FROM THE
PERSONAL LIBRARY OF
JAMES BUELL MUNN
1890-1967

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
A COLLECTION
OF THE
STATE PAPERS
OF
JOHN THURLOE, Esq;
SECRETARY,
First, to the Council of State,
And afterwards to
The Two PROTECTORS,
Oliver and Richard Cromwell.
In Seven Volumes.
CONTAINING
Authentic Memorials of the English Affairs, from the Year 1638,
to the Restoration of King CHARLES II.
Published from the ORIGINALS, formerly in the Library of John Lord Somers,
Lord High Chancellor of England; and since in that of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knt.
late Master of the Rolls.
Including also a considerable Number of ORIGINAL LETTERS and PAPERS, communicated
by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury from the Library at Lambeth, the Right Honourable
the Earl of Shelburne, and other Hands.
The Whole digested into an Exact Order of Time.
To which is prefixed,
The LIFE of Mr. THURLOE:
With a Complete INDEX to each Volume.

By THOMAS BIRCH, M. A. F. R. S.

VOL. II.
Containing Papers from the Year MDCLIII to MDCLIV.

LONDON:
Printed for the Executor of the late Mr. Fletcher Gyles;
Thomas Woodward, at the Half-Moon, between the Temple-Gates, in Fleet-street;
And Charles Davis, in Pater-noster Row.
MDCCXLII.
A COLLECTION
OF STATE PAPERS
OF
John Thurloe Esquire, &c.

Orders of the Protector.

After our hearty commendations.

A DDRESS being made to his highness the lord protector and his council by some inhabitants of Rhode island in Narraganetts bay, touching several matters, wherein they pray relief, his highness and the council have thought fit to make known their resolutions by a letter; a copy whereof is here inclosed, wherein you may observe his highness's tendernefs, as of their just freedoms, so of your rights and liberties, for the intire prefervation whereof you may expect from hence a continued care on all occasions. By that letter you will perceive his highness and the council's determination as to the said inhabitants freedom of trade, they behaving themselves inoffensively, and their better security from surprifal by your making war upon their neighbour natives, without giving them feafonable notice; in which points your conformity and concurrence is defired, and will be expected. Befides which it is recommended to you, that loving and friendly correpondence may be maintained betwixt you and them in all things, that may contribute to the common advantage and benefit of the whole; which will be well becoming, as you are countrymen, members of the said commonwealth, and profefors of the fame hope.

After our hearty commendations.

I T hath pleased God, who 디스포 of the governments and affairs of the world, according to his wise and holy will, (after some other alterations) to put the legislative authority of this commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, into the hands of a lord protector and the people assembled in parliament; and the exercise of the chief magiftracy and administration of government into the hand of the said lord protector, affifted with a council. It hath pleased the fame wisdom, to intruft the said office of lord protector with Oliver Cromwel, captain general of the forces of this commonwealth, who hath been so eminenfly used by God as an instrument in his hand, for redeeming the publick interests thereof; and whom God doth, and, we doubt not, will further ufe for the settling and advancing of the great concerns of religion and civil liberty: in the fruit and benefit whereof your interest being involved, (the colonies wherewith you are intrufted being part of the dominions of this commonwealth) the council have thought fit to give you this notice, and to fend you printed copies both of the government established, as also of the council's proclamation for publishing his said highness, the present lord protector; which as it hath been publish'd in the several parts of this nation, and elsewhere within this commonwealth, so the council do order and require, that forthwith after receipt hereof you cause the fame to be proclaimed in the most eminent places within your respective governments; as also that in all your legal writs and proceedings, wherein was ufed the name of the keepers of the liberty of England by authority of parliament, the name of the lord protector be ufed, as is more fully expressed in the infrument intituled, The government of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland; wherein you will find a happy foundation (by the bleffing of God upon it) of an increafe of peace and honour to the whole commonwealth, in which you may expect your portion.

Vol. II.

After
After our hearty commendations.

A. D. 1653. A Representation having been made to his highness and his council, that some differences are depending betwixt some of the New England governments and yourselves, about bounds and other matters, the same are put under consideration, and will in due time be determined. In the mean while, his highness and the council have thought fit to let you know, that they are and will be very tender of your just liberties, and be ready to give you protection and encouragement in the ways of order, peace, and righteousness; the punctual pursuance of which ends is specially recommended to you, as that whereby you will best provide for your own comfort and quiet, and give the clearest respect, both to the honour of your country and to religion. And that you may not want those fit advantages, which may conduce to the more clear and subsistent and ingenuous maintenance of yourselves and families, his highness and the council are content, that all such of you as are not under the cenure of banishment, by the sentence of any of the former governments of New England, may enjoy the freedom of ingress, egress, and regres, in, to, and from their several plantations, for trade with those other colonies, and upon other necessary occasions; you demeaning yourselves peaceably and inoffensively, and with due respect to the common interest of all other plantations; to the governments whereof a letter will be dispatched to that purpose, as also to signify his highness's pleasure, that in case they shall determine of a war with your neighbour natives, reasonable notice shall be given you of such their resolution, that you may the better prepare for preventing of danger and surprisal to yourselves. And further, his highness and the council do hereby declare, that if you shall by your own industry discover any new banks within ten leagues of Rhode island, you shall enjoy the benefit of the fishing there, without the intermeddling or interruption of the Dutch or French. At present his highness and the council will add no more, but to desire you so to manage the government and other affairs among yourselves, as may best manifest your esteem of equal justice, your defares and endeavours to preserve a friendly and faithful correspondence with the neighbour plantations, and your affection to the honour of this commonwealth, whereof you are members; and particularly not to harbour, entertain, or countenance any malefactors, who after misdemeanours committed shall for declining the justice of any of the said four governments, make escape, and fly to you for shelter and protection; but to render them up to the law.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Paris, the 10th Jan. 1653. [N.S.]

Sir,

This day the king of France treats the king of Scots. His business goes admirably well with Holland; he is resolved to depart from hence very suddenly. Here is a rumor, but I cannot believe it, that the prince of Conde hath proposed an alliance to your protector between their families.

Deare aunt,

Having this convenient opportunity by this gentiellman, that was with me at your house, which I believe will see you, if he can have opportunity, I beseech you excuse mee, that I did not waite upon you, before wee went from Durham. I make noe doubt, but you heard the occasion of our sudden departure, which was for feare of being discovert by fan in Durham, which had notis of us; which occasion forste mee to leave all my thinges with coll. Forcer. I thank God, now, after a sharpe travaile, wee have recovered the Port of Saffty heare amongst the Hielanders. I hope this next suner wee shall be with you in Biflobrigge. I thank God, our armie doth encrease every day, and doth expect the gentiellman from behind fec ourly. Soe, with my humbll service to your selfe and your husband, tho' unknowne, in haft I rest

From the Hielands,
first of Jan. 1653.

Your affured loving neveye

till death

HEN. BROCKHOLD.

The supercription,

For my affured loving aunt Mrs. Martha Bellas, at Rugley-wood, these present.

Letters
Letters of intelligence.

Regenborough, the 12th of Jan. S. N. A.D.1653.

The states of the empire doe urge much att all seiffions conclusum ratione ordinis materia- rum trañsandarum, alleging that noe other bufinesse ought to come into consideration, before the first article of the imperiall proposition (unto which the choice capitulation doth also belonge) bee fully abvolved. To day the saide states were taking counsel about the Brement buinisse, as also the violent and hostile invasion of the Lorrainers in the dukedom of Luttich, which is taken for so great an affront to the R. empire, that it is thought they will bee forced to revenge it.

Copenhagen, the of Jan. S. N.

From hence noe newes at all since my laft, but that some daies agoe there arrose a vehement fire within this citty, which consumed a good many houses, and would have beene more considerable, if by God’s mercy the king’s majestie and his cheife noblemens speciall care and watchfullnes, the timely extinction of the fire had not prevented further danger. We can have no certaintie of the Dutch intention, whether they will bee mindfull of, and include us in the agreement with England or noe; but are very jealous of them, fearing that they will lurch us att laft.

Dantzicke, the 14th of Jan. S. N.

Some daies agoe newes came to this citty by an expresse out of Poland, how that betweene the king of the Tartars and Coffacks a firme peace and union was concluded; which newes by the ordinary postt is confirmed, and thereby adviz’d, that the said peace was made by the lord palatine of Russia Caftel Sendomer grand marshall and grand chancellor, with the great viir and cham, the Tartars having engaged themselues to affhit this crowne with all their power and strength, whensoever they shall have need of them.

A letter of intelligence sent to secretary Thurloe.

Honorable sir,

I have just now beene with that party I formerly acquainted you with, who tells me, Vol.x. p. 53. that he hath seene a letter dated January 2. filo novo, out of Holland, from Mr. Gervis Hollis, which came inclofed in the Dutch ambassadour’s packet, that hints, that if they had had theire deputyes home againe, they needed not to fear a peace; for that the Dutch hath taken a large survey where theire principal interiety lyeth, which (saith the letter) they have not wanted directions for that purpose; but theire cheife ground is from the present diftemper in England. He likewise saith, that he the said Gervis Hollis hath bee ne a long time studious; but before the sunne get to his height, he hopes to fee him on his knees before his lawfull soveraigne. Here’s more letters from France, which I shal afterwards acquaint [you] with, since in this juncture of time I thought this more necessary.

Your honour’s most humbly—

January 2. [1653.]


Right honorable,

I have given you an account of the enemie’s first advance to this countrey; but through Vol.x. p. 38. the buinesse of the people my bearer was discovered by the enemy, and taken by them, but not my letters; and Kenmore caused him to be burnt both hands and feete in a moft barbarous and cruel manner, to caufe him to confesse what he has done with my letters, which notwithstanding hee refused to doe; and yesterdaie being appointed for his execution within fight of this garrifon, a deepse fleape fell upon his guard, soe that hee escaped their hands, and came backe to mee. Kenmore and Glencairne marched in by the way of Stret- fpey, and Glencairne, Lorne, Mac Keldney, and some of Mac Gregor’s men with the rest of the gage, Atholl being left behinde, marched in by the head of this country, and joynd their forces within three miles of this garrifon, where Glencairne now quarthers. At their approch to this place, Glencairne sent me a letter, stuffed with Scotch compliments, the coppye whereof, together with my anfwer, as alo his letters to the country gentlemen, are inclofed. There hath fallin out some difcontent betweene Glencairne and Lorne about the men
A.D. 1653. men of this countrey, Lorne saying, that hee, by reason they were his men, ought as well
to have the orderings and disposall of them as the earl of Atholl had of his; but Glencairne
told him, that although his father tooke up the rents of the country, the men were the
marquis of Huntley's, and that Lorne had nothinge to doe with them, but he would use
them as he pleased: whereupon high words arose between them, and Glencairne offered
to drawe his sword, and Lorne went away in great rage, swearing, that rather then he
would fee his owne people abused by Glencairne, hee would lose his life; and thereupon drew
to the other side of the water from Glencairne, and Mac Keldon, with some of Mac Gregor's
men, and about 60 horfe with them, and sent the inclosed in all haste to the gentlemen
of the countrey; but some of them, fearing it might be some plot, did not answere his desiers.
I sent a letter, the copy whereof is also inclosed, to fonie, that went to him, knowing,
that they thew whatsoever letters I direct to them. Yesterdaie Glencairne had a rendezvous
about four miles off on the north side of the river, and Lorne with Mac Keldon, and what others
he had with him, were drawn upon the south side of the river well nighe in opposition, and
the whole number was not above 1500 horfe and foote. The laft night Lorne and colonel
Meynes with fix horfe left all and fled. Glencairne pretentiously sent a partie of horfe after him,
to apprehend him. Had Lorne stayed, and concurred with them, this countrey for the
most part would have gone this way; but this difference had put most of them to a fland,
and some of them are fled to Invernes and other parts, to secure themselves. Parties of
horfe and pofts are directed every way, for the apprehending of Lorne. The enemie take
up all the horfes they can, and expect if some troopes. They are worke-horfe and poore
countrie beasts without shoes; and their foote poore starven fellows, manie of them havinge
noe other arms but cudgills, and thowe that have arms have no ammunitio and they are
full of feare, foe that had we but 600 horfe and foote here at this time, we might in all
probability put them to their fleft shiftis to escape our hands. They use the countrie some-
what hardly, especially since Lorne's departure; and that fame night the difference was
betweene them, Glencairne in a delightfull manner removed his quarters to Ballachrone,
where the bailiff's interest lies, and I heare hath left little there, which could either be eaten
or carried away. I am informed, that the laird of Grant (although he hath not perfonomally
appeared with them) hath sent divers letters to them; and further my intelligence finds,
that the enemy intend, when they have eaten up this countrey, (which will not be long at
the rate they devour) to separate; to Witt, Glencairne to march northwards towards Inver-
ness, Ross, and Cathnifs, and Kenmore towards Aberdeen. What is become of Lorne's
men, I cannot yet certainly hear; but the flying report is, that they are diuffered. The
enemy keep guards on the other side of the water at the Kirke-towne within leffe then twice
mufquet-shott of the cable. We cannot get over to them, by reason of the ice. Since I
began to write, my intelligence affures me, that the occasion of Lorne's so sudden flight
was, that after he fell out with Glencairne, the fame night he sent a letter to me to advise
me, where I might fall upon Glencairne's men with best advantage; but his bearer, proving
faile, carried his letter to Kenmore; whereupon they drew up part of their army that way,
thinking to take him that night; and foe he fled as aforesaid. They have imprifoned seven
or eight of the chief gentlemen that were with him. It is also said, that Lorne posted
away a letter to his father, acquainting him with his condition, and that he was coming
unto him. The braymen of this countrey doe close with the enemy. This is all at present
from

Ruthven castle, Jan. 2.
1653.
Your honours most obliged
humble servant

John Hill.

For the right honourable coll. Rob. Lilburne,
commander in chief of the forces in Scott-
land.

An intercepted letter from Dunkil in Athol.

January the 3\(d\) [1653.]

Sir,

Vol. x. p. 28

These are to let you know, we got safe to the Hilands with our party, where we
met with a very handome army of ours, which doth confift of nyne or ten thou-
sand good men, foe that I hope ere long we shall be able to vifite your borders; so
that I would defire you to tel all our freindes, that are honelf, of our confidion, and to
courage what freindes you can to come to us, before the king comes, which will be
very much to thare advantage. Sir, you spake to me as concerning my lord Rey;
but he is not yet come to our army; but when he comes, I shall not faile to spake
with him aboue your bufines. Soe defiring you will remember my humbfe servis to your
wife,
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

wife, your fone in law, and my deare freind his good lady, and to honest Babits and to A.D.1653.

all the rest of my friends, I rest in halfe, as being harde by the enmyny,

Your faithful servaunt

ROBERT SMITH.

I pray remember my love to my brothers and fitter at Yefmond. The bearer is very honest, and can tell more.

The supercription,

For Mr. Robert Davington thefe,

at Newcaftel.

A paper fent by Dolman to the Dutch deputies, concerning Denmark.

THAT reftitution and satisfaction beinge made in all queftions, differences, and Vol.ix.p.151.

eftability betweene the flate of England and the faid king, by reafon of the faid deten-
tion, fhall ceafe and be utterly forgotten, and the faid king with his countryes and domin-
tions fhall be received as a friend into this league and confederation, in fuch manner, that
he fhall be in the fame friendfhip and amitie with both fates, as he was in before the faid
determination, or as if the fame had never beene; and his deputies or ambaffadors admitted
with honour, as the deputies of other fates in amitie are.

3 Janu. 1653.

An intercepted letter from Scotland.

Worthy sir,

THO knowlege I have of your goodneft, and the confidence I have of it to me, doth Vol.x p. 55.
encourage me to requeft a large favour from you; that is, that you would be pleaf’d to
fend me by this bearer your bay gulling; and what price forever you fet upon him, fhall
be faithfully paid you, when it fhall pleafe God to fend us a merry meeting, which I hope
will be by April next; for beleve it from your freind, there was never greater hops of
reduction from our flavery then now; for when the leaveis is compleated, which will be by
March next, I am confident we fhall be 20,000 foot and 5000 horfe. Middleton is ex-
pected suddenly to land with armes and ammyneftion, and my lord Kenmore has marched
with moft of the armie into the north of Scotland, to fecure him from the enemy. The
army at this prefent is 10,000 foot and 1800 horfe. Coll. Wogan, who invited me into
Scotland, and hath fince given me a troope in his regiment, doth affure me, that the kinge
will be in Scotland this spring with 3000 Dutch horfe and ten thousand foote. My obli-
gations already is for greate to your felle and noble lady, whole virtues is fuch, that I hope
I may profume for a pardon for my neglected, in not waiting upon her in your abilence. I pray
pardon my attempt, and mitigate me not; for I doe not, as the couftome is, take this occa-
tion to blazone your worth; I doe but only shadow out my obligations for the noble favours received
of you, and noe more. I pray recommend me affectionatly to your good lady, your father
and mother in law, and all the rest of my—at Hurworth or elfwhere. Be confident, I am
Dunkells in the earldome
of Athol, the 4th of
Jan. 1653.

Your unalterable freinde and servant,

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Paris, January 14, 1654. [N.S.]

Sir,

YOURS of the 29th of December cam to me a litel before the post paifed; fo I am Vol.x p. 80.
forced to anfwer it briefly. First, I fhall have a care to find out your converted Jew,
and give him your letter; and next I fhall difplye the deade man’s freinde to doe as you
difeare for fome weakes. He defires to know, whither he fhall write in English or Frenche.
He understands both, and is dayly at the court of both nations, who equally feares the
peace betweene the two republifes. He told me this day, that it is reported, that the duke
d’Enguien, the prince of Conde his only fon, is to marry your protecteur his daughter,
and that focours is to be fent from thence to that prince. It is certane, that the beforefaie peace
will be mofl unfavory news here. The bufines of Catalognia goes wel for the French,
by the advantage the marechal de Hocquincourt hath had in putting focours in Rofes: alfo
in Germany, the garifon of PhilipSBurgh having declared for the king, and oppofed the
Vol. II.

C

governour
A.D. 1653. governor placed by the counte de Harcourt, who being in person in Brifach, begins to be affrayed of a revolt there; which this court knowinge, in place of many great offers formerly made to the counte de Harcourt, wile now scarcey (though his cousin the duc of Guys labour hard) treat with him. The bally de Valency, ambaffadeur at Rome, is coming from thence; and it is faid here, that the duc de la Vieuville, who hath a good purfe, is to be sent there. Yester day one Sir Alexander Straughan, laird of Thornton in Scotland, was broken on a wheel, for murdering one Burnet a Scotch gentleman, whom he killed to have his money. The said Straughan, being a gentleman, was condemned by the ordinary juges to have his head cut of; but he appealed to the parliament, and they gave sentence, that he should be broken; but was strangled first.

Mr. B. his only daughter, and most of his papers, are in my houfe, and the reft at Rouen, to be sent by his order to London, before he fell sick at Diep; for the day after he took his bed, and was blooded, he never had his fenes: but I have caufed flay al his bookes and coffers, that are at Rouen, and have written to his fitters in Holland, that nothing fhall be loft; and fo I fhall have a care, that his papers fhall be fecure, and difpofed on as you or any you thinke they concern apoyntes. This day a counfelior of the parlement of Bourdeaux fwhelued me a letter from thence, wherein he makes mention of some clouds rayfing there, and great aperence of new troubles. They attribute that already to the hopes of the Englifh and Dutch peace. The last weke the court did intend to remove from Paris; one faid, to Normandy; another, to the Bourgoyne; and the third, to Lyons; yet they doe not ftirr, nor I believe will not this winter. The duc de Longueville had, as they faid, no mynde to com to court, though he be fent for, because he had notice, that some of the prince de Conti his fervants had fet a copie of the duc his letter he wrote to the faid prince to diffluide him from marrying one of the cardinal's necces. How true this is, I cannot anfwere; but I am affured, that the marefhal de la Feré had befeged Befort, and hath power to treat with the counte de Harcourt, being intire friends: yet the bufinefs of Phillipsburg wil make the winter conditions worfe. Let me know, if you can read my wrytinge, or if you lyke the folding of my letter; and as you apoynt, it fhall be; as I am

Your moft affectionate friend and fervant,

J. B.

Sir,
If there had been any other thinge this weke, my friend would have told me. My wife kiffes your handes: the was godmother to your late frende his daughter.

Prince Rupert came heere three dayes agoe, with money for his fhips and troopes; I believe all wel . . . remove.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

De Paris, le 14 Janvier, 1653. [S. N.]

Vol. x. p. 56. L E 47 du courant, qui eftoit le jour de ma depeche precedente, le duc d'Espinon donna l'ufhier chez luy a Charles Saurt, a fes deux freres, & feigneur Jermin, lequels il traicta en vaiffelle d'or; & ce foin la il y furent auffiy regalez par le cardinal Mazarin en l'hotel de fa Eminence. Ce meme jour les chambres de ce parlement s'etans afsemblees sur diverses plaintes, rendirent deux arrets, l'un portant caftation d'un nouvel impoft, qu'on figureoit de lever de 12 fols pour cent de foing, qui entroit dans Paris, & l'autre différé, a qui que ce foit de s'atrouper en cette ville fous aucun pretexte; mais cela n'a pas empeche que les rentiers ne fes fentent de fes affembles pour former des oppositions au retraction du demy quartier, que vous avez fceu leur refultat about a des fupplication; & comme monf. le cardinal ne les a point voulu recevoir directement, refuquant toujours l'audience, ils ont employe le marefhal de l'Hospi tal gouverneur de Paris, Mr. Belleire, pre mier prefident de parlement, & le garde des fcaux de France pour l'impettrer.

Le 1 1/4 une veuve, dont le mary eft mort au service de roye, eftant allée fufliper la reyne de luy accorder le furvivance de la charge de fon dit mary pour en difpofer, fa majefté lui dit de s'adrefrer a monfeigneur le cardinal, auquel leurs majeftes remmettoit tout le foin de l'administration; & que pour elle, elle ne penfoit plus qu'a prier Dieu.

Le 12 un monfeigneur de Belleire fut trouver le dit cardinal,fuivant le defire des rentiers, & obioint de luy, apres luy avoir remontré les inconveniences qui pourroit arriver du mecontentement des dits rentiers, que le prefent des merchands feroit derechef ouy fur ce fujet, don on envoya adverter par une lettre de cachet les chambres au dit parlement, dites des enquetes, comme elles efoient afsemblees.

Mais quelques uns des dits rentiers ne laiffoient pas d'aller en mefme temps trouver le comte de Servien, qui reffuant de leur parler, fut par eux rencontre fur le pas de la porte.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

Porte, comm'il reconduisit hors de sa maison l'ambassadeur de Portugal, (qui venoit de A.D.1653, conferer avec luy) & receut leurs plaintes par force. Il repandit, qu'il falloit s'adresser a sa eminence, non pas a luy. Mais eux repliquerent, qu'ils n'avoient rien prefle a ce cardinal, & qu'ellevant d'ecrire, il ne se souvint peut etre pas femblement ce qui leur effoit deu, fur quoy les ayans menaces, qu'ils estoient bien hardis, & devoyaient craindre que fa majestie ne s'en reffentit, & les fit punir, ils allegerent, qu'on ne pouvoit les mieux matter & mortifier, que l'on fût en ne les payant point, & le retirent mal a peine.

Le fujet dit prevoyt des merchans, & le francois des dits rentiers furent au Louvre, fuyant l'ordre, & a l'heure portez par la dite lettre de cachet, ou le feign de Saniot les introduit devant leurs majestez. La eminence prezente avec M. le chancelier entr'autres, qui prenant d'abord la parole, testimoignent fort elegamment de la part du roy le grand defplassir qu'avoit sa majestie d'etre obligee a s'appliquer le demy quartier, qu'ils demandent. Il s'appuy a force excuses fur l'etat prezent des affaires, ou la France avoit plus sujet que jamais d'alter de praucution contre les enemys, & particulierement contre ceux du dehors; a quoy le dit prevoyt fit une fort belle repofzon, fur la necessite des dits rentiers, qui ne vivent pour la plupart d'autre chose que de ces rentes la, & fur les grands moyens que le roy a de s'en paffer, &c. felon l'ennumeration qu'il fit de ses revenus. Mais en fin on leur dix le plus civilement & delicatement qu'on put, que fa dite majestie avoit a faire de ce demy quartier, & qu'elle eperoit, que ce ne feroit plus que pour cette annee, leur promettant fa majestie en foy & parole de roy, que jamais on ne toucheroit a la demye annee, dont ils se contenterent l'annee passee.

Letters of intelligence.

Hague, Jan. 15. 1654. [N.S.]

Sir,

YOU have herewith the traduction of the last letter of the deputies of the States general Vol.x.p.24 in England to their masters, of the 6th instant, and arrived here but yesterday morning. You may fee by it, how little account they give of their negotiation in England. I would not fend it, but to the end you may believe they give no account here, as expected, to the great admiration of the fates general, not writing at this time one word of the negotiation. This their affected silence is very much reftectd by the fates general, and a sharp repre- henfion by this post will be fent to them.

The party of the prince of Orange, and the other provinces but Holland, have taken a great jealoufy of these proceedings, the rather that the deputy Jongeftall has by his particular letters complained to his principals of Beverning and Nieuport going alone several times to Cromwell and the English commifioners, without him, which is not ufual; and that he aflking them, Wherefore they did fo? they told him, It was in order to certain particular bufines concerning their own province of Holland, without prejudice to any of the rest of the provinces; they acted alone. There is fome myftery in the matter, that thefe two deputies of Holland proceeded fo; for it is certain and without quifition, they exceeded at leaft their infractions, and were not fo qualified as to conclude any treaty with that commonwealth, and if they have done any, it was againft their infractions. And it is admired you would treat with them, till you had been satisfied of their power to treat and conclude. But now they fay here, it is the being and safety of your lord protector to make a peace with thefe States upon any terms; and therefore they doubt not here, they may have a peace at their own rates; and fo you fhall find they will keep up the market with you.

In the mean while the French ambaffador cannot proceed further, the States here expecting the conclusion of the peace or treaty with England; and many here would have the league with France to go on, without looking upon the peace with England.

A great storm lately happened in the port of Texel, wherein about 16 ships perifhed; one of which of the East Indies, with above 200 men in her; three other ships of war, and all the reft merchant-men.

Before the faid port of Texel there was fen late a squadron of 16 English ships of war; but in this feafon it is not poifible for them to fubiffit upon that coast.

Here is a cofant bruif of great matters done in Scotland againft the English; but because you write no fuch matter, I do not give credit to it, nor many more. Thofe that are for R. C. here, do expect a breach betwixt the two commonwealths, and then to come in running, that if Holland will take Cromwell's quarrel againft Charles, they will do ftrange things, &c.
Mighty high lords,

A.D. 1653.

SINCE we dispatched our last letter with the prisoners set at liberty, many more have reforted hither from divers parts of this country, so that we could not choose but to freight for their transportation to the Maefe a small Flemifli chip called the Fortune, whereof Jacob Gyrclyack of Dunkirk is master, for the sum of 500 florins; and for viualuating expenses of the said men, we have agreed as before, with a merchant called Roel of Groftein, to give him eight-pence per diem for every head, and that for eight days, notwithstanding the voyage should not go on more than; and so we have ordered, that a due lift be made of the names of the men to be shipped in the said ship, and the same to be delivered at their departure to the said merchant, with attestation therewith, which contained the day they entered into the ship, and their number, giving in charge to the said merchant, that at the landing of the said men at Rotterdam, or any other part of the Maefe, a declaration should be made the very day of their arrival; and at the exhibition of the said attestation, we humbly desire your high mightiness will be pleased to give such orders, as the said master and merchant may speedily be paid for the freight and expenses, &c.

You may see by this letter, what account is given; which is all that I can say at this time; being always

Sir,

Yours.

---

Extract of a letter of M. de Bordeaux, the French resident in England, to M. de Brienne, secretary of state in France.

15 Jan. 1654. [N.S.]

From the collection of M. de Bordeaux's letters, in the library of the abbey of St. Germain at Paris.

PEU de personnes pouvoient s'imaginer, que les deputes de M. M. les eftats generaux le retraitent, comme ils firent hier, sans conclure leur traité appreliant d'apparence d'une mutuelle disposition à la paix. L'on estoit demeuré d'accord des points principaux, que pouvoient y faire obstacle; nantmoins l'article, qui semblait recevoir moins de difficulté, a defruit toutes les apparences que l'on avoit de cet accommodement, & la feele consideration du roï de Dannemarc est aujourd'hui capable d'entreprendre la guerre avec plus d'aigref que jamais. M. le protector veut bien, qu'il foyt consideré comme confidéré & ami, moyennant la retribution des vaisseaux & marchandises par lui arreftës; mais non pas que l'on fe ferre de ce mot de comprendre. Les dits feigneurs deputés, pour eviter toutes equivocations, & rendre cet article plus net, ne fe font pas contentez de les exprifions, & ont voulu ufer de ce meme terme, declarant que quand meme il ne ferat pas compris dans le traité, les provinces unies feroient obligations de l'aider, si l'Angleterre lui fairoit la guerre sous quelque pretexe.

---

An intercepted letter.

The day before the last parliament dissolved themselves, I wrote to you, and desired the doctor to inclofe it in his, and he sent it in the signior's packet; but it seems it was not received at the writing of yours of the 24th December. Since that time we have been doing things, in order to the settlement of our lord protector. For the government, where first it ran in the king's name, and after in the name of the keepers of the liberties, now it goes in the name of the lord protector; so that the laws and the courts are now like to stand. There is an ordinance of about twelve sheetes of paper, touching the articles or resolves made by the council of officers upon the chooping the lord protector, and his highnes oath to governe according to the laws and his highnes difcretion, with the advice of his counell, till Sept. the 3rd next, when the next parliament is to begin. This is so long, that I durst not fend it for the charge. His highnes is not yet come to Whitehall; 200,000 l. is fettled upon him yereby: he is chooping officers of state. It is thought, that the lords will be fent for to attend him at court, to acknowledge and submit to the government; and wee hear that playes are goeing up againe, and that things had beene coming to the old rode; but that the Dutch ambassadors are gone without any conclusion (as wee heare) on Tuesday laft, which rather puts things backe; for if wee had agreed, wee should have suppressed the anabaptists, but now must something cijole them, least danger may be
be to the state by their meanes, and the papists and prelatical party; yet it is sup-
poed, that if it can be well contrived, all partyes shall be feld with some hopes, and be kept downe, and bufy themselves in verbal oppositions against one another, and not against the pilot at ftere; and then wee shall be able to fend forces to the north, to quell the lord Glencarne in Scotland, which is 20,000 strong (as is given out). All things here are in a calm, expecting what his highnes will fettle, and what lawes he will make. All stand bare to him. I cannot yet certify you, what things will be worth the bringing over. French caffers, I fuppofe, wil be one commodty. Three have fpooken to me for caffes. Whether linnen be dearer here, or there, I know not. If peace had beene concluded, I fuppofe pictures, and landscapes, and perpective peices, would goe off well here: if you could fende over some few fuch pictures safely, I would try in the mane time; but how can you fend fafely? Wee are all well, God be thanked, and pray for you, and fo I reft,

5 Jan. [1653.]
You may direct your letters as formerly, until I fend another direction; but I could with you would ufe another feaft.

The superfcription,

A Mons. Mons. Theodore du Mars, gentilhomme
francois a Paris, reconmende a Mont. George
Maistre, de la ville de Venife, faubourg St.
Germain.

__

Secretary Thurloe to the Dutch deputies at London.*

My Lords,

By your letter of the 14th infant, his highnes hath received the feal of your satisfaction to Vol.x. p. 91. his owne, that he hath done all appereyninge unto hym to bringe this treaty to a happy clofe; and therefore nothinge could be more unexpected to his highnes, then to finde on your part the delays therein mentioned; the evill confequences whereof being in noe fort to be put upon his account, he will be enabled, by what he hath done, to acquitt hymselfe before God and men. And this beinge all I have in command from his highnes, I reft

5 Janu. 53.

Your lordships humble fervant,

J. T.

Indorfed,

Mr. Thurloe's letter to the Dutch deputies, in anfwer to theirs of the 4th January, 53. by command of his highnes, 5 Janu. 53.

General Disbrowe and general Blake to the protector.

Maie it please your highnesses,

Two of the lords deputies, viz. Newport and Beverning, have this daie beene at the Vol.x. p. 52; lady Athley's neere Maidstone, and returned about fix a clock this evening; since which time coll. Doleman hath been with us, and acquainted us, that all is agreed unto by the deputies, and that so much hath been signified by them in a letter to your highness, and that they doubt not but a confirmation will be sent from their masters by the faire frigott, that waits them over. Wee replied, that wee could not order her to flay any time upon that coaft, without your highnesses directions; and therefore afded him, Whether any fuch defire had beene repreffed from them in their letter, or any anfwre returned thereunto? He toold us, there was not; foe that we flall forbeare giving any fuch orders, unleffe we receive your highnesses pleafure therein. Wee underland by Doleman, that they intend to goe on board to morrow. The Amitie being in the Hope, we have appointed her to receive them in, and transport them for Holland; which they seem rather to accept of then the Paragon, the drawing les water. Wee intend to tarry here moft parte of to morrow, and that be ready to receive any commands from your highness; which shall be obserued by

Your highnesses

Gravefend, 5 Jan. 1653.

Most humble and faithfull fervants,

JOHN DISBROWE,
ROBERT BLAKE,


Vol. II.

D

Cardinal
BY this I doe give answere to yours of the 13th November, and of the 2d of December the
last yeere. This touchinge the takinge of the shippes the Sun and the Hope by our
shippes of warre, I have to tell you thereupon, that we labour, that you may receive satis-
faction therein, according to your owne defires; and that I shall neither spare my pains
nor credit towards it. It is not difficult to serve you here, by reason of the good will and
affection the king has to all that concerneth you. But give me leave to tell you, that this
good will and intention of the part of his majesties deferveth of your part the like corre-
spondence; which ought to be cultivated by his majesties frendes and allies with real and
effectual testimonies of sincere recognisance.

I have explained my selfe at large upon these points to the lord Boreel, your ambaffador;
to which I shall not add any thinge at present, but a true protestation, that I am alwaies in
my owne particular,

My Lords,

Paris, the 16th Jan. 1654.

Your most humble and moft
affectionate servant,
Signed, C. MAZARIN.

Beuningen, the Dutch ambaffador in Sweden, to the states general.*

My Lords,

H. and M. Lords;

By reason that I was informed by the last letters from Ellenore, that the English men of
war, which transported the ambaffador, were still remaining at Gottenburg, and hindred
the putting out to sea some Holland merchant-men, who had defired in vain of the magi-
strate, that the English should be kept in, till they had been a day at sea; I have therefore
made a new infortune to the queen, to the end some courfe and order might be taken against
this, that the English may not prejudice the navigation of your H. and M. L. and the whole
commerce of the eatt sea. That which her majesty answered to this, was, that we should
believe, that they were not inclined here yet to any resolution, which might be taken for
offence by the English, but to observe a strict neutrality; which shall be left as free to
the one as the other. I hereupon demonstrated the proper interest of this crown, as well in
regard of the trade at Gottenburg, as that which is driven upon the eatt sea; as also the incon-
vieniences, which may arise from thence, in cafe your H. and M. L. should likewise send
men of war thither; also declaring unto her majesty, how that the English do use this
practice, not only to make their advantage, but also to put and breed jealousies and distrust
between this crown and their old friends; fo then her majesty promised me to speak with
the English ambaffador, and to take such care, that all inconveniences may be thereby prevented;
and the likewise promised me to give me in writing, what her majesty should resolve herein.
I shall endeavour to effect this business to the best advan-
tage of your H. and M. L. The English ambaffador hath since his first audience, in one
week, had four more; but the queen, whom I have spoken withal since his last, hath
affur'd me, That (which were her owne words) shall do her no harm; as also, That she
could yet perceive nothing further by him, than that the English did only intend to obtain,
that this crown should not resolve to their prejudice. The uncertainty, wherein the last letters
out of England do put the issue of your H. and M. L. negotiation there, hath not afforded
me any further occasion to speak with her majesty since about it; but I can assure you,
H. and M. L. that they do here very much regard and look out what will be done between
you and France. If the war continue, the merchants of Stockholme do intend to complain
of the damages and wrongs done them by the English: and, as I am told, the same will
amount to above three hundred thousand rixdollers. In the mean time it is the chiefest
artifice of the English ambaffador, to persuade people here into a belief, that their power
is not to be overcome; and to that end he doth set forth in all his discourses the great
advantages mentioned in my last. And it were to be witched, that since they take that
courfe, that I was instrucred with more particular advice than what I had sent me, to
confute the fame; for by his paying the queen was persuaded to believe, that the enemy had
taken from your H. and M. L. and their subjects, since the war begun, 1,400 ships.

The commissioneer of the great duke of Muscovy hath had audience, and delivered to
the queen a letter, wherein, I am told, was comprehended the notification of the war,
which

* Chanut. Mem. 111. 286.
which his matter hath undertaken against the Polanders. He says also, the great duke A.D. 1653, is sending ambassadors to your H. and M. L. for whom he hath defired a paufe here thru Lieland. The rix chancellor is expected here to morrow.

H. and M. L.

C. van Beuningen.

Beuningen to the greffier Ruyfch.

The queen prepares every thing for the execution of that great defign, which she has meditated a long while, but at laft firmly resolved upon, to lay down the government of the kingdom, and to resign the fame to the duke Charles, who is now flyled prince of Sweden. And it is believed, with the greatest appearance of truth, that the next summer will not expire, before the will of her majesty be entirely brought to bear. I am informed by a good hand, that the councils of the chamber are charged to examine the state of the kingdom, in order to find out the neceffary fund, for the support of the queen, after the abdication of the crown; may even that the queen for that purpofe has propofed the revenues of Gotland, Oeland, Smalland, and Gottenburg; as likewise the tolls of Pomerania and Wifmar. I leave it to your lordship's confideration, if this defign of the queen will not give to her majesty great caufe to chufe no fide in the English war, neither for the one nor the other party; nor to engage herfelf in an enterprize of great charges and confquences: for befofe that her majesty has declared to others, as alfo to me, that she would fave leave her kingdom in peace and tranquillity, there are a great many debts flill to pay by the count; and her majesty intends, as foon as the has layd down the crown, to enter upon a great voyage out of the kingdom: for the one and the other, money is required; and in the bad state of the finances of the kingdom, the fame is very hard to be found: fo that it is very likely, that it will colt much trouble, as well in collecting the money, as in laying out the fame. The princes, wife to my lord the count de la Gardie, has again attempted in vain the reconcilliation of her husband with the queen; and has got this final anfwer, That it was impoffible to undo what was done before in this affair. Four or five fenateurs, that were refolved jointly to make fome remonftrations to the queen in favour of the faid lord the count, have thought best to let it alone. Herewith, &c.

My lord, &c.

[Signed]

C. v. Beuningen.

Upfal, Jan. 15, 1654.

Project of the lords fates of Fricland.*

Exhibitem, the 16th of January, 1654. [N.S.]

That for the eafe of the frontiers, and not to fuffer the fame to run on any further, it will be neceffary, that the companies of foot be doubled; namely, that those that are fifty ftrong, be made up 120 men; and thofe of one hundred to be 200: and for the effecting thereof, that out of the refpective companies of foot, now in the service, there be fo many companies formed, as in the annexed project and calculation is exprefled more at large; infomuch that the number of the effectue foldiers is to remain as it hath always been.

And by reafon of the doubling of the companies of foot, many captains and lef officers will happen to be cahirfed and laid afide, that to the refpective perfons complete penfions fhall be allowed them towards their maintenance, till fuch time as they fhall be advanced; with permiffion, that they may in the mean time, with lawful knowledge of the government, ferve under fome other flate, conditionally that they be bound to return to ferve this flate, when required.

That at firft, for the doubling of the companies, and the filling up of the companies of foot, according to the number afore-mentioned, there fhall be employed and counted thofe companies, which are already annulled; as alfo thofe, which by abfence of the captains are held for vacant; and for the filling up of the number of companies, which will be yet remaining, and neceffary for the filling up of the companies of foot, which are filled up to the number aforefaid, fhall be proceeded by difbanding of fo many captains, as fhall be thought fit to be difpenfed withal.

* Baifage, Annal. vol. i. 311.
December 1651, were in the service, and are yet, except the 25th man,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Heads</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>13065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>8900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26315</td>
<td>25370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The said combination proposed and calculated as followeth:

Of 15 companies of 100 men, is to be deducted from each company six persons, namely, the captain, lieutenant, cornet, clerk, chirurgeon, and provost; each company remaining sixt sixty strong; and the said companies being reduced, and afterwards combined with 100 men each company, will be strong 125 men. And because our intention is but to make them 120 men over and above in each company, which in 100 companies will amount unto 500 men; from 89 companies, each of 50 men, is to be deducted from each company four persons, namely, the captain, lieutenant, cornet, and clerk; which will make in all 356 men; and then the said reduced companies being joined with the remaining 89 companies of 50 men, and there are 356 men more to be added thereunto, to make up the same company to the number of 100 men each, as followeth.

First, there was remaining in the first companies, taken at 120 men each, 500 men over and above, besides a whole company of 65 men. Now, take 90 men from the said 500, to supply 15 companies of 200 men, which wanted 90 men, to make up the just number; and also 356 men, to perfect the 89 companies of 100 men; which also fell short of so many; yet there remaineth the number of 54 men, which added to the said remaining companies of 65 men, the same do make the number of 119 men; which must have one man added to them. And after this manner you may find out the number of companies and men mentioned as before.

The gain and profit that is resulting from what is here set down upon the 15 companies of 100 men, would be faved to the state, and gotten yearly, by disbanding of the officers, the sum of

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Upon the companies of 65 men} & : 35326.11 \\
\text{Upon the 89 of 50 men} & : 22508.32 \\
\text{The pension of the 204 captains, lieutenants, and cornets, which are hereby to be cashiered, would amount yearly, according to the project of the 15th of July} & : 451452.67 \\
\text{So that there is clearly sav'd and gotten} & : 196452.49 \\
\text{Now likewise, the 408 cornets, who are supposed to serve for 18 guilders per annum, the state would get yearly} & : 21274.34 \\
\text{So that there would be cleared, faved, and gotten thereby} & : 217729.47
\end{align*}
\]

A letter of intelligence from Mons. Petit.

Paris, the 17th Jan. 1654. [N.S.]
they deny those of Bourdeaux the conditions, which the duke of Vendosme had given them A.D. 1653,
in their last treaty of pacification; importing, that the tax of 2 ecus, formerly raised upon
every tun of wine, should be suppreft; instead whereof they will increafé it to an ecur
more; which hath very much discontented their deputies, who do threaten, that if this court
will not make good the agreement, it will caufe new inconveniences to happen to them by it.
The fame day of the 13., Monf. the chancellor went to the place, to perúnda, that this
parliament may proceed in the judgment of the trial of Monf. the prince, upon that instruc-
tion, which was already very far advanced; notwithstanding that the king was not present.
Whereupon those of the king's party had given their resolutions, that that could not be
according to the customs. It was at last agreed, that the deputies of that company shoul
go, and make excuse to his majesty, and supplicate his majesty to be present in his bed of
justice in such an extraordinary occasion, where it doth concern the condemnation of a
prince of the blood.
The 1/2 we received letters from St. Menehould, bringing news and advice of some fire-
mithes, which had been between a party of that garrison and that of Clermont, where this
laft had had the worst; and that many soldiers of this last garrison had deserted the Spa-
niards; and were come over to the French, through neceffity and want.
Here is a commiffioner of the elector of Cologne come hither, to demand affift-
ance against the Spanifh troops, who have taken up their winter in these parts. He
doth declare, that if his majesty doth not take some couer for his protection, his fail
matter will be obliged to make an accommodation with the archduke and the prince of
Concé, who will force him to join with them. Whereupon Monf. de Crequi is sent into
Normandy, to get fome forces together, and to conduct them to the governor of Sedan,
to difpofe of them in favour of the elector.
Yesterfay the pope's nuncio received an express from Rome; the messenger is not yet
known. The faid nuncio doth very much inquire after the affairs of Ireland, and how many
bifhops there be in that ifland, &c.
The Stuarts are making ready for their voyage into Germany.

Beuningen, the Dutch embaffador in Sweden, to Ruyfich.

My Lord,

By all what I can learn, I do think I may safely affure their H. and M. L. that without
some unexpected accidents, there is no harm to be expected from hence: yea, we may
hope in all likelihood to find here more favour in moderate and small affairs, than the
English; but to engage this crown on our side; and in a war againft England, is not pro-
bable, nor likely, but altogether almost impossible: and yet, in caufe a firm league be made
with France, and that through a vigorous equipage our affairs may be brought in likeli-
hood of a good ifue, it is not altogether desperate and unfeasible: for if we act jointly with
France here, we may do some good. But you must suppose, that to engage this crown in a
war, there will be a want of subsidies. They have ships and provifions; but unlesfs they are
supplied with money, they will neither have opportunity nor inclination to employ them for
the common intereft. It is also not to be expected, that the queen will declare herfelf any
further than the hath done, unlesf beforehand fuch conditions be offered her, whereby the
war (to which the hath no inclination) may feem advantageous unto her; which ought to
be taken into consideration by their H. and M. L. in caufe they have hope to do any good here;
and especially the chiefett foundation to be laid for the effecting of that, which is
material here, doth feem to reft upon what shall be concluded between France and their
H. and M. L. For it is certain, that they will very much ponder here the revolution of
France. But though all this do succeed well, yet the bufines will be full of difficult, at
least hitherto the rix chancellor faith, this crown doth intend to obferve the neutrality, with-
out fiding or offending the one or the other party. And becaufe I in my laft audience
spoke fomewhat to a common alliance with Denmark, her majesty faid, she had declared
her intention as to that; but that the firft overture was to be made on the behalf of their
H. and M. L. The ambaffador of Denmark told me, that the intention of the king his matter would go
far as to a defensive league. The queen doth feem to be very well difpoft to what you
writ to me to keep fecret. She hath communicated to me herfelf, that shortly the will
lay down her crown. The chancellor hath a great mind to the alliance with Denmark,
and will be very powerful with the next successor of the queen.
It is true, that the queen did communicate this unto me, adding withal, that she
should be glad to leave her kingdom in peace; and that the world would sooner perceive the
execution of this her revolution, than men do expect.

Upfal, the 19th Jan. 1654. [N. S.]

Van Beuningen.

Vol. II. E

Christina,
CHRISTINA, by the grace of God, queen of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, great duchess of Finland, of Elheftin, Carol, Bremen, Verden, Stettin, Pomerland, of Calfibia and Vandalia, lady of Rugia, Luperland, and Wifmar.

In the perfec-
tion of the
right honour-
able Philip
lid. Hardwick,
lord high
chancellor of
Great Britain.

OUR most gracious greeting and good affection prefent: Honourable, dearly beloved, and truely; It is well known unto you, and you well remember, that not long since a ship was brought up into England, wherein amongst the rest were fame commodities belonging to our chief groom of our chamber, Alexander Cimone; which with the other commodities in that ship have been alienated, or made away. And whereas we understand, that the parliament is willing to give satisfaction for them to our chief groom: therefore it is our gracious will and command, that you urge the said satisfaction carefully and discreetly, where it is convenient, and to raise the sum of it as high as possibly you can. And so finally we commend you to God's protection, and remain well affected towards you with our royal favour. Dated at Upsal, the 9th of January, Anno 1654.

CHRISTINA.

To the honourable or deputed commissioner in
England, our truly and well beloved
Benjamin Bond, graciously be these received
in London.

CHRISTOPH. FREDERICK
VAN SHWALCH.


Vol. xi. p. 105. THE states of Friesland having heard with attention the relation of the lord Allard Peter Jongeftall, counsellor ordinary in our court, and one of the deputies in England, delivered in our full afsemblie; we find that the fame is of such importance, that the court convoked be anticipated for eight days by our deputies; and that on the 30th of January the lords plenipotentiaries may be also convoked, to enter into conference with the rest, in the evening, in their own houses, and the day following in the provincial house; so that notwithstanding this our resolution (upon the extraordinary occurrences and necessary affairs of England) shall not caufe any prejudice or change to our resolution of 25 March 1642, taken concerning the ordinary annual convocation of the lords plenipotentiaries. To which effect the deputies are ordered timely to advise the said lords plenipotentiaries of this our resolution, and to call them together with all speed, according to the accustomed manner. Notwithstanding which, we do by these appoint as a committee, the lords Fr. van Schel-
tema, Francis van Eifinge, John van Wickel, and Charles van Roordn for Oottergo; the lords Julius van Harminkma, William van Haren, Hevelius Glinza, and Peter Axma for Weftergo; the lords Heffel van Sminia and Tarquin Heydoma for Sevenwolden; the lords Cornelius Gummink and Cornelius Hauibois, and in his absence the lord Alle van Burum for the towns, with the secretary of this province, to reassume in the provincial house the 23 of this month, calling thereunto the said lord Jongeftall, and to peruse and examine his relation, and from thence to extract the points of deliberation most important; and to caufe the fame to be copied in the respective books of the resolutions. Provided that the committees prefent may go on without expeting those that are absent.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Paris, January the 22d, 1654. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. x. p. 107. SINCE my former, I received both yours of the 12th and the 15th instant, new style. By the last express therewith fromence, as I mentioned in my former, 'twas received here, the peace of Holland with England was concluded, printed, and published; and by this fame post 'tis confirmed, concluded, though not yet published; and the deputies gone away. Not to be concluded, we are very glad; but of the contrary we should be more sorry; yet sure, God will do all for his own end, as he has done hitherto. Division in England would spoil the whole, which is much expected by adversaries, &c.

Honored men and well-wishers of the lord protector say, if the three kingdoms were united, that they would not much care what Holland or any other nation would do. This is the opinion of many wise men and good friends to the purpose, &c. Hence you have since my former as followeth:

The
The 17th infant the archers of the town-house were commanded by Mr. provost de merchants, as his majesty gave him orders, to visit all the lodgings in the suburbs of this city, and bring him the names and surnames of all the soldiers of the regiment of the guard, as also to write the names of all the houses in the said suburbs, where no soldiers or officers lodge, to be given to his majesty, as he desired; to the end no house may be without a soldier in the said suburbs.

The same day the pope's nuncio desired some Irishmen here to bring him the names and surnames of all the archbishops and bishops of Ireland; and where they are, or how they live, at this present. What may be the reason of it, I do not yet know.

The same day as I writ in my former, arrived a courier extraordinary from Rome, being in the way but only nine days, with letters of great importance, prefiging and praying his majesty of France and Spain to make a general peace; to which he will contribute himself with all that he can possibly. The man lives still at my lord nuncio's house; and after having delivered all their letters to his majesty, the queen, and the council, this very day, he will depart in the like hafe for Spain, to signify the like. Time will let us see the end of the whole, God willing. I would with ours in peace, before the issue of such, &c.

Le fleur Honore, cabaretier and merchant, and a man that furnished the king's house in wine, died the 15th infant of the wounds he received by the English gentleman, that drank in his house, as you had before in my letters; which when Mr. Scrient Fur-intendant heard of, he sent for his wife; who being present he signified to her, that he had received orders from the king and queen, to accommodate her business with the aforesaid English gentleman, that killed her husband: to which she answered, she was not a woman to sell her husband's death; and that the defired nothing but justice. He said, it were better do otherwise; that the would spend much money to have justice, and in the end the would gain nothing, they being strangers, as they were; and that money would serve better herself and her children, sooner than justice: upon which the poor woman retired. Last week an Englishman, aged 67 years, was broken alive, near St. Nicolas des Champs in Paris, for having killed a German, that lodged in his house. Having taken notice he had money, he took him with him within three quarters of a league of Paris, promising him to shew him the situation of the city, and shot him in the head with a pistol. The pensants of the place followed him, seeing the man killed, took him to the prison of Nolredame, where he was condemned by that justice to cut off his head; afterwards he appealed to the parliament, where he was worfe entertained, as to be broken alive, and hanged afterwards.

It is reported, the duke of Orleans sent an express to his majesty, by which he signifies, he heard that his majesty was to make the process of prince Condé: upon which he defires, that his majesty might be pleased to confer all the said prince's estate upon the duke of Enguien, the prince his son having promised to marry one of his own daughters; which makes many think, the said Orleans will agree with the court: of which more by the time.

The 17th infant some of the king's people were deputed towards his majesty by the parliament, to know from his said majesty, when he should be pleased to come to the Palais, to pronounce prince Condé's arrest, according to the instructions he has given to the chancellor, to be prefented to the first president M. Chevallier, and Doujay, counsellors of the high chamber. To which his majesty answered, he would be with them in the Palais the 19th infant.

The 18th infant happened an accident upon this river. A boat coming from Charenton, full of men and women, in number sixty perfons, broke in the middle of the river, and the most part of the whole drowned; among which was the only son of M. chancellor of Poland, both the sons of M. marquis de Clerembault, with many other considerable perfons.

His majesty, according to his promise to the parliament's deputies, went to the Palais the 19th infant, accompanied with the dukes and peers of France, as also a mareschal, with many other seigneurs; where he pronounced the arrest against prince Condé, that if within one month he would not submit to his majesty's obedience, all his estate should be confiscated; and priës de corps against M. president de Viole, Marfin, president Lainé, marquis de Coignac, Perfan and Brancors, with many others.

M. de Boreil, ambassador of the provinces, told last day to dame la douziare de Rohan, that the peace was concluded to the satisfaction and contentment of both parties, England and Holland.

Last thurday arrived the archbishop of Rouen: Some say, because Longueville is somewhat against the court, and that he apprehends some mischief to happen to his own person, and cardinal de Rets; but the parliament of Rouen is like to take his behalf on any occasion. We hear the provinces of Bretagne and Normandy join together; and in case any party should endeavour to hurt the other, then they would join together, and defend themselves both by sea and land. Some say Condé is there disgraced; and others say, his highness will give his daughter to Condé's son, on that condition, that Condé shall be afflicted by his highness. Here is nothing from the English court, more than in my former; which is all known, Sir, to your humble servant, &c.

Father
Intelligence sent by Mr. Bradshaw the English resident at Hamburg.

Vol. x. p. 194. FROM Sweden no news at all, but that his excellency the English lord ambassador is much courted by the queen's majesty, and the chief noblemen of that crown; insomuch that no doubt is made of a union between these two nations.

Regensburg, the 22d of Jan. 1654.

UPON the great complaints made by the respective agents of the French king, and archbishop of Cologne, and delivered over in the prince electoral assembly, concerning the hostile invasion, as well of the Lorrainish in some parts, as the Condéish and Spanish troops in the other parts of the county of Lutich; the said assembly, after long deliberation finding it very needful to assist the said prince elector, resolved at last by a most humble petition to desire his majesty the emperor, that he would be pleased by his most powerful requisitions to move the states of the circumjacent countries, to send as many of their ready troops as they could possibly spare, for a succour unto the said elector, and to assist his highness, until such a time as the issue of the treaty with the said duke might appear: which being done accordingly, was very well approved of by his imperial majesty, who instantly sent a courier with letters unto the duke of Lorrain, archduke Leopold, and prince de Condé, acquainting them respectively with the unanimous resolution of the states of the empire, and withal giving them serious warning and admonition, to abstain from such hostility, and to withdraw their forces out of the said county, which the emperor would never suffer to be so abused and wasted. What their answer hereupon will be, is to be expected. In the mean time the Lorrainish here residing agent, M. Fournier, hath kept himself very silent.

Copenhagen, the 23d of Jan. [N. S.]

FROM hence no news at all since my last. This court stands in great fear, that the Dutch necessities will drive them to make up their peace with England as soon as they can, and exclude us out of the same; which if it prove so, we make account to pay dear for the detained English ships, and give England such satisfaction as they shall desire.

The king of Denmark is going to visit his garrison of Glücksted upon the Elbe.

Danzig, the 21st ditto, [N. S.]

FROM Reus-Lemborgh is written by the last letters, that the king was arrived there on Christmas evening, but that small tokens of joy were seen amongst the people by his majesty's introduction; the reason whereof was, that the enemy (after the agreement was made with the Tartars) drawing off his forces, had sent them far into the country, and took a great part of the gentry and subjects along with him; which breeds great jealousy amongst the people, that the said peace will not last long. The king's army is to quarter this winter thereabouts; so that the poor country will be fully consumed and impoverished. Some provinces will pay no more contributions. The plague, by God's mercy, is so decreased here, that little or nothing of such kind of infection is more perceived.

The observations of the commissioners appointed by the states general on the propositions for the treaty between the English and the States general.

Vol. x. p. 188. ACCORDING to their H. and M. L. projected resolution of the 22d Jan. 1654, the lords Huygens and others their commissioners have examined this project, and conferred upon the 36 articles, and all the resolutions upon and about the treaty with England, taken and found as followeth:

1. That this first article is agreeing in substance with the first of the said six articles inserted in the instructions of the lords their H. and M. L. extraordinary ambassadors, sent into England anno 1651, concluded the 3d of August of the same year.
2. That this second article is not set down in the 36 articles; but that it is an explication of the fifth.
3. That this also is a new one.
4. This is also a new one.
5. This
5. This fifth article is inserted in the place of the 4th of the said 36 articles, and is A.D.1653, applicable to the fourth and fifth articles of the treaty of the intercourse made with England anno 1495. The said lords Huygens and others their H. and M. L. commissioners, having to this end examined the answer, which the said lords did agree on the 18th of June 1651, in the great hall, for the lords St. John and Strickland, when they were ambassadors here from the commonwealth of England; wherein their H. and M. L. do wholly agree the first, second, third, fourth and fifth articles of the said treaty, by adding after the word, quadratic, conjunctaque qualitatis & conditionis esse possint. Item, the resolution of their H. and M. L. of the 24th of June 1652, wherein the lords Beverning, Nicupor, vander Perre, and Jongefell, are ordered amongst the rest to found the government of England, upon what was given to the lord Cats, Schaep, and vander Perre, resolutis in mandatis, as having been ambassadors in England, as well by instruction as amplification thereof, to serve the matter of the treaty which was to be made. Item, especially the third, as also the fifth article of the instruction of the said lords ambassadors, setting forth that the said lords ambassadors should govern themselves according to all such resolutions as were held forth during the being of the said extraordinary ambassadors to this State, as well before as after date of the concluding of the aforesaid 36 articles taken by their H. and M. L. Finally, their H. and M. L. resolution of the 21st of October 1653, among the rest holding forth, that the lord Beverning should reiterate to the government of England such proposals for an accommodation, and for a firm alliance and near union, as could be drawn or framed out of the foregoing instrument, and many amplifications thereof; also the resolutions, letters, and other acts and orders, which followed thereupon; and all this together to be applicable.

6. This sixth article doth agree in substance with the fourth article of the said 36.

7. The seventh article is set down in conformity to their H. and M. L. resolution of the 7th of Nov. 1653, relating to that of the 5th of June, 6th of September, and 25th of October of the same year, (and withall the memorandum of the 25th October ought to be examined) delivered to their H. and M. L. by the lord Charilis, the king of Denmark's retident; as also the last article of the treaty made the 18th of February of the said year with that king.

in toto ad verba. And his commissioneer or ambassador. Nota. Their H. and M. L. ought to have taken a resolution upon this.

8. In conformity to their H. and M. L. resolution of the 18th of May 1653, and applicable to the sixth of the 36.

Art. 8. ad verba, Specification of contraband goods. Nota. The intention is, that after the peace is concluded, a rule shall be made upon the point of maritime and contraband goods, with the consent on both sides.

9. This ninth article is set down in conformity to the second and fifth article of the 36, of their H. and M. L. resolution of the 13th of May 1653.

10. This tenth, eleventh and twelfth article are taken out of the said treaty of the year 1495. In the articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; and the lords Huygens and others their H. and M. L. commissioners do refer the same to what is noted in the fifth article, as being hereunto also applied.

11. This 13th article is put in conformity of the third, thirteenth and fifteenth article of the 36, and their H. and M. L. resolution of the 13th of May 1653.

12. This is in conformity of their H. and M. L. resolution of the 13th of June 1652, whereby the lord admiral Tromp of happy memory is ordered, in point of striking when he meets with any English fleet or ships, to behave and govern himself in such sort as was done and practised by the foregoing kings of Great Britain; as also in conformity of certain projected letters of the 13th of June aforesaid, to the lords their H. and M. L. ambassadors then in England, the said projected letter on the 14th following was converted into an instruction for the lord of Hemsteede deceased, who at that time was sent into England.

13. This 14th article is also conformable to the 10th article of the 36.

14. Likewise this is also conformable to the seventh of the 36 articles, except that there is admitted to the word Kings, which the lords Huygens and others their H. and M. L. commissioners do conceive that it ought to stand after the word Commonwealths, and added thereunto.

15. This is found conformable to the anwer given to the council of state in England, upon the 9th and 35th articles of the 36; which answer their H. and M. L. have confirmed by their resolution of the 13th of May are referring thereunto.

16. In conformity to the tenth and thirteenth articles of the 36 articles, and conformable to their H. and M. L. resolution of the 18th of May 1652.

17. In confirmation of the 25th article of the 36.

18. Conformable to the 14th of the said 36.

19. In confirmation of the 25th article of the 36.

20. Is in conformity of the 16th of the said 36 articles.

21. This is also in conformity of the 23d article of the 36.

22. In conformity of the 24th of the 36 articles.

Vol. II. F

24. This
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1653.

24. This is also in conformity of the 34th of the said 36 articles.

25. This is found conformable to the answer given to the council of state upon the 35th of the 36 articles; which answer their H. and M. L. have confirmed by their resolution of the 3d of May 1652, referring thereunto.


27. In conformity of the 26th and 27th articles of the 36.

28. The contents of this 28th article, as being a new one, the lords Huygens and others their H. and M. L. commissioners have always thought fit to report to their H. and M. L.

29. This last is also found to be a new article, and therefore the said lords commissioners have thought fit to make report of their H. and M. L.

[22 Jan. 1653. N. S.]

An intercepted letter.

Jan. 1653.

DEAR BROTHER WILL,

EMBARKING ourselves on Friday morning in the Amity frigate, the name of which the deputies took as a good omen, on Tuesday night we arrived at Goeree. The want of a pilot, and the storm we met with on Monday, put us to many exigencies; and indeed we were in a fair way of losing our lives, and the states a frigate, if my lord Nieupor's knowledge had not prevented it: and had we not met with a poor fisherman, who having more confidence than his fellows, ventured to speak with us, we had either perished on Tuesday night in the storm, which was here very great, or should have been necessitated to have returned for England. But it pleased God to dispose of us better, and by the arrival of that poor man made us plainly fee, of how great a value is an experienced man, and how necessary and happy it was for us to obey him. For what I can learn yet, they were all here in despair of agreeing with you; and seeing they could have no peace, are very active to provide for the war; and they are so pleased with this opinion, that I can hardly persuade them to believe the contrary. I hope to be within two hours at Bonnel, where I shall expect the issue of this good business.

Col. Robert Lilburne to secretary Thurloe.

Jan. 1653.

SIR,

I AM very glad to hear there is soe great a probability of the Dutch and our agreement, which doubtlesse will much conduce to the settlement of affairs here; and reducing those exorbitant spirits that are now in armes, who, I may tell you, are not to be flownly considered; for if that intelligence I have from very good handes bee true, they will be neere upon 5000 strong within these 14 dayes, mane going in to them continuallie; and I hear for certaine, that younge Montoffle is gone in to them, and the lord Charles Gordon marquiss Huntley's only brother, and the chief of that clan, as alfoe the earle of Marre; and generally there is an aptnesse in the people to rife, onele some few remonstrators, as I hear, begin to be a little sensible of this partie, who they looke upon as the remaining flocke of old malignants, which they hate to the death, as they alfoe doe them: yet I hope, that notwithstanding that great spirit of malignaney against us, which indeed is almost unexpreffible, and the readiness of those people to expell us this nation, they will nott be able to doe any thing very considerable against us, especially if some few forces doe come for our supply, as I hear they are. You will percieve somethinge, by the inclofed, of the diemperes that are amongst them; and those things will growe daily more and more, especially if they once begin to bee frustrate in their defignes, and that they heare the Hollander and wee agree. The forces here are very unanimous, and are subscribing their resolutions to fland by and owne the present government. I wonder the counsell sent down noe directions concerning the publishing the proclamations of my lord protector. Wee suppoze here it is upon the account of publishing the act of union. I remaine

Dalkeith, 12 Jan. 1653.

Your very humble servant,

ROBERT LILBURNE.
An intercepted letter, designed for Paris.

Dear Sir,

My being out of town last post was the cause I writ not, which I suppose Mr. Edick intimated unto you. We are here in great quiet under our new protector; and though an urgent report there hath bin in town this wecke of Hall's flandering out, yet I can assure you there is noe such thing, Overton submitting to the change, (though he is an anabaptist) which is the ground of people's talkes. The father and mother ar certainly broke concerning the marriage; and though there is a talke as if it were to be brought on again, yet I can assure you ther is noe such thing by Mr. Dolefton hoped for, whatever his friends report to blinde the world. The officers of the army have supplicatid his highnes not to increase his state as yet. Thofe ranters and anabaptists, who give your cavaliers foe great hopes of our divisons, ar now only convinced att, as that we feare trouble, and not taking the absolute power of a king. We doe not doubt but to bring them in again, most of their chiefs (who ar not considerable) having submitted. It is here reported, that sir Edward Hide's accusatid was his having receaved a supply from Mrs. Greene, Clarend. iii. which old woman Poole reports, but laughing att the accusatid, saying that it was done 402. upon the flore of an ancient friendship, and not of treachery. Of this I desire to be informed. Mrs. Eggletton had it from one Poole, tolde it unto our widow Staggers; and if Mr. Crofs doeth not now strike in, his frendes can never hope for a supply of tobacco. Mr. Crof's his frendes will not send noe long as he is there, they not approving of it. I am almost dead with a cold; but noe long as I have life, I can never alter from being, Sir, most unalterably yours.

Would you oberved figures, that I mought know what you have writ.

The supercrichtion,
A Monfieur Monf. Barbere, au cheval noire, 
Rue St. Honore, a Paris.

H. Beverning to colonel Sidney, at Leicester-house.

Hague, in haste, the 23d Jan. 1654. [N. S.]

Sir,

We had the ill fortune, that the ignorance of the pilot who was to conduct us, kept us at sea till Tuesday at night, before we arrived at Gravelend, where we ought and might have arrived two days sooner, if he had been acquainted with our coasts, as he ought, and did pretend unto; so that on Wednesday last at night being arrived at the Hague, yesterdai we made the report to my lords the states general, and to the commissioners of the province of Holland; and by the commissioners of all the provinces we have been acknowledged in all our transactidns. They have this day made out deputation, each unto their province, to bring their buisness to a ratification. My lords the states of Holland by misfortune not being met, their commissioners have sent letters to them to meet here on Monday next; and have put into the letter theew words, That having heard our report, they do find it a buisness concluded; and alfo that they would come to the Hague to ratify it: whereof I hope to fend you news in my next, affuring you, that if our God be fo merciful unto us, his highnes and my lord . . . . will have . . . . . . for some . . . . . . weeks, and will keep in the good intentions, especially alfo if my lord your brother will continue his good affection to us, to whom I defire to be recommended. I pray let me have a word in anfwer to this, and I shall remain

Your humble fervant,

Beverning,

An intercepted Letter.

Sir,

I received yours, and delivered the inclofed, and return this as anfwer; but I shall deliver the picture, till I shew your letter to that purpose. I have moved twice, and received civil anfwers; but as yet the thing is not done. We are all here strangely surprifid with a sudden peace; upon what articles, very few know. It seems it was concluded at Gravelend, after the commissioners were come away from London; and some fay, upon very eafy terms. So with my most humble service I remain,

Sir,

Your most faithful fervant,

Tho. Cadex.

An intercepted letter, designed for Paris.

Dear Sir,

My being out of town last post was the cause I writ not, which I suppose Mr. Edick intimated unto you. We are here in great quiet under our new protector; and though an urgent report there hath bin in town this wecke of Hall’s flanding out, yet I can assure you there is noe such thing, Overton submitting to the change, (though he is an anabaptist) which is the ground of people’s talkes. The father and mother ar certainly broke concerning the marriage; and though there is a talke as if it were to be brought on again, yet I can assure you ther is noe such thing by Mr. Dolefton hoped for, whatever his friends report to blinde the world. The officers of the army have supplicatid his highnes not to increase his state as yet. Thofe ranters and anabaptists, who give your cavaliers foe great hopes of our divisons, ar now only convinced att, as that we feare trouble, and not taking the absolute power of a king. We doe not doubt but to bring them in again, most of their chiefs (who ar not considerable) having submitted. It is here reported, that sir Edward Hide’s accusatid was his having receaved a supply from Mrs. Greene, Clarend. iii. which old woman Poole reports, but laughing att the accusatid, saying that it was done 402. upon the flore of an ancient friendship, and not of treachery. Of this I desire to be informed. Mrs. Eggletton had it from one Poole, tolde it unto our widow Staggers; and if Mr. Crofs doeth not now strike in, his frendes can never hope for a supply of tobacco. Mr. Crof’s his frendes will not send noe long as he is there, they not approving of it. I am almost dead with a cold; but noe long as I have life, I can never alter from being, Sir, most unalterably yours.

Would you oberved figures, that I mought know what you have writ.

The supercrichtion,
A Monfieur Monf. Barbere, au cheval noire, 
Rue St. Honore, a Paris.

Hague, 23 Jan. [1654.]

N. S.]
STATE PAPERS OF

An intercepted letter to sir Walter Vance.

Hague, Jan. 23. 1654. [N. S.]

A. D. 1654.

Dear sir Walter,

I received yours, and have paid the rhinegrave his 40 crowns since. The news is much changed, our ambassadors being arrived. The same night they came, they fupped with the pensioner de Witt, and profecied to all to have brought peace. The next day they made report to the states general, who fat all day till nine o'clock at night, to examine their instructions. They were found to have done well, and a civility paid upon them, telling them they might have figred them, seeing they were so reasonable; fo next day morning, being this day, they ordered it to be sent to the provinces to ratify; which will be done in four weeks. The states of Holland will meet toefday next; and already the discourse is of caufing the militia. If we have been mentioned in the articles, it will be much to the advantage of our nation; and the ambassadors profeces to have been much beholden to our officers. If not, we fhoold be ill used as strangers. I fay nothing of other articles, because I doubt not you have all before this time. Doleman is gone to fee his wife at B. My lady Morgan reports he is to be our refident. Now I hope I shall fee you here shortly.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Jan. 1654.

All that is done, treated, or spoken here, is of peace or war with England. On Friday last the 16th arrived here the post from England, but without any letters to the states general, which did very much anger them; and the more, because they did perceive and understand, that the commissioners of this state did communicate with the minister of his most christian majefty at London, who had writ about it to the ambassador Chaunt here; fo that they fent to the ambassador a gentleman, whole name is Agent, to learn fome news of him. The faid Agent brought word back to the states general, that the ambassador had advice, that all was accommodated; and when they thought to have concluded that, then the Englifh came and produced two points; firft concerning the sovereignty of the sea, which the Englifh will have to be acknowledged to belong to them; fcondly, concerning the prince of Orange, whom the Englifh defire to have excluded here from all employment and government; and that thereupon the buiffnes was either in futfpenfe, or broken off. The ambassador having heard that, and that they did divulge it, did inform himself about it, and at feveral particular vifits did give to understand, that the faid Mr. Agent had made an ill report of Orange it. The faid Agent doth feem to be of the party of 145, and did report as they would have it. The ambassador on the contrary had faid, that he had word fent him abfolutely, that there was a great likelihood of a peace, it being very true that concerning the two faid points there was yet fome dispute; but that both parties inclining to peace and moderation, there would be expedients found out to express thefe two things the moft favourably, without any breach that poftibly could be. In the mean time the state is very ill fatisfi

Orange party, fied, that they receive no letters from their commissioners. 145 do give out, that the treaty is quite broken off, and do rejoice at it, for it is that which they defire; and faid that the Englifh have done all this, only to gain time, and to hinder the affiftance, which otherwise they would have fent from here into Scotland, I can affure you, that not any thing is done here; all is at reft, and expects the issue of this pacification. When heretofore they treated with the commissioners of Liege, and did declare that they did also defire other elefors, princes and flates to enter in this treaty, they did efpecially invite the elector of Brandenburgh. Whereupon he hath declared, that not only for himself he had a mind to enter into it, but that he had also given order to difpofe the landgrave of Hefte to enter into it.

Guelderland being preffent at preffent, hath propounded, that the state ought to fend and keep at Bruffels a minister, or at leaft a commiffioner.

23d of January.

In the end on Wednesday the 21st at night, the commissioners arrived at the Hague, tranforted in an Englifh frigate, and landed at Goeree, not without great danger of shipwreck, being almoft call upon the ifland of Walcheren, taking that for Goeree. Yefterday they made a full report; and having found at Gravefend an expedient for the including of the king of Denmark, (which was the only fcruple that was remaining) thefe commissioners had writ a letter of very great thanks to his highnes the protector, and partied very well fatisfied, filling many with joy; but not the royalifts, nor their dependents: for the hatred, and the averfion, which formerly was againft the parliament or nation, is now only converted against
against the lord protector, to whom men give eulogies, as they were wont to give to all: A.D. 1652.

...a minister in the pulpit, the same morning when the commissioners arrived at night, could not withhold from praying for a peace, that should be good, firm, and durable; or otherwise that God would dethrone the tyrant, and restore the sceptre to the true owners.

good Hollanders

In the mean time 173 gaudent in finis, hoping to maintain themselves well, if a peace be the pr. of Orange royalists

made, against 145 and 146; and undoubtedly Holland will advance and further the business: and for themselves, they will make no difficulty; and as well England as Holland do very well to make a peace; for thereby the one and the other will rend themselves again very considerabe and formidable to others. Instead of having war, and the inconveniences thereof, each, especially Holland, do find themselves influtted over by one or other.

In the mean time I do very well see already, that this peace will be very much blamed Orange party

and opposed by 145 before it be made; for they will say, that the English do all this to render Holland careless and negligent, and that the English will deceive.

Really so long now as this deliberation will last, all the negotiation with France will

vamp. For the inclining of Sweden, these commissioners have acted without being required for the doing thereof, but cunningly, to say or make to believe, as if the business of Denmark and of Sweden were the same thing.

Although that the commissioners, in their letter to the lord protector gave him hopes, that in six weeks all the contents and approbations could be had here, yet it is so, that it is impossible. The distances of the provinces, as also the diversities of opinion, will directly or indirectly take up and require longer time; which in effect will be prejudicial to this state, not to England; for zeal and vigour will grow cold; the state will delay through hopes of the peace. In England, on the contrary, there being but one head, and one management of affairs, quick, sudden, and with expedition, also one as to those that govern; but here is the quite contrary, as you know.

Yesterdya the states general were met till half an hour past nine of the clock at night. Holland is very well satisfied, and troubled that the commissioners did not stay in England. They will have them sent back again with all speed, to sign the treaty, whereas the commissioners have made a project of 29 articles. They made it in the English frigate, when they were at sea, having omitted some of the 27 articles presented by the council of England the 28th of November, and put in others, therewith they will send commissioners express to all the provinces. And although that the commissioners have written to the lord protector, that in six weeks all will be done and perfected, yet it is so, that it cannot be; for there will be some provinces and honours that will dely to delay it, as was seen in the Orange party the peace of Munster, and then the 145 were for a peace; now they are against this.

states general

Hamburg

his highness

And by reason that 104 were so much unsatisfied with 159, reason will have 130 to favour them, and especially to comprehend them in 171.

Buningen, the Dutch embassador in Sweden, to the greffier Ruyfch.

My Lord,

SINCE my last of the 16th of this month, I have had discourse at large with the lord Vol. x. p.202.

rix chancellor concerning the present constitution of affairs, and our negotiation in England. That lord is of my opinion, as also many others here, and do look upon those odious conditions of the dominion of the sea, and recognition for the fishing, as dishonorable and execrable; yet I could not draw one word from him against the English; only that they were wilful, and high in their arms; and that he wished for a peace. Upon my request, concerning the carriage of the English at Gottenburgh, which I had recommended to his excellency, and specified in my last to their H. and M. lordships, I was entertained at the beginning with a very hot complaint concerning the excesses, wrongs, and injuries done formerly by the private men of war of your H. and M. L. in the taking and plundering Swedish ships; which is highly refuted by his excellency: and in conclusion he told me, that the commerce of this kingdom was so much disturbed by the English on the one hand, and your H. and M. L. on the other, that in cafe Denmark was not so deeply engaged, this crown would have caufe to join with that king for the defence and protection of the commerce and navigation. Also his excellency said plainly, that her majesty was not yet resolved to enter into any particular against the English; and therefore upon the grounds which were yet laid, (thee were his words) the pretended alliance could not be, for reasons formerly alleged. I did not omit to answer with such reasons as were put into my hand, Vol. II. and
and amongst the rest I was very sorry, (I told him) that the excess committed upon two or three little Swedish ships, against the intention of their H. and M. L. was not to be compared to those great damages, which the subjects of this crown have suffered by the English. And moreover I added, that if there was anything remaining or depending undecided, or wherein they had suffered any injustice, that satisfaction should be made, and justice done them; to which I assured his excellency, their H. and M. L. were wholly inclined: and because he told me so plainly, that as yet they would use no partiality against the English, I told him, that what I defined might be done without shewing any partiality, but not without offence to their H. and M. L. if not granted; for it could not but be ill taken by their lordships, that the English should abuse the subjects of their H. and M. L. in the harbour of Gottenburgh, in hindering their trade and commerce to and again; as also upon the east land fes; which if it were not timely prevented, I told him, I feared it might be a means to draw on a war into these parts. He told me, that what he had spoken, was only by way of discourse; and that he would relate to her majesty what we had spoken of together. I expect her majesty’s answer and resolution upon it, either to night or to morrow morning.

My Lord,

Upsal, 23 Jan. 1654. [N.S.]

Beuningen.

Whetclocke, embassador in Sweden, to the protector.

May it please your Highness;

I take the boldness to give you an account of the passages here, both before and since the receipt of my credentials from your highness; for which great care and respect of mee and my company here, we doe returne our most humble thanks to your highnes, rejoicing in this happy settlement of our native country, and the due honour to yourfelfe; and humbly praying the continuance of your favour to us, more particularly to your servants here, whereof I esteeme yourfelfe one, as well as my fome, capt. Beke, Mr. Stapleton, capt. Croke, and my most diligent and stout attendants. We all doe most heartily pray to God for the health and happiness of your highnes, and of our country.

The rix chancellour came hither on Saturday laft, and on Monday laft came to vift me. He stayed about three howers with me, discoursing in Lattin of many things, butt especially of the affayres of England, and particularly of your highnes; and with much expreffion of respect to you he seemed pleased with the discoure by his long stay, which his followers sayd they never before saw him doe with any embaffador. Himfelfe told me, that he had received great contentment and satisfaction from me; with other expreffions concerning me, which I looked upon as complements rather then materiall to trouble your highnes with them. He defired an intimacy of friendship with me, and that we might often meete; that the commonwealth of England had manifefted great respect to the queene, in sending me hither; and that he would not be wanting to exprefle his particular respectes to them, and to your highnes, and to bring my busines to a good effect.

Wedneſiday laft I waited on the queene, with whom I was alone above two howers. She is pleased to allow me to sit, which she doth not use to afforde to other embaffadours; and discourses in great freemonde with me. She was pleased to tell me, that she receivd great satisfaction from me concerning our affayres, relating to ourſelves, to Holland, and to other partes. She sayd, she intended to take a journey for about eight daies; and in the mean time, that my busines might not be delayed, she had appointed her chancellour to conferre with me: and because I was a stranger to him, he would tell me his temper; which she did, and said, that if we did not agree, it must come to her agayne; for which great favour and testimonie of her good inclination, I thanked her majesty.

Tuesday I visitd the rix chancellour, with whom I stayed neere three howers; and when I defired him to appoint a time of our meeting, according to the queenes directions, he sayd, it could not be till after her going out of town; but in the mean while he defird to be informed by me concerning the fettlement of our commonwealth and government; which I endeavoured to cleare unto him. He told me, that what I defird would speedily be taken into consideration. I answereed, that I defird nothing, and came not ut cliens, sed ut amicus, to make tender unto the queene of the friendship of the commonwealth. He defird me to excuse him, and sayd, that he meant no other wise; and that he did not only defire the friendship betweene the two nations, but that hee might have an intimacy of friendship betweene us. Att my parting I intreated to know, whither he were satisfied concerning the fettlement of our commonwealth; or else it would be in wyne to create upon particulars before a fatisfacion firft had in the generall; which he apprehended had not bin wanting, bicaufe her majesty had fent her publike minifters to our commonwealth, and had one there now refiding. He told me, that my information had fully satisfied him in thofe points, and concerning all our affayres.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

This morning came the news from England hither, whereof there was much discourse, especially with the Dutch and Scotch. I presently sent to the queen to desire an audience, to see how she would treat me. Before my messenger returned, Count Tot came to me: he is the first gentleman of her bed-chamber, and great captain of her guards, and in much favour with her. He told me, that the queen had sent him to me to congratulate the accession of honour to my general, and of happiness to my country; for which her joy was so great, that she could not omit the sending to me express of it. I returned my thanks to her majesty, for the continuance of her respect to my general, and to my country. After this the matter of the ceremonies brought the queen's coaches about three a clock, and carried me to the court, where the queen sent for me into her bed-chamber, which she had not done at any time before. She told me the newes with much joy, and said, Bonelde and divers others wrote it from London; and asked, if I had my letters: I said noe; but by other letters I had reason to believe the newes, and to expect her majesty's inclination thereupon towards me. She said, par Dieu, the bore the same respect and more, to my general, and to me, than she did before; that she had rather have to doe with one man than with many. She told me, she doubted my letters might be intercepted; and therefore if I would at any time send any in her packet, her secretary should take care of them; and she would promise me, that they should not be meddled with.

After I was come home, the sent one of her secretaries to me with the same missal; and whilest he was with me, my joyful full letters came, which in part I communicated to the secretary, and told him, that I defired to wait upon the queen agayne, when her pleasure would permitte. He went presently to the castle, and brought me word from the queen, that she defired I would come to her this night; which I did, though very late: and although I had before received those testimones before-mentioned of her good liking of this newes; yet before I would deliver your highnes letters to her, I discourse in the generall of the busines; and the being very pleasant, I told her that in case my lord protector should write unto her majesty, I presumed his highnes letters would have a good reception from her. She answere, that they should be most wellcome to her. Whereupon I presented my credentials to her; and after she had read them, she asked me, how it came, that my lord protector's name was putt first in the letter? I answere, that it was the constant forme in England used to all other princes and states. She sayd, that if it was used to other princes and states, she was satisfied. I told her, that my lord's name signed himselfe was subscrib'd; and the was verie well pleased, giving me her hand to kisse. She told me, that she would write her selfe to my lord protector, and defired me in my letters to acquaint your highnes, that no person had a greater esteeme and respect of your highnes than the had; which she would be ready to manifest, and was verie joyful of this good newes from England.

After the fit ceremonies performed at my house, I held it requisite to give this trouble to your highnes; and it being extreme late, I hope it will obtaine my pardon for my faults in this letter.

Upsall, Jan. 13. 1653.

Your highnesse most faithfull and most humble servant,

B. WHITELOCKE.

Whitlocke to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I RETURNE my very hearty thanks for your last letters of 23d December, and for Vol. xi. p. 210. all your former letters. It is the greatest comfort to me in the world to heare from my friends in England, and to see their care and love of me in my abence, especially upon the change in England. If their favour here had not bin timeously and kindly remembered, and those businesse sent to us, we had bin despitted: but I most humbly thank his highnesse and my friends in England, and particularly yourselues, that we were not forgotten. I hope that God will give his blessing to this settlement, and that it will be much for all our good. The Dutch and Scottes here beganne to talkle of high difractions and confusions in England; but as soone as my letters came, I went to courte, and silenced them all. The queene is much pleased with the newes, and hath received my credentials from his highnesse with great expressions of contentment and respect both to him, and to the present settlement. We had bonfireys att my doore, and shooing of our little gunnes. I have bin twice this day with the queene, and am grown a great favorite with her; insomuch that many have defired me to promote their suits to her: but I refuse all, and meddle onlie with my owne businesse. The rix chancellour hath expressed great and extraordinary kindnesse to me, not onlie to my selfe, but to manie others. We shall grow great linguists here by continual speaking of French and Lattin; which is not to be avoysed, whensoever we meet with those here. The rix chancellour speakes good Lattin, and the queene only the French.
A.D 1653. She will not permit to have any other present, but discourses with me alone, saying, that she understands me when I speake French, as well as if I spake Swedifh: and indeed she is extreme civil and courteous to me. I have given my lord protector a particular account of all the passages here, and hope well of my busines, and that our good God will give a blessing to it.

Upfall, Jan. 13. 1653.

Your most affectionate friend,

B. WHITELOCKE.

An intercepted letter.

Paris, Jan. 24. [1654. N. S.]

MADAM,

Your ladyship's most obliged humble servant,

J. B.

My unfayned humble service, I beseech you, to all your good company.

The supercription,

For my lady Monfon, at her house in Drury-lane, over-agains the Hand and Pen,

London.

An intercepted letter.


Vol. x. p. 232. If you have writ any letters of the 8th instants, they either are misfearried, or at least not yet come; the post being arrived, and noe one letter to me from any body. I pray doe the favour to deliver this to Mr. Carle, and desire him not to acquaint any body with the receive of it, or the contents, it being for the payement of a particular sum of mony, which I am highly concerned in; and I hope he will not suffer my credit to be questioned. I am not able to fend you any newes from hence, but by the favour of a friend of mine, who goes often to the English court. I have procured this inclosed; by which you may see who is by that kinge reputed honest, (as it is termes with them) and some thought ill of; though I thinke there's little choyse. By my laft I gave you a full answere to yours; so that havinge none from you, I can say leffe, though the want of them does not diminish any part of my kindnes or respect for you, because I am confident it's not from you, but some unavoydable accident, that has hindered me of that happiness; which however I am at this time deprifed. I shall give myselfe some satisfaction in communicating my thoughts to you, and letting you know, with how perfect affection I shall constantly continue.

Your most obedient and obliged servant,

WILLIAM BROWNE.

I pray excuse my not writing to Mr. Smith. Prett my humble service to your mother, and remember to fend the diurnalls.

The supercition, For Mrs. Marie Rolfe.
An intercepted letter of sir Edward Hyde.

Paris, 24 January, [1654. N.S.]

I HAVE deferred answeringe yours till now, because I could not speake at large with your old servant, and satisfie my selfe, whether he would be drawne to do my lord pro-
tector true and faithfull service, as you defyre, and as an honest man should do. But I see playnely, he is as very foole as ever, and talkes as fenfefully: nay is sillie so madd, as to imagine, that he shall compasse his businesse by his old frendes, and that the prebabetians and Lenthall’s parliament will hold up ther heads agayne, which I fay were better to be cutt off. However you see how little good is to be expected from him, when he talkes fo like an aife. He feme to be as much truaffed as ever; that is, his few frendes love him as well, and his many enimyes curfe him as much: and to tell you the truth, the divell rages fo amone them, that fewe have fewer enimyes then he; and they who hate him, hate one another too; which is a fye variety. He goes to Charonot as he was wooute, and the papifts love him as they uted to do. Though he be not worth all this difcourece, yet because you asked an account of him, which was a great condeceffion and humility in you, I have given it to you; and for myselfe, I do fo absolutely depende upon your judgement in all things, that, right or wronge, I will do any thinge you vouchsafe to require from

Your most obedient servant,

Edward Funnit.

The supercifion, For your aunt.

An intercepted letter to Mr. Michael Arnold.

Hague, 24 Jan. [1654. N.S.]

My fons are both providing arms and cloaths for Scotland, to my great charge, where my eldte fon is to receive the command of a troop of horfe, and his bother to troop with general Middleton, both refolving to die honourably in fo juft a caufe, or live conquerors.

Your faithful cousin, John Whitaker.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

24 Jan. [1654. N.S.]

Sir,

The poft of this day is not yet arrived that I hear of. Yesterfaie we received by the letters from Holland, that the peace was broken between you and them; of which truly we are extremely glad, having expected nothing more to our comfort than it.

Hence you have of the 21st intant, that his majesty began to mount on horfeback in little Bourbon near the Louvre, his matter being at laft M. Alnoftini an Italian, notwithstanding the oppofition of the queen, and many others befoide, which defired M. de Memon to be the man: M. de Piflly, an academift of the fuburbs of St. Germaines, is his affifant, who pleafes the king more than the matter, as many fay.

The fame day M. de Saintot, matter of the ceremonies of the king, was fent to the parliament with a letter of cachet, defiring them to come to him to the Louvre next morning, or at leaft fend their deputies: and the faid Saintot gave them another letter from the king, wherein was an arret from council to parliament, that they fhould not make any more assemblies concerning the rentiers of the town-house: upon which letters all the chambers assembled intantly, and concluded, that the firft preffident with two counfellors out of every chamber fhould meet the king next morning, as he defired, to know his further request.

Next day two members of the parliament were commanded to the frontiers of Picardy, within four leagues to Peronne, to plant there a poft of wood, juft fore againft Metz en Couture, being the firft village of Flanders, where the army of Flanders are quartered, being but a small river separating France from Flanders. They had with them two trumpets of the king’s, to put up and affix upon the faid poft the arret given laft day unto the prince of Condé, signifying, if he does not appear before the parliament of Paris, to clear himself of what is oppofed unto him; that he fhall lofe wholly his intereft in France. I am certain he will not appear.

Vol. II.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1653. Next day after, being Thursday last, the council, being assembled, have determined, upon pain of declaration criminal, that the rentiers should not assemble any more, his majesty having granted the half quarter payment, which they desired of himself, they desiring to be wholly paid; which his said majesty could not afford, tho' his declaration of the year 1648 appears to the contrary; which necessity compels the king not to perform. Some say, M. S. rivent furintendant is to be sent as ambassadoer extraordinary to Rome; whether true, or what may be his business, I do not yet well know.

His majesty has commanded M. de Buissel, du Portail, Pithou, de Port Carre, Martinot, and de Brittan, courtfellors in parliament, to quit their charge and office within a short time limited.

His majesty has the place of M. president Viole and l'Ainsnet to dispoze of, both being criminal contra legem majoris, as formerly declared in parliament before the king. It is reported, the duke of Beaufort has been within twenty leagues of this city of late; and some say, he is there yet; and besides they say, he was in this town for a while, and had a long discourse with his eminency: allo that his majesty intends to make him admiral in chief at sea, and 34 great ships for him, with all manner of provisions, only to the end he might be separated from the duke of Orleans. We must expect the confirmation of it.

Lately after the duke of Anville's return from the duke of Orleans, his majesty sent him yet a gentleman of his own house, to see whether he would better prevail, and gain the said duke, than the said Anville: the effect we do expect shortly. His majesty this week caufed the archbishop of Bourges to come to this town: some say, it is to give him the archbishoprick of Rheims; of which we are not yet sure. The duchefs of Longueville endeavours to obtain permission from her husband to live in a monastery, as the wife of duke de Montmorency has done after the death of her husband, being uncle to the duchefs of Longueville.

This week theof of Bourdeaux have sent express orders to their deputies here, defiring them to return homewards, having understood his majesty, or his council, did not intend to stand to their promises to them, when they made their peace with them; as to re-establish the caftles in Bourdeaux, and pay no more taxes or impositions than they did before; which is now doubted, being contrary to their articles in their peace with the king lately; by that reason they are resolved not to have any more parliament in this city.

One called Duretelle, taken near Bourdeaux, being one of the chiefest of the L'Orme, is coming to this town, that his proceds may be made. Better abtain, when he had his liberty.

From Nimes in Languedoc we have, of the 19th instant, that the Roman catholicks there have deputed two counsellors of their presidial to Vas and Aubenas, to put in execution the king's declaration in their behalf, which the deputies of the reformed catholicks here hearing of, went to the council heavily to complain of the offence done to themselves. What may be the end of it, I know not yet.

From Allace we have only at this time, that M. de la Ferté Senneterre, with his forces, that went to besiege Besfort, were forced by the foul weather to retire.

By letters yesterday from the Hague in Holland we have, that that state had determined, that the prince of Orange shall have no more authority or power, as his predeceffors had heretofore; which the province of Guelderland have taken very ill; and that the young princes of Orange, hearing of it, went three hours together, seeing her authority wholly annulled by that means.

All the English court here says to your alterations, is, that they are afraid his excellency the lord protector will not fail to give the liberty of conscience in the three kingdoms; which having obtained, and being somewhat free of heavy taxes, will never look for any king Charles, who used them and their predeceffors worse before, &c. I am,

Sir,

Your faithful servant.

The
The number of forces in the Highlands, according to information received this day, 14 January, 53.

| Lord Glencairne | 1,500 horse and foot at present in Badenock. |
| Lord Atholl    | 400 foot | 200 horse |
| Lord Lorne     | 700 foot | 200 |
| Clandan       | 60 foot  |
| Clandonald    | 100 foot |
| Clanranold    | 80 foot  |
| Mackoldowie   | 300 foot |
| Cambrall      | 100 foot |
| Alan Maclean  | 60 foot  |
| Lieutenant coll. Johnfon | 60 foot |
| Lord Montros  | 60 horse |
| Lieutenant coll. Maxwell | 500 foot |
| Lieutenant coll. Wilhart | 500 foot |

Total 4,320

Besides severall other parties under sir Arthur Forbes, and others, are ranging the countries to encrease their numbers, as the other above-named doe allsoe.

An intercepted letter from lord Newburgh.


Coven,

By this post I have not receaved any letters from you; by the last I writ to fully to you, Vol. xxii. p. in answer to yours, that I have now little to say, only will not omit any opportunity of writinge to you; yet I can send you no positive newes of my leaving this place, but I am confident shall flay till your unlucky days be passed, if already that tymne be expir'd. I should be glad to heares, that George were upon his returne, and that Mr. Browne had furnisht him with one, if he have none. I pray defire him to take George to the market, and there defire him to buy the beit he can for that money. How they fell now, I know not; but I believe he may have a large young one for 25 l. and doe not lett him flay out of expectation of havinge a better. Pray God send you good succes in your busines, and continue your and my little cofen's health; which shall be the contant prayer of

Your most affectionat and faithfull obedient servent,

Joseph Mints.

A letter of intelligence.

Nantes, the 25th of January, [1654. N. S.]

Sir,

This is the seventh tymne I have writin to you since my cuming; but as yett have not Vol. x. p. 234. hard from you, my only defyr being to know, if you have receaved my letter. We have no conderable newes heer for the present. The laft weik ther paffed a regiment of Irifhe, about 4 or 500 men, who war not permitted to enter into this toune, because some of them did vaunt, that they had mislaid the English in Ireland. It is reported, they ar gon to Piedmont this weike. The flats at Montpellier have not sitten in respect the archbishop of Narboune, who is thyr preident, is tormented with the gout (a proper diffles indeed for a bishop). The laft fabbath day ther was a Jew baptysed heir, who came from Venise expressly to imbrace our religion. He was one of thyr rabbins, a learned man in the languages, who coming to Marshelles, and being informed that this was a protestant toune, cam hither; so after a private and publique examination, giving a publicke testimonie of his faith, was receaved in the bofolne of the church. The busines of Castres, of which I wret to you in my laft, is composd to the protestants advantage. So expecting dayly your
A.D. 1653. your commands, the which ye may be assured, that to my power I shall heartily accomplish, with the Lord to bleffe your deitys, I ref to the next occasion, having receaved presently this French letter of Coudre, have not time to translate it, prefixed by the parting of the post.

The superscription,

De Vries, the Dutch embassador in Denmark, to the flates general.

H. and M. Lords,

Vol. x. p. 249. FOR this bout I can give your H. and M. L. no other advice from hence, than that the lord Otto Craick, formerly Secretary of his majesty, and lately also chosen to be one of the rix counfellors, having lived in the country, and being now made one of the privy council of his said majesty, is now come to refide at Copenhagen, and very much affected and inclined to your H. and M. L. I am informed, that there is arrived at Copenhagen an imperial ambassador, sent to the queen and crown of Sweden.

Two shippers of the fleet lying at Copenhagen were with me yesterday, and did report, that they were certainly informed, that some English ships do keep near Schonen and Gottenburgh, to surprize the said fleet in their passage; and asked, whether there was any hope of getting more convoy. They told me likewise, that captain Backer, who was sent as commander over the men of war, was deceased at Copenhagen; and that his son, who was master, and lieutenant, were both sick on ship-board, and desired me, that I would go thither, and take order about it; which I am resolved to do to-morrow, and to furnish them with what is necessary for their present occasions.

H. and M. L.

Elfenour, 25 Jan. [1654.]

N. S.]

S. de Vries.

Resolutions of the flates general.

Read the 26th Jan. [1654. N. S.]

Vol. x. p. 255. THE lords of Beverning, Nieuport, and Jongefal, according to their H. and M. L. resolution of the 22d of January 1654. being ordered to give the lord Charifius, resident of the king of Denmark, a full communication of what had happened in their negociation in England, concerning the including of the said king in the treaties to be made with the commonwealth of England, have this day reported, that they did observe and fulfill their lordships commands that night; and had declared to the said resident at large, and with all the circumstances, that they in the conference with the lords commissioners of the lord protector were broken off about it, because they could not accept of the extention of that point, as the fame was made in conformity of the said king, and set down in the express order of their lordships; but that it afterwards had pleased the lord protector to fend after them another extention upon that article, whereby they found the said treaty, and the infrucktion of their H. and M. L. to be entirely and perfectly observed and fulfilled, as the fame extention was twice read distinctly to the said lord president; and that he, after some other discourses concerning the satisfaction to be made to dammified merchants in England, which being likewise cleared up to him, he did declare to have received full content and satisfaction; and that his majesty, his council, and all the people in Denmark, would receive unfeakeable joy thereby; desiring a copy of the said article to fend his majesty the next day by the post, which they had caused to be fent unto him.

Extract of the resolutions of the lords flates of Holland and West-Friesland, taken in their lordships assembly, on Tuesday the 27th of January [1654. N. S.]

Vol. x. p. 258. IT being put to the debate, how and in what manner after the convenientest way satisfaction can be given to the commonwealth of England, for the damages, which the proprietors of certain English ships, that were stayed the last year at the inances of their H. and M. L. in the harbours of the king of Denmark, do pretend to have suffered, as is men- tioned more at large in the 29th article of the 29 articles; upon which the commissioners of their H. and M. L. lately come from England, were agreed with his the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland: which satisfaction, according to the said
faid agreement and the foregoing resolutions of their H. and M. L. is to be made and borne A.D.1653 by this flate. Whereupon it is thought fit and underftood, that the bufifnes fhall be referred to the generality, to the end that thofe that fhall be fent into England, may be generally and absolutely authorized to make an end of the faid point in a friendly way, for fo much, with his faid highnes the lord protector, in cafe they can come to a reasonable compofure; or otherwife therein to yield fuch fubmiffion, as they, according to the opportunity and the inclination of the humours there, fhall judge to tend to leat confl and charge of this flate.

Extrait of the secret resolutions of my lords the fates of Holland and West-Frieftland, taken in their afseembly, on Tuesday the 27th of Jan. 1654. [N.S.]

UPON the report made by M. de Beverning and Nieuport to my lords the fates of Holland and West-Frieftland, concerning the clause which was inferted into the 12th of the 29 articles, which were exhibited unto them from the government of England, upon the 4th November, touching the prince of Orange and his line; after a mature deliberation, it hath been resolved and concluded, that in conformity to a propofition made to that end, the faid clause fhall be totally obliterated, as it hath been already taken away out of the 12th of the aforefaid 29 articles; and that instead thereof it fhall be decreed and concluded by an exprefs article in the treaty, that all thofe, who fhall be advanced by the fates general to the place of captain or admiral general of the militia by sea and land, or by the fates of the provinces to the place of governor or fhadholder thereof, fhall be bound and obliged to confirm by their oaths the above-faid treaty, and all the articles thereof; and alfo to promise by oaths, that on their parts, and to their utmost power, they will maintain and execute it from one article to another, and will caufe it to be maintained and executed.

Extrait of the resolutions of the fates of Holland and Weft-Frieland, taken in their afseembly, on Tuesday the 27th of Jan. 1654. N.S.

REPORT being made this day in this honourable afseembly by M. de Beverning and Nieuport, commiffioners, together with the deceafed M. vande Perre, as alfo M. Jongeftaff, for and on the behalf of the fates general, concerning their tranfaclions in England, with all the circumftances and communications of divers propofitions, anfwers, and other pieces relating thereto, in the government, in the part of the province of Holland and Weft-Frieland, in the month of August laft; and of all they have negocitated and treated of in behalf of this flate, first with the council of flate, and confequently after the eftablifhment of this prefent government with the lord protector of the commonwealths of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and efpecially that after fumdry conferences, and various debates, the bufifnes was carried fo far, that after they had agreed on both fides upon the articles of the treaty in hand, there wanted nothing more, but that the fame fhould be signed and fubcribed; and that the faid M. de Beverning, Nieuport, and Jongeftaff, (M. vande Perre being then deceafed) had resolved unanimously to sign the fame in the name of God, and in reference to a due ratification from the fates general; but that they were hindered in this their refolution by a difference, that happened in the extent of the article touching the including of the king of Denmark, and the things depending thereupon; and that not knowing how to overcome this difficulty, nor how to accomplifh together the instructions and orders of their fuperiors, by the extenfion that was offered, they were necceffitated to defer the faid negociation; in which interim it pleafed his highnes the lord protector of the commonwealths of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to fend unto the faid deputies, after they were gone, such an extenfion upon the aforefaid points, which did fatisfy them very much: and having given notice of this their refentment in a letter to his highnes, they found it expedient and neceffary to the happy and fpedy accomplifhment of the faid treaty, that themselves should go over with all expedition, to procure an approbation and ratification of this their faid negociation; and that for the fame end they thought it good to fet down in writing what was agreed upon; the faid conferences concerning 29 articles. Which writing being read in the faid afseembly, and report being likewise made by the penionary concerning the tranfaclions of the faid deputies of the fates general upon the faid 29 articles fo mentioned; and all being reducèd and cleared from the point, that the fubftance of the faid articles was grounded upon, the articles of the infructions upon the ancient confederacies and agreements upon the refolution of the flate that was fent to them; and that being weighed and confidered, were found within the compafs of the compifion and order of the fates general, thanks were returned by the members of the nobility, and the deputies of the cities, in the name of their fuperiors, unto the faid M. de Beverning and M. Nieuport; as the fates of the province of Holland and Weft-Frieland do alfo return Vol. II.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1653. return them thanks for these presents for their good offices and services, but especially for their zeal and fidelity they have shewn in this negotiation, for the good of the state, and the execution of the good intentions of the states general, according to their instructions, resolutions, and orders given unto them; which said members of the nobility, and deputies of forty cities, have also approved and ratified, in the names of their superiors, the said 29 articles absolutely without any reservation, according as they were agreed on the said conferences, as the states of Holland and West-Frieland do by this approve and ratify the same. And it is further resolved and concluded, that in the general assembly of the states it shall be declared by the states of Holland and West-Frieland, by way of their provincial resolution and advice, that thanks be given likewise by the states general unto the said deputies in general, and to every one in particular, in form and manner as is above-mentioned; and that the said their negotiation ought to be approved of, and likewise ratified; for which end the said states of Holland and West-Frieland also shall do all their endeavour, as much as is possible or imaginable, henceforth, without any interfim, that the said ratification of the other provinces be procured, concluded, and affected, without any delay or loss of time; and that in the mean time the said deputies, or some, or at the least one of them be sent forthwith for England, to confer and sign the said articles with the commissioners of his highness, or as his highness pleaseth; and to procure, that as soon as possible may be, all hostility and retortion may cease, and a suspension of arms may be made, including the king of Denmark, according to the treaty; that likewise letters be sent by the states general to all publick ministers of this state, and deputies of this nation, residing in France and Denmark, that they advertise the merchants and mariners intending to return for this land with their ships and merchandizes; and commanding them in the name of the states general to keep themselves yet for a while longer in the havens of the said kingdoms, till they be acquainted further, what the issue and final conclusion of this treaty with England shall be.

Extra dis out of the resolution of Holland.

Tuesday the 27th [1654. N. S.]
Vol. x. p. 267. WAS read the written proposition made by the lord ambassador Chaunt yesterday in the assembly of their H. and M. lordships, first by word of mouth, and afterwards in writing; tending to the end, that the king of France, for many and divers reasons, to be feen more at large in the said declaration, may be included in the treaty of alliance of this state to be made with the commonwealth of England: whereupon being debated, it is thought fit and understand, that the business shall be referred to the generality, to the end their H. and M. L. commissioners, or those who to the final finishing of the said treaty shall be sent into England, may be ordered in mandati, that they do use all possible means, to the end the said king may be concluded in the said treaty; and that what shall be resolved by their H. and M. lordships, communication thereof be given to the said ambassador, with assurance, that their H. and M. L. will not only use all possible means for the said inclusion, but likewise in case of success, that the treaty take effect, their lordships will be ready to do all good offices at the desire of his said majesty, either by interpolation and mediation or otherwise, to the end his said majesty, as well as this state, may come to a good understanding with the commonwealth of England.

Mr. Francis Wrenn to the protector.

May it please your highness,
Vol. x. p. 270. The incumbent duty upon me I owe your highness and commonwealth, binds me to give you this true, though short account, how these inclosed letters came to my hands; which for the matter contained in them, your willsone can best judge of; only for the manner be pleased thus briefly to receive it: The carrier of them or intelligence was a Highlander, who called himselfe Kinmore, and came from thence with an English fugitive, whom he named Edwards, as far as Darlington in this county, where Edwards tooke post the 16th of this instant January for London. The Highlander comes backe the next night to a gentleman's house, one Butler, upon a mistake for Balmer, the name for the place, as the superscription of the letter shews; and gave Butler the letter, which he reads; and finding what bad consequence it was of, seized the fellowe, and with the help of the constable of the townes searched him, and found those other letters upon him; and having thought to have brought him before me that night, in the way made an escape. Then Butler cominge to me with the constable, and informinge me thus much, I immediately
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

iffiled out a warrant to pursue him with hue and cry; and likewise sent to the post-master A.D.1653.
of Darlington, to pursue the other; of which yet I have noe account.

Durham, Jan. 17th
1653.
YOUR HIGNES bound in all dutie,
FRANCIS WRENN.

Intelligence from Paris.
28 January [1654. N. S.]

Sir,

SINCE my last to you, I received yours of the 9th instant, which I should have received last Friday, were it not that the post arrived not timely, as the post of this day is not yet come.

By letters of yesterday from Bruxells it is reported, your peace is made and concluded with Holland; which tho' it is not yet believed here, I believe France would not much dispute that matter, if they were sure to be comprehended.

There is great endeavours making for a general peace, by the advice of his holines, between the French and the Spanishe crowns, as it is hoped will appear by the time.

The pope's nuncio and the Venetian ambaffador are the two persons here appointed for that purpose; though yet they have done nothing in effect.

It is reported king Charles will soon remove for Holland, and from thence for Scotland, hearing his party to be strong there at present.

Our king and cardinal went last Saturday to take their pleasure at St.Germaines, five leagues off, and returned last Monday at night.

The 24th instant the moft part of the rentiers of the town-houfe met at the first president's house, where likewise met M. Marthul de l'Hospital governor of Paris, provost des marchands, and M. Fouquet procureur general in court. The bufinefs of the three left men is not yet come to light: but the first president was not much pleased, that all the rentiers should come daily together complaining, as he told them, at that prent; and that it had been enough for them to fend twelve men as deputies from them, and for the rent; for such affembles would give occaſion to the enemies of this crown to take their advantage, and withdraw the people to some miffichfs, which had been a great prejudice to the king's affairs, and his estate. To which they anfwered, that every man had an interefl in that bufinefs; and if some of them had come, the rent at home would think they had been betrayed by the deputies, and therefore it was neccessary for the whole to look after their own profit. Upon which the firft president promifed them, he would do his beft to aflemble all the chambers this week about their bufinefs.

Saturday last the queen being at the maſs at Noffredame, moft part of the wives of the above-mentioned rentiers cried there after her, that her majefly might pity their children and themselves, ruined and ready to starve for want of their bread; which if the would not do, they should be necefſitated either to beg their bread from door to door, or die for want thereof; and defir'd, not to be advis'd by five or fix that were in the council, being both the ruin of themfelves and the whole country. The queen anfwered, that the king had buñifes with the moneys to pay his army in the field, and that he could not have a better fund for it than that of the town-houfe, all the poor people abroad being ruined by the wars; and therefore they ought to have patience yet: that she would advise his majefty to content them the beft he could. They did prefer her fo much, that some of her guard were like to affront and frike the poor women, were it not the queen hindered it; and the women faid, they themfelves were better fervants to his and her majefty than they, having given them their goods in their neccfity, whereas they gave nothing, nor had it to give, &c.

Here it is reported, that the prince of Condé intends to get the lord protector's daughter married to his own fon the duke of Engvien: is it true? Some fay, the prince Thomas will command the next campaign, the army that Turenne commanded the laft.

The duke of Candale is like to be made grand ecuyer de France, in count de Harcourt's place, if he does not oblige himfelf.

The cardinal does all his endeavours to make the faid duke a favourite with the king, in lieu of M. le duc d'Amville; which he could not yet obain.

Laft Friday arrived here deputies from the parlament of Rouen, affuring his majefty, he shall be well received at Rouen, when he pleades to do them the honour to viftit them, as he has done in moft towns of France since his majorify; of which the king was glad, and the deputies returned much satisfied.

We hear the marriage between duc de Nemours with mademoifelle de Longueville is broken off; and that he is to marry one of the cardinal's nieces.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1653. It is written, prince Condé is now at Rocroy, and to pass his melancholy, lives still in
debois.

The last letters from Philippsburg bring, that the emperor hath quitted count de Harcourt,
saying he will not trust the like of him, who had betrayed the king and country. The said
letters bring also, that Harcourt is not matter in Brabant, but rather M. Charlevoix, to whom
his majesty sent a biton of marechal from France lately, with 500 m. livres to pay his
garrison.

The letters of Montpellier mark, that La ferre Sonneteirre is retired from the siege of
Beffort, by reason of the foul weather.

Thofe of Bourdeaux, hearing their deputies here could prevail nothing in court, have
recalled them homewards. What may come of it, I know not yet.

It is written from Bourdeaux, that marquis de St. Lucas, lieutenant for the king, in high
and low Guienne, came to St. Foy, where he met M. lieutenant Efrade, and both the
intendants of the high and low Guienne, where they were in conference two days. What
it may be, we do not yet know; but the marquis went towards Quercy, to see the rest of the
king's forces in Guienne, passed marching to their winter quarters in Languedoc, according
his majesty's orders.

The extraordinary express from his holiness safer, and that parted this day was sevennight
for Spain about the general peace, is expected here back again about the beginning of Lent,
if not sooner.

I hear the archbishop of Ferino Riniccino, that was nuncio in Ireland, died lately; which
is all at present from Sir,

Your real servant.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augiers secretary.

Paris, the 24th January, 1654.

Vol. x. p. 276. THE 24th of this instant the king and the cardinal Mazarin parted from the Louvre for
St. Germain, having before made a lift of the names of those, that were to follow them;
which makes one think, that journey has rather been made for buffoons, than for recreation.

The rentiers ribbournets in this conjunction of matrying the said cardinal's nieces is one
of the affairs that vexeth and prefeth most of his enemies, angry to the uttermost to fee,
that notwithstanding the king's prohibitions, and all that his majesty hath express'd to them
concerning the present and urgent estate of his affairs, they leave not their ordinary assem-
bles and cryings for their payment: but it is impossible to deal violently with so great a
body, without expoliing the city to new troubles; and therefore they are obliged to make use
of industry rather than force to appease them. To that purpose it was proposed to satis-
fy underhand one part of those, that made most noise; but by reason that could not so
secrely be done, but the others would know of it, they have found out another means;
namely, that confenting into the half-quarter they ask, they shall fet their hands unto a ver-
fication of a declaration full of edicts his majesty should fend to the parliament for the
eftablishing of several new impositions; as a crown upon each fextier of salt, which is
already fold about 39 livres the fextier; as much upon every tun of wine; and a certain tax
upon all the gold and silver lace-merchants, £&. whereof the part is faid to amount to
above twelve millions of livres, instead that the rentiers pretentions amount not to above
4 or 500 thousand crowns. This was the explication of those good words, which M. de
Belleverese faid have been given him; whereunto he answer'd, that he had nothing to say,
fore only, that the said rentiers were no partizans, and that they did only ask for their
means.

The 26th the king returned from St. Germaines; and it was resolved, that the said decla-
ration should be fent yesterday to the parliament.

Yesterday the declaration was carried to the king's attorney; but by reaflon it was long,
and the parliament had met late, they could not read it, and contented themselves to
fay, that having over-run it, they had found feveral considerable points something hard to
be verified; the discution of it being put off unto Thursday next, which will be to-
morrow.

It is not thought the faid edicts will pass. In the mean while the court gains always time;
and the half quarter, which the faid rentiers ask, will likely slide away, as it did last year.
There hath lately been a difpute between the chancellor and the lord keeper, by reaflon that
this laft having fealed fome decrees before they were signed by him, the faid chancellor has
refufed to fign them after the faid lord keeper.

The deputies from the reformed churches have thought convenient to deal weekly with
the popift, and have already concluded one part of their differences by the perfuasion of
their commiffaries, who are to procure them fuch decrees as they shall require. But a
Rocheller
The queen of Bohemia to the states general.

Hauts & puissans seigneurs, nos tres chers & tres bons amis;

L'y a deja quelque temps, que nostre fils monseigneur eclefieur Palatyn nous a convie & requis, comme vous lezavez, de nous transporter au Bas-Palatyn, tant pour eviter la necessite d'augmenter nos dettes causes par les effrangements changements furvenus en Angleterre, d'ou nous soulius ferez nostre entretien ordinaire, que pour pouvoir tant mieux adverter avec lu y aux moyens d'y fatisfaier, mais la confideration de nos creadeurs & livranciers, & le defir que nous avons de leur donner quelque contentement avant nostre partement, nous a retenue jufques icy de nous refoudre a ce voyage; & maintenant que nous entendons, que vos traitez en Angleterre font furvenus jufqu'au point de leur finale & entière conclusion & subscripion, qu'en efloit de vos declarations precedentes il vous plain gent de l'occasion, pour procurer & obtenir par votre entremise a nos dits creadeurs & livranciers leur payement fur les arriéres, tant vieux que nouveaux, que nous font deus en Angleterre de nostre dit entretien, lequel du commencement fut ordonnee par les roys deuntz, a diixhuit mille livres fterlings par an, outre une rente personelle du deux mille livres a nostre octroyees par le roy Jacques nostre tres-honore pere, en faveur de nostre mariage; en deduction desquels dixhuit mille livres fterling annuels, comme aufzy de la dite rente, le parlement d'alors fit a diverses foyes fournir quelque choze par le menu, laffant le refte en arriére: mais en l'an 1646. le 22 d'Avril il reduiit notre dite entretien fur deux mille fterling par an, & y adjouta la dite rente de deux mille livres, dont la premiere annee fut payee, & les fuyvantes difcontinues, fans que toutefois l'acte en aye efté enonce revoquee, de forte que nos dits arriéres vieux & nouveaux montent au plus de deux foyes autant, que ce qui est deu par nous a nos dits creadeurs & livranciers, ainsi qu'il appert par la specification, que nostre agent en Angleterre le chevalier Abrahun Williams en fit le 6 de Juin 1651, dont nous leur fimes donner copie, comme aufzy des auparavant nous leur avions a leur requifition donne nostre confentement en date du 21 de Mars 1650. de rechercher & obtenir par votre favorable entremise ou autre voyage licite leur payement fur nos dits arriéres, a quoy nous perfection encore, veu que ca eft fur la foy publique d'Angleterre qu'il nous ont fait credit, ieux fchachmes affez, qu'ils ont toujours efté tres bien payez auflz long temps, que nous avons joui de nostre dite entretien, & toutefois nous nous conteneterons pourveau qu'ils recoivent leur payement des dits arriéres; nostre intention n'est pas pour tant de renvoye simplement nos dits creadeurs & livranciers a nos dits arriéres: car comme c'est bien a nostre grand regret, que nous femmes tombes en detes per une inevitable necqueffite, ne defrais rien plus que d'en pouvoir fortir au pluoit; & a cet effet nous avons a divers foyes en divers endroits rechercher quelque moyens pour les amoindrir, voire nous avons a caufl de ce manquement en Angleterre vendu & engage par le menu preques toutes nos bagues, & vaifles, & l'argent, qui en eft provenue, a efte diistribue entre nos dits creadeurs, lesquels ont de temps en temps receu par le menu quelques derniers fur leurs parties; & ne ferons pas en repos, qu'ils n'ayant finalement receu enfin fatisfaccion; fur quoy nous vous prions & requerons tres affideusement de leur faire comprendre, que nostre fejour icy a la Haye ne leur s'auront certe utile, puisqu'il ne feront qu'augmenter nos detes, au lieu de les diminuer.

Et quant a notre voyage a Palatinus, nous vous prions & requerons de mefme tres affectueusement, qu'il vous plaise non feulemment l'avoir agradable, mais auflz de le favorifer & avancer, fans permettre, qu'au un entrepreene d'y mettre obstacle; mais a grand peine

trouvons nous des paroles affez significatives pour vous exprimer l'ensemble tres parfaite, que nous soyons de tous les honneurs, bons offices, affiance, liberalitez, courtoisies, & civilité, dont il vous a plu user envers nous et les notres, durant tout le temps de notre séjour en ce lieu, dont nous vous remercions de tonte ntre affectio, reconnoissant, que nous vous en sommes a jamais tres eftreintement obliger; auffi auron nous le foin de vous en témoigner notre gratitude en toutes occasions, et d'exhorter nos enfants a ce même devoir. Cependant nous prions Dieu pour votre santé & prospére, demeurant inviolable,

Hauts & puissants seigneurs, vos tres cheres & tres bon amis,

Donné à la Haye, le 29 de Janvier,
[1654. N. S.]
Votre tres affectioee amy,

ELISABETH.

Extrait of the secret resolutions of my lords the states of Holland and West-Friesland, taken in their assembly on Tuesday the 29th of January [1654. N. S.]

Vol. x. p. 280.

Monsieur de Beverning, in the report he made in this assembly, upon the 27th of this month, of that which he with Monf. Nieuport hath negotiated in England, having touched amongst other points, that after the establishment of the present government of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, we had not met with an opportunity, for the advancement of the said negotiations, to salute his highness the lord protector of the said commonwealth: And whereas he had no order from the state to that effect, to make for his own particular unto him a compliment of congratulation upon the authority and dignity, wherein his highness by the said establishment was placed; the states of Holland and West-Friesland, after deliberation, have commended and approved of the said congratulation, as they do commend and approve thereof by these presents.

Extrait out of the resolutions of Holland.

Tuesday, the 29th of January [1654. N. S.]

Vol. x. p. 283.

The lords of Beverning and Nieuport, together with the lords van der Perre deceased, and Jongeitall, having been in commision of their H. and M. L. in England, have fully reported in the assembly, and with communication of several propositions, and answers, and other papers, and buifenesse serving to that purpose, to their H. and M. lordships, since the late coming over of the said lords Nieuport and Jongefall happened in August of the last year, on the behalf of this state in England torefaid, first with the council of state there, and afterwards also after the establishing of the present government of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, negotiated also with the lord protector of the said commonwealth; and especially that after many and divers conferences and debates, the treaty was brought fo far, both fides being agreed about the points for making the said treaty, there remained nothing more to do, but the drawing of them, and the signing of them; which the lords of Beverning, Nieuport, and Jongefall, at the deceafe of the said lord van Perre, jointly in the name of God, and under sufficient ratification of their lordships, were refolved to have done; but that they were hindered in their designs through a certain difference, which did reveal itself in the extention of the article, speaking of the inclination of the king of Denmark, with what depends thereon; that they not being able to overcome the said difference, and not being able, with that extention that was offer'd, fully to satisfy the instructions and orders given to them by their H. and M. L. they found themselves necessitated thereupon to break off the said negotiation; But that the lord protector afo-mentioned (the said lords commissioners being departed) had fent after them such an extention upon the said article, wherewith they received full satisfaction and content; and that they having given notice thereof to his said highness in a letter, and they did conceive, that the said treaty would be speedily brought to a happy conclusion and defined end, in case they went over speedily, to effect the necessary approbation and ratification of what had been negotiated; to that end having reduced what had been negotiated in the said conferences, and adjusted from point to point in a handfome order and method, and put it in writing, consisting in a writing of 29 articles; which writing being distinctly read in the assembly, and afterwards report being made by the lord penfionary by word of mouth, of the affairs which
which had been negotiated and adjusted by the commissioners of their H. and M. lordships A.D.1653. comprehended in the articles of instruction; out of what old alliances and confederacies also the resolutions of the state, upon which the said lords commissioners were authorized to negotiate, the substance of the said adjusted articles is drawn: whereupon being seriously debated, and all being compaigned with the orders and commands of their lordships, and the lords of the Ridderschap, together with the commissioners of the towns, in the names and behalves of the lords their respective principals, have given thanks to the said lords Beverning and Nieuport, as their H. and M. lordships do hereby return thanks unto them, for their good and ardent offices used and done in the said negotiation, with special care, and good conduct, and perfect faithfulness for the good benefit of the state, and for the effecting the good intention of their H. and M. lordships, according to their successive intentions, resolutions, and orders. Furthermore the said lords of Ridderschap, together with the said lords commissioners of the towns, in the name and behalf aforesaid, having absolutely, without any reserve, approved, ratified, and confirmed herewith the 29 articles, and the same were agreed on and adjusted in the said conferences: and moreover it is thought fit and underfoot, that on the behalf of their lordships there shall be declared to the generality as their provincial advice, that so they may also return themselves to the said commissioners jointly, and each in particular; and that they do also ratify and confirm what they have negotiated and agreed on; and that their lordships will take special care, to the end the said ratification by the other provinces may be speedily effected; and that in the mean time the said lords commissioners, or one of them, be lent over into England, to the end to colligate the said articles, as they ought: and to sign the same, and to effect, if possible, the sooner the better, that all acts of hostility and retirements may cease; and as soon as is possible, that a cession of arms may be made, with the including of the king of Denmark, in performance of the treaty made with his majesty the 18th of February the last year; and that in the mean time word be sent to the ministers of this state, and the consuls of the Netherlands nation in France and Denmark, that they will admonish the masters of ships and merchants homeward bound, not to stir out of the ports or harbours, but that they do order them to stay there a while longer from their lordships, till such time as they shall have notice given them of the final conclusion of the treaty with England.

-Agreeeth with the said register,

II. van Beaumont.

Extrait of the secret resolution of the states of Holland and Weft-Friesland taken in their assembly, on Tuesday the 29th of January 1654. [N.S.]

T being put to the question, how and in what manner, and with what formalities, the resolutions of the lords the states of Holland and Weft-Friesland, taken the 27th of this month, concerning the negotiation with England, might be put in execution; the members of the nobility, and the deputies of the cities, have concluded and determined unanimously, that in the assembly of the states general the business be so ordered, that monsieur de Beverning, Nieuport, and Jongefall, or such as shall be employed for the execution of the said resolutions, which the states general, upon the provincial advice of the states of Holland and Friesland aforesaid, shall take, may be authorized and charged in the name and on the behalf of the states general, to congratulate his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and to declare, that they are informed with great satisfaction, that his highness is inclined sincerely to remove those present differences that have fallen out betwixt the two nations, that the same may be accommodated and reconciled by convenient means, and a good and sincere confidence be established between the two commonwealths; and that likewise they be very glad, that his highness is constituted and enabled both freely and absolutely to exercize that good disposition and inclination, which will appear to all the world, and especially to those two nations; further adding, that the states general shall not be wanting on their part to contribute all that in reason, and according to christian sincerity, may be expected from them; beseeching thereby the almighty God, that he will continue his highness in the same intention, and dispose him more and more for the accomplishing and perfecting of so good a work, to the welfare of both nations, and the mutual joy of the respective subjects and inhabitants on both sides; and that therefore it may please his divine majesty to bless and preserve the person and government of his highness. Lastly, that the aforesaid monsieur de Beverning, Nieuport, and Jongefall, or they that shall be employed for the execution of the said resolutions, which shall be taken by the states general, according to that vote of the 5th of June last, shall be qualified and
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1653: and endowed before their departure with the character of publick ministers or embassadors; or that at leastwise the said qualification and character be sent after them, before the ratification; and the deputys of the other provinces, being there present with the general assembly, shall be intreated by the states of Holland and West-Frieland; as they are also by this intreated, to send this resolution to their lords and superiors with all haste and expedition that possibly may be; that so they may be sufficiently authorized, as well for this present purpose, as that for provincial advice and refult of the states of Holland and West-Frieland, concerning the principal work.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

Vol. x. p. 300.

THE things you desired of me I have sent by sea, hoping that you have received them ere this. I have received the affignation. Holland is very busy to finish the treaty of peace, as you may fee by the sending over of the lord Beverning.

The earl of Oldenburgh hath alfo desired here to be included.

The ambaffador Chaunt hath had audience, and made a long speech, whereof the design and subject was, to congratulate upon the peace with England, but not without some reproach or affaults, by reafon they had not taken so much care and zeal here, as they ought to have done, for the including of France; demonftrating by good and lively reafons, that the interest of this state did require the faid inclusion, and that this flate could not be fure and safe in the obfevation of the peace with England, but by this inclusion; and in the end all his conclusion was the faid inclusion of his king. But after he was withdrawn, there was faid by thofe of Holland, that the French pirates had plundered and robbed the Hollanders in the Mediterranean sea of many millions.

One of the commiffioners faid, that the English demanded of the French upon the fame subject twenty millions; and although this flate fhould pardon and forgive the French their own damage, how and why can this flate content the English, if they infift for fatisfaction of these twenty millions? It is true, that they did infift for the king of Denmark concerning the three and twenty English ships; for they had promifed the king to bear him harmlefs: but they have made no fuch promife to France; yea to the king of Denmark themfelves they have promifed to bear him harmlefs in nothing but thofe three and twenty ships; for his old differences, if he have any, men very much wonder, if the faid king will be contented with the form of the inclusion, which is agreed on. It is true, that the commiffioners that were in England, did communicate to the resident of Denmark the article of the inclusion; whereupon he returned thanks, and did feem to be as well contented, as the commiffioners did themfelves to be, with the lord protector. So have thofe commiffioners reported it, and their report they have inferred in a refolution to make use of, if at any time the king of Denmark fhould complain, that he is not satisfied.

The 29 articles being examined, they were found conformable to the instructions; fo that thofe gentlemen had thanks returned them, approving of all.

The effect of that will be, that Holland only, if need be, will accept of these articles; and it is held here, that underhand they are agreed with his highnes therein.

Holland did very much infift, that the lord Beverning might return to England; or otherwife that the commiffioners fhould write to Mr. secretary Thurloe; but the provinces would not agree to it.

I am also told, that the princefs dowager is contented, it being confiderable, that she not that men fhould lay, that for the particular greatnes and intereft of a child, the flate fhould continue in an effufion of blood, and the ruin of the commerce and of the flate.

Madam Strickland having tranftorped many cafes and coffers towards Antwerp, and having already paid the duties, now defiring to bring them from thence back again hither, to embarke them in the fhip of war that brought over the commiffioners, without paying new duties, they have agreed unto it.

As soon as the commiffioners, being come from England, had made a report and communication of the 29th article, the privy council went each of them towards their cities to communicate them; which did caufe a very sudden meeting of the flates of Holland, and in a competent number; fo that there appeared nine from Amsterdam alone. On Tuesday the 29th of this month they were together till almost midnight; and then, concordatus voitis, (Leiden alone, which heretofore was fo well affected to the parliament, taking it ad referendum, but since hath confirmed it,) ipso quoque nobilitatis membro affinent, it was resolved to report it to the flates general, as was done
37

JOHN THURLOE ESQ.

done the next day, that Holland did ratify and approve all; and that they did give A.D.1653. the commissioners thanks for their good services, and for doing all that they ought to do.

And concerning the point of the prince of Orange, of the king of France, item the king of Denmark, they did produce other resolutions of the same date; but the provinces (since that, expressly, they keep affairs) they have taken that ad referendum.

Here is great rejoicing in the states of Holland, and on the contrary the courts, and the men of the courts, are very melancholy, seeing very well, that this peace will not only prejudice the king of Scotland, but chiefly here the young prince of Orange; and 145 do especially tax the 11th article of the 29, where it is said, that this state must turn away all those, whom the English declare their enemies. It would suffice, say they, to call them rebels or fugitives; for under the name of enemies the English will be also driven away from hence; yea all such as speak ill of them: and how many new difficulties and scruples the French ambassadour did put in, is to be seen in his proposition, which the other provinces do take very much into consideration. But Holland will strongly endeavour to overcome that, and to make peace; which will render the governors of that province very firm the prince of Orange’s party the prince of Orange’s party and establish’d against 145. I can assure you, that 145 were never more dejected and disheartened than at present by this peace.

Gottenburgh
But 162 will not care for anything at present; sed contra audentius ibant.

The deligo of Middleton will also come to nothing. It is true, that he hath sent some arms and ammunition out of the Texel for Scotland. The money was procured and furnished by one Douglas, and some other royalties; but that cannot be very much, for the royalties are poor.

They advise hither from France, that the king of Scotland hath disputed with the queen his mother; that the dometicks of the king do eat up one another, and betray one another; in ipsa miseria regem inter se diviunam. The lord Beverning doth assure again, that this state is not to fear any thing from Sweden; that Sweden will not separate from France; but I do not know, whether he be well informed: yea he did write to somebody, that the queen will resign up the crown; which would be a thing rare enough.

Holland hath very much infalled for the sending of somebody into England, but hitherto in vain.

There is nothing done with the ambassadour Chanut, and they begin to neglect him.

I do understand, that Holland alone will send somebody towards England, which will the sooner cause the other provinces to resolve likewise.

The assignation I have received by sea: you will receive something, which I have sent you.

30 January, 1654. [N. S.]

Extrait out of the journal of the lords states of Friczland.

UPON the 10th, 11th, and 12th articles the lords commissioners understand, that the Vol. x. p. 397. words, declared and yet to be declared enemies, ought to be omitted out of the faid articles, as are found in the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5th articles of the treaty of intercourse, dated the 12th February, 1495; and being all too general, and subject to much captivony; and that instead of those words, declared or yet to be declared for enemies, rebels, &c. these words ought to be put, those who shall attempt any thing against the articles of this treaty, and that no subjests of the one or the other commonwealth, where the same do not live, shall be declared for enemies or rebels of the one or the other commonwealth, unless that after sufficient information it do appear, that they have attempted and transgress’d the text, meaning, and intention of the articles of this treaty.

[30 January, 1654. N. S.]

P. VAN DOMA, Secretary.

Vol. II. L The
High and Mighty Lords,

Vol. p. 297. O your high mightinesses sends the high-born count and lord Anthony Gunther, count of Oldenburgh, and Delmenhorft, lord of Jever and Kniphauen, my gracious count and master, friendly greeting; and wishes to all in general, and to every one in particular, not only for this present, but for innumerable many following years, constant health, long life, prosperous regency, and all self-desired prosperity, from the almighty God, with all hail, grace and welfare, with such a sincere heart as ever can and may be wished. And whereas the said high-born count, during his 52 years regency, has constantly borne towards your most illustrious state the greatest respect, and neighbourly love and friendship, and has actually and willingly given the same to his power, in several occurrences well known to your high mightinesses; so my gracious lord and master, is ready to continue his said friendly and neighbourly behaviour, even to his death; and offers for that purpose his ready services to your high mightinesses, recommending himself, and those that belong to him, hereby, and in the belted manner, to your high affections.

And whereas the prosperity, flourishing condition, and welfare of these most illustrious United Provinces, has been always very dear and acceptable to my said gracious count and master, he has been, for some time, under a sincere sorrow, seeing that such great differences and disputes between this most illustrious state and the present government of England were riven, which at last are broke out into open hostilities; but having understood now, with joy, that these said differences are likely to be settled by a friendly and amicable composition; and whereas I, in my passage hither, have been informed, that the treaty, by the wonderful direction and providence of God, is advanced so far, that a happy issue thereof is no longer doubted; my said gracious master, doth congratulate your high mightinesses, in the belted manner, to the further continuation of the said treaties, willing at the same time all self-defined success for a happy conclusion thereof from the most high God, as the only author of peace, most fervently praying to the almighty God, that he would be pleased to direct the councils, intentions, and undertakings on all sides, so that this highly to be praised, necessary, and important business may be brought about, especially to the glory of God, and to particular advantage, prosperity and increase of these United Provinces; and further also, for the tranquillity of all Christendom; but more particularly, that the same prove and fall out to the entire satisfaction of your high mightinesses.

And whereas it is customary among all nations, from of old, that eminent and mighty princes and republics, in such treaties of peace, do also remember their good friends and neighbours, to the end that they may be included therein, my gracious master has the friendly confidence in your high mightinesses, and doth also most earnestly request, that your high mightinesses would be pleased to have him and his family, together with his dominions and subjects, to be included in this intended treaty of peace; and for that purpose, to give your excellent ambassadors your orders, that this request, to be included in the said peace, and friendly and neighbourly friendship, may be complied with in the belted manner.

My said gracious count and master has never willingly neglected any opportunity, to give the world to understand, that he has always had and continues still to have, a great esteem towards this most illustrious state; and that he likewise bears a care, as it becomes the father of his country, for his dominions and subjects; and therefore doth not doubt, since this request can be of no prejudice to your high mightinesses state, and since you have, at reiterated times, shewn great favours and neighbourly affection towards my gracious master, but that you will be pleased to continue the same, and to shew him those friendly and neighbourly proofs thereof in this his great age, by communicating your good and affectionate resolution thereupon; which as it tends to the preservation of a friendly neighbourly correspondence, and good intelligence, my said gracious count and master will acknowledge the same as a high favour; and holds himself, in the mean while, highly obliged to do you all grateful services, withing at all times for an opportunity to give you real proofs thereof; as I for my part wish to be reckoned,

High and Mighty Lords,

Your High Mightinesses,

Most humble and obedient Servant,

Bernhard Hielersig,

Deputy of the Count of Oldenburg.
An extract out of the letter of the lord ambassador Borecl, of the 30th of Jan. \[1654. N. S.\]

THERE is an express sent into England with order to Monf. de Bordeu, commissioner of this king there, to assure the lord protector, that in the harbours of France, they will admit nor lodge no ships, which would do any damage at sea, with commissions of foreign princes, to the subjects of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The letters out of England, and also those out of the United Provinces, do yet differ very much concerning the departure of their lordships commissioners out of England; and upon what terms they should be departed from thence.

There is new instance made again on the behalf of the pope by his nuncio, for the further recommending of the peace between the two crowns. The Venetian ambassador doth expect order from his commonwealth to the same purpose.

This court doth very much incline to favour the king of Portugal’s business; as well to assist him against the Spaniards, as also to reconcile the differences between him and your H. and M. L.

Letter of intelligence.

Upfal, Jan. 20. 1654. [S. V.]

OUR negotiation hath not made as yet any progress, by reason of the absence of the chancellor speaks very much love and affection to the commonwealth of England; and since his coming hither, he hath paid a visit to my lord ambassador, demonstrating much civility and respect to his lordship. I hope there will be a good account of this affair. Her majesty intends to take a progress, for about the space of a fortnight, to see the copper-mines.

Regensborgh, the 29th ditto. [S. N.]

THE states of the empire are hitherto come no further concerning the capitation; viz. whether or no the same should be taken in hand in plena, or per deputates; but that the same should be done before deputies; and that, in the mean time, the point of justice should be taken in hand. The introduction of the new princes is now upon certain conditions permitted, and will shortly go forward. A wildfput keeper in Silefia, who by his own confession, hath murdered 182 persons, amongst others two little children, whom he affirmeth to have gotten by his own idler, whose hearts having cut out, he had devoured, is imprisoned, and will shortly receive his reward.

Dantzick, 28 ditto. [S. N.]

FROM hence there is little, we being shut up with ice. The peace in Poland holdeth, if the ensuing parliament approveth thereof. The king demandeth t\(\text{h}^2\) powers or subsidies for the defraying of charges, and disbanding of the army; but it is suppos’d the parliament will not be perfuaded to grant any, before they have an account of what hath been raifed these two years; which is near upon fifty subsidies; and yet the soldiery hath wanted their pay, which hath caufed much to ruin and deftroy the country, by plundering and taking free quarter; so that upon examination of these things, there is like to be great troubles, the gentry venting themselves with much cagernefs against some publick ministers, and likewise against the queen herelf, charging her with the transportation of the greatest part of this treasure, whereby the hath provided a bank for herfelf and favourites.

Amsterdam, the 4th of Feb. [S. N.]

THERE is a flying report in town, that the English frigate, which went to carry Monf. Beverning back to England, should be cast away, and Beverning drowned: but there is no certainty of it; I hope the contrary. This day I saw a copy of a very sharp letter from the emperor to the states, concerning the reftratuation of all goods and privileges belonging to the order of St. John, which doth import very much. It may per chance bring war betwixt them and the emperor, which would prove very prejudicial to those countries. I presume this is the work of the Brandenburgher, and the house of Nassau.

Letters
STATE PAPERS OF

Letters of intelligence.

Upal, the 20th of Jan. [1653. S. V.]

Vol. x. p. 128. THE lord ambaffador Whitlocke is now entered into a treaty concerning the buſines of England, with the rich chancellor, to whom the queen hath referred the buſines to confer with his lordfhip about it. If it pleaf God to give a bleffing to it, I doubt not but it will prove happy and fuccesful. The queen hath been abfent to visit her mother; but is now returned again, and is pleafed to manifeft a great deal of reſpeft to the commonwealth of England. The rich chancellor is very courteous and civil to his lordfhip, and fo are generally all the perfońs of quality in this place. The news, which came out of England, is very well liked of here, and I hope will be a furtherance to all the affairs of that commonwealth.

Copenhagen, the 7th of Feb. [S. N.]

MONS. Williamfon, one of the late refidents for this crown in England, is departed hence fome days ago, with commiffion from the king, to congratulate his highnefs the lord protector of that commonwealth; the king being overjoyed, that he is included in the Dutch treaty, thinking that his fatisfying of the merchants is all that will be required at his hands.

Regensborgh, the 2d of Feb. [S. N.]

THE states of the empire, being now for the fecond time, per decretum, admonifhed by his imperial majfly to abfolve the major part of the faid chief difficulties within the fpace of three months, or left, (his majfly being refolved at the end of the faid three months to move hence) meet daily, and are very earnest in difpatch of their buſines. A very confiderable fum of money is come to the emperor's court out of Bohemia, as also great quantities of wine, whereof a good part was prefented to his highnefs the prince elector of Bavaria.

Dantzick, the 4th of Feb. [N. S.]

THE Tartars, withdrawing themselves out of this kingdom, have, contrary to their promife, (and notwithstanding 150000 gilders were given them only for that purpofe) fpread themfelves far abroad in the country, plundering and rifpoiling the fame all over, and taking away many thousands of men and beast, which the 1500 Polifh horfemen, that were given them for their convoy, had not been able to hinder, if another party of 5000 horfe had not been in all haft fent to their succour; who having undertaken them, beat fome parties of the Tartars, and relieved a great many prisoners. Notwithstanding all this, it is given out here, that the peace will hold, and be confirmed on the atflanding tixday; but there is small hopes of it.

Hague, the 11th ditto. [S. N.]

THE states general have been asfembled yesterfay, about the under-writing of the articles, and ratification of the peace with England. The next week I hope to fend you the refult. The news of the English fleet being ftrong at fee, and made ready to get out, puts us to strange conceits. I preſume the Swedes delay, until they fee what event the peace will have. Here is a fuppofition the French will clofe with England, which is not pleafing to thefe.

Hamburg, the 7th ditto. O. S.

HERE is a Dutch agent come on here from the Hague, to refide in this city (as is thought) to obftruct the trade of the English, if the peace fucceed not. Monſieur Williamfon, late Danifh refident in England, is alfo come to town, whence, as he gives out, he is going again for England to congratulate the lord protector; he takes the Hague in the way, to fee the iffue of the treaty.

Beuningcn, the Dutch embaffador in Sweden, to greffier Ruylých.

My Lord,

Vol. x. p. 321. ALL that the English embaffador to this court doth negotiate, is done with the queen and the rich chancellor, with whom, in the abfence of the queen, he hath had this week two conferences; fo that it will not be poffible to write any thing of certain of this negotiation.
negotiation. It is a common saying, and also of those who do think they know something, A.D.1653:

and that do penetrate far into state affairs, that besides a particular complaint concerning

that, which the English pretend to suffer against their rights by the Swedes upon the coast

of Guinea, where they trade, he hath not professed any thing material, and doth still

talk in generalibus of the affection of his masters, or at present of the lord protector Cromwell
to this crown; of their power abroad; their authority at home; the pretended justification

of their arms; the sincerity of their dealings; and most lately of the security, safety and

advantageousness of this change lately happened in England; and such-like discourses more,

wherewith he endeavoured to gain credit and favour to lay the foundation of his negotiation;

intending also thereby to penetrate into the affairs of this crown. I find in the mean time to

have nothing else to do, but to persuade them of the quite contrary here with all imagin

able arguments; and I do my endeavour to assure their majesty and the lords, that their

H. and M. L. will never forfake that near amity and alliance, that hath always been

between this crown and the United Provinces; yea, though the peace should take effect,

or that the wars should continue, their lordships would still endeavour to confirm the old

amity more and more.

In the mean time it is to be presumed, that as long as our negotiation in England is in hope of success, that they will not declare themselves here for the one or for the other side; and if so, the lord chancellor spake as he thought, when he said two days since, that the embassadors of England and I told two several tales; that we both of us endeavoured to know his opinion; but that he only did it to hear what the one and the other could say. I gave his excellency yesterday another visit, and did once more recommend the expedition of the revolution, which the queen hath so often promised me concerning the harbour of Gottenburgh, as you shall have seen in my foregoing of 23. of this month. What the issue will be, I shall endeavour to find out in my next audience; but I was strangely surprized at the lord chancellor, who told me, that her majesty told him, that, at her return from Newcopping, the she would speak with him further about it; but a day before her majesty’s departure thither, promise was made to me, that the revolution should be drawn out, and signed. I used several reasons to press this business; but was presently taken up with an old complaint often made to me here, concerning their H. and M. L. prohibition of contraband goods to be carried into England. He told me, that those that will prohibit Sweden from carrying of goods, are not to be looked upon as

friends, but enemies, extending himself moreover concerning the oppressions and wrongs

crown suffered by the English war, and the general destruction of all commerce,

which was like to follow upon it; and withal his excellency said, that he knew no better advice, but to lay aside all trade, and turn here all the ships into private men of war, and to take all they could meet with on the eastland sea. I debated the complaint he made against the prohibition of their H. and M. L. of contraband goods, and endeavoured to

make it appear to him, to be according to jus gentium, according to what other nations have

practised against their H. and M. L. but all would not prevail, so that I do perceive this

will give some offence there, in case the war continue.

And as to the wrongs and oppreッション, which the Swedifh subjects suffer in their commerce and navigation, I told his excellency, that I did concur with him in it; and that their

H. and M. L. did also concur, that, if the war should continue, it would utterly destroy

the commerce and navigation; and that there was no way to prevent it, but by a fatal

peace; and in case the treaty in England should not take effect, all manner of reason would

peruse this crown, yea, necessitate it, to engage in the common interest. I thought, by

using so many arguments as I did, to have discovered his excellency’s mind concerning

his inclination; but I was heard with patience, without any interruption. I had also much

discourse with his excellency concerning the late alteration of the government in England,

and left it with his lordship to ponder with himself, what disorders do arise out of such great

and irregular revolutions. The English embassador in the mean time doth extoll the fame

for a great advantage to the English affairs, and, at the first arrival of the news, caufed

bonfires to be made before his door. I am told, that he had no new credentials from the

lord protector in his last audience, and that the queen did scruple at it; but I know not

what to believe of it.

My Lord,

Uffal, the 30th January 1654. [N. S.] E. van Beverningen.

Whitelocke, embassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

I thought fit to give you a particular account of passages here since my last letters unto Vol. x. p. 512. you. On Tuesday the 17th January, the sirchancellor came unto mee in the morning; and in discourse of the news of England, for his better satisfaction, I read him part of my Vol. II. letters.
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D. 1653, letters. Then he discoursed about the forme of government, wherein I satisfied him. He asked, by what authority that power was given to the lord protector. I answered, by the generall consent of the people; of the governours of the citie of London and Westminister, of the magistrates, and of the parliament itself, who, by writing, did resigne their power unto the lord protector, and agreed upon this forme of government. Besides, the officers and soldiers of the army and navy, in whose hands the strength of the nation is, freely confented hereunto. Wee then fell into discouer about the businesse of my negociation, wherein I desired to know, whether hee had received satisfaction by what I had discoursed to him before, and by what I had now flewed him concerning the settlement of government of the commonwealth: to which he gave noe anfwer; but said, that in my creden- tiall letters, which I left prefentented unto the queene, hee conceived there was an omission, in that the letters defird her majeftie to give me credit, but doe not at all exprefse, that my lord protector will ratifie what I shall agree to; and read the copy of my credentials from my lord protector, upon which he made this obervation, and laid, that it was the courfe in credentiales to have that clause inferted. I answered, that I had not oberved that clause in the credentiall letters, but in the commiffion and authority whereunto the credentials refer; that in my firft letters, which I delivered to the queene, that clause was not inferted, yett not excepted against; that in my commiffion this clause was inferted of ratifying what I should doe; and that I had received from my lord protector authority to proceed in my negociation: and that my commiffion under the great feal of England was yet remayning in force: which commiffion, and my firft credentials, I flewed unto him; and then defired to know, whether he were satisfied in these points; without which satisfaction, it would be in vain to meete upon the particular articles, which I had given in three weekes since, and as yet had noe anfwere or conference upon them. I told him, that my ocasions in England, efpecially att this tymne, and in relation to my office, were very greate; neither could I forget my private family: that I did believe, I should hardly be permitted any long tymne of continuance here: and therefore I defird fuch proceeding and dispaffh in my bufines, as might confift with the other great affaires of this nation, and with the conve- niency of her majeftie, and with his excellencies life, but in the fift place I defired to know, if he was satisfied upon the afoforementioned points concerninge the settlement of our commonwealth, and concerning my powers: to which he anfwered, I had fully satisfied him in both fofe points; that what he had flewed, was onlie to this end, that he might the better understand the affaires of England, about which he was to treat with me by command of the queene; and therefore it was requisite for him to endeavour to be fully informed of all thofe thinges, which might be material therein, not that he had the leaft difrepect of the commonwealth of England, or doubt of its continuance or prosperity, which he heartily wifted, and did believe, that, by their laft settlement, it was in a much better condition then before. Then he defird to congratulate the fame unto me, and the deferving honour of my lord protector, whereof he was very glad. And as to what I said concerning my having bin here fo long without any anfwere, hee faid, the reafon thereof was, that neither her own affaires, nor her publicke minifters, were fo ready and near about her, as when she was at Stockholme; that for his part, he was ready to give all the dispaffh that might be unto the bufinesse, and for that purpofe would give me a meetinge, if I pleased, the morrow morning; and hee defired the rather to meete in the mornings then in the afternoones, finding that tyne fitter for bufinesse then after dinner. I told him, I would waite on him the morrow morning att his owne house, betweene 8 and 9 of the clock; and fee betweene 11 and 12 of the clock at noone we parted. The 18th of January, betweene 8 and 9 of the clock in the morning, I went to the rixchancellor at his house, according as I promifed him the day before, where we read the propositions and articles, which I carried with me (a copy whereof I formerly prefentented unto the queene); and after a fecond perufal of them, he objeeted nothing against the fift article of the propofitions, but granted it. Upon our reading againe of the second article, hee made a long speech to this purpofe, that in thofe propofitions were contained, as he apprehended, two thinges; the fift whereof related to a mutuall friendfhip, correpondency, and commerce betweene the two nations, and was of leffer weight then the fecond, which tended to a league both offensive and defensive, and to the confirmation of the intereft of both nations; that the prefent condition of both ftates were to be considered; that the common- wealth of England was already involved in warres, of which the Swedes should make themſelves parties, if they conflented unto the second article; that the kingdom of Swedland had peace with all nations att prefent, although formerly they had warres with their neighbours, the Danes, Polonians, Muscovites, and alfoe in Germany; al thinges were now fetled with them, and quieted there. And in speaking of Germanie, manie thinges were remem- bred concerning the generalls Leven and Rutben, and of their service there for the crowne of Swetherland, and what the chancellor, upon their departure for Scotland att the beginning of our warres, foretold them, which afterwards they found to be true. Hee fpake something alfoe concerning the warre with Poland, and of their king there att that tymne; neither did he
he paide by unremembered the affairs with the Muscovite. Then hee discoursed concerning A.D.1533.

the Swedifh warres with the Dane, in which he affirmed, that the Swede had receiued to
much injury against the ancient league beeween two nations, that itt was necessary
for the conservation of the interest of Swethland, to wage warre against the Dane; in which
matter not any prince nor commonwealth had afflicted them, either by counsel or otherwise;
and although it was propoossed to the French ambaffador then in Swethland, hee anwered,
that in that buiffene hee had nothing in command from his king. The fame being urged to
the Dutch ambaffadors here, and how much itt would be for their advantage, as to their
trade and commerce to the Sound, received the fame anwer from them, which the French
had formerly given. Hee said further, that att that tyme the queene sent letters to the parliment
of England, in which hee earnestly defired their advice concerning that buiffene,
wherein hee likewise offered them to bee included in the treaty as to the trade of
the English into the Sound; but neither the parliament was at that tyme pleased to give her an
answer, before there was an agreement made betweene the Dane and the Swede. He
affirmed alfo, that whilfe the care of the government of Swethland lay upon him, neither
hee nor the queene, from whom hee had the administration of the kingdom, brought any
detriment upon the parliament of England; but rather favoured their parties, which hee
still doth. And since the late change of government, and the constituting a protector there,
hee hath had more hopes then ever of the stabillity and propperity of our common
wealth; notwithstanding, as hee was a counsellor of the kingdome of Sweden, and a delegare
from the queen, hee ought to bee careful, that the kingdom of Swethland, being
now in peace, might not bee ingaged in the wars of others, which could not be avoyded,
the second article being granted; and therefore it would require a further consideration.

Hee thereupon defired my excufe, if his long discoursed had too much taken up my time,
and said, that his late king Guftavus alwayes gave way to him to speake his mind; and
thereupon defired tyme to confer with the propositions. To which I anwered, that hee
might take what time hee pleased for the more ready dispatch of my negociation, itt being
improbable howfoone I might be called home to my lord. And to that, which he was
pleased to remember, the letters sent to the parliament, to which there was noe anwer,
they were dated 1643. att what tyme England was in a great diffraction; but asoone as
there was an opportunity, they gave an anwer, the parliament of England having appointed colonel Potley to deliver their letters to the queene; and that I was assured, the parliment of England looked upon the queene of Sweden and the rixchancellor as their verie
good friends. Concerning the warre with the Hollanders our neighbours, it was by them,
without any provocation on our parte, injuriously brought upon us by them; which unjust
proceeding of theirs God hath binn pleased to declare, by giving the English several
victories over them: That the commonwealth was not by any strikthes reduced to crave a
friendship; but they having binn victorious both at home and abroad, were willing by me
to offer their friendship to the queene and kingdom of Sweden. And that in that second
article there was an equall advantage and honour offered them, if not more, then would
accrue to the English thereby; because that by that very article is intended a free trade and
commerce through the Sound against all oppofing the traffique of either nation; which
if by an allience with the commonwealth is preferred, the navigation and commerce
through the Sound and Balticke sea will be of greater emolument to the crowne of Sweden,
then to the English, which hitherto had not binn free; and therefore, in my opinion, that
article ought especialy to have been accepted. And what related to a mutuall affittance,
that was to be left to further considerations, and particular meetings to that end. And
that itt was worth notice, that they would not ingage therein for the English, since it was
improbable they could be long without warres, although at present they were in
peace, the Swedes having many enemies, which was better known unto himfelle then me.

He replied, that it was knowne unto him, that the crowne of Sweden had many ene-
mies; nevertheless they were in peace; but that the English were ingaged in a warre at fea.
To which I said, that it was foe; but that the English power at fea was (God be praised!)
every where well known, and their friendship therefore rather to be defired. The chan-
cellor said, that the mention of a friendhip with England was very acceptable; but the
consideration of this parte of the article required more time. The 3d article being again
read over, the chancellor defired an expofition of the latter parte thereof; what laws and
ordinances were thereby meant. I anwered, the lawes of the commonwealth of England
in England, and of the kingdome of Sweaden in Sweaden, necessary for both, since they have
gard to the peace, commerce, and traffique of each; with which anwer being satisfied, we
got to the 4th article, which having been twice read, hee said, that since there were fome
at this time in Sweaden, which had binn of the kings party, there residing with their
families, having houses and revenues, whom it would not be juft now to drive away. I
anwered, that if such for the future endeavoured any thing against the commonwealth, and
if there were any here excluded from the pardon of the parliament, they were not to harbour
here, nor the rebells nor enemies of this crowne in England; that I would bee ready to

content
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1653. consent to an alteration, as far as it should be reasonable in that article. Itt being then
past eleven a clocke, (the time of dinner among the Swedes) I would not then detaine
the chancellor any longer. This afternoone I attended the queen, and had two howers
difcourse alone with her, wherein I found her inclinations very well sett as to my busines; and
she told me, that she would moderate any difference between her chancellor and
me. I fend you here included the copy of a paper, which I thought fitt to deliver under
my hand to the queen; to which she promiseth me an answer, but I have not yett
received it. I have also sent you a paper, given unto me by Mr. Berkman, secretary to my
lord Laggerfeldt, of which busineses, and the faye of thofe shippes, there is too much talke
here. I earneftly entreat you to be infant with the councill in this busines. It seemes
strange, that a fhippe having the queenes paffe and my lord Laggerfeldt's, should be
feiz'd, especially in this time of treaty, and cannot be discharget. I speake not ait all in
relation to my felle, but the honour of my nation, and the fuccees of their businesse here is
concerned in such businesse. There is likewise some bales of goods of the queenes,
and of one of her wardrobe, now in the prize-office, which were ordered to be delivered
before I came out of England, but are not yett had. I begge you to remember these
busineses, and to continue your favours to me; and also to pardon this most tedious
letter to you, which you may make use of to your highneffe, and to the councill, as you
think fitt. I hold it my duety to give a particular account of my trannications, which
caufeth this trouble to you from

Upfare, Jan. 20. 1653. Your affectionate friend to serve you,

B. WHITELOCKE.

Mr. GRIFFITHES,

Vol.xi.p.336. I HAVE not time to write to you much at this time, I being inhaft, but only give you
thanks for your many letters I receaved from you, defiring you to continue it still.
Wee have noe news as yet; the talle teller Mr. Powell is but newly come into the country;
he preached yeeterday at Lanbifter, but what matter he had he cannot tell as yet; but
time will demonstrate. I receaved an order of his highness my lord protector and his
council, declaring what was treafon *. I met with one parfon yeeterday, as [he was] going
to church, and defired him to publifh the fame; but Philip, colonel Taylor's man, told
him, he ought not to do it, unlefs he had receaved it from the seriff; and if so, I am
confident wee should never have had it publifhed; whereupon I caufed it to be read by
Henry Poffer, in the open congregacion. This I thought good to let you know, that you
may understand the spirits of men here-aboutts. Thus in haft I remain your very
loving friend,

The 20 th of Jan. 1653. HENRY WILLIAMS.

For his very good friends Mr. Alexander Griffithes, at
Mr. John Gunter's lodging, London, ibefe.

A Letter of intelligence.

S I R,

Paris, laft of Jan. [1654. N. S.]

Vol.x.p.335. S I NCE my laft to you, I receaved yours of the 22 d instant, which I should have
received Tuesday laft, were it not the post failed, as he has this day.

By the laft letters from Holland we have, that their deputys arrived safely there from
England, and for certain the peace is concluded with England, tho' not yet signed; and
yeasterday I have seen half a dozen English and Hollander in this city, drinking merrily
towards that peace.

His holinesse endeavours the best he can to have a general peace among the catholick
princes, as Spain and France; to which purpofe he sends now two cardinals legates
a latere to Spain and France; of which by the time.

* This ordinance was printed 19 th Jan. 1653. Collect. of proclam. &c. fol. 59.

I forgot.
I forgot in the former to write to you of the three governors of Aire, St. Omer, and A.D.1653. 

Graveling, committed to prison, by orders from his majesty of Spain, for having a design to deliver those three places to his majesty of France, being a high piece of treachery.

The 28th infant the procureur general came to the great chamber, where the parliament assembled that day, and told the first president he came in his majesty's name, to let them understand, that his said majesty had allowed the rentiers of the town-house the half-quarter payment, which they desired hitherto; therefore desired them not to assemble any more concerning that matter.

Two days ago happened some differences between the chancellor and Monf' le guard de feuex, by reason the laft has signed many arrests of the council before the first had seen them; which being sent to the chancellor afterwards to be signed, he turned them away, and would not look at them.

The 29th of this month, the first president went to his own house at Montrouge, where he entertained that day all the presidents en mortier, as also some councilors of parliament, being the day of St. Charles Magne, alias, Carolus Magnus, sicut rex Galliae, which they observe as a holy-day in parliament.

The parliament received some letters lately from the duke of Orleans, what may be the effect of them, I do not yet know.

Last week the council gave an arrest against the commanders Paul, M. chevalier de la Ferriers, and others, to deliver the veiels taken by them from the English at sea, with merchandizes in them contained, to their possessors, to oblige the English to do the like with the two ships they took lately from the merchants of St. Malo's. How they will proceed further, I know not.

The dukes of Vendome and Mercure are to go to Vendome, to pass their carnival there; where the duke of Beaufort and madame la duchesse de Monbafon, with many other signors and dames, are to meet.

His majesty sends express always to the count of Harcourt, to see whether he could advise him to alter his mind, and stay in France, as he has thursday last; and that he might not be loit altogether, his said majesty offers him yet Philipburg for his retreat, with all his family, and besides 50,000 livres in ready money; but that is to get Briafic out of his hands absolutely. We hear certainly, if he does not accept of this last offer, that his person shall be seized upon, which will be his total ruin; for Monf. de Charlois, lieutenant for the king in Briafic, has gained all the officers and soldiers there; and (which is worse for him) that the emperor quits him, by reason of the loss of Philipburg.

Our last letters from Sedan bring, that Mr. Faber their governor parted with 5000 men of the army that Turenne commanded, to take their winter-quarters in the Pais de Liege, by the king's orders; as also to join with the elector of Cologne's troops and Liegeois, which made a league or union with those of Provence, to accept of no troops of Condé and Lorrain for their winter-quarters. Some say they be in all 16,000 men.

Here arrived, three days ago, deputies from the parliament of Dijon, their first president being dead; and hearing the king was about to send them another out of Paris, they sent the said deputies, deising his majesty to be pleased to let them chufe another out of their own members, being the custom of the place; and if his majesty had done otherwise, that it had been against their privileges, which they could not in justice endure. What shall come of it, I know not as yet.

We have from Brulhels by the laft letters, that M. count de Fuenaldagna is in disgrace, and has received orders from his majesty of Spain to return to Spain, and give an account of what money he received, and how he employed it hitherto.

I have nothing to say of the English court; only they have many confutations to remove for Holland, they expecting still the influence of the peace between you and Holland; as also divisions amongst themselves, which is a thing they are more sure of, as they say daily, that it is impossible for the lord protector to continue long protector, having used his parliament as he did, &c. They fear much the Irish shall have liberty to live with their priests and friers as they desire; and afterwards that they will never look after themselves, nor any Roman catholick.

Here is great hope of a general peace; to which the cardinal Mazarin doth not much incline.

Your humble servant.

Paris, the 11 Jan. 1653.

They still doubt here of the peace between the two commonwealths, which makes them delay an embassage purposed for Sweden, as also proract the time of Charles Stuart's depart for Germany, from whence all those of the royal palace daily expect money to pay (say they) their debts.

The
The rentiers of this city are so press'd for the payment of their half-quarter of rents, that this court hath been forced to give them fair words, and a continuation of good promises to appease them; whilst their parliament hath verified some edicts (of the declaration whereof I made mention in my last) concerning laces and other sumptuous apparel; alleging that the dearth thereof will fall upon the superfluity of the rich; the said parliament having rejected the other points of the said declaration, as being too chargeable for the public.

The rumour runs of the rendition of Beffort, by composition, unto the marshal de la Ferié Senneterre.

We are informed from Italy, that the Spaniards having broken their cession with the French, it was thought these last would be obliged to come, and take winter-quarters in France.

It is written from Namur, that Mons. le prince is yet in those parts, his health daily increasing, and in some misfortune of the Spaniards.

Letters from Clugni in Burgundy inform us, that the prince of Conti was parted thence from Auxerre, where he was to join our army.

All pursuits against the archbishop of Sens are suspended, by reason that the dispute cloath daily increase the number of Janifelits, which makes the said archbishop think he has already won his cause; and prepares him so much against all his enemies attempts, that having been threatened with a brief from Rome, whereby the pope will condemn him to an ignominious punishment, and other mortifications, he hath declared, he feared them not; and that he would remain at his own house for a fortnight, to look for the signification of the same; whereof he makes no account, saying always, that it is not for the pope to reform St. Augulf. The cardinal Mazarin would have had a hand in this business, to uphold the pope's interest; but the bishop of Comminges hath diffused him from meddling with such matters, telling him, to do it with reason, he had need to be as good a theologian as he is a politician.

An information.

The 22d day of Jan. 1653.

BE it remembered, that captain John Williams preached at Cannigull in the county of Radnor, and did take his text out of the 3d of Amos, and the 3d verse; and after a short space, he fell of from his text, and out of a discontented spirit began to speak of the alteration of this present time, and to re semble some profites of these times unto the profit Amos, and the rules of this time unto Jeroboam; and restitute a scripture in the 8th of Amos, and the 6th verse, that the sun should goe downe at noone daye, and our light turned to darknes; that, lo, in these days our sun was gone down at noone day, and our light turned to darknes; and sayd there was a seede sowed in darknes, which would springe in light; and he did believe this next springe; and alfoe refembling this present government unto a king sucifidging his father, which king sayd his little finger should be heavier than his fathers Joins. And further explaining it by theses wordes, we were like to have a good tyme, and some easement; but now our taxation and bararde is greater, and like to be as long as bee lives, naming the lord protector; and further faith, this and more was spoken to his face; and further speaking unto the people, they cried for a king; and hee assumed and sayd, they should have a king, and they had one alreadly, for any thing he knewe. This will be proved by sufficient witneses.

Ratification of the states of Utrechtt.

Exhibited the 13th of Feb. [1654. N.S.]
JOHN THURLOE ESQ.

sincere faithfulness, for the good of the state, and for the effecting of their high and mighty lordships' good intentions, according to their successive instructions, resolutions, and orders; and the said states do hereby also ratify their said negotiation, and the said lords states do also resolve, that on the behalf of this province all manner of endeavours shall be used, to the end the ratification of the other provinces may be speedily effected; and that in the mean time, the lords commissioners, or any one of them, do return forthwith into England, to agree and adjust the said 29 articles with the lords commissioners of his highness the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to sign the same; and also to endeavour, the sooner the better, that all acts of hostility may cease; and that notice may be given, in the mean time, to all the publick ministers and consuls of this state, in any part beyond the seas, that they should admonish all merchants and skippers to remain in their harbours for a while, till the issue of the English negotiation be made known unto them; that also their said lordships commissioners, or any one of them, shall be sent into England to effect and finish their high and mighty lordships' resolutions, may be authorized and ordered to congratulate his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the name of their high and mighty lordships, with the dignity of his lord protectorship; and to declare unto him especially, that their lordships were heartily glad to understand, that his highness was arrived to that step of the government of the said commonwealth, whereby he was enabled to execute of his own accord his good inclination and affection for the perfecting and concluding of a firm and near alliance between both the commonwealths. Done at Utrecht, the 1st of February 1654.

ANTHONY VAN HILSTEN.

Resolution of the states general.

Lunæ, February 2d [1654. N. S.]

THE lords deputies of the province of Friesland, here present, have declared in the Vol.x.p.354; that their lordships had first been informed by common report, and that the lords of Zealand had afterwards likewise declared from others, to have heard, that one of their high mightinesses commissaries for the English negotiations was again sent out for England; and whereas not the least notification was given to their high mightinesses, to what end, and with what orders, the said commissary was dispatched, they find themselves necessitated to declare, that their noble mightinesses the lords states of Friesland, their lords and masters, do reserve to themselves their right, to explain themselves further thereupon, and to resolve what they shall think requisite, without confenting thereto. Whereupon this resolution was taken.

Extract out of the book of resolutions of their noble mightinesses the states of the city of Groningen and country.

Veneris, 3d Feb. [1654. N. S.]

THE lords of the city and country having read the projected 29 articles of peace Vol.x.p.355; between the republick of England and their state, which have been concerted, together with the report, and the advices of the lords commissioned for the secret conferences; all which being heard and examined, it was resolved to approve of the projected articles. Provided however, that at the head of the said articles, instead of, states general, shall be placed the words, The state or republick of the United Nederlandis Provinces: and so throughout in all the following articles.

Further, that it is highly necessary, in relation to the seventh article, §. 1. that the declaration of the king of Denmark must be first had, before the ratification of the treaty; and in case his majesty should not be satisfied with the contents of the said seventh article, that this state, according to the treaty made with the crown of Denmark, cannot proceed to the ratification of the said seventh article, at least not without a new and vigorous resolution being taken by their high mightinesses before the ratification of the treaty, to declare especially, earnestly, and seriously by the lords the commissaries of this state, to the government of England, as follows; to wit, that in case the government of England, on account of some former pretensions, should come into a war with the crown of Denmark, and that the same could not be amicably adjusted, that then this state would be obliged and forced; and accordingly had also taken the resolution, in that case, vigorously to support the crown of Denmark with help, advice, and assistance, and to defend the same with their strength, according to the treaty of alliance concluded with the
A letter of intelligence.

Honourable Sir,

Nîmes, 3d of Feb. [1654. N. S.]

Ye will doe me a singular favour to let me know, if my former letters be com to your handes; for this is the eighth tyme I have writin to you, but have not as yett hard from you. I shall be ravished to receive your commandes, the which ye may be confident I shall obey, fo far as power or abilities can reach. Ther is nothing, that shall pass in this contey, of which you shall not be advertised; for my acquaintance is such, that I have particular intelligence of every thing that paffeth heyr.

Sir, ye may be pleased to give me another adreffe then Humes. This last action of the parlament of Tholoufe hath mightily irritated the protestants heyr; a spake wold put them all on fire. Ther is nothing they at fo panting after as a happie peace betwixt the two republickes; for till they have certain newes thereof, they do not enterpise any thing; they talk, that if wars continue betwixt the two commonwealths, that their adversaries will indoe any plott against them, being so ingrated since the busines of Vals. Ther only confidence ar in your nation, thinking that it shall pleas the Lord to make you the instrument of ther delverye.

You may write to me either by my owne name, or els,

A monsieur monsieur de la Coudre, merchant a Nîmes.

Another letter from the same hand.

Sir,

3d of Feb. [1654. N. S.]

The troupes of cavallerie we have seyn leatly passe heyr, are the regiments of Ganzargue and Guinis, and of Caviller, the which regiments are come from Xaintonge, as also three others, which ar newly composed of difmonted trouers com from Catalogne, under the conduct of Ciniargues, Durand, and Rochfort; all the forfaide troups doe not exceed 1500. It is reported, that their ar 2000 foot to joyne with the forfaide cavallerie, of which the regiment of duc of Rohans ought to be on of the number, the which passt this day; suche regiment did I never see; for I am confident 30 or 40 well armed men would have put the whole regiment to flight. Those of Provence refilid in the beginning to let them enter; but we have hard since, that they have paffed the bridge called the St. Esprit. The common bruit heyr is, that those troupes are going for Naples; but as yet we can learn no certaintie. One of the counsellors of the parlament of provence being putt in prifone, for faviouring the prince of Conde, in the city of Siflezon, which is on the river of Durance, had almst killed himself, indeavouring to ecape, but taken bak, then putt in clofe prifone. The said parlament, which holds at Aix in Provence, is very evel—intentioned agent the protestants. The flats of Languedoc at Monpelleir have condenced to give a million of livres to the king, over and above the common taxes, that ar exacted on the province. The parlament of Languedoc, which holds at Tholoufe the 21st of January laft, have condemned to death, and caufd to be executed, Monsieur the
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 49

the baron of Leran, a gentleman of our religion; who having declaimed and denied ther A.D.1653, authorius, as having no power about him, did appeal to the Chamber of the Edicts of Caintres, who by the edicts of Nantes are constituted judges of the Protestants of Langueoc. This action has alarmed all the Protestants of this country, who unanimously resolved to have reparation of this injustice, but first to send commissioners to compleen, and remonstrate the injustice of the action to the king. The Chamber of the Edicts of Caintres have nominated four the most considerable of their company, to wit, mefullers de Saffland, de Ranclin, de Carlot, and de Rozel, to go to court, for to signify to his majesty the affront they have received, as lykways the injustice done to the forefield gentleman. All the rest of the churches of Langueoc at to send commissioners, the names whereof you shall have in my next. Thosc of the Court of Aides of Montpellier have given foorth an act, to take and lay hands on the second conflit of this towne, as also on others; but they dare not put in execution this act, thogh it hath pleased the king to send two arrests for the estabishing of the church in Vals; nevertheless one of the papil coun-

The superscription,


Mr. Richard Bradshaw, the English resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

THE last week's letters are but now come on: I shall be carefull of the inclofed to my Vol. x. p.564. lord ambassador, from whom I received this paquet per laft post. I am forye, the intimation I gave you of the receipt of your letters, and dispatches of them, was so longe in coming to your handes; for I neglected not to doe it by the returne of the very same post, by which I received them; but it is allways twenty days in the ordinary course of the post, to have answr of a letter hence. Ere thefe can reach you, I suppose you have notice what scuffling there hath been at the Hague, 'twixt the maritime and the inland provinces, about signinge the article their deputies brought over. It is here thought and feared, the Orange party will be the strongest. The French ply them so as they will be too hard for the other; but all conclude them a loft people, if they figne not the ratification. Whatever the issue be, wee have caufe to bleffe God, that peace on our part hath been so clearly purfued, and that we may hope for successe in the warre, if forit to it. It should seem you discourfed them so well ere they parted, as it nothing abated your care in our national preparations; and the people's coming in lyke with the government daily more and more minifters encouragement and hopes, that the Lord will bleffe us in the successe, whether by peace or warre. What hath occurred since my last, you will find in the inclofed, which is all; and that I am

Hamburg, 24 Jan. 1654.

Your most humble servante,
RICHARD BRADSHAW.

SIR,

If it be expected I should here provide shippinge for the maifts at fittinge, pray let me have order for it per next. The more tymne I have, the greater will be the advantage to the flate, for other thinges formerly writ of, which I suppoze you will have leasure ere longe to let me know what I may depend upon; which I defire of you.

Intelligence from the Hague. Febr. 4. 1654. [N.S.]


THE court is intirely resolved to support the affairs of the lord prince of Liege, and his Vol. x. p.561. bishoprick, as well against the designs of the duke of Lorrain, as against the prince of Condé and the Spaniards: partly they disturb and weaken thereby their open enemies, as also (which I now learn here) by reason of a certain treaty made at Munster and Olmabrug,
A.D. 1653. with the princes, whose territories are situated upon and below the Rhine. For this purpose Monf. Faber, governor of Sedan, is marching with 20,000 men of the army of the marshal de Turenne, to join the troops of Liège, that are encamped to defend those parts from all troubles. They would vainly hope, that yours would join them likewise, since they say, that bishopric, bordering on France and the United Provinces, is of great consequence, since in time of need one might fend that way a speedy succour to one another.

They have here certain advice, that Spain has offered to the present government of England an offensive and defensive alliance; so that France fears there is some mischief a brewing, and intends, besides the former, to send one more extraordinary ambaftador to England; and the council has publiſh'd already here this week an ordinance againſt the commodore Paul and the chevalier de Ferriere, that they ſhall ſtore to the English all the ſhips and effects, which they have taken at ſea from the English; for they pretend, that this ought to be done, in order to oblige the English to ſtore likefet to us two ſhips of St. Malo, which are taken by them.

They have also resolved here, to ſend an extraordinary ſtabbly to England, to keep a balance of affairs there, since they observe that the Spaniards gain every day more credit with that court; and therefore they ſuppreft, that both these powers may perhaps conclude an alliance with England. They have constantly observed here with a pretty deal of uncaſtnefs, that they form ſeveral ſtrange pretentions againſt this court, which might be afterwards eaſily made uſe of as a preſence to go further. It is ſaid that Monſ. Avancourt is to go in that character.

Monſ. d'Elfrades has ſent an exprefl to this court, whereby he ſends word, that he has discovered at Bourdeaux the chief of the Proter, and ſecured him in prifon; wherefore, since he is excluded from the annuity, he defires instructions on that head.

They begin to divulge in Spain, that a marriage between the king of the Romans and the infanta of Spain is agreed, and will ſpeedily be concluded; which is very much dreaded here, and in Germany. On the 27th of this month, the attorney general brought a meſſage from the king to the parliament, that their majefties had granted to the collectors of the rents of the Hotel de ville the one half quarter which they defired; and therefore that it was unnecessary to meet on that account.

The king has ſent again an exprefl to the count d'Harcourt, to bring him to his duty, his majesty offering him Philipburg, to retire thither with his whole family, and 500,000 livres in ready money. If he doth not accept this, he is undone and lost, seeing he is under the hands of Monſ. de Charlerois, as are also the other officers and soldiers that are at Briskack.

The ambaſſador of Portugal offers here an offensive and defensive alliance, and one of his master's daughters to the king in marriage, with 4,000,000 of florins.

My lord the duke of Guife is ready to fet out upon his enterprize for Naples.


The chief thing, which every body gives now his attention to, is the peace between the two republicks, which the ill-affected, and thoſe that are gainers by these troubles, pretend to be entirely broke off: but those that with the welfare of both republicks, and have the deepneſſe inſight in the affairs of fecrecy, (as this is kept as yet a ſecret) ſay and affure, that every thing is already done and concluded, and that nothing is wanting herein, but the ratification on your ſide, which we expect with the greatest impatience: the more, since it is dangerous in affairs of that nature, to be tedious and slow. The reft of our affairs, God be thanked! have succeeded well. Every body, as well here as from abroad, comes to congratulare our protector: France, the cardinal Mazarin, Spain, the prince of Condé, Hamburgh and the Huns towns, Florence, and other ſtates, have done the fame, either by their ambaſſadors or agents here; and all the corporations have proclaimed him their protector; and all the parties of the army where have ſent in their ſentiments; nay, the nobility themselves ſeem to be wonderſſe pleased.

Our fleet, to the number of forty ſhips, is gone to the coaſt of St. Helen's; a like number cruifeſh upon the French coaſt, againſt the rovers of Breſt. From Scotland we hear nothing eſpecially the arrival of a Dutch veſſel with arms; and that they are ſtill continually raifing a great number of men.

They are fitting out at Tilbury Hope a new fleet, viz. 15 of ſixty, and 15 of forty guns, wherewith the Soverain is to go to ſea. But it is hoped, that the peace will alter the deſign of this armament to ſomewhile eſteem. They are ſtill bringing in daily a vafſt many prizes.

They write to me, that they have ſent from Brabant the nomination of three gentlemen to Spain, to chufe there one of them, in the place of the ambaſſador de Brun, who died at the Hague: those gentlemen are, Mr. Molinaer, who is at prefent at Ratisbon, Mr. Bureur, and Mr. Priest.
There is no news yet, that any of the provinces have sent their approbation or ratification to the Hague: however they are expected all together against the tenth of this instant, when the states of Holland are to meet again.

Written in haste.

Resolution of the states of Friesland.

Letum the 18th of February, 1654.

The states of Friesland having heard and examined with attention and serious deliberation in our assembly the circumstantial report of the lord Allart P. Jongerevel (having been one of the commissioners on the behalf of this state in England) made unto us both by word of mouth, and in writing, concerning the 29 articles, for the making up of a treaty between the commonwealth of England and this state, they have thought fitting and convenient to compare in good order and method the said articles with the instructions of their high and mighty lordships, given to their commissioners in England from time to time; and what they shall find to be agreeable to their instructions, they will approve and ratify the same, as they do hereby approve and ratify the same accordingly; and also the 29 articles agreed upon between the commonwealth of England and this state; with the reserve and precautions as followeth:

First, that in the 5th article of the said 29, after the word keep, shall be put these words, All those who shall endeavour to assault the one or other commonwealth or territories.

Furthermore, that the declaration of the king of Denmark upon the 8th article ought to be altered, before the ratification of these treaties; and in case his majesty is not contented with the contents of the said 7th article, we do understand, that this state cannot proceed to the ratification of this treaty, according to the clear text of the alliance made between the king of Denmark and this state, running as followeth; * That it shall not be free for this State to treat with those of the present government of England, or to lay down their arms, without communication of the allied king; neither can any peace, truce, or cession of arms be made with the said government of England, unless the said king, with all his respective kingdoms, be included and comprehended in the said treaty of peace, cession, or otherwise.

That the last of the 36 articles ought also to be the last article of this treaty, as being used by all civil people to be inferred at the end of their treaties and alliances; Hoc est erimus, exceptis regibus, civitatibus & portibus, quibussum fædus nobis & amicitia Æ: for this state never yet made any treaty or alliance with any potentate or commonwealth, but still they did comprehend their allies in the same.

That the injurious word of murder be omitted out of the 28th article.

That since the government of England did declare to the commissioners, that they would live in good peace and amity with all their neighbours, and yet they will not comprehend in this treaty all the allies of this state, and especially the crown of France; this is very strange, and of dangerous consequence, and a presumption, quod latet angus in herba; and that the government either hath, or in time to come may have, the thoughts, which once Ferdinand king of Aragon had, at the making of a treaty with the king of Navarre, as Bodin doth relate it in lib. 5. de republ. cap. 6. in these words: Ferdinandus Aragonum rex, ut Petrum regem Navarre imperio spoliaret, nihil prius habuit, quam ut illum a Franco- rum societate fejungaret, ut tandem ab omnibus desertas facile opprimeretur. The including of the crown of France in this treaty is the best security of this state, and of great honour and reputation; so likewise the power and opposition of both states, as well of France as this state, being joined, would be formidable to all those who should offer to injure them.

The including of the crown of France and Denmark in this treaty will be the best means to secure the commerce and navigation throughout the narrow seas, and to bring it into a flourishing condition: and withal, if the crown of France and the commonwealth of England be continually in arms one against the other, you can expect no other than a perpetual disturbance of the commerce, and no security or safety for the goods that trade.

And as commerce and trade are the soul and life of the state, therefore it is an undeniably maxim, not only to have peace with all their neighbour nations, but also that they endeavour to make that all their neighbours have peace one with another. The least commotion amongst them is a disturbance and destruction to the trade, commerce, and navigation of this State.

If it be true in any commonwealth, it is most true in this state, that which Sallust saith, Non exercitus neque trestaur praefidia regni sunt, verum amici. — No autem istud spectram efi, quod regnum custodi, saepe Xenophon; sed copia amicorum efi regium spectram verissimum

* See Treaty made 8 Febr. 1653, Art. xix. in Dumont. Corpus Diplom. tom. vi. par. 2. f. 44.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1653.

52

STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1653.

THE states of Friesland, with ripe deliberation, having examined the inferred proviso concerning the lord prince of Orange, do understand, that the obligation made therein ought reciprocally on that side of the commonwealth of England to be also inferred in the treaty, after this manner, that the lords protector, governors, and captain generals, councils of state, and all other high officers, at present and in time to come, together with the parliament of the commonwealth of England, shall swear justly and uprightly to maintain these articles of the treaty, and cause their succesors to maintain and observe the same, according to the utmost of their power. So likewise all those, whether the lord prince of Orange, or who soever he may be, that shall be chosen by their high and mighty lordships for captain general, or admiral of their militia by land and water, or by the states of the respective provinces for lord holder or governor of the same, shall be obliged and bound to swear to this treaty, and the articles thereof; and consequently to promise, that they, as much as they are capable to do, shall help to maintain the same: for if the obligation be only made by the officers of this state, after the manner as the proviso is made, this state will thereby seem to receive laws from the commonwealth of England, to make no confederacy; in which the conditions ought to be equal and reciprocal to both the contractors. And because the government of England in a formal and after an usual manner doth set themselves against the prince of Orange, we do therefore understand, that the name of the lord prince of Orange ought to be expressed in this article or proviso. Thus resolved the 4th of Febr. 1654. [N.S.]

Agreeth with the original resolution.

P. VAN DOMA,
Secretary.

Resolution of the states of Friesland.

LATIN: THE states of Friesland, with ripe deliberation, having examined the inferred proviso concerning the lord prince of Orange, do understand, that the obligation made therein ought reciprocally on that side of the commonwealth of England to be also inferred in the treaty, after this manner, that the lords protector, governors, and captain generals, councils of state, and all other high officers, at present and in time to come, together with the parliament of the commonwealth of England, shall swear justly and uprightly to maintain these articles of the treaty, and cause their succesors to maintain and observe the same, according to the utmost of their power. So likewise all those, whether the lord prince of Orange, or who soever he may be, that shall be chosen by their high and mighty lordships for captain general, or admiral of their militia by land and water, or by the states of the respective provinces for lord holder or governor of the same, shall be obliged and bound to swear to this treaty, and the articles thereof; and consequently to promise, that they, as much as they are capable to do, shall help to maintain the same: for if the obligation be only made by the officers of this state, after the manner as the proviso is made, this state will thereby seem to receive laws from the commonwealth of England, to make no confederacy; in which the conditions ought to be equal and reciprocal to both the contractors. And because the government of England in a formal and after an usual manner doth set themselves against the prince of Orange, we do therefore understand, that the name of the lord prince of Orange ought to be expressed in this article or proviso. Thus resolved the 4th of Febr. 1654. [N.S.]

P. VAN DOMA,
Secretary.
A letter to secretary Thurlow, from one of the persons who translated his letters of intelligence.

25 January, 1653.

Sir,

The enclosed French post brought, and little else, but repeating the gentleman's A.D.1653: being sent from cardinal Mazarin to your lord protector, and to M. Bourdeaux, to instruct him, how to behave himself in ceremonies and otherwise with the said lord pro-

Sir,

The plot of count Baignie is set forth at large to me; but you had it already more full and true from Bruffel. They say in Paris, but none dare report it, that count Harcourt gave a defeat to marechal de la ferre Senneterre, wherein the more part of the duke of York his regiment is slain; but of this I cannot assure you.

The peace of England with Holland is much spoken of there amongst the people, as done; but the court expect to hear further from Holland, and hope to hear other news. This is all I had material now, but what you have inclosed.

I pray, if your leisure can at all permit it, let me wait upon you some time this night.

Sir,

I do not hear the Flanders post yet arrived.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Ratibon, Feb. 1654.

By this post I have nothing from you; neither did I write to you the post before, having little to add to what I gave you a week before. Great admiration is continued here by the creation of the lord protector Cromwell; and truly I finde indifferently most men give great acclamations, as well to this as the rest of his resolved valiant actions. Some English alio here seem not displeased at it, and less generallie all the Irish; but the Scots are mad at it, cursing, swearing, and threatening, &c. The lord Wilmot wonder'd not at it, as he fayes, being by him always expected.

The affairs of R. Carolus here are yet in eodem stato, and not ended or concluded the tyme of payment nor the summe, but dailie fued for by the ambaffador Wilmot, who is much affaide, that the treaty betwixt England and Holland retards, although the diffentions here in the diet seem to be the obstacle. This is the true state of Wilmot his negotiation here this day, whatever is fayd or written to the contrary; and you may depend upon it.

The whole world have their eyes fixed more upon your lord protector, and your treaty with Holland. I pray give what relation you can of both ducie, because the emperor is defirous of it, as he told an acquaintance of yours.

I need not write to you of the incursions of Leige and Cologne's differences, you being nearer Bruffel, from whence you may have them: here we have not much. The emperor sent a decree to all the states, that he fees they proceede flowly, to the great damage of the empire; and he out of his paternal affection doth admonish them to dispach and make an end within two months; for he cannot stay longer at Ratibon, because certain affairs of Chriftendom call him to Hungary, and other places; and this aye agrees not with his comprehension and health. The old emperors cannot escape this fpion.

It was concluded to pay the duke of Lorraine now 250000 crowns, and the rest within two years, to evacuate two places he has in Germanie. It is concluded here to affit the elector of Cologne against Lorraine and Condé; but it will be too late. The Sweeds pretend to have Bremen; what shall be the ende, I knowe not.

The equalitie of voices in the council of electors to both religions is not granted, nor to make nine electors. Matters are fuppeded in many points, but great hopes all shall goe well. The French ambaffador complained of the levies made for the king of Spain in the empire, to be against the peace of Munster; but the diet adjudged it not to be; and nowe at prefent the Spanish ambaffador here is levyng 10,000 horse and foote.

The Muffcovite declared war against Poland, thinking no peace to be between the Polanders, Coftacks, and Tartars; but that peace is made, as you may fee by the copy of that king's letter to the emperor, and another of the vice-chancellor's, which you have here inclosed. No more now from,

Sir,

Your most humble servant.

Vol. II. P

Beverning
AFTER that I was gone from the Hague on Friday last in the morning, I arrived that night at Helvoetluyts, with an intention to have set sail immediately with the English frigat, in case the wind and tide would have permitted; but the last being spent, we got over the sands with the next flood, and in the morning got out to sea, and with calm weather we lay and drove all that day; yet with a good wind, which without any hindrance would have carried us over in a short time; but the night meeting with a strong North-west wind, we were driven quite off towards the North coast of England, between Solebay and Yarmouth; and there we were stayed with a calm again, that we could advance neither one way nor other: yet we were come so near the coast, that we could easily discern the land. Then I caused to steer our course towards Harwich, as near as they could, and there chose to go ashore. The same night, being the third of this month, I got to Ipswich, and from thence to Colchester, and from thence I rid post to London, where I safely arrived at night. I first gave notice of my arrival to the master of the ceremonies; but by some farther information of a new order, agreed on here since our departure, I addressed myself to Mr. Thurloe, secretary of state, whom I entertained this morning at large concerning the subject and condition of our negotiation; and having received an assurance from him, that he would presently make his highness acquainted therewith, I have been since informed, that his highness the lord protector, and the lords of the council, were assembled, to resolve after what fashion and manner they should come to confer with me, for the drawing up of the articles agreed on, whereof we must expect the issue; and shall either upon the first occasion, or by an express, give advice thereof to your high and mighty lordships. All that I can say or add at present is, to let your lordships know, that I am assured, that their good intentions are noways altered here; and that I may hope my coming over may not be in vain nor unserviceable: however, I do assure your high and mighty lordships, that upon all occasions I shall shew myself to be,

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Westminster, the 6th of February
1654. [N. S.]

BEVENING;

P. Charisius, the agent of the king of Denmark, to the states general.

HAVING with this last post out of Denmark received special order from his majesty, to propound to your high and mighty lordships, that according to their resolution of the 7th of November last, in pursuance of the treaty lately agreed on with his majesty, the first term of the subsidy to be paid upon the first of April, as is express'd in the said treaty, should be anticipated and paid upon the first of March this year: therefore your H. and M. lordships are humbly desired, according to the said treaty and resolution respectively, to give such speedy order in time, that the said payment of the money may be made at Copenhagen without fail; whereby his majesty will be also the sooner ready, and in a warlike posture for the defence of the passage for your H. and M. lordships subject to through the Sound, and trading upon the East sea; as also for the maintaining of their further high interests. Expecting a speedy and favourable resolution herein,

H. and M. LORDS,

Your H. and M. lordships

Hague, the 6th of Febr.
1654. [N. S.]

humble servant,

PETER CHARISIUS.

P. Charis-
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Monsieur,

Le Sieur Beverningh partit d'icy vendredi le 30 Jan. au matin, mais ne sortit que lende-Vol.x.p.367. main au matin en mer. Ce lendemain ceux de Zeelande proposerent avoir cuy, comment ceux de Hollande avoient séparément renvoyé le dit Sieur Beverning vers Angleterre, déclarants cela être contre le titre et le teneur du régime de l'Estat, et ne pouvant se retenir de protéter à l'encontre, puisque les provinces estoient à préfent en leur consultation et assemblées fur cette paix, et que pendant ces deliberations une province feule ne pouvoit faire telle chose particulièrè, principalement point traiter plus outre pour une cession de hostilités; moins pour ratification, ou congratulation; lequels 3 points on dit que le dit Beverning estoit en charge, en particulier, nonobstant que ceux de Hollande avoient fait proposer cela dans les estats généraux le 29 Jan. comme chose, qu'ils desiroient être faite de la part des estats généraux. A cette proposition se joignirent aussi ceux de Frise et de Groningue; mais ceux de Hollande, pour le sauver, déclarèrent comme par ferment, que le Sieur Beverning alloit fonder aucune commissioun de Hollande, ains seulement en continuation de la députation, en laquelle qualité il avoit jusque à présent été en Angleterre; conféquement qu'il n'ëtoit allé en nul envoy particular.

Cependant il n'a prins nulle congé de la generalité; et s'il n'a nulle commissioun par refert de Hollande, neantmoins sous doute il est allé par leur ordre express de bouche, et pour le 3 fens cydelus mentionnés. L'on remarque, quoy qu'on dîe, dans ces 29 articles des choses, qui choquent, comme en l'article ii ce mot oyanden (ennemis) n'est pas dans le traité 1595, au cap. 4. n'est dit que de rebellibus aut profugius, point hostibus.

—

Dans le 39 articles, notoriis hostibus, le mot notoriis est mal translacté verlaner, car les Anglois pourroient declarer pour leurs ennemis tant le prince d'Orage, que tous ceux, qui en dépendent, et meme toute la maifon de Naflau. Ceci infinue et s'intifille ça et là, meme dans les provinces, et cela caufera encore de bruit; mais jufqu'à a préfent une provincial avis n'est venu.

La jaloufie protéeterion ayant été proposée famée fuft répétée hier; mais ceux de Hollande déclarèrent fainement, qu'ils n'avoient donné ny fait ny confeil (raet mot daet); qu'ils n'avoient donné nulle nouvelle ou fepearde commissioun de bouche ny par écrit au sieur Beverning, ains que feulement de cote il avoient ouï de fon parlament vers Angleterre, Sur cela la Zeelande a retirée la protéeterion; item la Groningue; et la Frife feule a encore protéeter contre ce voyage de Beverning.

Le envoyé du comte d'Oldenborgh a requis l'inclusion de fon maiftr, mais l'on n'est pas fort prompt a cette inclusion, d'aurant qu'ìambofaiurde de France a l'exemple de cela pretendoit feembleable inclusion.

N'a guere les estats generaux avoient refüié libre de licentes transport de chevaux a la prinçesse royale pour le prince d'Orange; elle envoyo ces chevaux en Zeelande, ou l'amiralrité les a fait payer libres de licentes.

Le Sieur Beveringh præfidoit dans les estats generaux depuis lundy (car c'etoit le tour de la Hollande) et jeudy encore une partie de l'assemblée puis fortit, et on ne fait pas autrement, si non qu'il alla dans l'assemblée de Hollande. Il n'a ny dit adieu ny prins congé dans l'assemblée des estats generaux; et ceux de Hollande jurent, qu'il n'a pas fait d'avantage.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1653. vantage dans leur assemblée, et que d'eux et il n'a ny lettre ny aucune charge ou ordre nouveau, et qu'ils ne fayen rien de fon voyage, si non que de cofe ils l'ont oui, et par ce moyen ils ont contenté les provinces, dont la Zeelande, Frife, Groningue, voulent protéter de nullité; mais les 2 fe f proposed contentées. La Frife feule a fait annoter (point protéter) que ce voyage fera point prejudicable a leurs principaux.

Il femble bien, que ce voyage foit prémédiçê dejâ en Angleterre, et qu'que pour cela ils n'ont pas prins congé a lourd protecteur, a fin de pouvoir y returner fans nouvelles lettres, car s'ils avoient prins congé, ils auroient le foin de nouvelles lettres de creance, nouveau passeport, &c. fans quoy il feroit de bonne prinfe et fans qualification. Cependant il est affes probable, que sous main quelcon a dit a Sieur de Beverning, qu'il feroit bien d'aller, ou s'en returner en Angleterre, en continuation de fa premiere commifion; et tinf tout en bon humeur et inclination. Car veritablement la Hollande defire et doit avoir la paix; autrement elle fera réunie par dedans et par dehors.

Les 2 admirantes Amsterdam et de Rotterdam ayans nettement déclaredes, que fans un promt et notable subsidie de 300000 guild. et plus, ils ne fauroient pas mettre en mer les navires.

De cette justification terris affes, que l'on n'a rien trouvé a redire dans ces 29 articles, ou bien que les a trouvées conformes les inftructions et resolutions, toutefois cela n'a pas ratification, et faut qu'elle vienne des provinces, et les deputes ont efé remercies proprement pour la premiere, qu'ils avoient prifé, qu'il n'a pas une ratification. Les provinces, qui font 145, parleront fort pour y enclorre la France, et la proposition de l'am- baffadeurs (qu'aureus veu) va a cela; mais dans la ratification de Hollande voyes affes, qu'on ne fera pour la France, que de voir possifle: qu'aut quo poterent.

Quant aux 29 articles, le nombre est de 29; mais il n'y en que 4 ou 5 de importance; et il a bien fallu les reduire en un volume ou ordre, a fin de les faire icy aggreer; et a

Ortane party cela faut prêceder une parfaite connoissance. Une chose fera caufe, que les 145 memes l'aggréeront: en fin c'est la latitude de tant contributer; car c'est une guerre fort lumentuefe, mais les ratifications feront bien caufelles. Autres croyent que non, et que les peuples de toutes les provinces, las de tant de maux et de fi grandes contributions, embrasseront les articles, comme ils font couchus.

Les miniftres de France icy ont donné connoître l'aversion de my lord protecteur de traiter avec la France, donnant tacitement la faute de cela aux deputes de cefl effet; mais ils donnent a connoître, qu'ils ne s'en soucient guere; et que le Sieur de Bordeaux retournera bientôt en France. Je refle 

Ce 6 Feb. g. [1654. N.S.] Votre tres-humble ferviteur.

Le Sieur Beverning aura dit icy, que le Sieur Bordeaux auroit declaré qu'il eftoit libre aux deputes de cefl effet, comme auffiy a luy, d'avancer & conclure le traite le pluoft que chacun pourroit; que pourtant il s'eflonnoit comment et pourquoi l'ambaffadeur Chanut icy feimbloit taxer les deputes d'avoir achevé la traite fans et devant luy. Les miniftres de France icy font mal satisfaits de cela, et difont que le Sieur de Bordeaux n'a pas dit cela.

De ces livres j'ay efté fort bien paye a Amsterdam.

Monseigneur,

Vol. x. p. 382. T A N T de personnes font interéctes dans les moments de votre temps, que quand je n'aurois pas moins de merite, que jay de reçiept pour votre personne, la discretion ne me permetroit pas de vous furcharger de cette lecture, si je m'en pouvois dispenser. Mais m'effant rencontré hyer chez Monseigneur le resdient de Parme, Grec de nation, en la compagnie de Monf. le vice-chancelier de Pologne, ce dernier me fit des infances fi particulieres d'affurer fon altesse de la fuite de ces services avec tant d'expressions de gratitude & d'amiti envers la nation Anglifo en general, de la quelle il avoit, dit il, receu un comble de civilitez & de courtoisies, qui l'obligeaient a luy souhaiter tout honnec & propreté, & a prendre part dans cette occasion aux heureuses nouvelles, qu'il estoit appries de la paix avec la Hollande, que je croisoir manquer a mon devoir de n'en point rendre compte a fon altesse & a vous, Monseigneur, dont je fe feray fidellement toute ma vie.

Monseigneur,

Paris, ce 29 Février 1653. Le tres humble & tres obeiffant ferviteur.

Monseigneur,

Petit.

A letter
TH E duke of Longueville arrived here on tuesday last, and the next day saluted Vol.x.p. 388. their majesties, who made him welcome, as did also the cardinal Mazarin; the cause of his coming being yet unknown.

The marriage of his daughter to the duke of D’Amville is a thing much spoken of; but it is said, the is more taken with the pretended duke of York.

Thursday, the deputy of the reformed church of Montpellier was again put off, until Monday next, to be heard in the council, where he shall plead his cause in his enemy’s presence.

Other deputies from the reformed church of Rochefoucault are newly arrived here, who complain, that a man having been found twice breaking the pulpit of their church in the said city, that lady would make them no amends for the same, but had prohibited them to give any notice thereof. The said deputies do moreover complain, that some feditious priests have attraught a company of rogues to demolish a church hard by Poitiers; and forasmuch as the protestant gentry of those parts have met, and eluded the eftect of their inducts, an officer of justice of Poitiers, of the said priests flam, spoke of nothing but ropes and gibbets, exaggerating the merits of those, who had thus exposed themselves unto their infortunes.

Notice came yesterday from Lyons, that Monf. d’Aligre, the director of the finances brother, thinking to etablifh there a new monopoly, the people had murmured at it, and were ready to take up arms to suppress it, had not the mayor of that city prevented those inconveniences.

Almost the like tumults happened at Melun, which hath caufed the inhabitants to fend deputies to this parliament to complain thereof; whereupon the said parliament hath nominated Monf. Baron to go there for information of the fame.

Monf. Villayer, counsellor of the chamber of quirquets, hath been banifhed to St. Flour in Auvergny, for having said, he should have had part in the king’s last declaration, as well as the other chambers. The duchefs, widow to the late duke of Bouillon, is extreme fick.

I am informed, this court hath sent orders to the prince of Conti, to come to Fontainebleau, where the king intends to be in few days.

The prince of Condé is always towards Namur. The Liegeois, apprehending to fall from a bad disease into a worse, if they brought French troops into their country, have agreed with the Spaniard, which have forfaken that country, after they had exacted a good sum of money from the fame, it being not needful for Mr. Faber to remove from Sedan.

All honest men here rejoice at the peace between the two commonwealths; whereof, we are informed, the ratification has already been performed by the province of Holland.

That happiness doth yet delay the baron of Avangour’s expedition for Sweden, in quality of ambaffador; and I am informed, the king has ordered 4000 soldiers to Charles Stuart, to oblige him to withdraw suddenly by Cologne to Heidelberg; after which it is thought, he will nominate the marhhal of Palauu ambaffador for England. In the interim, the said Charles Stuart is in great want; his pretended chancellor hath had new affuls by my lord Gerard; but the said Stuart upholds him in spite of his mother and Jermyn, which do openly employ the said Gerard.

An extract out of the notes of the lords states of Zealand.

Exhibited the 8th of Feb. 1654. [N.S.]

BEING entered upon the debate of the affairs concerning the treaty of this state with the commonwealth of England, after several discourses and observations of the respective members had past upon them, having fully considered what was necessary to be done; it was thought fit and resolved, to improve and embrace, as is done by those preffents, the 29 articles conferred and agreed upon between both the commonwealths, provided that before the concluding of the projected treaty, all poftible endeavours and infiances shall be made to comprehend the crown of France therein; and that if it cannot be done, then all imaginable means are to be used, to contrive and beget a good understanding between the said crown and the commonwealth of England; and that all acts of hostility may be prevented between them. Moreover, that it be once more endeavoured to include therein the deficient article of the 36 articles, formerly propounded to the lords ambaffadors of England.

Vol. II.
That the clause in the 12th article, formerly set down by the commonwealth of England concerning the lord prince of Orange, and afterwards brought in apart in a private article, be wholly omitted and annulled; and in case that cannot be obtained, then to allow of it with the said propounded proviso; namely, that all those, who shall be ever chosen by their H. and M. L. for captain general, or admiral of their militia, by land or sea, or by the states of the respective provinces for stadtholder or governor thereof, shall be found to swear by the said 29 articles, and consequently to promise upon oath, that they will keep, and maintain, and execute the same, forasmuch as lieth in them.

That in the 15th article of the 29, in place of any goods, there be put, all such goods.

That in the 16th article, that before the word commonwealths shall be permitted the word kings.

That where there is spoken in the 28th article, concerning the affairs of Amboyna, that odious word of murder is to be omitted.

That in the 19th article there must be a further declaration and limitation made concerning it, as that such goods only are to pay the customs and duties of the country, where they are vended or sold, and not the whole ship's lading, notwithstanding their breaking of bulk.

Moreover, that the proviso concerning the prince of Orange, formerly mentioned, shall remain firm and unalterable; and at the concluding of the treaty be thereunto annexed, unless the same can be wholly omitted and annulled.

And for the promoting and advancing thereof, the said commissioners, or some of them, shall be sent into England with all speed, during the deliberation of the provinces, to endeavour the effectuating of a cessation of arms.

And also, in the mean time, word be written to all publick ministers and consuls of this state, to the end that all merchants and flippers may be admonished, not to go to sea yet a while, but to expect the issue of this negotiation, to prevent all apparent danger.

It is also thought fit, that the lords commissioners of their H. and M. L. that were employed in this negotiation, have thanks given them; and that it be specially declared unto them, that the trouble and endeavours used by them therein, are done to these lords states of Zealand, and shall be accordingly acknowledged by them.

As also the, who are to be appointed to go for England, (this province intending to nominate one in the place of the lord Vander Perre deceased) shall have the character and title of ambassadors, who being arrived here, shall congratulate his highness the lord Cromwel, on his illustrious charge, as protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, conferred upon him, but in such terms and words, as they, according to opportunity, shall find in their own wisdom and discretion to be most proper and convenient.

And it is also thought fit, that this provincial advice be sent with all speed to the lords their ordinary commissioners at the generality, and to be signified by them to the assembly of their H. and M. lordships.

The Spanish ambassador to secretary Thurloe.

SEÑOR MIO,

HAVIENDOME venido de Flandes un cabinede con cinco piezas de lienco, y unos payes para el uso de mi casa he embiado a mi agente a los comisarios de la aduana, para que en conformidad del orden del parlamento, que fe les mostró cuya copia va aqui incluí fe despachafe libre de derechos, como siempre fe ha hecho; respondieron que no fe podía despachar sin orden del señor protector, y siendo fe repueva contraría al orden incluí, y a los privilegios de embaxadores que en todas partes, y tiempos leon libres de pagar derechos, y al efilio que conmigo aqui fe ha tenio siempre en 17 años que ha que afilió en Inglaterra me ha parecido suplicar a V. S. me haga merçed de representar a S. A. ella novedad y suplicarle fe hirva de mandar fe me dé nueva orden conforme a la del parlamento con tal exprecion que de aqui adelante los comisarios de la Aduana, o fi fe despachen libres de derechos lo que viniere para el uso de mi casa fin que me obliguen, a que para cada cofa, por menuda que fea que fe me trujere, ô yo embiere haya de molestar a su alteza, para nuevos ordenes. Y guarde Dios a V. S. muchos años como defiço. Londres 2 de febrero 1657.

Muy servidor de V. S.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

News
Intelligence from Holland.

Febr. 10, 1654. [N. S.]

On Sunday I received advice from the Hague, by a letter written by one of the coun-
sellors of state to a person here, who is my good acquaintance, that a fisherman from Schevelingen had made report in their assembly, that he had heard from the mouth of a privateer, whom he met with at night, that they the privateers all together had taken a fleet of above 80 coal-ships. But whereas the said report has not been confirmed, at least not of such a large number, I think that the said fisherman is either wrong informed, or that he is a liar.

On Monday I received a letter from Vlissing in Zealand, of the 6th instant, wherein they tell me, that on the 2d of this month a Fleming, who is settled in England, was brought in there, laden with piece-goods; and that on the 5th there were arrived two privateers, which had taken out of an English fleet coming from Newcastle four coal-ships, whereof two were lost by a storm, and the two others taken again from them. That the English, which they brought over before into their ships, did declare, that the Scots had had a sharp engagement with the English by land, but that the Scots had got the victory, and had purrived the English till to the next place to Newcastle. Further, that on the same day there were brought in by a privateer two French ships of Dieppe, laden with flax, hemp, piece-goods, &c. and that the privateer did pretend them to be lawful prizes, their bills of lading being for England.

This day I got letters from Bruffels, with the following contents:

Upon the arrival of the French (which they say are advanced within five or six miles of Namur with 8000 men) our troops have received orders, in all parts, to march all of them towards the country of Namur: the troops of Lorain and Condé are still in the territory of Liege, about Tongeren and St. Truyen, and live there cruelly and barbarously. The prince of Liege has called these French troops for his affiance. Behold there the theatre of war in the country of Liege, which makes us here very uneasy; for the French will greatly encroach by the ruined country people of Liege, and ours on the contrary will decrease; so that it is to be feared, that we may see perhaps very shortly, in spite of our opposition, our enemy hereabouts with fire and sword, in the same manner as we have treated them in France. The commissaries let out this day for Antwerp, to examine the count de Baflignie, and the abbé de Merci. I shall soon hear what they lay to their charge. The count de la Moterie, governor of Ipres, and matter of the houblond of his highness, is condemned by the superintend of the forces, for his ill management in the open country of his government, to pay down immediately 5000 crowns; as likewise to make good to the four members of Flanders the damage, which they pretend that he has done them; and further, during the space of ten years, to be disqualifed for any employment. The governor of Oтверж (being a Spaniard) is likewise condemned for the like actions in a fine of 5000 crowns, and disqualifed for any employment for ever: this was sentenced a few days ago. Mon. Dallemme, governor of Cortay, is also fined 2000 crowns, and disqualifed during fix years for any employment. Within a few days three such other fellows will meet with the same fate. The Flemings have been very ill used by such disturbers, and have been imposed upon; so that, unless any alteration is made, they will be obliged to do themselves justice. Here are deputies from all parts, to petition his highness to give his orders; and the complaints run so high, that a greater disturbance is to be feared. These matters are gone to that height, that it must break out one way or other. The four members for Flanders are at Ghent, to hear the king’s propositions; and the factories of Brabant have been assembled yesterday and to-day, to hear the king’s demands, &c.

This morning our penfionary received a letter, written to him yesterday from the Hague by the counsellor penfionary de Witt, setting forth, that the members of the province of Zealand were arrived there, with the ratification of their province, concerning the articles agreed upon with the Englifh, and especially also concerning the resolution made between both, containing (as I am assured by a good hand) that no captain general or governor general shall be chosen here, but who shall swear to the alliance and articles concluded with the English, which on their side shall likewise be done. Further the said letter contains, that deputies for Utrecht are also arrived there, sent only by the towns, since those of the nobility had not been present in a sufficent number, nor thole of the prelacy, who had promised against tuesday following, which is to to-day, to send theirs likewise. The advice of the towns is said to go fo far, that the lords commissaries should be sent thither forthwith in their quality, not only to put a finifhing stroke to the busines, but also to felicite and to congratulate Cromwell on his protectorship. I shall hear in a little time, how it stands with the other provinces, since they are said to have promised to bring in their advice to-day. The states of Holland are most all of them gone to their assembly.

Sir
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

10th February 1654. [N. S.]

Sir,

YOU have already seen the ratification of those of Holland upon the negotiation of the peace with England; and now here is this of Zeeland, which in effect doth run higher than that of Holland, if you regard their flattery for a congratulation; item, to recompence the commissioners; item, to give them the character of ambassadors; and above all, in what they desire, a cession of arms. Is it possible? At the beginning of the war, to have seen their courage, you would have said they had already deserved a dozen of Englishmen, and that they looked to see what was become of the rest. Truly I had some pity of the English: one would have said, that in a year's time there would not have been one Englishman left to be seen but in picture; for which end there were so many fine inventions set on foot from time to time. And now in this approbation you may see they are more supple than a glove. I must confess, that they are true braggadocians and bravados, no less gracious and pleasant in their loves, than valiant in their fights, although that in those against the English they did behave themselves but moderately, yea prudently; for their two principal captains (in a fright) in their last fight, for fear of dying in the field, withdrew very wisely, although they had never a wound, leaving the rest to shift for themselves as well as they could: 

The two members of the states of Utrecht, the nobility, and the towns likewise, (as they say) have also ratified. The same is expected from the rest of the provinces.

The next day those of Zeeland told it as a secret, that all the annotations (except that of the temperament) would not hinder the conclusion.

Here hath been a great deal of talk of 82 colliers, that should have been taken by private men of war of Zeeland, but that is found to be a pure tale.

13th of February.

THERE are at last come letters from the lord Beverning, containing his arrival in England; but the most part of the provinces would not have any copies of them, that so they might not seem to allow of his voyage, being undertaken and made wholly without the knowledge and advice or consent of the generality.

In the ratification of Zeeland is to be seen, that they will supply the place of the lord Vander Perre, to congratulate his highness the lord protector.

The fine towns Ziericksea, Goes, Tolen, Veer, and Flushing, have named thereunto the lord Veth, ordinary deputy of Zeeland in the states general, and have lent for him to come into Zeeland, to send him in embassey into England. He will excuse himself from it as much as he can, and the city of Middleburgh will do the fame; for he feeth very well that they are his enemies, that would fain be rid of him sub specie honoris. The dispute and contention in that province doth last and continue against 145 and 173.

Cromwell

The elecTor of Cologne hath again defined the finishing of the alliance, and to join the troops of this state with his; but as yet they have enough to do with the English; and if the Lorrainers will let us alone, we will not meddle with them.

I do understand, that the ratification of Utrecht is also come.

The Orange party

Cromwell

I do very much admire, that 128 doth shew himself so cold against 159; for I do assure you, that 104 and 105 are more angry, and do with more harm to 159 than to 139 or 141, especilly and privately, because 128 doth hold in 159 that commerce; and if 128 do not look to it, 105 will shew some scurvy trick to 128 in 159, under pretence to do it against
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 61

against 159. If 128 would do well, he ought to carres and draw 156 to himself; for I do assure you, that 105 never had more jealousy than against 156. 108 will be the most difficult to ratify, and will bring many scruples and difficulties.

The good king of Denmark is greedy after his subsidy, and hath already demanded it; but he hath done so little for it the last year, and now they hope to conclude the peace, and then they will not want his ships.

Denmark

In effect 142 is poor, and can do no more than according to what is given him; but having shewed his good heart against 128, he is well beloved for it; and for the love of him, they will make no difficulty for the inclusion of the earl of Oldenburg, being a kin Ch. Stuart, pr. of Orange grave William the Hans towne the states of Holland to 138, 148, and 149; but for 156, he will have enough to do; for 105 doth believe, the Hans town that 128 hath had all from 156. Upon this memorandum from the good queen of Bohemia is nothing done. I remain

Your humble servaunt.

H. Morell to the protector.

Paris, the 11th of February 1654. [N. S.]

May it please your Highnes,

This court is much faddened by our agreement with Holland, though all honest mar-chants and the like rejoice, hoping it will be a curb to oppretion throughout Christendom. On Fryday laft it was in debate, whether their supercration to your highnes should be, A Monieur mon cousin; or, A mon cousin; but the vote pass'd to be the firft. Itt goeth for current, that Monf. Fouquet, who is joint trefferor with Monf. Servian, is speedy for to com ambassador for England: hee is a lawyer; then a matter of requets; and to this place, reputed to bee a wise man, in French little inferior to a Machiavillian, and on in whom the cardenall intirely confids in.

For newes, the prince of Countey coms to mary the cardenall's niece, and hath 25000 l. per annum, in church livings. Itt matters not, ife laymen had all, unles the clergy were les visiose and more vertuose in life and doctrin. Cardenall de Res, who is the cardenall Mazuryni's grand antagonist, is to bee att lybertie, and his niece to marry the cardenall's nephew, and all to reconcile defperat enemies, that they may renowne the prince of Conty, I am of the judgement, that the prince of Countey carres on a deeper define then is apprehended; a fecond carrell of Salfbury; the oldle little gentleman, stronger brayne than boddy, another fuch. I am afearde to tranfgres, humbly begg pardon, and remayne

Your Highnes moft humble servaunt,

H. Morell.

A letter of intelligence sent to Mr. Hartlib.

Paris, February the 11th 1654. [N. S.]

Sir,

Either your letter hath stayed long by the way, or els at Paris; for it being of the Vol. xi. p. 24. 19th of January, I received it but yesterday afternoon. In answere whereof I will satisfye you in all the particular: and first concerning D. Bote his papers of Ireland, I shall diligently look them out, and be carefull to fend them to you. As for my lord primat his old testament in the Syriack tongue, it is . . . in my house, and fo I expect his or your precise order by whom I may fend it, and thofe other papers you defyre. I am informed, that there is a bookfeller to come from thence in a few days, who ues often to cume heere, and therefore you had bett give him order for that purpose. I shall fend you his name by the next poft; for I will not give that Syriack bible but to fuch as my lord primat dereft; and hereafter will only wryte to you by the fatterday poft; and by that means you will learn what paffes heere all the wecke. The busines of the court de Harcourt depends altogether on the feige of Belfort, which beyond expection is vigorously defended by the count de la Suse; and if that place be taken, as it will be, the count de Harcourt will have no other conditions, but what the king pleases out of his grace. The troopes commanded by Mr. Faber, governour of Sedan, (who were apoynted to remove the Lorrainers out of the contrie of Liege) are till about Rheims in Champagne, Vol. II.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1653. and are not advanced yet for the execution of that designe. In the mean time all the difcourſes of this court is of many marriages; chiefly they fay, on mondays next the prince de Conty is to marry Martinozzi the cardinal's niece. The faid prince is to be here on fettedyard for that effect; whereas the duke de Candale is evil pleased, becaufe Martinozzi was formerly ordained for him. The duke of Longueville is at loft com here, and his daughter is to be married to the duke de Nemours, who is to quay his archbishopric of Rheims for a wyfe; and they fay the cardinal de Retz is to have that archbishopric of the duke de Nemours, and the abdlacy of St. Denis from the prince de Conty, who muft alfo leave all his church benefices, if he marry; and the faid cardinal is to have these benefices in recompence of his coadjutority of Paris, and fo he is to be at liberty, which pleafes him, but not to goe ambaffadour to Rome, as it is thought is intended. Alfo they fay, that the duke de Retz's daughter, neece to the faid cardinal, is to be married to Manchini, the cardinal Mazarin his nephew; and that the duke de Guye is to marry the cardinal Mazarin his fitter: fo you have a world of marriages. But they fay, the greate match is not to be done till after Easter, to keep the king at Paris till that tyme, who els would be gone the firit fair wether; but thoſe who govern all, are not fo much given to sport. I reft,

SIR,

Your humble fervant.

The superscription,
For Mr. Samuel Hertlib, at his house near Charing-croffe, Strand.

Another letter, from the fame hand.

Vol. xi. p. 31. THIS days poft there hath much beene fpokne about finding an ambaffadour to England. In the palais royal they fay, that the duke de Guife hath refolved to goe, and fo hath the mareschall de Grammont and d'Elthampes. I am informed, that the mareschall de Clarembault is to accept that charge, and fome late M. de Bellechere his brother. They fay alfo, that the king of France is to call the lord protector couffin in his letter; others faye, that it will not be well taken there; for the king calls now in his letter the electours and the duke of Lorraine and Mantua, by the title of brother. There is in the palais royal the husband of the little princeffe, accufed for having intelligence with foam in London; and he is therefore commanded to come no more there: one Hedges a tailour accuses him. The preachers have all order to pray for the prosperitie of the king's subjects in Scotland, now in armes. The French ambaffadour at the Hague gives hopes, that they will be included in the peace with England; and fee much the rather, that they have no warre with England; and the king of Denmark hath had, and yet included.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier's, secretary.

Paris, the 4th of February 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xi. p. 19. HERE have been divers confulations concerning the affairs of England, this court having been informed from all parts of the confirmation of the peace between the two commonwealths; and I am informed, that they have at laſt resolved to fend the mareschall of Elthampes as ambaffador from the king to his highnes the lord protector, with a convenient fiew of splendor, as alfo with letters from his majefty, thus directed, To our dear couffin, &c. The cardinal Mazarin hath thereupon had fchemes with the vice-chancellor of Poland, whom his eminency fent for again on funday laft to diffoufe (as I am well informed) his opinions and judgment upon the inclinations he hath found in England, under pretence of civilities and offers to employ him in the French army; which he hath not yet accepted, having demonstrated by anfwers no lefs generous than reafonable, that he efteems the English nation to be both courteous and martial, &c. I am informed, that the chief reafon of the duke of Longueville's journey to this court is the marriage of his daughter to the duke d'Anmaule, alfo that of the prince of Conti: and we fee, that since his arrival, the articles of the laſt have been concluded and signd; the conditions whereof are fuch, as I had the honour to inform you of a while fince, namely, that the faid prince, marrying one of the faid cardinal's nieces, shall take poſfeffion of his brother's means, and forfeit his ecclefiaſtical revenues, whereof it is thought his eminency will make ufe; for the accomplifhing of which the prince of Conti is expected here in the latter end of this week. Some fay, the faid duke is alfo come to make the prince of Conde's agreement; but the wifer fort fee no more likelihood than poſsibility in that busineſs, although many have gloflex to the dishonour of the faid prince, upon the discovery of the plot made at St. Omer, as though
though he had had a hand therein, saying that he had been taken with the other complices.

'Tis true, that if that business should raise any suspicion against him, he might have cause to run away, and come and submit to this king's mercy; but the little security he would find here, ought to make him keep his present condition, lest he should meet with a worse. And moreover, it is probable, this court, knowing him to be very avengeful and adventurous, will willingly refrain his banishment to all other casualties; and chiefly, if it sees any likelihood of its agreement with England; the which (say they) is the only thing that can make him fear; all those that come from Sedan and other parts of the frontiers, bragging that it would be easy for them to repulse the enemy the next campaign, in case the English remain neutrals, and deceive the expectations the said prince hath, say they, of their assistance. The last news from Sedan say, he was then at Rocroy; and that he had withdrawn most part of his troops from Liege.

The chamber of inquests of this parliament having apparently much murmured against M. de Bellevue, telling him, that he shewed himself a greater enemy of their privileges than the president Moc'h his predecessor, are now satisfied with the promises he made them, to invite them unto all the verifications and solemnities, which shall be made in the assembly. One of the king's last verified edicts doth tax, besides what you have been informed, four livres upon each mark of silver work, and 36 livres upon each mark of gold, which shall be sold either in plate, candlesticks, clocks, or otherwise.

Some insurrection is really happened at Bourdeaux, as two Ordistes returned from the country, who having praised God for their arrival in their own country, in the presence of several citizens who were then upon the port, some extravagants nicknamed them, imputing to them the cause of all their late troubles: whereupon two parties were framed, each one of 12 or 15 men, which came to blows, all the city taking party therein, the poet come from thence, saying to have seen it. M. de l'Élfrade is expected here in a few days, so that it is thought that difference will not last, although there be divers discontented in the said city.

This court hath sent away part of the Swifles, which were in the king's service, especially those of the Reformed church, whereas their agents hath made divers complaints to M. de Servien, demanding of him the payment of the arrears his majesty owes them.

The said Monf. de Servien, and the ambassador Borel, have also had sharp words, by reason the United Provinces had so suddenly made their peace with England, to the prejudice of many pretended hopes and assurances, that France should be comprehended therein.

Charles Stuart parts not yet. They brag much in the royal palace of the marvels the Highlanders will do in his behalf, saying they will be 30,000 foot men for the next campaign.

Intelligence.

Dantzick, 4th Feb. 1653.

At present we are much desirous here to know the issue of the treaty between the English and the Dutch, by reason of the various reports about it, they giving out, that by their money they have made England wholly theirs; whereby they have gained such conditions, that they desired no better, the Dane, as they say, being included therein, and that without any satisfaction to the English merchants for their losses; which is bad news, but I hope better things. The Polish parliament beginneth this very day. If they keep the same resolutions, which they expressed before their meeting, it will produce great alterations in these parts.

The protector's letter to the commissioners of Ireland, for raising a regiment of Irish forces.

Gentlemen,

There hath been an address made unto us, on behalf of the bearer hereof, who hath a regiment of Irish foot in Flanders, defiring that he may have liberty to raise some men in Ireland, and transport them into the service of foreign princes, not enemies to this commonwealth: which request we have thought fit to grant; and do therefore recommend it unto you, to give to him, and to such as shall be employed under him for levying the said men, and also to those that shall undertake the transportation of them, such assistance as shall be requisite for the effecting thereof. For your fuller direction wherein, (as well in relation to the qualifications of the persons to be raised and transported, as to the terms and conditions) you are to have recourse to and observe what hath been herebefore usually granted in like cases; leaving it unto you withstanding to alter them, if you find it necessary, and to give such orders and directions as to the manner of raising, marching
A.D. 1653. Marching and transporting of them, as you shall judge most convenient and suitable to the state of affairs there.

Whitehall, February 1653.

Your loving friend.

Intelligence.

Regensburg, \(\frac{1}{2}\) Febr. 1653.

DON Hannibal Gonzaga is some days agoe arrived here from Vienna with a great train, being chosen chief Stuhlmeister of the empire; and having had audience of his imperial majesty, hath on the 5th instant taken the usual oath of fidelity for his said office, and thereupon took the parties committed unto him in his protection. The assembly is very much taken up with the affairs of the empire, so that it is thought they will within a short time make an end of this rixday, which his imperial majesty much longs for.

An intercepted letter.

London, 2\textsuperscript{d} February 1653.

**Most worthy sir,**

I hope all endeavours of diverting the wool will fail; since by that means here van Lorne may be necessitated to remaine in Holland: for consequntly his fellow factors Mr. Manly and yourself turn bankrupts; which to my understanding would be very fatal to our trade, having noe faith in our other complices. Our buff freind is now come to towne, and dores not but, upon his return to you, Mr. Potts will doe somewhat, which he intends to perrt him to very fuddinly. I finde my letters come att last to you, which I am glad of. If you obserfe the figure, you may know when any miscurry. After ten I begin with one again. *Tom Fry is come to towne,* and hath his letter; but I have not seen him as yet.

Charles Stuart.

The superscription,

*A Mons. Mons. Barbare, au cheval noir, rue St. Honore, à Paris.*

Letter of intelligence.

Hague, \(\frac{1}{3}\) Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

IN my two former letters, immediately before this, I am sure, I gave you punctually the true state of affairs, in relation to the lord protector, and his government; and what further since concerned you, is now very accurately and faithfully sent with thee.

* By this name a council was fyled of a felect number, who mostly resided in and about London, to keep and maintain correspondencies with the king's party beyond seas, and at home. See a declaration of his highness, &c. dated 31 Oct. 1655, pag. 15.

\[1\] He dined with the lord mayor and common council, and his entertainment was in a magnificent manner, on 8 Febr. 1653. Wirlit. f. 581.
The French and prince of Orange's party are now visibly defeated, and chiefly since A.D. 1653, they understood the approbation of Zealand, which province now hath named an embassador to be sent for England, called Monf. Veth.

For the rest I refer you to the ensuing extracts, which will satisfy you, and let you see what the embassadors from the provinces may infilt upon more or less; of which, I hope, your lord protector and his council will make good use, having the greatest advantage of knowing as much of the embassadors negotiations as they themselves or their masters.

I have seen even now a letter, that the province of Utrecht has also ratified the articles concluded upon in England: what of Friesland, you may see by the extracts of their states provincial. I am confident, all will soon come after to conclude that peace, as a short time will let you see; for the resident of Denmark sent in, last week, a memorial, calling for money to make ready his master's fleet, whereas we have not near enough for our own. The extract of that memorial I have seen.

The states general sent to all ports, wherein they suspected any ships, belonging to the United Provinces, to be, not to stir till they had publick notice given of the success of the treaty with England.

The extracts follow:

This is all you have now from hence, which you may make use of, but with that secrecy, that the ministers of these states, or any having relation to them, may not perceive it, as before desired by, Sir,

Yours.

Resolution of the states of Friesland.

The states of Friesland, having received and read the letter of the lords Aylva and Asseman, dated the 24th February, from the Hague, and this day delivered unto us, with several resolutions, pieces and minutes added thereunto, have thought it necessary, advisable, and of service, to declare, what we now do declare hereby; viz. That as yet we do not see, but the reasons and arguments, alluded by us in our provincial advice and resolution, in relation to the negotiation between the republick of England and this state, dated Feb. 4. 1654. are of that moment and consequence, that the same ought to move not only us, but also the whole state, not to come to any ratification of the projected articles, unless the crown of France be expressly included; whereby not only this effate, but even the republick of England itself, will be secured against all their enemies, and the negotiations of the one and the other republick be put upon an entirely secure, flourishing, and advantageous footing: declaring as yet, that their high mightinesses, for the said purpose, would employ all politicks care and wisdom. However, to shew our compliance, and great inclination for the peace, which can be to no province more dear and welcome than to us, we authorize the lord Allert Peter JongeJall, counsellor in ordinary of this provincial court, to set out with the greatest expedition, even this very night, for the Hague, to receive there the orders of their high mightinesses, and to obey the same; as likewise with the other lords ambassadors of this state, to congratulate his highness the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, upon this illustrious dignity, with such compliments, terms and words, as the said lords ambassadors, by common consent, shall think fittest, best, and most reputable for this state. As likewise to have power jointly with the other lords ambassadors to adjust, sign, and conclude the projected articles of the treaty between the commonwealth of England and this state, together and with the lords commissioners of his highness the lord protector, and to submit the same in due form to the ratification of their high mightinesses, pursuant to the secret resolution of their high mightinesses, dated the 19th of February 1654. However so, that we will be excused for the future, against the other dissenting provinces, from the dangers to trade, the disaffection of the crown of France, and other inconveniences, that may any ways reflect to the whole state from this precipitation, (there being still one of the provincial advices wanting) and neglect to include the above-mentioned crown; which, however, we pray to Almighty God, that he may graciously avert from this state.

And we give thanks to the lords Aylva and Andree, our deputies in the assembly of their high mightinesses, for their zeal and pains which they have taken herein, for the service of the whole state, and for maintaining the rights, pre-eminences, and reputation of this province.

Nevertheless we desire, that our resolution of the 4th of February 1654. speaking of the known regulation concerning the lord prince of Orange, recorded in the said resolution of their high mightinesses, bearing date February 19. 1654. may be inserted in the articles of the treaty.

Vol. II. S

Thus
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654. Thus done and resolved at the landhouse, February 13. 1654. signed, for Oflergoe, — — — for Wesftergoe, D. Van Gottinga, Frans Peters; for the Seven-woods, Egbert Baert, T. Heydema; for the towns, A. Van Buufm Regnerus Brunfima.

Agrees with the original resolution with the knowledge of me the secretary: (signed)

P. van Doma.

A letter of intelligence from Amsterdam.

SIR,

Amsterdam, ady the 13th of Feb. 1654. [N.S.]

Vol. xi. p. 59. A TT your earnest request, I shall endeavour to give you, as near as I can, a real account of our affairs. Our chief designe and hopes is, to court you into a cessation of armes, our ends being double, not only to fawe tyme to gett out our fleet, which will not be till a good while in March, but alsoe to have our fletes goe out and come in, that be abroad; hoping, by such a dilatory way, to drawe you on into many inconveniences, and make us have our ends. We know you have a great fleet at sea, and more making; and the cruel charge of which will endanger your protector’s new purchase and settlement. Besides in a short tyme we believe, that high differences will arise amongst you, and with a little helpce Scotland will clearke itself; which letters, last night, was produced by one, that receaved them from thence, of credit, what a confiderable army the Scots have, and what places of strength they had reduced; and in short, what army they would have in England; what gentlemen of quallity will repair to the Scots, with high promises of affiance; and to furnish which, ther is now two veiftells that Iye at Amsterdam, the one the Peifer, and the other the Prince, that have in them at least 10000 armes of all force, pretending for other places; but I am sure they be for Scotland, with all habillements of warr, and divers officers doe goe in them. Ther is another Iyes at Medenblich, and another at Rotterdam, which will out notwithstanding our imbarage. Nay, I was told last night by a great don of this towne, that Cromwell would have worke cut out for him at home, and be glad to fée to them for favour.

Indeed there is a party in Holland, that are strongly for the peace, and doe as much as can be to haffen the ratification, that you would think by their words and carriage, they would goe together by the cares; and it is judged by wise men, that is the greatest danger the country is in; but that party is opoled by all intereits, and could they but put you into troble at home, you should quickly see what game they would play. Indeed nothing but necessity will force thefe to comply, and if you should be draine by them into a ceftion, that would but arme your enemies againdt yourselves. We spare not sunday, but work one our fleet. There is a fleet of merchant men going out, which if you could meet withall, would bring downe thes lower. Sir, generally, God hath left these people off to beleive lies and fancies; and I doe thinke they mutt, in short tyme, down, their ambition and benefites is foe much. Last night, one they calle Lowte Craford was fet at the heir-lodgegement, that is a great agent lately come from the king, and is going for Scotland; who relates strange stories of affiance from abroad for his maffe; but the moff helpe I see he hath, is from private affiance heare. The moft that we shall want in our fleet will be men. Truft them not, and lose no opportunity of advantage; for that it is, as will make them comply, our treaures being cruel lowe, and the charge very greate. Here is a report by letters from Stockholm, that you have small hopes of accomplishing your ends there.

Zealand is the next that doe declare on course for a peace, and foe after a weke or two, another will doe the like, to spin out tyme. I truft, you will looke about you. Clofe murmerings heare is, that there will be some notable game paid speedly in Ireland at the remove of the Irife into Connach. In general they doe beleive to see some notable revolutions in your government, they themselves being noe small intruments in the busines.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

SIR,

13 Feb. 1654. [V. S.]

Vol. xi. p. 47. By reason of contrary wynde and still weather, I could not reach Zealand to write you thence the last week. I am but this daye returned home, having made all speed I possibly could, having taken a paticular view of all the men of warr belonging to these countryes, that are now at home, and preparinge with all speed; whereof I fende you a perfect lift, which, I hope, will give you full satysfaccion. There are at Sardame two
two hovers from Amsterdam, two men of warre yere ready to be sould of 44 gunns, and A.D.1653:

five more on the flockes of above 40 gunns to be sould; but cannot be ready in three or four months. Indeed I cannot learn just how many men shall goe in each ship; but they ordinarily reckon four men to a gun; so you may neare make the calculation. I do not hear any part of the fleet is to goe out, before the whole body be ready, except they will send 12 ships for the freights, as was intended, and yong Tromp to command them. There are likewise nine or ten to goe for the West-Indies; all which must goe out of the 120 yafe. Some eight or ten of the smaller are yet abroad, which will compleat 120 ships, and that is the most they have. Befides the East-India ships now defin'd for the Indyes, three are to goe within a month, and six or eight more in may. Indeed most of their ships are slightly built, and overcharged with ordnance. A firther account I cannot give you of them. Your fleet being at sea caueth the to suspeet you intend not to fland to the artickles; yet the grandees are very confident you will. Holland labors what they can to bring things to a conclusion. Here is great longing for the issue of it. The preachers are forbid to praye or preach against his highnes. I should be glad to understand the certaintye of affayres from you. Wherein I can serve you, be assured I am yours really.

---

Bifdommer to Beverning.

My Lord,

Hague, the 13th Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

On Wednesday last, your lordship's packet was delivered to me well and whole; the Vol.xi.p.43. inclosed I delivered immediately. Here was a report, and news likewise was brought to the lords of it, that some capers of immediately had taken 80 colliers; but it doth not prove true.

Last Tuesday, lieutenant general Middleton, having with him 300 men, whereof 30 are colonels, and the rest all officers of a lower degree, set sail from one of our ports for Scotland, having also two pages and four lacquies attending upon his person.

The lords flaters of Zealand, on sunday last, delivered to the assembly of their high and mighty lordships, by the hands of the lords their ordinary deputies residing here, the provincial advice, concerning the ratification of the articles agreed on between this state and that of England. On the monday following, the lord De Vett took his leave of the said assembly of their high and mighty lordships, to goe for Zealand, signifying that the lords his principals had sent for him, and that they had propounded to make use of him in the embassy into England. I am informed, that the lords flaters of Utrecht have also delivered in their provincial advice concerning the said ratification, and do concur with the lords of Holland.

The queen of Sweden hath signified again, that she will observe the old amity and alliance with this state, notwithstanding the neutrality with the English.

---

Beverning to the states general.

High and Mighty Lords,

My Lords,

I am informed by a very good hand, that the lord protector doth take a great deal of Vol.xi.p.65. pains, and hath already spent much time about the affairs of the churches of England, to bring the same by some tolleration and connivance into a considerable and peaceable condition, to the content of all differing parties; and that the busines is already so far advanced, that a meeting is upon certain conditions agreed on, not under the name of a synod, but of a loving and christian-like reception, where every one may propound for a mutual tolleration. It is also firmly agreed on, that to that end, the bilhops and the anabaptists shall be admitted into it, as well as the independents and presbyterians; but yet with this proviso, that they shall not dispute one another's principia, but labour to agree in union; and it is believed, that the effects thereof will be to be seen in a short time. His highnesses have cau'd Peace and Simson to be apprehended and imprisoned; two of the chiefest captains of the anabaptists, who did preach most carnfully against the present government. The highlanders have made several excursions of late; but have been met withall not much to their advantage. They are sending two more regiments from hence to Scotland, and general Monk is design'd to go commander in chief thither; but the time of his departure is not yet resolved on. Certain it is, that they are sending 25 frigats towards the north, to hinder all assistance from being sent.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1653. sent to the Scots, and the fleet is to be reinforced with thirty good ships more, that were prett this week in the river, to be ready in eight days time. Whether that be the reason, or any other concealed, which I am ignorant of, I cannot positively advise; but this is certain, that besides the 70 or 80 ships, that lye about Portsmouth, these 50 merchant men more were this week contracted for, and are providing with men in all haste, to go and join with the fleet. Some think that they have advice here of the great equipage of your high and mighty lordships, and of a precise order to have your fleet ready against the first of March; and that therefore the lords of the government here are resolved to have first a great and powerful fleet at sea; but I hope, that God will soon dispel all jealousies with a gracious blessing upon our treaty. I remain,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,


H. BEVERNING.

BEVERNING to the greffier RUYSCH.

My Lord,

Vol.xi. p.67. 1HOPE that mine of the 8th of this month sent expressly by my clerk Payne, is come safe to hand; and that their high and mighty lordships, according to their commendable care and diligence, will perfect the work, that is thus far advanced, with all speed; for which there feemeth to be nothing wanting, but a sufficient assurance to adjust the articles and sign them, and to acknowledge the lord protector in this new dignity, which I do passionately wait for and expect, because my lying idle here doth not only become tedious to me, but is subject, by the disaffected, to be ill interpreted. I do think, that I can assure their H. and M. lordships, that my arrival here is not altogether fruitless to them, because I have found an opportunity by a third hand to frustrate all ill attempts. The lord Neufville doth follow his busines very close; and I do believe, they are in no bad terms; but it seemeth they are somewhat offended at the outward formality, which, I believe, he will be able to redress in a few days, having sent an express to court, who in all likelihood will be back again the next week so that I hope the consideration of inclusion will come to ease by the means of a good agreement, which, I fear, will otherwise be hardly effected.


BEVERNING.

BEVERNING to NIEUPORT.

My Lord,

Vol.xi. p.42. THE lord De Witt hath without doubt communicated my letters of the 6th and 8th unto you. I have nothing to add more at present, since I have not been admitted to any audience or conference; and I am also advised not to press for it, without sufficient qualification, that so I may not spoil all. Our confrater, besides the common difference done to the late and us, hath left but a sorrowful name behind him, the lord protector being not only well informed of his disaffection herein, but of divers discourses, which fell from him imprudently at several times, whereas pertinent and full information was taken. Amongst the rest, I was told of a man, who was asked about it, and was fain to confess, that he did hear him say, that in cafe of no successe of our treaty, the late was resolved to declare war against the protector’s own person, and to offer amity to the nation, and such-like, which might have very much disquieted the protector; for which I was heartily sorry, since the late did never intend any such thing, it being a particular invention of his own. I desire the honour of your correspondence.


A letter of intelligence.

Paris, the 14th Feb. 1653. [N. S.]

Vol.xi. p.101. I AM informed, the king hath sent an express to his ambaffador in Switzerland, to try to hinder the cantons of the reformed churches from making any alliance with the commonwealth of England, to acknowledge the French king for their first confederate, and to make the like diligences towards the republic of Geneva; or at least, if he cannot obtain that from them, press them to do nothing without comprehending his majesty therein.

A letter
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augiers's secretary.

Paris, the 3d Feb. 1653. [N. S.]

My last was of the 14th of this instant, two days before the popish clergy of this city sent deputies to the king, to try to elude the justice tho' of the reformed churches do still infantly demand; but the cardinal Mazarin (who seems to be become their advocate, since the news of the conclusion of the peace between the two commonwealths) anwered, that his majesty could not refute it unto them, being they only demanded the execution of the edicts agreed them by the king's predecessors; and that having still remained in the respect and fidelity they owe unto him, he had no more reason than mind to make war against them, especially in times, wherein the English do so powerfully arm, without any other enemies than those they seem to make; yet notwithstanding the choir of these protestants doth daily increace in new complaints, they yet receiving no manner of real satisfaction.

The same day with my last, news came from Nismes, that the states of Languedoc having imposed a tax upon that city, and upon the commons of those parts, for the payment of the debts heretofore contracted by the papists, to make war against the reformed church; and the said papists having caufed a decree of confirmation to be confequently given by the court of aides, bearing that one of the protestant confuls of Nismes should be bound both in his proper and private name for the payment of the portion; the said states would have tho' of the reformed churches to pay equally with them in the said tax; two of the king's guards, and some other officers, thought to make the said confal prisoner; but our part of the city being fuddainly uproaried, the said guards were forced to run away speedily.

The next day, the duke of Longueville parted hence for his government, after many exhortations made him to facilitate in it the establishing of the Maltores. Some say he was chiefly come to receive instructions for the security of Normandy, as if this court did yet fear some foreign enterprizes therein; but there is great likelihood, that those misfortunes are exaggerated for the better opprefling the people.

Mr. Berry, who affifts for the king in the holding of the states of Languedoc, and demands of them a present of two millions of l. hath given notice to his majesty by a post arrived here yesteraday, that they will give but one million, and pay but one half at this present, and the remainder in the beginning of next campaign, wherewith it is thought this court will not be much satisfied; which prepares against Mons. le prince's arms, and hopes, notwithstanding no other discourse hath been held but that of weddings. The prince of Conti's with my lady Martinozzi is to be ended this Lent; to which purpose many fumptuofities are preparing, namely, masks and comedies; but it's faid, the duke of Candale, and the great artillery master, which are to have his eminency's two other nieces, are not well contented to fee that a crumb-shouldered should have the handiomeft. I am informed, that having bent to inform his brother of his wedding, he had flung the letters in the fire without reading them; and caufed the chamberman, which had brought them unto him, to be whipt.

The cardinal of Retz hath more than ordinary liberty, walking now in the Boit de Vincennes with his guards; and it's presumed, that the infiances the great number of ecclefiaftics have made to the king, will caufe him to be fet wholly at liberty, or otherwife the expedient propounded for the marrying of cardinal Mazarin's nephew to the duke of Retz's daughter, niece to the said prisoner; but many doubt that will not be fo soon, this court always prefing the said prisoner to forfake the archbishoprick of Paris; which he doth refufe more abolutely than ever.

Charles Stuart thinks to return into Scotland next summer, if he could tell how, and that he faw the Highlanders could prevail in his designs, after he shall have been at Heidelberg, and other parts of Germanie.

Intelligence.

Brussels, 14th Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

Your's of the laft I received, and fent the letters to Ratisbon, as accufomed, and the letters from thence now to you; which feem to import fomething. Here is nothing of any news concerning England's government since my laft; but that this court is well fatisfied at the promotion of your lord protector, whom all men acknowledge to be worthy of more than can be given to him. To demonftrate which, his highness the arch-duke, with the advice of the king's counfel, resolves to fend a gentleman of quality, in his highness's name, to congratulate your lord protector. The gentleman is called Don Francisco Romero, a Spaniard, and captain of the guard to the arch-duke: he is now Vol. II.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1653. now preparing for his journey, and we shall long to hear of the manner of his reception and behavior in England.

The business of count Baffignie goes still on, and his procests formed, as also the abbot's of Mercy. The said count his secretary, as I am informed, upon his examination, denies the guilt charged against his master; and to constrain him to say more, he shall be brought to the rack feverly.

Stenay, the prince of Conde's chief garrison, was to be betrayed by some of the soldiers and inferior officers in the garrison, to the king of France, (or Mazarin rather, as they say here) and the governor, with the superior officers, were to be cut off; but the day before the design was to be executed, the plot was by one of the conspirators discovered, and divers of them executed, and the rest feized upon to receive yet further trhay.

The plot you heard of giving up Armentieres to the French, by some Irish that garrisoned there, is founde to be false; and so the captains committed, releaved with honour; and they have formed a procents against their accuser, one colonel Murphy. Daily levies are making in all these countries for the next season, and more in Germany for the service of his majesty: in these provinces some forces are also marching from hence to that distracted and disfret ed country of Liege, to oppose the French army, invited thither by the prince of Liege; which French army is now there pillaging, plundering, ravishing, and using all manner of cruelties, which is the relief they give to the poor country. That prince is forced, for fear, to betake himself into his citadel, leaf the people should kill him for calling in the French. There are no more news now from, Sirs,

Yours.

Intelligence.

Dantzick, the 4th Feb. 1653.

Vol. xi. p. 85. The difference between this king and parliament is risen to that height, that the king having sent a friar to the parliament to demand 120 subsidies, for the payment of his army, they returned him for answer; that in case they had not borne respect unto his habit and qualification, they would have cut him to pieces; enjoining him withal, to acquaint the king, that they expect a full and perfect account of those 50 subsidies that were given already; before the obtention whereof, they would not yield to any more. Out of all which it appears how the cafe stands between them. It is said, that the peace with the Tartars will not continue long, the parliament disapproving of the conditions made with them.

Intelligence.

Copenhagen, 17 Feb. 1653.

Vol. xi. p. 85. My last gave you notice of Monf. Williamson's departure hence for England, who, no doubt, ere this, is arrived at Hamburg. It is now said, that in case the treaty with the Dutch should not succeed by their neglect, then this king himself will apply to the protector of England. There is nothing new in this place, but that the king hath personally been present at some disputations of philosophy and divinity, where a certain friar, belonging to the Spanish embassador, carried himself very notably with much honour and applause.

An intercepted letter.

London, the 7th of Febr. 1653.

Vol. xii. p. 25. I am loth to mis one post; but really hereafter I must desire you to expect to hear from me not above once a week, there being indeed so much hazard. Our lord ambasador White Locke was received very nobly; but then they knew nothing of the government's alteration, which truly frets every day more and more. Many are of opinion it must change once more to the crowning of this man, and then we shall undoubtedly be a happy people. Mr. Radfield being one of the seald knot, I am forry his token is not come. My heart was so full last thursday with the expressions of my own duties, as that I forgot to let Mr. Crowe know, Peter Wilson had sent him two keries, which are directed to the gentleman that liveth with Mr. Dale; which perhaps he hath heard of afore now. I now also hear somewhat of a piece of eight for Mr. Manley, which shall no sooner come into my hands, but I will take the best care I can, having indeed great inclinations to serve him.
J O H N T H U R L O E ESQ. &c.

hini. Wednesday next, being Ash-wednesday, our lord protector is feated in the city. A.D.1653.

Mr. Salvage purchases space, the spic (as his friends here report) being arrived. We expect hourly to hear of some what done in Scotland, there being a party gone out of Edinburgh to encounter them, which we doubt not but will give a good account. One who goes from hence post, will let Mr. Crofle know, what some of his friends are here designing for him; but if he dare not withdraw from super be is, I fear we shall not be able. I am also desired to affure you, that if Mr. Ramfey should break, it is but what the mother defir'd, and what she is confident her daughter will overcome; for manage it accordingly.

I now begin with the figure of one again, by which you may certainly know if any miscarry; which course I very much desire you to take; for when any miscarry, it will be prudent some time to forbear.

Your humble servant,

RICHARD ECOOLESTON.

(1.)

To Mr. de Barfere, at Paris.

Extrall out of the resolutions of the states of Overfiecl.

Swoll, the laft of Jan. 1654. [O.S.]

Read the 17th of Febr. 1654. [N.S.]

THE lord Boldewin Jacob Mulart has reported to the assembly, that the lords Bever-
n ing, Nieuport and Jongeftall, their high mightinesses late deputies in England, did make, the day after their arrival in the assembly of their high mightinesses, a circumstantial, with communication of fundry propositions, anfwers, and other pieces belonging to and concerning the subject and matters, that have been tranfacted concerning this state, since the coming over of the said lords Nieuport and Jongeftall, in Auguft of the laft year 1653, with the council of state in England; and which confequently, after the settling of the prefent government of the republick of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the commis-
faries of the lord protector of the faid republick, have happened and been negotiated; and that after several confequences, debates and contra-debates, they had proceeded so far, that a scheme of a treaty, confenting in 29 articles of union, peace and confederacy between the republick of England, and the states general of the United Nederlandish provinces, was brought in writing; which their high mightinesses thought neceffary and fit to be communi-
cicated to the reprefentative provinces: which scheme, with the fundry resolutions, acts, and proceedings, whereby the fame was to be explained and made good, being delivered by the faid lord Mulart in the assembly, his honour received thanks for the troubles he had taken therein. Whereupon, after mature deliberation and examination, the faid 29 articles, fo as they are projected, have been approved, ratified, and confent'd to by the lords the states of Overfiecl, fo as their noble mightinesses do hereby approve, ratify and confent to the fame; however with their reftricfions, and in fuch a manner, that out of the 5th, 10th, 11th and 12th articles of the faid 29 articles, be omitted the word enemies; and that the fame be expreffed after the tenor of the 3d, 4th and 5th articles of that treaty con-
cluded in the affairs of Henry the VIIth king of England, and Philip arch-ducke of Bur-
gundy, at London, the 24th of Febr. 1495. And in cafe the fame could not be thus accepted, that then may be mentioned notorious and already declared enemies, rebels and outlaws of any nation whatsoever, omitting the confecufion of goods, as being contrary to the privileges of these provinces, the commiffaries in the assembly of their high mighti-
nesses being charged hereby, in cafe they should be opposed or ouvrowned, to make their protest, and to caufe the fame to be entered in the register of their high mightinesses, and this in the name of this province.

As to the 7th article, the faid commiffioners fhall take care, that the king of Denmark may be comprehend'd in the faid treaty, with the full and security against any future preten-
sions, and in concert with the other provinces, that are of the fame opinion, to the end that the fame may be done in the moft convenable manner. And that the affair of the late feized and confisc'd English hemp-ships may be fettled in the moft amicable manner, by paying a certain taxation for the fame.

As likewise their noble mightinesses are of opinion, that in the 16th article must be added the word kings; and that the faid deputies fhall ufe their most efficacious endeav-
sours, that among others especially the king of France, as an old, faithful and ftrict ally of this state, may be comprehend'd in the confquences of this article. Further, the faid deputies, together with the other provinces, that are of the fame fentiment, fhall con-
tribute all their utmost endeavours, that the treaty which is begun with France, may be brought to a happy and with'd for conclusion.

Further, that instead of the words in the 28th article, In the murder of the Engliʃh at Amboina, be put, The disorders that happened; or, were committed; or, the perpetrated facts as
A.D.1653. at Ambona, or any the like and least offensive expressions. Concerning the submissions, touching the differences, on account of the pretended injuries of the people settled from both sides in the East Indies, Greenland, Muscovy, Brazil, and other places, that are treated of in the 29th, or last article, the said deputies shall conform themselves to the advices of the prefiding province in that respect.

As to the regulation, mention instead of part of the 12th article proposed by England, speaking of the house of Orange, it has been resolved, that the deputies shall endeavour, that the same may be entirely omitted and left aside: but if this cannot be brought about, that then the tenor of the form made on that account shall be complied with, provided that the oath, which is mentioned therein, if possible, be taken reciprocally by the generals of both nations.

And in relation to the congratulation of the protector, and the character of ambassadors for the deputies of this state, the commissioners of this province are at liberty to conform themselves to the opinion of the other provinces.

So likewise concerning the defired inclusion of the count of Oldenburg, the Hans towns, and others.

---

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augiers's secretary.

Paris, 9th Febr. 1653.

Vol. xi. p. 126. I HAVE but little news to add unto my last of the 14th of this present. The next day all the letters from Champagne and Sedan informed us of the defeat of a plot formed against Stenay, where count Grand Pré, governor of Mousion, had gained by his intrigues fifty soldiers of the garrison, which were to render him one of the battalions of the castle; the buffoons being come to such a point, that the said count was already approached, and had put himself in ambush with 500 men, in the place appointed for execution. But a while before the signal, which the traitors were to give him, one of them was touched with a remorse of conscience, so that he declared the whole unto the commander, who was to be stabbed by them; who saved his life, and soon after cau’d most part of the others to be hanged.

Monday the prince of Conti arrived here in cardinal Mazarin's coach, which had been sent to meet him towards Ville Juive, the marechal de Turenne, and divers great ones, having been to embrace and congratulate him, some two leagues from this city. He was at his arrival received and lodged in the Louvre with great honours, which are yet exceeding sumptuous.

Yesterday his betrothing was solemnly made; and I am informed his wedding will be celebrated on Sunday next, and not before.

The old lady of Guise hath refused to subscribe the articles thereof: the dukes of Guise, Joyeuse, and of Chevreuse, have done the same; but this court makes no account of it no more than of the prince of Conde's spite against the same; the said prince calling his said brother a traitor, to whom nothing was wanting but two horns, which by this means he will find.

I am informed the duke of Longueville hath obtained from the king, a while before his departure, that the prince of Conde's proceeds shall for a while be delay'd.

The marquis of Baden's marriage with the princess Louise *, fitter to the queen of Poland, hath a few days since been accomplished.

---

Letter of intelligence to Mr. Augiers, from his secretary.

Paris, the 29th of Febr. 1653.

Vol. xi. p. 124. MONSEUR de Bordeaux hath advised me, that M. de Neufville required new qualities: and gave me to understand, that there is some difficulty to obtain them; that they do especially proceed from the uncertainty they have to not find my lord protector's intention, according to their wishes: that if I could pass some good words to M. le cardinal of a reciprocal embassy, France would willingly begin: that they apprehend the affront, and that M. de Servien blames of misunderstanding of the affairs and customs of France thereof, who demand a person of greater quality than the said M. de Neufville, who is a member of this parliament, where all the treaties are to be verified; which thereby will be more easy done. I perceive they have good spies; and that they have been so far informed, that Monsieur le prince offered to turn protestant, &c. and nevertheless the said

cardinal hath paid in good company, that M. de Bas had operated, and nothing was to be A.D. 1653.

feared on his highness my lord protector's side.
The said cardinal sent me word the other day by M. de Berthemet, that he would have M. de Cезі's debt to be paid, and to that purpose a decree was already signed by the chancellor; and that I had to go to the count of Brienne, to confer with him of the same, the said cardinal having (faith he) affected for the acquiring of the same the 3 per centum of the farm establifhed to that purpose in the year 1632; so that henceforth they may under no pretence whatsoever be diverted. I answered him, that it was not a fit time for them to give us bones to pick, to make use of freedom and reality rather than to proceed as they do by the said decree, without any communication to the interefled, nor to you, before the figning of the fame. And indeed, unlefs they give the said farm to fome, (upon a condition to pay presently the faid debt at the fame rate duly verified they have paid M. de Cезі's other creditors, Greeks, Jews, Turks, and French) I fee no reafon the faid interested should depart from the liquidation the parliament of England hath made of it in 1645; nor from the treaty pretended between the two states, wherein France remains guarantee towards my lord protector, of the execution of what fhall be regulated by the faid treaty.

Intelligence.
Amsterdam, 16th Febr. 1653.

When I wrote my laft, Zealand had not yet underwrit, but fince hath, and all the other provinces, except fome members of Friefland, which, without doubt, will confedend. Thefe will never leave juggling; for the laft week they have fuffered Middleton to go for Scotland, with men and arms. Their fleet here is not ready, but may be in a month, and will, I believe, confift of 120 fail, good ships.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Monsieur,
L'Amfaffauteur d'Efpagne efant premiérement affis, il demanda cefui qui efloit à fon cofé, qui efloit le prédicent; & ayant efçi, que c'eftoit le fleur de Gent, afis tout devant lui de l'autre cofé, il s'adreflà à lui, parlant peu, à peine vingt paroles, que le roy par cette feine nouvelle amfaffade témoignoit la fcincere intention & defire en faire punctuellement obferver la paix de fon cofé, & d'augmenter toute forte d'amité & bonne correspondance. A quoy le fieur prédicent refpondit, l'affurant de meme intention de ceft eftat; & qu'on efloit marry des incommodités, qu'en ce mauvais temps il avoit eu à venir icy. Puis foy il fit bailler un memoire pour de passeports pour fon bagage & pour des chevaux. Deja avant qu'il eutf compte, il a envoyé dire des compliments à des dames, & d'autant qu'on ef tci encore fort dans les railleries pour l'accident de comte du Horn, on ne a pas laiffe affuy de railler fur cela, difant, que ce n'eft le fait d'un age de 62 ans de faire icy fortune, avec hazard de foir par la fenefcre du toit, & fe sauver à longs goutieres, laifant le manteau & les foulis (à fin de fe fervir des pieds le long des goutieres, avec tant plus-d'adrefse) pour gages. Car tel eftoit la fortune du comte de Horn; & la dame d'Achtienhoven ne defadvue pas, ny la lettre qu'elle a ecrit à comte de Horn, le nommant eher fere; ny le pourtraift de lui, trouvé fur elle, ny fa viife aupres d'elle au temps que le mary la vint trouble, attraffant le manteau & les foulis. Et fur ces trois points la cour de Hollande, comme de propre mouvement, (indirectement toutefois requis de la part de mary) par la feitures Dorp & Nierop l'ayant examinée, elle a refpondu avec grande réolution, que fon mary efloit fol de jaloufie; que la familiarité avec le comte de Horn efloit venue prééméra par le mary meme; que le mary avoit eu jaloufie des autres auftty; qu'elle croyoit en ecrivrain au comte de Horn s'adrefler à un des plus grands amis de fon mary; que le dit comte de Horn faifant l'amour à mademoifelle de Mayevo, avoit don donné pourtrait à elle pour le donner à ladite damoiselle; & qu'elle avoit promife à comte d'efriter fon amfaffadrice envers ladite damoiselle; que le dit comte d'efroit venu voir & visiter (elle fe portant mal, & couche à lif) l'enfermant fur ces amours, fans jamais ny alors ny aprèffvant avoir attenté ny parlé au defavantage de fon honneur; mais qu'elle ne pouvoit pas diffimuler, commen le fleur d'Achtienhoven fon mary autrefois avoit commencé fon procès amoureux ab execution, l'attrafiant au lif, dormant, & Occupant comme un inèkbus, devant qu'elle fut eueille, & l'ayant engroiffée, traina l'accomplifment du mariage fi long temps (pour écropper tant plus grand douaire) qu'elle eft preffe auflfter mere quelçoupé. Bref, elle prôfèe d'injure, dit mille pouilles de fon mary, & de la cour meme, de fa mefier des enquettes fi honteufes & fri Vol. II. U voles;
A.D.1653, volez; & la cour a pendu les enquêtes au croque. Elle est allée avec fon père à Amsterdam,
& a dit à fon mary que c'eftoit un for, & c'eft l'opinion de tout le monde, qu'il est fol de
jaloufe. Et s'il tient du coeur, c'eft de la familiarité, qu'il a contracté avec ce comte de
cornes; or fi & comment les cornes peuvent venir fans attachement, c'eft une question
physicale, digne du feu docteur Mayenne.
Le frere de madame d'Atchienoven feemble avoir voulu prendre revenge de ce, que les
Paons ont fait à fa feur; car il a de meme jouée l'incubus fur un damaiffelle de Pauw,
fille de fils aîné de feu Monf. de Heemfede, Payant engroiffée fans promife de mariage;
& quand bien elle y fut, il eft mineur, & s'en va en France. Le pere ne confent point
au mariage. Les parents de la damaiffelle alleguent une vieille loy d'Amsterdam, qu'un
jeune homme, engroiffant une fille, la doit efpourer; mais cette loy n'est pas en ufage.
Les deputes de la ville d'Emden font enfin venu; ont eu audience; pretendent comme
auparavant, que les eftsats de Ooft-Frie aufliroient promis, & feroient obligé d'entretienir
ces 600 hommes dans la ville pour jamais; ce qui ne fe peut.
L'ambaffeur d'Efpaigne n'ayant pas encore eu fon bagage, & affuy n'ayant pas grand
envie de demeurer au logis, ou a demeure l'ambaffeur Brunafche de foy tenir encore
quelque temps dans le logis des ambaffeurs extraordinaires.
Le confeil de guerre en est nullement bien fatisfait de la résolution touchant la
confrontation de Schop, pretendans affuy le rang devant la cour d'Hollande.
Ceux de l'adminiftraflte de Rotterdam ont reprefenté un grand arriérage, qui leur eft du
fur quoy & autres arriérages des provinces on parle d'envoyer aux autres provinces.
L'ambaffeur d'Efpaigne a eu une feconde audience le 17e de ce mois, ou il a parlé
des fraudes que les merchands & maîtres de navires d'Hollande exercent en Efpaigne avec
des marchandifes provenant de France & de Portugal. 2. De ce que cett eftat a écrit
to l'archiduc, que les Havres de Flandres feroient moins chargées que le Efault, affurant
le contraire. 3. Du peu de fruit & effet de la chambre mitparrte, qui coufoit tant, &
n'expedioit rien. 4. De certaines navires Francois ayans droit de burgeffe en Zeelande,
pris par les capers de Duynercke, ont prins. 5. Des depredations faits pendant la
guerre Angloife fur les fujets du roy par les capers Hollandois & Zeelandois, fans aucune
justice. 6. Il a demande justice de deux pirates ou capers Hollandois, ayans piratés
es Indes occidentales fur les fujets du roy. 7. Demandoit pafféport pour le libre tranf
port de 5 cafles de peintures pour don Louis Haro.
Quant au paix d'Outre-Meufe defja auparavant eftoit proposé aux eftsats generaux, &
escriit à ceux de la chambre de contes, d'expedier avant toutes choses l'affleire des trois paiz
d'Outre-Meufe, d'autant qu'on entendoit que le roy y avoit fait une nouvelle impofition de
contribution.
Les fuflities pleintes feront examinées & defpechés a l'ordinaire, b. e. lentement car
ceux la mefmes, qui ayment la justice, neantmoins n'offeroient pas fe montrer en regard
des Efpaignois, amis tant nouveaux, & les autres; qui ne font guere affefionnés a la paix,
ze n'tachent qu'à nous embrouiller avec les Efpaignois, au lieu de tranfager & accomoder
les differentes.
Les eftsats d'Overfjel à Zwoll ont publique une declaration contre celle de Deventer; mais
on ne l'a pas encore veu icy.
Les eftsats de l'empire ont efcriit une lettre admonitory touchant le comte de Linghen,
dont le prince d'Orange eft poiffeuer; & le comte de Tecklenbourg le reclame. Ceux
d'Overfjel (dont le comte de Linghen autrefois par l'empereur Charl le quin ftuft fait fief)
ont tranfumé à eux, & cependant affuy eft mis es mains de ceux du confeil du prince
d'Orange, pour en enfomer l'etat.
L'on a fort declamé d'un entreprinfe de l'eveque de Munfter fur la ville de Munfter; mais
il fe trouve que c'eft une raillery; qu'il y a eu quelques gentilhommes dans la ville
faifiant bonne chere, que quelques bourgeois furent retirer hors la ville de pure & mal fonée
foupçon, fans qu'il fe loft veu entreprinfe ny chofe semblable.
19 Febr. [1654. N. S.]
Votre tres-humble, &c.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Hague, 2 3 Feb. 1653. [N. S.]

Sirs, Vol.xi. p.209. SINCE my laft to you I have to confirm to you, that the eftsats general, as some of them
now at leaff give out, are very willing to give no small sum of money to the common-
wealth of England, for the damages received and futfained by the English; and the faid
eftsats are very much unfatisfed, that Beverning and the ref of the deputies at London behaved
themselves fo fubtilely and gallantly, that by their paper prefented to the council of eftsates the 5th
Dec.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.  

Dec. they had so frightened them, that they did recede altogether from their pretensions in the same; upon which if they had persisted, it is very certain, the English had obtained from the states general a greater sum of money. This I have from one near the states, &c.

The 18th of this month the ratification of the province of Overfylf was presented and read in the assembly; and this day the resolutions from the states of Frieiland were exhibited, containing in effect, that they are not in any ways comprobrators of the articles in the points, which concern the prince of Orange or his house; nor of that, which relates to the king of Denmark, whose majesty is by no means satisfied with the form of his inclusion in the treaty.

The resolution at large of the province of Overfylf concerning the ratification of the treaty of peace is very long, and I cannot now send it; only the principal heads are, that they attend to the 39 articles agreed upon, referring some clauses, which must be blotted out of the articles 5, 10, 11, 12, and 7, which concern the king of Denmark; and in the 16th concerning France; and in the 28th relating to Ambonya, the congratulating the lord protector, &c.

Mr. Beverning, now with you in England, write a letter from London by an express to the states, of the 8th of February; and for want of time I cannot now give you the whole transcript of it. The said letter imports among other things his conference with secretary Thurloe, and the finifter interpretation of the lord protector and his council of his return into England, without being sufficiently qualified with power for the negotiation on foot; as also to congratulate his highness the lord protector. The said M. Beverning in the fame letter inferteth his own answers at large to all these interpretations and discourses; and withal in conclusion he useth all means, and preffeth earnestly, to the end the states would be pleased to qualify him with new credentials and powers, &c.

The said Beverning did also write by an express a letter, dated the 8th of the same month, directed unto the greffier of the states general, which arrived at the Hague upon Sunday last; and the letter caufeth such changes and differences among the states general, that they resolved to meet the same day, not having regard that it was the Lord's day; and in the assembly thole of Holland's province endeavoured by all means, and infifted upon inamuch as they could, that out of hand all necifary powers and credentials should be sent to the said Beverning; but that day, by the plurality of voices, after much debate, that could not be obtained; and the monday following they inferted again, and renewed the matter; but in a long time could not obtain what was defird by the said Beverning, because that the president of the assembly (who was of the province of Frieiland) would not conclude any thing in what was demanded: whole obligency being observed by the rest of the lords of the other provinces, they forced him to leave his presidential chair; and having placed in the fame the lord of Amerongen as president for the province of Utrecht, after some debates and disputes, in the end concluded, and the busines done according to the defires of the said Beverning.

In the said letter M. Beverning represented the earnest desires of the lord protector and others, for the concluding of the said 39 articles of peace, adjusted and concluded upon betwixt both parties, &c.

There is a letter from the deputy Beuningen of the states general residing in Sweden, and written to their greffier from Upfal, of the 23d of January 1654, which contains several points he treated of with her majesty and chancellor concerning the United Provinces, Denmark, and England.

Another letter of the said deputy Beuningen from Upfal, of the 23d of the same month, 1654, does import her majesty's resolution, as declaring to keep and continue her ancient amity and alliance with the United Provinces, and to provide for the excheffes and tranfignitious of the English in the province of Gottenburg; and some other points touching the lord Whitelocke, now too tedious to be extraced; for at this time I am not able to fend more by this post. 

Sir,

Yours, &c.

The powers of the Dutch embassadors.

Les états généraux des provinces unies de Pais Bas, à tous ceux, qui ces prefentes Pref. p.149. verront, salut. Sçavoir faisons comme ainsi fait, que nous soyons touchez d'un juste desir & volonté de contrater & convenir avec fon alteffe le feigneur prote&eur de la republique d'Angleterre, Eftoffe, & Irlande, une eftroine, bonne, sincere, & mutuelle union & alliance, pour la defence & conservation de la liberté & franchise des deux nations, & la navigation & commerce mutuel, ensemble les interets communs, contre tous ceux, qui voudroient entreprendre, tant par mer que par ter, de troubler l'un ou l'autre etat. C'est pourquoi nous, defirans l'avancement de ce bon ouvrage, avons trouvé necessaire d'envoyer vers ladite alteffe le seigneur protecteur de ladite republique, les feurs Hieronimus de Beverningh,
State Papers Of

A.D.1653, Guillaume de Nieuport conféllier & receveur general de la Nort-Hollande, pensionnaire de la ville de Sciedam; Allardt Pierre Jongefall, conféllier ordinaire dans la cour de Frief, & curateur de l'académie à Franaker, deputez en noftrre assemblée, de la part d'Hollande, Zeelande & Friefe, nos ambaffadeurs extraordinaires; & fçachant que pour faciliter leurs negotiations, afin de les conduire au deflein & conclusion convenable aux bonnes intentions de l'une & de l'autre republique; & ayant befoing d'être à cette fin pourveus de plein pouvoir, authorité, commifion, & mandement spécial, nous à ces caufes deffins prévenir & lever toute difpute & contention, qui fe pourroit mouvoir sur la suffance & validité de leur creance & authorifation, donnoz à dits feurs ambaffadeurs extraordinaires, en vertu de ces préfentes, & à chacun d'eux en particulier, fi par maladie ou autrement ils efoient empêchez d'intervenir toutes quatre au traité d'union & alliance, qui fe fera, plein pouvoir de traifier, flipuler, convenir, accorder, & conclure avec ladite alteffe le feigneur proteçteur de ladite republique d'Angleterre, Eifcoffe, & Irlande, ou avec les feurs commiffaires, qui feront deputez de fa part, ladite eftrtoffe alliance & amitie mutuelle entre les deux nations, & de tout ce qui fera auffi negozie, convenu, & conclu, faire ou pafler tel ou tels instruments, contrats & promifes en bonne & due forme, & généralement faire en ce que deflus, & & en ces circumftances & dependances, tout ainsi que nous ferois fi prefentes y effions: jacoit que la chofe refquiff mandement plus spécial, qu'il n'est contenu par ces préfentes, par fequelles nous promettions fencrement, & de bonne foi, avoir agradable, tenir ferme & fiable à toujours, tout ce que par eux en celle qualité fera faict, procured, promis, convenu, & accordé en cet endroit, l'observer, accomplir, & entretenir inviolablement fans jamais aller ni venir au contraire directement ou indirectement, en quelque forte & maniere qui fe foit, mais le tout devoir ratifier, fi befoing eff, & en pafler lettres & instruments en la meilleure forme que faire fe pourra au contentement de fa dite alteffe le feigneur proteçteur. Faict à la Haye en noftrre assemblée, fous noftrre grand feu, parphure & signature de noftrre greffier, le dixneufième de Fevrier, mille fe cent cinquant quatre.

J.C. MAURIGNAULT.

Par ordonnance des dits feigneur
Eftats generaux,
En abfence du greffier,
J. SPRONSSEN.

The States general to the protector.

Celffifime domine Protector,


 Mandalivm domino Beverning deputato noftrc officia humanitatis noftrc nomine cel-
studini veftrae exponere; quapropter neceflarum duximus celftudinem veftram hiue rogare, ut dicto domino Beverning benignum aditum & audientiam impetrire, eique plenam fidem tanquam nobis ipfi adhibere velit; quod nobis omnino gratiffimum erit; nec unquam intermittermus illud data occafione erga celftudinem veftram referre: quibus fidentes,

Celffifime domine proteçteur, Deum opt. max. rogamus, ut celftudinem veftram diu conservare & feliciter regnare dignetur. Dabantur Haga Comit. die 19 Feb. 1654. [N.S.]

H. MAURIGNAULT.

Celstitudini veftrae
Addiditifimi boni amici
Ordines generales fedeurarum provinciarum
Belgio-Germaniae.
Ad mandatum eorum,
N. RUYSCH.

The States general to the protector.

Celffifime domine Protector,

Vol.xi. p.145.

E RE utrufque gentis & reipublicae effe duximus, ad celstituinem veftram legare nobi-
siffimos, amplissimos, & prudentiffimos viros, D. Guillelmum Nieuport, confilariwm & quefitem Nort-Hollandiae, & Alardum Petrum Jongefall, in supremo Frifia tribunali
fenatorem ordinarium, & curatorem academie Francoranœ, deputatos in noftrœ confèfso
nomine Hollandiae, Zeelandiae, & Frifiae legatos noftrœ extraordinarios, ut una cum D.
Beverning, etiam legato noftrœ extraordinario, res & negotia maximi momenti & ponderis
celstitinum
Extracts out of the secret register of the resolutions of the high and mighty lords the states general of the United Netherlands.

Jovis the 19th Febr. 1654. [N.S.]

THE letter of the lord Beverning being taken into further deliberation, mentioned more at large in the notes of the 15th of this month, after serious deliberation had of the contents thereof, and of the busines chiefly mentioned therein, it is thought fit and understood, that the said lord Beverning shall be authorized and ordered, as the same is hereby authorized and ordered, to adjuit, sign, and conclude the articles of peace, union, and confederacy, as the same were formerly agreed on between the commissioners of his highness the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the lords commissioners of this state; provided that before the concluding of the treaty, he do use all possible endeavours and infancies, to the end that the crown of France may therein be comprehended; and in case he cannot prevail, to use all possible means, that a good understanding may be made between the said crown of France and the commonwealth of England; and that all hostility between the same may be prevented and cease for the future.

Furthermore, that he do endeavour once more the inferring of the deficient articles of the 36 articles formerly proposed to the lords extraordinary ambassadors of the commonwealth of England, and especially the third and last of the same in the said treaty.

Thirdly, that in the third article, after the word, Britannic sea, there be inserted, the East and North sea.

Fourthly, that in the fifth of the said agreed articles, instead of, or declared enemies, be put, and declared enemies.

Fifthly, that there may be omitted out of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articles, the words declared enemies, or that the same articles be put in the same tenor of the articles of the treaty of the intercourse in the year 1495, between both the nations, relating thereunto; and in case the same cannot be obtained, nor accepted of, that then, for the further clearing thereof, there be added thereunto, that the word enemies is only to be understood, subjects and inhabitants of the commonwealth of England coming to reside under the command of this state, and subjects and inhabitants of this state coming to reside under the command of the commonwealth of England; or that there may be put, notorious and already declared enemies, together with rebels or fugitives out of each other's nation; or otherwise, that instead of the word enemy, there may be put these words, those that shall attempt any thing against the articles of this treaty: however, that no subjects of the one or the other commonwealth, where the same do not live, shall be declared for enemies or rebels of the one or the other commonwealth, unless after sufficient information it do appear, that they did transgress, or attempt any thing against the text, meaning, and intent of the articles of the said treaty: That also the said penalty of confiscation mentioned in the said 12th article, may be omitted.

Sixthly, That in the 13th article, in the place of the words, and goods and commodities, which they please, may be put, all such goods and commodities as they please.

Seventhly, That in the sixteenth article the word kings be set before the word commonwealths.

Eighthly, That the 19th of the said articles may be elucidated and limited.

Ninthy, That whereas there is spoken in the 28th article concerning the affairs of Ambayna, that odious word of murder may be omitted; and that those of England may be wrought upon to be contented with these words to be inserted, the disorders or execution done and committed in Ambayna, or such-like words, in the least offensive expressions.

Vol. II. Tenthly,
A.D.1653. Tenthly, That the lord of Beverning, during the expectation and coming over of the other lords ambassadors, shall endeavour to effect a coalition of arms, with the inclusion of the king of Denmark, in conformity to the treaty made with his majesty the 28th of February of the last year. And to the end aforesaid, all necessary letters of address, and sufficient authorization, shall be sent to the said lord Beverning, together with this their high and mighty lordships resolution, with the advertisement, that other lords extraordinary ambassadors are to follow with all speed, which notwithstanding, the lord of Beverning shall endeavour to adjust the said articles, and proceed without any delay, in case the crown of France can at the same time likewise get to finish their treaties begun; but in case that do not succeed, then to expect the coming over of the rest of the ambassadors, till the 2d of March next, new fyle; and they not being come, then he shall proceed to the execution of their high and mighty lordships resolution afore-mentioned; and their high and mighty lordships resolution shall be put into the hands of the lords ambassadors, to serve them for their instructions: and in case any of the other provinces shall make any further annotations upon the articles, their high and mighty lordships will take them into the same consideration, as they did thole that are already made, and shall be sent unto the lord Beverning, with desire and request to govern himself accordingly, after the same manner as if the same had been inferted in this resolution. The lord commissioner of the province of Zealand did agree in the above-mentioned conclusion at the good-liking of the lords his principals. The lords commissioners of the province of Friesland did cause hereupon to be set down and enter'd, that the lords their principals are no less inclined to a peace with the government of England, and the speedy advancement thereof, than any of the other provinces; but that such acceleration may be done according to the quality and dignity of both commonwealths, namely, on this side by ambassadors at least three in number, who with common advice, care, diligence, and circumspection, may adjust the said 29 articles agreed on, after such manner, that their lordships here may first dispute at leisure the annotations and considerations of each province upon them, and bring them to such a harmony, to the honour and reputation of the state in general, and the special content of the provinces in particular. But by reason they could not obtain the same, though they have used all imaginable arguments to pertraude them to it both by word of mouth, and in writing, they find themselves neceffitated to protest, that they will not be guilty of any unsafe and dangerous consequences, which this precipitation may occasion; and that the lords states of Friesland will remain unprejudiced in their rights.

The lord Mullart did, on the behalf of the province of Overysell, cause to be signed in their conclusion no otherwise than to content at the good-liking of the lords his principals.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

[20 Febr. 1654. N. S.]

Sir,

Vol. iv. p. 170. The last week I wrote unto you; and sent you the lift of the ships, whereof here inclosed goes a copy, left the other miscarry. I have been as diligent in the buinfinef$ as po- fible I could; which I hope will be acceptable and ufeful. All their ships can be ready the next month; but I believe, before they are all manned, it will be eight weeks. Indeed here are many men, yet I do not think enough for their Use, left the men should go hence upon the rumor of peace. They give it abroad, that the wars will continue; and tend to the failors lodgings to tell them, they fhall have prefent employment for them. Some are entertained for the West Indies, whither fix ships go from Amsterdam, and fift from other towns; and if they fend twelve or more for the Straights, as is intended, it will much weaken their strength in the narrow fars. You may reckon four men for a gunn; that is the neareft calculation I can make of the men; their greateft ships will have fome more. They fift work hard on their ships; yet the general opinion is peace. You need not doubt but they intend to ratify the treaty; yet notwithstanding their prohibition of shipping to go to fale, Middleton is admitted to go away, and carry with him what Scant or Engli$ he could get, which were not above forty or fift, and fome arms, not confiderable. I hope none of your ships will meet them; they are in a small ship. I presume he is gone to fale, yet not fo privately but all the towns know it. The articles of the treaty are here in print, but not with content of the magiftrates. We doubt they are not right; therefore if you may communicate them in Engli$, I pray you do me that favour. Sir, I have pref- fumed to charge my quarteridge with my extraordinary charges on Mr. John Uptron, to whom I befeech you to give order to pay it to Mr. John Tutchin, who will forthwith make it over to me. The small inclosed note is a particular of the charges. The 31. the magiftrates force me to pay. They proceed in the building the thirty new ships.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 79

ships last contracted to be ready in July or August. If there be any other services I A.D. 1653. can do his highness my lord protector in these parts, or elsewhere, I beseech you to keep me in his favour; none shall more readily and faithfully perform your commands. I am yours to my power.

A note of extraordinary charges.

For a messenger to the Texel
For myself
For my taxation of the 1000th part of my estate by the lord of the town
Spent going into North Holland and Zealand, to visit the ships

Zealand. Amsterdam.

1 ship of 24 guns. 1 ship of 26 guns.
2 — 28 15 — 30
3 — 30 2 — 32
3 — 32 3 — 34
1 — 34 6 — 36
5 — 36 4 — 40
4 — 38 13 — 44
1 — 42 1 — 46
2 — 44 3 — 50
2 — 46
3 — 48
1 — 50
1 — 52

294 of which four are new, never at sea; two of them lie at Amsterdam, each of 48 guns.

Rotterdam.

1 ship of 30 guns.
3 — 32
1 — 34
1 — 36
1 — 38
2 — 40
4 — 46
1 — 50
1 — 52
1 — 54
1 — 60 for the admiral.

17; whereof four of 46 guns, one of 50, one of 52, lying at Pardam; one of 54, and that of 60, are new, never at sea.

Hoorn, Enckhuyzen, and Medenblick.

1 ship of 30 guns.
1 — 38
1 — 40
1 — 46
5 — 48
1 — 32
2 — 30
4 — 34
3 — 36
3 — 38

27; whereof the nine first are new, never at sea.

120 ships.

Those of Zealand go out at Flushing and Trever.

Those of Rotterdam go out at Helvoetthuys and the Brill, which is called the Meaz.

Those of Amsterdam, Hoorn, Enckhuyzen, and Medenblick, go out at Texel or Vlye.

A letter
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

AFTER what manner tho' of Utrecht have also ratified, is to be seen by the inclosed copy. I must confefs, that the said province doth therein follow the interest of Holland; for they themselves have no navigation or commerce, to which the English may do good or harm; besides that they are weary with paying so much contribution, and of the little trade and commerce occasioned by this war. In Friesland also, where the humour of him that governeth, is very well known, the people would not look to this or that thing, but would have in consideration the discharge of all the inconveniences, which this war hath occasioned. As for the queen of Sweden, who doth desire, that the states general would be pleased to hinder the arrest that may be made upon her and her goods, in case the remove, they have referred it to tho' of Holland. The resident of Sweden hath made complaint about a Swedifh ship taken by a caper, which they are willing here to release; but in the mean time they never make satisfaction for any lofeß. Holland doth now desire, that the transportation of counterband goods be also permitted; for towards other countries and neuter territories, this transportation (provided they be not sent into England) was permitted a long time since.

The sfoïl and depopulation of the country of Liege by the Lorrainers is still looked upon here with a good eye, and the more, because they see that France doth little or nothing for tho' of Liege.

Here they have taken advice of the council of state, concerning the assistance to be given to tho' of Liege; also to finish the alliance with them, which is carried in the affirmative; and yet Holland doth not incline to it.

The day before yesterday came an exprès hither from the lord Beverning at London, with letters, wherein he complaineth, that the lord protector doth not acknowledge him for a public minister, as having no letters of credence. Item, that they do take it very ill, that the lord Beverning hath no order to congratulate his highness. In short, he doth very much desire, that he may have credentials sent him, and power, as well to make the congratulation, as finish the refït. Upon which the provinces, or at least fix of them, have voted in the affirmative.

Here is arrived Mr. Stockhard, envoy of the protestant cantons of Switzerland, for mediator between the two commonwealths; and having been above a year in England, is at last come hither, where I believe he will address himself likewise by way of audience; but however I do not think he will stay a twelve-month here.

The ratifications of Overysel and Friesland successively are also come, both of them falling short in their approbations, of that of Holland and Utrecht, especially concerning the 5th, 10th, 11th and 12th articles, wherein they will have the word enemies to be omitted; and tho' of Friesland will have them to hold firm to the precise inclusion of France, and especially of Denmark, although that properly they are not bound to France, nor to Denmark, no further than concerning the 23 English ships contained there.

But I do understand, that Denmark doth pretend to a more ample inclusion, namely, a reciprocal retribution of the prizes and confiscations that the English have made upon divers Danish ships. Item, the king of Denmark did formerly give some assistance to the deceased king of England, against the parliament; for which the Danes are threatened, who do also desire, that they may be indemnified for that likewise, or that by an inclusion more express and more large, Denmark may be kept harmless, as well against that as against all other pretences of the English. And this feemeth to have the more ground, since it is said, that the ambäßador Whitecloke in Sweden should have said, In case we make a peace with Holland, we will visit the king of Denmark; it being ridiculous, that that king, when he went to detain the twenty-three English ships, took for his pretence the approaching of the eighteen English men of war; that that had changed his goodnëss into anger; and in the mean time it doth appear now, that the king did it by inducement and persuasion of this state, who have given him an act of indemnity upon that point, as is to be seen at present, that this state will compound for that with the English.

They have resolved by proviso to send order to the lord Beverning to congratulate the lord protector, and to make use of such words and terms, as his wisdom and discretion shall lead him unto: and the same congratulation shall be made presently after that the extraordinary embassadors (amongst whom will be the lord Vert of Zealand, who in all likelihood will reside there as ordinary, in the place of the lord Joachim) shall be arrived in England. And although Guelderland and Groningen have not yet brought in their provincial advice, and that Friesland be a little disrepectant, nevertheless that these four embassadors shall return with all speed into England, to finish, agree, adjust, and sign the 29 articles; upon which some would have a new instruction to be given them. But Holland
Holland and Utrecht have agreed to effect ut jacent. Zealand likewise the same, except A.D. 1653 the proviso. Overysiel in effect hath also done the same; for the rest are only recommendations, which will not make any obstacle in the business; so that these embassadors, whereas two are Hollanders, and the third counted for a very good Hollander, will not greatly care whether the fourth doeth agree or no with the rest.

The Lord Stockard is to have audience; but by provision, hath already given notice by the president, that he had spoken with the lord protecor before his departure, and that he had assured him of his constant affection to the peace. As to the negotiation of the English in Sweden, I do verily believe, that the Lord Beverning doth reckon without his hoft; he doth persuade himself that he is very subtle, and that he is able to penetrate far, as if the queen would resign up her crown: a pretty business! He doth yet understand but a very little of the cunning of the Swede. The Lord Beverning writes, that in England they have advice, that this state here is preparing a fleet of 100 ships, to be sent to sea by the rift of March. Certainly they have but poor intelligence. The commissioners that were at Portugal are returned home a great while since, without any expedition.

This 20th Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vau Beverning to the states general.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

The next day after I had sent my last of the 14th of this month, was sent unto me Vol. xi. p. 200. the inclosed resolution; upon which I should not have omitted to have demanded, that some declaration might have been made for the better explaining thereof, in case I had not found, that the two last polls that came brought certain news, that the peace between the two commonwealths will be undoubtedly concluded: whereupon I thought, (under correction) that it would have been a hard matter to have obtained any thing here of the queen, that should have given any offence to the English; and that therefore I did judge it convenient for the service of your high and mighty lordships, to expost the confirmation of the said news; and in case the war continue, then to endeavour to obtain the elucidation of the said resolution after the best manner.

The queen, as I am informed from a good hand, doth fleeck to her former intention to resign up her crown; for which end and purpose, there is a communication held thereof by letters, and one of her majesty’s courtiers, between her majesty and the prince of Sweden, who is at present at Oeland. H. and M. lords,

Upfal, the 20th Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

Beuningen.

Intelligence from Sweden.

Upfal, the 10th of Feb. 1654. S. V.

This afternoon the lord embassador Whitelocke and rexchancellor have had a meet. Vol. xi. p. 1. ing, to debate the articles of alliance; but they have as yet brought nothing to a head; neither do they differ upon any particular points, only the chancellor seems somewhat a wary person, and is resolvd to see whether there is likely to be a peace, or continuance of war, with the Hollander; and accordingly he will frame his answer unto his excellency’s proposals. There is an embassador come hither from Russia, who had audience yesterday; and another is gone for Denmark. The report here is, that the duke of Muscovy intends a war with the Pole *, and therefore courts these neighbouring princes. In the mean time, we have the continuance of all respect from the queen, to whom, at last, our affair is to be devolved; and I am persuaded she will give a dispatch, according to our desire, to this negotiation.


* The motives thereof are related by Puffendorf, ibid. lib. xxvi. § 7.

Vol. II. Y Intelligence
STATE PAPERS OF

Intelligence from Regensbgh.

Regensbgh, the 20th of Feb. 1654. [S. N.]

A.D. 1653.
Vol. xi. p. 2.

HIS imperial majesty, having divers times, per decr nostrum, admonished the states and whole assembly to haffen the debate of such different points, as were needful to be decided here, and thereby to mature his majesty's departure hence, hath now for the last manifester unto them, that they must join together to resolve the remaining differences, and to put an end to this rixday; for that it did not only concern his majesty's health, but alfo several affairs of high concernment to his kingdoms and lands, to break up hence before the end of April next. Whereupon the said assembly have doubled their conventions, and promised his said majesty to dispatch as soon as possibly they could; so that it is hoped a happy event of this great rixday will be seen briefly.

Whitelocke, embassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,


MONDAY the 6th of Feb. I waited upon the queene, whose a little tymde told me she was troubled, that her chauncellor had used me with soe much incivilitie, as she heard he did by a person, to whom by way of discourse I formerly had acquainted to this effect; that having sent to the rixchauncellor to know at what hower he would please I should come unto him, he returned me answer, that he was not at leasure, being buxified about the aires of her majestie, and defired I would excuse him; but afoone as he was ready, I should have notice of it; since which time he hath not sent to me. The queene offered me to defende to the chauncellor to lett him knowe of his incivilitie; but I defird her she would not. Then she assured me, that I should be dispatched in a short tymde.

Mr. Claveringe, an Englishe merchant, cominge to visit me, brings information, that the merchants of Stockholme, and other places within the queene's dominions, have made a lift of the lostes they have suffered by the Englishe, which amounts to two thousand rixdollers, and that they have bin advised to have the same certifie by the colldege of traffique, of which count Erick Oxenysterne, the chauncellor's second fon, is preident.

Tuesday in the afternoone, havinge not heard from the chauncellor, I went to visit the archbifhop of Upfale. Wee discoursed of obseruenge the Lord's day, wherein I made mention of such things, as I had observed here, as the keepinge of faires on that day, and exercifinge of all other merchandizinge, and that they did not ableyne at all from servile works. To which the bishopp awnwered, that those things were not untl the holy exercifes were ended, and that Christ permitted on that day to draw out an oxen fallen into the pit, and to dresse virtualls; to which I awnswered, that works of charity and necessitie are permitted: that I had learned from holy scripture, that that day was sanctified, and let apart, that thereon men should not only ableyne from fyn, but also from all such things that might be an impediment to divine worshipp; and that not a part, but the whole day to be kept holy. The bishopp anwesered, that many holy dayes were observed in this land after the same manner as the sabbath day. I then made a difference betwixt the institution of the one and of the other; that the Lord's day was of divine institution, and their holy dayes of humane institution, the one for the singular honor and service of God, and the other merelie for the memory of saints. The bishopp replied, that in their ecclesiafal institution they had a debate upon this bueffines; and that many, of which he was one, were of opinion, that the chiefe honor was due to the sabbath; but as yet they durft not change their old customes, for feare of occasioninge tumults amongst the people.

Wenfsday I fent to desiere audience of the queene; after which she fent count Tott to invite me to come, and see the Muftcovite envoye receave audience. After dynner I went to visit the Spanish resident, whether count Tott came, and informed me, that the envoye had fent word to the queene, that he could not come, and prayed to be excused until the morrow; and the reason, as count Tott faid, was, that the envoye had drunkke fo much brandy wine, that had made him drunkke. Presently after I wated upon her majesty, and discoursed with her about my bueffines; after which she invied me to heare her musique that evening. After my returne home, I fent a letter to the rixchauncellor, the coppie whereof is here inclofed; to which he returned for aunswer, that he
being bufied in the great affaires of her majestie, desird that I would excuse him, and
that he would be with me on friday next; and towards night my lord Lagerfeld, coming
to me in the name of the cuanchellour, made the same excuse, that was brought me from
him by my meffenger. In the evening I againe went to the court, and in the queen's
bed-chamber heard excellent mufique and voyces, both from the French and Italian cuants.
Thursday morninge the queene sent one of her fervants to informe me, that the Muco\nvia envoyes were to have audience about eleven of the clocke, when I went to the court, and
fawe the reception of two of the envoyes, which was after this manner: The first that
did present himselfe was a tall man, with a large beard: he had a long purple cloath
cote to the grounde, laced with a very male gold lace. At his right hand came a man
with the emperor's letter and feale, whoe was clothed like the envoye, and an interpreter
at his left hand; he spake in his owne language, and was out in the middle of his discours,
which contrayned him to refort to his paper. His speeche being ended, the queen's
interpreter spake in Sweedes what the Muco\nvite had delivered; which beinge done, one
of the queen's secretaries gave an auwser in the Sweedifh tongue, which was interpreted
to the Muco\nvite. After which the envoye threwe himselfe upon his hands on the ground,
and made as if he had kill it; and then rifting up, he went forwards, and kill the queen's
hand. He that carried the letter did imitate the envoye in the ceremonie. The queene
was pleased to shewe the letters, the seal being a Roman eagle, havinge characters
about it almo\nt like the Greeke. This day in the afternoon the cuanchellour came to me
and stayed about four howerers with me; in which tymne we discoursed ouer all the articles,
and had longe debates upon them, espe\cially upon the second and fifth articles, which
doe moste relate to a confederacion, and, as he called it, to a league offensive and defen\nfive; and made a very large excuse for not havinge ben with me for longe tymne; and he faid
one rea\son of his abence was the many other very great affaires of the queen's, wherein
he had commanded his service, and which tooke up much of his tymne. Another rea\nson, as he did ingeniously confesse, was, because he desired to know what would become of
the treaty between England and the Low Countries, the ifue whereof would necessari\ly
occasion some alteration in matters of the treaty with me. Tha\t it was dou\b"\bthfull, whether the treaty should be concluded betweene the two common\wealths or not. That in
ca\se Sweden should joy\nce with us in the articles, as they were now prop\ounded, they
should thereby make the dutch whole\y their enemies; and then in cafe the dutch had
peace with England, it would prove inconvenient, that they had so expre\essed them\selves, and the dutch would seek to do them a mif\chie\f; but in cafe the peace were not con-
cluded, the fame were leffe to be regarded. That divers letters concerninge that busi\n\nese did signific\e, that the kinge of Denmark was included in the peace with the Low
Countries, and sat\isfaction by them undertaken to be given for the damages, which the Eng\lish
have fusteyned by the king of Denmark. That in cafe this be true, then probably the
Eng\lish will have free navigation through the Sounde by the articles; and then the second
and fifth articles of my propositions would not be foe nece\ssarie to be conform\ed to. And
if there should be a confent to those articles be\fore-hand, it would declare an emnity to
the king of Denmarke from this crowne; which might be prejudicial to Sweden, in cafe
the king of Denmarke should be included in the articles of peace betwene England and
Holland. He faid further, that there were many particular\s in the articles concerning
traffique, and transportacion of goods from one place to another, whereof there would be
no ule, in cafe the peace were concluded betweene the two common\wealths: but if the
wart should con\tinue, there muft be care taken about the particular\s of them. Upon
all which he concluded, that it was reasonable to desire to knowe the event of that
treaty, before a full conclusion could be given to my busines; and that the defire of
knowinge the certainty thereof had occasione his flayinge from me longer then other-
wise he would have done; and that upon the best consideration of the articles, which
he had thorough\ly weighed, this in his owne judgement he held the fittest course, and
freely to acquint me with it. I thankt him for his cleere dealinge with me, and
acknow\ledged, that it was not yet certainely known what would be the ifue of the
treaty betwene us and Holland; neither could I tell how longe it might bee before the
fame would be known, nor how foon it would please my lord to commande my
returne into England; which occasione me to desire an answer were afioone as affaires would
permit. That as to the Low Countries, there was noe mention at all of them in the
propositions, which I gave in; and for what related to the kinge of Denmarke, in cafe
he shoulde be included in the treatie with Holland, I then premised the navigation
through the Sounde would be free, and fo that parte of the busines at an ende, withou\t
farther trouble. And as to the emnity betwene Sweden and Denmarke, I thought there
was sufficient alreadie. Concerninge the other articles of traffique and prohibited goods,
in cafe the wart continued, they would be fitt to be agreed; and in cafe there were
peace, there could not be much labour loft about it. That whether England hath peace
or warre with Holland, yet I conceaved their friend\ship considerble, and worthy acceptance;
which
A.D. 1653, which the chaunceller acknowledged, with many exprejions of respect to us; but said, that in the manner of concluding and framing thereof, many things were to be ordered according to the issue of the treaty between us and Holland; to which I anfwered, that the propofitions by me prefented were only in general, and that further action and particulars were left to future agreement, which might be according to the issue of that treaty one way or other. The chaunceller infifted much upon the prefent warre between England and Holland, which, if it should continue, would involve Sweden, if they confented to my propofitions; whereas this crown is now free from any warre at all, and in full peace; to which I anfwered as formerly, that by our warre we had loft noe reputation at all, but had made our strenght at fea (through the goodnes of God) more knowne and confiderable then heretofore, and therefore our friendfhip not to be the leffe regarded. That Sweden was encompassed with many potent neighbours, whoe did not with them well, and probably they would not long continue in the condition they were nowe in; and therefore allyance with others was the more defirable on their parts. The chaunceller thereupon fell into a large difcourfe of the affaires betweene this crown and Ruffia, Poland, Denmarke, and Germanie, wherein I learnt much of him, but should to longe to relate the particulars to you. I likewise undertooke much from him concerning the ports of Wilmar, Stevin, Revel, Riga, Narva, and others in the Baltique fea, and the feveral commodities and merchandizes in them, which he faid were neceffary to be had by the commonwealth of England. To which I anfwered, that those commodities were offered in the negociation of my lord Lagerfeldt to be had at Gottenburgh, in case navigation were not free through the Sounde. That as thole commodities were neceffary for England, fo they were likewife to be had within their own territories, if occasion should be given. That I conceaved it more for the advantage of Sweden to have several merchants frequent their ports, then to have them only frequented by fome particular men, and others excluded; which the chaunceller acknowledged, and the defire of Sweden to have traffique with the English rather than any other nation; and concluded, that for his parte, he would be always ready to doe his duty, and to fwear his refpect to our commonwealth. I defired to know of him, whether they did with peace or warre between the two commonwealths, and which of them would be moft agreeable to them here. He faid, that as a friend to men, and as a chriftian, he wifhed peace betweene us, and to all Chrif fendome. I defired to know his opinion, as hee was a minifter of State to this crown. He faid it was, that peace might be betweene the two commonwealths; whereby he did beleive, that navigation would be free through the Sounde, which would be to the advantage of Sweden, and likewise their trade the more free and fake, which had been interrupted and endamaged by the warre between the two commonwealths. That a small accident many tymes turns the courf of warre, and he esteemed it the moft prudent to accept a good peace, when it can be had. This was the fubftance of the moft material things in our long difcourfe; upon which there is caufe to collect, that before I fhall have a full anfwer, they will know the issue of the treaty betweene us and Holland; and according thereunto I fhall be glad to receive his highnes further commands, how to order that bufines, wherewith I am here intrufted.

That which the chaunceller faid, methinketh, hath reafon in it. The queene herfelfe was upon the fame point with me before, and beftowed this way of ingenuity. You fee that I acquaint you with all paffages, as well the small and historical partes of my bufines, as the materiall. You will make use of such parte thereof as you conceive fit to be communicated, and pardon the refult from Upfal, Feb. 10th 1653.

Your affectionate friend to serve you,

B. WHITLOCKE.

A letter of intelligence to Mr. Sam. Hartlib, from Paris.

SIR,

Sir, Saturday, Feb. 21st 1654. [N. S.]

SUNDAY last one Mr. Crowder preached, and took for the text the 14th verfe of the xiith chaper of the 2d of kings, and the 13th verfe of the xxiiiith chaper of the 2d of the chronicles, and inftifted much on the laft wordes of the foresaid verfes, beinge of one fubject. He made many applications. The king was not there, being indifposed, nor hath not been abroad almoft in three weckes, having bene lett bloode, and not fo well as formerly, since his great ficknes. I was told by a freinde in the palais royal, that they conceave by a difcourfe of the English ambaffadeur to the queene of Sweden, that in England they have no averfion from monarcho, but a hatred againft the houfe of Stewarts. And then the faid ambaffadeur faid further, that they would be glad of one lyke queene Elizabeth, makinge many complaints of king James and his fon their government, fo that
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

that they infer on that discourse, that it is intended to have a king there. The king A.D.1653, will goe from hence within a moneth, or leaft: he is to have but three thousand pilloles to make his jorney. It is thought that verric fewe goe with him. My lord Percie stays here, being settled in France, and hath Chateau Renard belonginge to the house of Orange. It is feared, that (to please England) these who governe here will be willinge, that both the eldest and second brother leave this country, it good intelligence continueth; but one thing troubles them here, that Spaine being low, will hearken to peace, or rather seek it, if they have not affilliance, which cannot be had but from thence, and it is believed, by maxims of state, will be granted, though indirectly, so that every one courts and fears that commonwealth, but fewe are of opinion, that peace with Holland will long subsist. Major Buchanan, that came from the clannes in the Highlands, cannot yet be dispatched about busines, that requyres money, beinge difficulte and hard to be performed. Their charite is not the caue, but unwillingneffe, which apperes in givinge the king but three thousand pilloles for so great a company and voyage. They have refused here to give the duke of Yorke the commande of all the Irifh regiments, whereof Inchequin hath one, and Ormond's brother another. One circumstantial I will affure you, that either really or in shew the king is much flghted here. I beleive it is the first, although he and his mother doe not agree amongst them. They say, that it was faid there to him, (that the cardinal fent) that France would be the better, that the two brothers were out of it. Thole in the palais royal allledge, that it hath been propounded there to mak them goe, to pleafe you. Befort, they fay, is to be rendered the 23' of this month, if not relived. The marriage of the cardinal's niece with the prince of Conti is to be to-morrow; yet people will not beleive it, till they fe it. All that I find written of Irelond confuits of four or five halfe sheetes of paper; and if you thinke fitt, I will fend you every poll one, and kiffe your hands, being, SIR, your humble fervant.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,
Bruffels, 21 Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS are received by the laft, and fent to Ratisbon, from whence I receive nothing Vol.xi.p.209. this week, being here also very barren for news, besides what you had in my former letters. Your peace with Holland, and the wars in the country of Liege, are the chiefeft subject of discourse here. It is confirmed the archduke fends to congratulate your lord protector, as you have heard by mine of laft week. Many speak of endeavours for a peace betwixt these two crowns; but I fee no grounds for it as yet.

It is faid Conde will be here to-morrow, or Soon after.
Count Fuanfeldagna is gone to Antwerp, to fee if he can agree upon some terms to get monies from the merchants there. Here is nothing more this week, if I should not repeat what I had written before; only a merry jefl I faw from Paris by one friend to another: thus,

A certain marquis being defirous to marry one of cardinal Mazarin's nieces, a French nobleman procured some of his friends to make the motion to his eminence; to which he answered, that he had not nieces enough for princes; wherefore it was but folly for inferior perfons to aim at fuch buts. This has been prefented to the archduke here, and the nobles, who made good fport with it; which for want of ferior news you have from, SIR, Yours.

The agent from Swizerland to the states general.

Exhibit. 23 Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

Celfiliimi ac praetentes Domini,

QUANQUAM Helvetica gens rerum alienarum nunquam fuerit fatagens, sed de Vol.xi.p.212.
fortunis suis, quas Dei Opt. Max. admirabili patrocinio majores fua induftria ac for-
titudine acquliverunt, conservandis potius follicita, tamen ne unquam deedef fuo vel con-
filio vel auxilio, nationibus alius variis temporefibus jaéatis, effect debitus humano generi,
praefetn vero fratibus christianiis benevolentiam affeclunt. Hinc cum electoralis Palat-
atinus in praedam celfiflet pontificiorum, maximo cordolio calamitatem illam praefen-
it & ad ecclefiafiam diffipitarum refocillationem fymbola fua contulit. Quando vero inter
utramque ferenifiinam rempublicam veftram Batavicae & Anglican praefens
hoste infelix & funtem bellum summum cum reformatorum omniu dolore, & adver-
Vol. II. Z

fariorum

Vol. i. p. 217.

Both yours I received by this post, with the printed papers and declarations, which manifestly shew your quietness there after so great a change, your protector’s condition and great care for the peace and security of the three nations: and I assure you, that the best in this court, indifferently speaking of the protector, praise him beyond what I can write; neither do they grudge your peace with Holland, being no league against cathlick princes and states, as many here have it, and produce letters to that effect; but not so much credited as yours here, by reason of your antient acquaintance.

Of the general peace, or R. Carolus, here is nothing since my former. The extraordinary courier sent to France and Spain is expected, at whose return you may expect something.

Cardinal.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

Cardinal Adoptive quandam Pamphilio, and restored to his proper surname Stalli, is A.D. 1623.

We daily expect a new creation of cardinals: whether they be most Spaniards or French, we shall see.

Our masquerades and paufe-temps are now all turned to devotion and abstinence. His holiness, the first day in Lent, went to Santa Sabina, accompanied with many cardinals and Roman princes.

The Spanish embassador, duke of Terra Nova, after being entertained and feated by the conftable Colonna at Marina, is arrived and was with the pope at private audience for two hours. This very day his publick entrance was to be; but so much know falling extraordinary, it will be deferred.

It is decreed and publifhed by the pope's orders, that upon pain of death, none of his train, or any elfe, shall bring or have about them any kind of fire arms, either charged or uncharged; and this command was given by reafon of some hidden provifion of arms made by the French and Spanifh factions. In fine, Terra Nova will enter in great pomp and magnificence, as you shall shortly hear; and will prudently behave himself, being a perfon of a reposed and mature judgment.

Cardinal Trivulcie, acting hitherto the embaffy of Spain, is faid to depart from hence, with licence of his major, to Milan, his native country.

The English college here, the laft day of carnival, had an excellent comedy, with rare mufick; many cardinals, princes and nobles, being invited and prefent.

From Naples, the laft letters bring, that two veflels loafted with foldiers and provifions for the Tuscan port were flopped by the French by Gaeta; of which the viceroy having notice, fent some of his king's veflels, and convoyed them to their intended ports.

From Venice, the laft letters bring nothing of importance, but that the French embassador's fon in Conftantinople doth continue his good offices for the commonwealth, with the Diwan and Porte.

This week produceth no more from, Sir,

Yours.

The fun of what was fpoken by the embassador of France in the assembly of the lords the fates general of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, the 24th of Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

Exhibited the 24th of Feb. 1654.

My Lords,

I HAVE received from your lordships, by my lords Huygens and De Witt, the com- munication, which you were pleased to give me, of their laft resolution upon the treaty of peace with England; which is conformable to that, which hath regard to the inclusion of France, according to the advice of the lords fates of the province of Holland, which I fent to the king as soon as it was imparted unto me. Upon which, before I tell your lordships what this high and mighty power hath commanded to make known unto you, I defire you to remember, that in making to you in this fame place the overture of the proposition for joining your treaty of peace with the accommodation of France with England, I did then proluet unto you, that the affection of his majorlty for the good of this state was fo sincere and so difinterested, that he did ask this communication of you in your treaty for your fole advantage; and in all that I did repreffent upon this fubjeét to your high and mighty lordships, I did not alledge any thing, but what made for the interest of your provinces in the fecurity of the peace, the liberty of commerce, and the reputation that is to be had from being united to great and powerful friends, and to ufe them with justice and gratitude: The king flill persifling in that defire, which hath no other end than your good, hath commanded me to tell your high and mighty lordships, that having lent me hither to watch all occasions of good offices, which his majorlty would do to your high and mighty lordships at any time; and understanding, that by the grace of God the differences of England took the right way of peace, he did confider after what manner he could make, that his favour, his authority, and his amity, might be useful and serviceable to your high and mighty lordships in this peace; and finding no faper and furer course, than by entering into the fame with you, infomuch that it did feem, that you did defire him, and called him as a faithful warrant of the execution of the things agreed on, he did propofe and defire of you, that you fhould make a neceffary article for his inclusion in the treaty. But finding this day in your resolutions, that you do effeem, that the peace will be the more easy to you, and the conditions more favourable, if you make it alone without the inclusion of France, as if you did not judge it fitting, that the English should take notice, that you have fo near a tie with France, his majorlty, that hath not had,
A.D. 1653 had, not hath not yet, any other thought, than to procure your advantages after what manner soever, and who will not penetrate into the motives of the counsels of his good friends, I do declare to your high and mighty lordships, that he doth wish, that your resolutions may have a happy success for the quiet and peace of this state. And for the civilities towards France, wherewith your high and mighty lordships have beftirned their deliberations, his majesty doth return your lordships thanks for the respect, that you have shewn him therein; but because these words, to do all that they can to advance the agreement of France with England, although that in truth they be only terms of complaisance, might notwithstanding be a hindrance to the speedy expedition of the negotiation, and make a scruple to the ministers, that are to be charged with it; his majesty doth find, that it will be better, that your high and mighty lordships wholly omit your instruction, that so your treaty may be the sooner ended and concluded. That is the only reason, whereof the king hath complained himself in the orders, which he hath given; but may be it was also consider'd in the councils of his majesty, that in affairs of this quality, all offices must be effective, precise, and real; and that it is very much below the reputation of a kingdom of France, which hath often seen the greatest powers of Europe set always in vain against its peace and quiet, being rich and powerful of itself, and increased by the conquests, which it hath lately made in the empire, and against Spain; and that it doth now take new strength under a king, to which heaven hath given all the advantages, and all the graces, wherewith a prince can be adorned.

You might have insisted, my lords, for his inclusion in the treaty, as for the security of your peace; but to ask it and to sollicit it for him, after you are contented to have it without him, that doth not suit with the dignity of so great a monarch, nor with the present condition of his affairs.

But I do now come, my lords, to tell you what I have precise command to let you know, that his majesty, who did not consider of his interests in the proposition that he had made unto you, doth not take it ill, that your lordships did not accept of it. The king will not doubt, that when he shall ask any thing of you for his own commodities, as far as the condition of your state will permit, it will be granted unto him without any difficulty. And he doth promise on his part to your high and mighty lordships, that he will not only follow the example of his predecessors in the things, which they have done for these provinces; but that he will force you by his favours, good offices and affittance, to love and honour his person, and to prefer always his amity before any other alliance. Signed,

Mr. Bradshaw, the English resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xi. p. 84.

IT is said here, the last post miscarried, which is the reason I trouble you with a copie of my letter thereby. This day comes on yours of the 4th prent, with the inclosed for my lord embassador. This I sent thence per laft. I suppose, ere thefe can reach you, the fignings of the ref of the provinces will be knowne to you, and the fllue of the tracie thereupon to all. No doubt but the Lord, who hath looked upon your faithful proceedings and fair dealinge with them, will witneffe to it, whether in peace or warre, so as the world shall be convinced of your reality, as its sufficiently of their deceitfulness. It fenes France and Spaine in their forwardneffe to court his highneffe. The Dane, though but a novice to them at cajoling, will come in for a part, as I gave you notice in my laft of Williamson's cominge to congratulate his highneffe. I am forre Mr. Feake and Mr. Symfon * should fo enforce their owne refraint. Good men may in a precipitated zeale forfeit more than their liberte to a flare. When we exceede our bounds, little commonly entangle us fiercely. I wish they and thofe of their party may take up in tyme: they ought as well to fee and submit to providence in this laft change, as to it in many former, in which they have rejoyned. They cannot deny, but that the power and authoritie is fill in the hands of God's choyce instruments; it would become them to quell their owne diflentinge judgments, rather then the faithfulnesse of the eminent ones, or that God will not as well bleffe this change, as he hath done forrner, for the greater good of his people. But I may mistake the ground of their diflentinge. I ad no more, but my desire of your order aboute shipping, mentioned in my laft; and that you will pleafe, as soon as may be, to let me have your thoughts of my lookinge homewards; which fhall oblige me, SIR,

Hamburg, 14th Feb. 1653.

Your most humble servant.

* These preached against the protector and his government, and were thereupon sent prisoners to Windfor castle.

Whid. f. 580.

Fleetwood
Sir,

We have many reasons of suspicion, that the Irish have some designe to make some disturbance. Their great want is of arms and ammunition: they have hopes of supplies from beyond seas. There are three Breff men of warre, which lie upon the Woffettie coast, and through the negligence of the states shippes are like to continue. They give out, that they expect a flocke to come into those parts. We have some intelligence, which gives us much ground of suspicion, that the intelligence, which my lord protector formerly gave me, might be a real designe. I am sending more forces to strengthen those parts, and I doubt not, if there be occasion, but that we shall find the same preence of the Lord, which hitherunto we have had. The state is much abused, through the carelesness of those men of warre, that attend this coast: they loose much tymne in harbours, under pretence of victualling. Col. Odywre * had orders from the late council of state, to levy: 3500 men in Ireland; in perience of which orders the commissioners gave him libertie to doe; but I am sending orders to him, to forbear drawing any more together, until he hath first satisfied me, that he hath shippes ready to transporte them. I have sent major Wallis his letter unto you, defearing you will take some care therein; but through the want of that shipp, which it should seem he had engag'd shou'd transporte 800 men, the state is necessitated, rather then to suffer the men to run out into rebellion againe, to advance to some officers near 1500 l. to transporte those men with the addition of 400 more. I desire that he may be enforced to reimbusir the state here what through his defect they suffer in this busines. The publicke hath been very much abused by such kind of actions upon the Spanish capitulations. Pardon this tecloudineffe of

Dublin, 14 Feb. 1653. Your very affectionate friend and servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

The high court of justice have againe adjourned, the judges not being satisfied to act, unless under the new authority, which we conceive ourselues not impowered to do, otherways than we have alreadie. Such kindes of delays doth no good: the attorney general defires new authority from my lord; he is a very able honest man: pray get him a patent.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augiers's secretary.

Paris, the 21 Feb. 1653.

At last France sends an authentical commissiion of ambassadour to M. de Neufville, with order to demonstrate unto his highnes the feelings of a love necessary to gain that of the commonwealth, whose preparatives are much feared. The cardinal Mazarin, to whom all governments are indifferent, as long as they are suitabe to his interest, had long since been of that opinion; but the delights towards a young prince, and a queen governed by superflitious impressions, have detained him until now in the deceitful and imaginary hopes of the Stuarts, who are in earnest to be gone, as I am informed. Some whisper in their ears to go toward Denmark, as to caufe the storm to fall upon it, and bring hindrance, if possible, to the agreement of both commonwealths, whilffe prince Rupert shall try to land in some place of England, or at least in Scotland or Ireland; bringing that they have very good intelligences, and that thereby they shall succeed at this time, being upheld by the Roman clergy's contributions, and the league the Papists meditate amongst themselves for to maintain their Antichrift, who to that purpose hath already tried several negotiations in divers parts. They brag moreover of the great divisions, which would happen in London itself; this court making them believe the more, thereby to be rid of them, promising them the king will carefully remit them their pension where they please; and that his majesty will be more able to serve them absent, than preuent: so that I am informed, the little queen is to shew them the way.

We have but little of other news; that of Tholoufe, whereof I made mention in my last, hath been followed with dangerous consequences. The name of the protestant gentleman put to death is Leron, marquis and kine:man to the house of Vantadour. He hath been unhappily condemned for fighting in a duel, and beheaded a moment before

* He was commander in chief of the Irish in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, and surrendered upon articles to colonel Zouchy, for the parliament. Ludlow. Mem. vol. i. p. 493.

Vol. II. A the
A.D.1653, the arrival of an express his friends sent him with the king's pardon; which caufeth infinite grief unto all thofe of the Reformed church, who are resolved to draw reafon of the malicious temerity of that parliament. To which purpole many deputies come hither from the city of Montpellier and others; and in the mean while the fons of the late deceased have put themſelves in the field with 4 or 500 of their friends, and have already burnt by anticiplus several houses about Tholouf belonging to the faid parliament; and also one belonging to the reporter of that procfs, expecting more fensible retaliations upon the perfons themſelves; fo that here are hostilities, which can produce nothing but much animofity. This court is much offended with it, although it feems much irritated with the proceeding of that parliament. Thofe of the Reformed church cry always, that they receive no justice, and that the infolency of their foes doth daily become infupportable. Great numbers of the nobility of Poitou, which are in this city, have resolved to fpeak openly to his majefly's council, concerning the builnefs of Rochechouart, the marechal de Turenne having promised to uphold them.

It is faid that Duretelle hath accufed two perfons before his death; and that fome have been taken going from England to Bourdeaux with letters, which had been fent hither; whence the marelh eh of Grammont parfeth this week for the government of Bayonne.

Baffort is for certain rendered, and the count of Harcourt's peace wholly made.

The cardinal Mazarini gives his palace to the prince of Conti, who hath already received of his marriage an hundred thoufand crowns in money, with promise to receive as much again, a year hence, without pretention of any interef, and to enjoy the penfion of 50,000 crowns, referred him in his church revenues. Some difficult fome jealousy between him and the cardinal; and it is noted, that fince his arrival many rails have been planted about the entries of the Louvre; and that more than ordinary care is taken to fee who come in it. Two honest citizens have been repulfed and tarched two days fince, for paffing with their cloaks about their fouldiers, becaufe of cold weather.

M. de Neufville's father hath fhoued me the plenipotential commiffion the king lends to the faid Mr de Neufville, as above faid. The faid commiffions to be fent this week by an express.

Intelligence from Dantzick.

By the laft letters from Warfaw we cannot hear of any confiderable acftion hitherto taken in hand upon that rix-day. The Tartars have fent a meffage there, to demand the 500,000 gilders due; as alfo the 45,000 florins new tribute; a fine recompence indeed for that they have plunder'd the whole land within four miles of Lublin, and carried away fo many men, beafts, and commodities. The grand duke of Moscow is faid to be with his army at Wicna, a border town of the dukedom of Smolenfko, from whence he hath already fent fome parties in the faid dukedom, who having driven back the Polacks, have caufed their wayode to defire prince Radzevil (whom the king, for to draw him on his fide, hath prefented with the generale of Littow) his affittance for the maintenance of the head city, againft the violence of the Muscovites, which he was not able to reftit.

A proclamation of the duke of Austria.

Leopold William, by the grace of God archduke of Austria, duke of Burgundy, &c. lieutenant governor and captain general of the Low-countries of Burgundy, &c.
John Thurloe Esq. &c.

Text of former actions, which they shall have committed under the government of the said lord duke: we have done, and do by these presents strictly and expressly forbid them to pass into the service of any other potentates or neighbour states, friends or enemies, on penalty of confiscation of body and goods of his majesty's vassals and subjects, as also of those infilled and enrolled heretofore in their books, and for and in regard of other straglers, on pain of being punished as military defectors; provided always, that those heretofore enlisted and enrolled for his majesty's service, although retired from their colours without permission, may return without any danger of being examined or punished for other matters. We remit to what the count of Fuenfaldagna, governor general of his majesty's armies, shall more particularly make them understand concerning the advantages that shall be promptly procured them and effected. 25th of Febr. [1653. N. S.]

Manifesto of the archduke of Austria.

Leopold William, by the grace of God archduke of Austria, duke of Burgundy, &c. lieutenant governor and captain general of the Low-countries of Burgundy, &c.

No person can ignore the just terms of the duty and office, into which our cousin the lord duke of Lorrain Charles was obliged to contain and behave himself towards the king my lord, and all his allies, friends, and good subjects, as soon as he was in this country and provinces. Under his obedience, he was protected from the violences, oppressions, and usurpations, which France committed against his person and his country; and he was here received by his majesty, and his lieutenants general, not only in all friendliness and truth, and under a special protection, even to efpouse all his interests, and all treaties of peace; but hath been also gratified with pay and subsistence for his troops, and was made privy unto all counsels and resolutions of wars against the common enemy.

On the other side, it is no less known unto all the world, how much the said lord duke hath fallen from the terms of duty and respect due from a prince of his birth, received, used, and gratified in the manner above expressed, and bound by fo near and just ties of relation to the interests and service of his majesty, and to the good of his states: for besides the tears, sighs, groanings, and general exclamation of the people, who have publickly witnessed the robberies, thefts, and sacrilege done in churches, forcing of wives, and ravishing of maidens, with divers other execrable, abominable and detestable things, which were done and committed under the power and government of his troops, and he himself received what remained of such destructions and calamities; his majesty and his lieutenants general having been duly informed from time to time of the secret intelligences of the said lord duke, of his many designs contrary to the publick good and service, unto which, and what was the end and intent of the junction of our forces, of his inconstancy and diffembled variations in the resolutions of war, and his changes and affected delays, which he brought in against things already concluded, at the very time when their great importance were to be executed; from which came the ruin and destruction of divers high enterprises, which according to all appearances of human judgment ought to have had favourable success; these things by frequent continuance are become to publickly evident, that not only the lieutenant generals, majors, colonels, and other officers, touch'd all his crafty subtleties with their finger, and were eye-witnesses thereof, but also the least soldier and all the people became astonished to see, how it flid in and increased, without endeavouring any remedy. 'Tis true, my lord the king, by his accustomed goodnes, and restrained by the singular affection, which he bears, and will ever bear, unto the house of Lorrain, coniived and diffembled at it as long as it was possible for him so to do, hoping that the said lord duke, touch'd with the humanity and goodnes which his majesty used towards him, coming to know his own true interest, would in the end submit, and subject himself to his duty; but contrarywise, his proceedings went beyond all bounds, and came to such a height, that not only all the subjects and vassals of his majesty had him in horror and detestation, but also the princes and neighbour states had conceived such an averion, that the effect of vengeance that they designed to take, apparently would digorge itself and overflow in these Low-countries, to make them fall and absolutely miserable; the king my lord, without pulling the wrath of God on himself, could not delay longer to stop the torrent of his evil: And it is upon the consideration of these truths, publickly and manifeestly true, that his majesty had commanded us, for a prompt and efficacious remedy, to secure the person of the said lord duke; in which he hath proceeded according to the law of nature, that when sovereign princes shall raise taxes, and make violent oppressions against their states and subjects, to do justice to themselves, to their people, and to potentates and neighbours.
A.D. 1653. neighbour states and friends, after all other ways and means have been attempted in vain; for which lawfulness divers examples are in times past in, and for cases of like consequence, and not to justified as this. 'Tis not that his majesty hath any averseion against the house of Lorraine, contrary wise he protests ever to protect it, and take part in all his affairs: in wituos and faith of which, his majesty hath taken care, that the government of the army and troops of the said lord duke may pass and remain faithful'd in the hands of the lord prince Francis of Lorraine, his brother, of whole good disposition and right intention his majesty hath infallible assurances, to receive the right and due effects and fruits of the junction of his army; and in the mean time that the said lord duke Francis arrive, the intention of his majesty and ours is, that the count of Lignevelle continue to occupy his place and function of general.

We command then, in the name and by the authority of the king my lord, to all his subjects and vassals, and require all princes and neighbour states, to remain satisfied and well contented with this order and resolution of his majesty, waiting that other times and conjunction of publick affairs calm these forms and alterations; and that God bring back the great good, by mollifying the obstinate hearts and spirits of France, that are against a peace; the people may be re-establish'd in tranquillity and general rest; and each one in particular re-united, and enjoy what belongs to him. Brussels, the 25th of February 1654. [N. S.]

The lord of Amelandt to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

The letter of your lordships, dated at the Hague the 28th of this month, stilo loci, I received yesterday; whereby I did understand, to my great grief, that your lordships were displeased at the sending of two Amelanders into England, to define an act of neutrality. Therefore this serves in all humility and reverence, in answer to your lordships, that therein was nothing done by me, but what had been formerly done in my time, and before my time by my predecessors and forefathers, the lords of Amelandt, with whom it was usual and practicable, namely in times of war and danger at sea, to define an act of neutrality, either by sending of commissioners, or writing of letters to all such places and persons in supreme power, where the same is thought requisite, that to the poor inhabitants of Amelandt might not be hindered from getting their livelihood; of which being once debarred, they must perish with hunger. Withal it is very well known, that the lordship of Amelandt, and the inhabitants thereof, were always neutrals, even during the time of the wars between your lordships and the king of Spain, without being hindered by your lordships, who did not conceive themselves prejudiced thereby; and therefore what is done, is humbly conceived to be done according to reason, justice, and equity: for it is most certain, that those that have no community in the war, ought to be held for neutrals.

Lieuwarden, the 25th of Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

V. H. Caminga, free, and lord by inheritance of Amelandt.

Beverning, the Dutch commissioner in England, to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

According to your high mightinesses commands, I have demanded audience this afternoon, and obtained the fame of his highness; when I made a compliment to him, conformable to your resolutions of the 19th instant. I have nothing in particular to write on that head, but only that his highness, afflicted with the whole council, did receive me bareheaded, and did hear me thus almost all the while: and because I was somewhat incommodated in my left leg, and therefore obliged to be carried in a chair, his highness ordered an arm-chair to be fet for me, of the fame fashion as that wherein he was going to sit down; but seeing that I remained standing, although he flopped already to sit down, yet he rose again, and heard me standing. I was brought up by the matter of the ceremonies, and introduced by two noblemen, when his highness advanced towards me one or two steps; and thus I was again led back, and was accompanied fitting in my chair by Melf. Pickering, Strickland, and the master of the ceremonies, thro' all the chambers and galleries to the park. I thought fit, because of the good opportunity, besides the compliment of congratulation, to mention something by-the-by of our chief affairs; whereupon I received nothing but a dilatory answer, since my pro-

---

* These two agents came to the protector on 6 Feb. 1653. Whisel. f. 581.
position was only relative to the arrival of my confraters. But as to my congratulation, his
highness answered me with many expressions of affection and esteem towards your high
magnificences. High and mighty lords, I do not doubt the happy success of our affairs in general;
but I must own, that I am a little concerned at those considerations expressed in your high
magnificences instruction; for I think I am well assured, that if we should begin in our
conferences to touch upon those things, all which are already adjusted, they would be entirely
laid aside, with new disputes concerning the fishery and sea affairs; so that this business
must unquestionably be managed purgant to the salutary secret resolutions. But since I
find myself likewise a little vexed, to pass them by so very regardless, I am resolved, after
having made this compliment, to wait the time limited by your high magnificences, before I
begin any things, in order first to consult with the lords my confraters: but in default of
their coming, since I fee that on the other side the time must be watched, (being here
in the midst of their preparations, though with some difficulties) I will make a beginning
on Wednesday next, and endeavour, under the blessings of God, to finith the fame; whereof
I will acquaint your high magnificences immediately, remaining in the mean while,

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS, &c.


N. BEVERNING.

An intercepted letter of Mr. J. Phillippes to Mr. John Gunter.

Mr. Gunter,

ALL the tidings that I can give you of Vavafor is, that he, together with captain Will-
liams and Moris Griffith, are gone on their pilgrimage to Cardiganshire. Upon Friday
lait they were all three at Llandewyvrevy near Tvyv preaching, as I am very credibly
informed by a member of the church, that came from thence to Radnorshire. It is reported
in the country, but I cannot find the certainty, that captain Williams, when he came here,
gave out, that if he had come here but a little sooner, he had flopped the commissioners
and the council from paying the last contribution; and that he and his fellows, meaning
the last parliament, made an act, that there should be no king or protector in England;
and that it was treason for to name or proclaim any protector in England, by reason they
had made a statute against it. As soon as I can possibly attain the certainty hereof, you
shall hear further from me. It is reported, that all the Watkins are about to take their
journey to London; and you may do well to prefer these articles of tyranny and oppreffion,
which I lent thefe 12 months ago to you, against them; and I shall, if needs be, bring
witnesses to London to prove them. There is also some report here in the country, that
the anabaptists will fight it out, before they will submit to the protector, or prefent govern-
ment; and Vavafor Powel faith absolutely, that he will never submit to any government,
but that which is according to God's word. Richard Powel is repairing and scouring his
pilots, and is most of his brethren theirs also, and setting them in order at the finith's in
Fifnon-Kynid in Glafbury. Mr. Thomas Powel promised me to meet on Friday at
Therrow, but did not. I believe that new petitions to the protector for the clergy, and
for bringing the propagators to an account, would be now granted and heard by the pro-
tector, and his council. This is all at this instant, February the 15th, from your true
friend

JOHN PHILLIPPS.

Sir Richard Powel refused the laft Lord's day at Glafbury, when he was asked, to
read the protector and his council's act, being thereunto required.

The superscription,

For Mr. John Gunter, at his chamber in
Clifford's-Inn, or his flat at the Six
Clerks Office in London, thence.

* Commissioners for the better propagation of the gospel in Wales were appointed by an act 22 Feb. 1649; and an ordinance for taking an account of the moneys received by them, was issued 30 Aug. 1649. The concern, which Vav. Powel had in the commiffion for propagation, fee in Athen. Oxon. vol. 2, f. 474, 475.
The counsellor pensionary de Witt has reported in the assembly the considerations and advice of the lords their high mightinesses commissioners for the affairs of Poland, in consequence of, and concerning the commissorial resolution, dated the 11th of November last year; and that after previous refumption and examination of the most considerable treaties of commerce, concluded formerly by this state with other kings, republics, and states, they have projected and brought in writing such matters and articles, whereupon, as their lordships are of opinion, their high mightinesses could make and conclude with the crown and republic of Poland a good and advantageous alliance, for the defence, conservation and increase of trade and navigation; having besides consulted upon and taken under consideration, how and in what manner the said business for the service of the state might be further carried on, directed, and managed. This being consulted upon, after previous distinct reading of the said project and articles heretofore mentioned, and having heard and understood also the explanation and elucidation, by word of mouth made by the said counsellor pensionary on that subject, it was thought fit and resolved, that this affair in the general assembly shall be thus directed, to the end that the said articles, by order of their high mightinesses, may be delivered as a project of the commissaries, to the hands of the lord de Bye, referring here for and in behalf of the said crown and republic, with this express addition, that their high mightinesses were desirous to have thereupon the sentiment of the states of the said crown, now assembled at the diet of Warsaw; their high mightinesses remaining in the mean while, as well in this affair as also touching the extension of the said articles, in their full authority, and unprejudiced.

General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.

SINCE my last to you, the high court of justice did againe sitt, but have adjourned for three weeks or a month, without doing any thing. The occasion of their sitting was upon tryall of the lord Muskerrie; but by reason of the late acte putt out by my lord protector, which hath declared what shall be treason, they conceive themselves not in a condition to proceed to the tryall of any perfon, untill that acte shall be explained, because murther by the lawes of this land is treason; and by our proceedings here upon the acte of fettlement, and the lawes of this land, all accessearies and abettors are proceeded against as principals, even before the principalls be attainted: but by reason of this late act, they can onely be tried as fellos.

This enclosed paper from the attorney general will more particularly informe you concerning this busines: besides there are other things, as burninge of house, corne, &c. also by the lawes of this land are treason, which were made for by reason of the barbarisme of this people, so apte to such crymes: but indeede this of murder has beene soe high a wickednes, and almoft unheard of cruelties has beene exercised by those natives, that I am sure it was farre from my lord protector's intentions, or any others concerned in makinge that lawe, that I most earneftlie preffe you will send us a full and special explanation thereof.

I have one thing more to addde, that the coyne here is exceedingly debased and corrupted, and this country will be ruined, if not tymely prevented. I must therefore entreat your speciall assistance in procureing us a mine here, according to the letter to my lord protector from the commissiouns here. Excuse this trouble from your very affectionate friend and servant,

Dublin, 16 Febr. 1653.

Charles Fleetwood

I desire you will send mee word, how my lord St. Johns does, and whether he actes with you, or not.

SIR, It is said the Venetian embassador shall have liberty to transporte men from Ireland. If my lord of Muskerry his innocencie appeare, and that he be acquitt, he will be the fittest person to command them, of any other, and of moft advantage to the publicke.*

For my most honoured friend John Thurloe esq. secretary to the lord protector, att the Cockpit.

Charles Fleetwood.

For the special service of the state. Hoftie, hoftie, hoftie.

* Accordingly this lord beinge acquitt, he was permitted to pass into Spain; where finding but cold entertainment, he entered into a treaty to put himself and his men into the service of the Venetian. Ludlow. Mem. P 444.

Col.
ACCORDING to those commands I received from your highness this day, having
very happily a man of warre, that I hope will be ready to goe out to-morrow, I
have dispatched intelligence and orders to all those men of warre upon this coast, to cruise
about the Orknyes, Shetland, and Lewis, to see if they can hit upon Middleton. I
have not a further account of colonel Morgan’s success as yet; only to confirme the
buiframe, I heare that Kenmore fled to Dunkell, which was some thirty or forty miles
from that place, and came in there privateley the next day after the engagement. I sup-
pofe colonel Morgan is defirous to give mee an account of the taking of Kildrummy,
before he fends mee any other account, by reason of the great distance he is at from this
place, and the difficulty of paffage. I have this day received two lines from lieute-
tenant general Fleetwood, as also from colonel Venables, wherein they desire to hold
correspondence, which I am very glad of, and shall give order therin for the settlement
of a garrison in the most convenient place for landing. A partie went to gaine the
shallop wee loft in the Clyde, which was carried uppe into a lough: but before wee
could come at her, they fired her, in sight of our men. There seemed to bee
before this defeate given to Glencaime a verie great spirit of infolencia in the malign-
ants. I cannot conjecture from whence itt comes, unleffe upon some allarume from
colonel Drummond, uppon his late arrival from France. Lieutenant colonel Mafon
having secured the earle of Calender, I have this day received some further confirmation
of that intelligence I had against him; though I am doubtful it will be difficult to bee
made evident. However, my judgment leads mee to secue him for the present. I
remayne

YOUR HIGHNESS’S

Dalketh, 16 Febr. 1653. Moft humble fervant

ROBERT LILBURRE.

The examination of Roger Cotes, Febr. 16. 1693. viz.

ABOUT the first of November, 1623, your examinant Roger Cotes was at the
Feathers tavern in Cheapside, where there was as followeth; captain Dutton, Wil-
liam Jenkins, Roger Lee, captain Smith, Joseph Barker, Thomas Tucker, and Lee the
dancing mafter. At that time was engaged*, Thomas Tucker, captain Smith, and my-
sell. Dutton likewise told us, that there was a council of perfons of honour, that did act
this desgin far above us, and therefore thought it requisite, that two perfons be
chosen out of each council, to go to this head council to receive orders and infructions
from them. Whereupon captain Smith and Roger Lee was chosen, and the next night
went with Mr. Dutton, and the night after we had a meeting at the Bull-head in Cheaps-
side, where there was captain Dutton, Roger Lee, alderman Bunch his fon, captain
Smith, Peter Middleton, and William Jenkins. To all these captain Smith and Roger
Lee did certify, that there was a council of perfons of honour, according to Mr. Dutton’s
information: and it was further urged by Mr. Richard Dutton, that it was neccesary, that
some money should be gathered, for defraying the charge of those that met most
confort; and it was agreed, that 10 shillings of each perfon should be gathered, and to
be brought in the next morning, which was at the Pope’s-head in Cornhill, the 15th of
November: but before your examinant could have convenience to come, most of them
were gone; there only remained captain Dutton, William Jenkins, Roger Lee, Thomas
Tucker, and Joseph Barker. When I came, Dutton and Jenkins took me aside, and
told me, they had all given Mr. Dutton 20 shillings apiece: whereupon I gave him
my 20 shillings. About the 12th of November there met at the Exchange in Abchurch-
lane, captain Dutton, colonel Whitley, John Archer, Edward Gosnel, William Jenkins,
Roger Lee, and Thomas Bunch, where Lee told me, Whitley had a letter from the
king, which certified him, there was a desgin far above ours, which he had notice of;
and at that time they did conclude it necessary to send colonel Whitley and John Archer
to the king, to receive orders, commiſſion, and infructions to carry on this desgin;
where Roger Lee profered to lay down 50 l. for their charges. About the 15th of
November there met at the Nag’s-head in Cheapside colonel Whitley, captain Dutton,
captain Smith, Roger Lee, John Archer, Joseph Sawyer, Thomas Samborne, and one

* The Engagement was a paper for the bringing in their king, and settling the parliament, the ancient laws
and religion, with an oath for secrecy.

William
A.D. 1653. William; where it was thought necessary, that only colonel Whitley should go into France; and Roger Lee did agree to lay down 15 l. and myself 10 l. which we had bills under their hands to see us paid again; which was captain Dutton, capt. Smith, Thomas Samborne, and Joseph Sawyer. The next night following, there met at the Castle in Wood-street, colonel Whitley, captain Dutton, captain Smith, Roger Lee, and myself; where Roger Lee paid his money to Whitley, and myself paid my ten pounds to Dutton at his chamber, in the morning. At this time there was Edward Maffey, the duke of York, the lord Willoughby of Parham mentioned to be the generals of us, when our design was grown to perfection: but it was concluded, not to speak to any great men to that purpose, before colonel Whitley's return, which he conceived would be within a month at the most; but since that time I have never seen him.

About the 14th of December there met at the Naggs's-head in Cheapside captain Dutton, captain Smith, John Archer, Edward Gofniel, Roger Lee, Thomas Samborne, and Joseph Sawyer, in expectation of some letters, which Mr. Dutton told us he had from Whitley: but by reason of two strangers that were at that time engaged, he thought it not convenient to read them, but appointed a meeting at the Red-lion in Abchurch-lane, the saturday following, being but two days; where there met captain Dutton, Roger Lee, captain Smith, John Archer, Edward Gofniel, and myself; where captain Dutton shew'd us two letters, which were to this effect; That the commodities he fent, were received very acceptably by their friend; and that he, their friend, had some commodities of the fame nature in England, which he should intrust him and his partner to buy for him; but his return would be longer than he did expect.

Prevently after Mr. Dutton went into the country, and did not return until the 4th day of February; and his relation to me and Peter Middleton at the Fountain in Fenchurch-street was, that he had been in most parts of the West of England, in Wales, in Yorkshire, and Lancashire, and had engaged of his friends, and gentlemen, to the number of six or seven hundred, which would be ready, he feared, before we could, and would come up when he fent for them: and Peter Middleton told me, that Maffy is in town, and that the king himself would be here, and be our general very speedily, and many other great persons would be, and is here, whose names he would not tell me; and that their intention was to crown Charles Stuart king in Cheapside, in the heat of the tumult.

Dutton has told me, that the lord Biron, sir Thomas Sandys, sir Thomas Armfrong, the lord Loughborow, colonel Lovelace, are of the council. Middleton told me, that sir John Watts would be in town very speedily with eight horfe, and desired me on monday last to ask at the Miller in Fenchurch-street, whether he was come to town, or not, who certified me, not as yet.

ROGER COLES.

In the time of Mr. Dutton's being in the country, there was letters received by Mr. John Gerrard, who goes by the name of Edward Lewis. We had a meeting at the Feathers in Cheapside, where there was captain Smith, John Archer, Roger Lee, William Jenkins, Mr. Gerrard, and two friends of his, which had a letter from Whitley, who defired that somebody might come over, and meet him at Calais, to bring over the commodities he was fent for; but at that time, by reason of charge, there was nobody at that time agreed upon to be fent; but since Mr. Dutton's return he fhal hath fent one.

This was since the act.

ROGER COLES.

The Danish resident to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE most serene and most potent prince and lord, lord Frederick III. by the grace of God king of Denmark and Norway, &c. my most gracious lord and master, after greeting and most affectionate offer of whatever may be acceptable to the high and mighty lords the states general of the United Provinces, and contribute to the continuation of the good and neighbourly friendship and correspondence, which has always subsisted between the crown of Denmark and this state, has thought proper most graciously to fend me to your high mightinesses, to declare with due respect the joy and satisfaction, wherewith his said majesty has heard, that the almighty God has at last bleffed both republicks by the treaty, which is lately concluded, to that degree that they are mutually come to a happy and peaceable conclusion of the cruel and bloody war, which they have carried on one another for near two years; willing sincerely, and from his
his heart, that the divine majesty will be pleased to finish and to strengthen the said A.D.1653. treaty of peace and concord, which is so well begun, and wherein all Christendom is so greatly concerned, to the peaceful prosperity of your high mightinesses whole estate, and your United Provinces, as also for the lasting tranquillity and welfare of your neighbours and allies.

His royal majesty having further observed, in what manner their high mightinesses the lords states general, according to their promises, have seriously endeavoured and taken care, that the interest of his majesty, and his kingdoms and dominions might be minded by their deputies to the government of England, pursuant to the tenor of the negotiations carried on between the two republicks, more particularly contained in the 7th article of the same; therefore his royal majesty, my most gracious master, gives his friendly thanks to your high mightinesses, for your care and regard therein, desiring friendly and neighbourly, that you will be pleased to continue still further in such good design and intention, and especially to direct and manage every thing so, that before ratifications of the said treaty be exchanged, the lords embassadors of your high mightinesses, being ready to set out again for England, may be instructed still further to observe the interest of his majesty, and the tranquillity of his kingdoms, and to manage and transact every thing with the present government of England in such a manner, that the friendship which his majesty, even to the hazard and danger of his kingdoms, has shewn to your high mightinesses in those dangerous conjunctures, may not prove nor tend hereafter to the losse, damage, and prejudice of his majesty, and his kingdoms and subjects, in consideration that between the crown of Denmark and the republick of England there have been no differences, except these present ones, which however only at the request of their high mightinesses, and to their advantage, have happened to his majesty, in relation to the ships that are feized; whereby his majesty's faithful friendship towards his neighbours and allies clearly appears. Therefore he doth not doubt in the least the performance of what their high mightinesses the lords the states general have on their side promised by their envoy in ordinary, Nannings Kaifer; viz. That they will help with all their power and strength to avert, whatsoever by reason of the stopping of the said ships might any ways happen to the prejudice of his majesty, and the subjects of his kingdoms, trusting that the promises they have made will be fulfilled with the like punctuality.

As to the restitution of the English ships and goods that have been stoppe'd, and which article their high mightinesses the lords the states general have been pleased to propose by their commissioners in England, his royal majesty my most gracious master relies upon it, that your high mightinesses will be pleased to command the said lords embassadors, further to endeavour, that all claims and pretentions, that any ways may be formed by the English government on account of the above-mentioned ships and goods, and the restitution thereof, may be settled entirely and with speed to the best advantage of his majesty, and liquidated in such a manner, as the same may be most proper for his majesty's reputation and benefit, and tend likewise to a reasonable restitution and satisfaction to his subjects, of such ships and goods taken from them by the English, on account as above-mentioned.

Not to rehearse any thing of all the losse and damages suffered by the stopping of trade and commerce, of the decrease of the tolls, nor of the charges, though pretty considerable, bestowed for the defence of his majesty's kingdoms and dominions, and this for no other reason than only because his majesty had resolved to detain the said ships for the advantage of your high mightinesses, and for the no small disappoint-ment of their enemies; so that therefore it would be unjust, that his said majesty's subjects should be sufferers to their ruin and losse, for that friendship, which your high mightinesses have derived from Denmark with so much earnestness, and so great promises, and obtained accordingly; which his royal majesty is also ready at all times to maintain with the greatest sincerity, and on all opportunities that shall happen, to the best advantage of your high mightinesses, for the good of your subjects, and for the with'd-for welfare of all the United Provinces in general. Hereupon I expect very speedily a favourable answer in writing, and remain,

High and mighty Lords,

Your high mightinesses

Done Feb. 27. 1654. [N. S.]

Most humble, &c.

(Signed)

Z. v. Rosenvinge.

A letter
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

A.D.1653. THEY sent back the 20th of this month the express, which the lord of Beverning had sent hither, to have new letters of credence, power, and order, to congratulate his highness the lord protector, and to declare, that in a short time the extraordinary embassadors of the state would follow to make the said congratulation with more solemnity; and they have sent for the lord Jongerfell to come hither with all speed. Item, they have declared Zeeland to supply the place of the lord van der Perre with all speed.

All the ratifications of the provinces are now brought in, except that of Groningen and Ommelander; but this last province would never have any thing to do with the peace of England, and never did give their consent to send into England; therefore in all likelihood there will be no ratification from them; or if they do, it will come conformable to that of Frieland, or else may be they will pass by the business without speaking any thing about it.

The new order and instruction for these lords the embassadors to finish the treaty will be composed out of all these ratifications, with some moderation, and between both, among all these ratifications, and their conditions; and all will depend very much upon the dexterity of the embassadors, whereof two will be Hollanders, and the third a Zealander. Now Holland hath agreed to it without any reserve. Zealand hath no other reserve, than the proviso about the prince of Orange. These three at the worst will carry it against the fourth, though he should make much opposition.

The lord Stockard, commissioner of the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, hath had audience. He was brought attended with two coaches, one of four, and the other of two horses; as that of Genoa afterwards brought to audience by the lords Nieuport and Renuwonde. I spoke of his negotiation or mediation in England; so that this was only a compliment; and he went from hence to Switzerland.

To-morrow the lord Pallant is to have audience, on behalf of the great matter of Malta.

They have writ to those of Zealand, to make ready a vessel to transport the embassadors; but in the mean time the lord Beverning hath order to adjuit, sign, and finish all, if he can.

You have formerly seen the proposition of the lord embassador Chanut, wherein he did demonstrate to the states general by several reasons, that they ought not to make peace or agreement with England, unless at the same time there be an agreement made between England and France; otherwise the state would have no benefit of the peace.

Whether that of late the lord Bordeau Neufville hath a little advanced this treaty, and perceiving that without the intervention of this state France will do well enough to make their agreement; or whether that France doth not stand in need at present to implore the intervention of this state, chiefly since this state did so coolly resolve, if it can be done, not absolutely for the inclusion of France; it is so, that the said embassador did make this week a generous proposition, wherein tacitly and civilly he did make a reproach of injustice and ingratitude, and after a handfome fashion gave to understand, that the embassadors of this state might very well spare their labour in speaking for the inclusion of France, since that his king is in a condition to make his neighbours both to desire a peace, and to fear a war; and in the clofe, notwithstanding assuring the state of his affection, he told them, that his majesty will force them with his courtesies and assistance, to cherish and reverence, if they did it not already.

In the mean time those of Holland and Amsterdam found very much to gainfay and contradict in his favours and courtesies; namely, of twelve millions, which the French have taken from them upon the Mediterranean sea. In the mean time we fee, that either the king or the embassador is angry; but in effect they have no great cause; for they did never promife here the inclusion of France, as they did promife that of Denmark. It is true, that the lord Boreel did endeavour to make a treaty with France, and that very ftrict; and the design of this embaflaffy was merely to engage this Orange party

state with France against Spain and England; and all 145 would be of this opinion; but Holland is wiser.

The lord Beverning doth a little give the alarm here, saying, that in England they do make great preparations, which they need not do against us; for we do make no other account but of a peace; and those are bad people, who do publish, that here they have no effective intention for a peace, but that they prepared for war. They have appointed the second of March for the departure of the embassadors for England; and those that are not ready then, may follow after; and if the lord Beverning be nimble and dextrous, as he is, he may do all alone.

The king of Denmark doth only write to know, whether he shall prepare his ships; but his resident hath declared by word of mouth to the lord president, that they ought to
to make peace with the sword in hand; that is to say, he desired to have the subsidy of A.D.1653. 

This time, or of the 15th February, I had nothing from you. I know not the reason. I am your servant.

27th of February, 1654. [N. S.]

Beverning to Ruyfch.

My Lord,  

YESTERDAY I received the packet with the dispatches of their high mightinesses, as likewise therein your letter, with the secret resolutions written with your own hand. Whereunto I say only, that the same ought to have been in cypher, since I very much suspect, that it has been seen and read, together with all the others in the packet, which I could see plainly to have been opened. And besides, I must renew by this opportunity what I have told you already, even from the beginning of our negotiations, that by the opening of our letters, and by comparing the same, the cypher of their high mightinesses, which is at best but indifferent and very common, has been discover'd without doubt long ago; and therefore that they would be pleased to provide new orders against the same.

I am confidently informed, that two expresses, one after another, have been sent by the court of France to the queen of Sweden, with letters, which shew some difficulty against their high mightinesses; since it seems that some suspect the powerful armament as well of their high mightinesses, as of the government here, at a time, when they are there of opinion, that our affairs here are finish'd and concluded, and consequently that any secret design may lie concealed under it. And having miscarried thereupon with the lord Neuville, affuring him of an absolute and intire affection and sincere inclination of their high mightinesses, he seem'd not absolutely to contradict the sending of the express; however he assured, that his majesty did no ways doubt the friendship of their high mightinesses. That gentleman looks every hour for new orders, to take upon him the character of embassador, and then to bring his busines here with the greatest zeal to an issue. Herewith,

My Lord, &c.

Wellminster, Feb. 27. 1654. [N. S.]

Sign'd,

H. Beverning.

Daniel Scarle, governor of Barbados, to the protector.

May it please your Highnes,

By some shipes heare lately arived from England, wee have received intelligence of the late parliament's dissoylvinge themselfs, refigning up their powers and authority; and that the administration of government in the commonwealth is invested and establisht in your highnes person, asfisted with a councell, for the government and tranfacting the great and weighty affairs of the nation with succeffive triennall parliaments. This place beinge a limbe of the commonwealth, and myselfe by commission from the late council of state, constituted by your highnes authority, intrusted in the government, I holde it my dutie in all humillity to reprezent to your highnes and great councel, that for the continuance of this illand's futur peace and tranquillity, and regular and orderly proceedings in courses of justice, that your highnes pleafuer and commands might be made knowne unto us, that fuch publications might be heare made thereof, as may fetell us in a dew conformity and suteable administration of justice in this place, with that of the commonwealth of England, this coloyny beinge a limbe thereof.

The nation haveing had foe great experiences, and seen such visible appearances of the power and wfredome of God, leadeinge your highnes through such wildenes and feas of trouble, for the accomplishment of thes great things hath bin brought to passe, and the reftement your highnes have had of the commonwealth manie yeares troubled and unferet condition, the great hopes of person are, that notwithstanding these severall mutations of supreame authority, (which for long as the influences of heaven reach affairs on earth, and the affairs on earth have foe great a dependency on heaven, and cannot but be expected as the motions of divine providence, to bring forth the eternell decrees and purpofes of God in the world) that noe supreame authority is invested in your highnes person, as protector of the three nations, that suteable
S T A T E  P A P E R S  O F

A.D.1653. to your highnessse several declarationes, promises, and often pleadings before God the cause of his people by prayers, and before the people the cause of God with the sword, your highnessse will eminently and vigorously endeavour to bring this toled commonwealth (oughtentimees even brought almoast to shipwracke) into a quiet and peaceable harbour, and eestablish justice and righteousnesse, the beauty of governement, and pillar of all great states.

And considering that as clocks by weight prefting them downe, if not drainne up, will at length come to an end; for the moft vigorous, beft, and greatest sfperities, through the weight of greater affaires and disconraddgements therein, may at length languishe and waxd fain, if they refuse not strength from heaven, and be drainne up by the breathings of the Sperrit of God within them, and oughten communion with him, as Moyfes, that great fmatefman, who had for fumiliar a recourse to the tabernacle of God; I fhall (as one of the meanest of your highnesse fervants) fuplicate the throne of grace, that your highnesse, and the great council of the nation, might more and more be enlightened and infined with the rafes of divine light and life, to act and doe fuch things for God, his people, and the publicke weale, as that rightiouffnesse might be to you a crowne, and justice a gerdel of honour.

Soo fhall him that dazeleth the eyes of the wife, and blinde th the moft politique, fuffereth wife councilors to fall into the hazards of fencellefe men, preferve your highnesse, and the great council of the nation, to the praife of his owne name, the rejoucinge of his people, and your highnesse lafting comfort; which fhall be the prayers off

Your Highnesse

most humble and moft faithfull servant

DANIILL SEARLE.

Barbados, the 17th of Feb. 1653.

An intercepted letter of major general Drummond to the earl of Glencairne.

My Lord,

I AM exceedingly vexed, that since my coming to this countrey all the cowries I have propofed to myfelfe for havinge the honor to kiss your hands, have proved [in effectual. I was once the lente of Blaw in Atholl, in order therto, when I receaved very difcomfortable newses of your lo. and thes with you, which I truth fhall not appear as was related; nor could I have any opportuniry to wreathe before this. My lo. I cannot deny, but my lo. Atholl hes prefled me much for faying this ten dayes befide him, during which fcharlee have we been on night without on, two, or three alarmes, fometymes frowne, fometymes falc; and even att prefent he would hardly fuffer me to part from him, albiest I knowes whither to direct my journey to find your lo. which I am almofter ignorant of. My lo. I befceech you find some waye to acquaint me, and when and wheh I may wait upon you for communycating things of confequence from our matter and lieutenant general Midleton. I fhall forbear to twetch buffines here, or expraffe any of my private thoughts in order to the service, waiting your lo. will command a dyett for fuch things to,

My Lord,

Dunkell, Feb. 17. 1654. Your most humble fervant, W. DRUMMOND.

For the earl of Glencairne, Thee.

Intelligence.

Upfal, 17 Feb. 1654. S.V.

Our negotiation here feems for a while to be alseep. The treaty of peace betwixt Enland and Holland, and its likelihood of taking effect, hath caufed this people to be a little wary: and it doth concern them; for if peace be ratified, it will put both nations to take up new councils. The queen hath promised his lordship, that she will difpatch him as soon as he receives the certainty of that affair *. The senators are very bulky in council. Some think, that there are commotions likely to be raied amongst the country people, by raifon of the great burthen of impositions. The great affembly of states is called, and is to meet on the 12th May next. The queen revives her former overture of refigning up the government to her fucceflor, and defires the liberty of retiring into privacy. This he made about two years fince, and the was then over-perfuiued; but now she hath again propofed it, and the senators are confulting what anfwer to return her.

* See Mr. Whitelocke’s letter, dated 16 Febr. 1653.
Resolution of the states of Friesland.

THE states of Friesland having heard and examined attentively, and with mature A.D. 1653. deliberation, in our full assembly, the circumstantial report of the lord Allatt Peter Jongert, counsellor in ordinary in our court of Friesland, and one of the deputies of this state to England, which he made to us as well by word of mouth as in writing, delivering unto us sundry papers, debates, and answers, belonging to that subject, especially the 29 articles of the treaty to be made between the republick of England and this state, have thought necessary and proper to compare, in due order and method, the said articles, with the instructions given to the lords the deputies of this state in England, and the resolutions sent unto them from time to time by their high mightinesse; and after having maturely weighed and considered, what any ways might come into consideration thereof, they have accepted, approved, and ratified, and by these presents do accept, approve, and ratify, the said projected and concerted 29 articles, agreed upon between the republick of England and this state, under such provisos, conditions, and reservations, as follow; viz.

First, that in the fifth article of the said 29, after the last word contained, shall be put the following words; which shall attack the one or the other republick, their dominions, or lands, as above-said.

Secondly, that the declaration of the king of Denmark and Norway, &c. to the seventh article, ought to be first had, before the ratification of the said treaty; and in case his majesty should not be satisfied with the contents of the said seventh article, it is our opinion, that the state cannot proceed to the ratification of this treaty, according to the plain text and tenor of the alliance made between the lord king of Denmark and this state, containing the words following: That this state shall not be permitted to negotiate with the present government of England, make any treaty of peace, nor lay down their arms, but with the communication of the said lord the king, neither shall there be made any peace, treaties, nor suspension of arms with the aforesaid government in England; but the above-said the king, with his respective kingdoms, principalities, provinces, dominions and subjects, shall at the same time have the benefit of the said treaty of peace and be expressly comprehended and included in the same.

From which plain and clear words of the said treaty we conclude, that the interpretation thereof cannot be applied only to one of the contracting parties, that is to say, to this state only; but that the fame concerns also the other ally, as having expressly received this right.

Besides this, we think it likewise safe for this state, not only according to the said treaty and alliance (being inviolable ties for religious observers of their word and faith) to hold themselves oblige thereto, in relation to the said lord the king of Denmark, but also for the general interest of the state, and security of our trade: for in case of any conquests of some places and fortresses by either, on this or the other side of the Oresound, made by the English government in a successful war against the king of Denmark in the east, and by the conquest of Calais in the west, the power, welfare, or ruin of this state, and the safety or danger of the trade, would be entirely left in the hands, and to the pleasure, of the said English government.

That out of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articles must be omitted the words, enemies that are now declared, or shall be declared hereafter; as not being found in the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth articles of the treaty called Entrecours, dated Feb. 14. 1495. and this act, being too general, is subject to too many capacious interpretations.

That out of the 28th article, ought to be omitted, the injurious word of murder.

That the last of the well-known 36 articles ought to be also the last article of this treaty, as having been always used by all civilized nations in treaties and alliances, to be inserted under this solemn clause: Hujusmodi hostis erimus, exceptis regibus, civitatibus & personis gubernatoribus sedes nobis & amicitiis eft. At least this state never has made any treaties and alliances with any princes or republicks, but what have always included therein its allies.

That the government of England has declared to the deputies, that they would live in good peace and unity with all their neighbours, and nevertheless will not permit the allies of this state, and more especially not the crown of France, to be comprehended in this treaty, is very suspicious, and of a dangerous presumption, that there is concealed a snake in the grass; and that the government of England either actually has, or for the future have thoughts, which formerly had Ferdinand king of Aragon, in the making of a treaty with the king of Navarre, as it is related by Bodinus, lib. 5. de reg. cap. 6. with these words, Ferdinando Arragonum rex, ut Petron regem Navarre suaviter et pacificaliter, nihil prius habuit, quam ut illum a Francorum societate fujamaret, ut tandem ab omnibus deferinus Vol. II. D d facturus
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1653. facilius opprimandur. The inclusion of the crown of France in this treaty is the best guaranty of this state, and of that consequence and reputation, that thereby every one will be prevented to do any injury or affront, either to France or this state, seeing that he thereby would rouze against him, at once, the forces and opposition of both powers; viz. of France and this republick, which being well united, would be formidable to any one that would wrong them, knowing that he would offend both at the same time, and consequently must expect the resentment of both; France and the United Netherlands being thereby preferred and maintained in a strong and lasting peace and welfare.

The inclusion of the crowns of France and Denmark in this treaty is likewise the best safety thereof, united with their high mightinesses; since thereby the state of both republicks will be settled in a lasting tranquillity against all their enemies, and the trade in a fecurity and flourishing condition.

When on the contrary the crown of France and the republick of England being continualliy in arms, and infulting one another, nothing else can be expected but a perpetual disturbance in trade, and uncertain events of war; no peace but only an outward shew of peace, no security but danger for the trade of this country.

And whereas trade is the soul and life of this state, so it is likewise an irrepeable maxim of the same, not only to have peace with all their neighbours, but also to endeavour with all application, and by all possible means, that all the neighbours of this state may live in peace with one another, since the least disturbance of war among them causes also a disturbance, stop, and ruin of the trade of this republick.

If it be true in any republick, it is certainly the most true in this state, what Sallust says; Non exercitus, neque theifauri, præfida regni sunt, verum amici. Non anima fidei septem, quod regnum cupiunt, fays Xenophon; sed copia amicum, ea regibus septem verifimum, tuii/inimique, nec illum majus boni imperii infrumentum quam boni amici. Tacitus, lib. 4. hist. Videtur amicitia rempublicam majis continere, & majores, quam jujtizia, in studio jurifff legiferatoribus. Nam fì amicitia inter omnes effet, nihil effet, quod jujtificam defideratent; si fì jufli effet, tam amicitia praefidium requirent. This also is the sentiment of Aristotle, lib. 8, cap. 11.

This likewise was the opinion of their high mightinesses, when they, from time to time, by serious and reiterated resolutions, of the fifth of June 1653, and others, did order, and firmly conclude, that the interest of France should be mindie by this state, as much as their own; and that the crown of France should be reconciled with the government of England, as well as this state: these are the very words, whereof communication was made by the lord Borell, upon the credentials of this state, to his majesty and the regency of France; whereupon the articles projected by this state, and approved by all the provinces, for the renewal of the alliance with the crown of France, were sent, upon which conferences were held with his majesty, and brought to the very brink of conclusion.

Which proceedings of this state ought not to considered as a mere compliment, much less must the same be looked upon like a pretenue or false, to obtain in the mean while the more advantageous conditions from England; but like a true, sincere, and upright intention and resolution, approved of by all the provinces, to bring the fame to a good issue.

All which considerations we think to be of that moment, that this state ought not to proceed to the ratification of this treaty, except with the express inclusion and comprehension of the crowns of France and Denmark, the one of which is the most antient and considerable ally of this state, that in several occurrences has paid such notable deference and subsidies to the fame, that the remembrance thereof ought never to be forgot by our regency.

And it is also our opinion, that the lords, the late deputies, together, and at the same time, shall be sent with all speed into England, invested with the characters of embassadors, and with these instructions, having the firm confidence, that the government of England, against reason and justice, will not very much oppose the inclusion of the crowns of France and Denmark, since they have declared already, that they will live with all their neighbours in good peace and unity.

Further, we give thanks to the lord Jongelfall, one of the joint deputies of this state in England for this province, that his lordship has not hindered nor prevented the free deliberations of the whole state, nor of this province, by the signing of the projected articles, in conformity with their high mightinesses resolution of the fifth of June 1653. Likewise we give thanks hereby to his lordship, for his zeal and the trouble he has taken for the service of the state.

Further, the commissioners of this province are ordered to direct matters thus, that the lords and the deputies may all of them have thanks given them for their good endeavours, offices and conduct, which they have shewn in this negociation; and that the same, after the finishing of the said treaty, may be duly acknowledged.

Thus
Thus done and resolved at the landhouse, on the fourth of February 1654. Signed, for A.D.1653.

Oltergo, S. Saekema, Z. Huber; for Westergoo, W. van Oldega, Zaelius Swaga; for the towns, Siried Chiefs, Francis Riemertinva. Underneath hned, Agrees with the original, with the knowledge of me the secretary. (Signed)

P. V. Dom. A.

Beuningten to the states general.

High and Mighty Lords,

My Lords,

SINCE my last to your H. and M. lordships of the 25th of this month, is publickly Vol.xip.267;

made known the resolution of the queen, which she hath for a long while carried in her breast, to be dismissed of the government of the kingdom; and on monday last did declare so much to her council, that she was fully resolved to quit her crown, and to resign it up to duke Charles, her designd sucessor; and to that end to appoint a general day of meeting. The reason whereof, as I am informed, was said to be the incontinencies of her bodily disposition; and that now especially, she could discharge herself of the government without any difference to her kingdom, since she should leave the same to a prince endued and provided with all manner of great qualities, to employ the same to the highest advantage of the kingdom; and which was also acceptable to the states of the kingdom, since he was chosen for successor to the crown. I do not know, whether her majesty did extend herself upon any further reasons, but that she did speak the same with such efficacious expressions of so unchangeable a resolution, that there is little likelihood to take her majesty off from what she hath so thoroughly resolved upon; yet the same hath been twice attempted by her council, and desired with many instances, that her majesty would be pleased to keep the government in her hands, but without any effect; and therefore they do consult at present, for the appointing of a general meeting, which, is said, will be in May next. The queen, in the mean time, intends, some four days hence, to go to New Copenhagen, and from thence, it is said, to some other place, where she is to meet with his royal highness, to speak with him about the maintenance of the court; for which the demandeth two hundred thousand rixdollars per annum.

Upfal, the 28th Feb. [1654. N. S.]

H. and M. Lords,

Beuningten.

The news, that came here eight days since, is, that the English take all ships whatsoever they can meet withal in the channel; and that they had taken lately two ships belonging to Gottenburgh, and had misled the men, which had caused her majesty to complain to the embassador Whiteclock about it in very earnest terms, and to expostulate about the damages, which the merchants have formerly suffered in the bringing in of their ships; but the embassador defended himself with excuses and exceptions, which gave no satisfaction; and he should have said amongst the rest, that he had no instructions about it; but that they should send to his principals concerning it. It is thought, that he doth intend to be going home as soon as the weather will permit him.

Whiteclock, embassador in Sweden, to the protector.

May it please your Highness,

I f the water, which I left with you att my comming out of England, be loft, my wife hath some of the same to putt upon the inclosed paper, and will attend your highness with it, if you please to command her. Concerning the passages here, I have given a particular account in my letters to Mr. Thurloe, whereby your highness may att your leisure fee all the circumstances, as well as the substantiall partes, if they were, worthy your view. The queene was pleased yesterdays to send unto me twelve * rayn deere with a fledge, which is drawn by one of them with a man in it. They travaile in this manner with incredible swiftnes, and they are very rare; I am contriving the best way I can to send them to your highness, together with their keepers, two Laplanders, who came hither with them. I befeech the Lord to continue all prosperity unto your highness, and to my sweet native country.

Upfale, 18th Feb. 1653.

Your highness most humble and faithfull Servant,

B. Whiteclocke.

* In Mr. Whiller's letter to the protector of the same date, he takes notice that they were seventeen.

Mr.
May it please your Highness,

A.D. 1653. The last week I mentioned how we were becalmed in our busines here, in expectation of the issue of the Dutch Treaty. We have little hope of any progress in the negotiation here; till that busines bee one way or other determined, either for warre or peace. The ricks-diet of this nation, mentioned in my former letters, is deferred till May: but her majesty's council of senators met here on monday last, to whom her majesty is fayd to make a tender of surrendering her crown to her succesor, if they thought it for the publique good, fhee profefling herelfe weary of the great care, and of her owne disposition inclinable to a private life; foe that they would establish for her certain maintenance 200000 ducats pension yearly, and Pomerania and the town of Gotenberg; which puts flatmen to a mufe at her delighe therein, her crown being as yett neither to hot nor to heavy for her, fhee being in noe extremity, but the general want of generous princes, barenes of mony, havinge noe declared publique enemy, and beeing in general reputation amongst her people for her liberality, wifedom, and moderation, and temperance, and more than feminine spirit, and of such authority amongst her council, that she overrules them in most actions. Some thinke, that fhee hath inclinations to marry, and settle the crown upon her iftree; but that her spirit is such as not to admit a prescribed husband, as the prince Palatine is, in case fhee would have her iftree to inherit it, who is declared her immediate succesor. There is more than probable surmife, that the emperor folicites privately a match betwixt her and his fonne the king of the Romans, hoping that the bait of beeing hereafter an emperiff to fuffice her to swallow it, that is a princefle, that deferves and affeets honour; for which the Spanifh agent Don Piemontil, a wife man of exaft intelligence, voluble of languifh, and accomplished in courtly addreffe, upon the intereft of the Austrian families the more balaft the French faction at court, which by his meanes of late is of leffe strength than formerlie, is thought folicitor. Her exceeding repect to him makes a prefumption of her tacit approbation of the busines, whereby also the Stuartian defign was frustrated with a bare complimentary anfwer, that signified noe ayd to him; for that he muft excufe her, if fhee did not engage her no yet fettled crownie in the support of his ruined fortunes; but admire him rather to expect the works of Providence, than to defire to drawn his reputed friends with himfelfe finking. There is of late come one Count de Montecuccili, an Italian, but of command in the emperor's army, and favour in his court, to negociate that buifnes, as is thought, more vigorously; but with private inftructions, that the council may not reften any fuch matter, till her majesty's good inclinations to the offer be ascertained, the emperor hoping by this meanes of alliance, if accomplished, to recover his loft intereft in the late German warres. This count also is received with all open repect, which occasions belief of her private reliences of his arrant. Yestreday for entertainment of him there was a ball given, and he infalled knight of her majesty's new order of Amaranta. Whilfe fhee was more bookishly given, fhee had in her thoughts to infline an order of Parnafus; but fhee beeing of late more addicted to the court than fchoole, and having in a pastoral comic comedy herelfe acted a shepheardeaffe part called Amaranta, wherein the pastoral long in Italian had viva Amaranta, the humor tooke her to infline for her order that of Amaranta: fhee in the creation invells with a fcarfe, at the knot whereof is a jewel, with an A reverfed; the motto is Dolce nella Memoria. I should not have mentioned this, but as a ground for your clearer judgement from her to the messengers, what fhee thinkes of the meffage. For my part, I doe not thinke her tender was real, but to fill the fence of her council, and thereby at leaste discover the Palatine's faction, which were many, whilffe Magnus was in favour, who married his fitter, but he is now casiered the court, at frift by voluntary cession, occasioned by his own difcontent (as I have mentioned in my former letters) ; but since, though he defired by letters to returne, not admitted. Prince Adolph Palatine likwise grand matter is voluntarily withdrew upon some difgrace taken from count Todt, the new favourit, which was foe high refented, that he challenged the other upon it; which beeing knowne, the duel was hindred by the queen's exprife order, but the Scarre of difcontent as yet remains in the prince. I fuppofe likewife, if her, but the Scarre of difcontent as yet remains in that ground the Scarre of her reftrain in marriage. Accordingly as fhee can ripen her defign in this and other matters, before the ricks-diet, doe the intends to manage her propoalls there, either for confirmation of them, if approved of by her senators, or, if rejected, for redrefs, by way of appeals to the generallity, of whose affections towards her, and her authority upon them, she hath good confidence. Befides, though she may beginne a warre, and conclude alliance of herfelle, yet fhee will Scarce doe any fuch considerable action, that concerns the publique interett so highly, without procuring the people's content and
and approbation, at least without declaring to them what necessity of state moved her and her council in the undertaking such courses. This action of hers being as obcure to understand, as the meaning of dark prophecies, I cannot presume to unriddle it but from the event. Truth is fayd to be the daughter of time; when the mother shall produce the daughter, I shall (God willing) with your permission acquaint your highnes with the complection of the babe. This day her majesty sent to my lord embassador seventeen reine-deare of the Lapland breede, to be by him conveyed as her present to your highnes. I have nothing more at present, but with incerticy of Spirit to beseech that over-ruling providence, that hath seemed hitherto to support you by his miraculous hand, to embrace your highnes nowe cloer in his armes, that you may be a long, happy conduit of conveying the bleffing of God's mercys to his people.

YOUR HIGHNES

Feb. 18. 1653.
Upfal, Swedland.

Most obedient, faithful, humble servant,
DANIEL WHISTLER.

Roger Cotes to col. Sydenham,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

YOUR honour favoring me with a command to acquaint you with my grievances, Vol.xi.p.275. (if any) makes me foe bold nowe to fterifie you, that the perfons your honour imploied to feize on the companie at the flip in the Old Bayly, have not beene foe private as (I conceive) they ought to be; for the whole bufines was told to all the prifoners at James's, that I was the discoverer, and the paffages how I did it; infomuch that it is now the common discourse of the cittie. And since my coming to the tower, I being in a roome amongst them, I was reviled and threatened, that I was affrayed of my life; but since being at a lodging, I defired of his honour the lieutenent, that Joseph Sawyer might be with me; for him, if any, I did prefume I might work upon to confes, which I have effectually wrought; and he defires with me to waight upon your honour, if your honour pleafe to permitt it. Hce by his confeffion can confirme moft that I have faide, but espeially that of the laft night, concerning Rofs. This if your honour pleafe to take into confideration, I shall remayne

YOUR HONOR'S

Feb. 19. 1653.

Most faithfull and ever obliged servant,
ROGER COTES.

Col. Sydenham to secretary Thurloe,

SIR,

THE inclofed is from Roger Cotes, whose is, it feemes, discovered by some officer of Vol.xi.p.309. the party, that apprehended thofe that are in prifon. May it not be beft to releafe him, and to fend to the lieutenent of the Tower, to take Sawyer's examination, who confefeth, you will perceave, what Cotes discovers, and espeially what paffed the laft night? Lieutenant colonel Worlyle lent Cotes 5 l. It will be juft to repaye it to him; and to fend Cotes 5 l more, may be an act of mercy. He had his cloke taken from him by the fouldiers, as he went to the Tower, as I am informed. I doubt he may want necessaries.

Whitehall, Feb. 20. 1653.

Your affured friend and servant,
W. SYDENHAM.

Vol. II. E c Extract
A.D. 1653. \[\text{Vo. xx. p. 219.}\]

**Extrait out of the secret register of the resolutions of their high mightinesses the states general, &c.**

Lune, March 2. 1654. [N. S.]

Was produced again in the assembly the proposition in writing delivered on the 27th of this month to their high mightinesses, by the lord Henry Williamfon Rofwening, commiffioner for the king of Denmark: which being deliberated upon, after mature con-deration of the tenor thereof, and of foregoing acts relating thereunto, it was resolved and ordered, that the said lord commiffary by a speedy and solid anfwer, after the previous customary acts of civility and thankfulness, fhall be affurred in the best and moft efficacious terms, of their high mightinesses lineare and well-meaning, intention, to promote to the utmost the intereft of his majefy, and the safety of his kingdoms and fubjects, upon all occurrences, and efpecially in the negotiations with the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; with this further affurance, that their high mightinesses at all times, with due acknowledgment, will remember the friendfhip, which his majefy in the preffent dangerous conjunctures, with a fincere affection, has fhewn to this flate; and that they are ready at all occurrences to acknowledge the fame moft readily with the like reciprocal returns; efpecially likewise that their high mightinesses, according to their promifes made by Mr. Nanning Kaifer, the late minifter of this flate in Denmark, in their name to his faid majefy, which afterwards were confirmed by treaties, and reintented by feveral resolutions of their high mightinesses, are obliged, and think themselves in duty bound, with all their strength and power to help to aver whatfoever may befal his faid royal majefy, his kingdoms and fubjects, on account of the ftopping of fome English fhips in the harbours of Denmark, in the year 1652. And in cafe for what has been done therein, any ill treatment fhould happen on the above-faid account, which God forbid, to his faid royal majefy or his fubjects, at any time whatsoever, that their high mightinesses, in fuch an unexpected and unhopeled-for cafe, will not be wanting actually to make good the faid promifes they have given, and punctually perform the fame; and that further the faid commiffioner fhall be affured along with the faid anfwer that fhall be given him, that in the proceedings and final conclusion of the treaty between the commonwealth of England and this flate, all claims and pretentions, which by and in behalf of the faid republick, upon and against his faid majefy, in relation to the detained fhips, and the goods laden therein, fhall or may be made, fhall be made void, and intirely ceafe, after the reflitution of the faid fhips and goods, or the amount thereof, in cafe any of them fhould happen to be fold; it nor being at all their high mighti-nesses intention and meaning, to permit that the fatisfaftion for the damages, which the English pretend on account of deterioration of the faid fhips and goods, which they have suffered, and mentioned in the feventh article of the faid projected treaty, fhall be paid to the charge of his faid royal majefy; neither that the fubmiffion, which in default of an amicable composition may be made on that account, fhall be done in the name of his faid majefy; nor fo that the fame may or can any wife be interpreted to the prejudice of his reputation; but that all this fhall only be done for and in the name of this flate, and also at their charge; and fhall without any engagement of his faid majefy be fettled with the republick of England; and that the lords commiffaries extraordinary of this flate to the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, fhall further be com-manded to endeavour and to fee, whether a like reflitution cannot be obtained for the fhips and goods taken by the English by way of reprizal, from the fubjects of his faid majefy, on account of the detention of the faid fhips; and a reciprocal fatisfaftion be agreed to for the damages suffered by the faid fubjects thereby and in that refpect; and that they for the effectuation of the fame fhall employ all fuch means as they fhall think will be of a good effect. Finally, it was thought proper, that all the above-written fhall be forthwith communicated to the faid lords the embaffadors, for their information, and to the end that they may punctually regulate themselves accordingly.

---

**Extrait of a letter of Mons' de Bordeaux the French embaffador in England, to Mons' de Brienne, secretary of state in France.**

2 Mars, 1654. [N. S.]

J'ai reçu les deux lettres, que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire les 21 & 25 du mois paffé, avec celle du roi, dans lesquelles je vois, qu'il plait à S. M. me confier la negotiation du traité entre la France & l'Angleterre, avec la qualité d'embaffadeur.

J'ai demandé audience au secrétaire du conseil, sous prétexte de lui en faire part, afin de découvrir avec quels termes Mons' le protecteur defireroit, que S. M. le traifât. Il ne voulut...
Intelligence.

Regensburg, 2 March 1654. [N. S.]

Since his imperial majesty's last decree to the states of the empire, concerning the maturation and furtherance of their treaty, they have been very forward in the same; having besides the capitulation-choice (viz. how the new princes at Dietrechtstein, Picolomini, and Averberg are to be introduced) taken in hand the justice-buinefs in all the three colleges; contributing their bent endeavours to bring the fame and other neceffary things to a conclusion before his majesty's departure, which was determined to the 10th April next, but is now faid to be prolonged for four weeks. Two days agoe there came in here two expreffes from Grazt, with divers letters to his imperial majesty; what their buinefs may be, is not yet known.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

3 Martii 1654. [N. S.]

Monsieur,

Les ambaffadeurs partirent ici demanche premiere de Mars pour Rotterdam, & de la en Zeelande, ou il y a un bon navire de guerre pour les tranfporter en Angleterre. Le fieur Veth s'est excufé de l'ambaffade; apres luy fut requis le fieur d'Ootlandt, bourgenaire a Middleton; on dit qu'il l'a affuy excufé, & il eft croyable; car ils voyent bien que ce fera neceffité de ratifier purement & fimplicement,fans avoir egard aux conditions & referves, dont les provinces ont claufflé la ratification, & par affuy.

Les ambaffadeur de Zeelande revenant d'Angleterre feront non feullement regardé de mauvais oeil, ains fuiftreroit perfecution, comme le fieur Knuyt l'a bien efprouvé apres fa negotiation a Munfter.

L'on teint pour affûrè, que le fieur Beverning fignera & achevera tout devant la venue de ces ambaffadeurs, purement & fimplicement.

Le fieur Rotenvinge, envoye du roy de Denmarq, a bien congratulé fur la paix, & remercié pour l'inclusion; mais toutefois donne tacitement a entendre, que cela n'eft pas affy; ains qu'il faudroit affuy indemnifier Denmarq des autres dommages foufferts pour la detention fur quoy il aurra une reponse, qu'on fera tout ce a quoy par la traite on eft obligé fans failer en pas un point. L'on donnera une navire pour fon tranfport, & les ambaffadeurs feront pour luy tout poffible.

Les creanciers de la reyne Boeme, comme affuy le mylord Craven de meme, auront les de favoir du lord protector.

L'envoye de conte d'Oldenborgh ayant obtenu l'inclusion, en a remercié l'assemblée, & s'en eft allé content.

L'on refolu d'exécuter les repreffailles pour les heretiers de Belderbus contre le paix de Juliers, par la force des armes.

L'on ne s'estonne pas icy de la faffe fait du duc de Lorreyne; mais de ce que cela ne s'eft pas fait plusfoft; car il s'eft affuy bien moçqué du roy d'Espaigne, comme de tout le monde.

Le prince Maurice avoit icy fait demander quelque fauve-garde dans Cleve, contre les Loreynois, en quy en eftoit difficile.

6 Martii.

Meff. d'Hollande certe portent un grand foing, que le paix (comme un cher enfant) ne periffe point en fa naissance. Ils prevoyent, que felon le cours ordinaire, & le file, quand bien le fieur Beverning aura tout achevé, les provinces icy feront lentes & tardifs à ratifier; & que cependant ne cefera pas la hofttylité. C'eft pourquoi ils propofèrent le 3e, qu'il ferait neceffaire de ratifier illico & incontinent, & pour celt effect enveruy un blanq
A letter of intelligence from Paris.

4 March 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xi. p. 316. Since my former I received by the post of this day three letters from you, of the 19th, 23d, and 26th last month, together, by which I see what is not believed here is true, the submission of Col. Murtagh O' Brian in Ireland.

I doubt not but you know before now of the commissign sent to M. de Bordeau to be ambassador there for France, and treat for a peace between you and this kingdom; whence we fear much you will not accept of, though he disbursed much money to get that honour for himself, and I believe will more there (if it be accepted) for to receive him: however, for fear you would not receive him, expecting a perfom of greater calling, we have determined and concluded, that Monf. M. de Clerembaut shall go, alias Comte de Paillau, who shall be furnished as ambassador in all things, and not upon his own expenses, as written before, he being a man of quality. So I hope you will not accept of the first, being an affront set upon you, on purpose to try what you would do, &c.

After the next Easter, our king's consecration will be at Rheims. The first night the prince of Conti lay with his wife, his majesty and the queen were present only when they were going to bed.

The last council held here last saturday, where marechal Turenne was, and spake highly before the king, that they were thinking nothing more than passing their time in balls, ballets, and dancing, when they should give orders, that their armies might be set in a condition to oppose the enemies of this kingdom, being affured prince Condé had his army near in a readines for to march to the field soon, and when it pleased him, he might come into France without refitance, seeing no army was in the field to oppose; which caused since the king to disburse moneys to many officers, for to raise men in several places in France. Condé surely will be considerable next campaign, having lately received by letters of exchange from his majesty of Spain 150,000 pieces of eight, and more is promised. James Talbot, who went to Flanders, to steal men from Condé, the Irish men that are there, to old Preston, by the advice of Monf. Servient, furintendant of finances, is come to town, having done nothing at all, he being at Cambrai all this while. The Irish officers would not look or come to him by any means, as he says himself; so he came re infecta. One captain came to him, only to speak with him, who returned immediately to his quarters. My lord of Slane is much respected by Condé, and is thought he will be soon three thousand men at least, other regiments being adjointed unto his. He has gotten for himself from Condé already fix thousand crowns, to put himself in equipage, fix hundred cafaques for his soldiers, so many hofs, flockings, and hats, and will be well paid accordingly, while Condé has it.

We
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

We hearing of your embassador to be so well received in Swedeland, have resolved in A.D. 1653. our last council to send an embassador extraordinary towards the queen of Swedeland; but he is not named who shall go.

We hear that Monf. marechal de la Mothe Haudancourt shall go to Rome; others say, Monf. de Lyons, secretary to the queen, in time past, for to bring his provision of embassador to the cardinal Mazarin’s father; as also his brevet of duke and peer, with the order of chevalier du St. Efpri. It is reported likewise, his majesty will make prince Conti connoîfable de France. That prince has demanded the confiscation of all his brother’s goods; to which the parliament opposed it was not right, his brother having a son and heir, and a child being not capable to be criminal against his majesty, though as yet ruled by his father; which did not please well Conti, being defirous to have the feuception, he calling himself now first prince of the blood.

Condé calls himself now generalissimos of his majesty of France his army against cardinal Mazarin, &c. The man sent by king Charles long ago, called Ballendyne, to the queen of Swedeland, defiring her majesty not to accept of your embassador Whitecock, is returned last week with an answer, that she was very sorry she could not satisfy his majesty’s desire at that time; and if any occasion does present hereafter, wherein she may be capable to serve his majesty, that she will not fail always to remain his majesty’s obliged servant, &c. Some say, his majesty will send orders to the duke of Orleans to come to court; and if he does not obey, that he shall have a second order, to retire out of Blois to his government of Languedoc, others say, out of France; of which more by the time. His secretary Goulas was in the town four and twenty hours last week, unknown; we know not what was his business.

His majesty and his council are very ill satisfied of M. de la Ferté Senetere’s advantageous composition he gave to M. comte de la Suze and all his garrison, when he should receive them upon discretion; and no less cardinal Mazarin, with his captain of guard, M. Baiformens in Brifac, for agreeing with the count of Harcourt upon such fair terms, notwithstanding he had his orders and instructions under the king and council’s hands; yet his eminence is mad at it now, and says he will not stand to any proposition promised; the reason is, because the three parts of the garrison are for the king, and the fourth for Harcourt only, which the king pretended to have by the time without any refitance; so poor Harcourt may be ruined. There is 5000 piffoles sent to that Baiformens to pay the garrison; and Harcourt has not money, and therefore must want soldiers. His majesty and council hearing M. de Hocquincourt retired to his government, (as I writ formerly) sent a gentleman after him, signifying, neither himself nor his council did ever think to arrest him, they knowing his good and faithful services to the king; and therefore he might freely return without danger. We shall see, if he gives them credit.

It is written from Sedan, that M. Faber governor of that province, and commander of 5000 men for the king, met with some of Lorrain’s troops, and fought; but yet they do not know which of them had the victory. In like manner the mayor of Slenay was quartered, and three others hanged, for having promised to deliver that place to Monf. Faber.

We are very defirous to have K. Charles with all his train out of France, for fear he might be an obstacle to the intended peace between you and us. I see no great hopes left for him. This being all, I am, Sir,

Your faithful servant.

My lord of Slane has gotten with the rest above-mentioned 700 fucces for his regiment.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier’s secretary.


FRIDAY last a decree of the king’s council was publish’d and affixed in this city, prohibiting all merchants to sell any tapestry of rich stuff, or others that shall come from foreign countries, without the leave of the perso’n his majesty hath eftablished to take notice thereof, upon considerable penalties for tranfgreaffors. It is doubtless, that each one might pay the taxes this court doth pretend to exact thereof, in virtue of the edicts verified in this parliament.

The fame day cardinal Mazarin sent a tailor from hence, to meet his fifters and nieces, to cloath them after the fashion of this city; after which they are to make their entrance in, and not sooner.

Vol. II. F f
A.D. 1653. In the mean time the abbot Ondedei, the said cardinal's secretary, parted from hence on Saturday, to make them welcome between this city and Fontainebleau, where they are come, and where it is thought his majesty may go and visit them, under a pretence of going a-hunting. It is said, that one of the said nieces is very handsome, and by reason the queen will not force the king's inclination, many think he will easily fall in love and marry her, unless powerful considerations and necessities hinder it.

The prince of Conti makes himself to be called Mons. le Prince, without any reservation, to the prejudice of the prince of Condé his brother, whose place he now takes.

Sunday their majesties held a council, wherein it was determined, that they should work speedily on the preparations of the king's consecration, which is for certain to be made eight days after Easter; and upon the marechal de Turenne's representation, that he had been informed the Spaniards and prince of Condé's army was in a better posture than his, and that it might perhaps surprize them, and re-enter into France, he was ordered to hasten the necessary supplies, to try to prevent the inconvenience thereof. It was also resolved, that after the return from the said consecration, which shall be done at the least charges possible, their majesties design to fill the empty places of the said hundred knights of the order of St. Eprit, established in France; by which means the said cardinal hopes to make many friends, there being above sixty empty places to provide for.

Monday the king, accompanied with the cardinal, went from the Louvre, to recreate themselves at St. Germain in Laye, having a while before sent after the marechal of Hocquincourt, to ascertain and disabuse him, upon the apprehensions, for which he had withdrawn himself for his government of Peronne.

A declaration hath newly been sealed for the suppreffing of all the new Eleus officers for the recovery of treasury; the deputies of the Reformed churches do still complain, by reason they receive no manner of justice.

Divers merchants of Rouen, and other cities of Normandy, come and add their complaints, with great number of citizens of Paris interted with them in the depredations lately made by the English frigats of the French ships coming from the Mediterranean sea, for to try altogether to hinder by his majesty's intermission the sale of their merchandizes; whereof they have also intreated me to write, deploiring the disorders of this government; from whence I have made them comprehend all the evil to come, and not from England, which had made use of all manner of meekness and meekness, to hinder the innocent from bearing the pain of the guilty.

Thofe of the royal palace have lately differed divers rumors of a comet appeared in England, with several other wonders, which they make sight with their hopes, as though they were for a mortal preface to the commonwealth.

Extrafe out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland and West-Friesland, taken in their high and mighty assembly.

Wednesday, the 4th of March 1654. [N.S.]
Letters of intelligence.

Uphal, the 24th of Feb. 1654. S. V.

We cannot receive any dispatch, until the queen understand the true state of the A.D.1653.
treaty between England and Holland. She perils in her defires of resigning up
the government; and thereupon she is gone this week to Weetrass, to meet the prince
Palatine her cousin-german and declared successor, and to treat with him concerning
the same; yet the hath promis'd the lord embassador to accomplis'h his affair before that
time, and to his contentment; but it is questioned what the grand assembly of the
states, which are to convene shortly, will determine in that particular as to the queen's
overture. The discourses here are various; some think that don Pimontal hath lain
here to negotiate a match between the queen and the Roman king; and that count
Monteculli, general of the horse to the emperor, came hither to agitate the same: but those
that pretend knowledge, think no such thing; and are confident the queen is resolved
never to marry.

Copenhagen, the 16th March. N. S.

Here is little of news for the present, his majesty with the major part of the court
being departed hence for Gluckstadt. The Swedish resident at Elineur is called
home by the queen his mistress, as is conceived, for his yet higher preferment. We can
have no certain news of the full conclusion of the treaty with England, which being
delayed far from beyond our expectation, caueth some to mistrust the reality of the
fame.

Whitelocke, embassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

On fatterday last I wated upon the queene, and there beigne only sir William Ballendyn
in the withdrawinge chamber, as foonc as he faw me, he went to the queene, beinge
one of her servants; and returninge, would neither looke upon me, nor speake with me,
but told my eldeft fonne in thefe words, Hee may goe in, if he will. My fonn made
noe replie, nor faid any thinge to me of it; and although I imagined what he meant,
yet I forbore to take cognizance thereof, since he thought not fett to speake to me.
After, he went with the fame language to another of my followers, that knew him not,
who came and told me of it; whereupon I held it better to goe to the queen, than to
make her flay longer for me, and fce followed him. Mr. Stapleton feareinge that I might
receive fome fmitie in the paffage, went with me, enteringe into the queene's
chamber. Sir William held up the hangings, and just as I entered, let it fall upon me,
I believe on purpofe; which the queene taking notice of, chid him. I told the queene,
and I believe sir William heard me, that this gentleman had noe minde to doe me any
favoir; and prayed her to pardon me, that I came unto her presence without beinge fent
for. She replied, I fent Ballendyn; did he not come and tell you foe? I faid, noe, he
held me not worthie to be fpoken to, but told one of my followers, that I might goe
in; at which the queene seemed to be angry. I gave her majesty thanks for the rain-
deer, which hee was pleafed to fende me, and faid that I would fende them into England
to my lord protector: she anfwereed, they were not worth that trouble. I then told
her, that I must take my leave of her, and returne into England. Shee asked me,
wherefore I fpake foe? I told her, it was upon the common report of that, which her ma-
jefty had propounded to her council. This occasioned much difcourfe betweene us, and the
feemed very refolute in it; but he told me, she would dispatch my bufines, before that
came about, and she hoped to my contentment: he told me alfo, she was to go out
towne on tuefday next, to meete the prince of Sweade at Weetrass; I believe 'tis
to speake with him about this bufines. I communicated to her fuch newses as I thought
fit, out of my letters, which I received from England; but played not longe with her,
the beinge ill.

Munday after dynner I visited count Erckle Ostenfterne, to whome I read part of a
letter which I receaved from London, informinge me the judges of the admiralty were
very willinge and forward to give dispatches to all bufinettes that concerned the subjefts
of the queene of Sweden.

Tuefday I was informed by thofe of my family, that watchted that night, that about
midnight many drunkards, to the number of ten or twelve, came to one of the doores of
my houfe, haviinge their swords drawen, and cryinge, Come out, you English doges, with many
other opprobrious words to our nation: whereupon one of thofe that watchted, difcharg'd
A.D. 1653. a pitfoll out of the chamber windowe; after which they cryed as formerly, and knockinge at the doore, endeavoured by force to breake it open; which when they perceived they could not effect, they went their waye. The like hath ben don many tymes before, and that many of my servants goinge to their lodgings at night, have ben affrontede, and receaved like affrontes from severall drunken perfons: but God hath to this present hindered them from doinge the leaft hurt to any of us.

Wednesday sir George Fleetewood told me, he had spoken with sir William Ballendyn about the affront he had putt upon me, and told him plainly of it; and said, sir William denied with many high affervations, that he had never the least intension to offer any injurie or affront to me, or any of my followers; but had expressed all civilitie to all my company, and prayed I would passe it over, and pardon him. Sir George likewise said, that he beinge with the chauncellor this day, they spake touchinge the busines of sir William Ballendyn; and that the chauncellor defired I would passe it over; for it was in my power to undoe the gentleman, if I should make complaynt. Whereupon I thought fit not to trouble myselfe any further in this busines, although he were misfaken in the particulars of his excuse; yet denying any intension to doe me an affront, and deffringe my pardon, I tooke for a satisfaction, and the rather at the intrety of the chauncellor, and of sir George Fleetewood. When sir William was acquainted, that I had passe it over, he seemed to be very glad, and according to the cunninge of this place, remembered the English ambaffador.

On thursday I was informed by a good hand, that the refident of the duke of Bradenburgh did write from London to his correspondent here, that the Switzers agent was honourably fent backe by my lord protector; and that more honour was done him at his departinge, then had been formerlie to my lord Lagerfieldt. This letter was shewn to several of the senators, on purpose, as I believe, to put a flur upon my busines.

Friday my lord Lagerfield came to me from the chauncellor to know, if I would be at leafe in the afternoone, the chauncellor would vifit me. But in regard he had been with me severall tymes before, I thought it fitt to prevent him, and went to his houfe, where we dicourfed two howeres together about severall matters, more particular concerneinge the Scottifh busines, whereof he seemed to be informed much more then was true; but I satisfie him by the letters I receaved from you laft weeke. He defires to know of me the articles betwixt us and the Dutch, (which are here printed) how far they might be credited; wherein I could not give him for full satisfaction as I defired, because I have not yet receaved the coppies of thofe articles, but I hope I shall receave them from you ere longe. The Spanish and Dutch refidents have them accordinge to that which is printed in High-dutch. We had a little dicourfe concerneinge the queenes propoition to quit the government, at which he seemed to be very much troubled, and when I talked with him concerneinge my busines, he still kept off from particulares, deffringe to heare the effect of our treaty with the Dutch, before a conclusion could be had in my busines. You will pardon this accounte of things not materiall, as well as thofe that are, to the end you might know all our paffage; and you will pleafe to make ufe of fuch only as you think worth mentioninge. Wee have receaved noe letters from Englande this weeke; but we hope, that they are upon the way, and only stayd by croffe winds. I returne you my thanks for the full information I receaved from you the laft weeke, and for all your letters and favours; and intreate the contynuance of them unto

Upafe, 24 Feb. 1653.

Your affectionate friend to serve you,

B. Whitelocke.

The chauncellor was very earnest with me about three Sweedifh ships, which have ben lately come to my cominge hither taken by our English capers, and carried into Dover. He faies, we use them very unfriendly. I supppose both himfelfe, his fonne, and other foreigners, have part in them. I pray be pleased to use your interest, that justice may be speedily done therein; and that you will as loone as maye be, sende me word of it, to the end the great ones here may have a better understandinge of us, then hether they have had.

I cannot yett thince, that this propoition of the queene will come to any things. She had much dicourfe with me about it, and I adjoyved her plainly and faithfully. My eies are very fore, which hinder me from wrightinge more with my owne hand, but to give you moft heartie thanks for your favours, and to intreate the contynuance of them.

Secretary


My Lord, 24 Feb. 1653.

Your excellency's of the 27th January is arrived, which I have communicated as well to his highness, as to the council, who although they doe not by this trans-action of the queene very well underlrand her intentions as to the peace, yet they are very much satisfied with the management thereof on your part, and commit the issue thereof unto the Lord, who will either bleffe your endeavours, by bringinge thinges to a defined iffue, or otherwise dispose of this affaire to the glorie of God, the good of the commonwealth, and the comfort of yourf'le. who are imploied in it. The council, upon consideration of the whole matter, did not finde it necessarie to give you any further directions, nor did his highness, especally feeninge the laft letters but one did expreffe the fenne of his highnes upon that treaty; and nothing hath occurred since, which hath given any caufe of alteration. The buiffines, which was like to have the greatest influence upon your negotiation, is the treaty with the Dutch, whereof I have hitherto given your excellencye a true and full account. What hath hapned since my laft, is as followeth:—

Sir, M. Beverninge haveinge received full powers and authorities to proceed upon the treaty, hath fent unto his highnes to let hym knowe as much, and to acquaint hym, that three ambaffadors are cominge over to hym, to finifh the treaty; and that in the mean tyme he will be ready to fett and prepare the articles against their arrival; or elfe that he himf'le was readie to figne the articles, and to oblige his superiors for the confirmation thereof. In anfwere whereunto his highnes defired to knowe from hym what he meant by the articles, and that he would fende the fame in writinge. Where-upon he hath fent the 29 articles tranmitted to your excellency by my laf't, wherein are fome different from what was agreed upon at their laft beinge here: but however I understand from good hands, that lord Beverninge is inftucted to open in terms, as they were extended in the faid firft treatie; and thofe additions, which are now made, are to be preffed only foe far as may be done with conveniency, without breakinge the treaty; fo that I doe beleive that a peace will be concluded. Wee heard yesterdai, that the ambaffadors were upon the fea, and they are expected here every houre; in the mean tyme a conclusion may be made with Beverninge, if his highnes foe pleafe. The French are very much troubled at this agreement, and the more, becaufe Holland fayles therein as to the inculion of them in this treaty, which they much relyed upon: and indeed the Dutch deputies here have earneftlie preffed, that his highnes would include France; but findinge that there were noe great inclination towards it, it is upon the matter given over: and although the ambaffadors now cominge are inftucted to endeavour it, yet not to run any hazard upon it; and Monf. Chanut, nowe at the Hague, havinge knowledge in what manner they had bene inftucted in reference to France, made a very difcontented fpeech in the asembly of the fates generall, therein reproaching them of injuftice and ingratitude, yet diflimblinge his difcontent in words as much as might be.

The French kinge and cardinal feeninge themselves disappoinnted at the Hague, endeavoured to accompli the effect of that heere, which they expected from themse, and to that purpofe the cardinal fent hither one Monf. le Baas, to congratulatethe highnes, and to afurre him of the friendhip of the kinge; and that if he pleafed, the kinge would banifl Charles Stewart and his familie out of his dominions, and proclayme the protector in France, &c. and hath fince fent a commiffion to M. Bordeaux to be ambaffadour, who received his powers to that purpofe three dayes fince, and hath already defired audience thereupon.

The Spanish ambaffadour doth alioe very much courte his highneffe, and the prefent government. It would be too tedious to recite perticulers; but I can affure your excellency, that affaires are in that condition, that gives us great grounde to hope, that God's prefence is amongst us, who I hope will give humble hearts to our governors under fuch difpenfations.

How things goe in Scotland, the enclod will fiew. In Irelande all things are in perfect peace. Discourses have been here of great diffatisfactions in that place, but they have been without grounde; which your excellency may reft affured of. His highnes hath bene proclaimed there with much joy.

What newses is in France, your excellency will receive herewith.

I have moved the counfell in the two papers your excellency truflfed to my care. What order that council hath bene pleafed to make thereupon, you will fee by the inclofed order; and my care Shall not be wantinge to fee an effectuall execution thereof.

I fuppofe your excellency hath bene acquainted, that his highnes hath ordered 1500l. to your use, over and above your allowance; and this day an order is made for the charg-ing of it upon a treasury that will certainly anfwer it. I hope it may be received to-morrow, or upon monday. My lord St. John is yet very ill; he hath bene a fcond tyme in the countrye. I remayne your Excellency's humble and faithful fervant.

Vol. II.  

The
The examination of captain Thomas Smith, taken the 24th day of February 1653, before me John Barkstead, esq; lieutenant of the Tower of London, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, by virtue of an order from the council at Whitchall, dated the 24th day of February 1653.

A.D.1653.

T H I S examinant faith, that Roger Lea came to his lodging in Well-yard, in little St. Bartholomew's, about Michaelmas last, which said Roger Lea then told this examinant, that some people were much troubled to see they were like to lose their laws and religion; and that there was a defige on foot to restore them; and that there was some young men apprentices engaged in it; and that there was a grand counsell, under whome they were to act; and desired this examinant to be at a meeting with him the said Roger Lea, and some others, which would be within some fewe days, at the Feathers tavern in Cheapside, where this examinant did afterwards goe, and there found this said Roger Lea with six or seven more, which were then all strangers to this examinant; whoe further faith, that in the said meeting was one, whoe the companie then called Pritchard, which said Pritchard is since knowne to this examinant by the name of captain Dutton; and foe soon as this examinant came to that first meeting, Roger Lea came to this examinant, and told him, that Mr. Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, was the agent from the grand counsell. This examinant further faith, that after they had drank a quart of a kind of wine, and eaten some fawcages, Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, diered the company to sit down, and then spake to them as giving them an account of the ground of the defigne, which was the settling Charles Stuart as king of England, the restoreing of religion, and the laws; and then immediately he pulled forth a paper out of his pocket, which conteyned an oath, confessinge of these particulars; first, ferecye to the defigne; secondly, each man promouteing it according to his ability, and asfittinge each other, if in trouble. Then the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, desiered those that had not taken the oath, then to take it; and to that end gave it to one, that then fatt at the table; but to which, this examinant cannot positively say: but this examinant faith, that the said paper or oath was handed from one to another round the table, and looked on or read by all or most of the company; which being done, this examinant faith, the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, takinge the paper or oath into his hand, he alfo haveing in his hand a little book bound up in blacke leather, but what was in the said book this examinant faith he knoweth not, called some of those then at the table to the fire side, to whom, as this examinant faith, he verily believeing he then and there gave the oath. And this examinant faith, he rather believeing it; for that after three or foure persons had been called, and after a little slay returned, the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, called this examinant, asking him to take the oath; which this examinant faith he altogether refused, tellinge the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, that his ingage-ment shoulde be as good; with which he seemed satisfied, and foee they both went to the table. And this examinant further faith, that at that time captain . . . made choice of this examinant, and Roger Lea, to go with Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, to the grand counsell; and the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, then accordingly appointed them to meete him afterwards at the Horne tavern in Fleet-street; which this examinant faith they soon after did, and there also met with colonel Lovelace, and colonel Wheatley, where this examinant faith there was some difcorve about the defigne; and then the said colonel Wheatley told this examinant, that there was a grand counsell, in which persons of qualitie were engaged, whoe were not willing as yet to be publiquely knowene. Then the said Roger Lea told them, he would not joyne with any perons, but such as should take the oath of ferecye; whereeto this examinant faith they seemed willinge, and thereupon desiered to see it; whereupon the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, pulled the oath out of his pocket, and flewed it to them; which when they had receivé, this examinant faith they asked him whose drewe it? He answereing, A friend; and then this examinant faith he pulled the oath out of his pocket, being, as this examinant believeing, the same that he used at the Feathers tavern. And this examinant faith, when they had read the said oath, the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, told them, they swore to the contents of that paper they had then read; and then this examinant, to the best of his memory, faith they did kisse the book; which being done, this examinant faith they did all agree, that colonel Wheatley should come to the meeting of the apprentices, in October 1653, which accordingly he did at several times and places. And this examinant further faith, that at the first or second meeting after col. Wheatley came among them, which was, as this examinant faith he believeing, at the Nagge's-head in Cheapside, where this examinant faith, that among other things then in debate about the defigne, it was agreed, that two persons, viz; colonel Wheatley, and John Archer, should be sent into France to Charles Stuart; at which time alfo this examinant faith the said colonel Wheatley or Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, did then propose to the company,
pany, who should be nominated to the said Charles Stuart to be the general. Then
some at the board offered Maffie, the lord Willeoughbie, and some other this exami-
nant faith were named, which he doth not remember. Then at last it was resolved to
leave that wholly to colonel Wheatley, to do therein as he should see cause. This
examinant further faith, it was at that time and place above agreed, that the said colonel
Wheatley should move the said Charles Stuart to have in readiness a declaration to
falsifie all in truth. And this examinant faith, that at this meeting were present molt of
those nowe in custody, except Bunce, Roffe, and Watkiss. And this examinant
further faith, that after this meeting there were divers other meetings, to consider howe
to raise moneys for defraying the charges of them that were to goe into France to
Charles Stuart, as aforesaid; and the summe being proposed to be fixty pounds, or
thereabouts, it was then on confent agreed, that they could not raise foe great a summe;
and so for that time parted that meeting, which this examinant faith to the best of
his remembrance was about the latter end of October last, at the cooke’s shop in Abchurch
lane; at which time and place this examinant further faith the persons then present laid
downe their twenty shillings each man towards that charge, which amounted at that time
to about seven or eight pounds. And this examinant further faith, that soon after he
with the aforesaid Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, and others, had a meeting at the Nagges’
head in Cheapside, where it was agreed, that they could not for the present raise a suffi-
cient summe to defraye the charges of twoe messengers; and therefore then agreed,
that only one of the two fore-named and appointed should goe; and thereupon resolved
colonel Wheatley should be that one person, and that they would adde to what was
raised at the last meeting 3l. more towards his charges. And it being then propounded
by some of the company, that some particular person should, for expediting the designe,
lay downe the said summe of 30l. whereupon Mr. Roger Lea did then undertake for
10l. Roger Coates for 10l. more, for which they each of them received a noate under
the hands of this examinant, and about five or fix more, then present, in which was
engaged to repay them within fourteen days, or thereabouts, the other 10l. This exami-
nant faith John Archer, and one other of the company, whose this examinant faith he doth
not at present remember, did undertake the payinge of it themselves, for which they
defired not any noate: but this examinant faith, he hath since heard divers of other
company say, that Roger Lea disbursed that 10l. also. And this examinant further
faith, that he had divers other meetings with the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton,
Lea, and the rest, with relation to the reimbursing the monie to those that had laid it
downe; and at one of these meetings this examinant faith it was resolved, that each man
should laye downe his 3l. Some fewe days after which resolution Roger Lea did send a
noate to this examinant for 3l. being his proportion according to the said agreement;
that 3l. this examinant faith he did send to Roger Lea by the messenger that brought
the noate unto him. And this examinant further faith, that at some one of the last
meetings, in which this examinant was with them, there was a letter produced by the said
Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, to whomre by the supercription it was directed; which
letter was subscribed by the name of Whitbye, dated as from Rohan, and written in the
style of a merchant; the contents whereof were, that he had acquainted the correpondent
with the goods he had brought over, whoe very well approved of them, and he did
not doubt, but he should have a very good market for them; only he feared his stay
would be longer than expected, or to that effect. And this examinant further faith, that at
there last meeting of all with this examinant, which was about the beginning of Decem-
ber last, as this examinant walked homewards in the company of the said Pritchard,
otherwise Dutton, the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, told this examinant, he would
bring him acquainted with other persons; but only nominated captain Hugh Maffie, who,
as he then saide, should give this examinant a meetinges within a night or twoe after, at the
Swan at Dowgates; to which place this examinant faith he accordingly went, and stayed
there about an houre, and neither of them came unto him thither; from which place this
examinant faith he returned, and since that time hath not borne in any of their meetings
above once, which was about the beginning of January, at the Windmill tavern in Lothbury,
to which place this examinant faith he did usually once a week goe to play at
billiards; where being then with some persons belonging to Habberdathers-
hall, one of the drapers came up, and told this examinant, that one Mr. Floyd was
belowe, and defird to speake with me: whereupon this examinant, going downe, found
there Robert Lea, and with him one Mr. Floyd, and one Mr. Davis, and three persons
more, whose names this examinant faith are unknown unto him, together with Mr. Ar-
cher, and Mr. Coates alfoe; the intent of which meetinge was, as this examinant faith he
conceives by Mr. Floyd and Mr. Davis, to give satisfaction to some of the company, who
refused to pay their proportions of money formerly agreed on, alleging they were not
satisfied in it, and feared they were cheated in the whole. And this examinant further
faith, that at this meeting one of the three men, which are altogether unknown and
strangers
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1653. Strangers to this examinant, did then produce a letter from colonel Wheatley, wherein the said colonel Wheatley complains, that he had written several letters to Dutton, but had received no answer; and that the commodities were now ready, and therefore desired, that some person might be appointed to meet him at Calais to bring them over, for that he could not conveniently come over himself: but this examinant faith it was then generally refused to send any person, or to raise any money; only Mr. Costes proffered himself, provided he might have 5 l. which was alfo refused: which faid meeting this examinant faith was the laft he either knew of, or was præsent at, except that in which they were apprehended; whereunto he faid he was invited by a noate left at his house to that purpofe. This examinant being asked, whether he doth not know of any other perfon or perfonis, that were knowing or of privie to the defigne, other than what is mentioned in this examinant, or are now in custodie, faith, that he doth not remember any more, faie Mr. Peter Middleton. And further this examinant faith, that as to the defigne and manner of carryinge on, it was declared to him by some of the aforesaid persons, which this examinant faith to his befte remembrance was either the afore-mentioned Pritchard, otherwife Dutton, or Roger Lea, at his firft coming into theire company, that a grand council was to act in the cittie, and several other councils under them in several parts of the cittie, who should lift men; and that when they were ready for action, they shou’d feize upon the parliament, Whitehall, James’s, the Tower, and the severall guards and gates about the cittie; and that at the fame time there should be infurrections in other parts of the nation; or to that effect. And this examinant alfoe faith, that dureing the time he used to meete as aforesaid, he never acted otherwife than he hath herein declared, nor knoweth not of any other matter or materiall circumstance, or of any other perfon relatinge to or knowing of the faid defigne, than what he hath already hereby exprefsed and declared; and faith he did never appoint any meeting,contre any part of the faid defigne, or engage any perfon therein. And further this examinant faith not.

An intercepted letter of J. Herbert.

Sir,

Vol.xi.p.337. I SHOULD be much wanting to myself, if I should not correspound with your defires, especiaally at this tymne, wherein you require me to give you account of S. Va-vaor’s doctrine in thefe partes; and in order thereunto you shall receive them in the belte method I can recollect them.

Vavafor feemes discontented at the present tymes, saying that men are more for power then Chrift: he could fpecifie, but thought it neither convenient for him to utter, nor them to heare thereof at prefent; not that he feared the diſpleaʃure of any. He tolde us, fome prefted as they did in the prelatical tymes; but that doctrine flught not now, though it were then proper; for doctrines alred ages did. He tolde us, Chrift was facetious and fociable.

For baptifme, he faid, he had rather his child (had he any, as I doe believe he hath many) should be offer’d up to Moloch than baptiz’d; and that it were a left fime to circumfere them baptize in these deyes of golfe-light.

This he preache the 23 of this infant February, and endeavoured to juftifie his position of God’s fanchifieinge fince; and all this with much violence and vehement, infomuch as that his owne party begins to flart afide, like broken bowes; nay fome fay, that ere thofe that have engaged for him shall suffer, they will themselves apprehend him. Sir, I am very unwilling to trouble you with any more of these hereticall opinions; therefore give me leave to kiffe your hands, and to affure you, that I am

Mongemery, Feb. 24. 1653. Your moft afflication

friend and fervant

J. H. [John Herbert.]

An intercepted letter.

Sir,

Paris, March 6. 1654. [N. S.] I anfwered your letters as well in weight and measure as I doe in number, you would have no caufe to complaine of me; for I have hardly omitted any occaſion of giving you an account of the receipt of yours. I doubt much, that there hath bene fome mifake in your directions to me for writing to you, because I cannot perceive, that any of mine, but thofe to the good lady, are come to your hands.

I am not able to give you any judgment of your journeys into Ireland, because I know nothing of your condition; only I perceive, that 500 l. yearly is not flietly to be let
goe in these necessitous times, if there be no other consideration to countervayle that lost, A.D.1653.

which I have some occasion to doubt may possibly be your care, in regard, that one of your present affections and past imployments may furnish matter of jealousy to your distraitful matters. Whilst you stay in England, doe me the favor to let mee heare from you some times. The cardinal hath latly sent another messenger to your protector, with whom we believe there will be a mutual good intelligence: it will at least be endeavor from hence, as long as this crowne is in hostility with Spaine. We are here fully perswaded, that your protector will assume new titles and dignities folidally; and are much devided in our opinions, what we ought to with or scarce most in that regard. I am of the number of those foole, that think, the sooner he does it, it will be the better for us; but I am far from concluding it positively. The cardinal hath married one of his nieces to the prince of Conty latly; and since his fitter a widow and three other of his nieces are come to this towne, who are designd to great matches. It is sayd, that our young matter remoues shortly for Germany. My service kindly to our friend in the country. God in heaven proffer you both. I am yours.

For Mr. D.

Van Beuningen to the states general,

H. and M. LORDS,

My Lords,

SINCE my last to your H. and M. lordships of the 28th of the last month, are conte Vol.xi.p.205:
fate to hand your H. and M. lordships commands of the 12th of this month, with a copy of what your H. and M. lordships were pleased to resolve that day, upon certain complaints of the lord refident Appleboom, upon the bringing in of a Swedifh ship belonging to Gortenburgh. I cannot conceal from your lordships the continual and often complaints, that are made here of the damages, which the Swedifh ships suffer in their trade and navigation by the subjects of your lordships, who do abuse your lordships commifion at sea; and when their ships are taken, and brought in, they do think here they have caufe to accuse your judicatures of delays and defects in decreing of sufficient reparation and satisfaction to the interested; and they do tell me here plainly, that they do imagine themselves, that it is the intention of your lordships to disturb and destroy the commerce and navigation of the subjects, through such devilish and Turkish proceedings. And because I have not every time the proof sent unto me from the admiralty, as to their proceedings concerning the Swedifh ships, I am not able to answer their complaints, nor justify your lordships proceedings about them; which I hope I shall be able to do in time to come. The English embassador begins to speak of returning home, as soon as the weather will permit him. I do not find, that he hath effected any thing here to any purpose; on the contrary, I am told, that he is very much displeased with the dispositions, which he hath met withal here about the affairs of his matter. They are very uneafy likewise at the taking and bringing in of their ships by the English, and very much displeased at it, and nowife satisfied with the answer, which the English embassador hath given concerning it.

Upfal, 6th of March 1654. [N. S.]

Van Beuningen.

A paper of severall officers in Ireland to the protector Oliver Cromwell.

May it please your HIGHNESS,

SEEING the Lord Jesus, whose right it is to rule nations, hath providentially made Vol.x p.17.

choice of you for his deputy under him, to manage these three nations, in which he hath so large an interest of chosen vessels, fit for their Master's honour and service; it is therefore of great concernment, and doubtles will be your highness's establishment, to own, countenance, and encourage thofe of that family, and to make it your great and chief design to promote the inlargement and increase of his kingdom by all ways and means; as also to prevent what may hinder the effecting so bleffed a work. Means are to be used to accomplish such an end; and the most effectual is the promulgation of the gospel; and to that end choice should be made of fit and able perfons, that are found in the faith, apt to teach, able to stop the mouths of gainfayers; and they sent forth, countenanced, and encouraged, that so blind and ignorant fools may be convinced, Vol. II.

H | sinners
S T A T E  P A P E R S  O F

A.D. 1653. sinners converted, and those that belong to the election of grace brought home unto his own household; and there may be maintained and kept with those fit things, that are prepared for them, and so they may like well and flourish in the courts of our God.

We, whom God hath brought out of a land of much light into a land of thick darkness, cannot but lament and bewail unto your highnesses the groans and great darkness, that the poor people of this land are under; and therefore is there the more need, that the Lord's arm should be made bare by an able and powerful ministry forth amongst such, lest they seeing weaknesses, confusion, and divisions, through men's inability and infallibility, that publish and profane the faith of the gospel, their hearts be hardened in their unbelief. We wish we had not already seen too much experience hereof in that little time we have had to experiment any thing of that kind in this land; as also by such means, notions and fancies amongst many persons of unstable minds are cried up; and the purity of the worship in the way of ordinances is disclaimed and disowned; which indeed is the highway to profaneness in spirit, and a vain and loose conversation, whereby the name of God, and the gospel of Jesus Christ, are dishonoured exceedingly; than which what can be more irksome to a faucified heart? May it please your highnesses that we may speak freely; we have observed in our own experience, that where God hath sent amongst us godly, painful, and able ministers, he hath made their ministry successful, in converting many souls to himself; and we cannot but judge that our former rulers great neglect of sending and encouraging such to help in that great work in this land may have been one great cause of the present reproach that God hath cast upon them; and we are bold to offer it, not only as an eminent expedient for the honour of God, whose holy name we fear, whose glory we desire especially the advancement of, but also as a prudent and the most sure way of keeping the hearts of the people of this nation and our native country as one, and to live in a continued unity as brethren, where principles of piety are so plentifully sown in their hearts, and as abundantly grow up and appear in the fruits of holiness in their lives. How then would godly persons of England delight to come amongst godly congregations in Ireland; and godly people out of Ireland to hold communion with the families of Christ in England? O how sweet would such heavenly harmony be, especially if the Lord would so reconcile things, as that his name might be one in these nations! which shall be our earnest and fervent prayers and endeavours. We dare not be further troublesome, but only crave leave to recommend your highnesses to the special support and supplies of Christ's spirit, in whom we desire faithfully to approve ourselves,

Your Highness's Humbly devout servant,

Har. Waller John Friend Sa. Clarke

Claudius Gilbert, pastor Thomas Saille Will. Hartwell

Henry Howard

These subscribed in the name of the Church of Christ in Lymerick.

Lymerick, 12th month, 25th day, 1653.

An intercepted letter of Mr. Vavasor Powell to Mr. Price.

Mr. Price,

Vol. xi. p. 332. I finde you do not intend to pay me my rent; therefore must take what course I can myself. I am resolved to send a part of my soldiers to disfraine upon some, and I know none fitter to begin with then yourself. I hope you cannot blame me. I have had patience, and shewed respect enough. If you please to prevent it, you may by munday morning; otherwife beare the blame yourself.

Your loving friend, 

V. A. Powell.


I shall be upon munday morning at Mr. Tunman's house to receive it, and give you a discharge.

For my respected friend Mr. K. Price, This,

A Letter
A letter of intelligence from Paris.

7th March 1654. [N. S.]

Sir,

This day's post is not yet arrived, that I know of; in other ways we have, that your peace is near concluded with Holland, whereas the articles came hither to the pope's mnontio. I have seen and perused them myself, by the means of a friend; but yet (which I objected) I do not believe them to be so wholly as they think. We expect the truth from thence. Neither do we believe yet, that Murtagh O Bryan has submitted; only if he did, that he is out again, by reason of examination of murthers.

King Charles is preparing to part hence with his mother, brothers, and sister; where, I do not yet well know. Our king and cardinal arrived here last thursday from St. Germaines, and during their absence a receiver of the rents of the town house was committed to the prison of the Conciergerie de palais, for not paying 6000000 livres, which the council taxed him for, he having only paid 100000 livres; but the parliament got him out within two days after, by their own arrest against the council's orders.

Last清华大学 prince Conti went to my lord chancellor's house, desiring him, not to proceed further in his brother's process, till such time as he would write to him, and get an answer; and promised to speak likewise to the cardinal concerning the same; which he has done, and the cardinal granted him that space; upon which the said Conti sent an express with quantity of letters: what they may contain, we may know by the time.

Monday last the duke of Anjou sent a gentleman to the chancellor, to know of him how he shou'd carry himself in the chamber de contes, for to have the king's declaration verified touching the supprifion of the receivers of the impositions. The next week the said duke is, to be there.

His majesty is preparing two armies for the field about Easter next; the one, which shall be commanded by Monf. marechal Turenne, first for to besiege Rocroy; the other by Monf. marechal de la Ferté Seneitere, for to besiege Cleremont in Lorrain. Last Wednesday the parliament received express orders from the king, to send Monf. de Croifli as embassador to the commonwealth of Venice; which the said Croifli does oppose the belt he can. King Charles and all his train may go to Palatinate; but the queen may retire herself to some quiet place in France. Some say, that the cardinal Mazarin's father will come to France, notwithstanding his being embassador at the court of Rome; and that his majesty will give him the government of Paris, and give recompence to Monf. marechal de l'Hôpital, for his good service hitherto, who is now governor of Paris. Time will let us see the truth: it is a wonder, if he be received.

The treaty between the count de Harcourt, La Ferté Seneitere, and Monf. Baille- mont, being signed by them above, having full power from the king and his council, is sent hither; at which his eminency was mad, by reason after the taking of Befort he would not by any means consent unto it; yet the council advised him to have it signed for some time, till the matter had been better disposed of, but not to continue it, as Harcourt would have it. Monf. marechal de la Meillerai, and Monf. duke de Retz, are come to court here lately. Poor cardinal de Retz may be the better for it, as some say.

Yesterday and the day before two expressses came from Peronne, signifying certainly the duke of Lorrain is committed to prifon, by orders from the king of Spain and the archduke, for having treated with Monf. le marechal de la Ferté Seneitere, to deliver some places in the king of Spain's poiffession now to his majesty of France; and as the letters bring, 1500 horle, that were of the same plot, are taken with him. Some of the duke's letters were intercepted, which caufed the whole trouble. Here is some report already, that you will not accept of Monf. de Bordeaux, as embassador, being your agent before, and being not defended of any family of worth; which if so, Clerembaut is ready to relieve him, to give you satisfaction in all things, though not for your affection, &c.

Last Wednesday three prisoners suffered the tortures of the Conciergerie of the Palais; among which an Italian priest accused of sodomy, having confessed all by the rigorosity of his pains, was condemned to be first hanged, and afterwards burnt, which was done the next day, being last Thursday, at la Greve. The rest that suffered, and have not confessed their crimes, are condemned to the galleys for nine years time, to serve the king.

I do not know whether I write to you in my former, that the same gentleman that was there before lately from the cardinal here, parted last Monday again, with more compliments and overtures than before, as you shall find him; but let people be wary they be not deceived; for there may be other defigns in hand, as yet unknown, notwithstanding all common relations.

We daily expect the pope's courier gone to Spain about the general peace, which might come to an end by the time, &c.

King
A.D.1653. King Charles is still sick, and all here endeavouring to get him away, if they could with civility, &c.

Col. Wogan's death is much lamented in the English court, he being a gallant man, as they say. I do believe some of the O Sillivans are gone already to the poor distressed there in Ireland. It is here reported, that my lord protector's son is going thither suddenly, for fear of any revolt there by the anabaptists, which it thought to be good news by some here.

Notwithstanding all fair offers from hence to prolong and delay the time, till they be in a posture, and able to complete their designs, all men are to think of their own affairs properly. Five hundred men are come to old Preston from the Spanish forces in Catalonia, commanded by our colonel Macnamara, in a manner that Preston is now about 1500 men strong, all Irish, and from the Spanish armies, better content than where they were.

Monf. la Ferté Senneterre, with all those that were about Befort, are gone now by the king's orders to Brifac, where sure poor Harcourt will be undone, notwithstanding they dissemble yet to sign his articles here, which is the least they think of. I have nothing else worth your hearing; only that I am, Sirs,

Your humble servant.

Intelligence.

Dantzick, 7 March 1654. [N. S.]

Vol.xii.p.114. T H E news out of Poland is, that the Coffacks have agreed with the Muscovite; and to secure him their fidelity, to deliver him three earldoms, if it be not a report raised by the court, to further the agreement with the Coffacks, or to procure more large contributions; which a little time will shew. The duke of Muscovy hath already taken Kiow, Biela, Chireafeck, and Chrein, and is advancing further with a great strength, the news whereof hath caused great alteration upon the rixday at Warfaw.

Extract of the resident Vrice's letter to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

Vol.xii.p.221. I N conformity to the commands given me in the letters and resolution of your H. and M. lordships of the 10th of February last, I went and gave thanks to the king for the several favours and benefits received by the fleet, with a desire, that his majesty would be pleased to continue his benignity and affection towards your H. and M. lordships; and some other compliments I gave, fit for the purpose. Whereupon his majesty was pleased to declare in substance, that he was very willing to give all accommodation in all occasions to the ships and subjects of your H. and M. lordships; and that I might from his royal breast assure them of the same, &c.

Elfenauer, 7 March 1654. [N. S.]

An intercepted letter of Mr. Vaughan, to Mr. Charles Roberts.

Cofn Robertes,

Vol.xii.p.35. B Y the inclofed from captain Jenkin John Hewett to Mrs. Lewes of Lanvigan, you may see that he threatens the country with his troope. Mr. Morgan of Therw, and divers others of the belt of the county, were at this cock-fight; which was kept noe otherwise, then according to the custome of all other shoolers. We conceived, that there was no troope in our county, nor under his command; but it appears by this his owne letter, that he hath them still lifted, and keeps them up privately; for though he came not to the cock-fight, according to his menaces, yet he had that morning att his house above thirty horse with fiddles and pitfalls, which did much trouble and terrifie the country people. I pray learn, if his highnes hath lately granted him a commission; otherwise I know noe reason but these actions should be taken notice of. Our justices of the peace still fight the lord protector's authorities, and have now iffued forth their warrants for the contribution, some in the name of the keepers of the libertie by authoritie of parliament, others without any name at all; and divers gentlemen have bine served with them, but refused to execute them. I wonder at these proceedings, and more att those that suffer them. I'll affure you, the people by reason of this public and peril-vinging contempt will not believe, that there is a lord protector, and do but laugh at such relations. I could with, that thofe, whom it concerns, would looke to it, lest their too much Clemency prove hurtful to them. I pray lett me hear
Beverning, the Dutch ambassador, to Thurloe.

Sir LAMPLISSIME,

DOMINI Nieuport & Jongehall litteris suis heri Dovere datis, certiorum hodie me Vol. xi. p. 350. faciunt de felici comendem ibi adventum, & quod porro iter suum Gravefendam verius infinitam, ubi die cratino circa vesperam occurrum meum defiderant, ut & mihi proposui; quod meam partium effe judicavi, quo veftre dominationi hifice denuntiarem; ea tamen mente, ut potf congruflum cum praefatis dominis, latius & meliores modo debito nullo officio erga dominationem veftram defungamur, cui interim manco

Ad quaevis officia paratus,

Weftmonaf. 27 Feb. 1653. 

H. BEVERNING.


HONoured sir,

The welfare of my commonwealth (which honest men preferv before all things of Vol. xi. p. 351. felie) constrained me to impart to you what was lately discovered to me, which (well refived) may (as I conceive) disclofe some of the engagers in the late bloody plot, the managing whereof, sir, I leave to your ferious considerations; the foundation of my fufpifions being here inclofed, and fent you by a faithful friend to the publique, and no lefs to,

HONORED SIR,

Thornholme, Feb. 27. 1653.


Inclofed in the precedion;

A letter to Michael Monckton esq; about a plot.

NOBLE SIR,

My unknownes to your perfon may perhaps condemn me of prefumption, in Vol. xi. p. 284. writing to you; yet, fir, when I confider the general welfare of the people, (which is the fupream law) I am forced to difcover fo much as is come to my knowledge of thefe things, which the helliff complotters of our defigned ruine have attempted, and doe still drive on towards execution; and doubtles, unlefs the all-feing God baft their proceedings, their event may be hazardous to the publique welfare. Sir, I have been long acquainted with your good name, (though little with your perfon) which imboids me to addref thefeye to you, rather then to fome others of more intimaice in the fame power. Therefore, fir, let me only beg, as you tend the welfare of the publique, your owne happiness, and efpecially the blefed cauie of Christ, that you credit your unknowne friend, who is resolved, not to infert any thinge of the leaff untrue. In briefe, fir, thus: There is one Dr. Brunfode, who formerly hath beene a refident in Gainburgh, but (for the moft part) since Worcefter business hath refided beyond the feas, or very privately within the limits of this commonwealth: which doctor hath ever been a grand incendiarie in the late rifeings about Pontefracte, Lincoln, Gainburgh, and divers other places, to the involving of divers hot spirits in the faid waire; as also a great fomenter and contriver of the rifeing of many with the Scottish army under Charles Stuart; and is at this infiant returned from France to Gainburgh; the very light of whom affures me, that a florme is at

Vol. II.

Io
The supercription,

For his much honoured friend Michael Monkton esq.
These present.

A letter of intelligence.

Rome, the 9th of March 1654. [N. S.]

Sir,

Vol. i. p. 362. By this post I only received a letter from my friend at Paris. News hence since my last but little. From Naples, a cavallero D. Balbafar Carmignano of Malta was slain by some Spaniards, he being a Neapolitan; for which that vice-roy gave command every night to keep a good round or watch at night time, with two criminal judges every night. And coming from Smyrna, three English vessels laden with rich merchandize, were met by three French pirates, and one of the English ships taken, another faved at Messina, and the third ran at land. John Baptista Brunacchio cavalier of Malta came from the grand prior to Naples, for to congratulate with that vice-roy. The ships and galleys, that provided with men and provisiuns all Tuscany ports, are returned to Naples, where some ships are armeg against those French men of war. The duke of Terranova last monday made his publick vibration, accompanied with 300 coches, and was in audience more than two hours. We hear the French are always preparing at Toulon, and do expect from Portugal eight ships, 8000 men, and great moneys. Donna Lucretia Barbarina is certainly to be married to the duke of Modena. She gives 2,500000 crowns in dowry. The cardinal Spada, made by his holines, is not brother to the other cardinal Spada, he being of Lucca, and in time of Urban was governor of Rome, and afterwards patriarch of Jerusalem. Cardinal Albi is to live by the Jefa; what other employment he may have, he is well worthy of it, being a most real man, and much inclined to the English nation. Some fay, one of the new cardinals will become secretary of state; but yet uncertain. The cardinal Stallie, before favoured by his holines with the title of Familio, is yet in Caffells retired; but some fay, at last it will be nothing. The maxims of Tiberius are observed in the government. His holines is in perfect health.

From Venice, Mocenigo is hindered by a chirogria not to go to excercise his office of generalissimo. Four new galleys are going for Dalmatia, where now is 6000 foot, and 2000 horse from the Turks. The French embassador’s nephew in Turky made great lamentations before the divan, for not admitting the Venetian embassador Capello to audience, or to be licensed; which was brought in agitation, and interim the matter should be resolved. He is to play in Adriano. The buffa-valaine of impofitions made up three millions in gold in his own distriction.

From Turin, madame regent has orders from the French court, to dispofe of that militia according as she thinks best; she will have all that militia to go to France, only two regiments of foot, and theft to be paid by the French Minillers. This being all what at present I have, I remain always

Your true servant.

For auditor of the camera we have Monf. Veccheanelli; for treasurer M. Cronfree, Genofce. This day was held a consistory for the expedition of ceremonies of new cardinals.

Mr.
Mr. Richard Bradshaw, the English resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR, I have not any from you by the pofte: I would not therefore give you trouble, havinge A.D. 1653. nothinge new since my last, save onely to acquainte you, that the English merchants in Gottenburgh, where the mafts came, write me, that a skipper of that place writes to his friends, that he was brought upp with his shippe to Dover, by some of your men of warre, and there was closely imprifoned, and not suffered to come to his anfwer; which the Sweeds thinke much at, confideringe their generall respect to my lord embaffador, and all the Eng- liffh. I promifed them to certifie you thus much; fo leave it to your confideration. I waite your anfwer aboute flippinge of the mafts, and hope shall hear from you of the other particulars in my former, as soon as leaffure permits. With bett respects I fhall reft,

Honoured Sir,

Your humble fervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

The Dutch embaffadors to secretary Thurloe.


ad quævis officia parati,

H. BEVERINK.
W. NIEUPORT.
A. P. JONGESTALL.

Datæ Gravelendæ, 28 Feb. 1653.

General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.

SIR, I Perceave by the printed booke, that the articles made with Mortogh O Brien are Vol. xi. p. 366, printed, for which I am sorry, they being such as I did not conforme farther than the effectual endeavours of transporting them beyond sea, which I hope is done by this time: But I could not approve of some of them, and therefore am troubled they are in print. I thincke it was my duty, that my lord protector should have knowledge of them, but not so good as to be brought forth unto publique view, though I hope the confequence will tend much to the peace of these parts, there being now not one man that is considerable in armes, in this nation, where the articles are printed. There is likewife an unhafliome reflection about the proclayming of my lord. I fhall not be further troublesome, but remaine

Your affectionate friend
and fervant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

I thank you for the rational booke you were pleased to fend mee.

28 Febr. 1653.
Mr. Lloyd to Mr. Henry Griffith.

Dear Sir,

A.D. 1653. I am extreme sorry, that I could not get a coppy of the remonstrance, to answer your expectation. The richer of Powell's church refused to subscribe it; which gives him occasion of venting his bitter and venomous language, as well against them, as against the lord protector, and the present government. He is now everie whit as invective against the magistracie, as he was in London; and if God prevent it not, he will affuredly bring utter ruine upon our poor country. There is noe man will or dare find uppe any charge against him, as longe as the new justices of peace (who are all of his church, his well-withers) continue in commission; for they follow him from place to place, (and our high sheriffe alse) to give countenance unto him against the freinde of the present government. He is fartrical enough in publick mixt assemblies against the government. You may easily imagine what principles he doth infuse to those of his owne church at their owne private meetinges, where noe stranger is admitted. In some wee are all undone. . . . be not put in comission

Is

Poole, uti, Febrarini 1653. Your verie humble servant,

G. Lloyd.

Sir, I bechech you present my service to my truely honoured friend Mr. Tho. Vaughan.

For Mr. Tho. Vaughan, a harbour, in Chancery-lane, over-against the corner, to be delivered to Mr. Alexander Griffith, London.

Intelligence.

Cologne, 10 March 1654. [N. S.]

We are now out of all fear of being troubled with the Lorraine troops in these countries, who will now quickly come to lose their Lorraine name. Since they heard of their master's imprisonment, they have been almoft in a rage, and for madnefs have burned Baringen, and plundered the city St. Truyen. The conde Fuenfaldagna, who thought to have got them into his majesty's service, by prefiguring them with 40000 crowns, was purifyed by them unto Diet in Brabant; fo that he was forced re inexpedita to return to Briffels, where it is feared, that Monf. Faber (who with 7 or 8000 Frenchmen arrived at Luyck, for the affiftance of the prince elector) will draw the said forces to his master's service, several colonies and chief officers inclining thereunto.*

Beverning, the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.

H and M. Lords,

Beverning,

My Lords,

Vol. xliii. p. YOUR H. and M. lordships resolution of the third of this month was delivered unto me by Marcellis van Bayen the seventh ditto, at night, being also directed to the lords Nieuport and Jongeſtall, who were not then arrived; so that I did prepare myself to procure an answer to the articles I had delivered in; and about nine of the clock at night a fervant of the lord Nieuport's came to give me notice, that he was the day before yesterday arrived at Dover, and would meet me this night at Gravelfand; so that now I am necessitated to transport myself thither, to effect your H. and M. lordships commands, comprehended as well in that as in your former resolutions, according to the utmost of my power.

H. and M. Lords,

Westminster, 10 March 1654. [N. S.]

Beverning.

* Notwithstanding this, Fuenfaldagna found means to retain them in the service of the king of Spain. Hist. of Turenne, tom. i. p. 160.
A paper delivered by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, relating to a treaty between England and the states general.

I. That both states do agree a perpetual amity, and that they take up arms offensive and defensive jointly against the enemy of both states, or one of them; the state of England to bear the two third parts, and the states of the United Provinces one third part thereof.

II. That they do each separately maintain by land a complete number of men, foot and horse, in ordinary pay, to have in service for a defensive war by each side.

III. That both parts do maintain by water so many ships, men of war, as occasion shall require, for the safeguard of the seas against all invasions, that might be attempted against both or one of them, or for such other service, as both hereby have agreed upon; and that the states of England shall bear and furnish the two third parts to all navies, and the states of the United Provinces the third part thereof.

IV. That alliance may be made with Denmark, Sweden, and other princes of Germany, not being papists, and not maintaining the inquisition, in manner as is agreeable with the interest of both states, and not contradictory of what by one of them, by means of amity, is contracted already with others, and so that it doth not destroy the intention of this union; and that an alliance may be made with France, with that provision, that those of the protestants may have freedom of conscience without disturbance.

V. That the inhabitants of England shall be free in the United Provinces, and enjoy all privileges and freedom whatsoever; and that they may bear all offices, as any the freeborn men of the United Provinces do; and that widows and children, though not living in the United Provinces, also enjoy the same; and that the like freedom and privileges the inhabitants of the United Provinces shall have in England, as for buying of land, bearing of offices; and their widows and children, though living out of England, enjoy the same.

VI. That the inhabitants of both states shall have free commerce in each their respective countries, in manner and with that freedom, as each their inhabitants have in their own country; as also free fishing in all the seas without that any disturbance be done the one to the other.

VII. That the inhabitants of both states shall have free commerce in all Europe and Africa, without disturbing one the other (those havens, castles, forts and plantations, where the states of the United Provinces now have in Africa, only excepted); for that they are to remain unto them with that freedom, as now they enjoy the same.

VIII. That the trade of all Asia, the Great and Little, shall henceforth belong unto the United Provinces; and that the state of England, Scotland and Ireland, nor any of their inhabitants, shall nor, nor have, nor may trade there any more, the places in Asia, which do join on the middle sea, only excepted; for that there each may have free trade. And that there shall be given unto the English company of East India, by the company of the East India of the United Provinces, the sum of and thereupon shall the English company and all others leave trading there, and return home, and go no more.

IX. That all America, and the trade thereof, both of the north and south of continent, (except the Brazils and the Salt-pans in Venezuela near Point Araza) shall be and belong only to England; and that for settling the state of England in possession of such havens, rivers, forts, towns, and castles in America, as is requisite thereunto, the state of the United Provinces do hereby agree, that when the state of England please, they will give affiance unto the state of England, and at their cost furnish and maintain the third part of such a navy both for ships and other forces, as the state of England shall find necessary to provide for to settle them in such havens and forts in America, as the states of England shall find good, and until they have possession thereof.

X. That the Brazils in America, in which the states of the United Provinces already have a considerable part, shall be to the states of the Low Countries; viz. from the Tropics Capricornus unto the Isle of the Maragon; and that at the charge of both states pro rata as before, all the remaining forts and havens, &c. within the said limits, shall be taken from the Portuguese, and be delivered to the states of the United Provinces, for them to enjoy; and the remainder of Brazil, if any be, to the states of England; the Salt-pans of Araza in Venezuela to be for both states.

XI. That for the keeping the better correspondence in this union, there shall be eight commissioners residing in each state, half English and half Dutch, twice four to be named by the one state, and twice four by the other, which shall determine all differences, which may or shall arise between any English and Dutch; and that those eight commissioners or any of them, in each state, shall and may take copies, and have knowledge of all
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D.1653. acts of state, resolutions, and orders, and the like, resolved in any committee or council of each state respectively.

XII. That all acts of enmity whatsoever and wherefoever done before the date hereof, damages, and hostilities on both sides, shall be quit and forgotten, as if they never had been, and each to bear his losses, and from henceforth to be in a perpetual bond of amity, love, and affiance the one to the other.

XIII. That teachers, men gifted in knowledge of Jesus Christ, shall be sent by both states respectively, unto all people and nations, to inform and inlarge the gospel and the ways of Jesus Christ.

Motives.

Vol.xii.113. THAT when both states do agree, it will be requisite they be in posture by sea, so that they may be able to rencounter the force of the rest of Europe; for it is like they will endeavour to join together to hinder the strength of that union.

Therefore to have this union proper, they should be in action, and take in hand such enterprises, as will occasion them to gather more strength in shipping and seamen, the better to resist and defend, and it to be for the enriching of both states, and for the propagation of true religion.

That it be for those two states to remember, how the Spaniard hath been busy this hundred years or more, to fettle him into a fifth monarch; and to bring these devices to pass, they did malpractices, murder, bring to martyrdom them of the reformed religion throughout all Europe; also the power of the states of Rome joined with his wicked ends, and effectted by power of armies, employed all the wealth of America yearly thereunto; and will so still, so soon as he can find an opportunity, if not prevented.

That it is to be remembered, how many hundred thousand poor innocent Indians the Spaniard with cruelty hath flain and murdered without a cause, on purpose to make him master of all America, and to have room for the Spaniards; it concerneth both states to consider how blind ignorant all that part is, being near the moiety of the world in the true knowledge of Jesus Christ, and what an infinite good should arise to the honour of God, by the increasing the kingdom of Jesus Christ to make a conquest upon the Spaniard there.

That by doing so, there would of necessity follow the unbleneness of the Spaniard, that having lost America, his sword, as it were, is taken out of his hand; and so consequently all Europe will be discharged of the cruel wars, and perpetual attempts and plots, either by himself, or by the emperor in Germany, who there of late was near to have extirpated the true religion, and did set up instead thereof popery and idolatry, and this by the help of the Spaniards money.

That this conquest of America, as can be made appear, may be in the general done in one year, (if secretly) and the Brazils the second year, and with no more ships, but that England and the United Provinces may easily furnish them, and yet not to so many as both now have to use the one against the other; and by this conquest England may very well enjoy such a revenue, as to discharge all taxes of the subject of England, and to pay all the navy and forces by sea and land, by the customs of America, besides the great trade and riches the subject shall have thereby.

The particulars how and what, is too large, and timely enough, when the resolutions are taken.

An additional instruction unto Whitelocke embassador in Sweden.

Vol.xi. p.292. WEE having considered the particular account, which you have given of your present negotiation in Sweden, as well by your former letters, as those dated for Upfale the 17th of February last, doe finde noe great caufe to expect, after such long delays, foe good an issue of the worke you are upon, as was hoped. And therefore might have well given you positive orders at this tyme to have returned; but in respect there may fall out a great alteration in affairs before this will come to your hands, wee have thought it more convenient to allow you a latitude in that particular, giving you libertie, as we do, hereby, to returne home at such tyme as you shall finde it for the good and service of this commonwealth.

Beverning
HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

YOUR high mightinesses resolution of the 3d instant is duly delivered to me on the 7th in the evening by Marcellis van Bayen, being directed besides me to my lords van Nieuport & Jongeftal, who at that time were not yet arrived; so that I had made myself ready again, to inftit this morning on an anfwer to the articles, which I have delivered; when about nine o’clock, a fervant of my lord Nieuport came to acquaint me, that his lordfhip landed the day before defterday, being the 8th instant, at Dover; and that he would expect me this evening at Greavend: fo that now I am obliged to go thither, in order to effeñct to our utmost your high mightinesses commands contained as well in this as in the former resolutions. Whereewith,

Weftminfter, March 10. 1654. [N. S.]

(Signed) H. BEVERNING.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

De Paris, le 14 de Mars, 1654.

3° Empriſonnement du duc de Lorraine, dont j’eus l’honneur de vous faire mention famédy Vol. xii. p. 5.

L’emprisonnement du duc de Lorraine, dont j’eus l’honneur de vous faire mention famédy Vol. xii. p. 5.

Le dernier en ma dépeche précédente, a été confirmé par tous les lettres de Flandres, & ainsi celuy qui trompoit les autres s’est trouvé trompé. L’archiduc Leopold en a auffitôt apres fait publier un manifefte, ou en attendant qu’il fût convaincu de fes trahitions, on le taxe d’avoir mérité cette punition par l’inhumanité de fes comportemens envers les voisins alliez du roy d’Espagne; fur lequels il aurait exercé des violences & cruautez innoues, &c. Il le trouve icy tres peu de personnes, qui le regretten, & fi on le plaint à la cour, ce n’est qu’a cause des services, qu’il devoit rendre à la France dans cette occasion, aint promis, comm’on m’auroit, outre ce que j’ay dit en ma precedente, delivrer St. Omer & St. Venant au roy, & puis venir joindre avec fes troupes l’armée de fon majefté, mais les deffeins ont avorte, & l’o ont croit mefme, que desja fa foldatesque à tourné cauſe, & s’est rangée fous Monf. le prince par le moyen de quelque argent, qu’il a recue pour leur donner. Ce prince a auffi acheté 4 regiments de Picolomini, de forte qu’on tient qu’il aura une armée confidérable cette campagne pour la commander à fa volonté; dont il f’eft craint pour cette cour, qu’elle le trouvera fuperçu à caufe de la negligence, qu’il a tefmoigné jusqu’ici aux recueies & levées necefaires, pour fortifier celle du maréchial de Turenne, fur l’effpérance qu’elle avoit aux belles promeffes dudit prifonnier, ne s’imaginant pas que les Espagnols pliffent mettre la main fur un prince pre- tendu ferviteur, & d’autant plus confidérable, qu’il lembloit efte a craintdre par fes troupes; pour lequelles cadaquer avec plus de facilité, l’archiduc Leopold a auffi, dit on, venir de Vienne en Flandres le prince Francois de Lorraine, pour approuver, ce qui s’est fait, & ramener à leur devoir les efprits, qui pourroient s’envir efte cabrez.

On parle tousjours du facre du roy; mais plusieurs du croyans miliferieux dans ce rencontre, auquel la trahizon dudit due devoir efclorre, font d’opinion, que le cardinal Mazarin ne fe haltera plus en cette defpenfe; & j’apprenps que dez a prefent elle est remise aux fefles de la Pentecôte, qui ne font que dans 4 mois: Cependant ledit cardinal accelere fes alliances, & s’appuye le plus qu’il peut.

Dimanche le mariage du grand maiftre de l’artillerie fut accordé dans le cabinet de la royne, prefente avec le roy, entre le maréchial de la Meilleraye fon pere, fa eminence, le prince de Conti, & les ducs de Vendôme, d’Epernon, & de Candale, & fe doit confoffner en fort peu de jours.

Il y en quelque petit différent de jaloufe ‘entre la femme du prince de Conti, & une autre des niepees de monf. le Cardinal fur ce celle-cy ne rendoit pas a l’autre les reçeptes dus a une prifonife de fà qualité, & la traîtoit trop familliement.

Lundy les eflefs de Paris cañez avec tous les autres du royaume par la declaration que vous aurez feu, aprexx avoir fait leurs plaintes aux principaux miniftres d’effat de fà majefté, les portèrent aufliy a ce parlement, qui print l’affaire en confidération, & refolut de s’affembler en corps cejour’dhuy matin pour en deliberer d’autant plus férieusement qu’elle touche toutes les autres jurifdictions de France a caufe de la conféquence, fi on en pouvoit diffouder une en violant leurs privileges pretendus. J’apprenps, que l’intention du dit cardinal a efte feulement de faire peur aux dits eflefs par ladit declaration, & les oblige
obligier de payer quelque notable somme d'argent au roy; mais on ne croit pas, qu'il y reüssit sans bruit.

Un chanoine du château de Vincennes fut amené il y a quelques jours prisonnier a la Bafville, pour avoir efté l'instrument & entremetteur de quelque communication par lettres, qu'on a defcouverte entre le cardinal de Retz & ses amis & adherans.

Les deputez de ceux de la religion preparent icy des nouvelles batteries contre le parlement de Tolerz, en attendant que le marquis de Malaufé (allié depuis quelque temps avec le Marechal de Turenne) & un autre auxié envoyé du haut Languedoc arrivent pour les appuyer. Une de dernières lettres de Bourdeaux porte en ces termes que les protestants qui efloient tous par le paffé si fort devouez au service du roy, declairoient alors hautement que si on continuoit a les opprimer, comm' on fait, ilz efloient certains de trouver de la paimé & du fecours en la bonne & piecté de S. A. my lord protecteur O.

La fille d'une dame de la religion reniée dans un con vent par fratageme, comme je croy avoir eu l'honneur de vous dire par mes precedentes, ayant derechef comparu au barreau du parlement de Paris aux infans du fieur de Ruvigni, deputé general desfids protestans, & ayant advoué publiquement, qu'elle avoit elle subornée, & qu'elle vouloit vivre & mourir de la religion de fa mere, elle a enfim été mise en liberté, & hors d'vrs en vertu d'une conduite de la cour faisant les lois & edicts de S. M. Les Soults ayant en point encore la tante du palais royal, quoyque l'on m'affure tousjours, qu'ils que s'en dovent aller, leur vray defsein feroit d'aller l'un en Angleterre, l'autre en Escosse, & l'autre en Irlande; mais leurs affaires font si defcoupees, qu'ils chargent a toutes les heures de refolutions, en attendant l'issue de la paix des deux republiques. Nouvelles viennent d'arriver de Breda, que l'ambassade des etats generaux efloit repartie pour Londres, dont il y a grand joye ici parmi ceux de la religion.

---

Captain Robert Halle to Mr. Alexander Griffiths.

ON Sunday last the 26th of February, Jon Williams preached at New Radnors church, in the presence of Wallisham, serjeant, Vautie, King, Yearley and Weaver, justices, and the greatest audience that ever was seen there, where he formed many out of the church, railing much against the present times and government, as is generally reported by many that heard him; but for the particulars, there are few that will relate them fully and expressly, for to fear to utter here, or to be called up to tell there. And we have noe magistrat to informe their examination; onely these passages are publickly spoken, and we beleive, will be sufficiently proved; viz. You must have a protector, and ministers, to be drunk at together. You have a protector to protect you in flavorie and poperie. If we had knowne so much a former years ago, we would have prevented him from being protector. And you shall have ministers, but you shall not enjoy them long, nor you them.

Thes, or words altogether to these purposes, I am confident will be proved; and truly, if a speedie course be not taken to alter our chief officers, it is feared, that we shall enjoy nothing ere long; for it is generally suspected here, that they will very suddenly fall upon some dangerous designe; for they doe endeavour mightieely to strengthen and encourage one another both in private and publick, and there is no visible power to prevent or suppress them. Va. Powell came to them the same sunday after, or in Williams his sermon, and preached more modestly, but urged perseverance to the death in publick; and at their private devotions (which lasted all night in Tom. Tudman's houfe) it will be attested by one, that over-heard them, that he wished his separacion not to feare proclamations; for they were but fables. There have bin divers feminine parties of their accomplices observed lately to meet well armed at Kingdon and elsewhere. And it is said, that Va. Powel hath bin with our sherrif to affil him with his posse; and that he hath killed three horfes with riding (molte by night) to procure friends to make the hue-and-cry a lye, and to strengthen his partie, and conforme his adherents. And it may appeare by this incleded, that he is not altogether unprovided; for he dares not come in the fight of his highneffe fouldiers, who have offered monies lately to be informed of his meetings.

It seems some of their runners are wearied of that way; for they are letting downe in several parishes, by virtue of the act for propagation. It is thought to hinder the parishes from petitioning for orthodox ministers. Sir, there is no more at present from him, that is your servant in order unto the truth.

* Captain under Colonel Martyn.

The 2d of March, 1653.

The superscription,

To Mr. Alexander Griffiths, my very good friend, at Mr. John Gunter's chamber in Clifford's Inn, these, I pray.

Mr.

ROBERT HALLE.™
Mr. Charles Roberts to Mr. John Gunter.

Honest John,

I HAVE received your letters. As for the quarter sessions, I can assure you, that you have a.D.1653.

a very true relation, that none that were eye witnesses to the same can deny. This all the

I can justify, that William Watkins, T. W. E. G. and J. Williams the sheriffs left upon Vol.xii. p.345.

wednesday on the quarter sessions their service there, to hear Morgan Lloyd his fictitious

dangerous fermons against his highness the lord protector, persuading the people, that

there would bee alterations shortly, and that his highness (giving him all the contemplable

words that can bee spoken) were not the perfon, to doe the worke, but that Har-

rison would be the man. His teaching (as I take it) was before the ordinance of his

highness to tell what was treason, and what else I could informe you, and that truly, of

such passages, that would have deferved hanginge to him and all his fictitious auditors.

But I forbeare, since I perused the act; yet notwithstanding in private they teach strange

things, and are fill in a seeming opposition to his highness. This faction is in power,

and in all commisions in the country; for that they rule the roat, and give life to the

faction, that they seeme not to beleive but the parliament is sitting. We must expect

here nothing else until his highness be pleased to take into consideration our condition,

and to put those out of commission, that intends to bringe a ruine upon this nation, if

they can. One of the faction fayd openly, that he had rather Charles Stuart shold come in,

then be subject to his highness; and John Williams, a late parliament man, said in his

sermon openly these words, Whatdoe you want now, a kinge? You have one, and that as
great a tirant as the former. Whether this was spoken since the said ordinance or noe,

I will certificate you by my next. Here is great complaint in this county, and the rest of

the counties adjacent, that by the means of Harrison, all the honest left, ablest and most

understanding gentry, are put ou of commission; for that there be great complaints in

the unequall taxing of the contribution every where, by reazon the perfons in power

(who are Harrison's faction) who will give relief to none, but eafe their owne party.

There is a petition intended to his highnes in the behalfe of thofe gentry, that are put

out of commission, to have them in for the good of the countries, and whoe are of up-

right spirit and affection to his highness. I shall speeche with all the haft I may to London,

and then I shall commit more to your memory than I am able to expresse: in the interim

I commend you to God, and am yours affectionately,

Charles Roberts.

For Mr. John Gunter at Clifford's Inne, London.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Ratibon, 12 March 1654. [N. S.]

Yours weekly come to me, and sometimes I write not, having nothing new to

Vol xii. p.413

write; but be sure, when any thing is freth, you shall have it, if I can. They are at

this court with child, and cannot be delivered, till they know what the treaty betwixt

England and the flates general shall produce. Many centures are pass'd; and busineses

is here fuipend for the conclusion, be it peace or war. The emperor calls to all thofe,

that he thinks receive letters from England, and do divers other princes of the empire,

of what news; and divers letters bring divers stories, so that we know not what to believe;

but because mine were hitherto true, they yet retain more credit than others; so I pray

what you write may be truth, and no more. Your opinion, that the treaty is finifh'd,

and only to be ratified by the flates general, if confirmed, will prefervr much the credit

of your letters.

R. Carolus his busines, I assure you, is in eodem termino as yet, as you had in my

former letters, and like to be so till we receive here the certainty of the conclusion of

your peace or war with Holland; so is the gentleman's journey intended for Rome, as I

writ to you long since. In iunna, there is no more done, whatever is said or written

to the contrary, by any, than what you had in the former letters.

Count de St. Amour arrived here laft week in the archduke Leopold's name, who,

after he had told to his imperial majesty the imprisonmout of the duke of Lorraine,

parted the fame day in poft to Vienna, to visit duke Francis of Lorraine, and to invite

him to his brother's army, to command them, as the said brother did, or at leaft ought
to do. The fame day the news of Lorraine's committal being brought to all the diet,

they were every-where very much pleased at it, hoping by that means, that the Lorraine

troops should hereafter caufe no further diftempers or troubles in the empire.
The fleets have given answer to the emperor's orders concerning the end of the diet to be the 20th of April next, to conform their minds and conclusions to his imperial majesty; in conformity also to which they labour every morning, till eleven of the clock or more; and in the afternoon, till eight a clock of night; notwithstanding it is thought they cannot finish all till at least the beginning of May next; and it is much then, if all can be completely done.

The point of justice touching the reformation of the imperial chamber at Spire is now near ended.

They continue at Vienna the raising of 2500 foot for the Milanese, and not doubted they shall be ready for this campaign.

The diet of the Lower Saxony continues still at Hamburg; there are deputies there from Sweden.

Of Poland we hear nothing lately, and so we fear things are not well there; for we should have the news, were they good. You have no more at this time from, Sir,

Yours.

Intelligence.

Regensborough, 12th March, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xii. p. 332.

The emperor's departure remains determined on the 20th of April next. The fleets in the mean while are very forward in their meetings, and abolling of buisinesses. Monday last the four new princes, namely, Solm, Dietrichstein, Picolomini and Averfpergh were by his highness our prince elector, in the name of his imperial majesty, personally introduced into the princely rix college, where the rix marshal, lord Papenheim, did shew them their respective places, which immediately they professed. The point of justice is now fully resolved, and the Vechtish buisines propounded, which would easily be brought to the like perfection, if the retant moneys were but ready.

Mr. Charles Longland to secretary Thurloe.

Honored Sir,

Vol. xii. p. 18.

The other two Dutch men of war, which my former told you were at sea, and therefore could not be disbanded or discharged out of that states fervis, ar since coming at Toulon there discharged; so if the sea be clear of Dutch men of war, but the French still each what they can. Two English ships are fallen into their hands, the one it seems fought with them five houers; for which reason, it seems, when they took her, they put all the men to the sword; a cruel act. I hope 'twil be revenged on that nation both by God and man. The Dutch hav this week received the articles of peace with England, printed at the Hague the 19th of February, being 29 in number, which is strange, being all our letters from England make the peace doubtful. I am,

Legh. 13 March, 1653. [N. S.]

Honored Sir,

Your humble servant,

Charles Longland.

A letter of intelligence.

[13 March, 1653. N. S.]

Vol. xii. p. 53.

Many of their men of warr are already down toward Texell, and the com- missioners of the admiralty on monday last gave order, that the workmen should labour all night as well as day upon these ships yet preparinge, which maybe ready the next week; so soone as they are ready, they are disfracth away with all speed, though not one ship man'd. Most have not above 12 or 20 men aboard. This weeke the drum shall beat for men, that their fleet be manned with all speed, which I cannot beleive be done in les then 2** months tyme. They would be put to't for men, but that many entertaine service in hopes of a peace. As I conjecture, the reason of this sudden preparation was upon a flying report, that your fleet was designing for the Sound. They will fend a convoy with their East India ships outward bound, and a fleet for the Strays, to keep the French and the Turkes in, and will have a fleet in readiness about home. All this must be done out of the number I sent you the list of. Their East countryc fleet of 150 fayle, are arrived here. It is now the seafon to fend out merchant-
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir, 13th of March, 1654. S. N.

The embassadors of this state were yet on Friday last in Zealand; but the next day the wind came about, and the wind fair, and continued so for three days; so that there is no doubt made, that they are got over. Men do nothing else here but expect the glad tidings of the conclusion of the peace; for in effect they do equip and prepare here very modestly, to the end they would not offend or provoke; wherein privately and underhand it is said, that they did commit a great error in the year 1652, by making so much noise and flir in proclaiming of the great number of ships of war to the number of 150, which they were resolved to set forth here, and this on purpose to frighten the English the more. This was also informed and signified by the embassador of this state, being then in England, to the parliament or council of state; but now Holland will shew, that they make no doubt of the peace, and will therefore make no great shew or countenance of equipping; and yet notwithstanding (which God forbid) that they should fail of peace, they will strain to get forth to sea a very powerful fleet. In my foregoing I told you, that the prince of Hanault did also desire to be included in the treaty; and since that, the duke of Holstein hath desired the same. There is yet nothing resolved upon the one or the other; but they will do it some time or other.

The lords de Witt and Mulardt have been to see the embassador of France, and have given him an answer, and a compliment only by word of mouth, because he did also pass his last office by word of mouth to the president and the said lord de Witt, which did only confit in thanks and protestations of amity, good affection, sincere intentions, &c. which is such a catholicon, whereof the world doth make great use at present to serve their turns.

The lieutenant general according to some certain news that the courts have here, is arrived and landed near Aberdeen. Those that are with him are most officers, or are to serve for officers, being about 200 in number. He hath some few arms and ammunition also with him, but not much; yet all that being carried from home will, without doubt, a little offend and disfigure the English. The princes royal, with the young prince, do still keep in the country at Teylingen, where he is visited by the old officers and soldiers; and if the peace be concluded, as there is great likelihood, I believe the said princes will see herself yet more neglected.

Webster, a rich English merchant at Amsterdam, and such others, are now making ready to leave Holland, and intend to go and live in Brabant or elsewhere, fearing that they shall be driven out of Holland. At Amsterdam they have flown within these 40 days great diligence to equip and prepare for the war, upon report and noise, that the English have a design upon the Sound; and the people begin to murmur for being lulled asleep upon the hopes of a peace.

Men do also perceive, that Holland grows more and more jealous of the treaties of negotiations of the lord Wharton in Sweden; and besides that, having at present almost all the commerce of the Baltic sea, which is the foundation of all commerce and navigation, they would fain keep it to themselves, exclusive of all others. Yes, there are some, that are of opinion, that Sweden would do ill to enlarge and increase their navigation; but as hitherto the Hollanders abounding in ships have carried their ships into Sweden, Livonia, Prussia, Pomerania, all that they wanted, and transported from thence the fruits growing in Sweden, Livonia, Poland, Pomerania; so likely the peace being concluded at present, Sweden, Livonia, Prussia, Poland, &c. ought to be quiet, and leave all that navigation, trade and commerce, to the Hollanders alone. And when
they do perceive, that Sweden will increase their navigation, and transport, and trade with their own fruits, that is taken here presently to be done out of malice, spleen, or envy; that Sweden doth bear ill will or rancour to Holland; and from thence it comes to pass, that Holland doth now also endeavour to make a treaty with Poland; and they will do their best to stir up that king and commonwealth against Sweden, and hinder and cross Sweden in their designs of increasing their trade and navigation with the English; for the English being rich and powerful at sea, may with the Swedes take a great part or share in the Baltic trade. It doth appear, that the duke of Lorrain had some private

Orang party
designs with the French against the Spaniards; for 145 here, who formerly spake worse than hanging of that duke, at present spake ill of the Spaniards, who have imprisoned him, saying, that he is a sovereign prince, and nowise depending upon Spain. Item, the French here say, that they searched the daughter of the said duke very uncivilly, to take from her jewels of the duke, which she had hid about her. In short, the duke was never taken for an honest man here than since his imprisonment.

They are here also ready to put in execution the resolution for taking of turns of presidency in the Chambre parle. Guelderland doth pretend and desire, that it may be annual; but it would be a long time first, before it come to the turn of the last provinces.

Chanut, the French ambassador at the Hague, to Bordeaux the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

Hague, the 13th March 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. ii. p. 132

I JUST now received your letter, which you were pleased to write to me of the 16th of this month; whereby I perceive the surprize of Mons. de Beverning upon the advice of the office, which I was commanded to pass, and which you had great cause to call necessary; for afterwards, if that had failed, if the success of your negotiation had produced a peace, the lords the states general, who have us in no confidence, would have attributed the honour thereof to themselves, as if their interposing had affected the business. In the mean time, it is true, that the affairs of the king are, God be thanked, in a condition, that he may treat of a peace himself, without being reduced to unequal terms by the apprehension of a war. I was ordered to tell the states general, that you were charged to affirm and further the near negotiation of their ministers. They were made to believe here, throughout all the town, that the treaty was concluded. Now that they know the truth, they are afraid, that the lord protector will have no peace with us. Wherefore they do conceive, that if there be not a peace with us also, their commerce will suffer very much. I shall heretofore expect your letters with much impatience. The Spaniards have no other course or game to play to save themselves, but to embroil us with England. No doubt but they will assault you to that purpose with all the devices that may be.

Extract of the resolutions of the states of Holland.

Vol. ii. p. 132

Vi March, 1654.

The E. states having received a letter from Valerius Franciscus, sent as from the lord of Amelant of the 22d of February, O. S. in answer to a letter of their N. and M. H. of the 27th of February, N. S. concerning the said Valerius his mission into England; after deliberation, their N. and M. H. disapproved and disallowed the quality, authority, and power, which the said lord Valerius assumed to himself in his letter; and also resolved, that when the answer shall come, which is expected by their N. and M. H. upon their letter, that then the matter shall be so guided, and ordered, on the part of their N. and M. H. that the said lord of Amelant shall have a serious return to abstain for the future from any like deputations.

The Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.

My Lords,

H. and M. Lords,

By our last we gave your H. and M. L. notice of our arrival at Dover. This morning we were fetched up from Gravefend by the master of the ceremonies, with five or six gentlemen, and eight barges, and carried to Tower-wharf, and there received by the
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 133

the lords Pickering and Strickland, together with the lord Claypole, son-in-law, and A.D. 1653:

master of the horse to his highness; and after some reciprocal compliments had passed on both sides, we were conducted into the coach of his highness, with fix horses, accompanied with twenty-five other coaches with fix horses, and some thirty or forty more with four and two. At our coach sides attended some ten or twelve footmen of his highness. All the streets, on both sides, were full of people all the way, who did blest us with many acclamations; whereby we could easily perceive the inclination of the people; and thus we were brought to Sir Abraham Williams's house at Westminster, and this day at noon we were very nobly entertained. We sent immediately this afternoon a memorandum to his highness, and a letter to Mr. Secretary Thurloe, to have audience, if it were possible, to-morrow; and we do intend that for a complimential congratulation, and so to order our business, that we may be ready to confer on Monday upon the adjusted articles, which we have delivered in; and we will not omit one hour, till that, by God's blessing, the business be finisht, whereof we shall advertise your H. and M. L. from time to time, keeping that to end the ketch, that brought over a packet of letters lately.

Westminster, 13 March, 1654. H. and M. L.

BEVERING, NIEUPORT, JONGESTALL.

Jongefall to his Excellency William Frederick Grave William, stadholder and captain general of Fricland.

High-born Earl, and gracious Lord,

Westminster, 13 March, 1653.

I

In my last of the 20th from Dover, I did advise, in all humility, your excellency of Vol. xii. p. 45; our nasty, but dangerous passage. The next day we went from thence to Canterbury, and from thence to Gravesend, where the master of the ceremonies brought us word, that they did expect us the next day at London. As far as I can gather by the rest of my confraters, the business of the prince of Orange will do well enough. I will do my best about it. Th: lord Beverning tells me, that he hath delivered in the articles to the council of his highness, according to the intention of their H. and M. L. and that we shall soon have an end; but time will reveal and tell us all things. I cannot advise your lordship of any particulars, not having any longer time to write, the post being ready to depart.

Jongefall to the states of Fricland.

Westminster, 13 March, 1653.

This day the 3d of March, we were received at London with great solemnity and Vol. xii. p. 47: demonstration of friendship, with about seventy or eighty coaches. As we rid through the streets, several people cried, God blest the lords embassadors! God send us peace! and such-like words more; whereby we perceive, that the people here are much inclined to peace. Near the Old Exchange, as we passed by, I saw a Spaniard lying upon his face in the dirt, with a pater-noster in his hand lifted up, crying aloud, God blest the king of Spain! which was not taken notice of. The lord Beverning hath told me, that he hath delivered in to the council of his highness the articles in writing, according to the intention of their H. and M. L. but as yet, hath received no answer to them; so that I hope we shall soon have an end of this troublesome business.

Whitlocke, embassador in Sweden, to the protector.

May it please your highness,

I returne you my most humble thanks for the care of your servant, and for the Vol. xii. p. 14: great favour of your highness letters, which I received this week; whereto I shall faithfully conform myselfe, and obey your highness commands in all things within my poor power. I likewise humbly present my thanks for your highness favour in the business, wherein you were pleased to give leave to my wife to wait upon you, whose like kind token of her favours much bound to your highness, as I doe. My business here continues att a stand, and so is like to doe, untill the issue be knowne of the treaty betweene England and Holland, and whether your highness permitt the Dane Vol. II. M m 10
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1653.

"to be included in the treaty, which they reporte here is done, with much other newes, as formerly they were accustomed to doe; but after my letters are come, they are silent. Whatsoever Mr. Beuningen is pleased to write, they have not yet found me in an untruth. The particulars of this weeke, I have given an account of in my letters to Mr. secretary Thurloe. I beseehe your highnesse to make use of the water on the other leaf of this letter."

Your highnesse most faithfully and most humble servant.

Upsala, March 3. 1653.

B. WHITELOCKE.

White Locke to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

MONSIEUR Piemontell, the Spanish resident, vistted me on saturday laft, and informed me, that he had received letters from Don Alonzo de Cardenas ambassador in England from the king of Spaine, in which he was defire to tell me all respects to me, as alfoe to make me proffers of his service, with many other compliments; after which he was pleased to shew me a coppy of a letter, which Monf. de Beuningen had writ to Holland concerning the designe the queen of Sweden had to quit the government. He alfoe told me, that his matter had commanded his returne, and that he intended to departe hence afbome as he could conveniently, which he hoped would be in a few weeks.

Monf. Chanut having been formerly with her majesty in the quality of an ambassador, and lately understanding, that she was refolved to quit the government, had sent a letter wherein he endeavoured to difwade her from it, to whome the lately returned an answer, a coppy of which I have here inclofed fent you.

Sunday laft the queene came from Weftraas, where she had spoken to the prince of Sweden touching her quittinge the government; fome fay he hath agreed to take it upon him.

Munday I waited upon the queene to bid her welcome home, and flayed with her above an hower, during which tyme the fayd nothinge to me touching her defigne, nor I to her in that bufnies; but wee discoursed much about my bufnies, to which she promised a difpatch in a very few daies, after the should certainly know the ifue of the treaty betweene us and the Hollanderes, which, if he, she had underlyd by fome was broken of; and alfoe that the Highlanders had lately given a greate defeate to the Englijh, askinge me, if I hearde nothing of it. I told her, noe, and that I did not believe it to be true; and the rather, because it was faid, that the Scotts had pursed the Englijh even to Newcastle, which is about one hundred miles from the Highlandes. She farther told me, that he heard the kinge of Scotts was to come to Breda near Weftraas, or to some other place theerabouts. She was alfoe pleafed to tell me, that the thought it would be of greate advantage to both Sweden and Englande, to have an allaynce togetther with 210; and asked if I would treate about it. I told her, I had noe commifion concerning any thinge of 210; and I hearde out of Englande, that the 209 there had begun a treaty of allaynce with England, and that my lord protector had appointed fome commiioners to treate with him on that subjeft. She replied, that it would be good to have all three nations comprehended in one treaty, and that she would fend an ambaffador into England, by whome it might be affected. I told her majesty, that I could not yet tell what would be the ifue of the treaty begun there with 210; and I thought it would be befet to conclude the treaty here firft between England and Sweden, and afterwards, if both thefe nations did fee it fitt, 209 might be admitted, as there should be caufe; whereunto the conclusion of the treaty here would be no hynderance. She fayd, that was true, and defire me to acquaint my lord protector with her opinion in this matter, which I promifed to doe.

Tuesday, I underlyd by fome perions of quallity, that the prince of Sweden had accepted of the queen's propofitions, and that the determination of the whole matter was left to the greate afsemly of the eftates of the nation, which is called rix-dat, viz. the kingdome's day, whose are all summoned to meete the fcond of May next. In the meane tyme the prince returns not to the ifle of Uland, where he hath formerly refided, beinge very farre from this place, but flayes theerabouts at a hole of his, to the ende he may be neere at the meetinge of the eftates.

Wednesday, I vistted the count de Montecuculi, who told me, he was come to kiffe the prince's hands, which was the reafon wherefore he waitted upon her majesty to Weftraas, where he had the honour to meete with the prince; but communicating nothinge to me of her majesty's bufnies there, I thought not fitt to inquire of him about it. By the discouerfie we had, I gathered, that he was imployed hither from the emperor, and I yet beleve about the bufnies of the kinge of the Romans. At my returne home, the French resident,
John Thurloe ESQ. &c.

dent, and after him Mons. Woolfeilt, came to visit me, and stayed with me ere three A.D.1653. howers; during which tyme we had much discourse of France, Flandes, and of the Duke of Lorraine; and Monsieur Woolfeilt said, that he had formerly ben employed to treat with the duke of Lorraine for the transporting of 5000 foot, and 3000 horse into Ireland, to affift Charles Stewart; which the duke would have undertakun, if the other would have given him one hundred thousand crownes in ready money, and ships to transport his soldiours from some part in France; but the said Charles Stewart could neither doe the one nor the other. After Monsieur Woolfeilt had taken his leave, the French resident stayed with me, and asked me, if France were comprifed in the treaty with Holland? I answered, that hitherto my letters had not given me information of that busines; he then told me his manner would be very willing to continue all good understandings and friendship with England; to which I answered, that I beleevd England would doe the like.

Thurday, Monsieur Scute, one of the senators, came to visit me. He told me, that his father had ben formerly ambassadour (from this crowne) in England; that he waited on his father thither, and had from that taken an occasion to come now, and be acquainted with me. I gave him thanks for the honor he was pleased to doe me, and after a large commendation of our nation and country, to make me beleive which there was noe neede of many arguments, he fell into discourse of the queen's desigene to quit the government; to which I said little in answer, he beinge a stranger to me. He told me, that three senators were deputed by the counsell, to confer with the prince of Sweden on certaine particulars to be observed in the refignation; and he hoped I would take into consideration the importance of that busines, and I would resolve to attende with patience the issue thereof, it beinge necessary, that the prince shoulde be advised withall in my busines. I asked him, if the three senators had order to acquainted his royal highness with my busines; he said, that he beleived they had. I told him, I had ben in this place neere two months before the queen had mentioned her desigene unto her counsell, and had remayned here with much patience all that tyme; and that I should enquire my residence here, untill my lord the protector should be pleased to call me home, which I would obey. He said, the reason of my former delay was occaioned by there not knowinge the issue of the treaty betweene us and the Hollanders; and that as yet it is impossible for me to returne until the pastages are unfrozen. I told him, that I beleived the amite with Englende did merit acceptance, whether wee had peace or warre with Holland; and as to my玩耍ing here, I should alaogether submitt myselfe to the pleasure of my lord the protector. He used much discourse in this busines, which gave me occasion to beleeve he was sent to me of purpose to excute their delays in it, and that the prince ought to be in like manner informed, and to give his advice and confer thereunto. This night I received two weeks letters togetheer from Englande; the former, as Mr. Bradshaw did write me, was slaved by crosse winds.

This day beinge friday, I received only a visit from grave John Oxenferne, eldeft foon to the chancellour, with whom I had little discourse, which I think not fitt to trouble you withall; only hee seemed purpofely to come, that he might excuse the play of my busines, which likewise my lord Lagerfielde did, whose came this day to me from the chancellour, and told me intende to have visited me, but that he was not well; but suddeynly intende a conference with Upfale, 3 March, 1653.

Your very affectionate friend to serve you,

B. Whitehocke.

Secretary Thurloe to Whitehocke, embassadour in Sweden.

My Lord,

I am sorry your laft letters of the 3d of February, received yesterday, give us noe in the poelf. greater light of that, which wee doe much long for, to wit, your excellency's speedy returne home; it beinge by them, that the treatie was not much advanced since your laft before, notwithstanding the great care and diligence used by your excellency for promotinge thereof; as alfo the great acceptence you have with the queen and court, as is lord high acknowledged by other publique minifiters referringe there. It is more then probable, they will expect the issue of the Dutch busineses, before they will come to any conclusion; as alfo to see what terms wee are like to bee upon with France, that foe the queen may manadg her treatie with England accordingly; which I suppose fhee may not be longe ignorant of. In the mean tyme his highness thinke, that he is somwhat delayed on her part.

This day the three Dutch ambassadours were brought into towne from Gravesend. Newport and Yongfall arrived at Dover upon the laft Lord's day at night, and came to Gravesend upon wednesday after, whither Beverningk, who was there before, went unto
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1653.

unto them; and foe all three were brought to Tower-wharf in the flates barges, and thence to Sir Abraham Williams his house, the place of their entertainment.

It is expected, they will ask their audience to-morrow; after which the treatie will be entred upon, and very probably concluded, there remeyninge noe great differences upon the articles. And cernelye, if the flates generall had not beene resolved to have fully compleddy with what is infyled upon this flate, they would not have sent this extraordinary embassye, which is very splendif, confidering the place whence it comes.

France, who cernelye hath hindred the peace all they can, as appeares not only by Chanut's speeche, but severall other wayes, and were doublets lead to it by their interest, now pretends very great defires to have it effecte[d]; and accordingly the fame Chanut hath expref hymsielle very lately in the flates generall, although in words favoringe of much disconffent, that France was not included in the treatie. The omission whereof is one great reafon, why France hath qualifie monfieur Bourdeaux with the title of ambaffadour to his hignes; and his credentials and powres beinge come to that purpose, he is to have audience the next weeke asambffador. The cardinall hath sent unto hym monf. le Braas, who is to remayne here to advise with monfieur Bourdeaux upon all occaflions. The cardinall very much relyes upon this le Braas, and cernelye all possibfe skill will be utile by the French to make a treatie with this flate, that court beinge refolved, if monfieur Bourdeaux cannot effect it, to fend some other perfon of greater eminence; neither is the Spanish ambaffadour behind-hand with his applications. He endeavours very much to promote his mafter's interests here, according to the present constitution of affaires, which feemes to be very extraordinary, and wherefo every one is very apprehensive.

Scotland hath afforded us noe newes this weeke. The enemy is gone into the hils, thofe of them, which are left, under many discourages. We doe not heare, that Middleton, who went about two months since from the Netherlands with betweene two and three hundred men, is yet landed.

Ireland is in a good condition, and is perfectly settled. There have beene great diffcources here of much dissatisfaction in the army, and perhaps your excellency will meet with some fuch relations; but I can affure your excellency, there is nothing of it true. My lord Harry went thither eight days since to wifit his brother Fleetwood, and to give hym a full account of all things here.

As I remember, I acquainted your excellency by my laft, that the arch-duke had committted the duke of Lorraine to the caffle of Antwerpe, and hath appointed his army to his second brother, who lives in the emperour's court, and is (they say) a fober man, free from his brother's excelfies. The cuntres round about rejoice at this, as if the devill were chayned up from doinge further mischief. It is more then probable, that the duke was committted as haveinge a hand in the defigne of betrayinge Flanders, whereof I gave your excellency a large account formerly; whereof there will be little doubt, if that be true, which one letter from St. Omers certifies me of yestreday, that an army of 8000 Frenchmen are marcht over the Maze into Flanders, other frong forces beinge afoe at the heelles of them, whereby Bruffells illeile will be put into danger, espeffially if Lorraine is discontented army joyn with them, as is expected; but the certentie of this newes I will looke for by the next letters. The duke's feretary, upon the newes of his mafter's approchent, fled; but, beinge pursuaid, was taken, and with him many letters, and a cabinet of jewels worth five millions of livres.

What French newes I have received this week comes inclofed.

I thanke your excellency for your information concerninge the German intelligencer. I shall endeavoure to find him out.

My letters by the laft poft gave your excellency an account of the counsell's orders, concerninge what you mention in your letter concerninge yourselfe. The arrears of your allowance is payd, and 1500 l. more ordered upon your former letters, in respect of the increase of charges, which I believe is afoe payd, or shortly will. I will take what care I can to get the other 500 l. to make the 1500 l. 2000 l. which your excellency mentions in this laft letter. I pray for your safe returne, and in the meantime will endeavour, as farre as I am able, to express myself in all things,

3 March, 1653.

Your excellency's humble servant,

J. T.

I have not omitted writing any one weeke since your excellency went hence. I hope my letters are all come safe unto you.

Another
Another letter of secretary Thurloe.

Mons. Nieuport and Jongefall landed at Dover last Sunday, and came unto Grave.; A.D. 1653. They send on Wednesday, whether Mons. Beverningk went to them; and this day they were all three brought from Gravefend in his highnes barges to the Tower, and from thence to the houfe of Sir Abraham Williams at Wiltminter, the place of their entertainement, in his highnes coach, attended with near sixty coaches besides, whereof there were 25 or 30 with fix hores. The French and Portugall coaches were there, the Spaniards not.

It is hoped, that they come with resolutions to make an end, and not to insist upon the many particularks, that some of the provinces would have married; which may raise many prejudices here. This side will be willinge to make good what was formerly agreed, but will not admit of the leaft alteration; and therefore it will be the prudence of the ambaffadors not to mention additions to thinges they have already agreed in ipfiflimis verbis. Beverningk hath done nothinge since his comeinge hither luff, but delivered in the 29 articles. Whereupon his highnes hath declared noe resolution as yet, the arrival of the ambaffadors beinge expected dailly. It hath beene told here, that Beverningk did very much boast at the Hague, how dextrously and courageously he managed this treatie, and thereby frighted the counsel from their owne demands; and that England might have had better termes, if they would have flound upon them. Such vain boatlings doe noe good, but rather create difficulckes.

M. Bourdeaux hath received powers to be ambaffadour to his highnes; and Mons. le Bas is come alfoe to him to advise with hym, who is a confident of the cardinals.

Scotland affords us noe newes this weeke. Thofe of the enemy, which are left, are gone into the hills. Wee doe not heare, that Middleton is yet landed. I suppose he will not finde his hopes great, when he comes there. I ref.

3 March 1653. Your humble servant.

Another letter of secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

I received yours; and although the peace tends to the disadavantage of our master, yet Vol. xii. p. 53. trade will flourish thereby; and noe wee may get a livelihood. I pray let me receive from you the commodities I writte for by my former letters.

Monfs. Nieuport and Jongefall landed at Dover the last Sunday, and came to Gravefend on Wednesday, whether Monfs. Beverningk went to them, and this day they were all three brought from Gravefend in his highnes barges to the Tower, and from thence to the houfe of their entertainement, in his highnes coach, attended with near sixty coaches besides, near thirty whereof had fix hores apiece.

There is noe doubt of a peace. If they had not intended a peace, surely ambaffadors would not have beene sent; and it is here on this side firmeiy resolved on; and sure a few dayes will end all. Middleton is not yet landed, as we heare. The enemy, that is left, is gone into the hills: The laft defeat I doubt hath killed their hearts.

3 March 1653. Your servant, Hacker.

This to be writ in facke.

I Writt the last weeke; which I hope you have received. I received yours by the last Vol. xii. p. 54. post; but nothinge therein concerning their fleet, which I rely upon you for, and earnestly desire you to give me weekly and particular information thereof. We are told here, they have a great fleet ready. I pray, whatever it cost, by the ymployinge trufthy perrons therein, that may make it their worke, let me knowe certainly, what ships they have ready, where they lie, and when they will move forth; upon what designe; if it be poiffible. I knowe this is a worke that will take up your whole tyme, if it be followed to purpose. I will consider accordingly, as alfoe your charge; and therefore I pray spare neither paynes nor money, that there may not any ships get out but I may know of them; nor any fleets of merchant-men, either outward or inward bound. If Mr. Webfter forfaie his emnity, and act not against the state, he need not feare any thinge in this treatie.

Yours.

Your last bills of exchange are paid.

Vol. II.
Sir Tho. Bendyle, embassador at Constantinople, to the council of state.

A.D.1653.

Right honourable, vol.xii.105.

YOUR noble letters of the last of August I received by the hand of your agent
Mr. Richard Lourance, which were most welcome to me; not so much in regard of my
revocation, as the worthy and honourable expressions I there found, and the memory you
are pleased to retain of my former services in this place: which is much more grateful
to me, in regard I did apprehend, that no remembrance thereof could have surviv'd that
of the Levant company. Now as your former favours, and the truth repose'd in me, do
stand as eternal obligations faithfully to serve you, so should I not informe your honours
what I conceive may be prejudicial and inconvenient to the commonwealth, I should but
abuse the one, and betray the other. Wherefore I shall crave pardon in this particular, to
let your honours know, that I apprehend, when these letters (some of the Levant
company have defray'd you to send to the grand fignor, and vizir, by your agent) shall be
delivered, and read according to direction, it will greatly endanger, if not utterly over-
throw the whole trade in Turky. My reason is this: at Aleppo, about two yeares since,
our confid of the streets, our merchants houses broke open, and 24,500
dollars violently taken from them by the baffle thereof; which abuse, as never the like was
offered before to our nation, fo have I loudly cry'd in the ears of the vizir, and muffie,
and many other officers against it; and when I found no other relefe but faire promisses,
I told them, I would complain home against them, as I was advise to doe by some
great officers here. And to be as good as my word, in May I wrote to the company
the full of all matters; and defray'd letters from the flate, in way of complaint
for this and some other late grievances offer'd us; and that the particulars of our cafe
might be rightly understood, I drew a forme thereof, and sent it them; which had they
been so happy as to have obtained, I might safely enough have affured them of the
regaining of their Aleppo loffes, redrefsting the other grievances, and in fine have ob-
tained here, what your honours should have defray'd, without noise, disturbance, or any
charge at all. Now thefe your honours letters to them being full of thankes and acknow-
ledgments for courteyes and refpects done, (which they were never guilty of to any) and
defray's of continuance of the fame (which I fear they will easily grant); for upon the
reading of the letters, they will not only use us as they have done, but (if possible)
worfe, thinking our injuries give them the more refpect from us; by which means if
any factory in Turky shall be able to hold up their heads hereafter, yet that of Aleppo
with their sufferings and loffes will be undoubtedly loft: befide, the cutterer, who did a
long time struggle with me in vain about inlarging his cushion, may now take what and
where he pleases, without control; and in fine the capitulations (the only weapon we
have here to fight withal) will be trodden under footes, and no man regard our nation,
nor no publicke officer you can fend will have the confidence to demand justice for
what wrongs are past, or courage to require redresse for what may hereafter happen.
For my owne particular, I cannot expect less from these people then to be upbraid'd
for so highly resenting matters here, whereof the flate itself takes no notice. Nevertheless
my defrayes were such to observe your honours commands, and to doe what I conceived
might be acceptable to you, and honourable to our nation, that so soon as I heard
the agent was coming, (more slenderly attended than publicke minifters ufe to be) I fend him
my owne horse for his riding, and all our nation (together with my secretarie, droger-
men, and janizaries) for his attendance a day's journey to meet with him, and bring
him in with as much honour as we could. Being arrived, I proffered him what he
could defray for his accommodation, and myself ready, when he pleased, to pretend
him and his letters to the grand fignor and vizir: notwithstanding, he refused to goe,
until such time as he can rayfe a prefent for them from this factory and that of Smyrna,
to the import of eight or ten thoufand dollars, being as large as for an embassador, which
fumme cannot in probability be found, until fome ships from England doe arrive, seeing
the factors have already lent out of their private purfes (through the long obftruction
of trade, for the payment of officers, and the maintenance of the privileges) above
20,000 dollars; inofmuch as without fuch a new and great expence, we could not have
been able to sublift of ourselves any considerable time. Now, if it may please your
honours, to think of fome tymely remedy and redresse againft this great danger, that
hangs over the heads of the Levant company, and the general trade, as may feem agree-
able to your greates widomes, whereby the Turks may be at leaft made fenible of the
wrongs they have done us; and that, if possible, before the shifs may arrive, or the
letters be deliver'd, (for till that time I have, at the agent's own requet, before our
nation excus'd his audience, by signifying to the vizir, as he refay'd, that his and the grand
fignor's prefents were in certaine shifs expected from England) it would exceedingly
rejoice.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ &c. 139

rejoice the hearts, and refresh the spirits of many in these partes, whose eyes looke A.D.1653. towards you for reliefe, and be even a refurrection to the factory at Aleppo, who are now in a manner swallowed up alive by their great oppreffions. And I affure your honours, although I may not be so happy to have this charge longer intrufted with me, yet it would grieve my heart in my absence to heare of the death and deftruction of that trade I have bene so long, and taken fo much pains, in preferving and bringing up.

Now having beene bold to declare to your honours the dangers hang over this trade, my care in bringing your agent in with credit, my readiness to introduce him, (which that I may, and with speed, I have wrote carfeatly to Smirna to raise moneys for him) I might here have closed this letter; but leaft your honours may apprehend it may be an easy worke to procure his receipt tippon the delivery of your letters, I am bound in duty to declare unto you, what obftacles I may find in the way. Firft, for the Turks to receive an agent from another nation, is contrary to the tenour of our capitulations, which were made at firft, and renewed from tympe to tympe, in the name of emaffadors; and the grand signor’s letters are allwayes conformable therunto, running after this manner, We received your emaffador, and accept his perfon and your prefent at his hands, &c. Now whither we shall be able to drawe them from their accoutomatory wayes (being a nation much addicted thereto) is not a little questionable. Secondly, the vizir hereupon caufing the records to be searched for presidents, found, that one Chapman was sent to refide here as agent, in the roome of sir John Eyres, until sir Thomas Roe, who was then elected, should arrive; who notwithstanding he carried a prefent to them, yet he was not received by him, but sir John Eyres kept in his place, till sir Thomas Roe came. Neverthelooke I affure your honours, that I will doe my utmost endeavours to obferve your defygne, and run through any difficulty to ferue you therein, or in what eyle you shall command me. But since the agent’s introduction hath been thus long, and may be much longer demurred, in regard he will not be prefented without fo large a prefent, for which I am not to queation commiffion, if divine providence, considering the fore-mentioned dangers, may be thought to have any part to act, I leave it to your honours to judge, praying alwaies, that God’s Spirit may worke powerfully in you to his glory, and guide all your actions to the advantage of the publique good. I take leave to subscribe myfelfe, as you shall ever finde me,

(RIGHT HONORABLE)

Constantinople, this 4th of March, 1653.

Your honours very faithfull and moft humble servant,

THO. BENDISHZ.

Intelligence.

Dantzick, 14 March, 1654. [N. S.]

UPON the rixday at Warfaw it is concluded, that the treafurer fhall give an account to Vol.xii.p.332: the commonwealth of the moneys he received and difburfed. Some other secret councils are kept, but unknown what is treated of in the fame. Some are of opinion, that they have concluded to fend an emaffage to Sweden with the firft opportunity, to admonith that queen to the inviolable obfervation of the truce, and to prevent her alliance with the grand duke of Mufovy. But I fhall be able to give you more certain information of this hereafter.

The queen of Bohemia to Mr. Laurence, president of the council of state.

Heidelberg, 4th of March, 1654.

MR. LAURENCE,

SINCE you have approved of my liberty to recommend the buifiness of my lord Vol.xii.p.89: Craven, and promife to serve him therein for my confideration; I hope you will give this bearer, fir Edward Sayer, leave to make his addrefs to you, and tell him freely, what he may expect in favour of his friend; being confident you had never accepted the employment you are now in, but that it may give you means to help thofe that fuffer

wrong-
A.D. 1653. wrongfully: of which number the lord Craven is so well known to be, that the righting of him will conduct as much to your own satisfaction, as to the obliging of, Mr. Laurence, your most affectionate friend: to serve you, Elizabeth.

I beseech let me know, whether you received my last letter, which was an answer to yours: and if I may hope, that you will resolve some few queries, which I would propose unto you.

Indorced,

This letter came inclosed in a letter from the lord Craven to Mr. Laurence.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier’s secretary.

Paris, the 17th March, 1653.

Vol. XII. p. 101. Wednesday last the sovereign courts of this city having assembled themselves, as I had the honour to write unto you the same day, three affairs were therein put into deliberation, viz. that for thesuppressing of the effects; that for the abolition of the Palatines; and that for the suppressing of the syndics: all this to daunt them, thereby to get some considerable sum of money.

Their majesties meditate to go to Fontainebleau; and it is thought they will sojourn there for a while, to avoid the trouble of this conjunction, wherein the duke of Lorraine’s accident, and Mons. Chanut’s ill success in Holland, as also the news come from London of the arrival of the embassadors from the United Provinces to England, seems to put this court into some uneasiness.

I am informed, the said duke of Lorraine is to be carried to Spain; and that the marshal of Hocquincourt, who is returned hither, was gone under a pretence of discontentment, only to favour the projected imprisonment of Mons. le prince.

Mons. Borel, embassador of Holland, hath received order from his masters, to uphold by his intermission, at their infant prayers, the intereft of those of the Reformed churches in France, for the maintaining of the edicts, according to their demands and deputations towards the king, where the marquis of Malaute is arrived; as also the baron de Fourques, a discreet gentleman, and who has fewed much vigour in the last busines of Vals, where he alone guided three thousand men from Montpelier.

The duke of Candale prepares for Guyenne, where I am informed this court will send 2000 horse and 2000 foot, under his command.

The prince of Conti is designated for Catalonia, with an army of 20000 men; and this court doth moreover intend to make an effort towards Naples: but those armies are but yet upon paper, and there is no likelihood, that the Italian princes will be troubled to refuse the passage of the fame, which they have already refused heretofore. It is thought the strongest of the armies will be against Mons. le prince towards Champagne, where his majesty hath declared unto his generals, that he would really have 25000 men, whereunto they were to use all diligence and care, left they should displease him, when he shall himself go and make the review.

The duke d’Amville hath of late received some letters and orders to speak unto the king, from his royal highness; but the reasons thereof are yet unknown.

It is published through Paris, that the marshal d’Aumont hath received a paquet, which containeth the agreement of the affairs between England and France, by the means of four millions of livres Tournois this king shall pay unto the interested of our commonwealth.

All the honest people rejoice here at the Dutch embassador’s return, and expect the accomplishment of the peace, which breaks the heart to all those of the royal palace.

Letters of intelligence, sent to Mr. Sam. Hartlib.

March the 14th [1654. N. S.]
JoHN ThurLoe ESQ. &c.

Hath beene much flrue in the Palais Royal about a letter, that one Bennet received from A.D.1653.

Holland, from a Scottifman. The said Bennet being secretaire to the duke of Yorke, shewed it to his maifer, as he was defrayed by him that wrote it, and his maifer shewed it to prince Rupert. The letter made mention of the Scots averlion they have for prince Rupert; and did defyre, if the king did not come himself, to lend the duke of Yorke to command in Scotland, but by no meannes toiffer prince Rupert to be there. Prince Rupert would needs know of Bennet, who wryt the letter, but he would not. After he that wrot it, being Mr. Oxeil, hearing what flrue was about that letter, (being returned here) told plainly he wrote it; and said further, that most of the friends of Scots and English were of that opinion, and nothing is said nor done yet. After I had closed my letter, it was told me, that the marchal de Ferre, who is governor of Lorraine, feared to foode his government, had given some notice of the duke of Lorrain his treatie with the french, to the prince of Condé. Some say, that the said marechal will not come to court. Since the duke of Lorrain's arrefting, the French troups have beleiged Bon neer Brefack, where Mons. du Caffelnau, commanding the said troups, is hurte. The king the last day when he made mufier of his regiment of his French gardes, found some paf men, and amongst others in the compaine of Mr. de Senlis, who, though in favour with the king, is commanded from court. The said marquis de Senlis is not wel with the cardinal, and fo will farre the worfe. The marechal de Hocquincourt is com to court againe, and took the alarame too foone. It is said he is to goe this summer to Catalogne with the prince de ConDe. The king hath sent an amiffiote to all thofe of Lorraine, which is a verry cunning piece to devyde, if not difperfe, the Lorrain troups in the Spanifh service; for many having there land and goods conficrat in Lorrain, will be glad to returne to their countrey, chiefly now they loft hopes of pillageing, as they had under the duke of Lorrain, who hath, neither shall not hereafter. He is to be fet prisoner to Spaine, and to embark at Dunkirk. They affert, that the count de Fuenfeldagna is to be fet prisoner. I have written this on the other end.

The marechal de Hocquincourt is to be duk and peer of France. Hombourg, Landflull, and Hamerftein, are rendered to those that oweth them, and fo is Bon and Engelfheim to the French army, who is marching to block Brefack. The marechal de la Ferre commands that army, and so no agreement with the count de Harcourt, who cannot be relieved, but by the prince de ConDe, and the Lorrainers, of whom the Spanifh are well satisfied. The duke of Lorrain and the French are both to embark at Dunkirk, being fet prisoners.

Sir,

14 March, [1654.] N. S.

Formerly I shewed, the winter feafon affords little newes. The duke of Lorrain was defrayed by the count de Garcia, to goe to the archduke Leopold his houfe; and fo soon as he entred, the said count did arreft him prisoner in the kinge of Spaine his name. Here the lat day the regiment of French gardes muttered, and were found strong 4400 men. Moneys are to be going out to mak recruits for other regiment five hundred men; and the regiments being 80, the recruits will be of fourteen thousand foot, over and above the number of other regiments before, and befide all the cavalry, which alfo is to be recruited. It is thought the marechal Thurenne wil command this year the cheife French army; and I believe the prince of ConDe the Spanifh, who have fet for prince Francois, the duke of Lorrains brother, to command in his brother's place. In the mean tym the court doth witte madame Nicolle the dutcheffe and hererer of Lorraine, who hath lived in Paris since the wars begun against Lorraine.

An intercepted letter.

Sir,

Paris, March 14. [1654. N. S.]

I HAVE received yours of the 13th, which should have come the post before. My Vol. xii. p. 85. laft to you was from Villars, where we were with Mr. Croftes. I have not thought fit to deliver your meffages to him concerning his mony, because I know compliments of that kind signify little with him: if he take the omiflion on your part unkindly, I am contented to take the fault upon me, and that you should lay it there. I am far from believing, that you intended to reproach me, when you repent your jorney, when in truth I doe it myfelfe, becaufe it hath fucceeeded no better; efpecially becaufe we have beene fo long Separated: not that I am not full perfuaded of the prudence of the council, if it were only to fatisfie your mind, that you had not neglected yourfelle; and yet it is a little point gained, that you have poffeaffion of growne, and will be a great one, if you can deliver your daughter from great miferie, and make her happy, and that in foe high a degree, which by this jorney you are like to doe. I know the Queen's wants at prefent are foe great, that I dare not mention your juft demands; Vol. II., O 9
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1653, but I will doe very shortly. I have no reason to complain of hit, or those the traits, and much less of my master, who is very kind to me; and we would his brother be so, if my malicious cnenimys would give him leave. I was yesterday with your freind, the good lady, with whom sir Ed. Hide had beene before me. He took notice of your letter to him, and says, that he had never done me no injuriy, nor never would; which is all the steps he makes towards the reconciliacion you desired; and indeed if the first be true, that he hath never done me an injuriy, I think the second is, that he never will; but I take them to be both falle: but this is far from the way I have propofed, which is, that he should difpofe his matter (with whom he hath much credit, and more then ever your uncle had with his father) to doe me that justice, that he ought to procure to his enimy. His being your freind is the only trouble our misunderstandings gives me; and for that reafon, I would with all my foule forgive him all the injuriyes he hath done me, though he be foe far from repenting of them, as he will not acknowledge them to be injuriyes, were it not for a certaine knowledge, that I should render myselfe ridiculous to thofe, that are my friends heere. He will goe shortly with his matter from hence. I wish with all my foule, that you were heere before their departure. This inclofed contains all I know of the affairs of this crounty; pray caufe it to be delivered to Mr. D—. I would be excused to Phil. Frowde. I am for ever yours.

Bonnel, the Swedish agent, to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xii. p. 61.

BY my remonftrance of the 29th of December last, I represented unto his highnes, that notwithstanding the declaration of the late council of state of the first of April 1653, whereby the faid council declared, that for preventing the present obstruction of trade, all ships truly belonging to the queen or subjects of Sweden, that should bring with them their certificates from her majesty, or the chief magiftrates of the places from whence they come, grounded upon the respective oath of the masters and laders, that the faid ships and faid do bona fide belong to the faid queen, or her subjects, and to no strangers whatsoever, shou'd and might freely pass, without interruption or disturbance: yet several ships and goods have been from time to time brought in hither; and other goods really belonging to her faid majesty's subjects, though in other ships, have been, and are still detained here, notwithstanding their faid certificates would have been produced in the high court of admiralty; as in particular, several parcels of iron, bras, latten, wire, and such-like commodities, taken many months since aboard the ships the Gideon, the Red Hart, and the Black Raven, as more at large in the faid remonftrance.

Likewise by my remonftrance of the 28th of January last, I represented unto his highnes, that the herring buffe, called the Golden Dove, belonging to the magiftrates of the town of Gottenburg in Sweden, having been taken in June 1652. as she was fishing upon the English coasts, was condemned by the court of admiralty, upon no other ground, but that she was coming from Holland, and fishing with Holland nets; and under the colour of a pretended act pafted in Holland, that all such fchers should give security to return again thither; which security the matter of the faid buffe never gave, nor intended to return thither, concerning which buifines the magiftrates, owners of the faid buffe, defir'd of my excellency my lord embaffador Whitelocke, at his being at Gottenburg, an interceffion to this state, that the faid veife and goods might be refored; which his excellency granted them, the copy whereof I then deliv'erd, and now I fend it again here inclofe.

Further, I do also fend here inclofe the tranflate of a note I have received from Mr. Alexander Ceconi, first gentleman of her majesty's wardrobe, for the satisfaction of the goods therein mentioned.

Upon the afofayed articles, I am very much profell by her majesty my sovereign queen, to demand redituation of the iron, bras, and latten mentioned in the firtt article, and satisfaction for the herring buffe, and for Mr. Ceconi's goods: upon which I have a particular command from her majesty, as by the original and tranflate here annexed your honour can fee.

I must add hereunto, that there are yet several Swedish ships and goods lately brought in hither, contrary to the severall promis'es long fince made to Mr. Lagerfeldt and myself, and of late reiterated unto me; which to my great grief doth much difcontent her majesty's court.

Sir, The affurance I have of your honour's good affection to the crown of Sweden, and to my perfon in particular, doth embolden me to address unto your honour this remonftrance of mine, inverting you, that an effectual order of his highnes might be sent.
sent to the court of admiralty, for the dispatching of the aforesaid affairs, and a speedy A.D.1653. answer returned to me thereupon; the which I prays so much the more, because all my endeavours are to preferve a right understanding between the two nations. And so craving pardon for this trouble, I remain

London, 4th March 1653.

Your honour's ever affured friend and serv:

Benjamin Bonnel.

The Dutch ambassadors to the protector.

Serenissimo, cellisimqmque domino, repuublice Anglice, Scotice, & Hibernicae Protекторi.

SUBSIGNATI dominorum ordinum generalium Uniti Belgii extra ordinem legati, post reiteratam gratiarum actiones pro honorifico & solemnii illo accessu, quem statim post adventum benignae ipsius imperatrix, & pro proponibiliia illa voluntate, quam erga dominos ordines generales, negotiique futi communionem, tam fapienter, tam religiose, tam serio, tam pie, profiteri feren. fucelit. placuit, fagrantiflimae porro defiderant, & enixe rogrant, ut edem placet communis pacis nostris negotium eo modo dirigere, ut ad perfectionem & abolitum fuum fiem aliquando perducatur. Et quoniam quarto ejus mensis articuli omnes, de quibus inter deputatos feren. veltra celit. & subsignatos legatos conventum fuit, edem fere ordine, & de verbo ad verbum transcripti, & in formam tractus redaeli feren. velbra celit. fuerunt exhibiti, ita brevibus abolivi possi putant, fi temporis & locum fereni. velt. cele. placat praebere, committatos autem nonnullos deputare, qui potrebant manum negotii huic, quod tanti momenti eft, aliquando imponant, & quidquid actum & transactum eft, subscripione fua corroborent; quod ur fiat, & quanto octus fiat, quam posfunt obsequiosissime iterum precantur

H. Beverning.
WIL. NIEUFORT.
Jongestall.

Intelligence.

Copenhagen, 16 March 1654. [N. S.] Here is little of news for the present; his majesty, with the major part of the court, being departed hence for Glückstadt. The Swedish resident at Ellenore is called home by the queen his mistress, as is conceived, for his yet higher preferment. We can have no certain news of the full conclusion of the treaty with England; which being delayed far beyond our expectation, caufeth some to misfruit the reality of the fame.

Extract of a letter of Mons. de Bordeaux the French ambassador in England, to Mons. de Brienne, secretary of state in France.

16 Mars 1654. [N. S.] J'infere, que S. A. n'eft pas contente de ce que je ne suis pas qualifié ambassadeur pres d'elle, & de n'etre pas traité de frere; le maître des ceremonies aint adverci l'ambas- fadeur de Portugal de lui donner ce titre.

An intercepted letter.

London, 6 March 1653.

Sir,
In my last to Mrs. Trulow I excused my not writing to you, not having heard thefe Vol.xip.345. five weeks from you; and then there was two letters received, which I knew not of, coming to town but the night before: the figure of 2 and 3 were thofe I met with; that of 4 hath miscarried, wherein I fuppofe that to Mr. Radfield was, which I never faw. There is only he of our partners in town, fo that there is no neceffity of Mr. [the gentleman that I went to look after] Clerkfon's precipitating his journey. My endeavour shall be not to have our trade fail, norwithstanding
A.D.1653. notwithstanding these late discouragements; and upon the return of our partners (which will not be till EASTER week) I hope it will receive new life. I am glad the two kerlies Peter Williamson fear are safe, which he shall know in my first; that to Mr. Manley I sent to haften all I can, and intend myself in a day or two to go to receive an account of it. Mr. Shrewsbury is not yet in town, but will about Easter; and I could wish you would write somewhat to shew for a rite to speak to him. For what concerneth Mr. Potts, my buffe-comrade will give you an account, who only intends to pass by this place about a month hence, and so come to you. For the reservedness you speak of, there is some reason; nor would it be well in me to propose any other body to truuth than Mr. Crofie: but certainly when it comes from him, who should be trusted, I then can reprefent either Mr. Skinner or Mr. Manley in their right colours, not doubting but one of thofe will be the man. I hope Clerkfon hath delivered the books to you. The juft condition of Mr. Salvage I cannot give; but thus much I believe, he Purchaseth apace, by what the father here acts. We are fending foldiers in all haft for Scotland, where we fear they are like to trouble us. Our lord protector gave a noble audience to the Dutch embaffadors laft Saturday. His part was juft as the kings ufed to do, only kifing his hand excepted. They were received in the banquetting-houfe with his council about him; and then his officers. It is not to be doubted, but the peace will be ftrait concluded and figned.

[This relates to the Dutch treaty, which he conceiveith will come to nothing.]

For what concerneth Mrs. Eggletone, I am to tell you, that both she and her daughter are fatisfied the buftinefs to be enough at an end.

[This is concerning Middleton's arrival in Scotland.]

Here came letters to town on Saturday laft of Tom Hill's being certainly arrived in safety in Normandy, which I thought fit to impart to you; who are Your most faithfull fervant.

The figure of 3 was from the country.

My dear heart,

Vol. xi. p. 448. ABOUT a month since you were indeed two, if not three letters before-hand with me. I was sufficiently reproached for it: but now I am sure I am got before-hand with you; for since you promis'd me that large-stated condition of your miftrrefs, I never heard a word from you. Three days since, when the Dutch embaffadors came to town, that very night they feft to the protector, to let him know, that they already had understood, that many in London doubted the integrity and reality of their coming; and therefore they begueth him, not to defer their audience longer than the next day, that before the next funet they might fatisfy this whole nation, that their matters defired nothing on earth fo much as to go breaf to breath with the English. Therefore the next day they met in the banquetting-houfe; and one that was at the audience told me, that Cromwelf spent fo much time in looking on the pictures, that he judged it by he had not been much ufed heretofoe to Titian's hand. To-morrow, they fay, the French embaffador preffeth as much as to be heard. Good God! what damn'd lick-aries are here! Well however, there is a great bus of things not being well in Ireland; no nor in Scotland. This morning great quantities of foldiers are hurried out of town, but not yet known whether either, or to fea. Every body fays confidently, that our matter is either gone already, or will be within a week, that I doubt, if this will find you at Paris, or not. Pray let me know some certainty of your condition and meaning in that point; for I hope to fay one thing more to you in my next, which will be to purpole. God keep thee! I with my miftrefs had the money that damn'd Lorrain lately loft. His fate much troubleth our court here, in regard he was fo civil, modeft, courteous, and confcientious a gentleman.

6 March 1653.

P. calls me away.

The Genofe agent to the protector.

To his moft ferene highness the lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Vol. xii. p. 103. FRANCIS Bernardi, agent in England for the commonwealth of Genoa, doth reprefent to your moft ferene highness, that having in November laft defined paftes of the then council of flate, in the name of their moft ferene highness the duke and governors of the commonwealth of Genoa, my masters, for some Dutch flips, which of
late years have been employed in a very considerable number for the transportation of A.D. 1653.
corn, salt, and other provisions for the state; answer was returned me, that as they have
been always ready to do all good offices of friendship to the state of Genoa, so they
should continue the same good disposition towards them; but as to the paffes, the
granting thereof being to the advantage of the enemies of this commonwealth in their
trade, the council could not then comply with that request; which answer being both
civil and reasonable, I found myself obliged, both in duty to my charge, and cordial
affection to this nation, then seriously to represent to my masters the convenience of both
sides, in reducing this matter to its proper centre, that the English might enjoy those
great advantages, which formerly did accrue unto them, before other nations, through
the conjunction of times and diftractions here, had deprived them of; wherein I have
found much willingnefs and defire of compliance, and am very confident will every day
increase, the government of these nations being now firmly established on so good and
strong a foundation. And forasmuch that I have already received orders to supply part
of those provisions from hence, and in pursuance thereof contracted with English mer-
chants here in London, for the transportation of a quantity of corn and lead for the use
of the commonwealth, which is laden aboard the ship Dolphin of this place, Bartholomew
Conforl commander, I do now in the name of my said masters intreat your most serene
highness to be pleased to grant your fafe conduct, that the said veslil and lading, with
her guns and neceflary provision, may freely pass from hence to Genoa, and that not
any of her men of English, having made use of as few as possibly we could, knowing
the prefent exigency may require them, but for the moft part Italians and Otherangers, be
taken from their charge by prefling or otherwise; which favour my masters will particu-
larly esteem, and render me further enabled to manifest my real intentions of service to
your most serene highnes and this commonwealth,

Most Serene Highness,
March 7, 1653.

Your most real and most humble fervant,
FRAN. BERNARDI.

The archduke of Austria's agent to secretary Thurloe.

Honourable Sir,

BEING sent from the archduke Leopold, my master, to performe, towards my lord
protecteur, what in the name of his imperial highneffe, I am inchargeed with, and
understanding, that I am to direct myself herein unto your honour, I cannot but acknow-
ledge, that I doe it with my great guilt and satisfaction, defiring you would be pleased
to give notice to his highneffe of my arrival, and to demand audience of him in my behalf,
and to give me notice of the day and hower, which for that intent his highneffe shall be
pleased to appoint. God preserve you the nine yeares, which is the defire of him
who kisseth your hands, honourable Sir,

London, the 6th of March, 1654.

Your fervant,
DON FRANCISCO ROMERO VILLAQUIREAN.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,

Paris, 18th Martii, 1654. [N. S.]

YOU always complain, the intelligence you receive is but the outside of affairs, at
which I wonder; for sometimes you have soon and secret affairs. I am sure, I gave
you the substance of what Monf. Chanut was to act at the Hague, and what Monf.
Bordeaux was to act there; and if that the peace of England with Holland did take, this
crown would find an embassador to you; if not, that we did not seek for your peace,
nor would fend any but Monf. Bordeaux to remain there qualified, as he was, to amufe
you. And much more of this I writ to you, now out of my memory; but if you review
my letters, you shall find all that is done you had notice of long since, as also of Monf.
de Bas's second voyages, which I am sure cannot be pleasing to Monf. Bordeaux to have
a competitor. You also had from me of the general peace, of the pope's letter to cardinal
Mazarin concerning it, as also from cardinal d'Elle, and cardinals Francisco and Antonio
Barberini; which letters were read by a friend of yours, &c. If all this, and what else
I gave you, be the outside of affairs there, I am sure still they are the inside here. For

P P

copies
A.D. 1653. copies of papers from hence, I marvel you should desire it, knowing no entries are made; for all is by absolute power from the king, being sufficient, and designs altered every hour, not to be written. You shall always have what I can truly say, and no more.

I have to add, that one of my acquaintance very lately was in discourse with cardinal Mazarin, talking very seriously of the lord protector. His words were these, *Now a treaty shall be with Cromwell by my agent being received, which if Cromwell will not accept of without fruit, I will pull him as fast down, and faster than ever he was made up; and I shall spend to my red callot, or do it, and set up R. Carolus by a peace with Spain, Germany, and their conjunction with many others.* And this he confirmed with oaths. So you may judge what is best for you to do; for this cardinal is altogether for himself; and I gave a hint often, when the king of France comes to ripen years, if he be so minded, all that Mazarin does will come to no thing; and this king's relation to R. Carolus I need not tell you, nor the inconstancy of France.

For R. Carolus his removal to Germany, as designed, you have had long since; and the grounds of it, not as, you say, some write, in order to the peace of this crown with England, but in order to the proper affairs of R. C. his interest. So you shall find it, and that R. C. had been gone long since, if he had received the money promised from this court, which hitherto he has not touched, as for his journey; nor will, till this court, at least Mazarin, fees it both convenient for the one and the other.

As for the duke of York, I advertised you timely, it was in council, whether he shall go into Scotland or not; and so it is still, and probably, if Middleton does well there, and affairs go well with R. C. in Germany, that he shall go.

For the affairs of Ireland concerning yours, you constantly had from hence of all the Irish regiments here, their number, their officers, their quarters, affections, and designs of O Sullevan Beara, his ways to carry arms, ammunition, and other provisions, toaffle them in arms in Ireland, and how these were procured from congregations in Paris; and also where in France, and *sândem after the laying down of arms by colonel O'Brien, how farther succours began to decline here, we having first notice from yourself of the submission upon articles of the said colonel O'Brian. I do not know what more you might expect possible from France concerning the affairs of England, than what is said or comprehended, as I am sure I writ much more in particular several times; nor can I better my intelligence upon such terms as you would have it; but shall do the best I can, you may be confident. The ordinary occurrences you have in my other letter, or your friend's, and I am, SIR,

Yours.

* * *

_A letter of intelligence from Paris._

From Paris, the 13th March, 1653.

**M** Y last was of the 1st of this present. The same day we received letters from Flanders, containing, that the duke of Lorraine was taken with very much vomiting, whereof he was cured after he had endured much pain; and that Monseigneur the prince was very well received at Brussels, and there nobly treated by the archduke, with whom he had a conference upon a letter he had received from London from one of his agents there, who sent him word, that they had procured from his highness my lord protector most of what they had desired of him in behalf of Monseigneur the prince of Condé. But this doth not hinder the cardinal from doing his endeavour for the getting of a good understanding and amity between France and England, from whence, it is said, that an embassador is come over hither.

In the mean time the duke of Longueville doth continue to provide for the securing of the coasts of Normandy, and the cardinal doth all that he can to secure those of Bretagne, as well by the means of his alliance with the marshal of La Meilleraye, as by the marriage of his nephew with the daughter of the duke of Retz, whereof he renews the treaty with more tokens of amity toward the cardinal de Retz; but they will hardly believe him, as long as he keeps the said cardinal de Retz in prison.

The Stuarts are making ready to be gone. They pretend to have news, that Middleton is arrived in Scotland, and that the Highlanders had the better of it in the last encounter with colonel Morgan.
My Dear Heart,

YESTERDAY the post came without your letter, but there shall none go without A.D.1653. mine, while I am here, or that I have health to move my fingers; though I can tell you nothing but that which you too well know, the necessity of my mitres, and the follies of the Scots court, of which I will say nothing this time, because I have too much of the fumes of the sacrifice, which we a few Teagues and Maes did offer yefternight to our patron, which my excellent mitres and her brother honoured with their presence. I'll assure you in our prayers you were not forgot. To the Scots court there came letters from Middleton, after his landing at Sunderland with all his ammunition and officers, which they say were 150. The fame say, that the Scots had the advantage in a late rencontre with your forces; that the island of Lewis is recovered, and 300 prisoners made, which was the garion of a fort, that was made there to secure some harbour. Neither letter nor messenger say any thing of the death of Vyar, whom your gazettes have this month delivered for a man of the other world. Here we expect the news of your concluding with this country a peace, as soon as with the flates; yet there are some, that write hither, as if the Alt should make some difficulties; but I am not so fanguine, as I writ to you often. Want of money stays Charles Stuart here, though the French court be very willing he should be gone. His mother, that depairs of his resturation, to ingratiate herfelf with the cardinal, prefeth his going as much as any. Her own poor fubfifence here, and the pleasing of some with her, is much dearer to her than a good intelligence between her and her eldefl fon. I do not wonder, that he, that gave himfelf to be governed by fuch a woman, hath loft three crowns. The next thursday two of the cardinal's nieces are to be married to Monfeur de Candale, and marfhal de Meilleraye. Another, shortly, the young duke of Boulion shall have. They say, there there is another caravan coming from Italy, of which I shall have never a one; but if my nativity be true, I shall this day have a much handsomer than any there is in all his drove. I pray prefent my service to Mr. Dabb, and tell him, that in any that concerns my mitres, he keep between himfelf and you, otherwife he may do himfelf a prejudice; for very few, that relate to our family, can be secret, to my grief. I fee the law-fuit is no more to be renewed, nor no composition to be hoped for.

The commissioners of the admiralty of Friesland, to the flates general.

HAVING received your H. and M.L. letter with extract of your resolutions, both Vol.xii.p.321: of the 24th of February laft, concerning the forwarding of the provisions and prepara-
tions for the seas, and being required by the faid letter further to give notice of the flate of the fhips of war, which are within our direction, and how foon they shall be ready for the service of the country to make ufe of them;

We do repreffent, that we might well contribute to the service of the flate fix good fhips of war well accommodated, in cafe we were subminiftered with what is requisite for the payment of wages, victuals, and other necessary provifions, all which we are now wanting of, being that of all the precedent moneys, which have been affented and collected, as well for the building of new fhips, and making ready the old ones, there is nothing now refting to pay officers, foldiers, mariners, or any others, confidering that in the faid fhips shall be expended every month, one with the other, the fum of 4218 guilders, in conformity to the advice of the commissioners appointed by the refpective colleges of the admiralty. And therefore we defire, that your H. and M. L. will be pleased, asfoon as may be, to let us know of the manner and order, whereby we may infallibly receive moneys neceffary to further this service of the country, &c.

The Venetian resident to the protector.

May it pleafe your Highnesse,

T THE occasion of a small Venetian vefelli coming from Zant and Venice, bound for London, laden with currants and annifeeds, (fhip and goods all entirely belonging to a merchant of Venice) being unjustly feized by a private man of warre belonging to this commonwealth, the men most barbarously used, fhip and goods still detained in Falmouth, to the very great and considerable losse of the Venetian merchant, doth oblige
oblige mee to make my humble fate and application to your highness, beleching, that the said ship and goods may bee forthwith redelivered unto the factor of the proprietor residing in London, bee giving sufficient security to bring the ship to London, (the danger of the seas excepted) and to bee responible for the value of both ship and goods against all pretences whatsoever. Now for that this ship and goods belonge to the commonwealth of Venice, which is in amity with, and beareth very much respect to this state, and reverence to your highness; and for that the busineffe is most faire and juft, as by some papers delivered to Mr. Thurloe, secretary of state, do appear; and becaufe that in the high court of admiralty, by falle allegations of the private man of warre, and delays thereupon, the proprietor cannot bee foe speedily relieved, as the great importance and exigence of the busineffe both require; I hope your highnesse will bee pleased to order and command the judges of the admiralty to deliver the fayd ship and goods upon securitie as above; which beeing consonant to reason and justice, and to the long-continued amity betwixt the two states, that foe friends may be distingulished from foes, I cannot doubt to bee relieved by your highnesse’s justice in this cafe. In hopes whereof, I remayne, of your highnesse

From my house in Long-ace, the 8th of March, 1653.

The most humble and devoted servant,

Lorenzo Pauluzzi,
Secretario residente di Venetia.

The council of Ireland to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol.xii.p.157. We have sent his highnes the lord protector a letter by this weeke’s packet, wherein was inclosed the flate of some of some doubts propsoed by the high court of justice at Dublin, touching the caues of murderther depending before them. A speedy resolution therein is of very great concernment to the publique; so that we shall defire your care to mind his highnes of them, as opportunity is offered, and to return an accompt thereof unto Dublin, the 8th of March, 1653. Your affectionate friends,

Sir,

Ungi till his highnes pleasure be signified, we are not like to have any progresse here in businefs of that nature.

Charles Fleetwood.
Miles Corbet.
Jo. Jones.

A paper inclosed in the preceding letter.

Vol.xii.p.161. Murder by a particular statute in Ireland is made high treafon, wherein there are no accessorys; but all commanders, abettors, and aiders, &c. are by law principals.

That moft of thofe, who have been proceeded againft in the high court, or that are to be proceeded againft for the murders and mafsacres in Ireland, have been and can only be charged for commanding, aiding, and abetting, &c.

That the ordinance of the lord protector, declaring what shall be treafon in England, Scotland, and Ireland, excluding all other offences than what are therein comprised to be treafon, leaves murder to be only felony; and then by confequence, though any commanded, aided, or abetted fuch murders, unlefs they were prent at the committting of the fact, they are not principals, but accessorys; fo that now, though one be found to be commander, aider, or abettor, &c. yet cannot he be proceeded againft, until a principal be first found, and convicted by verdict or confedion, or attainted by outlawry. And moft of the murders and mafsacres were actd by the hands of mean delpicable perifons, who for the moft part are fince hanged, killed, or dead, though by the command of the chiefef of the Irish gentry, who were the chief contrivers of the rebellion, and chief commanders of the murders; and yet are like to effcape the hand of justice for the reafon afoforeaid, unlefs murder may be declared to be treafon in Ireland, as it was before the faid ordinance; and then fuch commanders, &c. may be proceeded againft as before *

* According to this representation, the protector and his council paffed an ordinance, 20 March, 1653. declaring, that the proceedings, in cafe of murder in Ireland, shall be as formerly.

H. Crom-
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

H. Cromwell to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

Dublin, this 8 Martii, 53:

After a long journey by lande, I arrived here upon Saturday last in the evening, A.D. 1653: since which time I have not bin wanting in my endeavours to informe myselfe of the several tempers of men here; and doe find upon the strictest inquiry, that possibly Vol. xii. p. 169.

I could make, that the army generally, bothe here about the head quarters, as also those in the other partes of the nation, are abundantly satisfied and well pleased with the present government in England; unleas it be some few inconsiderable perfons of the anabaptifte judgment, whoe are aliofe quiet, though not very well contented; but I beleive they will receive much satisfaction from a letter very lately come to their hands from Mr. Kiffin and Spifefbury, in which they have dealt very homely and plainly with those of that judgment here. But I must say this, that if they had been inclinable to have made disturbance, they had sufficient encouragement from those in cheife place here, whoe have managed busines of late with much peevifhtnes and frowardnes, endeavououring to render the government as unacceptable as posibill they could, efcpecially Ludlowe and Jones, whoe are very highly dissatisfied, though Jones more cunning and close in it; but Ludlowe hath not spared any company or opportunity to vent his venemous ditcontents, and that in reproachful and reflecting language, very much to the amazement of all sober men, amongt whom he hath rather lofte then gained acceptance by it. He hath refused to act in his civill capacitie since the change; but will not leave his military, because profitable, unleas it be taken from him. You will, I apprize, consider what is fitt to be done with fuch perfons; and I hope it may ftrire you up speedily to fettle a government, that may signifye somethinge; for this does very little, unleas it be to make orders to give away the publicke lands, of which they have given large proportions to each of themselves. You would doe well to fend with speed a peremptory order, that noe more lande should be difpofed in the foure countyes, without speciall order from you. Sober men (not anabaptifte) are overjoyed with hopes, that the time is now come of their deliverance from that bondage and subjection, which they were in to the—of which I have hade large and indeed fafe complaints from all handes, and am confirmed in it upon my owne observation. The uttrmoft, that is defired, is that all may be upon ane equall account as to encouragement and countenance, which I doubt will faire be, unleas there be care taken for the future. I hope you received the character, which I fent at my coming out of towne to you. Make use only of the upper clavis to uncypber the inclofed. I ame your freinde and fervante,

H. Cromwell.

You will shew this to my father.

Part of a letter of Henry Cromwell to secretary Thurloe, written in Cypher.

8 Mar. 1653:

I HAVE taken the freedom to be very bkgad with my hpcrzwp, and have as neere as Betweenp.

I could gitgadrwn him with what I have in rorr, and doe finde his uwnwpv rather to pwpdwn then to icdradov heer; but is fakkadwy to be at my xgazzwpwn uwbnbcw; but to ugwkw xgarzoxkkt I doe rzadm he is a little to uwwbkf adgyww in a bgpragklk gxxwirdce to the bwpncwd of the gdghghbran to gdrfwp your wdu; though I doe believe it rather to bpciww frome rwduwpdwn then kcw to their bpadiakbk: he is very well ngrxawn that the ycowpdlwr heer should be norwghkw to you, and well approves of the 2 bwpcon barizr vpnon for icodiwkwpn to offer my pooro thoughts I would take advantage Koues his frowardnes to putt him cor of the gplf, and put G. Wvnbcns in his pkgw, whoe with the affillence of 2 perfons above-mentioned will doe your honadad efceuctuallly, efcpecially if you thinke fitt for some thorte time to iellgdw my hacrzwp over, and in his ghndwi to constitute Vwnhcps his Unborwu. I shall sty till the general counsell be over, which will be within 14 days, and then I shall hafte over with speed.

The same decyphered by secretary Thurloe.

I HAVE taken the freedoms to be very plain with my brother, and have, as neare as I Vol. xii. p. 165; could, acquainted hym with what I had in truift, and doe finde his defire rather to returne, than to continue here; but is willinge to be at my father's dispofe. But to deal faithfully, I doe thinke he is a little too deeply ingened in a partial affection to the Vol. II. Q.q
The archduke's agent to secretary Thurloe.

SÉÑOR Mío,

HAVIENDOME embiado el archiduque Leopoldo mi señor a esta corte a pasar con el señor protector en nombre de su Alteza imperial los oficios de que vengo encargado, y entendiendove que debo dirigirme a V. S. lo hago con mucho gusto mío para duplicarle fe servido de dar quenta a S.A. de mi llegada, y pedirle audiencia de mi parte, y de avistar del día y hora que fu A. fe sirviere de señalar para ella, y guarde Dios a V. S. muchos años como defeo. Londres, 8 de Marzo, 1654.

Serbidor de V. S. qué su mano befa,

DON FRANCISCO ROMERO VILLAQUIRAN.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

MONSIEUR,

L'E Sieur Beverningk encore ecrivant non seulement du grand équipage des Anglois, mais aussi des frequentes prêmes, que les Anglois font, a fait icy eveiller affuly la diligence de l'équipage: tant y a qu'à Amsterdam on travaille fort aux navires: mais il n'y a encore nulle levée de matelots, n'y fournissement de victualles; ains on s'attend sur la paix avec l'Angleterre.

Cependant s'èlt affuly fait quelque rapport de la befoigne pour l'alliance avec la France.

Le Sieur Rofewinge, envoyé de Dannemarch, n'est pas allé droit vers Angleterre; ains fe tient a Rotterdam en attendant un passeport. L'on a propo d'envoyer un refident a Brufelles, a quoy la Geldre & la Hollande fe font declare pref: & les autres font admonetées de s'y apprefter affuly: mais cela a eût tant de fois proffé sans fuite, que je n'en croy plus rien, fi je ne le voy.

Le rapport touchant le traité de France n'est autre, fi non une collation des concepts, l'un contre l'autre, & designation des différences: & tout cela n'est que pro forma, & fe regioura felon de traité de paix a faire avec l'Angleterre.

Mais le defsein de faire alliance avec Poloigne pourra bien eftre tout de bon; car ce commerce Baltique eft de grand importance, & le fundament de tout autre commerce, & la Hollande par un singulier menage la aitiré tout a foy; mas fi la Swede, les Oefterlins, & les Anglois vouloient, ils en pourroient avoir leur part aifement. Mais pour le prefent, les Anglois n'y ont rien; les Flammonds prefque rien; les Sweedes & l'Oefterlins peu. Mais quand bien ceft alliance fe face avec Poloigne, la ville de Danzighe ne s'y joindra jamais; au moins pas aux conditions propofés, qu'aures veu.

Hier derechef le refident de Sweede a fait plainte de non-justice, que font les admirautes sur les prêmes, que font les capers; car premiérement ils pillent en mer; & puis apres les avocats & procureurs n'ont pas servir les marchands contre eux: item les admirautes ne refpecuent ni ne regardent nulle certification ou Zee Brief; ains font ce qu'ils veulent. Ce qui a la fin cauferoit des retorfions; mais la Hollande eft fage de prevenir cela par paix; fans cela la Sweede eft capable de ruiner tres facilement toute la navigation des Hollandois dans la mer Baltique.

De la part de la ville de Emden fon venus trois deputes, faifants plainte de ce que les eflats d'Oeftrife ont cherché & obtenu a Ratisbone des mandements penaulx contre

*See an account of his behaviour, and refusal to submit to the protector's government, in Lodlow. Mem. p. 481, &c.

Advice
A letter of information to secretary Thurloe.

Honoured Sir,

SINCE my last, I have not beene in a condition to flirr out of my chamber, till Vol.xii.p.254. within these two or three days; yet I have had many visits from Mr. Sawyer, one of the eleven, which was engag'd in the late plot. His keeper, being a neare neighbour, lends him into my chamber. I have several tymes discoursed with him concerning this busines: he tells me, very many person's of honour were ingag'd in it; severall lords, which were of the late K's privie council; divers ministers, and some of the late assembly of divines. He faith, that he beleives the busines goes on still, notwithstanding what Coates hath discovered; for he faith, that it was so well ordered, that the grand council was never made knowne to Coates; but he fayeth, that if Coates had but stayed four days, he had beene chosen one of the committee for the prentiffies, and then might have had an opportunity to have treaty with the grand council. He tells me, that they went over coll, Whitley and my lord Garra, to acquaint the K. with the designe, and furnished them with money; that Whitley sent them over severall commissions, and that both he and Garrat was to come over with the K. which had beene within two dayes, if the busines had not been discovered. Many thousand pounds, he fayeth, is laid out in horses and armes. One freind of his, he tells me, brought eighty gallant horses, and keeped them in the citty upon his owne account. He tells me, that Coates knowes not of the tenth part of the busines, but captain Dutton knowes all; and captain Smyth knowes much. I endeavour as moderately as I can, to discover the names of some of the great ones; but he feares to be unwilling to name any. Sir, I thought good to acquaint you thus much, that if it be possible, the bottom of this busines might be found out. If you conceive, that I may doe any service in it, I Shall for the future bend my selfe whole to it: in the mean tyme I humbly desire to knowe your pleasure concerning my last lines. I will troble you noe more at present, but rest

March the 9th 1652.

Your humble servant,

An. B.

Sir, I should be forry, this younge man should fare the worke for any thing he fayeth to me; for truly I looke upon him to be very good-natured, and I beleive he was drawne in; and although he will not confesse any thing to you, yet I am confident he will meddle noe more.
State Papers of

Beuningen, the Dutch embassador in Sweden, to the states general.

High and Mighty Lords,

My Lords,

A.D. 1653.

Nothing happens here of great importance, as far as it comes to my knowledge, that is worth common posture. In the consultations, which her majesty held this week with the states of the kingdom, it is said no other subject was treated of, than the abdication of the crown, and the confessions thereof. As to foreign affairs, I do not observe, that any thing is treating with any one minister. To the envoy of Ruffia they have granted the desired exportation of arms. They proceed as usual in the careening and preparing of the fleet of the kingdom against the spring; and I do not hear, that touching the fame any extraordinary diligence is used. Mr. White-LOCK, it is said, doth not yet speak of his departure, as I have advised your high mightinesses in my former. And the Spanish minister, they say, intends to set out from here, before the end of this month. The queen in a few days goes to Neuchappin to the queen her mother. After the abdication, her majesty is resolved to make a journey to the Spa this summer; and it is certainly believed, that within a few days after the states are assembled, this great change will happen. The lord chancellor of the kingdom, and other great lords, speak of it as a very difficult and intricate affair, and could have wished, that her majesty would have been otherwise persuaded, for which, it is thought, there is no likelihood whatsoever. They are very busy to deliberate upon settling the finances; and it is said, that to bring this about, it was proposed for that purpose, and put into deliberation, to suspend the payment of all sorts of debts that are still owing for a term of two years, which however is thought will come to no resolution or effect; neither doth one know, if it is with much reason and foundation, that many, who hold large sums from these crowns by the mere liberality of the queen, are apprehensive, that in the present convocation of the states, or afterwards, some alteration may happen therein. The lord chancellor of the realm keeps his bed, being ill of a small fever.

Upal, March 20. 1654. [N. S.]

Wherewith, H. and M. L. &c,

C. Van Beuningen.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Hague, 20 March 1654. [N. S.]

Sir,

You had in my former before this immediate, that which might ease you and me much, as that these states resolved, notwithstanding the different votes and resolutions of some provinces, of which you had all the extracts, to sign and ratify the 29 articles, as adjudged in London. Now I can confirm the same to you, that the embassadors there will do it, and so are commanded privately; but to make the bent they can as to the defies of all the provinces; which they hope here Beverning's gallantry will carry. His boats here, and Nieuport's, I gave you twice at large before; let them not have cause to do so more: for I can assure you, for all our endeavours, our fleet is now in readiness for the number and power we intended, as you may fee partly by the resolutions of the admiralty of Friesland.

These states are all so very timorous, left any thing might intervene, that might give occasion or opportunity for a breach; and their embassadors know it there very well, whatever they make to the contrary; so that in sum you have not much to do, if you please, but to insist upon the 29 articles as already adjusted plainly, and you will have it; which you may build upon as my former assurance to you.

Your great preparations for the seas we fear, and are jealous at, left any Spanish negotiation might follow, and the more for some letters sent by the embassador Beverning to the states provincial of Holland. The said states provincial have here communicated to the states general the advice, which they had from Beverning in London, that the Spanish embassador there had proposed to the protector a league offensive and defensive against Portugal, whereof they are very jealous here, fearing that will be an introduction to begot a more strict amity and alliance with Spain and England. This also gives you no prejudice here.

The deputies of the treaty with France have made their report, that they found divers points and clauses in the treaty of the embassador Borel with that crown, not conformable to the instructions given by these states. This treaty is now fresh and hot on
THURLOE

An intercepted letter to Sir Walter Vane.

Amsterdam, the 20th March 1654. [N. S.]

The joy is here very great, being assured of the peace with England. Such a number of people and ships lie idle here, and have nothing to do, that it is incredible; who would be glad to be at work again, if it so pleased my lord protector. The great preparations in the mean time, that are made in England, do still put the people in some kind of fear, that all is not right as it should be. The men of war are equipping, but slowly. Some cities of North Holland have this week spoken aloud about it in the assembly. Every body doth desire peace here, but few believe, that England will make it to hold any long time. Many do believe it to be impracticable. I will say no more; God is above all. Here hath been a report this week, that Holland will give all vacant charges to count William, who is still in Friesland. The princes do not see one another: the young princes royal is at Teylingen, with her fon; the Rhyngrave is at Maestricht. The Hague is very solitary; some fugitives, that have forsaken the prince of Condé, do make some company; otherwise there would be none to converse withal at the ordinaries.

Your devils of English capers have taken at the mouth of the Vlie seven ships, that came from Hamburg laden with fruit from Spain. The devil take them all.

Every where the house of Orange in Holland do very much strengthen their party. That cackold de Witt hath taken the charge of burgomaster of Dort, to keep all there without doubt in devotion; and so likewise elsewhere the jealousies in the cities do not cease from being fomented; and the other provinces do stand upon their guards. If there be a peace with England, there will be many partialities, divisions, and par-

Vol. II. Rr

concluded and ratified, as doubtles it shall, the French treaty will come to nothing.

From Swedenland we have certain intelligence from the deputy of that province, that that queen declared her intention and resolution, to reign that kingdom to the prince successor.

Alfo we have from the said deputy, that many complaints are sent from that queen to the lord embassador Whitelocke of several injuries committed by the English ships of war, not only against her majesty’s subjects, but generally against all, and daily acted, &c.

Beverning writes in a letter of his to the greffier of the states general of the 6th of March, that their mighty highnefs letters were open at London, before he had received them; for which he was very forry, by reason that their resolutions were there, and without cypher.

He writes also, that upon Monday he presented a memorial to his highnefs the lord protector, to appoint commisioners to address and to reduce them into the form of a treaty; and that to feel his highnefs’s pulse, and know whether his humour was changed or not. But instead of naming commisioners, the said Beverning was visited twice the evening by Mr. Thurloe, who declared to him, that his highnefs could not comprehend, to what end he propounded a conference with commisioners, because in his opinion all the articles were adjusted, and fully agreed upon; and that the left thing therein should not be altered; and fo they were only to be put into order, and copied, and that was the work of one alone; and that the said Beverning was the most capable, &c. inferring, that the states general were precisely tied to the said articles, as adjusted, &c. Beverning sets down many reaons he shewed to Mr. Thurloe, and particularly about the words, the seas East and North. The said Beverning and Thurloe were like thereupon to fall into disputes for the Britannic seas; but Beverning thought good to avoid disputes, and to accept willingly, that he would the day following fend to his highnefs the said articles, as accordingly he did; but notwithstanding all his endeavours, could not receive anfwer; which he conceived to be, because his highnefs had notice of the arrival of his fellow embassador; and that the anfwer should be with more solemnity to them all three together, &c.

He writes also, that Mons. de Bordeaux has orders to take upon him the character of embassador, and is preparing his train, and the necessaries for it; and that M. de Baas is arrived at London, to affift him in quality of commisioner, &c.

Here is all at present. Go on with your preparations, as we do with ours, but not with that speed as expected. I gave you in my last but this the number of the ships designd, and the orders lent to the several admirals, to have them in readiness to fet forth upon the first orders; and is all now from, Sirs,

Yours.
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D. 1653. ties amongst them; but all that will only tend to set up one party or other, and nothing for the advancing of the prince and his family.

It is said here, that the soldiers in Ireland are divided; and some have refused to proclaim the protector; and that the Scots do increase very much. Pray let me know the truth of this.

The Dutch embassadors to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

WITH our half of the thirteenth of this month, we advised your lordships of our arrival in this city, and our solemn reception, wherewith the lord protector was pleased to receive us; and withal we advised your lordships, that we had lent a memorandum to his highness the same day, to desire audience the next day following; which was granted unto us: so that on the thirteenth we were fetched in his highness’s coach, accompanied with the lords Strickland and Jones, with the matter of the ceremonies, and brought into the great banqueting-room at Whitehall, where his highness had never given audience before, who stood upon a pedestal raised with three steps high from the floor, being attended by the lords president Lawrence, vicount Lisle, Skippon, Mackworth, Pickering, Montague, and Mr. secretary Thurloe, together with the lord Clapole, his master of the horse. After three reverences made at entrance, in the middle, and before the steps, which his highness answered every time with reciprocal reverences, we came up to the steps, and delivered to him with a compliment of inducement our letters of credence, who did receive them without opening them; the reason whereof we suppose to be our delivering of the copies and translations thereof in the morning to Mr. Thurloe; so that we presently began our discourse with a compliment of thanks, for his good inclination shown in the treaty of our common peace; of congratulation in this new dignity; of presentation of all reciprocal and neighbouring offices on the behalf of their H. and M. lordships, and wishing all safety and prosperity to his person and government; to which he answered with many serious and significant expreffions of reciprocal inclination to their H. and M. lordships, and to the business of peace; for which we once more returned him thanks, and presented unto his highness twenty of our gentlemen, who went in before us, being followed by twenty more, to have the honour to kiss his hand; but instead thereof his highness advanced near the steps, and bowed to all the gentlemen one by one, and put out his hand to them at a distance, by way of congratulation; wherewith we were conducted back again after the same manner. On Sunday we made ready a memorandum, which was delivered on the Monday following, desiring we might have commissioners appointed for the further adjusting and signing of the articles, which were delivered in on the 4th of this month; upon which we received a letter in answer in the afternoon from Mr. Thurloe, that his highness had named commissioners, who should acquaint us verily with the intention of his highness. But because we heard no further of the commissioners appointed to treat with us, we sent our secretary on Wednesday last to Mr. Thurloe about it, who told us, that we should hear of them very speedily; but receiving no news of them, we once more addressed ourselves to Mr. Thurloe, desiring expedition; who gave us for answer, that they should be suddenly with us, whom we are now hourly expecting; whereof we shall advise your lordships in our next, or by an express.

H. and M. LORDS,

Wefm. 10 March 1653.

VOL. III. P. 246.

BEVERING.

NIEUPORT.

JONGESTALL.

The Dutch embassadors in England to Ruyfch.

MY LORD,

THE fleet of this state, about an hundred ships, being in a good posture, hath been lately re-inforced with such a great number of land soldiers, that every body doth murmur about it, and differently and variously spoken of their design. The said fleet lieth about the isle of Wight, near the road of St. Helena; is ready to put out to sea with the first, as we are informed; and according to the opinion of many, had been gone.
gone to sea some days since, in cause the winds had been favourable and serviceable unto A.D. 1653, them; whereby there is concluded by us and others, that their design is, not to go towards the west, by reason that when these easterly winds would have carried them away, that they must have design towards the North, or Eastward; and it is possible intended against the Sound, as is held by some: and although we have no knowledge or assurance thereof, we do notwithstanding fear by several circumstances, that they have some such design in hand; and we think it will do no harm, in omnem eventum, to look to our selves. We do remember, what capacious words they did use with us about the drawing up of the 7th article; and since our arrival here, we do perceive, that they would fain defer that point of pretended satisfaction, and put it off for a better occasion, if possible, that so they might find out something about it, on purpose to excite ourselves, and to prejudice the king of Denmark. And during our entertainment, one of the commissioners said, that men ought not to suffer the roll in the Sound: and finally we see, that we are put off and delayed in our business; so that all the circumstances do very much trouble us; at least we thought it our duty to make known our thoughts to their H. M. lordships, that so they may provide with speedy equipping of their fleet for the safety of their state, and with advertisement, if their wismons think it fit, to secure the king of Denmark.

Westminster, 1/20 March 1654.

Beverning.
Nieuport.
Jongestall.

Whitelocke, embassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

On Saturday last I waited on the queen, and shewed her some parte of the letters, which I received that weeke out of England. She thereupon asked me, if my lord protector had ben inaugurated? I told her, no; and that my letters only mentioned the entertainment, which the city made him; which occasioned much discourse, as well touching that, as my busines.

I also communicated to her that parte of his highnes letters, whereby he was pleased to commande me, to assure her majestie of the confidence and reality of his intentions, to fettle a firme alliance with her; which she said was most readie to make with his highnes. I told her, that wee might then make some progresse in the articles, which I had prefented to her, and particularly in those, which concerned amity and commerce, and had noe dependance on the issue of the treaty betweene us and Holland; and therefore might be had in consideration, before the other could be fully known, and the other articles might be considered of afterwards; which she told me should be done; and that shee would freely tell me, which of them shee thought fitt to consent to, and which not; and afoe that shee will fende an embassador to his highnes. Shee was very inquisitive concerninge London, and the two universities; and by her discourse I conceive she may have a designe to travell into Fraunce, Spaine, Italie, Germany, and into England, and other partes of the world. I was alone with her neere two hours, and at my takinge leave, she desired I would come againe to her onunday after dyner; that then shee would reade over with me the articles, which I gave her both in Latine and English, and wee should consider them together; and such things as shee could consent unto, she would then tell me; and what shee could not consent unto, I should then know from her; and wee might make it in the margent as wee went alonge. Nevertheless shee would have me to proceede in my conferences with her chancellor, as before; and that noe bodie shoulde know of the conference betweene her selfe and me; but shee would order the busines, that what we consented unto should be effected afterwards; and that in two hours wee might goe over all of them. I told her, that I prefumed shee would admissit of a free debate upon any of them, as we went alonge. She said, by all meanes, that was reason; and in case the peace betweene us and Holland did not take effect, that then the embassador, whom she intended howsoever to send into England, might conclude upon such other articles as should be thought fitt. I asked her, if shee had any thought of beinge included in that treaty with the Dutch? She said, noe; for shee not medl’d in the war, and therefore held it not requisite to be included in the peace with them.

The Spanish resident shewed me a letter, that he received from a great person out of Flanders, wherein was mentioned, that Mons. Beuningen had written to his superiours, that the English ambassador and the Spanish resident were often togetherr; and that they had chwayne each to other great respect, which his highnes the arch-duke did very well like of, and gave him thanks. And there was alioe in the letter, that though Mons. Beuningen did not like of our beinge soe friendly, yet his superiours endeavoured all they
they could have amiteit with the commonwealth of England. When I told him
what fleete wee had at sea, he said, it was pitty, that foe brave a fleete was not im-
ployed. He then showed me the coppy of a letter, which Monf. Beuninghen had written
to his superiors, in which he taxed me with the ceremonie of not meettinge prince
Adolph at my doore, when he came to viufite me; to which I said, that I met him
within two or three flepp of the doore, with thoughts of receivinge him at his coach;
but one of my servantes, whoe was ordered to attende his cominge; and to informe me
thereof, did not give me tymely notice of it, which I had excused by the prince. The
Spanish refident said, that nether the queene nor himselfe had ever heard the prince
preferre any dislikes of my carriage; and that the queene, feeinge Beuninghen’s letter, said,
there were many things in it concerninge me, which upon her knowledge were not true.
There was alsoe in the letter, that I had many longe audiences from her majeste, and
many conferences with the chancellor; but that he could not in the least leame what
passed betweene us.

Monday I beinge with Monf. Skute, he spake much by way of excuse of the delay in
my busines. I told him, I had alreadie stayed longe in this place, and that nothinge
had ben done; to which he replied, that my staye here was more advantage to England,
then if wee had sent ten thousand men into Holland; and that hereby they would be
brought on with greater defires to make a peace with us. I told him, that they knew
nothinge of my negotiation; hee anfwered, that made them more Jelous. He alfoe
said, that the flowning of one person was the caufe, that hethero I had receiv’d noe an-
fwere; and that he doubted not, but in a short tyme I should receive an anfwere to my
contentment. Whilfe I was with him, the queene sent one of her gentlemen to me, to
defire me, that I would put of my viufite of her until the next day, by reason shee had then
extraordinary busines. And after the messenger was returned, Monf. Skute told me,
the queene was buife in dispatchinge the three senators to the prince of Sweden;
viz. count Erick Oxenfetnre, Monf. Fleminghe, and Monf. Vanderlyne, whoe are deputed
upon the busines of the queene’s regignation. And he alfoe told me, that in fewe dayes he
should be sent to the prince. I entreated him, to prefent my service to his royal highnes,
and that I was very defirous to falute him; when I should have an opportunity.

I visited the rix-dreightet count de Brahe; he is president of the courts of justice,
and the firft minifier of state in this kyngeom. The name of his office is as much
as vice-roy, and his jurisdiccion is the suppreme court for administracion of justice.
Wee had much discourse about my busines, in which he seemed to express much affection
to the commonwealth of England. And albei I have ben informed by fome, that he is noe freind to us, yet I rather chose to vifite him firl, and found him very
civili. Hee inquired much after the affairs of England, and of our government,
and seemed much satisfied with those anfweres I gave him. I was informed he
spake good French; but duringe the tyne I was with him, he spake altogether
Lattine to me, and that very readily. He discoursed to me, the manner of the
Swedish government, and in particular of his owne office, which seemed to me to be
the fame with that greate office anciently amongst us, the cheife justice of England.
Wee had some discourse afoe of the prince of Sweden, whome I did at that tyne
the rather complemet, because his brother prince Adolph had formerly married the
dauughter of this lord. Hee told me, he had been governor of Fynland ten yeares
toegether; which province he said was greater then France; and that the dominions
of the queene were of greater extent then France, Spaine, and Italie, altogether.

On tuesday her majeste was pleased by one of her gentlemen to invite me to take the
aire with her, two or three miles out of towne. When I came to the caflle, she excused
herfelle, that she was not as yet ready to conferr with me upon the articles, accordinge
to her promisse; but that she had ordered certaine things to be put in writinge to give
me concerninge it.

My lord Lagerfeldt came to me, whilefe I was in the prefence-chamber, and told me,
my lord chancellor intended to have ben with me that day, but beinge taken with a
fit of an ague, was hindered; and that if his sicknes continued with him, his fonne
count Ericke Oxenfetner should come and conferr with me about my busines.

Wensday count Ericke Oxenfetner came to vifitt me, and spake very much in excuse of
the delay in my negociation. Hee told me, his father was very ill of an ague, but he
believed, that the queene would appoint another to conferr with me, if his father should
by reafon of sicknes be disabled to doe it. I told him, I was forry for the indispo-
isition of his father; and as concerninge my busines, that I had ben heere three months,
and no thinge as yet concluded. Hee replied, that the incertainty of the affairs betweene
us and Holland, toegether with the queene’s-defigne, were hethero the caufes of my
beinge delayed. I said, that some of the articles related meereely to friendship and to
comerce, and had noe dependency upon the treaty. Whereupon he defired me to be
assured, that I should receive all contentement and satisfaction as to that matter; and that

there were many perticulers under his consideration concerning traffique. I told him, I.A.D.1653, could not debate much upon such perticulers; and that I was sent hither by my lord protector, to edifie his respect to the queene and kingdom of Sweden, and to make them offer of the friendship of England; and I suppos’d, that persons of wisdom and experience, as they are, would esteeme it worthy the acceptance: as to commerce, my propositions were general. Hee said, that the perticulers thereof would be more conveniently debated betweene the merchants; and that they heere deïred the amity of England more then of any nation. Our conference was interrupted by the cominge of the rix-droitster; but wee had more discourse to the same effect, while they were both together; and upon the departure of count Erick Oexenferne, the rix-droitster very much inquired concerning the nobility and parliament of England, and also concerning my lord protector and his family.

I suppos’d, that by the deferrence of my busines the Hollanders would be in the more supence and doubt of the iftie thereof, and wee might thereby come on the more freely in our treaty with them; whereas if the certainty of my busines here were known, it might perhaps feme lefte to them then it now suspected. Upon this ground I was the leffe forward to preffe for a positive anfwere heere; but now that I presume the busines betweene us and Holland may be brought to an iftie, I intend the more to put on mine heere, and the default hetherto refeth on their parts, as is acknowledged by their excuses.

The rix-admiral grave Oexenferne, kinman to the chancellor, and within two years of his age, ufed me with much civility.

Upon my viltroge grave John Oexenferne, elddest sonne of the chancellor, he received me not with that respect, which his father ufed to doe, but carried himselfe more lofty. Hee sent some of his gentlemen to his outermost doore to receive me, while I did not so much falue, observinge the neglect. At the inner doore flood about ten lackies and pages, two whereof were fonnys of earles. He had much discourse with me concerning England, as also about my negotiation, in which he saide he would speake with the queene, that I might have the more speedy answerwre; whereunto I replied, I had already moved the queene in that busines myselfe.

This afternoone I attended the queene, whose at the first meetinge made an excuse, that she had not conferred with me concerning the articles, which I gave her. I told her, if the thought firte, I had them now reade, and wee might reade them over together; to which she condescended, and I read them to her. Shee pulled out a paper of notes written with her owne hand, in Lattine, which were her obligations upon the articles.

After I had read the first article, she saide, there was nothing therein, which needed explanation.

To the second article she saide, that would require consideration, and read out of her notes the words communis interesse; which she desir’d I would explaine what was meant by them. I told her, those words included matter of saffe, and matter of traffique. She then demanded, while the Baltique sea was named as to free navigation, and not other seas likewise. I told her the reason was, because at first the navigation was not free into the Baltique sea; and that if her majeftie pleased to have the other seas likewise named, I should content to it. She asked me, If I would content as to the freedom of navigation in America? I told her, I could not; that the articles of the comonwealth were comprehended within the bounds of Europe. She asked, what I thought my lord protector would doe, in case fhee should demand that liberty? I told her, that his highnes would give such an answerwre, as would confift with the interest of England, and shew a due regard to her majeftie.

She then deïred me to reade the third article, which, fhee told me, fhee would agree to; but fhee thought it necesseary, that a forme shou’d be agreed upon for certificates and letters of fafe conduct, that ships might passe free upon shewinge of them. I told her, I thought there would be noe neede of them, especially if the peace were concluded betweene England and Holland. She said, but if the warre continued, it would be necessary. After I read the fourth article, she saide, she thought there would be no neede of that article at all, and read another fhee had drawn herfelle in Lattine to this effect, That if any hereafter should committ treason, or be rebels in one country, they shou’d not be harbored in the other. I told her, the article was already to that effect, and I thought it necessary for the good of both nations. She said, it would be to sharpe against divers officers, whose had served her father and herfelle, and were now settled in Sweuthland; and I offered her that amendment, which I before tendered to the chancellor; a copie whereof I formerly fent you, and doe now fende you againe, which I conceave not to be repugnant to the subfubance of the article; when fhee read, fhee told me, that it might include all thofe men, which fhee mentioned before. I told her, I knew not any one (for I had inquired into it before) which were excepted by name from pardon. She said, for any thing to be done hereafter, it was very reasone.
able, and she would consent to it. I told her likewise, if any hereafter should come into her country, that were excepted from pardon, they ought likewise to be included in this article.

After I had read the fifth article, she told me, that and the second article would require further consideration, because, if she should consent thenceunto, it would declare her breach of the neutrality, which she had hitherto kept. I told her, if the peace were concluded between England and Holland, that neutrality would be gone; and if the war continued, I presumed she would not willingly declare otherwise than that neutrality was. She told me, that was true; but she desired, that this article and the second might be left alone, until the certainty were known of the treaty between England and Holland.

To the first article she said, she thought it reasonable. After I had read the seventh article, the tooke exceptions to the words, *bona a fide consili et initii directa*, which she said was a breach of her neutrality. To that I answered as before upon the fifth article, and she desired, that it might be past over as the second and fifth, until the issue of the treaty were known. She said, she would desire the liberty of filling for her affairs. I told her, upon equal conditions I presumed his highness would consent to that which should be fitt. She asked me, what conditions I would demand? I told her, those matters of commerce, as to the particulars, would be best agreed upon with the advice of merchants, which might be done hereafter; and she prayed me to read the next article, which she said was equal: the like to the ninth article; and upon the tenth we had noe difference; nor upon the eleventh nor twelfth, but some short observations of her majesty's, which by explanation I cleared, and she seemed satisfied. Upon the thirteenth article she read an objection in Lattine to the proviso, and said it was reasonable, that if they did breake bulke, they should pay custome, for soe much only as they sol. I told her, that objection was more in favor of the merchants, then of hercelfe. She said, the merchants were crafty indeede, and she did not much insist upon it. To the fourteenth, which was the last article I gave in to her, she said, it was fitt, that the number of men of war, that should come into either's port together, should be ascertained to avoyde supposition. I told her, I would agree thereunto, with a caution as in the first article to be added, if they should be driven by tempest, force, or necessity. I then defired her majesty to give me a coppy of those objections. Shee said, shee were only a few things, which she had written with her owne hand upon her apprehension of the articles; and that I should have them in writing; but defired I would not acquaint any body here with this conference between us. She made haft to goe away, beinge f defeurous to take the ayre; where I waited upon her in her coach, until it was dark night. I shall defire to know the pleasure of my lord protector, whether in cafe I maye conclude those articles of amity and commerce, omitting the second, fifth, and seventh articles, if his highnesse will be pleased to approve thereof. I confesse my humble opinion is, (unlesse I receive commands to the contrary) that in the peace be concluded between us and Holland, and Denmark included, it will be noe disadvantage to us, to conclude the allyance here, omitting the second and fifth articles, and that part of the seventh, against which her majesty objected, if she shall insist upon it. Another point, wherein I pray direction, is upon the fourteenth article of the treaty with the Dutch, that either commonwealth shall be comprehended, if they defire it, in treaty with other princes, and notice to be given of such treaties, in case that with the Dutch shall be agreed; whether notice ought to be given to them of the treaty with the queene of Swetland, and the Dutch offered to be comprehended therein; or whether the treaty here be begun before that with the Dutch concluded, there will be any caufe of such notice to be given them. I am very willinge to haften homewards, when I may obtayne my lord's order, and that it will be noe prejudice to my service here, as I conceave such a conlusion would not at all be. I presume you have heard of the newes at Antwerp, which is very freh here this weeke, that the archduke hath imprisoned the duke of Lorraine in the castle of Antwerp, which caused the gates of the towne to be shut, which hath caused to your frends here the losse of the comfort of this weeke's letters from England, the post beinge stayed there, as wee underfand from Hambrough.

Upsole, March 10. 1653.

Your very affectionate friend to serve you,

B. Whitelocke.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 159

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir, Paris, 21 March 1654. [N. S.]

All yours are received, besides your letter of occurrences. Your friend, who has A. D. 1653, been lately again in conference with cardinal Mazarin, and now out of town, not to return till Easter, tells me upon the whole matter, that cardinal Mazarin is drawn to a

defire of the general peace, and that he expects shortly a legate à latere from the pope to that purpose. He has a devillish purge in store for Holland, and exclaims against them. If Bordeaux can amuse the protector and his council, till this campaign be over, it is the master-piece. If that may not be by Bordeaux, nor he grateful, one of the embassadors formerly mentioned shall be sent to you.

R. Carolus will go into Germany for a while; and it has been cardinal Mazarin’s advice a long time, in order to the interest of the said R. Carolus; and now Mazarin, thinks it will be a help to amuse your protector by his removal.

The conclusion of your peace with Holland is not doubted; yet Bordeaux shall not make too much haste, till the real conclusion; gaping for something that may intervene for a breach.

I have no more to add to my long recital in my last, but this to you by the endeavours of,

Yours,

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Paris, the 24 March, 1653.

I have very little to add to my foregoing of the 24th of this present month: Vol. xii. p. 217. Since here hath been a report, that some letters coming from England to the prince of Condé, had been intercepted; by which they have discovered some design of the English against this state. But there is a great likelihood, it is only a conjecture ill grounded and ill understood of the capitulation granted to O Bryan, a toy of Ireland, to remove into Flanders, to serve the king of Spain under Monf. the prince: and because it hath been observed to be printed in the English Gazette, therefore men do suppose, that the commonwealth were about to expoufe the particular quarrel of Monf. the prince. Jutt now the news is brought, that Monf. the prince hath besieged some considerable place; some say Bathune, others la Baffé.

A letter of intelligence.


I had yesterday a letter of yours of the 24th, which I should have had the post before. Vol. xii. p. 225. If you have sent any of the 23rd, I have not yet had it. By this I believe the Dutch embassadors have put you all out of the pain of uncertainty; and I doubt the French will do so too very soon, though one of the juncto sent to the Scots king, that there were now, more than ever, left hopes of agreeing with you; and that the protector is in a strict league with Spain and the prince of Condé, who this day is condemned of high treason, his povertie cut off from all pretention or right to the crown, and his house in this town to be razed; a punishment not great enough for a man, who endeavoured to ruin his country, and is so malicious an enemy to his king.

By this you know from my two last letters the intention my mistress hath go to hence, and the difficulty the hath to find the means; her mother obstructing all her business at the French court, and her friends in England having certainly little consideration of her necessities or interests. I would be glad to see that, which you hope. To say to the purpose, it could never come in a more reasonable time. I am commanded by my mistres to tell you and Dabb so. The cardinal said yesterday, that your protector is angry, that the king of France called him not Man free, brother. He rallied much upon it, and demanded, whether his father was ever in France? I hope our protector will make him sing another song, before summer be past. I should be out of my wits to hear for certain, that the peace of Ireland were disquieted after so good a course as his highnes hath taken to settle it. As for Scotland, I apprehend them not; but for our own army to turn their victorious swords against their brethren, were sad. I beseech you let me at large have what you can say of these things; and whether there be any grounds for the reports here, that our protector is shortly to decline himself king. I am sure he deferves the one as well as the other. Beware of using much freedom with the Scots counsellors; for all the knows is returned hither to a perfon, that my mistres most perfectly hates, and will certainly ruin, if ever the hath power, and not without reason, I’ll assure you.

A letter
Sir,

A.D.1652. Y O U R S by this post I received, and sent yours for Ratibon, from whence I have nothing for you at present, but to myself two lines, desiring me to excuse your friend at that post, he having nothing of consideration to write.

We do hear of don Francisco Romero’s being safe there; but whether he delivered his letters and embassy, is yet unknown to me. Of the duke of Lorraine, or count Baffigny, here is nothing but what you had formerly; only I can confirm to you, that the first his moneys will haften our campaign this spring, and we now prepare mightily for it, and for a sudden expedition. Count Fuenfeldagna yesterday went from hence, and leads a pretty smart army towards Luxembourg, to encounter marquis de Fabert with the French army, called into the country of Liege at his return into France. The said Fabert with his forces is towards Limburg, and marching homewards. He must certainly retire, or fight, before he gets home. The next may bring more of it to you, as I suppos’d.

The treaty betwixt the archduke and the elector of Cologne is now ended, and all pacified: the articles I have, which you shall receive by the next post.

Of the general peace here is nothing, but much of yours with Holland, which is not doubted of; for the Dutch cannot longer maintain a war against England, and the lord protector’s government makes England more formidable and confiderable to all nations, than ever it has been in my days.

Here is nothing more now, but many Irish come from Ireland daily into the service of prince Condé, with the most sad stories of the English usage to the natives, that ever I heard of; parents taken from their wives and children, and sent into the English plantations; the children starve in wildernesses, and some knocked to death. If all be true, it cannot be the protector will leave it impune. You may know more of it there. This is sufficient of it from, Sir,

Yours.

De Vries, the Dutch resident in Denmark, to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

SOMM particular subjedts of this crown have equipped a ship for Genoa, under the conduct of N. Schuils, formerly employed in those parts for the Weft India of the Netherlands, who a while since came and proffered his service; but I excused it, and he is since made captain of one of his majesty’s ships. I am also informed, that here are three or four ships ready, bound for the Caribbee Islands, and to trade elsewhere in the Weft Indies.

Yesterday arrived a Russian embassador at Schonen, who is faid to have been with the queen of Sweden.

H. and M. LORDS,

Elfenore, the 21st of March 1654. [N.S.] F. de VRIES.

Boreel, the Dutch embassador in France, to the states general.

My LORDS,

I DO find myself obliged hereby to discharge myfelf of a businefs, which the lord cardinal Mazarin hath imparted unto me; whether your lordships, according to their great wisdoms, can make or conjecture by or out of it, or whether for information or service, what his eminence communicated unto me, that Monf. Baas was sent into England, joined in communism with Monf. de Bordeaux, who had received power to authorize him in quality of embassador to the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and also accordingly to treat about an agreement or accommodation. Among other difcourses the lord protector had affed, what Monf. the cardinal thought of the treaty with your lordships? Monf. Baas should have answered thereupon, that he had heard the cardinal fay, that it ought to be concluded, the sooner the better, with your lordships. Whereupon the lord protector should have asked him with a ftrange countenance, full of admiration, whether the cardinal bid him fay any fuch thing? Baas answered, Yes; and being demanded again, for what reasons, Baas continued and replied, that
John Thurlow Esq. &c. A.D.1653.

that therefore, for as long as the war between England and the Netherlands should continue, the commerce could never return to its former course, wherein the cardinal said all christendom was concerned. I do hear, that there is very great correspondence kept between the cardinal and the lord protector; which both put me in mind of what his eminence told me, that had the king been willing, to the prejudice of your state, to yield any thing to English, we had come to an agreement with England with as much ease as I can draw on my glove (said the cardinal); but the king is a great king, who can do good deeds, and hath done, and will do to your commonwealth, although the same be not acknowledged by you to his majesty, which he will expect in time to come: but the conservation, welfare, and honour of your H. and M. lordships the king will always preserve in full affection, yet increase the same upon all occasions; for his majesty, by reason of the inseparable interepts, is highly concerned in it. What he meant by those words foregoing, that are underlined, I do not understand; yet I am told by-the-by, as I am of all other things, that England hath desired something of France, upon which depended the whole welfare or ruin of your H. and M. lordships state; and that which France might have done. But because your H. and M. lordships have their embassadors in England, they will have a better occasion to learn what was propounded to the French.


Intelligence.


In the absence of this king and court, there is little of news here; only an embassador from the duke of Muscovy is lately come hither from Stockholm, as is said, under pretence of laying up some ammunition of war for the use of his master, against the king of Poland. This people through their jealousies are yet doubtful of the issue of the treaty with England; yet hoping there will be peace, they do not so much fear their neighbour the Swede, or any of the private transactions with England.

An intercepted letter.

12th of March 1653.

My dear heart,

I join with you in wondering, that we two gentlemen could not sooner discover one another. Last night Monseigneur Schonburg went to Gravelend, but cannot carry news to the Hague, that all is done here; for there is yet a remora in the business; for some fay, that our Oliver tells the embassadors it was their fault, not to clofe the peace, when they were hither here; that it hath since cost him and his people 800,000 l. for which he and his people must have satisfaction, since if they had clofed then, all that naval charge might have been spared. Others fay, that Monseigneur de Baas, whom the cardinal lent him, hath brought some private offers to Cromwell, that earneith his patience with the Dutch; for that Mazarin outbids them. Well, whether either or both shall make the delay, I know not; but sure I am, that twice this week past the Dutch embassadors have been refused audience upon their fending to intrac it, and our preparations go faster forward than ever, preffing both of land and feamen being most violently gone on with, even at this very time; which makes men wonder, that think the peace so near; for during all the war we never had a fleet above half fo strong as now is ready to put to sea; and therefore I hope we shall once more beat the butter-boxes, before we allow them our f favour and protection. Dabb cannot poffibly come yet to town till the term, and then I hope something will be better done for the prefent. He hath writ me word, there is no remedy, but it must come in scraps to our miftrefs, and so hath returned me 2001. which will not be paid but on eight days fight, which ends on Friday next. I hope the next bout will be better, and that in the mean time our miftrefs will not defpife this, nor to take it as it can be got; for upon my faith, Dabb’s endeavours and mine to ferve him are very hearty, and not unlike the watchman of Israel, that the scripture tells us, neither slumber nor sleeps. But indeed I am joyed with the affurance,

Mr. Boreel, in his letter from Paris to M de Witt, dated 20 Mar. 1654, says conformable to this letter, On cause de me parfoudier ici, que les negociations de la France avec le protector font fort avances; mais vous pouvez en favor la certitude d’angletterre mienne. De Witt, Lettres, tom. i. p. 174.

Vol. II. T t that
that this week is gone a supply of 2000 l. to our mistres another way; and that by the same way will suddenly follow to her 2000 l. more. God's blessing on the senders, and much good may it do our mistres, whom I should be very glad were once removed out of that country! for it is feared by some, that possibly the cardinal may do his business with the protector by underhand assurance, that the Scots king shall never seek fortune out of France, nor find it in it. The good God of heaven discover it to our mistres, if there be any under-hand foul play played our matter!

I wonder now at the ridiculousness of the late-discovered plot here, to the hazard of many worthy honest men, that knew nothing of it, and the making the king and his business contemptible by the groundless flight undertaking; since you tell me by whose conception and direction it was. Good God! how much better wanted those men to serve their master, by offering at nothing, till an opportunity was, that indeed called upon all honest men to sink or swim in the business!

---

An intercepted letter.

London, 14 March [1653.]

Sir,

Vol.xii. p.304.

The figure of 4 I have receavved, but that of one never come to my hands. Mr. Jefferies, who pretends his service to you, receavved one sone two pollsv since, which had bin opened. It made mention one inclosed Weftbury could tell how to deliver; which if it were not forgot to be put in, was taken out, for noe such came in it. I do not complaine of your not writing, but of your laying nothing in order to our trade, when you doe write. I finde our bookkeepers differ more then ever. Mr. Radfield hath a wife caution lent him, to have a care who he deales withall; and I finde the great mistrust is of poor Mr. Skinner, and consequently of his correspondent Weftbury here, which you are not to take notice of; though I wonder how it should come to be known; for certainly Clerkfon had order to impart it to nobody but Mr. Crofs; and if he should choofe rather to entrust any than you or Mr. Manly, it would discourage me very much, especially now that there is caution given of being betrayed. You must know, that Mr. Radfield pretends to the daughter of Mr. Langton, and really I thinke would very faine have her. All these reasons made me lay its foe, as to have it to Mr. Crofs ccerced, who should be entrusted; adding withall the great friendship Mr. Slow hath with Mr. Head. The peace is here very doubtfull with cavaliers; but I am confident it will be, as hearing noe longer since then last night, the articles are engrossing. The fouldiers, which I wrait of this day fennett, gone towards the sea, ar shipped, being some 1500, and as some sry, to attend the motion of the king of Skotts, whose defigne I defire you to impart to me, if you can learn it. Pray fend to demand the books by the fame token they were given in a barber's houfe; which is all the token I can give you to demand them; who am, Sir,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Francis.

Mr. Lloyd to Secretary Thurloe.

Mr.,

Vol.xii. p.300.

Being (by the goodnes of the Lord) safely arrived here, I conceived it my duty to give you some account of my lord Henry's reception, and of the present posture of affayres in Ireland. His lordship, the third instant, betweene three and four of the clocke in the afternoone, went from Holyhead on board the Foxe frigot, and about twelve of the clocke next day landed at Bulloke, within five miles of Dublin. The guns of the frigot gave my lord general and the citie notice of his arrival. The lieutenant general, being then at his country-houfe halfe a mile distant from the place of his landing, sent his coach immediately to meete his lordship, himselfe soone after following on horebacke, and with much expression of courtey and civility invited him to his houfe, whither (having continued the space of an houre) came my lord general and my lady, accompanied with divers officers civill and military, and other gentlemen of quality. In his way thence, three miles from Dublin, he was met by the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and other citizens; and thus by four or five coaches, upwards of five hundred horfe, (a number not to be imagined to be gott together, if we compare it with the shortenes of warning, being but two houres) was he attended into the citie. The citizens
citizens did yet further express their joy by ringing of bells, and making of bone-
fires, which I think was done by every inhabitant (excepting the A') and that of their
own accord, without any order from their magistrate. The next day came their judges
and several lawyers, and other persons of quality, who could not prepare themselves the
day before to wait upon his lordship. This reception was most honourable and hand-
some, and his deportment suitable. I have taken the boldness to relate this at large to
you, because oftentimes these things have a voice, which wise men understand, and
fooles give att. He was yesterday at the college, where his lordship was entertained
with copies of verses, speeches, and disputations.
I shall now with the same freedom endeavouer to give you a factfull account of mat-
ters here, whereof I have laboured (with as much certainty as I could) to informe my-
selfe. I have to that end sinc my coming hither converted with persons of different
judgments in matters of religion, with men of several professions and interests; and
now I may say, that I have not observed upon any turne, that hath beene hishereto, foe
generall a satisfaction amongst the people (some A. onely excepted) as I find upon this
laft ; his highnes being so farre from giving diffafe, that I thinke no act that ever he
did (with honour spoken to his former) gained him foe much repute, foe many hearts,
as this, in acceptinge the government, without offence to the C. and A. be this spoked.
Some are pleased, that beinge of a long feasow kept under hatches by A. (who by their
carriage disoblged all but fuch as are of theire owne cutt) dare now lift up the head,
and expect onely to f tand but upon even ground with them; and in the army especially
are not a few, who rejoice upon this account. The citizens are glad, hopingeinge their
corporation, which was more than threatened by the C. and some A. is now secur'd;
others, that religion, miniftry, lawes, mens proprieties, are own'd and protected.
They are not a few, who are pleased in an affurance of peace with the Dutch, and con-
sequently expect some abatement in taxes, and a freedom of trade, and encouragement
for planting; which two laft I finde the minds of men here are very much felt upon.
Though we may be too apt to judge such considerations as these onely fway mens
hearts; yet doubtles there is a remarckable hand of God, that (as it were in an infant)
hath bowed the hearts of the people in foe univerfall a manner. Upon the first knowledge
of this great alteration, the A. were much troubled, many of their objections beinge
against the title of Highnes and Protectour, which they conceive are to be attributed
to God alone. Some were alfo grounded upon misreports of my lord's fitting att
alone, and ferv'd upon the knee. But that, which I finde to lye at the bottom, is
this, that the late parliament did countenance their way more than any other; and
that his highnes was privy, if not instrumential, to their breakinge up, and that at a tyme,
when they were paffing a glorious reforming act for takinge away tythes; the main-
tenance of the rotten clergy. Their inventives and derifory expresions were many and
frequent, and used by the chiefe of them. I have it from very good hands, (though by
some it's denied) that L. C. W. beinge defir'd to proclaime my lord protector, an-
swered, that my lorde must bringe an army of his owne to doe it. At Killkenny C. A.
fent out four troopers, some fay four musketeers, to make the proclamation. I have it
from the same hands, that the officers about Corke were foe much incens'd, that they
drew up a remonftrance against this change of government, and brought it to Dublin
for approbation, where it was cruft'd.
The C. expresed as much dissatisfaction as any, and it is a doubt, whether the C. did
more cherish or foment the discontent in the A. or the A. by their taunts and beha-
vour fed the peevif humour of the C.
The lieutenant general hath behaved himselfe most childifly, not refraying very
poenous and bitter expresions in publique meetings; for which I conceive it is, that
he is foe much cryed up by the A. of late, and ever since admitted to the private
weekly meetings, which before was denied him. He refuses to act as C. and acts
onely as L. G. The riddle can be resolved noe otherwise then by this disjunctioin,
that the one is more beneficial then the other.
The order for proclaiming his highnes was signed onely by their secretary, whereas
others are usually signed by themselves. The reason hereof I understand to be, that
three commissioners havinge sign'd, it was tendred to the liet. gen. allso, who refultinge
ufed this expression, that he would rather cutt of his hand; and then the three others
blotted out their names. His objections against his highnes and government are grounded
upon severall acts of parliament, viz. that of the 30th of January 1648; March 17. 1648;
May 14. 1649; May 10. 1649; July 14. 1649. The mayor and aldermen of this
city sent three severall tymes to the C. for leave to proclaime his highnes, and were
always denied, with this reason, that there were not any direction from England for
foe doing. It's thought, that if orders had not beene granted in time, there would
have beene a mutiny in the towne, the mayor beinge resolved to delay it noe longer.
The city did expresse as much joy on that day as any place in England, the mayor,
May it please your Highnesse,

Mr. Apletree to the protector.

The information of Thomas Steevens, now prisoner in the common gaol for the county of Oxford,

Thos. Apletree.
John Thurloe Esq. &c. 165

at his house in New-market near Covent-garden in London, who then kept a corn-chandler’s shop there; and that one captain Hardy did then much frequent the house of the said Hooker, and coined money with him; which captain Hardy kept a youth, the son of one Chamb.r lain, and brought him up to coining.

That one Anthony Quarterman, a goldsmith in London, about a year and half since, did keep a mint for coining false money, at Kilbourne, within a mile of Paddington in the county of Middlesex; and that one Mr. Hill, a merchant, lodging in Ironmongerlane near Catesby-street in London, came to the aforesaid Quarterman his mint in Kilbourne aforesaid, about a year and half since, and desired of the said Quarterman to have five hundred pounds made up in false coin for him in eight days, to traffic with beyond the sea. The said Hill then told the said Quarterman, if he wanted fleering to make it, he should have two hundred pounds in heavy money, which was picket at the lodging of the said Mr. Hill, to melt down; and that the said Quarterman promised him the said Mr. Hill to send a trifty messenger for the said two hundred pounds, or come himself that night, or the next morning; and that the said Mr. Hill should have five hundred pounds made up within eight days for it.

That one George Hall a goldsmith, who now liveth at Barking in Essex, sometime formerly lived at Shrewsbury, and sometime in St. Martin Foster-lane, about a year since, did keep a mint at Barking aforesaid, and coined false money there; and that one George Sheldon, formerly apprentice to the said Hall, liveth now at Stratford upon Avon, and coined false money; and that one George Witticufe, which formerly coined with the said Hall, and in graved stamps, now liveth as Salisbury.

That one Roome, a merchant living at Croydon in Surry, about three quarters of a year since did tell this examinant, that he the said Roome did coin money at Croydon aforesaid; and that the said Roome had a mint there; and that he this examinant is able to make it appear, that the said Roome coined several sums of false money in London.

That one Thomas Hawes, who about a year and a quarter since hired Putney park house in the county of Surry, did keep instruments to coin money; and that the said Hawes, and one captain Temple, did coin several sums of false money at Putney park house aforesaid.

That one Mr. John Hill, a refiner, which went in the name of Green, and one Jones, kept a mint near Enfield park; which said Hill now . . . and keepeth a goldsmith’s shop.

That one Mr. Burall, whose lodgings are over-against the King’s-gate in Holbourn, coineth and keepeth divers servants to coin false money; and that the said Mr. Burall engraven stamps for coining.

And this examinant further saith, that he hath through his industry, in fending meffengers, since he hath been a prifoner in the castle of Oxon, found out one Mafton*, who killed, as this examinant heard, two meffengers of the council of flate; and that the said Mafton lodgeth at the Hand and Pen in Alderfide-street in London; and that the said Mafton goeth there by the name of Mordecai Bowler, and keepeth coining in a warehouse, backwards in Hand and Pen court.

This information was taken before

Tho. Apletree.

Declaration of the chancery of Mentz.

Notum sit omnibus, cum circuli Burgundici ad haec universalia sacri Romani imperii Vol.xii.p.330. conciliii legatus dominus Aurelius Augustinus, Malines, eques, regis catholici libellorum magister, & a secretioribus & supreme administratissi consiliiis, dominis electoribus, principibus, & statibus, & eorum qui abfunt legis & deputatis, in proxime elapfo melius Augusto signarit, expoluerit, & rogarit, uti etiam ex parte sacri Romani imperii pacis inter regiam catholicam majestatem, & Foederatarum Belgii provinciarum statu anno 1648. conclusae art. 53. approbetur, confirmatur, & ratificetur, prout est verbo tenus sequitur: Dicitur dominus rex obligat & effectivae ad procurationem continuationis & observationis neutralitatis, amicitiae, & bone vicinitatis ex parte sue Ceafarei majestatis & imperii, cum dictis dominis ordinibus, ad quam continuationem & observationem praedicti dominii ordinis reciprocis pariter & obligat, quotuinquies super eo confirmatio sue Ceafarei majestatis intra ipatium duorum mensium, ex parte vero imperii intra annum una conclusione & ratificatione presentium praet contractus, quod quidam sacri Romani imperii electores, principes,

Vol. II. U u

* His name is Humphry Mafton; he fled beyond sea for killing the meffengers, but returning, betook himself to coining; for which being taken, he was hanged before the door, where he killed the meffengers, on 21 Aug. 1654. Whirl. f. 598.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1654. & statum non minus quam Cæsarea majestas dominus nostrer Clementissimus, cum praedictis dominis ordinaribus, sedetatiqve provincias, eam, que durante bello Hispano-Belgico, & postea hucusque inter Romano-Germanicum imperium & eodem ordines semper intercessit neutralitas, amicitia, & bona vicinitas, & futuris etiam temporibus sincere et inviolabiliter colere, oblerare, & continuare confituerint & defiderarint, nullatunus dubiantes eodem Belgii confederatoros ordines & provincias ex sua etiam parte ad eundem partem & ad julte remedendum gravaminibus contra illam ilattis proclives & refolutos eùs; attamen necceßarium effe existitum, eti memoreate confirmationis expedition in forma authentica defideretum, etiam praedictorum Belgii confederati ordinum reciprocus conducuus defuper ideœ explicitur, ut eo utrimque prævio res ita refte & rite perficatur, & hanc præviia in facri Romani imperii collegii maturâ deliberatione omnium imperii statuum unanimum tentantium, mentem, & conclusum effe, nomine & ex speciali omnium statuum commissione attestat imperii directorium Moguntinum. Signatur Ratibus, 26 Martii anno 1654. [N. S.]

(L. S.)

Cancellaria Moguntina.

---

Extract of a letter of Mons. de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to Mons. de Brienne, secretary of state in France.

26 Mars 1654. [N. S.]

Je receu la lettre, qu’il vous a pleu m’écrire le 21 du present, avec celle du roi pour Mons, le protecteur, que je ne puis pas encore en etat de rendre, n’ayant point eu d’audience. Mais s’il est nécessaire, je ne laisserai pas de la faire paroir, à fin que son alteffe la reçoignisse, que le roi le porte à tout ce qu’il peut satisfaire.

---

The Dutch embassadors to secretary Thurloe.

VIR AMPLISSIME,

In satisfactionem equis articular, quo de actionibus illis particularibus agitur, qui numeros vestro 29 cill, quoniam exacta eorum cognitione defititium futuri, & tamen certi quidcum flatuere decrevimus, referimus nos ad anni 1611. inclusionem, ut nimirum nullae admittantur, que ante illius anni initium accederunt. Ceterum uno verbo addimus, ut dominationi vestib ad placet bina ea plenipotenti nostraris instrumenta, que si fuere tradita, secretario nostro harum litterarum geltor exhibere & manebimus dominationi vestrae ad quævis officia parati,

H. BEVERINGK.
WIL. NIEUPOORT.
JONGESTALL.

Weltmonaft. 16 Mart. 1654.

---

The rhyngrave to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

In my last of the 25th of this month, I humbly advised your lordships, how that I was informed, that the French army, understanding that the Spanifh was passing the Mael, was not marched quite out of the countries. This was in part true; but as soon as those of Liege were affur’d by an expres from the earl of Fuenifalda, that he did understand, that the paflage did give some kind of jealousy, his men being mostly marched over, he caufed them presently to march back again on this fide; and the marquis Faber with his army is march’d quite away, so that thefe parts are now altogether free from foldiers, and in peace.

Maaftricht, the 27th of March 1654. [N. S.]

A letter
**A letter of intelligence from the Hague.**

**Sir,**

24 March, 1654. [N. S.]

There hath been an English frigate upon our coasts amongst the fishermen, (for A.D. 1653: there are not yet any other ships at sea) who were put to the flight, or at least into a fright; and consequently the lords of Holland, who have furnished the admiralty of Amsterdam with 150 thousand gilders; so that great diligence is used to set forth the fleet. Yet nevertheles it is peace, that is desired; and it would be a sad lamentable cafe, if the contrary should happen. The fleets of Holland do yet remain together for no other end but business, but for this expectation alone. The embassadors had order to lose no time, but to perfect the treaty immediately, and without merchandizing any long time about it, or to break off, and return; for the navigation and commerce cannot continue so, and remain at uncertainties. For the inclination of Holstein and Anhalt in the peace, I do not see any great influence made; and there is as yet no resolution taken about it. Here are the commissioners from Embden making complaint, how that the earl hath obtained a penal mandate from the emperor against the city, commanding not to confine the countries to pay certain 600 men of the garrison of Embden. Thofe of Embden do desire, that they would send commissioners thither from thence; but the earl having once Item: conselti before the emperor, will not be taken off thence; so that is another cafe, which this flate hath yet to decide with the emperor. A second is that of Malta, for which there are now commissioners appointed; but they will only sing the old song; for the word refusat is not in use amongst the commonwealth, no more than the word referat is amongst the principalities.

In the mean time that the commissioners of the admiralty of Amsterdam are soliciting here a subsidy for the equipping of ships of war, the English, at least four or five frigates, have been here upon the coasts, and have taken several merchant men; yet they have done more harm and damage, well three times the value of the subsidy.

If this day (the 24th of March) there came no advice of the peace, they do conceive that there are some rubs in the way.

**27th March.**

On tuesday in the afternoon, there arrived a galliot from England from the embassadors, which, instead of the conclusion of the peace, doth bring nothing but delays; yea almost the contrary to peace, namely great preparations for the war, which hath alarmed the embassadors, that they sent this galliot expressly to give notice and advertisement thereof to the flate, and exhort them to prepare and arm likewise. Whereupon there are very vigorous resolutions taken to finish that little, which remains of the equipment, and afterwards to furnish the ships almost ready with ammunition, provisions, and men; and to this effect, there are letters writ to the colleges of the admiralties, and also to the provinces, to furnish what they are remaining behind of the subsidy of the millions; also to the lord admiral of Omdam. Item, there is advertisement given to the resident of Denmark, to write to his king. In short, this is a great alteration, which doth cause two things: first it doth irritate and exasperate the people against the English; for holding the peace as good as done, they do believe, that the English do fail in their word. Secondly, this doth stir up the people to speak ill of the flates of Holland, how that they are lulled asleep with hopes of the peace, and the false pretence thereof; as it is ordinary to call and lay the faults or misfortunes upon the magistrates.

In the mean time it is also true, that some are angry in good earnest, by reason the commissioners came from England the last time before they had signed. Now they are afraid, that the English fleet will come, and lie before the Texell, and so thereby hinder the conjunction of the ships, which are to come from Zealand, Gorce, and the Meeze; but that hindrance is very little practicable.

Thofe of Embden do still daily press for the sending of a commissioner from the flates general to East Frieland, to oppose the mandate of the emperor; but since the peace with England doth go backward, Holland will be fearful to engage there.

The embassador Boreel hath writ in his private advice, that the protector had given advertisement and assurance to Don Lewis de Haro, that he had not made, not would not make, peace or treaty with this flate. And on the other hand we are made to believe, that the protector hath made an agreement with France, with the exclusion of this flate, which do seem to me as so many phantoms, which the sole fear of the war doth infuse into us; and yet notwithstanding summo arma miniftret.

They have also at laft agreed to the inclusion of the prince of Anhalt, in conformity to others, if the protector be not against it.

They
They have resolved to call together here at a certain time the ear land flates of Friesland, and the city of Embden, to endeavour to accommodate them.

The lord of Opdam is not here at present. The ill-affectted say, that he is gone to take his pleasure in Brabant, instead of being here at a time of such urgent neccesity. I remain

27 March, 1654. [N. S.] Your humble servant.

A letter of intelligence.

Vol.xii.p.414. S I N C E my former, wherein I gave you the true state of affairs here, I have to add what follows; of which, if yours pleafe, they may make good use there.

The embassador of France, who refideth here, told to a special friend of his, that he had letters from Monf. Bordeaux, embassador in London, wherein he affirms, that the lord protector is not well inclined to France; and that without great preparation to be made by France, he despairs of the good success of his negociation; and that notwithstanding all the endeavours of the faid Monf. Bordeaux's friends, the protector cannot be drawn of his fide, till more must be done by France to pefufe him.

The embassador Boreel, our embassador in Paris, writes, that the protector himself has written to Don Lewis de Haro, that notwithstanding the protector disfembled a peace with the fates general, that he had no intention to conclude but for form-fake, in order to fome other design. The letter of Boreel is of the 11th of March inftant, to the greffier of the fates general.

Our embassadors there have written hither two letters to the greffier, the fift of the 13th inftant, fettin forth only the manner of their reception, entrance, &c. and therefore needles to fend any copy of it. The fcond being of the 20th inftant, you have word by word herewith.

You may fee the faid embassadors write, that they have penetrated by the means of their friends, that the English have thought to occy the Sound. As foon as thefe letters were here received, and comunicated to the fates general prefent, the moft strict orders were in port-halt fent to all the admiralties, that in all poftible expedition they fhould make ready to fet fai all the fhips of war repectively within their feveral diftriets. But I can tell you, and that folidly, in confirmation of what I have written in my two former letters, that the English may do what they will; for the want of money is fuch here, that in two months of this day, the fleet of thefe fates fhall not be ready to fet forth to sea. This I dare fay exclusively, and I repeat it, I mean their whole fleer. Notice was also fet in great halfe to the king of Denmark of the contents in the faid letter of the 20th inftant.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Vol.xii.p.368. W E live here a miserable life at prefent, being tormented between hope and fear, and between confidence and jealousy; and this is the condition of the fett; but the common people are very much difturbed, and begin to rail at thofe that are in power; and I am confident, if that a fudden peace do not follow, that that party, which now rules in Holland, will be in a fad condition. But for my part, I cannot believe, that the English will defoy their friends, to fet up their enemies in their place. The time of the year draws on, and the people are impatient. The other party laughs in their fleevs, and hopes to fee a change. The fates have given orders to their admiralties to get their fhips ready as foon as they can, not knowing what the English intend by fetting out fo great a fleet. At prefent things are here in great disorder.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

Vol.xii.p.344. A S S U R E yourfelfe, I use all diligence to give you particular advife of the fleete of men of warr, and other affayres here. 'Tis my only imployement, and I make it my worck. There is non livinge more defiers to serve his countrye then myfelfe. The laft expres to the Hage, and perticular merchants letters, brought newes that you are
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 169

are more vigorous in equipping your fleet then formerly, and that you sent 6000 land-fo
souldiers to put aborde the fleet, and yet were daily prepareing more ships. It hath
strangeley daft the spirits of thefe, fearing they shall have no peace, and obvous it
puts a jealousy into the flates; for vice-admiral de Ruyter, and yong Tromp, are at
Amterdam, to haften out all their shippes with what speed poiffible; yet they have none
gone from Amterdam, or gunsch, or men, or victuals aboord; but thofe they take in
below in the river. The captaynnes expext their orders daftly to fall downe. All
the ships at Amterdam are ready to fall downe; and yet it will be three weakes
or a month before they will be furnifh with men and neceffaryes to goe to fea.
The common report is, the war will continuue, which will keep the feamen in feare
to take service. They have need of more men now then formerly, thofe shippes being
greater, and they have yet entertained none; only the drum beats for men to a fhip
belonging to Zeeland. Their ships in North Holland, where I have bin this weke, are
in a lik readiness. You may be affurred, they will fit them fo foone as may be; for the
merchant-men muft have convoyes both to the eafward and westward. If the treatye be not
concluded before they are ready, it is refolved to fend all their merchantmen about Ireland.
As for their fleet of men of war, they are upon uncertainties how to difpofe of
them, otherwife then to have men in readiness, and attend your motions. I will the next weke
take a journey for Zeeland and Rotterdam, and thofe parts, and take view of their ships,
in what readines they are, and what they intend to doe; whereof I will give you particul-
lar notice. Many are jealous your defigne is for the Sound, which will caufe them to
haften their fleft fo much the more. Trye the cover of this letter.

Notice hath bin given to the king of Denmarke, whoe doultles makes himselfe strong Vol.xii.p.358.
against an affault. I heare, if you intend thither, thefe will proffece you; but you
may be affurred they cannot goe to fea in les then three wekes. They let Apletonen's fhip
lye without preparation, thinkinge her unferivable. Tis the ordinary news, that you
have a 130 fayle ready, and 50 more fitting, which gives them admiration. Their
number you have; since no others in thofe parts are taken into service. The laft thirty,
which ware ordered to be built, are under hand, and worckten diligently. They may
perchance be ready in July, but I do not belive it. Concerninge them, more hereafter.
This weke Culpepper was at Amterdam, to end a difference betwixt Webfter and the
queene, who he did; and the French ambaffador is to come and redeeme the jewels out
of the Lombard, for feventeen thoufand pound ftering. Tis suppoifed cardinal Mazarin
hath bought them. He hath a great pennyworth of them. So now the hath very few
or noe jewels more. What Mr. Webfter bought, he hath moft of them ill, and will
fall cheap, if any of our friends have a defier of them.

Major Bofwell hath bin at Amterdam; 'tis he, whoe broke out of the Tower the laft
yeare. I am told, he intends to goe shortly for Ingland upon a deligné (what it
is, I knowe not) for his mafter Ch. Stewart. He is active for mischief. This is all I have for
the prefent. I am
27 March, 1654. [N. S.]
Really yours.

A letter of intelligence from Rotterdam.

Rotterdam, the 27th March, 1654. [N. S.]

A DISCREET perfon, this day arrived here from the Hague, faith, that upon Vol.xii.p.360.
twecday laft there arrived an expref from their embaffadors at London, which
alarmeth them all with apprehenfions of a breach in the treaty, and of an invasion upon
Denmark. The alarm, he faith, was fo hot, that the flates fit in confultation the greater
part of the night, and have fent order poft to rig up their difordered fleet; and like-
wife to the king of Denmark's court at Gluckflafy by his refident, to give him his share
of the alarm. The great ptrength of the English fleft was ready with many land-men
designed to be put upon it, together with the delay in the five perfons appointed to treat
with the Dutch embaffadors, with many other circumftances too long for this paper, are
the grounds of this alarm. But we English of this town think the news too good to be
true; and rather expet the sudden conclusion of the peace, which will put an end to
our trade. All buifneffes in France, and the confines, go profperously for that crown. The
count of Harcourt hath surrendereft Brifac, and all he held in Atfalia, and made his
peace; which he did as soon as he heard of the commitment of the duke of Lorraine.
The marchal of Hoequincourt, whoe pofted suddenly from Paris fome weeks fince to
his government of Peronne, is returned upon a kind letter of the king to him; and now
other difcontente perfons appear in France. By the proceedings of the French army
under the marquis of Faber in Lieige, it is now evident, that they came thither, either
upon concert with the faid Lorraine, or at the leaft upon the hopes, that his commitment
Vol. II. X x would
State Papers of

A.D. 1654.

would cause a revolt in his army; which not succeeding, they have continued without action, keeping only a bridge of boats on the Maas.

My letters from Stockholm affirm confidently, the queen of Sweden will in May resign her crown, referring only a pension of 200,000 rixdollars for her support. Some say, she will go to travel to see the civil parts of the world; others that she will retire to a castle, and there spend her life in contemplation with divers learned men and women, (all Platonick lovers) in the nature of a civil recluse.

The king of Poland is hard put to it, there being actually entered into Lithuania 50,000 Mulcovites, besides two other great armies of that nation, the one bending towards Smolensko, and the other marching between both, to join with either, as occasion shall be. The Cossicks and the Tartars are likewise in great numbers upon their march towards the other side of Poland. We here much apprehend the treaty betwixt England and France; and the more because the cardinal hath lately offered liberty to the Scotch king to stay there, who is now upon his remove hence.

Beuningen, the Dutch embassador in Sweden, to the states general.

My Lords,

Vol.xii.p.153. My lord to your H. and M. L. was the twentieth of this month. There is no doubt made, that the queen will perfilt in her resolution to resign up her crown. And to overcome the difficulty of the two hundred thousand rixdollars for her majesty's subsistence and maintenance, it is contriv'd, without any inconvenience to the revenues of the crown, that her majesty shall enjoy the revenues of Pomerania, as also of the island Oesel, and some means, which have been formerly given to count Magnus. It is said, that her majesty is to keep her residence at Wolgast, after the hath laid down her government. The embassadors of Muscovy having obtained leave to export some arms, are gone from hence. It is thought his requesting these arms was merely to found the intention of this crown, rather than any want of them. The embassador of England hath not effect'd here any thing of consequence. The said embassador speaks of going hence very suddenly.

Upsilon, the $\frac{2}{3}$ of March, 1654. [N.S.]

Whitlocke, embassador in Sweden, to the protector.

May it please your Highness,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip ldap. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

I have given a particular account of the progress of my negotiation this week in my letters to Mr. secretary Thurloe. All the judgement I can yet make of it is this, that in case the peace be concluded with Holland, and the Dane included, they will consent to a general amity and commerce. In case the warre continue, or that the Dane be not included in the peace, they will then be ready enough for the other bunities; about which I can yet obtaine no propositions from them. And I hold it unfit to as the honour of your highnesse and the commonwealth, to feeme to profess any thing of that nature, especially when I consider, that my being here, and my busines in fulpence, and carried in secret, doth the more amufe others, and is no prejudice to the other affaires of your highnesse. I confesse I fee no ground to be intrest for more than the general amity and commerce, in case the peace be made, and the Dane included; and finding nothing in my instructions to the contrary, unlese I receive other commandes from your highnesse, I intend to conclude therupon; and if any thing be further desired, it will not be unreasonable, when the queene shall send her embassador (as shee tells me shee intendeth) to your highnesse. I shall pray to God for your happiness, and ever remaine

Upsilon, Mar. 17. 1653. Your highnesse most faithfull, and most humble servant,

The queene is pleased to spend some time to learne English of me.

B. Whitlocke.

*See Puffendorff de rebus Suecis, lib. 26. § 7.*

White-
Sir,  

The rix admirall beinge with me, and discoursing of my busines, told me, that the queene had not as yet acquainted the counsell therewith; and afterwards I beinge with prince Adolph, he spake to me of my busines, as others had done, friendly, and I Vol. xii.p. 338. liked to him of my longe stayinge here without any anwerce. Hee saide that might bee by reason of the queenes designe of introducing a change in the place. I told him, that I beleev'd the friendship of Englane was worth the lookinge after, and that it would be all one, whether the treaty were by the queen, or successeor, in regard it concerned the people of both the nations: that if the queen did consent to it, his roylall highnes would not bee against it. Hee thereupon told me, that it would be very pleasing to his brother, whose did beare a greate respect to the English nation, and doe did generally the Sweades. Hee further told me, that himselfe did not intermeddle in publique busines, and that he had never been present at the counsell; yet doubted not in the leaft, but I should receive all satisfaction. I told him, I did beleive it, inasmuch as my lord the protector had sent me hither to tellifie his respectes to the queen and kingdome of Sweden, and to make them offers of the friendship of the commonwealth of England. Hee spake of the late kinge, and the proceedings betweene the parliament and him, wherein I was capable to informe him. Hee asked wherefore they did not rather paye the king, or other wise make him secretly away, than take his life fo publiquely. I told him, it was adjudged more agreeable with justice, honour, and chritianity, to bringe soe great an offender to a publique and legal tryall, rather then privately to make him away; and that every nation has their rights and particular lawses, according to which they were governed. Wee had much other discouerle on the same subject, and to the same effect. Hee shewed me much respect, and brought me to my coach, which I am informede he hath not done to any others. On the last Lords day, Monsieur Blome (formerly a servant to the late duke of Buckingham, and now one of the chancellour's creatures, and by his means hath bin employed as a publique minifter abroad) came and dymed with me, and discours'd much of the change, which in probability would happen in this nation upon the queenes regignation, in which I fai'd little, in regard of some perfons that were then present, whoe understandd us. But after dymer I particularely ask'd him, if he had heard the chancellour spake of deferringe my busines till the prince was crown'd; he confes'd, that he had heard the chancellour say, that hee beleived it would bee better to have my busines concluded after the prince's coronation, and that the league would be the more firme. I told him, that I imagind, that all acts of that nature, and concluded by the queen before her regignation, would be held authentique by her successeor. Hee told me hee did beleive as much; but beigne fo neare a change, he thought it would be better to remit the busines to the new kinge. I told him, that would take up much tyme, and that I knew not how foone my lord the protector would bee pleased to command me home. Hee faid, that the busines would be soon dispatch after the meeting of the rix-daght, which were never accustomed to fit longe; notwithstanding I hope to procure a dispatch of my busines before that tyme, not knowinge any reason, wherefore the treaty at the present should not be as firme, as if it were left to the new kinge.  

On munday count Erick Oxenferne came to me about nine o' clocke in the morning, and told me, the queene had commanded him to come to me, and to have some conference with me about my propositions; wherein hee was pleased to make use of his seruice, because at this tyme his father was very ill of an ague, and was not able him-selfe to meete with me; and that his former indispoficion of health, and extraordinary affaires, had bin some occasion of hinderance of the dispatch of my busines; as also the incertainty of the issue of the treaty between England and Holland, and the great busines of the queenes intention. I told him, that I had longe expected some anwerc to be given to my busines, the greatest whereof had not dependance upon the treaty with Holland; that the queenes proposition was lately made; and that I had bin three moneths in this place without any anwerc to my busines, though I presumed, that the amity of England was gratefull to this nation, and merrittted the acceptance. Hee faid, that he was the friendhip of Sweden. I faid, my lord protector had tellifie that by sendinge me hither. Hee replide, that the queene had like wise sent Fewshall publique minifter to England; and Monsieur Lagerfeldt was a long tyme there without affecting any thing. I faid, that hee had often anwerses to his propositions in the tyme of his being there; and that it was on his parte that a conclusion was not had thereupon. But I told him, that if hee please to proceed to a conference upon my propositions, I was ready to treat with him as I had alwayes ben to treate with my lord chancellor's father, for whose ill health I was hartlie forrey. Hee told me hee was readie in the same way of
A.D. 1654. Of secrerie as it had ben carried with his father, as hee said did appeare by Monseur Bevengen's letters to his superiors, wherein he fayes, that the English ambaffador did treat with none but the queene alone, and fometymes alone with the chancellor, whereby he could not poftibly give them any account of his tranfaotions; for he thought that not one perfon in Sweden, except the queene and the chancellor, knew what they were. I faid, the gentleman had done me honour in that expreffion, and foe was fell to the bufines. The first article, hee faid, was equall, and needed no explanation. To the second hee made the fame objeitons, as the queene had done before, and I gave the fame anfweres, whereof you had an account in my laft letters. Hee alfo faid, that the article depended upon the treaty with the Dutch. To the third article, he defired an explanation of the words, omnibus in locis, quibus baftenus commercium exerceratur, whether that were not intended to include the plantations in America belonginge to our commonwealth. I told him, noe, and that I would not confent foee to expalnine it, becaufe traffique thither, without fpeccail lyence, was prohibited by our commonwealth. He faid, that it would be unequall of the English to have the full traffique in the queene's dominions, and her fubjeits not to have the like in our commonwealth. I anfwered, that wee defireted none in any of the queene's dominions out of Europe, and therefore it was equall not to confront to their traffique in America; and that the opinion of the council of flate in this point had ben made knowne to Monfeur Lagerfeldt, when he was in England; and fwheld him the paper of the council on that subjed. Grave Erickie urged many other arguments, which fhould be too tedious to repeate to you; but I kept me to the paper of the council. Hee told me, those tranfaotions of my lord Lagerfeldt's were remitted to a conclufion upon my embaflle. I anfwered, that whatsoever my instructions were, it would not become me to doe any thinge contrary to that wherein the council of flate had declared their judgment. The fame anfwer I gave him concerning the fhiuing for herrings, which hee did much infift upon. And as to the point of pre-emption of the commodities of Sweden, mentioned in the council's paper, upon that subjed, which I likewise fwheld him, hee faid, that could not be, becaufe these commodities were of a very great value, and did belonge to severall private perfonse; and asked me, if I thought that England would be contented to give a pre-emption of all their cloth. I told him, that the cloth of England was likewife of very great value; that there would hardly bee found one flock to buy it all; and that there were severall flapes in other countries for the vent of it. Wee had very much other difcourfe upon the fame subjed, wherein I kept me to the lords of the council's papers, and told him, that I conceaved the beft way would be frift to agree upon general amity and commerce betweene the two nations; and afterwards, if Sweden thought fitt, when they fent an ambaffador to England, or otherwife, to propound any thinge concerning the fhiuing for herrings, or the traffique in America, or concerninge a flape at Narva, Revel, and Gottenburge, (which hee likewife difcourfed of at large) that my lord protecor would give a faire and infalt anfwere thereunto. Hee faid, he would acquaint the queene with my anfweare; and foe wee proceeded to the fourth article, whereunto he made the fame objeitons, that the queene did before; and the like difcourfe we had upon the fifth article. The fithth article, hee faid, was the fame in effect with the fourth, and might be adjoynd to it. I fwheld him the difference, especcially in the beginning of this article; and fo we fahed to the seventh, upon which we had many arguments concerning contraband goods, wherein I held myfelle to the judgment, which the council had given thereupon in the paper to my lord Lagerfeldt, and grave Erick paft it over as dependinge upon the fucces of the treaty with Holland, especcially in thofe words, bona à fuis euyqve inimicis direpta. To the eighth article, he thought there would need an explanation of the words, in quibus fuerum marium, which, I told him, was intended Europe only. To the ninth article, he faid, the words armatis vel inermibus, were not necessary, becaufe by the law of Sweden any might carry their armes with them. I told him that was not permitted in England for fo many without lyence. To the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articles, he made noe objeitons. To the thirteenth, hee faid the provifo needed an explanation as to the point of breakinge bulke, as the queene had objected before to me, and I gave him the fame anfweres which I gave to her majefty. The like objeitons and anfweres were alfoe had to the fourteenth article, wherein I confeited to the like amendment. He was pleafed to dyne with me and much other good company, and we had some further difcourfe on the fame subjed after dyner. Hee promifed to give me in writing his objeitons, and to lett me know the queene's pleafure upon our conference; but I intend to know it myfelfe before our next meetinge. He was pleafed, laft of all, to tell me, that he gave it out, as the occafion of his cominge to me, to provide for fatisfection to be given to the queene's subjedts for the great loffes they had fufficiently by the feizing and deteyninge of their ships by the English. I told him, that I was neither in power, nor had ability, to caft up thofe accounts, or take examinations upon them; and that there is a court of juftice in England, which I presumed had done, and would doe right, to any, who had caufe to complain; and that I knew my
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 173

my lord protector would command, that justice should be done to all the queen's subiects; and that if any of them had received any injurie, they were to receive a just satisfaction from the parties, that doe them wronge; and that if he pleased, I would write my letters to England, and when I come thither myselfe, I would personally endeavour, that the same might be fully effected. We had much other discourse concerning the coullering of enemies goods and like; but I feare I have bin too tedious already.

Afterwards, the Spaniard resident came to visit me, whom I informed of some passages in my conference withgrave Ericke in the morninge, imagining he would tell the queen of it. In the afternoon, I visited marshall general Wrangle; he discoured of the English fleete, in which he knew many ships by their names, and also spake of other maritime busines, himselfe at present being vice-admirall of Sweden, and of great effect in this countrey, and hath commanded at sea against the Danes, and tooke several ships of the king of Denmarkes in the last warr.

Hee told me, that Middleton was landed in Scotland with 200 officers and 6000 arms, which he carried with him from Holland; but he remembers not the name of the place in Scotland, where he landed. Monsieur Woolfeil told me, he had received letters from one of his servants in the Low Countries, whereby he had intelligence, that the States general told about twenty of their ships of warre, which thinge de Witt himselfe had reported. He also told me, that he havinge spoke with many of the officers of the army here, perceived that they rather defired a continuation of the warr betweene the two commonwealths than otherwise, hopinge that would be a meane to conjoym them with England, which they apprehend will give them many advantages; but that the chauncellor and his soudiers, and all of their partie, defire very much a peace betweene the two republiques, because, saide he, they are rich, and drive a great... in merchandizinge; that they care not to have the souldiers employed, because they themselves are not souldiers; that the queen hath always defired peace with her neighbours, and notwithstanding the hath much courage, yet she doth not love warr. Wensday, I waited upon her majesty, and told her what had passed betweene grave Ericke and myselfe. She said grave Ericke had informed her to the same effect. I told her, I used to speake true. As to the point of damages, shee seemed to be satisfied, although the said, shee was informed, at first cominge, that those things had beene left to me; to which I made her the same answere as I had done to grave Ericke, wherewith shee seemed content, and resolved to sende an ambassador into England, with whom the busines of fishing for herrings, as alfo the erection of a flaspe, and the commerce in America, might be treated on. She also said, that she had given order to sett downe in writinge such things as shee thought fitt to add to my articles. She asked me which way I intended to goe home. I told her I was in sufplencse as to my journey by land, and that I thought to goe from Stockholme to Lubeck would be most convenient; She told me, she believed it would be the best way, and that shee had given order for one of her ships to be made ready to transport me; for which I gave her thanks.

Updale, 17 March, 1653.

Your most affectionate friend to serve you,

B. WHITELOCKE.

I should take it for a great favour from you, if when you find an opportunity, you would be pleased to speak good word to his highnes for my sonne James his good. You will be able to make your owne judgment upon this tedious narrative; for which I intreat your pardon, and returne my most hearty thanks for the favour and kindness of your most welcome letters, and your friendly care of me, whereof I entreat the continuance. Prince Adolph was even now with me, and is very civil to me, and speakes much of his brother's beinge acquainted with me. I hope shortly to receive my lord's order, to give me leave to returne; and though but with agreement of the general amity and commerce, in case the peace be made, and the Dane included, in my poor judgement, it will be enough; and although the warre continue, I know no great advantage from hence, though no more should be agreed. I have sent you a Lattin copy of all those articles, which I have yet delivered in to the queene, that the conferences upon them may be the better understood. I never spake such a worde to the queene, as the kinge of Denmarke hearde; and Monf. Bevergen is sufficiently mistaken. His letters, which you send me, are the fame, which the queene and Don Piemontel have weekly; but they know not of mine.

Vol. II. Y y Mr.
Mr. Alexander Griffith to the protector.

May it please your Highness,

A.D.1653. I made bold, being obliged both in duty and conscience, upon the hearing of many fiditious expressions delivered by Mr. Vavasor Powell, Mr. Peake, and others, at Christ-church, and Blackfriars, against your highness protection and government, to take noates thereof, which were presented to your highness: and have not been wanting, after Mr. Powel's return into Wales, to deliver to my lord Henry your son, what informations I received concerning his, and others his friends actions, in those parts. But his lordship being now absent, and having received their inclosed letters (fent to me and my friends here) concerning a remonstrance, and other passages, which he and his complices do still vent and tranfcape in Wales; I accounted it the continuance of my duty to present the originals to your highness confideration, leaft they should import any thing worthy to be considered as matters of concerneiment, and leave them to your highness judgment, whom I beeche God to instruct and direct as his angel, that my lord may discern good and bad. I find by the inclosed letters of Mr. V. Powel, and M. Jenk. Jones, under their owne hands, that they have lifted troopes, which they keep on foote to the terror of the inhabitants, though (as I am informed) they are not of the eftablished army, rayed by command from your highness. With my hartie prayers to God for your highnes happie peace, protection, and government, I humbly commend you to the thron of his grace, and reft, Sir,

March 17. 1653. Your highnes in all dutie, humblie to be commannded,

ALEX. GRIFFITH.

Paper of the commissioners of the admiralty.

The commissioners for the admiralty and navy do humbly certify, that in the year 1652 the Antelope frigat, being appointed to convey home such English ships as were then laden in the king of Denmark's ports, she was by reason of the detention, which the faid king made of the said shipping, constrained to attend on that coast many months, until the approach of winter; and upon her return was shipwrecked, to the damage of this commonwealth, the sum of seven thousand pounds.

JOHN DISBROWE.
THO. KELSBY.
VIN. GOOKIN.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sr,

28 Martii, 1654. [N. S.]

The English post of this day is not yet arrived, that I know of, neither have we much newes; only what I writ to you in my former to be true. Cardinal de Retz is in Vill, and we are without an archbishop. His majesty offers daily an archbishop, but we rather have him than any other; though the king and cardinal be much against it. The sacrament was expost yesterday, and fo will be in the moft part of our churches, where there shall be continually prayers for the liberty of the said cardinal; which if it does not serve, it is thought the sacrament shall be carried in procession by all the churchmen in Paris through the streets, and afterwards to the king in the Louvre; where they intend to deifie his majesty, in honour of his Saviour, to confider the liberty of their archbishop and prelate; and if that does not serve, it is believed all the churches in town may be locked up, till they shall obtain the liberty of their chief head the archbishop. It is to be feared, it may be a troublesome matter before it be ended. Last tuesday was the day ordered yearly for a general procession in this city, for giving thanks to God for the redemption of Paris by Henry the fourth, king that was then of France; which day all the parliament went in a body to Notre-dame, accompanied with the governor of Paris, provost de marchands, with many others of the town-houfe, where, when they entered, he spoke to thofe of the chapter, and told them it was time to go, and begin the procession. He of them that had orders to anfwer, faid, they were to be excufed; for they could do nothing without their chief head and prelate, cardinal de Retz; and for another reafon, that it was raining. For the firft reafon, the governor faid, they could not excufe themselves, because the cardinal was not yet at liberty. As for the fecond, that it was nothing; yet they faid they would do nothing without the archbishop, or orders written
written under his own hands; and then they would obey. Yet they made only their A.D. 1653. procefsion within the church, the faid governor, provost de marchands, and many others of the town-houfe, being with them. After they ended, the procefsion came to the con- vent of the Augustines, where a high mass was fayd by the superior of the convent, So according to custom, thefe of Notre-dame ought to fing the high mass, and in our lady's church; but they would not, becaufe they had not their archbishop.

The fame day, two letters de cachet were fent to M. Chevallier the chanoine, that has the procuration to fuccefs cardinal de Retz, in his abfence, and to four or five more, in the king's behalf, to retire out of Paris; but they have not yet obeyed. Next Monday, the archbishop, that was of Paris, fhall be buried. In the mean time, there is daily prayers for him in all the churches in this city, and continual matsles faying for him in his own house, in his chapel richly accommodated. All the doctors of Sorbonne, with thefe of Notre-dame, afembled in the officalty left wednefday; which the queen hearing of, fent to them, defiring them to write to the king; and that she would fpake herfelf for the liberty of their archbishop the cardinal de Retz; yet in cafe his majefly had con- fented to it, the knew well what prejudice fhould follow to his majefly and state. Yet all is but words; for the did never think to fpake in his behalf.

The fefond day after, count de Noailles, and the firft prefident, were with the cardinal de Retz, at Bois de Vincennes, in the king's behalf, defiring him to give his demifion of the archbifhoprick of Paris; which he refufed, as he did feveral times before.

The king fays, the procefs of the faid cardinal for his place is not in form; but he is deceived, as he was well anfwered by the chapter, and had more, if he had given audience to their dean that fpoke. The duke of Orleans has formed an opposition againft the confiscation of prince Condé's goods, by reafon of a contract of marriage between duke d'Enguien, and his daughter mademoifeille de Valois, faying, that the faid prince has promifed half of all his goods to his fon, the aforefaid duke; and the contract being fpoken and fee'd by his majefly's own hands, that the goods ought to be preferved for the faid duke and princes. I know not yet what may be the end of it.

A gentleman fent by madame the duchefs of Lorraine to her husband, to comfort him in his prifon, went no further than Cambray; the governor of that place having fayd him there, becaufe he had no pafs from the archduke. The governor took away all his letters from him, and returned him homewards. Laft thurfday, the firft prefident went to Notre-dame, and told the chapter, that his majefly was defipofing of cardinal de Retz's liberty, and that they ought not to trouble themfelves any more; but they do not believe. Yefterday morning at eight of the clock, the king went to the palace to end the procefs of prince Condé; and after the informations of the faid procefs were read in full parliament with many witneffes, the king's men firft gave their conclusions, according to which an arret was pronounced, by which prince Condé is condemned to death, where-ever they can find or catch him; as also all his adherents; but to what kind of death, is not yet fpecifie. All their goods are to be confificated.

Whilft the members of parliament were giving their opinion, M. marshal de Grand- mont, in his turn, craved his majefly to pardon him, to give his own opinion in the matter, faying, he had the honour to be cousin to the prince, which his majefly granted by his own mouth. M. de l'Hôpital fucceeded, defiring the like; fo did duke de Candale, who all fell to the firft opinion and conclusion; notwithstanding the chancellor faid it was not neceffary for dukes or marshals of France to be troubled with the like, being enough for the king to fee the afs and witneffes thereof in that nature, in his own prefence. This morning they are all in parliament, the king, his counfellors, and members of parliament, all in red coats, to pronounce the above-mentioned arret, &c.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,
Paris, 28 Martii, 1654. [N.S.]

Besides what you have in the letter of occurrents, you have that of fecretty. Some undertake very privately to make fome proposalls for the prince of Condé; and more may be in it, than many think; for cardinal Mazarin would be reconciled willingly. Of this, time will let you know more. The faid cardinal is troubled with the gout now lately, which makes him sometime inacceffible. He expects to hear the reception of M. Bordeaux for all delays, and M. de Baas promifer much, and boaflh of his frequent conferences with your lord protector. You know beft; but his letters are high here of what he can do. The marriage defired by Portugal's daughter with this king, is not in ferti; but that with the infanta of Spain, though it involves many difficulties, will be attempted, and if it be poifible, wrought out. Of this you had much from me before. The duke of York is indispofed, and his going into Scotland in tottering con- dition,
A letter of intelligence.

Paris, the 25th March, 1653.

I AM informed, that here are six hundred thousand livres tournois ready to pay M. de Cezi's Debt, according to a pretended treaty Laurence Green made a while before his death. But what these for ever make of that sum, I am fully informed, they intend to perform nothing, until their embassador M. de Neufville hath made the publick treaty; the which (against all order) they intend to conclude, before they regulate the late grievances; which is a proceeding of their ordinary craftiness.

I am also informed, that one named d'Effivall (who hath a flaw in his cheek, and wears a plaiter upon it) with three others, have given themselves rendezvous at Oltend, to go and buy ships in England for Charles Stuart, or his friends.

The protestant gentry of Poitou protest, they will take up arms for the business of Rochefoucault, if so be this court will not give satisfaction for it.

D. An.

A letter of intelligence.

vol. xii. p. 384.

Vol. xi. p. 376.

We hope by this, being our ambassadors have bin so well received with you, that all is done to the great securitie and settling of both nations. The treatie at Luycky is ended in a peace, all armies being thereby obliged to forbear any further hollitie or quartering in that country. The French auxiliaries under Fabert, governor of Sedan, might probably have bin circumvented in their returne, had the Spanish troopes pursued their designe of disturbing their retreat. They were advanced as far as the Maefs double the number of the enemie, and had paffed most of their horse under the colour and name of Condé's; but were countermanded by Fuenfeldagne, who more tender of his master's honour then profite, chose rather a pursuance of the treatie, then his present advantage. If it were not this candidnesse that moderated him, it was doubts the fear of calling the whole strengthe of France into thise neigbouring roayll provinces, which must necessarily have followed, if Fabert's men had not found the gap open.

All the princes of the house of Lorraine take it high, that the cheife of their house, being a forwarne prince, should be subject to a Spanish arret; though indeed it was time to secure him, if it be true, that he had agreed with France, as I formerly told you. He is likewise accused of being of the count of Baffinie's conspiracie, and that he was to seife upon, and deliver up the prince of Condé's person into the French hands.

The Spanish armie is paffed at Namur; but the French are out of reach by this time, as far as Theonville, and consequentely out of danger. What the Spanish designe is, the next may tell you. This is all at present, save my being

March 25th, 1653.

Yours, R. M.

If Fr. be gone, open this letter, but send it him, after you have read it. Let me know, whether you goe with the reft into Wales.

Count Harcourt is at last agreed with the king, at whole devotion Brefacke, Philipsborough, and the reft of the strengthes in Alfatia now are.

A letter
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 177

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Brussels, 28 Martii 1654. [N. S.]

You have inclosed the last I received from Ratisbon for you, and yours I sent by the last ordinary to your correspondent there.

The lord protector's civil entertainment to the archduke's minister is very well taken; and when the said minister returns to make a full relation of his reception, you shall know more of it.

Here is no motion of a general peace at present, but granted you will conclude a peace with Holland, because those provinces cannot longer resist the great power of England, as now is confessed by most here.

The statesmen here are much pleased, that France is not included in that peace; and exalt the prudence and gallantry of your lord protector, as they say, worthy to rule any empire of the world.

From hence you have, that la comtesse de Eegmond, of the house of Barlemont, wife to count Egmond that fled France, died here last week; and count de Horne died two days before her.

You had before, that the prince of Condé departed from hence with all his French train, towards the country of Liege, to take away from thence all his troops, according to the treaty made between our ministers lately (as you have heard) and the elector of Cologne; in which treaty and agreement, our secretary of state Navarro promised to give better quarters to the said prince's troops in Lorraine. In the same agreement also the elector of Cologne was obliged at the same time to retire, and actually fend out of all his countries all the French troops, as is expressed in the articles of the said treaty, brought hither by the said secretary, and count de Staremberg, who was employed in that treaty by orders from the emperor, accompanied by count de Furtenberg, major domo to the said elector, which deputies were hastened by count Fuenfeldagna to the country of Liege, to see the French march from thence.

The duke of Arecot and many other chief officers of this army are gone the same way too. The French are already out of the country of Liege, and gone into that of Meuse, where they rob, pillage, and exerise all manner of spoils in all places they come to. But Don Francisco Pardo, governor of Luxembourgh, having gathered all his troops, went to attempt them on the one side, and prince Condé on the other, towards the castle of Navaigne, upon the Meuse. Some say the French were beaten, others equally on both sides.

Duke Francis of Lorraine has writ to the archduke, that within three days he would set forth from Vienna towards his brother's army, as was directed.

Marquis de Harancour a Lorrainer arrived here, and went in post to Vienna, to conduct the duke Francis of Lorraine the army of the duke Charles de Lorraine, in the name of the whole army.

The abbot Sohoc, brother to viscount de Liene, being suspected of count de Baflignie's plot, was sent for to this court, where now he is commanded not to depart this town without the permission of the archduke, who privately searcheth after all his actions. He is in a manner as if he were in prision. Prince Condé is returned hither from the country of Liege, and his forces there now quartered by the archduke. The conflict between the French and ours was not considerable; the French were gone before ours were all met. No more, &c. from Sir,

Yours.

Intelligence.

Dantzick, 28 March 1654. N. S.

Last harvest, divers arms were sent from hence for Lubeck, by a gentleman of

Prussia, and, some say, for the service of Charles Stuart, but cannot affirm the certainty. In my last, I wrote you of the conjunction the Muscovites had made with the Cossacks, which, some say, is not yet completed. Indeed all reports out of Poland are so various, that little can be credited. The difference between this king and crown about the balances of Poland and Littau, is not yet ended. It is reported, that the king will repeit himself after Easter here in Prussia.
De Vries, the Dutch ambassador in Denmark, to the states general.

High and Mighty Lords,

A.D. 1654. YOUR H. and M. lordships letter of the tenth of this month, with the extract of their resolution concerning the prohibition of frauds committed by the skippers of the Netherlands in the Sound, I did receive the twenty-fifth following; and to communicate the contents thereof to his majesty, I made a journey to Copenhagen, and there communicated the same to the rix-chancellor, with my request, that he would communicate the same to his majesty. After I had read the heads of the said extract, his excellency gave me thanks in the name of his majesty, who is yet at Holstein.

Elfenœur, the 28th of March, 1654. [N. S.]

De Vries.

Mr. James Powell to colonel Philip Jones.

Honourable Sir,

I HAVE not as yet heard of your freinde aboute the money, but shall take care to pay it him. If I knew where he dwelt, I would sende to him; but however I shall not fayle him, when he calls.

Sir, I thinke good to acquaint you with a passage and relation I met with in Somersetshire two days since, which concerns his highnes, whom I dearly respect and honour; and although it may bee but a flyinge report of wicked men, yet some cautionary ufe may be made of such things.

I met with a poore honest man, a feltmaker, who as he was comeinge from Beckington to Britoll, with a parcell of hatts, was contrayned to reft himselfe under a stone wall, joyneing to the highway; and as he fatt ther, two gentlemen-like met each other, and after a faltation past betweene them, the one asked the other what newes. The other anfwered, that hee knew none. Thereupon one replied, and told the other, feeinge he was his speciall freinde, he would acquaint him of very good newes; and that was, that he fayd, he came lately from Southampton, where he met with a French merchant, borne in France of English parents, and his wife a French woman, whose brother was a jefuite, and did afieme, that certaine jefuits had taken an oath and the sacrament, and thereby bound themselves to kill the lord protector, or to loose their owne lives; and that beinge done, he fayd, there would be greatte confusion and fighting for the government, by which means Charles the fecond's party beinge greatte, would strike in, and carry the caufe. The other partie replied, it would doe well, if it could be efted; only hee coulde with the common people mighte not be made to fuffer much; but the other told him, the kingdome would be brought into a poore condition. After this they faled one another, and departed. The poore man overhearinge all this discourse, he was in such a tremeblinge, that he dide not appeare to speake, for fear of mischeife, because they had uttered fuch horrible things; but when they were gone, he lookt after them, but knew them not; only weare in a gentle habit, and graye cloathes. This is all that the man can informe, beinge eftremely troubled. I leave it to you what ufe to make it. The Lord preferve his highnes, and prosper him; which is all at preuent from Your moft humble fervant,

Britoll, this 18th of March, 1653.

JAMES POWELL.

The superscription.

For the honourable col. Philip Jones, one of the right honourable councill, this present in Whitehall.

A commission from the king of Spain to Anthony Brun, to treat with the states general against Portugal.

ON Philip, by the grace of God king of Castile, of Arragon, of both the Sicilies, of Jerufalem, of Portugal, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Gallicia, of Mayorca, of Seville, of Cerdana, of Cordova, of Corfica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the Algarves, of Algecira, of Giblartar, of the Canary Islands, of the East and West Indies, of the Islands and Continent of the Ocean; archduke of Austria, duke of Burgundy, of Brabant
Brabant and Milan, count of Habsworth, Flanders, Tirol, and Barcelona, lord of Biscay A.D.1653, and Mecklin: Forasmuch as it is my will and pleasure not only to hold and keep the peace agreed upon betwixt myself and the states general of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, but to secure the same by new and more close and reater ties by treaties, for the good of my subjects and theirs; and taking into consideration the louses, which have befallen my kingdoms by the usurpation of Portugal by the rebel the duke of Braganza, as also the louses and damages the said United Provinces have suffered thereby, and in particular the los of fundry places in Brazil; and for other interests, that concern me and them; and for to have satisfaction and repARATION for the said louses, that it is necessary and convenient for to adjust and agree with the said states, upon the said reason and ground, and to make a treaty against the said rebel of Portugal, in such a manner as shall be best and most convenient: And to that end it is necessary, that a person be fully empowered by me in the best form and most sufficient manner that can be, that he may in my royal name and behalf affect, agree, and stipulate all things necessary to the aforesaid end and purpose; and having taken into consideration the good qualities and abilities, that concur in the person of Anthony Brun, a member of my supreme council of Flanders, and my embassador at this present with the states general of the United Provinces; as also considering with what zeal, ability, and care, he hath treated and managed the important affairs of my service in many employments; I had resolved, and hereby commissionate him, and give him as full and complete, as is requisite to be had, that he may in my royal name, and as if I were present myself in person, to treat, capitulate, establish, and agree with the said states general of the United Provinces, or with what minister or ministers they shall authorize and depute with sufficient powers for that purpose, and any new treaty whatsoever, upon the aforesaid reason and ground, such a form or way, and with such amplifications and limitations, as these found fit and convenient, to agree upon; obliging myself to an intire accomplishing and performance of all, whatever else is or shall be requisite for the effecting of so great and important busines and negotiation. And I assure and confirm the certain and fiue establishment of the form thereof, adding to it the fame validity, strength, and authority, as if it had been agreed upon by myself in person; for it is my determinate, express, and deliberate will, that all that the said Anthony Brun, my embassador shall agree, conclude, and capitulate in the said busines, by virtue of this plenipotential power, with thofe that shall be appointed for that purpose, and that what shall be agreed and established on the behalf and for my royal person, shall be punctually performed; and by these presents I do confirm, establish, approve, ratify, and oblige myself to keep it, without any necessity of further powers, ratification, or special approbation. Wherefore by virtue of this plenipotentiary I held it for valid, authentic, approve, and ratify all what the said Anthony Brun shall treat, stipulate, and agree upon. In witness and faith whereof I have commanded these powers to be paffed and signed with my own hand, and sealed with my pryfe seal, and counterfigned by the underwritten secretary of state. Given in Madrid, this 29th March, in the year 1653. This was established, and made sure.

Countersigned by Jeronimo de la Torre, and sealed with his majesty's seal, imprinted upon red water.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 31 March, 1654. [N. S.]

My dear heart,

Since my last there is little to be said out of our family. The Scots king is doing very well, and his affairs are obstructed by his peevish mother, who publicly reproaches him not going. She would have his brother sent before into Scotland with prince Rupert, my lord Gerrard, the man they call their keeper, and some other such brave men as those, for his council; that Charles Stuart should stay upon the terra firma, to wait for what he well knows nobody will do for him. This design is too well known to have nothing of tendernefs, nor the kindnefs of a mother in it, but much malice to the reputation of Charles Stuart, and of advantage to herself, as she thinks. She believes the hath done what hath lost her the intereft she pretended; and therefore she would have the fon she hath most power over, in the head of an army, while the other paffeth his time on this side with ignominy. But she was answer'd with great respect, quietnefs, and contrary to her expectation. He said, that if it was fit for his brother to go for Scotland, much fitter for him; but since the thought it conve-


nient for his brother, he should go with him. It was replied, that it was not wisdom to hazard both. He said, it was wiser and more generous to venture his life there, than in the wars of France, in which he was not concerned. Here the matter stopped; but will not certainly, if her weak brain, or the pliantiastic ones of her advisers, can help it. This is not known to many in that family; let it be as secret there. This mad queen hath another iron in the fire, which will trouble Charles Stuart no less than the former: she intends to stay the younger brother here by fair or foul means, and to make him a catholic, and, if he can, a cardinal: the other is as positive the shall not stay him, nor change his religion. Good God! what an indulgent mother he hath given to this unfortunate prince!

Our letters yesterday from Holland are full of fears, that your great fleet goes for the Sound, which you will have infallibly before the Dutch can relieve it, if the Swedes correspond. Very many believe you will have no peace with Holland: I am none of them, but secure myself you will not have war with this country, which I must confess I should not be sorry for; for I perfectly hate the cardinal, though he hath given liberty to the cardinal de Retz, for his diimission of the archbishopsprick of Paris.

Mr. R. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

IT is very good newes heere, that his highnesse will noter make nor admitt of any alterations. Now all men conclude, the nexte letters will resolve the world the issue of the treaty, on which so much depends. Since the delivery of my credentials I have bene duly owned by the senate as residen for his highnesse, and as a testimonie of their more then usuall respect and care to preserve the good will of his highnesse, I have prevailed with them to secure the revolted merchant George Waites to anwser his perfidious, if it prove not, traitorous actions. I have formerly acquainted you with part of his demaineour: I shall certifie of more very shortly, and so much, as I beleve, will render him worthy the seve renders punishment.

The malignant English (for such I must call them, whilst I finde them so) baffle with thefe burgers to oppose me what they can; but I presume shall keepe the senate to it, at least to hold him in restraint, till he give security for his appearance.

I inclose you a paper of the manner of his arrest, not doubting but now I have brought the senate to doe somewhat more then as yet they would, it will most suitably and effectually learne the rest of the disaffected English, who are the men that put all in disquiet, to behave themselves better for the future, and who (to speake but truth of them) are nothing at all amended in duty to the state, since the cominge of his highnesse letter, but rather more averse.

This Waites (as you may see by this paper) hath carried it heere, as well as in Denmarke, with that boldness and confidence, that the very senate, as well as the burgerie, did looke upon him as Charles St.‘s agent. And now that hee’s a prifoner, he abates nothing of his former confidence to come of by his friends; for yesterday one goeinge to see him in prifon, he told him, hee liked his condition well enough, though he had some iron upon him, as is their manner heere with all forts of prifoners; and further jeeringly said, he could become or submit to a haulty, as well as a paer of shackles, if he deferred it.

I am glad I met with him so seafonably, the kinge of Denmarke passing by this cittie but yesterda, who was pleased to harken to his counells, to his owne hardninge, and to countenance him as C. S‘s agent, whilst I was there.

Sir, I must agayne desire at least your advice and approbation in the businesse, whereof I writ you so longe since, touchinge my returne, if I might be worthy of any further employment at home. If peace be concluded, I presume there will be leffe occasion for my service abroad. Be pleased to pleasure me in this with such anwser as you shall thinke fit; for truly my desires do fill increase homewards. I am,

Hamb. 21 March, 1654.

Your most humble servant,

SIR,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 181

chants, as formerly, and was as freely and friendly receaved by them as ever. I sent to A.D. 1653.

him to come speach with me, being one that had subscribed to the Engagement before me long since; but he excusing it that day and the nexte, and finding by the messenger, that I sent, he was fitting himselfe to be gone, I presently sent to the chiefe burger-
master, defiring he might be apprehended, to answere such things, as I had to object
against him. But he, as before in the busineffe of Ball, anwered, that he had heard
Waikes had a commision from the fonne of the late kinge; and therefore of himselfe
could doe nothing against him, without acquitting the senate with my demand herein,
as foone as they should meete. Whereupon I sent to him againe, defiring to know, if
he had seene any credentiaill or comission, which Waites had; but he answearing noe, onlie heard fo. Whereupon I defired him to confider, how unmeete it was, that he
should alledge such a report in favour of an obstinate marchant of this company;
and wifhed him not to hould me up till Waites should escape, as Ball had done. The
nexte day the senate meeting, I sent then in the inclosed paper, and thought it beft to put
them to it, heareby to discoveer the rejeptes they had to his highnes and the common-
wealth, having to meete an opportunity, wherein they could not pretend, as formerly
they had done, this Waites being a subjeht to the commonwealth by his owne engage-
ment, as also a marchant of the company, whom they are more immediately obliged to
enforce to obedience, then others of the English nation; and alfo that he had not any
comission or pretention to be in actual service for Charles Stewart; at leaft none that
he durft owne, though his boult actions made it generally beleived, that he was his agent.
The senate after consultation sent me word, he shoule be arrested. In the meane tyme
I had eyes upon him, who brought me word, he was fortonge his papers to be gon.
Whereupon I presently sent to defire his papers might alfo be secured; but they de-
murred upon that so long; (though they granted it at laft) that I beleive he made away
all such as might make against him; but if nothing more appeare, than that he hath
bouldly acted in the laft, I presume it will be found to render him worthy of severe
punishment from his highnes. After he was arrested, the chief officer sent to me to put
in security to indemnifie the city; to which I replied, that my credentials were my
surety, and that I was very fensible of the indignity offered to my matter by that
demand; wishing them to have a care, that Waites escaped them not; whereupon they

Intelligence.

Hambourgh, 21 March, 1654. S. V.

T H E king of Denmark came yesterdaie to Altena, and was entertained in one of his Vol.xii. p.425.
agent’s country-houses. The senate hearing of his majesty’s being fo near their
city, caufed all the guns on that side of their walls divers times to be fire, and sent a
flately prefent unto him by two of their fentators; but it was refufed by the king, by
reason, as is faid, the burgomafter came not himfelf with it.

The 21st day of March, 1653.

A n information, given in upon oath, touching certain tackle and other goods and Vol.xii. p.460.
monies taken out of the ship the Phenix of Stockholm, whereof Lucas Hendrickfon
was matter, lately feized by a man of war of this commonwealth.

Lucas Hendrickfon of Enchuyfen in Holland, matter of the faid ship the Phenix,
aged 50 years or thereabouts, sworn in court before the judges of the high court of admir-
ity, and examined, faith and depofeth by virtue of his oaths, as followeth; viz.
That the faid ship the Phenix, being about the fourth day of this infnant March taken and feized, not far from Dover, by a man of war of this commonwealth, he this deponent
was carried to Dover, and there kept feveral days as a prifoner; and being after-
wards permitted to go on board the faid ship, he found, that during his abience feveral
goods, monies, tackle, and furniture, had been taken out of the faid ship; and as he
had been informed and believes, the fame were taken out by the company of the men
of war that made the feizure. The particulars and value of which goods, and other
things fo taken out of the faid veffel, were and are as followeth; viz. A cable-rope, of
the thicknes of 7/1 inches, worth 180 guilders; one other cable-rope, 5 inches thick,
worth 155 guilders; and one piece of new canvas, worth 25 guilders; 150 pound of
thot, worth 15 guilders; two great kettles of the furniture for the kitchen, worth 25
guilders; one fine pewter flaggon, and a bras po, worth feven guilders; nine bundles
with white lime, lanthorns, and mark-pricks or mark-spikes, worth 9 guilders; a
Vol. II. A a a silver-
STATE PAPERS OF

Vol. ii. p. 456. AN information, given in upon oath, touching moneys and goods taken out of the ship the Hope of Stockholm, whereof Jan Janfö was master, lately seized by a man of war of this commonwealth.

Jan Janfö, of Stockholm in Sweden, mariner, master of the said ship the Hope, aged 51 years, or thereabouts, sworn in court before the judges of the high court of admiralty, depofeth and faith as followeth; viz.

That the said ship the Hope, being about the 4th day of this instant March 1653, seized by a man of war of this commonwealth, in the English chanel, he this deponent, being master of the said ship, was carried to Dover, and there kept in hold several days; and afterwards being permitted to go on board his said ship, he found that several parcels of gold and silver in ready coin, and likewise several goods and provisions, had been in his absence taken out, as he faith, being informed by the company of the said man of war that made the seizure; and faith, that the said gold and silver goods fo taken out of the said ship, and the values thereof, were and are as followeth; viz. 9 pistoles in gold, worth 27 guilders; 33 ducats, worth 310 guilders; 14 large ducats, worth 70 guilders; 56 Albertine or rix-dollars, worth 140 guilders; 28 large rix-dollars, worth 72 guilders; one new pera-line of 120 fathoms, worth 167 guilders; one barrel of powder, worth 80 guilders; one brass pot, worth 10 guilders; a new buoy rope, worth 16 guilders; a silver-hilted sword, worth 14 guilders; and 200 pounds weight of cheese, worth 30 guilders: all which moneys, goods and provisions did belong to the said ship and the owners thereof; and also one other silver-hilted sword, worth 10 guilders; two coats, and one jacket or jump, worth 50 guilders; one fan and coat, worth 25 guilders; and a cellar of brandywine, worth 12 guilders, all belonging to this deponent; and also the tools belonging to the carpenter of the said ship, worth 30 guilders; and also about 1850 pounds weight of cheese, and other goods belonging to the said ship, worth 277 guilders. And more deposed not

Ex. Wil. Chrymes.

The humble remarance of Gerhard Cornelison, master of the ship called the Abraham's Offering, of Nicoping in Sweden, Sheweth,

Vol. ii. p. 65. THAT the petitioner seeing with the said ship from Nicoping for Hamburgh, on the third of this month he was seized by John Trefor, captain of a private man of war, with no flag out, who took two men out of my ship; and pretending himself to be an Irishman, presently plundered me and my men of all things, as also much of the ship's furniture, money, and provisions, and opened a farr of copper kettles, and took some of them away, as also four deckers of cordovan; and telling him, that he should not deal so with us, because we were friends, and not enemies, the said captain Trefor himself did thereupon, in my own ship, violently affault me, and with his sword cut a deep wound in my head, beat me, and hostilely used me several times, saying, that he valued not the pafs of her royal majesty of Sweden, but would wipe his posteriors with it, with other scandalous language; and coming into the river, his men have several times fet pistols to my breast, and would have shot me through, when I would have gone on shore to make myself known.
A letter of intelligence from Scotland.

Sir,

The lord Ray hath to skelbe for arms for his men. Seaford was expected the A.D.1653. tenth infant within three miles of Crabclafe with his men: sir George Monroe and Middleton were then in Strathnave, and to mettre Seaford, and Ray at Ivra with their whole force, where alo Glengary with his rable are to joyne them, and foe force Sutherland and Caithnelfe to rile with them. The garrifon of Lewis have made slaughter of the country people that joined with Seaford; and they have alo slaughtered some of the garrifon. The old natives joyne with our men againft the ref of the country, so that thefe divisions caufe greate devaffations in these parts.

Sir, I am

Dalkeith, 21 Martii, 1653.

Your humble servant,

WILL. CLARKE.

Mr. Berkcnhead to secretary Thurloe.

March 21. 1653.

Honourable Sir,

The day after I laft waited on you, Charles Stuart's agent tooke his journey for Chefdire, Lancafhire, and North Wales; and is not as yet returned, nor will he before Friday at the foonet, and Saturday is his furtheft day perfift. The cene of his buffines tells mee, that he is come in colonel Roger Whitly his place, thos parts being the places he formerly ufed to act in. I doe find you have not found the head of the plot, fince col. Whitly (as I am inform'd) had feveral conferences with sir John Owen, and col. Roger Burges, late governor of Guernfey, his countrymen; to the firt of which heretofore he hath guen me letters. Charles Stuart is not yet gone out of France, nor will till after Eafter, unleffe invited by Middleton in Scotland; to which purpofe fince Middleton's landing he fent to Cha. Stuart, that a very fhort time would render him in a fit capacity to receive his majefty. Thes in letters from France; and that James Stuart continues fift with his forces full of expectation. Soe foon as they have heard a certainty of a conclufion of this treaty, they intend to goe forward for Germany, and foe for Hamburgh, and thence for Scotland, if Middleton prove fuc-efful. Col. Lovelace (Whitly's great comrade) fent one Mr. Doubledeee to me, on the laft Lord's day, to defire to know, what was againft him, and wished me to inquire the ufmof. I have made diligent search after * Henrich Williamfon Rofewinghe. I have had converfe with severall that way, maffers and feamen, and beene abord fix of their fhips, and have found, that the fame fhip that carried him and the ambaffadors out of England laft, is here with the fame maffers and pilote, that it then had; which maffers, after they were out of the river of Thames, did brag much, for that they had received the English, for that the fhip was onlie a merchant-fhipp, and came onlie about merchants affayres, and another with her: but the ambaffadors tould the counccll, that they were fent to fetch them away, which was not. I fhall this evening, I hope, give you a good account of Williamfon.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

De Paris, le 1 Avril 1654.

Ensuite des formalityez obserbees de poinct en poinct au procez de Mons de Vol.xii.p.464. prince, l'arrete de fa condemnation au genre de mort, que le roy ordonnera, en fut rendu famelyder dernier par ce parlement, le roy feant en fon fect de justice, comme Jeus l'honneur de vous marquer ce jour-là en ma precedente ; en confefion du quel le president Viole, le fieur L'aifie, (auflj l'un des membres dudit parlement) & les fieurs Marin et Perfan, qui y font compris, furent pendus en effigie en la place de Greve, gardez toute une nuitte fur le gibet par des archers de cette ville, & le lendemain enlevez par des lauiers.

L'affaire du cardinal de Retz s'est trouvée fi considerable, que cette cour a efte obligeée de le flatter extremement, & de fuy faire changer d'air & de prifon, pour, fous coulour

* Henrich Williamfon Rofewinghe, envoy from Denmark to England. De Witt letters, tom. i. p. 156.

D'un
A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Paris, the 1st of April, 1654. [N. S.]

SIR,

We have not much news in these parts; for having, as we believe, dispatched all that was formidable to us in the interest of the prince of Condé, we have given the greatest part of our time to balls, masques, and plays; and having repelled his army, and condemned in parliament to the loss of his life and fortune, and all other pretensions in France, and to be hanged in effigy, which last part, by reason of his nearness of blood to the king, was by him moderated as to the execution, by an act, as is called by the malignants at court, of grace; yet believe me, the wiser of amongst them were hotly alarmed last week upon the landing of some Irish at Dunkirk, believing it had been the foot they heard were drawn out of several companies, and sent on ship-board, which for two days were thought to be landed there, and sent in affiance to the prince of Condé. It happened not to be so, to their great joy; but if such an accident should happen, it is not to be imagined what the consequences of such a conjunction might produce. Certain it is, there were never so many discontented perfons in this nation as at present; and that our friends both in Switzerland, and our friends the protestants in Languedoc, and Provence, and Geneva, are inclined enough to join with any thing of power or interest; which probably they can but think will give a larger advantage to their religion. If our friends in England were but well instructed, what advantage of profit and honour they might make in aflifting their friends here, they would not fit down with the many affronts the Hollanders have done them, nor suffer their afflicted brethren in these parts to be oppress'd any longer under the hand of tyranny, but...
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 185

but aifted them to the recovering their liberty, that the whole world by such an agree-
ment of empire might receive their law from the commonwealth of England, and live
after their redemption under their own vines and fig-trees; withiing prosperity to your
great protector.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Paris, April 1. 1654. [N. S.]

Sir,

I having not yet received your letter, though the poff arrived, you may fee what fol-

 lows of news fince my former.

Last faturday cardinal Mazarin invited all the bishops and archbishops of France, that
were here in Paris, to the number of forty; made them as good a feast as any that was
feen in France, if it were for the king; and all to hinder the liberty of the poor cardinal
de Retz.

Monday in the afternoon at three of the clock, all the faid bishops and archbishops
came to the cardinal’s chamber, as he defired them the day of the invitation; and were
there in difcourfe about the aforesaid bufinesfs till ten a clock at night. At laft the cardin-
al, having done his beft, could not gain the bishops againft cardinal de Retz; at
which the cardinal was like to run mad, and they went away much difcontented; and he
might be angry with them. However, the matter being prefied, and the people of the
city removing, and murmuring with the moft part of the clergymen, it was deter-
mined that night to fet cardinal de Retz at liberty; and at three a clock after midnight
the cardinal ordered 150 horfe of the king’s, and his own guard, to go to Bois de Vin-
cennes with one of the king’s coaches of fix horfe, to conduct the faid cardinal to
Bretagne, having, as fome fay, contented to the demifion of his place in Paris; for
which the king gives him upon fix abbeys in France nine hundred thousand livres by
the year, being twice or thrice more than Paris was worth to him. He will fay a while
in Bretagne, and will go to Rome afterwards: but it is faid he may be guarded in the
castle of Nantz, till the pope confirms his demifion, which the cardinal here fears he
will not. He is to get now from the king 80,000 piftoles, to pay half of it for his
debts, and the other half to put him in equipage for his voyage. They would not
permit to come into Paris by any means. He kept yesterday fix leagues off at Silly.
Mazarin is mad, because he was forced in a manner to give him his liberty. He fears
him more than any living. Last faturday, as I mentioned in my former, the king went
to the Palais, accompanied with his brother, due de Guife, mafchefals of Grandmont,
de Villeroy, de l’Hofpital, de Pefly Pafalin, and many others; where they had pro-
nounced the arreft of death, given in parliament the day his majefly was there before,
againft the prince of Conde, who is touffer what death the king pleafes to give him;
and the reft are to be beheaded, as criminals lefa majeflatis, being hanged in effigy; fo at
la Greve, count de Bouteville, marquis de Perfan, prefident Viole, M. L’Aifne coun-
cellor of the parliament at Dijon, and fome other adherents to the faid prince de Conde,
and all their affifts and goods to be confiscated to the king. Last faturday an arreft of
the council offlate was affixed to the walls of Paris againft M. Chevalier chanoine of
Noftredame, received vicar by the chapier, in the archbifhop’s abfencc; becaufe he did
not obey both the king’s letters of cachet lent to him before, to retire out of Paris;
that no man should acknowledge him for fuch, feeing the archbifhop was prisoner of
flate, and therefore could not give any procuration, till he had been at liberty; and
confequently that the king ought to provide for an archbifhop for Paris. But the man
flirred not; neither did he much care, though they should give an hundred arrefts
againft him, till fuch time as pleafed the archbifhop to compound with them, which
the faid Chevalier could not hinder. The facrament continued always upon the altars in all
the churches notwithstanding the king’s defence against it; till the king made them fure,
their cardinal fhould be let out, being moft day laft in the afternoon.

Last faturday arrived a courier extraordinary from Guifene to the court, signifying
great runoufs to be in Guifene and Languedoc; and that they feared much the Englifh
upon the coasts there, many Englifh ships being daily up and down, they knowing not
what their defign may be.

Here arrived lately an Italian Jesuit, or rather a Sicilian; an old man, that lives now
in rue St. Antoine with the Jesuits there, and makes cardinal Mazarin’s genealogy, to
know and make known to the world from whence he came; fome fay he shall be made
confeglor to the king.

Saturday in the afternoon the executor of the high justice has put up a poff at la
Greve; and affixed a picture to it, where former de Bouteville, marquis de Perfan, prefi-
Vol. II.
An intercepted letter from Paris.

Char. Stuart


Shewed yours to Tom Giles, though neither he nor I can tell by neither of your letters, who it is, that is coming to him from Sweden; which I thought had been my fifter, by what you intimated in your last; but in your second it doth not appear to be she. Yet your mistress is, as I told you before, upon the opinion you have of the person you recommended to attend his coming, if so soon as expected, before the take any resolution concerning her Swedish engagement. And for the business of Berry, I am the only man on this side the water, that is to be perfuaded, that all is already concluded between them and Denmark; and if it should happen otherwise, Mr. Giles would suddenly have such trading, as would quickly make him a rich man. Your own stock with us will make you more than ordinarily inquisitive into that matter, and incline you to inform yourself and us with all the diligence you can, both of that, and all other things, that may give us the advantage of the first market. Your mistress is so great a friend to the Scots, that she is glad to hear Mr. Rogues got lately some advantage. She hopes her friends will preserve her credit, until she be able by drawing her debt from Kent, and other parts, to discharge herself, as becomes a woman of her reputation. Those here are a little backward in paying her, being loth as yet to part with her company, until they have settled their own trade in Denmark, or see it totally impossible; and then it is likely they will desire Mr. Giles not to go at all; for that they will put some of their stock unto his, to employ in Sweden, Denmark, and other parts; yet I find he defireth to be going. The debt of Essex is weekly promised to be paid; but I doubt his expectation from Suffolk will amount to little; for Mr. Edwards is come already to Yarmouth, and hath been able to effect very little.

Extract
Extract out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland and Weft-Friesland, taken in their lordships assembly, upon wednesday the first of April, 1654.

[ N. S. ]

RECEIVED a letter from the lords Beverning and Nieuport, two of the extraordina-ry embassadors of this state in England, dated at Weftminster the 27th of the last month, containing advice of severall affairs, and amongst the rest of what they, for the finishing or perfecting, and in pursuance of the last of the 29 articles, for a treaty to be entered into with the lord protector, had negociated and agreed upon; whereupon being debated, it is thought fit and underftood, that the business be referred to the generality, to the end an extract of the faid letter for such as concerneth that particular of the 29 articles, may be sent from their lordships to the commissioners of the East India company, at prefent in the ordinary assembly at Amfterdam now met together; as also to the commissioners of the Weft India company; item to the Greenland company, and Muscovy company, to serve for their refpective information; with advice, that they will refpectively prepare themselves, and be in readiness to bring in their pretences concerning damages suffered by the Englifh in time, and before the term therein prefcribed.

Extract of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland and Weft-Friesland, taken in their lordships assembly, upon thursday the second of April, 1654.

[ N. S. ]

RECEIVED a letter from the lords Beverning and Nieuport, two of the extraor-diary embassadors of this state in England, written from Weftminster the 28th day of the laft month, with an extract inclofed, containing what the faid lords embassadors had negociated there upon the 24th, 25th, and 26th; whereupon being debated, it is thought fit and underftood, to defire herewith all merchants, that would speedily pro-ceed to this assembly fome able merchants, not reforted by the pretences, to move against the Englifh, in pursuance of the 29 articles formerly agreed on for a treaty to be entered into with the commonwealth of England; to the end that their lordships may make fuch choice of fome of them, whom they fhall think fit to serve in pursuance of the faid 29th article, for the anfwering and annulling of fuch queftions, which out of the faid pretences, and the like counter-pretences of the Englifh, may arife. And the faid refpective merchants are hereby alfo defired to caft their thoughts upon fuch experient judges, as may be employed for the faid purpofe accordingly.

A letter of intelligence.

Honorable sir,

I AM commanded to let you know, that if our matter in his intended journey paffes Vol.xii.p.517. any place where the prince of Conde hath power to command, hee will be in very great danger.

Let a word be sufficient from him, that is as faithfully yours, as loyally his, and

March 23, 1653.

Your honor's most obliged.

To his Highnes OLIVER, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland,

The humble petition of the sons of sir PETER RICHART deceased,

Sheweth,

THAT since it hath paffed the laft council of state to free from the arreft of your Vol.xi.p.78. petitioners certain wools belonging to the king of Spaine, for a debt of above twenty thousand pounds owning by the faid king unto your petitioners, and acknowledged under his hand; and that your petitioners have used all poiffible means, both by foraine solicitation, and dometique endeavours, for recovry of this faid debt, and yett could never obtain any effectual satisfaction or returne of their expensive labours:

Your petitioners humbly pray, that it would please your highnes to interpoze your mediation with the king of Spaine, for a certaine and limitted tyme of payment of the aforesaid
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1652. aforesaid debt; that your petitioners, being natural subjects of this commonwealth, may not be deprived of their hereditary right to your due protection, nor be exposed to oppression and injury, without proportionable amends therein; nor their whole family be utterly ruined by the long delays and protraction of justice, which their desire is peaceably to procure, without having recourse to your highnesses for some more extraordinary remedy. This they doubt not to obtain out of the great scale you bear to rightcounses, and your continual professions to relieve the oppressed.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, 

P. RYCHAUT.
JAMES RYCHAUT.
SAMUEL RYCHAUT.

March 23. 1652.

Don Alonzo de Cardenas, of the council of his catholic majesty, and his embassador to the parliament of the commonwealth of England,

Vol. xii. p. 500. DOTH remonstrate and represent, that his catholic majesty did by his agents and ministers, caufe to be laden aboard the ships the Samfon, Salvadore, and St. George, in the port of Cadiz, being his own port; several bags of wools, to be transporied to another port of his own in Flanders, for his own account, there to be delivered to his affitants, for his own account, towards the payment of his armies.

That these ships were upon the high sea surprifed by the ships of this commonwealth, and forcibly brought in hither against their wills, with the faid bags of wool then aboard them.

That afterwards the matter coming in debate in the admiralty court, though it was much prefled, that the faid ships ought not to be unladen, yet that court over-ruled it, and unladen the faid wolds and lading against the mind of the retainers.

That his catholic majesty having upon ful and undoubted evidence proved his right and true property in the faid wolds, upon ful debate plenary restitution was adjudged him.

That a judgment and definitive decree of restitution in such cafes doth by the law of nations import, that the fame be full, free, and intire, with security and defence, that they be again reladen a shipboard, and have free paffage out of the territories of this commonwealth, free of all private arrest, attachments, disturbances, and molestations.

That by the law of nations, restitution in integrum in these cafes is, and doth import restitution, or placing in pristino statu. Thus as they were brought in hither by the fleet of this commonwealth against their wills, so they shall by the judgment of restitution have freedom and defence against all disturbances, to go out of those territories to the high seas again in pristinum locum et status, to the same place, and in the same free condition, as they were at the time of the surprifal.

That yet notwithstanding, Peter Richaut, James Richaut, Samuel Richaut, and Philip Richaut, upon pretence of levying a plaint before the sheriff of London, per exemplum manifestum inter gentes, hath disturbed the lading of the faid wolds again on shipboard, in retardation of the faid judgment of restitution, and de facto still hinders the fame in contemptum dicti decreti curiae admirabilitatis, & in manifesfam violationem juris gentium.

That a seculo non ofi auditum, that ever till now the goods of any suprême king in the world, having been brought by force into another nation in amity, and under pretence of a seizure at sea, as the goods of an enemy, and being brought to the teft in judgment in a court of admiralty, and there adjudged free, as the goods of a king in amity, and restitution in integrum awarded, should notwithstanding be arrested in the territory at the suit of a private person, upon pretence to draw that king to answer there to a private action, whether he will or no.

That the pretended debt, now in demand by Peter Richaut, James Richaut, Samuel Richaut, and Philip Richaut, is claimed by them as executors of Sir Peter Richaut his father, who was a native and subject of the crown of Spain; and it was never attempted in any nation, for a subject to caufe the goods of his own king to be arrested in any foreign nation at his private suit, thereby to compel his own king (to whom by all the rights divine and human he owes allegiance and subjection) to answer him, as a private perfon in aliena territoria.

That it is a received principle inter gentes, that par in paren non habet imperium, & neque contradendo nec debeendo officior subditus aliena territoria, & licet voluntarie habiendo. A suprême power may compromis or submit an oath to a neutral, and so be obliged ex faelo suo volontarius, to stand to the judgment; yet it is otherwise, where an attempt is made
made against his person per instituted a tionis in alieno territorio; for non rogatur respon- dure; and the general rule of the law is;

That no private person can enter an action against the person of any king or supreme power, to compel his person to appear or put in bail to answer in alieno territorio, nor attach any goods of his, to cause him to enter such bail.

For though where the actio is instituted per ret indicationem, that is, to the property of the thing itself, whoever hath right, must become a voluntary reclamer, to shew the thing to be his, or else suffer the thing, the accord being in rem, to pass by default; yet where the actio is not in rem, but in personam, and the goods only attached upon pretence of debt or defect, owing by the person, for that only end, to cause the person to appear, or put in bail to answer: the goods of no supreme power are subject to such attachment or arrest, the fame being utterly against the law of nations.

Every embassador of a king, or supreme power, is both in person and goods free from arrests by the laws of nations; much more the person and goods of the king, or supreme power themselves.

The proceedings against kings and supreme power is, concurrentibus bis, qua in jure requisitum per concessionem reparisaliam, & non per privatam a5tionem.

The embassador doubts not, but you will take this contempt of the right and laws of nations into consideration, and cause right to be so done thereupon, that so exorbitant a proceeding may not be drawn into example.

At the council at Whitehall.

Thursday, 23 March, 1653.

ON consideration of a certificate from the judges of the admiralty, bearing date in February last, concerning the wools claimed by the lord embassador of Spain, as appertaining to the king of Spain, being taken in the ships Morning Star and Augustine; and of a report made this day by major general Lambert from the committee of the council, to whom the said certificate was referred; ordered by his highness the lord protector and the council, that the said wool shall be delivered unto the said embassador, or such as he shall appoint to receive the same, upon sufficient security first given in the court of admiralty by English merchants refunding there, that in case the said wool shall be condemned in the said court of admiralty as confiscate to the same, the full value thereof shall be paid to the use of this commonwealth. Whereof the judges of the admiralty, as also the advocate for the commonwealth, are to take notice, and to proceed accordingly.

Ex. W. Jessop, Clerk of the council.

A letter of intelligence from Rome.

Sir,

Rome, 3d of April, 1654. [N. S.]

By this post I receave no thinke from you, or from my friend at Paris. Our occurrences here are but verie little. His holines wednesday last went to St. Peter's, accompanied with all the cardinals and the nobilitie of the citty, with solit pompe of horfe and foote; his holines having asfitted to all functions in proper perfon, and chiefly to the waftinge of the feate of twelve, reprefenting the twelve apofles. Hee will return to monte Cavallo to-morrow, and thortthe bound for St. Martino neer Viterbo; and thence, as we hear, for Loretto; thogh manie doe thinke this laft to be in a manner impoffible, by reafon of his holines podagra in a knee. Our laft nuntio fent for Spaine, is detained at Ralena, by his majefty of Spaine's order. Som fay, his holines fent worde to Terra-nova, the Spanifh embassador, that he may have patience for to have audience from his holines, till further order from him; yet nexte weeke will let us fee the truth. From Genous, the gallyes wherein conde de Onata pafted to Spaine, are thither returned, and conde de Onata made major domo major of his majeftie of Spaine. The queene of Spaine is fill with childe. Thofe gallyes brought fro Spaine 300 barrels of reals of eight for particular marchants in Genous. Donna Lucretia Bazarina is departed for Loretto, and thence for Modena, to meehe her husband the duke of Modena. Card. Ant. Bar- barini, fonne fay, will for France fonne, to be prefent at that kinge's courantion. Some fay, his holines to-morrow coming from St. Peter's to Monte Cavallo, will dine with the princefe Donna Olympia. From Naples, the moft parte of that militia are commanded to the fea-thores, or Marina. The duke of Termoli, fonne and heyre to the prince of Roffa Romaine, is declared by that viceroy a colonell of a thoufand foote, to be leived Vol. II. C c c in
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1653, in Tarante and the borders of Barye. There dyed of a sudden the duke of Poya. That V. R. as yet gives good account of his government from Venice.

Four vessels here are preparing with all haste, bound with foudlars, and eighty thousand crownes for Candia, under the command of Giacomo Canale. That from Florence there arrived the general Borrye. The duke of Lunenburg, and prince Ernelfte his brother, went from Vincenza to see that city. From Dalmatia, the Venetian army having arrived Climg, and besieged it, and bravely refitted so many sallies, at last by number and forces of the Turkish horfe were forced to retreated with the losf of 1000, and imprifonment of 800; amongst which, I mean amongst the plain, were the conte Avocatio, conte Capia of Vicenza, conte Dotti of Padua, with the losf of the cannon.

From Poland, the great duke of Muscovy is marching against the Polonian army, with a body of 25,000. The Tartarians did invade some parts of Poland, with the losf of 2000 Coflacks. The levies made in Germanie and Grifoni for the Spanish service in Milan are entring there every day, which gives courage to Caracena for the next spring service; which is all at prefent from Your affured fervant.

Our exprefce fent for Spaine and France for a general peace is come; but as yet nothing known, nor will be till next confistory.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

Sir,

Vol. ii. p. 309: In my laft I wrote you my intentions for this place, where I arrived but yesterdaie, having four dayes bin prevented by the unfeafonable weather. However I made use of my tyme, by viewing the condition of affairs at Roterdam and Hellevoetfluys, where they are fitting their ships with all poiffible speed, yet not carefibly, as if they intended, they should goe to sea, before they fet the illufce of the treaty; nor doe I finde by difcourfe with others, that thefe doe it for any thing, but to pleafe the people. This was the laft week confirmed to me by one of the ilates general of my good acquaintance, who told me, the newes of your great preparations for sea made the people fo unquiet, that they will not be fatisfied without their ftate be made ready. So order was given to the courts of admiralitie to fitte out part of their fhips, but not all. The drumes beat at Amsterdam for men. How many ships fhall be fitted there, I could not fo fuddenly learn but fhall tymely advise you. At Roterdam they take on men but for feven ships, whereas the admirall and vice-admirall are two of them. The admirall's ship is not ready; and the foonen the carpenter promises to fit her out, is twenty-four dayes. One of the carpenters fayes, they cannot be ready in leffe than a month, by reafon a great part of their men are gone. Heere I finde them more vigorous in their equipping, then in the fore-named places, and the men reader to entereteyne service; yet they leare that will be the chief want, they having fo many capers or private men of warr abroad. They toile on men for sixteen ships, all of the beft they have; and fo doe the other townes. 'Tis to be fuppofed, the ilate doe not intend a warr, becaufe the whole fleet is not made fitt for the sea. A fleet of fixty or eighty fayle they purpofe to keepe in readiness, to convoy their merchantmen, and wayte on you, leat you prove perifhous; for they fay, there is no trufting you. All the laft weckes and this the common people have fpoken nothing but warr, complying of the depunies for not fingeinge, are much defected to think of a new quarrel. It appeares plainly thorough all the country, that these are weary of the warr in this province; where formerly they were fo incenfed and courageous, are now very calm. It féesmes they feare their own weaknesses. Even now comes more pleaing newes, that the treaty is conclufed, which puts another countenance upon them. This will caufe a fearcity of men for their fleet. Every one rather chufes to goe in a merchant-man, then a man of warr. You may be affured, it will be a month before their flett be readye. There is dilligently labored in the new fhips; yet I am confident they will not be fittig for the sea before the latter-end of the fummer, whereof more largely fhall be writ in convenient tyme. I fhall, God willing, goe hence to morrowe; and if there be any further service, you may command Your moft humble fervant

Flushinge, 3d April, 24. [N. S.]

The supercription.
A Monfieur Monfieur Pieter Hacker, a Londres.

John Adams.

A letter
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

March 31, 1653. [N. S.]

The lord of Opdam, having been at Antwerp, is come back hither. There is no great need to the report, that all the treaty was broke, and come to nothing; the contrary. The earl of Schomberg, who is come in great haste from England, doth report, that the English continue in their resolution of making peace, and that six commissioners were already named. The states general are curious to know it, and here for their withdrawing chamber, where he declared the same thing unto them.

In the printed papers here they have put it, that since the arrival of the late pink, there hath been another pink sent from hence for England, but that it was not sent on the behalf of the generality, and yet Holland will no wife have the name of giving orders and instructions in particular; and in case that the English will not allow of any proviso (in omitting the twelfth of the twenty-seven articles) I do not see, that the embassadors dare conclude; for Holland itself desires not that point; for that the embassadors will be obliged (in case of admission of that proviso) to make report thereof back hither, and from hence to the provinces; which tedious proceedings will cause much languishing in the commerce and navigation. God defend, that dearth do not follow upon it! for every one (of what humour or faction forever he be) doth judge, that the state or the commonwealth cannot bear this war; and that although England make a peace, yet they conjecture here, that it is the only interest of the protector, that doth make the peace; otherwise they think here, that the English are forward enough to continue the war; and through this temperature men do easily foresee, that sooner or later the government here will turn to the prince of Orange.

The presumption of some is, that the embassadors, whereof two are Hollander, will skip over this proviso, rather than break off the pacification, since it will notith in their hearts the downfall of the house of Orange; and that without peace they shall not be able to subdue it.

Since the letter of the embassadors of the 11th of March, they writ, and gave orders to the colleges of the admiralty, to equip and make great preparations in all haste. And whereupon those of Amsterdam and Rotterdam (the chiefest and the richest colleges) have writ back without circumlocution, that they have not wherewithal; and that they will equip, when they shall have money. Now the other provinces, being either poor, or less interested, or inclined to 161, cannot or will not, or are very low, and Holland is weary, and tired to do all alone that, which ought to be done amongst them.

The lord of Amelandt having writ of the return and expedition of his commissioners, they have writ to him back again, that he must send hither the resolution or act, which his commissioners have obtained in England, and to give an account of their negotiation.

The lord of Brederode hath caused a certain work to be demolished, which those of Utrecht had begun upon the Rhine, to force back the water. Those of Utrecht are very angry at it, and are almost resolved to pull down one of his houses hard by that place, to be revenged upon him. This will yet cause some further trouble.

Those of Zealand have at last effected their resolutions, having revok'd the lord Vander-Nijf, and deputing in his place the lord Crommon in the states general. Those of Middleburg have continued the lord Veth; but every one of the other cities (Tolon, Flushing, and the Veer) will name also each of them one in the states general. Item, Hollanders Zieriezee will have one like wise. Now Middleburg and Zieriezee are good 173; but for the prince of Orange Orange party, states of Holland states general the other four cities are 145; so that still 145 in 105 would have the plurality in 104, good Hollander being formerly three in the states general; the two were 173; consequently the plurality; states of Holland good Hollanders so that hereafter 105 almost alone will be 173; but till when, I know not.

The 3d April.

The protector hath deceiv'd this state now for the second time. Formerly they could not believe here, that he would have a peace with this state, nor that he would have paizd by the point of satisfaction, notwithstanding he hath paizd it by; and like wise declair'd, that he would have a peace. Now therefore he will have paizd by and omitted that rigorous twelfth article of the twenty-seven, and admitting of the proviso for the prince of Orange, which hardly any body here did believe. Now there is yet remaining a third fear and scruple, and that is, that they do believe the peace will not be firm nor durable, but that the protector will only endeavour to establis[h] him self; and that
that afterwards, he will still find pretence enough to break. God grant that this state may find themselves deceived in this point likewise!

The lord Bye, resident of Poland, having had audience, did give them to understand his design of going for Poland, there to communicate the projected treaty of the alliance, upon which he was answered with a compliment. But if there be a peace with England, they will the less regard such treaties.

Thofe of Holland especially are much rejoiced at this good news and likelihood of peace, as well for the publick as for particular; for the publick, by reason Holland will begin to fetch breath, and flourish afresh in their commerce, which lay in an agony; for particular, for thofe that have the present government would have very much abhorred Holland for having lent an ear to the peace; and they would have been blamed and charged with a thousand faults, yea, worse than all this; whereof we saw some example the laft summer in the several feditious at Enchuyfen, Horn, Goers, and every where aloft, where they would by force have set up the government of the prince of Orange.

The state likewife did imagine themselves, that the world would have prevailed by this war, and under favour thereof have accommodated them; and it being very ill taken, that thofe of the Malta durft speak fo high, and much more that the duke of Newburgh durft own and recommend that; and at laft, it was very ill taken (at leaft by 171) that the earl of East Frieiland durft address himself to the emperor in the quarrel about the entertainment of 600 men in Embden. 173 do chiefly believe, that there are machinations against them; and by this peace they hope, that they shall teach their neighbours good manners.

Orange party

The 145, in the mean time, cannot easily dissemble their displeasure; for having for prince of Orange peace their design the interell of 140, they do hope and expect for him lefs advantage in 171, than otherwize.

As to the refolution of the queen of Sweden, it is strange the hath spoken with prince Palatine, who is to succede her; and to close her difcourfe told him, God be with you! I will fee you no more, till fuch time as I shall fay, Behold the king of Sweden. It is laid, that since their speech together the hath thewn much content, by reason the hath prevailed with the said prince to accept of the charge of the crown upon himself; and that the doth difcourfe of all not as a princes, but as a philopher e portico.

Captain Kerkhoven is at laft arrived here, by whom the embassadors have lent the verbal of what hath paft in the two confferences thereon between the three embassadors and the fix commissioners; and the other between the lord Beverning and Mr. Thurloe. Item, they have lent the power of the lord protector of the fourth of March. They make complaints, they could not obtain one of the additions, and omissions or alterations, which they defired in the articles, faying that the English had already knowledge of the refolutions of the nineteenth of February. I remain 3 of April, 1654. [N. S.]

Your humble fervant.

---

De Witt to the lords Beverning and Nyport.

SINCE my laft of the twenty-fifth of laft month, I have received both your letters sent to the government, the one by the poft, and the other by an exprefs; at the receipt and reading thereof, their H. and M. L. resolved therefrom these two extractts, which I fend you here inclofed. We do expect every hour further information from thence. I am afraid, that it will be a difficult thing to keep the assembly together longer than Easter-day, although I fhall not omit to contribute all that fhall lie in my power for the keeping them together; yea, I fhall use fome kind of artifice for that purpose, which I have thought of; yet I doubt much of the success. The commissioners of their lordhips, having confulted upon the projected treaty, went over unto their lordships by the lord embassador Boreel in December laft, have at laft made report of their affairs, and noted many marks or paffages, wherein the faid projected treaty doth differ from the instructions, which were fend unto the said Boreel in June the laft year; advising in effect, that in all the faid paffages the French project ought to be rejected, and to be allowed nothing, that is beyond the faid instruction, which is likewise to be referred to the generality at the provinces advice, with intention to make fome refolution upon it; at leaft as yet not to fend to the said Boreel, but to confer in the firft place with the lord embassador Chanut about the faid paffages; fo that in the faid treaty there is not any likelihood, that any thing will be done yet a while.

Hague, the 3 of April, 1654. [N. S.]
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

De Witt to Beverning.

My Lord,

What now concerneth my own opinion concerneth your lordship's remaining there, A.D. 1653: or coming home, when it shall please God to have given good success to the bufinefs on all fides. I would not keep it from your lordship; therefore I do freely declare unto you my opinion to be, that your lordship fhould remain there together a while after that the bufinefs is finifhed, to keep an eye upon the meeting of the commissioners for the deciding of all questions for damages suffered, in purfance of the twenty-ninth article; that fo you may help to direct for the best all other incident affairs; fo that I would have you all to flay there, till fuch time that their lordhips fhall write for two of you to come home; and then I would have them to order you to flay there till further order. This I fuppofe will be moft for the service of the state forfeveral reafons. I do find, that if this bufinefs succed, that they do intend to let you refide ordinary embaffador there, but that before you enter into that function, to have leave to come over firit to order your affairs here with convenience.

Upon this I defire your opinion in your next. I fhall do all what you fhall think fit for me to do in this, or any thing elfe.

3 April, 1654. [N.S.]

Johan Van Aylva to Jongefal.

My Lord,

Hague, the 3d of April, [N. S.]

The minds of our lords principals at the last general meeting-day being somewhat troubled by your lordship's former letters, as also of all the inhabitants of our precinoro now again revived by your laft, and men do now begin to speaf honourably of the uprightness, prudence, and confancy of the lord protector, in what he faith or doth; and all men do with for a good ifue. I thank you for your communication. The princes doth likewise give you thanks. You are hereby much in her favour. As for my own part, I hope to merit the fame by doing fome other fervice for you.

Your excellency's affectionate colleague and fervant.

If the peace take eft, we shall depart with joy.

Vive, vale, fluore.

The Dutch embaffadors in England, to the fates general.

My Lords,

We have dif patched a meffenger by water, who, we hope, becaufe of the favourable wind and weather, will be timely come to hands, since which there is nothing come to our knowledge, neither touching the fleet, nor concerning negotiations; but only, that his highnefs, inftead of an anfwer to our memorial marked N° 11. in our packet of yefterday, acquainted us in the evening, by a letter from Mr. Secretary Thurloe, that in relation to the affairs he referred to the commissioners, that did negotiate with us, who were acquainted with every thing, and had a full power in every thing. Thereupon we are refolved to pref the affairs to-morrow by new requests to thofe lords, being obliged to fit till to-day, becaufe it is a solemn faft-day. As to private news, we do not know many that are worth mentioning. The lord de Neufville will be fetched up from Greenland on Monday next, with all the solemnities that are due to an embaffador extraordinary of a king of France. His highnefs with the advice of his council, by an ordinance of the twenty-seventh of laft month, has continued the cutloms upon effects, convoys and licences till the 20th of March 1659. N. S. the time, which the parliament had limited for the raifing thereof, being expired on the 20th of the faid month. At the fame time he has alfo continued the excife, and settled the proportions thereof, without any limitation of time, which formerly was always regulated by the parliament, as we are informed, and was never in the power of the king. The pamphlets here are full of favourable tidings in relation to the Irih affairs; viz. that the fon of the lord protector was received there with great fatisfaction and magnificence, and that every thing was there in perfect tranquility. And from Scotland they write, that Middleton is arrived there, and has landed Vol. II. D d d some
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D.1653. Some arms and ammunition, and is making a general rendezvous, to attempt something considerable, as your high mightinesses will be pleased to observe out of the enclosed. Herewith, &c.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

(Signed) H. BEVERINO. W. NIEUFORT.

Weftminster, April 3. 1654. [N. S.]

A letter to the Dutch embassadors at the Hague.

My Lords,

April 3. [N. S.]

The lord commander de Ruyter being some days since sent by order of their lordships to Amsterdam and the north quarters, to make a review of all the ships of war lying in those parts, is come back with information, that within the space of three weeks, there will be completely ready seventy capital ships of war. It is yet uncertain, whether the lord's states of Holland will adjourn this night.

A letter of intelligence from France.

My Dear Heart,

April 4. 1654.

I HAVE had none of your letters by the two last posts. The delays given by the French court to the Scots king in the business of his money make him fullcett there is some fool play intended by him by the cardinal; he is very passionate to go hence, but cannot for want of money. My lord Belcarres is arrived at Bologne out of Scotland, as it is believed, to invite Charles Stuart thither; what his errand is, you shall know, as soon as I can send it you.

Intelligence.

Regensberg, 6 April, 1654. S. N.

The states have been assembled to consult about the departure of his imperial majesty being appointed on the 28th of this month, S. N. without fail; to which end about thirty ships lie ready upon the Donaw to attend his majesty and the whole court. The Swedifh embassador did, in the said assembly, highly protest against his majesty's sudden departure, alleging, that upon that account the instrumentum pacis would not only not be satisfied, but rather in all particulars unreasonably violated, and a most heavy and insupportable burden laid upon the almost languishing states of the empire, if, at least, his said majesty were not most graciously pleased to continue the ryxday per deputate, until such time as they might be able, with better order and leisure, to dispatch such business as are of most importance. News is come to the emperor's court, that a disunited party of 250 horse had fallen upon the troops, which conveyed the duke of Lorrain from Antwerp to Genee, with such force, that without doubt, they had quickly maddened them, and freed the duke, if the Spanish avant-guard were not come in to their succour; by whose refusance the said disunited party were all slain, save only thirteen persons, which being taken prisoners, were condemned to be hanged at Genee aforesaid, from whence the said duke is to be transported for Spain.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the greffier Ruyfch.

My Lord,

6 April, 1654. S. N.

In our last, we sent an extract of our verbal, and the condition of our negotiation to their H. and M. L., which we hope came safe to hand. And on Friday last, by the post, we advised their lordships, that his highnesses, upon our memorandum, had caused to be signified unto us by Mr. Secretary Thurloe, that he did refer himself concerning that business to the commissiioners, who had knowledge of every thing, and full power; but we are afraid, whether the last will come to hand, by reason we certainly know, that the
mail was set upon a mile from this city on the way to Dover, and the mail cut open, A.D.1654.

Sir,

It is almost three weeks since the date of your last letter. I hope there are some at Vol.xii.p.541;

Water-side for us. I much long to hear how it pleased the Lord to deal with us in relation to the Dutch busines. It is of great concernment in itself, but the comfort is, the management of all affayres is caried on by that divine hand of providence, that if in faith we can but waite upon the Lord, wee may have peace and rest in what he doth. The high court of justice fitts not, nor can they, until we have accompt from you concerning the busines for murther. As to what you mention for commisions for the judges, I desire you would consult with my brother Cromwell, before they are fent; hee will give you a full accompt of all affaires here. We are to have a general councell of officers about the dispofing of lands on the firth of April next. Major Morgan brought us this returne, that

My Lord, &c.

Beverning.

Nieuport.

Jongestall.

Weft. the 8th of April, 1654.
The grounds of meeting at Tho. Apostle, the 28th day of the first month 1654, in solemn humiliation before the Lord, beginning at 7 a clock in the morning.

The manner of the coming in of the present G— with the sudden breaking up of the last parliament, for that they would have changed the present national ministry, lawyers, presentations, taxes, and oppressions, and for that they would have ruled as before, therefore driven out of the house.

II. The present grand apostacy of professors, churches, preachers, and eminent persons of the nobles of Judah in the army, city, and country, from their former engagements, declarations, professions, and promises for Christ and his kingdom, cause, and interest.

III. The prosecution (of the faithfull remnant) that threatens them, wherein we may spread before the Lord those new-made laws of treason, &c. which look too much like tyranny, according to which, that the servants of the Lord are imprisoned at Windsor, and others threatened.

IV. The manifold tentations abroad, both here and in the country, which are of divers sorts, as adversity, imprisonment, loss of friends, liberties, &c. on the other side, offers of places, preferments, honors, &c. and on all sides, the spirit of delusion, by false deluding pamphlets, arguments, falacies, and lies, whereby many good people are blinded in city and country.

V. The present deadness, and flatness of spirit, that is upon the little remnant of saints that are not yet backslidden, as at Allhallows meeting, and elsewhere, that those that remain may have a full, free, fit, and quickened spirit, (beyond whatever they yet had) to engage with one heart and mind, by constant faith and prayer, in the present testimony.

VI. As to deplore the present magistracy and ministry, and such wicked ones, which are heightened in their expectations, and exalted into places; so also to be earnest for the magistracy, and ministry of the union, according to the promise in the latter days, that Christ alone may be exalted.

VI. To spread before the Lord the animosities, jealousies, heart-burnings, and divisions, that are amongst the saints and churches, about forms, opinions, or points of judgement, and that the Lord would make an union in the spirit.

VIII. On these, and divers other grounds, which we might mention, as hypocrisy, pride, and oppression; to mourn also for the present unreasonable weather and drought, which threatens famine and mortality, that the Lord would remove causes, that the effects might cease.

Extrait of a letter of M. de Bordeaux the French embassador in England, to M. de Brienne secretary of state in France.

DEPUIS la derniere lettre, que je me suis donne l’honneur de vous ecrire, tout le temps s’est employé en ceremonies, traitement, &c en l’audience, que j’eus hier en la maniere & au meme lieu, que le roi la donnait aux ambassadeurs extraordinaires. Cette action fe paffa en compliments ; & comme les miens estoient pleins d’affurances de l’emple & affection de sa majefte, auxfi ceux de M. le protefleur confirment les propoffations, qu’il a fous tendue, de fa bonne volonté & disposition a un accomode-ment entre les deux nations.
The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states of Holland.

My Lords,

BY reason that the bearer hereof is not yet gone from Gravefend, we shall further inform your lordships, that in answer to our mentioned memorandum, Mr. Thurloe came to us this night, and presented to us the inclofed answer; to which we were necessitated to confedend, as well for some reasons which we had allledged yesterday in our former conference, as also for several other reasons, which did cause us to fear some sniffer ifie of our negotiation; which we thought to be our duty to prevent with all imaginable means and endeavours, firmly believing, and yet nevertheless humbly desiring, that their H. and M. lordships would accept of our faithful care for the belt of our country, and prepare all things for the ratification thereof. We do find ourselves by their H. and M. lordships resolutions, taken the 19th and 20th of February, as well upon the articles in general, as the point of satisfaction in particular, fully authorized to the pretended restitution and submillion; and therein we proceeded no further than to an obligation for the performance of the said conditions, which we could not avoid upon any terms; and neither durft we debate them very hard, by reason they flill made some doubt every time of the execution and perfect performance thereof; and withal they did endeavour to avoid the absolute comprehending of the king of Denmark, without which we knew their lordships would not conclude: and we will leave it to the confederation of their lordships, whether there ought not to be writ to the king of Denmark with the firlt, that the ships and the proceeds of the goods, that are fold, may be ready at the arrival of the claimers; that also full and pertinent information be taken by the lord president De Vries, or fome body else, of the constitution of the ships and goods, with the appurtenances thereof, how they were confituted at the time of their detention; and now how they fhall be restored, with the extract of the rolls, where the goods were landed; and fo furthermore all that may ferve for instruction, and the debate of pretences of this fide. That also the faid refident De Vries or fomebody else may be authorized to pay there the twenty thoufand rixdollars promised: that also a provincial order be made for the exchange of five thoufand pounds fterling, which we muff pay here with the ratification, yet with little noife, by reafon the knowledge thereof would ratif the exchange here increafibly; both which fums we could not avoid to pay: all which we do hope to declare further unto their lordhips by word of mouth. We fhall now only, and once more humbly defire, that they would be pleased to believe, that we have endeavoured to the utmost of our power to ferve the flate with less charges and more satisfaction; but that neceffity and the constitution of times and humour made us to resolve upon it. Yet we fhall leave the whole work to their lordships ratification, praying to God, that he would affift them in their weighty delibera- tions with his good Spirit, and blefs their resolutions with peace and prosperity. We do hope to fend over the articles signed within few days.

Welfmifter, April the 9th 1654. [N.S.]

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

On funday the 5th day of Eafier arrived a galliot or pink, with letters of the 2d of April, from the embaffadors; whereby they found here, that then the conclufion and figning of the treaty was not yet made, by reafon of the exceffive sum, which the Englifh demanded for the 23 Englifh ships. If there be on either fide a true defire and inclination of peace, men ought not to let it hang for a sum of gold more or lefs. Here they do as certainly defire peace, as the fiʃ the water. Formerly men did believe, that the fea was the element of our commerce; but the true element of commerce is the peace with England. There have lain a great many merchant-men a long while since, ready to go to fea, provided with mariners, yea fome ships bound for the Eafi Indies. Now the fyle or cuftom is, that the mariners or feamen receive no wages, 'till they are out at fea, and are paid the laft buoy; and by reafon they are kept fo long from going out, and that confequently the mariners get nothing but their victuals, it doth make them flark mad. One ship bound for the Indies, the men on board of her have mutinied, crying for money; feveral are imprifoned, and will be severely punished for it. They begin to fear, that the lord protector hath fome defign with his fleet againft Denmark, fince he doth delay that builliefs fo long, not being willing to grant a ceffation of arms.

Vol. II. E e They
They do not reject here the design of allying with France, although the peace be made with England.

Holland hath formed a very curious and exact advice upon the project of the French treaty, and hath also declared, that they will enter into conference with the lord embassador Charlet, to try if they can come to an agreement together; and since the English have been so rigid and immovable concerning the word the enemies, in the articles 8, 10, 11, 12, the intention of this state is, not to take that according to the letter, or to banish any whom the English shall declare for their enemies; and therein Holland likewise hath declared to give some farther declaration to the other provinces; which doth put me in mind of the deceased greffier Mulch, saying, We never make any alliance, but at the same time we study how to elude it. But we do not believe likewise, that the English do understand that according to the letter, but that all must be done with some knowledge of the cause.

I do perceive they will write to the embassadors, that they do content the interested in the 23 ships stay'd in Denmark, as well as they are able, umo modo.

10th of April.

They have sent a galliot or pink express to the embassadors, to instruct them to transact and determine in some sort that demand of 140,650 l. which the English do demand for the 22 ships stay'd in the Sound; for they will and must take up the quarrel, and make peace; but this tempest and contrary winds will hinder the said galliot from getting over yet, without it will arrive before this. If men do add to this 140,650 l. the 192,000 rixdollars, which this state hath given to Denmark, and the 192,000 rixdollars, which this king was to give, of subsidy to this state, by virtue of the treaty of the year 1649, (which two sums they have given and released,) to help stay those 22 ships, men will find, that the king of Denmark hath stood this state in two millions and a half.

Since the letter of the second of April, which came from the embassadors in England by an express, they have received another of the fourth by the post, which faith nothing more, but that the memorandum, which they had exhibited to the lord protector, to debate the demand of the 140,650 l. (the Danish satisfaction) had effected no other thing, but that the lord protector had referred it to the commissioners. In the mean time the pink or galliot will arrive with order from this state; or an express sent by land with the duplicate, which will authorize the embassadors to finish that point of Denmark, as they shall find it most useful and expedient for this state; and Holland will furnish the money by merchants remaining caution for it, for which the other provinces promise to bear Holland harmless.

The lord of Amelant hath sent hither, according to the desire of the state, the act of neutrality granted by the lord protector, to be examined, whether the said act doth not contain any thing prejudicial to this state.

Withal they do still fear here the great equipage and arming of the English; and they do take more care here for Denmark, than for themselves. All ships stay going out to sea, in expectation of the peace.

However, a good fleet of ships is to go for the Mediterranean sea, to secure that navigation against pirates and picarons. There remaining still several disputes and controversies undecided between the princes, mother and grandmother of the prince of Orange, (especially that of the government of Orange) they are now about to reconcile all differences.

My lady, the wife of the lord embassador Nieuport, hath demanded a boat to carry her to Zealand, desiring likewise to go from thence into England; which is a sign, that he makes account to be one of the commissioners for composing of the differences in pursuance of the 29th article. I remain

Your humble servant.

Daniel Scarle, governor of Barbados, to the protector.

May it please your Highness,

Vol. III p. 39. Since my last to your highness, dated the 17th of February, there hath come into my hands severall declarations of your highness and great council, relating to the present government established in the three nations and dominions thereunto belonging, under that authority constituted in your highness person, and successive triennial parliaments.
In obedience to your highnesse commands therein, extending implicitly to us in those remote parts, (as this island is a limbe and member of the commonwealth) that this place might be in a dew conformitie thereunto, the quiet and peace thereof maintained, and regular proceedings in courts of justice not obstructed, the sixt of this month. I summoned the counsell and assembly of freeholders to meete, to whom was commnicated those printed declarations of your highnesse and great counsell; the one bearing date the 16th of December, 1653. sent forth by the right honourable the counsell, declaring the resolution of the late parliament, and your highnesse as lord protector of the three nations proclaimed and published; the other your highnesse proclamation sent forth the 21st December, 1653. continuing all persons lawfully possest of any place of trust in the commonwealth, until your highnesse pleasure be farther made knowne; as also an ordinance sent forth by his highnesse and great counsell, bearing date the 26th of December, for alteration of several names and forms heart-before used in courts, writs, grants, &c. which to the end the inhabitants of this place might take notice thereof, we on the 8th of this month here published at the Indian Bridge-towne, and caused the same to be read the next fabboth day in all meeting-places and churches of this island; all which forso much bespeaking your highnesse and great counsell's care, to bring the reftless state and condition of the commonwealth in a quiet poffe and settlement of peace and tranquility, doe find noe other acceptance amongst this people, but a general feeming contentment, and ready compliency thereto.

And for the confirmation of the civil and military power amongst us, I humbly conceive it necessary, least there should be a demurr in the administration and execution of the justice, untill the forme and title of all commissions formerly by me granted in this island (by virtue of a power derived unto me from the supreme authority) could be altered and changed, and the title of them run suitable to the present government of the commonwealth, I have caused the inclosed declaration to be heare published. I humbly presented in forme of my former addressis to the right honourable the counsell of state, for the good of this colony and other plantations near us, the great use and necessity there was, for to have one or two friggars, to spend some time heare for the preservation of the trade of those remote places against some Dutch pickeroones and shipped of war that annoy us; and doe humbly present the same to your highnesse and grand counsell's consideration, if the differences betweene the commonwealth and the United Provinces be not composd. Some time since I receaved orders from the late counsell, commanding my endeavour towards the gathering some fower hundred thousand weight of the Muca-vado sugars, dew in this island upon account of prize goods, remainder of what was left uncollected the laft yeare, and to returne the fame home; which I shall with all diligence endeavour to fee effected. I have latele feene a copy of a petition, which hath bin presented to your highnesse and great counsell, by some merchants in London, repreffentinge in general expressions the state of this island, and the government thereof, as in some distractions. That your highnesse and counsell are misinformed therein, and their suggestion appeare wholly untrue, I humbly present to your highnesse with the inclosed, signed by the counsell of this place. Since the surrender of this place to the supreme authority of the commonwealth, I have to my utmost endeavourd to anuer the ends in the exercize of the government, for which the name was committed to me, for the management of which truft, as through me there have not bin dif-po'd thereto through byaffed or finifer respects; for the effects thereof hath bin no other hitherto, but as much tranquility, peace, and concord, as in any parte or member of the commonwealth; and what the enjoymens of this people are in the free and distribution of justice in the severall courts of record and places of judicature in this island, without exactions or dilatorines; and how much there studied (according to that necessity is here thereof) the management of humours and interets, and operetion caring on what may concerne the interest of the commonwealth, and good of this place, this whole people having bin sensible thereof, not only of them have bin able, I hope, to justify to particular any neglect, or willfull miscarriages in the government, or the leaft abridgment of their privilidges, or breach in the leaft tittle of their articles. Yet are we not without some few here, who at all times have bin and are still perfons of clamorous dispositions, and troubled spirits; who for not being in authority, bend themselves by oblique and finifer ways, if possible, under specious pretences of greater freedom and liberties, to trouble the quiet and peace of this place; which no not being able to effect, may be feared ufe instruments to promote the untrue suggestions to your highnesse and great counsell, that thereby somewhat, as is to be doubted, of their owne designes might be brought to pafs. It is therefore humbly defired, that at this distance your highnesse and great counsell would be pleased, as to what concerns the publique in this place, to receive from time to time that accompte thereof, returned from that authority your highnesse is pleased to constitute heare; and that noe petitions or informations at home may conclude in your highnesse judgment and
A petition of the council of the island of Barbados.

To his highness the lord Protector of the commonwealth of England, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging;

The governor and council of the island of Barbados,

Humbly sheweth,

That having here seen the coppie of a petition, which is certified to have been presented to your highness and council by some persons in London, alleging this island of Barbados and the government thereof to be in some distraction, doe in all humility conceive it thir duties, hereby to certify to your highness and great council, that this island is in a general tranquility, peace, and concord, under the administration of the government of the same, and allway have beene since its surrender, and still doe remaine in a readie, cheerefull, and willinge compliance and obedience to the supreame authoritie of the commonwealth. This humbly we have thought fitt to certify unto your highness.

Daniel Searle, governor.

Gentlemen of the council,

Hen. Hawley.
William Hilliard.
Tho. Middleton.
Edward Thompson.
Lewis Morris.

Intelligence.

Upfal, 31 March, 1654. S. V.

My lord embassador preffes very earnestly to have a conclusion of his long attendance, and he had audience to day and yesterday. The queen seems now to be in good earnest to lay down her crown. She did discharge last week most of her servants and retinue, and hath referred to herself a very thin court.

I must confess, I do not understand the mystery of it. She professes her desires of solitude and retirement; and some others say, the debts grew so high, that she hath been, as it were, forced hercelf. But whether any other secret thing is couched under it, time will discover.

Don Pimentel the Spanish resdient had audience on wednesday last, and took his leave of her majesty. He intends to take his journey homewards within these few days, by the way of Denmark. I believe he doth not well relish our likelihood of peace with Holland. He hath carried very fair to my lord embassador; but we think we spy some little alteration in him, since the news of the treaty being almost finished hath arrived here. Spain would gladly keep us still at odds.

Beuningen,
Bunningen, the Dutch embassador in Sweden, to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

My LORDS,

SINCE my last of the 4th of this month, here hath happened nothing considerable. A.D.1654. The embassador of Spain took his leave yestreday of the queen in his publick audience, and maketh account to be going from hence the next week. His royal highnes hath presented of all such officers as he will entertain in his court, after he is crowned king. That, which is most upon debate at present, is the bufnese tending to the reforming of the finances, whereof some considerable fruits to the benefit of the crown are expected. Concerning the exportation of guns mentioned in my last, the grave Erick told me himself, that her majesty had given permission, that the ship, which was sent hither to transport them, should be laden, and sent away without any hindrance; and moreover, that it should be considered how to accommodate your lordships with more, without any prejudice to the admiralties here; but by reason of the holidays, and the absenc of the lords of the admiralties, nothing hath been done further in it.

Your H. and M. LORDSHIPS

Upfal, the 10th of April, 1654. [N. S.] most humble servant,

C. VAN BUNNINGEN.

Chanut, the French embassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

Hague, 16 April, 1654. [N. S.]

Sir,

I WAS comforted by that letter, which you were pleased to write to me the 24 of this month, by reason of the apprehensions which the common report of this city give me, that the great preparations of the English were designd against us; many amongst them here, who are held the most powerful in this government, being of this opinion; which was made the more considerable, coming from the lord Beverning, who is said to have a good share in the secrets and graces of the lord protector. But I perceive by your letters, there is no such thing; and my reason doth forbid me to think, that his highnes will so easily open himself to M. Beverning.

Monst the prince of Condé, not being able to raise any money upon his jewels at Antwerp, hath sent them to Amsterdam; from whence I understand, that they do make scruple there to deal with him. Here the states are busy to examine the articles of alliance with us; but it goes on but slowly, heartening to what is done at London, both for them and for us.

Your humble servant,

CHANUT.

Mr. Cha. Longland to secretary Thurlow.

ALTHO the Duch ships hav had their comissions taken from them by order Vol.xii.p.577. of their states, the 18th February last, and amongst the rest the Whyt Elephant, whereof Henry Char is comander; and altho the Duch here do frequently report, that at the provinces have suberyed the articles of peace, and knowing very well with what glory and civility theyr embassadors were received in London for confirmation thereof; yet this day the above said Whyt Elephant took an Inglish ship after som howers fyth, coming into this port; which favers more of malignity or mallis then hostility: whereby 'tis clear what manner of peace they ar lyk to keep, til they fynd it lef advantagous to break it. Whensoever this Whyt Elephant paffes the Channel, 'twr fitting he wer cald to account for this action; for I believe he has no commission for what he has don. The Duch report, they hav ten weckes tym to tak ships in the Streits, after publication of the articles: if so, I wish a squadron of frigats wer fent hether to make the fam ole of the tyme of limitation. I am,

Leghorn, 10 April, 1654. [N. S.] Honored sir, Your most humble servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Vol. II. F f f The
We did fully advise your lordships the day before yesterday, and this last night by an express, to what points we had brought our treaty; to which we know nothing more to add, than that we have this afternoon resumed the whole treaty, and have drawn up the whole business in a form, so that we hope to sign the articles on Sunday next, or Monday morning, and send them away by two several express, praying to God, that it may be to the honour of his holy name, and the welfare of our country.

The 10th of April, 1654. [N. S.]

Whitelocke, embassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.

Monsr. Bloome came to me with a compliment, that the chancellor was troubled he could not visit me before his going from this town; that he withdrew himself to be free from business, and to recover his health; and that at his returne he would come to me. This gentleman did begin some discourse about my businesse, and I taking him for a friend, thought it reasonable to tell him what I believed he would againe report. I told him, that France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Flanders, Holland, Switzerland, and other princes and states had sent their publique ministers to his highnes my lord the protector, to feake his friendship; but his highnes having sent his embassador into this kingdom, he little respect is shewed him, that in three or four months an answer hath not bin given him.

The queen alse of late hath bin lefte forward in giving me audience then formerly, excusing herself by reason of her indisposition, when at the same time the Spanish resident and many others were admitted.

Tuesdaie, the matter of the ceremonies and other courtiers came and dined with me. After dinner the matter of the ceremonies depired to speake with me in private, and told me, he had heard, that I had expressed some discontent, and desired to know, if any thing here had displeased me, and wherein he might be serviceable to me. I thanked him for his civility, and told him, that I was troubled, that having bin in this place well neere four months, I had not yet obtained an answer to what I had propounded. He excused the delay, by reason of the queenes designe of quittinge the government. I answered, that I imagined there was caufe of much trouble to her majestie, and gave me some reason to think, that my frequent visitings her might be some trouble; whereupon I did forbear. He said, that my company would be very acceptable to the queen, notwithstanding she was at present full of businesse; and asked me, if I would not stay untill the coronation of the new king, to have my businesse concluded by him, sayinge, it would be more firme then if it be only done by the queen, who is neare leaving the government. I told him, I could not stay foe long tyme as to see the coronation; and that I had no credential letters nor commission but to the queen; and that I believed, all acts done before her reigne would be authentique, and particularly that concerning friendship with England, and would be very acceptable to his royal highnes, and would be inviolably kept by him. He answered, he did not in the least doubt of it; and although I had noe credential letters to the new king, I might write into England for them. I told him, that would require more tyme then I could spend in this place; that I believed, the new kinge would not be crowned in two or three months; and that I should be two months after that, before I could receive new credential letters from England; and then two or three months more, before I could be upon my returne towards my country, whereby I must be necessitated to be eight moneths more abroade, by which tyme the winter would be cominge on, and that it would be too long for me to stay from my relations in England. He replied, he would doe and speake with the queen, and returne to me very shortly. I believe he was sent out of designe to found me, as aliof Mr. Bloome; but I have satisfied them both.

M. Bloome told me, that the chancellor would come to towne to-morrow, and purposed to be with me the day after.

Wednesday, the matter of the ceremonies came to me, and told me, he came from the queen, to excuse my not having audience at the tyme I desired it, by reason her majesty had many occasions, which hindered her, and particularly during the Easter holidays;
hollidays; but if I pleased to have audience to morrow, she should be glad to see me. A.D.1654. I desired him to present my thanks to her majesty for her favor, and that I would be ready to wait upon her at such hour as she should please to appoint, of which he said he would bring me word, and soe went from me.

In the afternoone Mons. Douglas, a Scotchman, came to visit me. Hee hath been an antient servant to this crowne, and general of the horfe, and at present is a barron, and rix flalmater of Sweedens. Hee excuseth himselfe, that he had not bin with me sooner, which he said was by reason of an ague, that had ben upon him almost three quarters of a yeare, and had not yet left him; and then asked me, if I had noe thoughts of stayinge heere untill the crowning of the new kinge? And upon this subject we had the same discouer, as I had formerly with the matter of the ceremonies.

Grave Erickie Oxenferne came to me, by command of the queene, and excuseth the delay in my busines, as alfoe that some of my audiences have ben put off, and that her majesty did understand from the matter of the ceremonies, that I told him, I had demanded audience three tymes, and had not obtayned it. I said, there was a litle misake in that, but there was somthing neere in it; that it was not my defire to bring trouble to her majesty. He said, that the queene defired I would excuse her, by reason of the holydays, during which they doe not meddle with busines in this country, as alfoe by reason of many other hinderances; and that at all tymes, and as often as I pleased to come to her, I should be welcome. Hee told me, he was to goe to his father, to accompany him to this towne; and that within a day or two hee would come to me, and my busines should receive a conclusion very sudainly. I sent my fonn James with some other gentlemens to be present at the audience of don Piemontel, whoe this day tooke his leave of the queene. They told me, he spake to her in Spanishe; that she answered him in Sweidish, and that count Tott did interprete; that the Spanish resident made many ceremonies, and that he was very much astonished in speakeing publiquely to the queene; that he looked pale, and trembled much. This gentleman of late hath forborne to visit me: I conceive the reason of it to be the probability of peace between us and Holland; or because hee having defired me to speake to the queene to grant a pardon to a Sweede, who had kild a man here; and that he would fecond me in it, he answered him, that heeing a publique minifter, I thought it not fitt to intermeddle in any particulier busines of Sweeden, and especially in a matter of blood; and prayed him to excuse me, since which tym he hath ben more strange then formerly.

Yesterday whilst I was at dunnere, the queene sent one of her lackies to tell me; she defired I would come to court at two a clocke. I beinge a little fenible of the quallity of the messenger, did not speake with him, but sent him an anfwere by one of my fervants. At the tympe appointed I went to court, and was mett att the council chamber by count Tott, and many other of the queenes servants, with more respect then ordinary, and expressly carried in to the queene; whoe began to excuse my not having audience before, when I defired it; which was by reason of the holydays. I told her, that I hopet the had not conceived any discontent against me; and that I defired not to give the leaft disturbance to her other busines, but only endeavoured a dispatch of my negotiaction, on which I had doe long tymr attended. She told me, my busines should be sudainly dispatched, and that my cominge to her gave her noe trouble, but that I was welcome. I then gave her a draught of articles, according to the observations I had made upon her articles and mine, and which I the lafte weke fent to you. Shee readling them over, told me, that I would not content to one of her articles, but insifted upon all my owne. I then shewed her, wherein I contented to many of hers, and my reasons why I could not content to the rest. We had much discouerse upon the whole to the same purpuse as formerly. Shee said, that if the articles were not concluded, the amity between the two nations might nevertheless continue. I told her, that there would be noe increace of amity, nor testimonie of respect to my lord protector, to bend back his servant, after foe longe a staye, without any thing effectt. She then said, she would dispatch my businesse in a fewe days, and she hoped to my content. I answered, it was in her power foe to doe, and that I could not stay unto the change so much spoken of; that I had received her promis to be dispatched, which I knew she would not breake. She then defired I would leave with her the copy of the articles untill the morrow, and then to come to her again; and foe fell upon other discouer.

The Spanish resident visitinge me told me, that he was resolved to goe towards Flanders within seven or eight dayes; that yesterday he took his leave of the queene; and that he was now come to take his leave of me. I thanke him for the honor he did me, and told him, I was forry he was goinge, by reaon I should be thereby deprived of the good conversation of foe honourable a freind. This afternoone I waited upon the queene, according to appointment. After I had read her some news,
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D. 1654.

newes, and his highnes paper to Mr. Bonneale, upon which I tooke the boldnes a little
to paraphrase, her majestie was very well pleased with it, and wee fell into discourse of
my businesse to the same effect as formerly. The chancellor came forth from her, and
told me, that the quene hearinge of my beinge there, had sent to desire me to come in
to her; but I stayed the les tymne with her majestie, because I presumed the chancellor
and his fonne grave Erick waited to speake with her about my businesse, to which the
promised to fende me anfwere to-morrow, and that a shipp should be ready at the Dollers,
which is the mouth of the haven of Stockholme, to transport me to Lubeck, when I
thought fitt.

I am defirous to remove from hence as foon as I can, and not to be here too neare the
time of the new kinde’s coronation; but I purpose to fende a civil messaige to him. I have
bin very high uppon the point of my delay, and audiences not granted to me, when the
209. 17. 21. 3. 11. 40. 8. 14. was admitted, which I looked upon as a dishonour unto
229. and ranted upon it, and had satisfaction. If I come to a conclusion of my bui-
nesse, I shall make halfe home; but within a wecke or two I hope to receive my lord’s
order to authorife my returne. 224. is circumvented, and poore 9. 7. 11. 6. brought to
undoe herfelfe by the craft of ill willers. 228 is noe friend to my businesse, whether out
of envy, or becaufe he hath a share in trade, I cannot fay. I have received all your
letters. I cannot find one wecke, wherein your kindnes, and favour, and care of your
friend hath bin wanting. I am extremely obliged to you for it, and returne my moft
hearty thanks. I hath bin a great reputation to me, and furtherance of my businesse;
but I'll require you by beinge thus tedious.

Uppale, March 31. 1654.

Your moft affectionate friend to serve you,

B. Whitelocke.

I am very forry my mafter continues yet ill.

I defire to prefent my humble thanks to the counsell, for their favour concerning
my difburfements.

I have fent you a paper with an indorfe, which is all the quene’s owne hand to
me, by which the defires a favour. I pray be pleafed to move my lord pro-
tector in it; the quene much defires it.

Articles of a treaty between England and the states general, in the hand-
writing of secretary Thurloe.

Vol. xix. p. 33. I. THAT the people of both states and nations may freely and fincerely fail and
trade in all kingdoms and territories beinge with them reftpectively in peace and
neutrality, and fhall not be difturbed by the people of either, by reason of any hostility,
which is arifen or may arife betwene the one and the other of thofe, who fhall remeyne
in friendship and neutrality with the other.

II. Nevertheleffe neither of the fayed confederates or the people abidinge, inhab-
tinge, or dwellinge within either, fhall by colour herof give any aid or affil-
ance to the enemies or rebells of either, or fuffer, that any of their ships or men be
made use of by fuch enemies or rebells, to the prejudice of the other; nor fhall transport
or carry to thofe kingdoms and territories in hoftillite with the other, any prohibited
goods or wares of contraband, but fhall with effeft hinder the fame, as beinge exprify
contrary to the feventh article of the peace laft made between the fayed two confederates.

III. And to the end that according to the faid treaty of peace, which fhall most
strictly and inviolably be obeyed in all particulars by both thefe confederates and their
reffeptive people, there may be a fpecification and defignation of fuch goods, as fhall be
eftemed and adjudged prohibited and counterband, it is agreed, that under the fame
be comprehended all armes workinge with fire, and their appurtenances, as cannons,
guns, mortar-pieces, petars, granadoes, faines, . . . of pitch, carriages for cannon,
forkes, bandeleurs, gun-powder, matches, falfpeter, bals; and alfoc all other forts of
armes, pikes, swords, potts, helmets, breath and back pieces, halbard, lances, or
halfe-pikes; and all fuch other armour, men, money, victualls, horfes, harneffes, pi-
ftols, piftol-barrels, holifers and caps, bits, and all other furniture for warre, and all
shippes of warre; and alfoe cordage, fails, mats, and materials for shippinge.

IV. That
IV. That none of the said prohibited goods be carryd by the one or the other subjects A.D.1654, to the enemies of the one or the other, on paine of forfeitinge the same, as also the ships, wherein they shall be found; that other lawful goods found in the ship shall be free.

V. That the one people and subjects may trade with, and carry to the enemies of the other all other goods and merchandizes, without any interrupcion, or other trouble, unleas it be to such ports and places, as are besieged by the other, in which case they may either sell their goods to the besieged, or freemie paccie therewith to some other port not besieged.

VI. That in case the shippes of warre of either flate, or any ship carrieinge private commission, doe detyne, take at sea, or bringe into port, or otherwife wronge or prejudice any of the shippes of the other, or their respectfull people or subjects, contrary to the aforesaid peace, or this present agreement, all such shippes with their lading shall be forthwith, and in a summarie way, discharged, without being putt to their attendance of the ordinary processe; and the captains, commanders, and officers of the said shippes, doeinge the wronge, shall be corporally punished, accordinge to the nature of the offence, and be compelled to pay the damages sustayned by such detention, or bringinggo into port, as farre as his whole elstate will extend; and in case justice be done therein, that then the flate, to whom such officers are subject, shall be lyable to pay the damages.

VII. That the masters, commanders, and mariners of all shippes goinge to sea, and carrieinge the commisions of Charles Stewart, or of any other pretended prince or prifon, havinge noe territories in possession, shall be esteemed as pirates and robbers, and proceeded with accordinge to the fourteenth article of the said peace.

VIII. That either of theie confederates shall suffer, that any shippes, vessels, goods, or merchandises belonging to either, or the property or subjects of either taken at sea, or otherwise, by their respective enemies or rebels, be brought into the ports, harbours, or dominions of other; and if any such should be, all such shippes, goods, and merchandises, that shall be found in beinge, yea, though they have beene fold, shall be reforted to the right owners, or made good to them or their procurators, due proof being made of the proprietie in the court of admiralitie, accordinge to lawe; and also their people brought in there fett at libertye.

IX. If the ships of either come to perill, or be stranded about the coasts of either, all that is saved shall be reforted to the proprietors, if they doe fay for it within the time of one whole yeare, payinge the expenses, with a reasonable recompence to those, by whole labour and diligence the same have beene saved and kept in custody.

Part of the treaty between the protector and the states general.

THAT none of the people or inhabitants of the commonwealth of England, or any of the territories or dominions thereunto belonging, shall be detained prisoners aboard any ship or vessel of any foreign prince or state, falling with any sea-communications, letters of mark or reprisal, with the people, subjects, or mariners of any foreign prince or state, or aboard any prize or prizes, taken by such ship or vessel, which shall enter into any of the harbours, ports, roads, creeks or rivers of the United Netherlands; but that all and every such person and persons, so detained prisoners on board such man of war or prize, shall immediately on notice thereof to be at liberty; and that no accord or agreement, made between the master or commander of any ship, which shall be so taken prize, and the commander or captain, or any the company of such man of war, by whom such ship shall be taken, for compounding for such ship and goods, shall be any bar or hindrance to the reforsing any such prize or prizes, which by virtue hereof ought to be reforted. That all and every captain or commander of any private man of war, havinge com- mision, letters of mark or reprisal, from any foreign prince or state, against the people or inhabitants of the commonwealth of England, that shall come upon the coasts, or into the havens, ports, creeks, or rivers of the United Netherlands, with their ships and prizes, or with their prizes only, shall at the first place where they shall arrive, address themselves to the officers of the place, established there to look after ships, that enter, and shew them the commision, wherewith they went to sea, and declare the cause of their coming in, and the merchandizes therewith entered; and shall not continue in the harbours, havens, creeks, roads, or rivers of the said United Netherlands, any longer than by tempest, or other accident happened unto them, such ship and ships shall be constrained there to continue; and shall not send such prize or prizes into any town of the United Netherlands.
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

It is true, that the 105 propose to 149 not only the 180, but also that he deliver up the states of Sweden of Overffyl 109; but in the mean time there will be a good many provisos about the 180, which will yield a little; and 149, having a very great desire to be master of the 151, will not mind a small thing, knowing also very well, that the objection of 180 is only a little the protector

the ways and maxims of 105. In the mean time also I can tell you, that amongst the 145, there are some very obstinate ones, and will endeavour to direct the 149, and to animate him, to the end he do in no manner of way ply under 180, as seeing sufficiently the weakness of 105, and of 112, who do flatter 148, 170, and 169, and do feel to be ashamed of 105; as also 105 in general are enough and amongst themselves divided, and also mutable. But withal, they do fear 130, yea more than 141, at least in money Denmark. appearance; for they give 123 to 170, and 170 is so cunning as to say, that he doth not define any 135, that he hath enough; but that he hath defined 132, and all that to the end to embark and engage them the more in 154 against 141; for by this means 105 pr. of Orange grave William infantry alliance Sweden Holland will of necessity fland in need of 148, and 149, in regard that to give 133 is more 154 than not to give 135. Formerly king Henry the fourth having also discovered the plot of the marshal of Byron, seeing him play at a certain game, told him, Monsieur de Byron, you play well, but you have chosen a bad party. I leave you to judge, whether 105 do not do the like; for of 170, (though he doth win) they can only expect the great making of 149; from Denmark 142 the same, although that 142 is more wise, not being willing to engage himself, and in all likelihood 170 will be a party very ill chosen; for I cannot comprehend how he can subsist alone against 141; and in case 141 doth not succeed, he will say, (at the least) money you have given so much of 135 to 170 against me; give me as much; or he will take it Commerce upon 179. To give, whether it will be willingly or by force, will be shameful; and if they embarks in 154, it is that which 105 are greatly jealous of what 141 doth with 130. The embassador states general of 140 hath writ, that in an audience which he had about the busines of 175, Cromwell 130 answered so obscurely and ambiguously, that it was easy to be seen, that 130 was agreed, and in 155 with 141. And upon this discourse I know what hath been spoken, that they could do better than to speak to 139 on the one side against 150, and emperor Sweden 143 on the other side against 141; wherein if they have yet chosen a good part, I know not: time will make us wise. I am Your most humble servant.

P.S. I perceive that 105 do accommodate very much; they do bring so much moderation and provision, that the other 104 cannot allege any thing against it. It is true, that literally 130 cannot have any thing against it; but however 130 is not so blind, nor
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 207

Holland

so insensible, that he should not see or feel, that 105, by accommodating after this A.D. 1654.

of Orange grave William Danmarks prince's dowager

fashion with 148, 149, 170, and 169, at the same time doth alienate

Cromwell Sweden Cromwell

from 130, will unite with 141; as also that 130 will in no wise hearken to a maritime treaty.

A letter of intelligence from Ratisbon.

Sir,

Ratisbon, 11 April, 1654. [N. S.]

Yours of the 19th of March I received, which gives me, that your peace with the Vol. xiii.

United Provinces shall infallibly be, to the great grief of many here; yet R. Carolus's

ministers and friends proceed, and now are at near end, but very secret. His express, or

rather the emperor's, and the elector's of Mentz to Rome, goes from hence to Vienna

within ten days, and from thence frant to Rome. The emperor has given him an hundred

thousand dollars of his own freely, and the rest of the princes underhand and publicly

are to follow, and much more is expected in Italy, to relieve, by the means of R. Carolus,

the diffireted catholicks of Ireland and in England, upon certain conditions to be made be-

twixt Rome and emperor with R. Carolus. Time will let you see more of it; but this

is all that is yet of it, but very secret; so I pray retain it. I should think it prudent, religious, and noble of the lord protector, to shew himself merciful to all tender con-

diences, which would frustrate these great machines of R. Carolus and his friends; but he is wife: if God will have it fo, it must be. The verbs you lent to me in praise of the protector I have shewed in open court, and one prince fendeth them to another to be read. I wish I had some more of them, as you promised to send them. The emperor will depart for certain the 20th instant, to which purpose many boats and barks are here a

expected to carry his train, being great, &c. And that sudden resolution of his majesty's

departure caused the catholick flates to declare, that they were ready to submit, and to obey his commands; but the protestants to the contrary declared they were unsatisfied, and threaten, if they do not continue their assemblies as hitherto, that they will themselves make a particular assembly, and will not sign any thing concluded in this. Nevertheless, if is resolved, to publish their acts the 20th instant, and after his imperial majesty will depart. Last thirtday, his majesty sent a courier to the king of Spain; but we do not yet know to what end, though many speak of it. Duke Francis of Lorrain is here, and will to-morrow or next day depart for Flanders. His two sons are along with him, and his daughter in Vienna. The emperor gave him 40000 rixdollars for his journey as a gift. The old empress is very sick, and not like to recover. I presume you have from others nearer, what happened between Mecklenburgh's son and Brunswick and Luneburgh; they had some little battle, and Mecklenburgh was beaten.

The news from Poland are not good: the Muscovites do much harm; there is nothing else but some discontent feared to appear at the emperor's departure, of which you shall receive the best account I can from Sir,

Yours:

A letter of intelligence from M. Augier's secretary.

Paris, 11th of April, 1654.

My last will have informed you of the discontent of the commanders of the four little Vol. xiii. p. 1.

bodies of the armies of this state. One of them having been called before the king, his majesty told him, that he would have him to obey, and forfake the precedency they content unto the regiment of the marine and another; but instead of answerin, as he expected, he drew his commiission out of his pocket, and put it into his majesty's hands. Whereupon his said majesty cahiered him; and as he was going out of the chamber, he was made prisoner. Since, one of his colleagues, named the marquis of St. John, hath likewise been arrested, and carried to the Fort Eveque, which is a publick prison, his majesty being so much the more resolved to put them to the end, that (as I am informed) he hath promised it to cardinal Mazarin's nephew, which shall command the said regiment of marine; yet nevertheless they remain very confiant among themselves to maintain their privileges, and so united with their inferior officers, that many of these last, as I am informed, renouncing the service, sent thursday left their commissions unto M. le Tellier in a great packet.

The
The same Thursday, it pleased the king to cause the vice-chancellor of Poland, to be invited to his audience. The duke or Arpajon carried him word of it; and it was in full council, that his majesty, to appear with more splendor, would receive him. As he approached, his said majesty rote from his seat, and uncovered himself, and stood all the time uncovered. The chancellor having made his compliments upon the honour his majesty did him, and upon the fene he had of it, &c. he answered him in three words with his ordinary gravity, I thank you. Afterwards, he saluted the queen, telling her, that without her fight his happiness would have been imperfect, &c. withdrawing himself into a back room, where the said duke of Arpajon entertained him a pretty space; and this is almost all our news. Every week one wonders at the refraining the queen of Sweden makes of her government; and the esteem, which was had of her, is thereby much prejudiced. I hope to fend you by my next a copy of the letter the hath written to Mons. Chanut, embassador of France, in Holland, to justify her design, which is to come into Spain with that embassador, and to pass through this city, from whence I am certain they have already fent her paffes, as the hath defired.

There are continual machinations in the palace royal against England; and a Scnt gentleman is few days fince arrived there, to perufe Charles Stuart to go to those mountains, as though all the country was in a pofture to receive him; and that when he shall appear, all their treasons should hatch on all fides.

De Vries, the Dutch resident in Denmark, to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,
Vol. xiii. p. 599

Your most humblefies letter of the 16th of March laft paff, together with an extract out of your resolutions, touching the documents relating to my declaration mentioned therein, I have received, and will regulate myfelf according thereunto; and in conformity therewith deliver the said documents into the hands of the lords the commiffaries of the chamber of accounts of the generality.

Since my laft of the 14th inftant, I have heard, that feveral matters of ships, arrived partly from the United Netherlands, partly from the weft, have complained, that there were two small English privateers about Schagen, which had attacked likewise sundry Eafterlings, and other free ships, and taken out of them what they pleased. However, I do not hear, that any of the Dutch have fuffered any fons, paffing through there by the good luck of a hard gale of wind, when they were thereabout. There are fent off two kings gallions pretty well man'd; but I do not know, if they are ordered to diflodge the faid privateers, or fent on another design. Since it is a common report, that these gallions are gone to keep a look-out at feel; which is conjectured, because almoft all private letters arrived by the laft poff by the way of Hamburg report, that the English have an eye on the Orefondt. Wherewith,

H. and M. Lords, &c.

Elléneur, April 11. 1654. [N. S.]
(Signed) F. de Vries.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the states general.

My Lords,

We have fent an express by feel, who we hope will arrive in good time, since the wind and weather hath been favourable unto him. Since we have nothing to inform your lordships about, neither of the fleet, nor of our negotiation; but only that his highness, instead of giving us an answer upon our memorandum, fent us word in a letter writ by Mr. Secretary Thurloe, that he did refer himfelf, as to that buflines, to the commiffioners, who knew all our buflines, and had full power; whereupon we resolved to follow our buflines with the faid lords, with new inftances, being foory we could do nothing to-day, because it was a solemn falt-day. We know no particular news to advife. The lord of Neufville is to be fetched in from Greenwich on Monday next with all solemnities, which are due to an extraordinary embassador of a king of France. His highness with the content and advice of his council hath ralied the excife, by continuation without limitation of time *, which formerly ufed to be done by the parliament, and never in the power of the king, as we are informed.

Westminster, 24 April, 1654.


* This is a mistake; for by the ordinance dated 17 Mar. 1653, the excife was only continued for one ye., from 25 Mar. 1654 to 25 Mar. 1655. Collect. of proclam. &c. fol. 122.
An extract out of the register of the secret resolutions of the H. and M. lords' estates general of the United Provinces.

April 14, 1654. [N. S.]

Received three letters from the lords their H. and M. L. embassadors in England, A.D. 1654. written at Weftminifter the eighth and ninth of this month, and thefe, besides fonc inclofed papers, all under cover to the lord greffier Ruyfch, containing in efceff, that they were agreed and concluded concerning the fatisfaction of the damages of the twenty-two English fhips and goods detained in the Sound, according to the memorandum of the faid letters fent over; the faid lords embassadors therefore defiring, that their H. and M.L. would prepare all things for the ratification; and withal, leaving it to the consideration of their H. and M. L. whether it be not convenient to fend to the king of Denmark with the firft, that the faid fhips and goods, or the proceeds thereof may be ready at the arrival of the claimers; and that the lord refident Vries, or somebody elfe, may take pertinent information of the conftitution of the fhips and goods, with the appurtenances thereof, how they were conftituted at the time of their detention, and now, how the fame may be refored, with the extract of the tolls where the goods were landed; and that the faid refident de Vries, or somebody elfe, may be authorized to pay the 20,000 rixdollars that are promifed; and that likewise, a provifional order be made for the payment of 5,000 l. fterling, which the faid lords embassadors are to pay at the ratification.

Where upon being debated; it is thought fit and underftood, that to the end aforesaid, a letter be forthwith fent to the faid king of Denmark, with a copy of the memorandum, wherein the agreement is mentioned concerning the aforesaid fatisfation; and that alfo a letter be writ to the lord refident de Vries, with authorization to make payment of the faid 20,000 rixdollars agreed on, to the English merchants and masters of fhips, and mariners, or their affigns, within two days after their arrival, they giving their acquifitions; and the faid moneys fhall be dispatched at the charge of their H. and M. L. they binding themselves in the fum of 140,000 l. fterling, that reftitution fhall be made of the faid fhips and goods, or the juft value thereof, with the damages ocurred through the faid detention; which aet of obligation fhall be fent to their H. and M. L. embassadors there, to put the fame in execution through confident perffons, in pursuance of the authorization of the fifth of this month, on behalf of the lords states of Holland and Weft Friersland, fent over unto them. And withal, the repective provinces are hereby defir'd to name fome able perffons for arbitrators on this fide, concerning the damages afore-mentioned; who, together with thofe of England, are to determine that point; and withal, the provinces are defir'd to fend over one or two able perffons, who underftand the laws of the country, to inform the faid arbitrators about them, and to diminish the pretences of the damages fufftained and held by the English; and withal, that letters be forthwith fent to the colleges of the admiralty, that they would fend out boats and barks, to keep a vigilant eye upon the English fleer, and to bring advice of the courfe they fleer.

Mr. Richard Bradfhw, refident at Hamburgh, to fecretary Thurloe.

Sir,

Yours of the 24th of March is come to hand, and the inclofed fent forward. I am Vol.xiii. p. 15. glad you were then so near an end of your trouble in the treatie. Peace will be welcome news to all nations, who by the longe dependinge are prepared to entertaine it with the greater likeness. But your formidable navie affright them, all concludinge they will be active somewhere, when the commonwealths are cloed. As yet the senate keepes Waifes prisoner; but by their manner of proceeding I conclude, that the difaffected English acting underhand by the burghers, will shortly prevaile with them to enlarge him. They have often folicited my affent; but my anfwer is, that they will pleafe, either to keepe him in reftaint until I have an opportunity to fend him for England, or other wife as a subject of the commonwealth, they will deliver him unto me, which, I am sure, they ought not to deny. If he, that hath fo well deferved it, be not made an example, it will have but an ill reflection upon the flate, to which he voluntarily submitted himfelfe before me, after a long flanding out. If it were not to be faithfull to my trull, I could with more cafe and security to myfelfe looke through the fingers at fuch paffages in him and others. In my laft weeke's letter, I gave you notice of the ifhip for the mafts, come into this river. I fuppofe fhee may be laden within a month from the date of my letter, though fhee hath not yet begun to loade. If you would have the powder flift betwixt her decks, (for in her hould it will not fit, because of the moylneffe of the mafts) I define your tymely order for it, and whether I shall fend her away.

Vol. II. H h h

upon
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D.1654. upon notice of the peace, with other ships bound for England, which stay that tyme, or
that she must stay for a convoy; which is all at present from, Sir,

Your humble servant,

Hamb. 4 April, 1654.

Pray deliver the inclosed to the counsell, which is
only the tender of my service.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

The Dutch embassadors to secretary Thurloe.

VIR AMPLISSIME,

Vol.xiii. p.17. E NIXE rogamus, ut aliquando nostrum negotium abfolvatur; eumque in finem omnes
ii mercatores admittantur, quorum nomina nostra schedula fuere exhibita, ne aliquius
nominis omnino praefidium aliquod aderat ipsis, qui feque volentes obtulerunt. Interim nos ad
majorem cautelam etiam plures requiremus, qui solvendo pares fint, ut abunde fatisficiar,
quamvis & jam plene hoc a nostra parte actum crediderimus, cum fex foliummodo defi-
derati fint, & in ipsiffima hac chartula fepeem admittantur. Arbitros oblatos accipimus,
quemadmodum nulla ratio eft, ne nostris admittanur: ille vander Crayfen, Anglice Mr.
Coff, & notus & bone exiliations eft, & jam in praefens, ut fiepius ante, ecclefiae
Belgicæ senior; & ut nihil circa illoce omnia innovetur, fed ad finalem perfectionem
cuncta quam citifilime dirigantur, enixe defideramus, & manemus dominationi

Ad quævis officia parati,

H. BEVERNING.
WIL. NIEUPORT.
A. P. JONGESTALL.

Westmonaster. 14 Aprilis, 1654.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

SIR,

Vol.xiii. p.30. T HE post of this day arrived, but yet brought no letters to me; what may be the
reason of it, I know not. Many letters written to others, as also some English
Gazettes, bring your peace with Holland to be broken, which many here do not yet
believe, though they would wish it so with all their hearts.

Since my former, his majesty has given out orders to ten companies of the regiment of
his guard French, to march within few days to St. Menehould for fear of a siege; four
companies of the Switzers are to go with them too, by the like orders.

Monday last, M. de Ruvigny, the general deputy of the reformed catholicks of this
kingdom, being in conference with his eminence, it happened that his said eminence told
him, that he receiv'd letters lately from Guienne, by which he was certified, that an order
was published among the reformed in Coignac and elsewhere, to faff and pray to God,
that he might be pleas'd to maintain and conserve his highness the lord protector of
the commonwealth of England; as alfo, that all the ministers of the said reformed churches
have written accordingly to his said highness letters of compliment, which might well
tellify their affections towards the lord protector, and the contrary towards his majesty, &c.
to which the said Ruvigny answer'd, craving pardon of his eminency to let him know,
whoever write such letters, he was ill and faffily informed of it; and that they were but
people expecting nothing more than division and troubles, which durst not maintain any
such publickly, though privately write it; and affured his eminency, they did not faff
at all, either for king or protector, in Coignac. As for writing to the lord protector Crom-
well by the reformed ministers of this kingdom, that it was never done by them, neither
had they ever any such design; and if they had, that they would never undertake it
without first advertising the national synods of all the provinces, that are of their religion,
of which they never yet thought; yet faid, he would not affure, but fome particular
persons might write to England, signifying how they were abus'd of their privileges,
that the more they might get justice; but that the body of their church should
undertake any such, no man could prove it, being certain they would never quit their
obedience due to their king, in expofing freely their lives and goods for his majesty's
service, and conservation of his crown and fates; and fo he parted, his eminency being
satisfied of Ruvigny's affurance of all the protestants, that they would never go against
the service of their sovereign. The great ballet royal began yesterday at five of the clock

15th Aprilis, [1654. N. S.]
in the afternoon, in Little Bourbon, where the king, queen, cardinal, duce d'Anjou, the A.D.1654.

pope's nuncio, all foreign embassadors, and publick ministers, as also all the nobility of this kingdom, both men and women, were. It will yet continue three weeks, and be paid thrice every week, sundays, tueudays, and thuridays, from five o'clock in the afternoon 'till two after midnight.

When the ball is ended, the king will then to Fontainebleau, and from thence to the army; and it's thought before he comes hom he will be crowned. It is reported, the first president, Mon. Bellièvre, defires one of the cardinal's sisters in marriage; but yet, no certainty in this.

Mon. Diodati, one of the coiners of money in France, is ordered by his majesty to give two hundred thousand livres to monf. marshal Turenne in Liards.

It is reported certainly, that count de Harcourt will be here soon, having assurance for his person, and the moneys promised to him in his agreement. It is resolved in court, that prince Conti shall go command the next year in Catalonia, as vice-roy; and duke de Guise in Naples likewise. We hear, those of the chamber of edits in Calfres shall come to Beziers, and keep there; as also the two presidents, with the counsellors, that were hither to in the said chamber, shall continue full. All the tapefrties and goods of the archbishop of Paris left in his house, after his death, were robbed and taken away in night-time, of which all his domesticks and servants are accuèd by the executor of the archbishop monf. Gondi, father to cardinal de Retz.

The said cardinal de Retz is now in the castle of Nantz; but has all liberty to write and read, and see his friends, monf. de la Meillerey being his protector, &c.

Last week his eminence sent a courier to the embassador the king has in the diet of Ratisbon, that he might endeavour to make alliance with all the electors and other princes of Germany, which is thought the duke of Saxony will not accept of.

Last friday the king offered to the archbishop of Bourges, Narbonne, Ambrun, as also many other bishops, the archbishoprick of Paris by commiision; which they, giving thanks to his majesty, refused. Some say the bishop of Amiens, called Faure, a Cordelier, will accept of it, if the rest will not.

The twelfth instant, a packet of letters was carried by a man unknown, to monf. le Tellier, wherein many small letters were, signifying to many officers to have given and bestowed upon his majesty the demission of their regiments and companies, being no more to serve without payment; however, little was spoken of it.

The duke of Brunwich, a German, having wars against the duke of Luneburgh, also a German, the first having defeated the left in a field battle; all the king's troops here, the queen's, and cardinal's guard, have orders to be soon ready to go to the field, hearing the enemies in Flanders to be strong, under the command of prince Condé, and the rest of gentlemen there. We doubt not this year but we shall have cruel fights, by reason Lorrain, being prisoner, cannot play his tricks to hinder it, as he has done in time past.

Yesterdays, duke of Orleans was to part from Orleans to Blois, and mademoiselle to St. Forgeaux, being the two days before, busy with one another to agree between themselves; which is all from, Sir,

Yours very faithfully, &c.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

HERE inclofed, we send your lordships the articles of the union and confedersacy *, Vol.xiii.p.35.

which we, by God's gracious blessing, and according to your resolutions and commands, have agreed and finally concluded with the lord protector of this commonwealth; so that there remaineth nothing more for the perfecting of this whole work, but the ratification on both sides, which we shall long to see; humbly desiring, that your H. and M. L. would be pleased to believe, that we do think to have observed their H. and M. L., intentions with all care and faithfulness; and that therefore they would be pleased to accept of our mean services; and since we have spent about eighteen months therein, not without inconvenience and hinderance to our domestick and particular affairs, that they would be pleased, after that the ratifications are passed, to think fit to dismiss us of this commiision, that we may come to give your lordships a particular account of our negociation. We shall pray to Almighty God to blefs your lordships government more and more, and that he would be pleased, according to his infinite goodness, to make this peace firm, and to remain for ever; and that it may redound for the magnifying of his great name, and the propagating of his gospel, and to the glory and welfare of our dear country.


* This treaty is published in Dumont's corps univerf. diplomat. tom. vi. part. 2. fol. 74. edit. Amster. 1728.
The Dutch ambassador in England to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

My Lords,

Vol. xiii. P.43. WE hope that our letters of the eighth and ninth are long since come to hand, since the wind was fair to carry them over; whereby your lordships will find, how that we have at last agreed and concluded the busines of restitution and satisfaction, as we think, with less charges than were demanded on this side, without any great trouble of charges; only that your lordships would be pleased to expedite an able person known in both languages, to be joined with the resident de Vries, in case it be not done already, who must be authorized to inform himself of all circumstances, and the constitution of the ships and goods, or the proceeds thereof detained in the Sound, to serve for the arbitrators here. His highness sends two expressies from hence likewise, to take the like information, as also especially to receive the said ships, goods, and money. We think there ought very strict regard to be had of every thing. We thought to have sent one from hence, but we could not pitch upon an able and faithful man; but we doubt not but your lordships will find out one fit for that purpose, there being time enough allotted for it. We here inclosed likewise fend your lordships the postulata of the merchants here, which you may be pleased to examine; likewise we desire your lordships, that you would be pleased to ratify also the instrument of submission, which we have here agreed, and to have the business finished and perfected at the time appointed, as also the instrument of submission to the cantons of Switzerland, wherein we were fain to follow their order, yet without finding any prejudice therein; and what we must humbly desire your lordships to take some speedy course, that the merchants here may be quieted and contented in regard of the caution for such notable sums, wherein they are bound according to the project of the obligation. We have received your lordships private resolution of the fifth of this month; but we did not think fit to attempt any alteration. We hope your lordships will confirm what we have done. We have agreed here with the commissioners, that presently after the extradition of the ratification, to let the treaty be published here, which your lordships, according to wind and weather, may judge, after they have sent away theirs, when that may happen here; and on that side the publication must be made likewise, if your lordships think fit, without staying for our subscription; but we submit all to your lordships wisdoms and discretion.

Beverning.
Jongestall.
Nieuport.

April 15. 1654. [N. S.]

The Dutch ambassador in England to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

My Lords,

Vol. xiii. P.48. WE shall with permission humbly offer to your lordships considerations, whether you are pleased to conceive, that after the exchange of the ratifications, we shall do any thing here, by way of solemnity, or demonstration of public joy, for the conclusion of this great work, either by making of fire-works, or burning of pitch-barrels, or the like in specie; also, whether your lordships think fit, in case any solemn honour of entertainment be made us, as is said, that we on the behalf of the state, and in honour of your lordships, shall endeavour to treat the lords of the council, being fourteen in number, or the five commissioners, wherein we shall be glad to govern ourselves, as your lordships shall think fit; whose advice hereupon we shall expect.

Beverning.
Nieuport.
Jongestall.

15 April, 1654. [N. S.]

R. Laurence to commissary general Staynes.

Much Honored Sir,

Vol. xiii. P.73. THESE are chiefly to present my deare love to you, and to preserve my life a room in your hearte, especially in your most furious hours. I hope before this time, you are better informed about the Irish dissatisfactions from my lord Harry, that they were not
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

not to dangerous as reported. The Lord preferve his people from sinful unbelief and repining on the one hand, and withall from a flithly confidence, and vain glorying on the other hand; they are both dangerous rocks: we stand in great need of wildom from above, to direct us, and I hope the greatest fear or dissatisfaction, that lyeth upon any here, is, that our governors should bee led to doe things, that may provoke the Lord, and cause him to withdrawing his presence from them. Frinds are all here in good health; we are now a-meeting in a general council, aboute the way of fattifying landes: pray for us, wee may be kept from a covetous worldly spirit, that when wee come to enjoy the greater things of this life, we may not forget God. Committing you to the Lord, I rest

Your endeared frinde,

Ri. LAURENCE.

Ralph Jennings to Mr. William Howard.

DEAR SIR,

I received your letter this very night: your commands as to your brother, I will with Vol. xiii. p. 28. all speed accomplish. My Lord Broghill is this night expected in town, there being to-morrow to be held a counsel of all the officers and agitators of regiments in the whole nation. The principal affairs there to be debated are the apportioning of lands to the forlorn, and the reducing (as they say) the army to a much less number, which I believe will not be too sudden. It may be your brother may be come up with my lord; if soe, he will (God willing) be quickly with you; but if he be yet at Youghall, I will take the speedieft course, by the advice of my lord's people, to fend him his letters, and serve him to the utmost of my abilities. Sir, as to your grand affairs of Ireland, especially as to the anabaptist party, I am confident they are much misconceived in England. Truly, I am apt to believe, that upon the change of affairs here was disconsolate enough, but very little animosity; for certainly never yet any faction, so well fortified by all the offices military and civil, almost in the whole nation, did quit their interest with more silence. Some two or three were at the very first imprisoned for plots and libells, which caus'd such a general compliance, that should a stranger arrive here now, he would never believe there had been any difference, unless upon the fabbath a congregation may be discovered, of which Mr. Patience is pastor; from whom churche of profitable employment dayly (though not per fælum, yet by degrees) doe decline. As to the nature of a plantation, it thus remains, as here I can differ with every planter runs two hazards, of his owne looses, and of other mens his neighbours; and I think I shall now unfold an enigma to you; for certainly noe man's industry can fo secure him, but that the ill husbandry of his neighbour may undoe him; for admit a proportion be taxed upon a whole hundred, if any prove unable to pay, theyr goods are seiz'd, and their persons imprisoned, and the entire tax continued upon the rest, and soe to the last man, without any distinction of persons or nation. I talk with a gentleman within these few hours, lately a captain in the army, who married, and entered upon a farme rented of the state (such lands not being exempted from tax, unless excepted in the lease); his flock being a hundred head of great cattle, was in a year and halfe, nearly by tax, reduc't to six cows; which also at last were taken, and he imprisoned, and hardly gott leave by pawning his debentures, to come up to Dublin, to sue for relief. This is a cafe so much remembling a romance, that it is not to be related but between friend and friend. There is a confident report, that after the natives removal from Connaught, halfe the army will be reduced, and taxes proportionably abated; which if it prove soe, both of it and all other changes, of which advantage may redound to you or any friend of yours, I will as faithfully relate, as may become friendship without formality. Sir, as to my owne affairs, they are so uncertain, that they are not capable of a relation. I might possibly have informed you positively ere this, if it had not been for this meeting of officers; but 'till that is done, my suit is suspend'd. I have a faire promise from my lord Fleetwood and from Mr. Corbett, of an employment in one of the courts here, which may chance hereafter to turne to account. This is all that I can yet inform you of, and it may be, more than you have

Vol. II.

I I I.

patience
Dublin, 5th April, between twelve at night, and one of the morning, 1654.

Your faithful friend and servant,

Ralph Jennings.

I pray remember my service to Mr. Sympon, and tell him, that had not the time been so far spent, I would have wott to him: remember me also to my friend and Jack Long.

The superscription,

For my much honoured friend Mr. William Howard, at his lodging in King-street, in Wealminr, at a father's shop, next door below the Bell-inn, London.

Monsr. Rosenwinge, the Danish agent, to Sir Oliver Fleming.

Monsieur,

CE mot sera feulemente pour vous confirmer les affurances de mon bien humble service, & vous faire favoir, comment fa majefte de Danemarck, mon maiftre, des affifté qu'il a feeu les heureux fuccez de l'election de fon alteté à la protection generale d'Angleterre, d'Icroft, & d'Irlande; & fa generofite de la vouloir eftimer par une paix tant defirée de toute la Chriflenté, n'a pas voulu manquer de m'envoyer icy, pour tefmoigner la joie & le contentement extreme, qu'il a recu de cette dignité due fans contradiction à la grandeur de tant d'actions heroiques, par lesquelles fon altتé a fait effclatter fon nom, fa conduite, et fon courage, jufques aux parties les plus ecartez du monde.

Et à caue que j'efpere d'avoir bientot l'honneur de vous rendre conte plus particulier des autres confiderations, qu'ont donné fuject à mon voyage, je me contente maintenant de vous fuipplier, de faire à fon alteté mes tres humbles humeurs, & de lui donner advis de mon arrivée en cette ville, d'où je ne bougeray point jufques à favoir premierement ce qu'elle m'ordonne, en regard de mon transport à Londres; lequel je souhaitte, que foit le plufloft qu'il ferà poifible, à fin que j'aye plus d'opportunité pour vous y tefmoigner par les effets, combien je suis,

Monsieur,

Gravesende, ce 5° d'Avril,

1654.

Votre bien humble & tres obéyant ferviteur,

Henry Wilhemsen Rosenwinge.

An intercepted letter of adjutant general Allen, to Hugh Courtney esq.

Dear friend,

I perceive you are very silent; it may be mine hath occasioned yours. Indeed I have not had much minde to write of late, but should be glad to hear from you sometimies. I know you are under trouble, and may say I am not without; but let us not be angry with what we have, that is good, because we have not all of that nature we would have. I confefs, I am at a stand in my owne thoughts, as to the governments of this world, and doe expeft little lafting good from them, till they com into his hands, whose right it is to rule, and whose hath a spirit faited to fuch a work. But that, I beleev, will not be yet. As to the perfon in chiefe place, I confefs I love and honour him, for the honour God hath put uppon him, and I truft will yet continue; I mean that of upright-hearctedines to the Lord, though this laft change with his attendencies hath more fumbled me than ever any did; and I have left many thoughts of hart concerning it. But time will tell us more of perfons and things. My comfort is, whatever lets and interruptions their are amongst men to the work of God in the world, yet the Lord will go on with it thorough all difficulties and obftructions, to his owne great ends, whatever men imagin. We have hear a great general concell, to fatisfye the arears of our army. Pray for us, that now we com to poiftfes houses we have not built, and vineyards we have
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

have not planted, we may not now forget the Lord and his goodnes to us in the days of A.D. 1654.

our distress.

Dublin, April 6. 1654.

I am yours cordially,

W. ALLEN.

An intercepted letter of adjutant general Allen to Mr. Caithnes.

My deare freind,

I Received one from you about three weeks since, which I had answered now, but that I have had no great minde to writing, being somewhat at a stand in my owne thoughts as to things of late. That you mention both of your owne laying downe, as all members of the publick upon honest hearts with you, ads to my greif. I beleev, as you say, many have and will turn their backs on Christ in a suffering day; and am apt to think, that some such day, in another a kind then what is yet, may be good people's portions er long, partly as a judgment from the Lord upon us, for our ingratitude and for the time of Christ's true followers from others, which follow him one the account of worldly interests, which I fear the greatest part at this day doe. But, my deare freind, I doe not understand yet the grounds of your laying down; nor cannot fe from what I am able to discern, that you had caufe for to doe; but you may know more then I at this distance: but surely as it is dangerous to flue sufferings, when called to it, fo 'tis very uncomfortable to put ourfelves into them, if not called. Consider whether you are in a better capacity to doe good wherein you now are, then formerly; or whether you might not as well and effectually serve the providence of the Lord, in wittifling against evil, had you fstood, as in laying down; but being ignorant of your grounds, I shall fay the lefts. I truft I fhall not, upon the account of Honourable, or other worldly refpects, flay a day longer in impoyment, then I judge I may doe more good in then out; nor after out, I fee the powers that are confenting their power without caufe, given manifestly to the prejudice of thofe that fear the Lord; but till then, though things are not as I with they were, yet I doe not judge that a call to leave a fation, in which I am by providence fett; but rather fhall wait on the Lord in it, till I fe him making my way as clearly out, as with comfort I can fay he made it in. But 'tis a day of darkness and confusion, very unlike that day of the glorious reigne of Chrift, foe much, I fear, on mistaken grounds expected by chrifians; to whom it might be faid, as Chrift faid to his disciples, Ought not be to have fuffered, and to have entered into glory? that I beleev will be the faints way to that kingdom, and in another degree than what now it is. The Lord fitt for it. Heer are things clamoring on all hands alfoe againft the poore people of God, and hearts boiling with envy to purpoft; infoomuch as I with fome others are all throughout this country to be under a charg of high treafon, with many other fuch-like reafons: but I truft, if we doe fuffer, we fhall have more comfort in it, then thofe that dare infift it. I have not els at prent, but with my true love to yourfelfe, with all freinds of my acquaintance, remain

April 6. 1654.

Your true freind to serve you,

W. ALLEN.

I defier to know, what the Synod doth about ejecting and erecting minifters.

The superscription,

These for his much esteemed freind Mr. Caithnes,
last cornet to the lord protector's life-guard,
in London.

Mons. de Baas to Mons. de Langlade, secretary to the cardinal Mazarin.

They have made here great preparations for the sea: my opinion is, that land- Vol. xiii. p. ing in need of those forces to beat the Hollanders, they were to make use of the 8V.

same means to reduce them to conditions of peace, which might be advantageous; which they have done, particularly that, which doth regard the interest of the merchants of
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

Thee same forces at sea do solicit the neighbour princes to acknowledge the government now established, and do likewise keep in awe some regiments, that were not satisfied, and all discontented persons in the nations; and it doth also shew a formidable grandeur, which doth please the proud and ambitious humour of this nation, and which hath never been seen in the times of the kings. The agents of Mons’ the prince, the ministers of Spain, and some of the council, whom they have made, do endeavour all that they can to prejudice us in our proceeding, and to act against us; but I do assure you, I do not apprehend them, relying upon the abilities of my lord protector and his words. I am particularly obliged to him for his civilities. As soon as we have commissioners appointed to treat with us, I will give you some farther advertisement.

16 April, 1654.

Extract of a letter of Mons. de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to Mons. de Brienne, secretary of state in France.

16 Avril, 1654. [N. S.]

From the collection of M. de Bordeaux’s letters, in the library of the abbey of St. Germain at Paris.


Extrait d’Hollandé fut signé hier : ainsi dans peu de jours l’on sera éclairci du déféin de la flotte.

Whiteocke, ambassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

I am informed by Mons. Skute, one of the senators, that the king of Denmark had raised some forces, which he had designed to march towards Hambourgh; that if soe, it would be a great disurbance to my journey through those parts, and counselled me rather to goe to Gottenburgh, and was earnest with me to salute the prince of Sweden by the way. I told him, that would be difficult for me to doe, although I was very desirous to shew him all respect from my lord the protector. The queen, on munday last, sent to desire me to take the aere with her; and we had a little speech of my busines: she told me, that to-morrow the chancellor would give me the articles, with some amendments, which she thought to be reasonable, and that she should be ourfinal answer; and alsoe said, that after I had considered the said articles, we might againe speak together of them. Tuesday Mons. Canterflyn, one of her majesty’s secretaries, came to me from the chaunceller, to excuse his not visiting of me; but that he had by command of the queen sent me a new draught of articles, which I infantly read, and had much debate with the secretary upon them. He told me, that he did not in the least doubt, but that I should, when I spake with the chaunceller, receive all satisfaction. The Spanish resident informed me, that the Danish ambassadour havinge been with him, they had much discourse concerning the English fleet now at sea; and that the Daine told him, there was ten thousand foote fooldiers embarked to come towards the north, which gives great jealousy and trouble to the kinge of Denmark. He then enquired of me, what progress the French ambassadour now in England had made in the treaty there. I answered him, that if the queen would please to dispatch me, I hoped to be at home before the conclusion of that treaty; and that I had somthinge to comminicate to his highnesse my lord protector from the queen, touching the treaty with Spaine, which he himselfe knew of; and that it would not be convenient to make it knowne, before the treaty with Fraunce were finisht. He replied, that he was asfull the queen would suddenly dispatch me; and I knew they would conduct to it. He advised, not to returne home through Denmark, because it would not be safe travelling to that king; but willed me to goe to Lubeck, and soe to Hambourgh; and that if I found not ships ready there, that then I must goe over land to Cullen, and from thence to Dunkirk. Wednesay in the morninge I went to the rix-chancellor, with whom I found his fon count Ericke. We three beinge together, the chaunceller made a longe appologie to excuse the delay of my busines, imputinge it very much to his want of health; but yet he has ben foe carefull of my affaires, that he had defird the queen to appoint another in his stead, to treat with me therein; and that her majestie was pleased to substitue his fonne to that purpofe. I told him, I had ben much troubled for his want of health, in repect of my affections towards him, and also in regard of the delay of my busines: that my trouble was formowhat moderated, when I heard his fon count Ericke was appointed to treat with me, and that I rather defird to have my busines transacted by him and his family, than by any others; and that I was now come to him to confer upon the articles, which I had receaved from him the day before; and thereupon gave him a paper of my observations upon those articles. Upon the 11th article
article wee agreed, that there should be a particular designation of prohibited goods. A.D. 1654.

I nevertheless defired, that the catalogue of them might be referred to my returne into England, and promis'd on my lord's part, that within two months after my returne home, a particular catalogue should be had: but they againe urged a present agreement to it, and shewed me a certaine paper of prohibited goods, which they said was delivered to Monf. Bonnel, by the councill of state. I said, that I remember'd not any such thing, and that I was uncertaine what goods by the edict of the Hollanderes were prohibited; and therefore I againe defired, that it might be remitt'd; by the leaveinge whereof to my lord, I knew I was safe as to this particular, and likewise upon the twelfth article, as to the form of the letters of safe conduct. They produced a forme by my lord Lagerfeldt, heretofore delivered into the councill of state; and they prefix'd, that the same might be by us agreed on. I answer'd, that that forme was not ratified by the councill of state, and therefore it would not be fitt for me to consent to it; neither remain'd there much reason, why they should not consent to remitt it to my returne into England, when the queene's subiects had the benefit of the order of his highnes, which was much in favour and respect to them; which order I had cau'd to be translated into Latine, and fent to his excellencie. To the 13th article, as to the satisfaction of damages, we had peace to the same effect as formerly. On the 16th article wee had alfo much debate. I defir'd these words, viz. de usu litterum in piscatione, &c. might be changed into these words, viz. de piscatione & usu litterum, &c. They said, that fome would seeme to deny fihinge on their owne foreshores: I answer'd, that thofe words were, to my apprehension, as if we should lay downe our right as to fihinge, and leave it free. This was the refult of almost three howers disputing; and the conclusion was, that they would acquaint the queene with all these things, and shortly returne me her answer. I defir'd, that the answer were fome fuddeine and positive; for if they should occation me to write to my lord protector, to know his pleafure, my letters would require no leffe then the space of two months to be answer'd, before which time the queene would have quit'd the government, and my commiffion ceafe. The chancellour answer'd to this, that he would endeavour, that I might returne into England, not only for my wife and childrens sake, but that alfo they affured themselves I would endeavour, that the queene's subiects might have right and justice there with expedition. The French refident very much inquired of me concerning our flete; to which queftion he had no greate reafon to expect my particular answer, neither to much other discourse he had with me. Monf. Woodfildt alfo difcourf'd touching our flete, and told me, that the Danish ambaffador complaynd against him to the queene, that he had cheated the late kinge of Danmarke of certaine fummes of money, which he should have paid to the late kinge of England towards his war against the parliament; and now the kinge of Denmark having been informed, that he had loft his papers at fea, and that he had not his acquaintances, he charged him here before the queene: whereupon he produc'd all his papers and acquaintances, which were imagined by his adverfaries to have been loft; and fominified himfelf before the queene, to the greate discontent of the faid ambaffador. The ground of the complainant was, from a letter fent by Charles Steward to the kinge of Denmark, whereby he deny'd the havinge of thofe armes, which Montrofe brought into Scotland, and were furnifh'd by the kinge of Denmark. This letter was much to the difadvantage of Monf. Woodfildt, Thurifday Monf. Miller, whoe hath bin refident at Hamburg for the queene of Sweden, and now newly return'd, came with much request to me, and profefed, he defires to ferve my lord protector, as he had done, by joining with Monf. Bradfhaw, in any things that might conduce to the good of England there, and to the paffinge of my dispatches hither. In the evening Monf. Canterflyn came to me from the chancellour with the articles, amended accordinge to my defire, in most particulars, and with a draught of a preamble, and a new article for the confirmation.

This day feld-marshall Wrangle came and dined with me, and had much discourse concerning our flete: he told me, that he had by command from the queene prepared ships for my transportation from Stockholme to Lubeck. I shewed him a draught of the ship Soveraigne, with her dimenions and guns, wherewith he was much taken. In the afternoon I waited upon the queene, with whom I had fome debate concerning my articles, and flill finde her more ready to conforest to what I propofe, than her commiffioners: but fome things fhe told me fhe would not confent to, because they were againft the interest of her people, and not conforestable to England. I gave her thanks for my dispatch. She faid, fhe had an ambition to have the honor of making an alliance with my lord protector herfelfe, before fhe quit'ted the government, and that fhe might testify her respect to his highnes, and therefore had gon as far as possibly fhe could; and indeed there is now very little difference but only in words and exprefions, from the fenne and substance of what I firt propounded; and I presume that what is agreed here by me, will give good satisfaction and contentment to my lord protector and to
An additional instruction to my lord Whitelocke, our embassador extraordinary to her majesty the queen of Sweden.

[In the hand-writing of secretary Thurloe.]

HAVING considered the particular account, which you have given by the weekly letters, of your negotiation in Sweden, and the delay, which hath been on the part of that court in the treaty you are upon, we might have well given you positive orders for your speedy return; but observing, that the letters and dispatches between this and Sweden are a month on their way, and not knowing how affairs may alter in that time with you; and the pretence of their delay, to wit, the uncertainty of the issue of the treaty between us and the United Provinces, being removed, as you will see by these letters, which will affyre you of the full conclusion thereof; we have thought it more convenient to leave you a latitude in that particular, and to give you liberty, as we do hereby, to return home at such time as you shall find it for the service of the commonwealth.

2. Whereas by your letter of the 10th March, 1653, you have repreffed the particular debate, which you have had upon all the articles of the treaty, and the exceptions taken by the queen, upon the second, fifth, and seventh articles; you are hereby authorized to omit the second and fifth articles out of the treaty; and all the three words, bona æ fuis ejusque innimici dextra, out of the seventh article, if the queen shall still insist thereupon. And as for the comprehending the Dutch in this treaty with the queen of Sweden, notice shall be given from hence, if it shall be found necessary.

3. You have hereby power to agree with the queen of Sweden, that she and her subjects may fift freely for herrings in the seas of this commonwealth, paying the recognition of the tenth herring; or for a letter recognition, so as it be not les than the twentieth herring, or for the value thereof in money.

7th April, 1654.

A letter
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

14th April, 1654. [N. S.]

Sir,

THE Earl William governor of Friesland, &c. came hither the tenth of this month, A.D. 1654, to fetch home the lady his wife, who hath been here all this winter; however it is very likely he will not return so soon from hence. One can perceive no otherwise by him, but that he is well pleased with the peace, and that he doth approve of it, and doth judge it necessary for the state; and in general, the people are weary of the war, and the states of Holland to that effect hath done wisely, for having imposed very heavy taxes, which did cause the rich incline to with for peace; and the poor having no way to gain a livelihood, by reafon of the obstruction made, made them likewise to cry aloud for peace.

Those of the courts having heard, that the protector and his council did make no difficulty in the proviſo concerning the prince of Orange, did very much admire at it, fearing, or having heard the quite contrary; and the more, because at the conferences the lord protector should have declared, that the parliament had received more harm and wrong from the last princes of Orange, than from any other place; and that therefore the twelfth of the 27 articles (which the English did exhibit to our commissioners the 28th November) doth speak very rigorously against the house of Orange, and against the princes royal; but men do presume, that the protector doth consider and presuppose, that velenti non fit injuria, that it is a thorn in the foot of Holland; that Holland doth love to keep their own, and that therefore the protector will let them alone.

The minister Sterremont (who doth not love to say anything willingly to displease the court) did equivocate very much on Sunday last upon the goodness of the peace, in case it be fraudulent, that God would confound the Achitophels and their counsellors.

At Amsterdam they have ordered the West-India house and another, for their poor to work in; for the poor begin to cry, Give us wherewithal to eat, (there were so many beggars about the streets, and in the hospitals) or give us something to do, that we may get our livings; for we can find no work.

Those of Holland have been in the assembly of the states general in a great number, several accusing those of the province of Guelderland, by reason they are yet defective in their shares of the first million of the twelve, which are demanded for a subsidy of this war against the English; so that Holland faith expressly, that they must use some other means, to bring Guelderland to reason. The provinces of Zealand and Overyssel were also taxed; and in effect, not any one of them hath done well; all the weight and burthen hath lain upon Holland. Those of Guelderland have propounded to fend one of theirs to dispoſe the states of Guelderland to furnish their share. In short, men fee, that the Dunkirk war and the English differ as much as night and day, it being great widom in Holland to purchase peace, and a great happines, that the English are disposed to peace, admitting so easily the proviſo.

The 17th of April.

At laft, it was tuesday night first before, here arrived an expref from the embaffadors in England, with a letter of the 9th, and was confirmed by letters of the 10th, which arrived the next day, that on the 9th the commissioners of the council did give their act of 20 March, agreeing to the presentation made by the embaffadors on the eighth. This hath forwife undeceived all our fearful ones, and unbelieving ones; for the first, because they defired it; the latter, because they did not defire it, would not believe, that the peace would be concluded, not expecting so much moderation nor inclination from the protector. They did also prefently resolve upon all things necessary for the execution thereof; and the refident of Denmark not being at the Hague, the flate fent an expref to the king of Denmark, giving him advertisement of all what had paffed; and by four commissioners, as well that night as the next day, communication was made to the lord ambaffador of France, as also to Monf. Stockar; the faid refident being absent, and notice thereof being also given to the refident de Vries in the Sound, to caufe to be paid the twenty millions of rixdollars to the English, when they shall come for it.

The lord refident Braffet hath taken his leave of the states general, reprefenting, that his children being born here in this country, he had defigned one of them for the war, who being a lieutenant, and one of the youngeft, was of the number of the Reformados, he recommended his advancement; and consulting about his prefent, thofe of Holland faid, it was impertinent to give prefents to others, since the fates had forbid and prohibited theirs from taking any from others: but the lord Braffet hath too many friends (having
A.D. 1654. (having lived here 27 years) not to be dismissioned without a present. Upon this occasion it was proposed to give a present to the children of the embassador of Spain; but by reason of good husbandry, Holland doth not willingly incline unto it. In the mean time I do think, that Holland is the occasion almost of a million of rixdollars employed upon Denmark in this war, without any benefit or profit, that is good husbandry.

Theofe of Holland do so much rely upon the peace, that after the reception of the act of the 30th March aforesaid, they did adjourn, and are gone all of them home, which they durst not do in all the Easter holydays.

Here is an ugly report, that Coningimark went to assault and besiege the city of Bremen, or a part of it, called Burgh. If that be so, the war will break out again in Germany. Between the princes Palatine, and the princes the wife of the prince of Tarante, there is contention. The princes Louisa, as the daughter of the elector, doth pretend the precedence every-where of the princes of Tarente; and the princes of Tarente, as princes of the empire of the house of the landgraves of Hesse, doth like-wive pretend to it. I am

Your humble servant.

Chanut, the French embassador at the Hague, to Bordeaux the French embassador in England.

My Lord, 

Hague, 17 April, 1654. [N.S.]

The express sent by the lords embassadors of this state the ninth of this month, arrived here a day before the post, who brought me the letter, which you were pleased to write to me on the tenth. I salute you (my lord) the second time, in the quality which you have deferred, since you are now in the full function of your employment, whereof I conceive great hope for the establishment of the whole navigation. I pray to God to blest your prudence, and that the success may render your minister famous. The great noise, that the English preparations were to fall upon our coasts, begins to dwindle away; and many believe the Spaniards to be once more deceived in the opinion they have, that the United Provinces will not conclude the peace.

We have nothing to do here, till such time that we see the issue of the treaty of this state at London, which I hold for concluded; but in such great affairs there is nothing certain but what is done. The jewels of the prince of Condé could find no credit at Amsterdam: they have now carried them to Rotterdam, to try what good they can do with them there; but it is thought there are none, that will meddle with them.

All the affairs are now on your side; we have nothing here of consequence.

The prince of Anhalt to the protector.

Serenissimo & cellissimo domino OLVARIO, protecori reip. Anglie, Scotie, & Hiberniae, necnon reliquorum dominiorum, &c.

SERENISSIME DOMINE,

Cum propter certa quaedam impedimenta non possis pro voto & defiderio meo ad serenissimam cellistudinem vestram de meis quempiam mittere, qui ipsi summam dignitatem, ad quam ex gratia divina provecta est, meo nomine gratulare & cultum meum atque observantiam erga serenissimam cellistudinem vestram declararet; ideo ex permiffione illufiriffimi domini Antionii Guntheri, comitis in Oldenburg, & domini avunculi mei, prefentium exhibitoribus, ab ipso jam ante in Angliam ablegatis, Friderico Matthiae Wolzagen de Miltingdorff, & Christophoro Gryphiandro in mandatis dedi, ut mei quique causae serenissimam cellistudinem vestram polt decentem requifitionem adirent, ipfiqve jufitifima mea defideria ore tenus, & qua par eft reverentia, proponenter & explicantur.

Hos higatur ut pro ingenii & depradacatä humanitate benignæ audire, & auditus cum benevoli refponsor & declaratione exoptat expedite dignetur, perquam officio rogo.

Deum ter opt. max. animitis interea precor, ut serenissimam cellistudinem vestram reip. sue & orbis christiani bono quam duiusimae servet incolument, permanens, quod vixero.

SERENISSIMÆ CELLISTUDINIS VESTRÆ

Datum Zerbft, 17 Aprilis, anno 1654.

paratissimis servitor,

JOHANNES, P. ANHALTINUS.

By
JOHN THURLOE ESQ &c. 221

By the commander in chief of all forces in Scotland.

WHEREAS (amongst other things) by proclamation of the 27th of September, 1653, A.D. 1654, all magistrates and officers of burghs and parishes, and all other persons whatsoever, are required to secure, or give intelligence of all suspected persons, travelling through, or abiding within their bounds or jurisdictions, as in and by the said proclamation more particularly is expressed: Now it appearing nothing to this time hath been effectually done; but on the contrary, divers rebels, as well considerable numbers as spies, have been, and still are frequently permitted and suffered to pass, march through, and abide in any burgh or parish, within the quarters of our army unquieted, as if no rebellion were, who thereby take opportunity, not only to get intelligence, but also to entice many loose persons to join with them in rebellion, and commit frequent robberies, and barbarous murders, and other outrages upon the persons, goods and geer, as well of Scots as English: Wherefore are therefore strictly to charge and command, that no person or persons, of what degree or quality soever, (not being a member of the English army) do presume after ten days next after publication hereof, to pass above five miles from his and their respective abodes or habitations, unless he or they first obtained a pass from myself, or the commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, for the time being, or from the next chief officer of the English army, or the judge advocate of the army (of whose circumхожension and care in parting with the said passes to persons well-affecting, or upon good caution, I nothing doubt) which said pass is to be signed and sealed with my hand and seal, conform to the hand and seal hereunto subscribed and affixed, or the hand and seal of the commander in chief for the time being, and subscribed by the said officer from whom it shall be obtained, with his name, together with the time and place of his subscription, (except he or they make it appear, he or they are upon their ready way to the next chief officer for obtaining the said pass) under the pain of being adjudged, deemed, and taken as enemies in rebellion against the peace of the commonwealth, and dealt withal accordingly. And all magistrates and officers, and all other persons whatsoever, within burghs or parishes, are hereby strictly required, that if any person or persons, (except as before is excepted, and not being members of the English army) shall, contrary hereunto, presume to march, travel, pass through, or abide in any burgh or parish, without a pass as aforesaid, the said magistrates, officers, and parishioners of such burgh and parish, are hereby required to secure them, if they shall be of strength sufficient, and them safely keep, until notice be given to myself, the commander in chief for the time being, or the next adjacent officer in chief of the English forces, (any of whose orders thereon is duly to be observed) under the penalty of twenty pounds sterling, and such further punishment according to the quality of the offence, as to a court-martial to be held for the head-quarters, or any other inferior court-martial, before whom the matter shall be tried, shall be thought just. And whenever any party of the rebels, which now are, or hereafter shall break forth into rebellion, or any other person, not having a pass, as aforesaid, shall march or travel into or through any burgh or parish; and if the burgh, parish, and inhabitants, shall not be of strength sufficient to secure them, that in such case the magistrates, officers, and parishioners of the said burgh, and parishioners of the said parish, and every individual person thereof, are hereby strictly charged and required to take care, that such expedient be found out amongst themselves, that upon the first entrance of such rebels, or persons not having a pass, as aforesaid, whether they make stay, or not, immediately to take care, that with all possible speed one or more persons, mounted on as good a horse as at present may be had, or otherwise a nimble foot-man, to post away with all possible speed to the next and nearest forces of the English army, whereofever they shall happen to be, and give true intelligence to the officer or officers thereof, of the number, and who commands them, so near as may be, under the like penalty of twenty pounds sterling, and such farther punishment, according to the quality of the offence, as to a court martial, to be held for the head quarters, or any other inferior court martial of the army, before whom the matter shall be tried, shall be in like manner thought just.

Given under my hand and seal at Dalkeith, the 7th day of April, 1654.

To be proclaimed at the mercat cross of the chief burgh in every county or hereifldom, and upon the Lord's day, the parishioners being convened together at the kirk, to be openly read unto them by the clerk thereof.

R. LILBURNE.

Printed at Leith, in the Year 1654.
Commission to general Monck to be commander in chief of the army in Scotland.

Signed Oliver P.


OLIVER, lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereof, to our right trusty and well-beloved colonel George Monck, lieutenant general of the ordnance, and one of the generals at sea, greeting. We reproving special truth and confidence in your approved integrity and fidelity to the cause of the commonwealth, and in the wisdom, courage, discretion, conduct, and experience in military affairs, do hereby constitute and appoint you commander in chief of the army and forces in Scotland, raised and to be raised for the service of the commonwealth; giving and granting unto you full power and authority to rule, govern, command, dispoſe, and employ the said army and forces in every part thereof, and all officers and others whatsoever, of and belonging to the same, in, for, or about all defences, offences, executions, and other military and hoftile acts and services, for the beating down and suppressing of the rebellion within the said nation; and for the settling and maintaining of the publick peace there; and also (if need require) to lead and conduct the said army and forces, or any part thereof, against the rebels and enemies of the publick peace of the said nation, and them to pursue, invade, refift, kill, and destroy by all ways and means whatsoever; and also to command all garisons, forts, caſtles, and towns within the said nation already garifoned and fortified, or to be garifoned and fortified; and also full power and authority to execute, or cause to be executed, martial law, according to the course and customs of wars, and according to the laws and ordinances of wars allowed by any act or ordinance of parliament, upon or against any perfon or persons offending against any of the said laws or ordinances of war; and also full power and authority from time to time, by yourſelf, or others deputed and authorized by you, to take up and ūse ūch caſtriges, draughts, hoſses, boats, and other veffels, as in your discretion shall be thought needfull for the conveying and conducting of the said ordnance, artillery, ammunition, money, viſtuals, or any provisions, or ammuni[tions of war necessary or requisite for the same army or forces, or any part thereof, or from any place or places, in order to the said forces; and also full power and authority to do and execute all other things, as belonging to the place of a commander in chief of an army shall be requisite and necessary for the carrying on and accomplishing of the premises. And all commanders, officers, and foldiers of the army, forces and garisons, are hereby required to obey you their commander in chief, according to the discipline of war. And all ūherifs, justices of the peace, mayors, baiſfifs, and other officers and perſons whatsoever in the said nation, are likewise required to be aiding and affifting to you in their respective counties and places, for the ends and purpoſes aforesaid. And you are, in the prosecution and execution of all and singular the premises, to observe and follow all ūch inſtructions, orders, and directions, as you shall from time to time receive from ourſelf or our council. Given under our hand and seal at Whitehall the eighth day of April 1654.

Intelligence.

Dantzick, 28 April, 1654.

OUT of Poland no other news, but that the king hath now bestowed the Zitwarib Blank upon prince Radzewil; but the Rev. Blanck his majesty reserves for himself, saying, he knows no perfon more worthy of it.

A new convention is voted in June next there. If the matter be not compounded, it is like to turn into a rokoze *, that is to say, an honest rebellion.

London. 8. The examination of William Metham of Metham, in the county of York, gentleman, taken the 8th day of April 1654, before us Thomas Foot and Robert Tichborne, aldermen and justices of peace for the said city, by virtue of an order of his highness the lord protector and the council at Whitehall, bearing date the 7th of April infant.

THE examinee being examined, and asked, whether he was at the New-exchange on monday the twenty-first of November last, he anſwermeth, that he was not there on the monday aforesaid; but confesseth, that on tuesday the twenty-fecond of November

John Thurloe Esq. &c. 223

Laft he was at the New-exchange aforefaid; for, being in the way towards St. James’s, he this A.D. 1654. examinant, did meet the Portugal embassador’s own coach coming towards the Exchange, about the Pall-mall; and Don Pantaleon being in the same coach, did call this examinant into the said coach, wherein were (he this examinate believes) a knight of Malta, and the lord of Byone, and some others, whose names he knows not, being Portuguese; with whom this examinate went along to the said New-exchange; and that this examinate, and the said Don Pantaleon, and other Portuguese aforefaid, coming into the said Exchange, one Mr. Philip Howard came to this examinate, and desired him to peruse the said Portuguese to go off the Exchange; for that there were some above, that did stay for them. And this examinate speaking to the said Don Pantaleon to the same effect, he the said Pantaleon anfwered, that he had no arms, and would offend none; and he did believe, none would offend him, there being but four Portuguese there together at the same time with this examinate, none of them having then any arms. And this examinate faid, that after the said Portuguese had faid there in the Lower-exchange for some little time, they went up into the upper part of the said Exchange; and being there, one Mr. Thomas Howard came to the said Don Pantaleon, and demanded satisfaction for an affront offered the night before; and the examinate persuading the said Mr. Howard to be satisfied, the said Mr. Thomas Howard did ceafe to fpake or act any thing else, as this examinate did faid; but immediately upon this, the shop-keepers in the said Exchange began to make a noise with fhutting up their fops; and that during the time of difcours between the said Don Pantaleon, Mr. Howard, and this examinate, there was a piftol shot off about the well-end of the said Exchange; and thereupon this examinate did depart from the said Exchange, and did not fee any Portuguese, fave only the Portuguese aforefaid, before the faid piftol was fired as aforefaid; but after the faid piftol was fired, he did fee divers Englishmen upon the said Exchange with their fwords drawn; and that he did alfo fee divers black men there alfo with their fwords drawn, whom he conceives may be Portuguese; but what were the particular passages there after that time, this examinate fays he knows not, neither did he know of or hear of any design or appointment by the faid Portuguese, to be or meet at the said Exchange that night, to injure or affront any perfon whatsoever.

W. Metham.

Taken and acknowledged the day and year firt above-written, before us,

Tho. Foot.

Robert Titchborne.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Paris, 13th April, 1654.

On Wednesday laft, the day of my foregoing letter, we received letters from Valenciennes, Vol.xiii. p.91. of the 15th of this month, containing, that the Lorrain army, confifting of 6000 men, was marched from thence, upon defign to invade Baffée, or some other place in those parts, which had caufed the French to reinforce the faid place of Baffée and Bethune; and that duke Charles was coming to command in chief; and that in the mean time the prince of Conde was ravifhing the country with an army of fourteen thousand men. This fudden news caufed prefently order to be given to all captains and foldiers of the gar- rifons of thofe parts, to return to their commands with all poiffible speed.

The earl of Charof, governor of Calais, who came to Paris to deferfe fome moneys, wherewith to repair his fortifications, is fome days fince returned home again; fome think difcontented, by reafon they would not allow him any thing towards the reparations aforefaid.

Here is a report, that the prince of Conde is entered into Boulougois, and that he hath a defign against Calais, which the Englifh were to befiege by feige at a diftance. Here is alfo news, that Baffée is surrendered unto him; which will not be believed till fuch time, that it be confirmed. The prince of Conti is defigned here for commander in chief of the army of Catalonia, and the marshal of Hocquincourt for his lieutenant.
SIR,

A.D.1654. I KINDLY thank you for your continued correspondence, which I shall desire [fill the favour of. As for our judicatures here, it is in a very unsettled condition. We very much want good instruments for such a work; and I fear our poverty will not afford us liberte to allow that encouragement to person of worth to come over to us, but indeed that affair of the administration of justice is in such a posture, that the people are in a very sad and oppressed condition, through delays and want of justice. We here are of opinion, that there is no necessity at present of more courts of justice, than one in the nature of common pleas, and another for adjudication of titles. The commissioners have thought of making Sir Gerrard Lowther, Sir James Barry, justice Donellan, the attorney general, and the recorder of this town, to be judges. If we have a common pleas, wee must have a feale, which at present wee have none. I hope my brother Cromwell hath given you a full account of all affairs here. There is little of newes since his departure; only Mortogh O Brian with 1200 men are transported beyond sea, and more are read to goe after him. I much desire to heare how the Lord deals with us to the busines of Holland; but in that we have so far pursued peace, if they reject it, 'twill be a great witness against them. If my lord protector intends that defigne, which he writ unto me about, wee shal be able to furnish him with the men; but the difficulty wil be to transport the horfe. If the designe goes on, I desire to have timely notice. I am

Your very affectionate freind and servant,

I desire to heare how my lord chief justice doth.

8th April, 1654.

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

The commissioners for sequestration in Scotland to William Malyn, Esq.

SIR,

Vol. xiii. p. 85. W e shall fend away those denoter goods, that are at Lieth in readinesse, very speedily by captain Bunn in the Providence frigat; for all the rest that are out of our hands, wee shall doe our utmos endeavoure to get them together with all possible speed, and fend them by the best conveniencie.

We shall not trouble his highnesse at the present with a particular charge concerning captain Gardiner, only in general, we have found here in Lieth several goods of considerable value belonginges to the late king and earle marshall, (fraudulently taken) which hee had ordered to be sent to London to a private friend of his, one Mr. John Howell, linen-draper, at the signe of the bell on London-bridge. We are certainly informed, that captain Gardiner hath sent goods to London formerly, and it is believed by a speciall friend of his, that those goods were directed to the above-mentioned Mr. John Howell. Therefore wee thought meet to offer, whether it be not requisite to enquire of Mr. Howell, what goods he hath received from captain Gardiner, and how hee hath disposed of them.

We are

Your very affectionate friends to serve you,

Lieth, 8th April, 1654.

The superscription,

To our honoured friend William Malyn, Esq., secretary to his highnesse the lord protector, Whitehall, these.

S. DISBROWE.
ED. BYLER.
RI. SALTONSTALL.

Intelligence.

Copenhagen, 17 April, 1654.

A DISPATCH is come in here from Holland, bringing news, that that those states had fully condescended to the articles of the lord protector, concerning the satisfaction for the English ships, that were detained here.
This court is glad, that the returning of the ships, goods, and guns in the condition A.D.1654. they are in at present, is all that is demanded of them, (the Hollanders having engaged to pay for the damages) and are now very confident shortly to understand the full conclusion of peace with England.

It is reported here, that the prince Palatine, who is to succeed the queen of Sweden in that crown, is shortly to marry with the duke of Holstein's daughter, which is thought, will cause somewhat more strict alliance between the crowns of Sweden and Denmark, than hath been heretofore.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Ratisbon, 17 April, 1654.

I HAVE received yours of the 27th March, signifying your peace with Holland to be near concluded, notwithstanding your great preparations for the feast; which relation is by all letters confirmed, and many constructions made what work your fleet shall have to do after the peace shall be concluded and proclaimed. Time will let us see what it shall be.

I have little to add to what I wrote to you by the last post, but this of R. C. his business. Now the princes, in imitation of the emperor, are contributing. The next may bring to you some particulars of it. The gentleman to be sent to Rome goes within ten days, qualified, as I gave you in several letters before. This great diet shall be ended the latter-end of this month, notwithstanding that many oppose, to whom the French embassador here gave great assistance; but will no more, for he is dead this day. Good news for the Spaniard; for he was one of the ablest ministers the king of France had.

The emperor goes away about the beginning of the next month. All the nobility are sending away their wives, children, and goods every day. The diet now are making their conclusions touching the point of justice, being this long time in dispute. The rest of the time, till the emperor parts, will be spent in printing and publishing all their conclusions. The diet ends the last of this month.

The elector Palatine is expected here. I now hear he is come.

Duke Francis of Lorraine is gone with the moneys and presents given to him by the emperor, as I gave you in my former, accompanied with his lieutenant and other Spanish ministers, with thirty of the emperor's guard to convey him. He left charge with Monf. Fournier, a secretary his brother had, to attend in Ratisbon, to continue his demands to the emperor and diet, concerning the places polled by some Lorrainers in Lower Alfaice, which places were promised to his brother before his imprisonment.

The treaty between maréchale de la Ferté Sommertier, and the commander of the Lorraine troops near Hauberg and Lanfall, is come to nothing. The senats of Cologne have lately printed a book, in answer to a manifesto, that their elector made, concerning his pretensions of jurisdiction in Cologne; if they cannot yet agree.

From Poland nothing of any importance came hither this week, nor from any other place that is heard of by, SIR,

Yours.

An intercepted letter.

DEARE BROTHER,

If you can possibly supply me with ten pounds for my voyage for France, it standes me now upon; and if you fail, I shall not know what to doe. Upon my returne, I. 111, will not fail to satisfie you. There is a peace with the Dutch, and a warre with France. Some say that our protector intends to be empier in this three weeks. This all I have to acquaint you with more then that I am

Your most affectionate brother,

11th April, 1654.

RETURN to Mr. Edwine Bates for my use.

The superscription.

Theo. for Oliver Lambart, Esq; at Dublin, in Ireland.

Vol. II. M m m

Part
STATE PAPERS OF

Part of an intercepted letter.

A.D. 1654.

FRIENDS took up a copy of the indictment. The friends indicted were Mr. Vavator Powell, Mr. John Evans, and his wife, Mr. Morgan Lloyd’s sister, Mr. John Davies of Montgomeryshire, Mr. Robert Owens, Owen Lewis, Robert Owen Lewis, John Grifith, Mr. Henry Norris, schoolmaster, your sister Lowry, and sister Margaret, your niece Ellen Williams, and one Joan Williams, Mr. Evans maid. I remember no more at present. I know that it is the desire of our friends to hear from you, what is to be done in it; if you have liberty, it would be very acceptable to us, to have your judgment in writing, and to send your brotherly counsel also in writing by the bearer. The ungodly generally are in arms, raging maliciously against the ways and truth of Christ: let us exercise faith a little, and the Lord will shortly appear; for the wicked’s covering is narrower than can hide them, I. S. xvi. Mind us of these counties; let us be earnest and incontinent in petitions to heaven. I should rejoice to have a word from you. I pray my love to all the saints respectively, particularly to Mr. H. your man, and your niece Gwynn. All your friends in nature were all well the last week. I am in haste. Committing you to the keeper of Israel, I rest

11 April, 1654.

Your servant in the gospel.

Andrew Sandelands to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your HONOR,

TO give me leave to acquaint you with my serious endeavours to doe his highness service in the prosecution of that information concerning the crown Lands of Scotland, which his highness and the late council of State did refer to the commissioners at Leith, Decem. 2. I have employed Mr. John Philips (Mr. Milton’s kinman) to solicit the busines, both with the judges at Edinburgh, and with the commissioners at Leith, who by his last letter promiseth to give me a very good account very speedily. I have acquainted doctor Norton, (a man very learned in the civil, and skilfull in the Scottish law) and who hath gained great experience in soliciting the earl of Bedford’s suite, against the lord Balmerino and others. This gentleman is able, not only by the statute-law of that nation, to make the legal part of my information good, but likewise by their law-books and practise-books, which are in as good esteem with them, as my lord Cooke’s reports are here with us. If you desire to speake with doctor Norton before he return to Scotland, he shall attend you when and where you shall appoint him. His lodges in Doctors Commons, and hath a chamber there. Sir, the prime wits of Scotland, Traquair and Dury, are now petitioners to his highness, that some course may be taken for payment of the late king’s debts, and the publice burthenes contracted by that nation, in assilting the parliament of England. If his highnes should be pleased but to ask them, whether they would take the annuity of the Scotch tithes (or any other particular branch of my information) for payment of those debts, I am confident, they would gladly accept of it; and if they can make benefit of it, much more his highness. By this touchtone you shall know the true metall and value of all those things contained in my information; and by this you shall lay aside all idle caviljs and exceptions, that are or shall be given in against it by parties, who are somewhat concerned in it.

Your honor can witness my diligence in the prosecution of that information I gave in concerning the Scotch woods, and how I lodged it with the committee of the admiralty, and how the flirts in Scotland did obtrude that designe. Other men will be to blame, if my last information do not bring greate benefit to his highness and his succesors.

If the English army draw neere Loch-Nefhie this summer, then there may be 3 or 4000 trees cut down in the wood of Glenmorelon; for I conceive the enemy will retreat to the remotest places there.

Sir, if a winter-journey into Scotland, to doe the flate service, and my long attendance here, hath not deferved a small reward, or at least the taking off of the fequestration from my parsonage in Yorkshire, I hope ere long I shall merit a farr greater, when by me yous his highness’s revenues shall be increas’d.

Sir, if you will pardon my rude and tedious expressions, you shall for ever oblige me to remain

Your honor’s faithful servant,

Woodstreet compter, 11th April, 1654.

Andrew Sandelands.

Sir, on saturday last, by the abuse of a knaveh attorney, I was committed to this dungeon, upon a judgement surreptitiously obtained, without arrest or appearance, or other
The resolution of the states general of the 22d of April 1654. at 5 o'clock in the evening.

UPON the relation made by the lords Huygens, and other deputies of their mighty Vol. xiii. p. highnesses, upon the letters of their lords embassadors in England, dated at Weft. 124, 189. minister the 25th of this month, and likewise the signed articles of the union and confedeady, which they have concluded and signed with the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland; after deliberation, it is resolved by thefe to approve, allow, and ratify the said articles, peace, union, and confedeady, and also the instrument of submiition concerning the sentence, which is to be given for the damages sustained by the English masters and merchants by reason of the detention of their ships and goods in the Sound, and also the instrument of submiition concerning the cantons of Switzerland, upon the difference, which happened in the East and West-Indies, and in Muscovy and Greenland. It is likewise resolved, to give special thanks to the said lords embassadors for their pains, zeal, and good conduct in this negotiation; and that a convenient act of ratification of the said articles be dispatched and sent to the said embassadors to interchage with that of the lord protector; and that also, the two abovefaid instructions of submiition, with authority to supply on this part the blanks of the instruments of submiition for the cantons of Switzerland, with the names of those which shall be sent hereafter, shall be likewise dispatched. And to that effect, it shall be written to the lords Vogelfant and Hodenburg respectively, counsellors of the courts of Holland and Utrecht, as being lawyers, and likewise to Jaque Lones and Jaque Ryffet, as being repective merchants of Amsterdam and Middleburgh, to the end they shall out of hand inform their mighty highnesses, what directly or indirectly they are interestfed in the companies of the East and West-Indies, or of them of Greenland or Muscovy; and also whether they may attend as commissioners for the matter exprefed in the thirtieth article, a copy whereof shall be sent to those profefed perfons, being not yet written to upon this subject. It shall be also written to the said lords embassadors in England, to take care, that no perfon interestfed shall be appointed on the part of the commonwealth of England. It shall be likewise written to the directors of the East-India company now assembled in Amsterdam, and also tothose of the West-Indies, Greenland, and Muscovy, to the end that they shall repectivefly prefent in London their pretenfions (reckoning from the beginning of the year 1611. unto the year 1650. inclusively) against the 28th of May next, as being the time for the faid treaty appointed. It is likewise by thefe resolved, to require those of Holland to order and provide, that the merchants of London be fatisfied as to point of security, for those great fums, that they have obliged themfelves for, with this fenfe, that their mighty highnesses fhall indemnify the province from all damage or los. The said lords of Holland are also required to find out a fitting perfon to be joined to the reftident Vries, to take circumfential information at Copenhagen of the conftruction of the ships and goods detained in the Sound, and of that which the English shall negotitate in Denmark, that thefe documents may be put to the decision of the arbitrators, which are to be choen. And as to the agreement made betwixt the lords commissioners of the lord protector and the said embassadors, importing, that immediately after the extradition of the ratifications, the peace shall be published in England, it is resolved to require and authorize the said embassadors to solicit the faid publication, and to declare, that all acts of hostility shall cease of this part, the peace being in England proclaimed; and especially that the repective times, according to the diftance of the afoifed diftricts in the thirtieth article, shall begin alfo to run on the part of this flate from the time of proclaiming the faid peace. The said embassadors are likewise authorized, after that they have interchanged the ratifications, to make bonfires proportionable to thofe, that shall be made there; and in cafe the flate of England shall truft by felling, or otherwife, the said embassadors, they are authorized, at the expence of this flate, to invite and treat in like manner the lords of the council, or at leaft the commissioners, that treated with them, as the exigency of the matter fhall require, and the reputation of this flate. As for the defires of the said embassadors to return home, being fo long abonent, after the ratification, the deliberation is yet fpended. It is moreover resolved, that it fhall be written to the repective colleges of the admiralty, that their lordships fhall admonifh and inhibit all merchants and masters of ships not to go with their ships and goods to sea, notwithstanding the treaty be concluded and signed, until the time when all acts of hostility shall cease and be expired; of which expiration notification shall be made, prohibiting the said matters.
Mr. recorder Steele to the protector and his council.

April 12th, 1654.

Their most humble servant,

William Steele.

Extract of a letter of M. de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to M. de Brienne, secretary of state in France.

23 Avril, 1654. [N.S.]

VOUS trouverez bon, que je vous éclairci du double, que je crois avoir levé par quelqu’une de mes précédentes touchant la suspension des lettres du roy à M. le protecteur. Il a refusé le titre de cousin, & s’est contenté dans toutes les deux depeches de celui de Monseigneur le protecteur de la republice d’Angleterre, d’Ecoff, & Irlande. Celui de frere eut été bien plus agreable.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

Since that we had news sent us, that the articles would be signed the 23d of this present month, they have counted here the hours, yea the minutes; and there hath been no other discouer than of the meffenger or express, who was expected by sea, and by land. In the mean time they advance and further their equipment also, intending to send a fleet to clear the seas of all manner of pirates; for those of Malta do threaten high, and the French do us no small damage. Likewise they do labour hard, chiefly those of Zeeland, to redrefs the defolate company of the West Indies in Brazil against the Portugueſes; and it is said withal, that the lord of Opdam will go thither in person. So likewise they must keep a fleet here upon the coasts, in regard of a great fleet, which the Engliſh have at sea. Hitherto since the peace, the merchantizes from hence to Flanders and Brabant, and from them hither, do go and come in one vefſel, without being unladen at Lillo and Sas; but notice being taken, that it caufed great deceit and frauds in the convey and licences, thoſe of Zeeland have laboured hard to have them unladen at Lillo and Sas, and there reladen again in another vefſel; and Holland in the end will also agree to it. At laſt they will alſo resolve and agree upon the introduction of the little feal (which is to be annexed and fixed to all publick acts and writings) in Breda, although by the capitulation it is faid, that the faid city shall not be charged with any new imposition, whereas they did not fland charged in the year 1625. The great treasurer Bráſſart hath a fort of gangrene (the cold fire) in his feet, and a fever withal; fo that he is in great danger. They have a long while disputed here the free transportation of turf from hence to Brabant and Flanders; but at the influences of the provinces of Friefland, Groningen, and Overyſfelt, they have at laſt condefcended to it. Here is one colonel Wyeligh on the behalf of the bishop
of Munster, to make the congratulation to this state, for and upon the peace with England, A.D.1654. as soon as the advice thereof shall be come from England. The dispute and difference between the two princesse, royal and dowager, do full continue. There hath been some submisison made of referring it to arbitration. The prince's royal would have, that in the first place they should decide the point of the government of Orange; but the princesse dowager would not have that called in question; but that it should remain as it is. There being question of giving a present to the lord Braffet, who is returning into France, as also to the children of the deceased embassador of Spain, the other provinces have advis'd in the affirmative; but Holland hath finely refused their content, faying, it is absurd and imperient, that this court should give presents to others, fince they forbid their own minifters to take any. It is nothing but to be impudent. The left commissioner of Genoa, before he had audience, did bargain to have the fame entertainment that the former had, and by this means had the present. One of the flates themfelves told me, we do good to none, but to tho{' who can do us harm. It's very likely, that they will give nothing neither to Monsieur Stockard commissioner of Switzerland. The earl of Coningfmark for Sweden, with three or four thoufand countrynamen, and fix or seven hundred foldiers, hath befieg'd the house called Bourg, being within one mile and an half of Bremen, which the magiftrates had fortified and made a garlifon, there being at prefent three or four hundred foldiers in it; but Coningfmark, with the cannon and granadoes, hath fo bartered the place, that after three days fiege they were forced to furrender upon articles, to march out with their arms and baggage. Coningfmark doth intend to fortify the faid place with feven bulwarks. During the fiege, he cauf'd all the paffages to the city to be block'd up, which fince he hath cauf'd to be opened again. However the defign is clearly fen to be againft the city, who have deputed one hither to demand affifiance. This flate is very ill affected to Sweden, as well the flates general as the flates of Holland; yet they are much troubled at it, notwithstanding that this peace with England will very much eafe them; but if the war had continued, they would have had their hands full of work on all fides. In the end there hath been prefent'd to the flates general an act of neutrality on the behalf of the flates of the empire. They are to examine it here, to fee if it be to their liking. The king of Spain doth also require here, by the secretary of the embaffy, the inclination in the treaty of peace; at the fame time and manner, that that king did require it in England of the protector. On Tuesday the thirty-firft, towards the evening, came three gentlemen, fent each from one of the threeembassadors in England, bringing the original and principal treaty fign'd to the flates general, and each brought a copy thereof, one to thofe of Holland, one to thofe of Zealand, and one to thofe of Frierland. The language of the treaty is in Latin; and they fay, that the English have fhewn themselves ftrict and moderate in feveral words, as for that of murder', in the twenty-eighth article, is to be put, homicide. And this flate will draw this advantage by it out of the Latin tongue, that cau{' it to be tranflated into Dutch, (for to have it printed and publifh'd as is neceffary and requifite) they will caufe feveral words to be put more foft and moderate than are put in the Latin, to content the people and others. All thofe, that did not believe there would be a peace, do find themfelves deceived and laugh'd at. They have here advice from England, (from fuch a hand as they do give credit to it) that a day or two before the agreement and conclusion, the embassador of Spain underfanding, that thebufinesf did hang in a fufpence, made an express offer to the protector of a million of money down, to bear half the charges of the war, and to confign Dunkirk and Martile into the hands of the English, in cafe the protector would break the treaty, and hinder the pacification. I do perceive, that the flate here doth believe it; and thofe that do not believe it, yet do feem to give credit to it; for they have reafon not to truft the Spaniards. In the mean time, it would not be the firft time, that 34 council of flate of Englad of 520 (who doth boast to know the moft effential secret of 128) hath fold falle drugs; but I refer myfelf to the truth thereof; and in the mean while the inclination, which the king of Spain have cauf'd to be made here in the peace with England, doth feem (for the faid regard) a nofible simulation, and the prayer of, Pulchra Laverna, da mibi fallerre, &c. They have already fent the ratification by fca and land, not daring to name a precise day for the publication, for fear left the fhips going from hence might be deceived, by reafon that they are not certain here of the day, when publication will be made. They will permitt the embassadors, if they be entertained with any faft, to return the fame, and to do the fame likewise with bonfires. In short, the trouble from that part of the Weft doth cenfe; but there is fome ftor'n arifing in the Eaft; for the Swedes do feem to have a defign againft the city of Bremen. It is true, this flate did not fhow themselves much concerned in it, when the faid city had the quarrel with the earl of Oldenburg, who gave the firft mortal wound to the city; but I do not know, I do not believe, that Holland will defire, that Sweden fhould be fo near and fo powerful to them. Here are commiffioners come from the city of Embden for the fecd time, about the difference
A.D. 1654. of 600 men, which the earl and the states will no longer entertain; and those of
Embden speak ill of the emperor: this will also cause some trouble here. There is also
a commissioner to come from Bremen. The above-mentioned, which is writ concerning
the offer of the Spaniards, was writ by the lords Beverning and Nieuport, who say, they
had it not from one of the government of England; but however, from such a hand,
that they did affirm it for a truth. Communication of the signing hath been made to the
embassadors of France, the resident of Denmark, and the commissioneer of Switzerland.
The resident of France hath given a most serious memorandum, by reason they do not
give him the present; but the lord president thought fit not to give copies thereof to
the provinces.

24 April, 1654. [N. S.]

Intelligence from the Hague.

April the 24th, 1654.

YESTERDAY very late there was an assembly, to finish the resolution for the
execution of the treaty and of the ratification. Those of Guelderland, by express
order of their superiors, did propose, that before the ratification, the provinces ought
to be bound to one another, and to promise, that by the word hofjes in the tenth,
eleventh, and twelfth articles, they did not blindly understand all such hofjes or enemies,
as the English should declare for such; but only fugitives, or such as were notoriously
known to be such, or rebels. All the provinces agreed as to that; but those of Guel-
derland and some others desired, that there might be an act or resolution set down in
writing of it, wherein neither Holland nor Zealand would or durft not agree to give their
contents; so much fear they have of falling again into a war, saying, that if the pro-
tector should hear the least hint thereof, that would give him new cause and occasion to
quarrel; and it was enough and sufficient, that they had declared so much by word of
mouth to one another; that also the word elfe (denoting the present hostility) did falve
well enough the cafe.

There were some provinces obstinate and difficult enough for the ratification; fo that
Holland, to move and make them plyable thereunto, proposed the alliance with France.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

SIR,

I HAVE this week receiv'd none from you, which will cause mee to be brief: the
expresses, whoe brought the good news of the mutuall signinge of the treaty, are
returned yesternaday morninge with the ratification of the states general. We hope, fo
foone as they arrive, there will be a ceafion of hostilitie, that our merchant-men may
goe freely to sea; for every dayes delaye is of considerable los to us in this country.
I have oberved, that any news hath not bin so welcome to thefe in many years: 'tis not
strange, being there is a probability of much advantage in way of trade it may bring to
thefe countreies. We are alll kep in ignorance concerninge the articles; which makes
us jealous they are not so advantageous for us, as we had them in print. It seems we
must give, to satisfie your flate; and we feare the greatest account is behind concerning
Amboyna. Some wife men are of opinion, that it will not be balanc'd without a new
war; the reason is, because many of our grandees are partners in the East India com-
pany. If reports prove true, we have as much to pretend of you, as you of us; but I
leave it to better judgments. Our merchant shippes are fittinge and ladinge for all
parts. If you thinke mee capable to serue you, praelst to command

24 April, 1654. [N. S.] Your most humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

Bunningen, the Dutch embassador in Sweden, to the greffier Ruyfch.

My Lord,

I CAN judge no other by all the appearances, but that their H. and M. lordships may
reft satisfied with what I have writ unto them concerning the conclusion, which is to
be made here with the English embassador; which the queen hath signifi'd to the lord
resident
resident of France and myself. Withal she added, that the English were not wanting in A.D.1654
their projects, to have had her to have done something to the prejudice of their H. and
M. lordships, and their allies and interloped; but that she would not hearken to them.
It is thought, that when his highness is made king, he will fend an extraordinary embas-
dador for England; and that the earl Erick will be the person, whom they will employ
in that charge. He is now employed, together with the lord chancellor, about the
chiefest affairs of state.

The knowledge, which they have here of the projected treaty between their H. and M.
lordships and Poland, doth cause great discontent in the chiefest lords here, who say,
that it is very much to the prejudice of this crown. I told the chancellor, though I
knew nothing of the projected treaty, that I was confident, it was their H. and M. lord-
ships desire to prefer the amity of this crown before any other, if they could possibly
preserve the same; and that the interest, which this crown had in the East sea and else-
where, was enough, not to have any fupicious thoughts, that their H. and M.
lordships would do any thing to prejudice or offend this crown. The chancellor answered
me again, he wondered to hear of such propositions; and that they should be made with
demonstration of good inclination to the same. I thought fit to give you notice of these
passages.

Upfal, 24 April, 1654. [N. S.]

Beuningen.

Whitlocke, embassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

THOUGH your letters of the 24th of March, which I have received, were shorter
than ordinary, yet they were full of your kindness and favour, on the part of my P. 159
lord, and on the part of my fellow servant likewise, for which I can returne nothing but
my very humble thanks, and to intreate you, that although the newes will not afford an
enlargement, yet I may heare from you, to know that my friends are well in England,
and that they remember their servants abroade, which is the greatest comfort to us that
may be. I have but little neither, to trouble you withall this week, although my let-
ters, I confesse, have been extreame tedious, which (to those that are full of other great
bunfines) I doubt may have been inconvenient; but I akke your pardon, and doce hope,
that my bunfines is now so much at a period, that I shal not have occasion to trouble
you with the like. We have had but little done in it this laft week; and the less, by
reason of the queene's remove to Nycoeping, to fee her mother, and to speake with the
prince about the regnification, which is expected here in the beginning of the next month
I defired, that before her goinge: from hence, the powers to her commiioners, with
whome I treated, and who are iffirt to figne the articles, might have ben sealed by her
majesty; for untill that be done, I thinke not fit for me to figne the articles on my part.
This cannot be done untill her returne, and then I am promis'd a full and
quicke difpatch; for all things are agreed upon between us, that are of weight. Grave
Erick Oxenfliern and I hadWorked conference on saturday laft about my bunfines, to the
fame effect, whereof I have formerly given you the account. If it be not too light to
trouble you with such a bunfines, give me leave to tell you, that the matter of the cer-
emonies came to me, to invites me from the queene to a ball at court. I told him, I
woulde wait upon her. He then asked me, if I met with any other embassador, what
I would expect as concerning precedence? I anfwere, that I understood of no other
embassador now in this court, but the Danifh, to whom I was resolv'd not to give place.
He faid, that paradventure he would intoll upon it, being the embassador of a king, and
I, only of my lord protector. I anfwere, that I thought the minifter of my lord
protector to be the fame with the minifter of any king whatsoever; and that his honor
and the honor of the nations, whereof he is chief, and which I reprefent, ought to be in
the fame eftem now, as at any time heretofore; and that I had resolv'd, not to
jeften it in regard of any wav, whereon he faid, that the embassador of Denmark muft
not be then invadt. I asked him, if the queene had given him order to speak to
me concerning this bunfines: he faid, Yes. I then told him, if the queene would be
pleased to invite the Danifh embassador, I would be content to play at home; but if
I met him, I was resolv'd not to give him the place. He then told me, the queene
called the ball to be made out of her reftpect to me, and that the embassador of Denmark
ought not to be at all invadt. There was no speeches nor fongs, but only dancers; and
the defign of it was, to fhow that all worldly things are vanity. Afterwards the queene
cauled her chair to be let close to me, and we had much difcourfe together, whilest the
others were dancing. I gave count Erick Oxenfliern a copy of the order, translated into
Latin, concerning thofe Swedifh ships which have been lately taken by our Englifh
}
A.D.1654.

Capers, and which was very much in their favour; which he acknowledged, and for which I return my humble thanks. He shewed me certain letters of other Swedish
matters of ships, that complain of being taken since. I told him, that at my return
into England I should be in a better capacity to serve him, and to procure a discharge
of their ships and goods; and to that end desired him to dispatch me to my country, which
he promised to do. This evening general Wittenbergh came to visit me; and on the
Lord's day the Spanish refident came to take his leave of me, which he did with very
great ceremony and respect, and went early the next morning from hence on his journey.

On Monday I dined at grave Erick's, and my sons, and major general Potley, who were
likewise invited. Our entertainment was with as much magnificence and state as I have
seen, and full of civility; and a health being offered to be begun; which grave Erick
told me was for my sake, else they use to drink freely. I thanked him for my great
entertainment, and my liberty; and after dinner we sat a very long time, I expecting
still when they would rise. At last general Douglass told me, that such was the custom
of this place, that no person would stir, until I was risen. Being glad to be so dis-
charged, I presently rose from the table; after which only the chancellor and I went into
another room, where I shewed him the power given by me to my lord protector, since the
alteration of the government in England; and he told me, that my original commis-
sions, according to the custom, ought to be delivered to them, to be inrolled in their
chancery, and that they would also give me the originals of theirs, to be like wise inrolled
in England. I told him, that my lord protector would be always ready to do what
should be necessary for the farther ratification of this business; and that there were some
other things in the paper, that I ought not to communicate; yet he himself hath feen,
that I was sufficiently impowered. He defined I would caufe the instructions, which I
received from my lord protector, to be translated into Latin, which I promised him should
be done, except that part of them, which was to be detained. He advised me to go and
vist the prince, which he would take very kindly; and that it would testify a respect on
the behalf of my lord protector, and caufe the alliance to be the better accepted. I said,
that I had resolved so to do, not in relation to the treaty, but to testify the respect of
my lord the protector, and also my civilities to his royal highnes. He gave me advice
in many things concerning England, with great affection to our nation, to be com-
municated unto his highnes at my return, and promised to dispatch me in a few days.
The same day in the morning, Mr. secretary Canterflyn came to me from the chancellor
with the articles drawn up in forme, with the amendments, that I might see there was
no mistake in them. We read them together, and agreed all but two or three points,
upon which we had a little difference; viz. concerning the letters of safe conduct, and
the last article for the confirmation; and he promised me, that all haft should be made in the
ingroffing of them. Tuesday in the afternoon I visited the queen, to take my leave of
her, before she went her journey to her mother. We spake of my busines, and the told
me, she intended to return within eight days, and that I should be dispatched in a very
short time. We had much discouerse touching the Guinea busines, which she referred
unto the famous commissioners, the chancellor, and his son. And those here complain as loud
of injuries received there from the English, as our merchants do on the contrary. I shal
endeavour like wise to bring that affair to the best issue I can. Her majesty spake many
words of great respect to my lord protector and to the present government. The
next day she went out of town. I sent my son James and Mr. secretary to Monf.
Can-
terflyn, about the articles and matter of form of that part which I am to sign; but
nothing could be further done, because of the queen's sudden going out of town, which
gave Erick excused to me the fame afternoon; and the next morning the chancellor
came and stayed with me three hours together, conferring about the articles and the
busines of Guinea, and other discouerse, which I must referre unto my return to England.
He goes to Stockholm this day, and almost all the great lords and courtiers are gone
away, fo that here is a lamentable silent place. I shall be heartily glad to receive my
lord's order to authorize my return; but my busines being now ended, I presume I
may expect his pleasure at any other place. I purpose to vist the queen's mother and
the prince of Sweden, because other ambassadors have done it, and I have been particu-
larly invited to it. I think it will be a respect from my lord, which they will take very
kindly, and it may be some strength to the alliance, and is not the les requisite from me,
because our enemies informed, that none but mechanics were of our party: but
since our being here, the Swedes acknowledge the contrary. I hope within two or
three weeks to be at sea; and that my God, who hath lietherto been so good to me,
will give me a safe return to my lord, and to my native country; to whom I will all
prosperity, and like wise to your selfe; and am

Uptafe, 14th April, 1654.

Your affectionate friend to serve you.

2

I hope
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

I hope you will pardon the importance of my wife's solicitation, being for my returne. A.D. 1654.

I thinkke requisite to informe you what came to my knowledge two days since, that by agreement betweene king James and the then king of Denmarke his brother-in-law, after the death of those two kings, it should be in the power of the crown of Denmarke, by paying of a sume of money, about 13,000 l. sterling, to redeem, as they called it, the isles of the Orcades, and Denmarke to have them, according to the right which they pretended. Whether this may come time enough, or be useful to demand a relinquishment of that right, I humbly submit to better judgments. I have been likewise informed this week, that some Holland shippes are loading here with ordnance, and other provisions of warre.

Your very affectionate friend to serve you,

Upsale, 14 April, 1654.

B. WHITLEOCKE.

My humble service to my lord and master, when you see him, and my thanks for your politscript.

I hope his highness hath ben pleased to give order for two or three shippes to be at Hambrough for my transportation into England, and therein I entreat your furtherance.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Angier's secretary.

Paris, 4th April, 1654.

The earl of Charofi, governor of Calais, is not yet gone from hence, to go thither, as I had noted you by my last; but some reinforcement of men has been sent to his lieutenant, through the jealously they have of the designs of the English navy.

The marquis of Sillery, commander of Dampvilliers near Sedan, hath with his garrion surprized and carried away five troops of horse of the prince of Condé, as they were sleeping in a weak village. It is not thought the loss is of above 100 masters; but there are many officers, for whom the said prince will have cause to mourn; amongst others, his usher, and the count of Hollac.

The late letters from Provence say, that the chevalier Paul, made lieutenant of the forces by sea of that province, had caused the fluttling up of the ports thereof, thereby to have mariners to arm nine shippes he intended to put out of Toulon, for the executing of some design; in favour whereof five shippes were to join him from the Pontient. There is great likelihood this court will have somthing to do against Naples, and that the Portugaile will also make some offer, to take advantage by the spite the pope has conceived against the bafe dealings done to some churchmen by the Spaniards.

There is notice come from Rochelle, that two of the said shippes, which were to go and join with the said chevalier Paul, being gone out to sea, and having been met by four Spaniards, which had set on them, there had been such a hard fight, that the two first had been forced to fave themselves all tattered in the port of Bret, after, say they, they had sunk two of the Spanish, and so beaten the others, that without a tempest, that separated them, could have brought them thither.

There is still much talk of his majesty's going to Fontainebleau.

The cardinal Mazarin is in the unequeft of his pains of the gravel, and in the resolution to have himself searched and cut, if need be.

His Eminence has remitted the difference between the four little bodies and the regiment of Maine unto another opportunity, and has agreed them; in somuch that this regiment shall be dispenc'd from serving during this campaign; so that it is sent to Brifac, whilst the said little bodies dispoze themselves for the army.

The marshal de Clarembaut is married unto mademoiselle de Chavigny, who is to have four hundred thousand francs to her portion.

The parishioners of St. Paul's church murmur much for the exile of their curate; and the jefuits fear the confequences thereof, seeing themselves threatened by the people, set on by the janifers.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the states general.

My Lords,

We hope that our letters of the fifteenth of this month were delivered in good time, Vol. xiii.

We do long to receive an answer with your lordships farther resolution; and in the mean time we have received their farther intention, comprehended in the letter of the Vol. II.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1654. thirteenth of this month; whereupon we have given in the inclosed memorandum, as well to observe and fulfill the same, as also to have the third article explained according to your lordships intentions. But notwithstanding our endeavours, we have not been able to effect anything in it, but what Mr. secretary Thurloe was pleased to signify unto us this afternoon, that his highness thought it very considerable, to make any alteration now about it. And as to the other particular, which he thought a convenient way to prevent all disorders and damages, during the expired times, and the uncertainty of the knowledge, we were answered, that that way, before the ratification be exchanged, would not be convenient. Yet we do hope, that they will admit it presently after, whereof we shall make new instance to-morrow, and inform your lordships of the successes.

The lord Rosewinge is at last arrived, and hath given us two visits together. He tells us, that he hath made himself known to the government here, but hath not yet had any audience given him, which we do not expect he will have before the extrajudication of the ratification. The lord Neufville hath commissioners of the council appointed him to treat with them, whose names are vicount Lille, Montagu, and Strickland, who were to enter into conference with him this night; and the lords Lambert, and others, are appointed to treat with the Spanish embassadors.

Westminster, 24 April, 1654.

Resolution of the states general.

Sabbati, 25th April, 1654. [N.S.]

TH E lord of Gent prefiding in the assembly did declare to their lordships, that her highnesses the princes dowager of Orange, being ill-disposed, and by reason thereof keeping her chamber, had defir'd his lordship last night to take the pains to come to her; and that his lordship coming there, her said highness did defire him, that his lordship would be pleased to congratulate their H. and M. lordships on her behalf on the peace made with the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and that her highnesses did heartily with the same to continue to all eternity. Whereupon being debated, it is thought fit, and understood hereby, to request the said lord of Gent to take the pains to return thanks to her said highnesses, on the behalf of their lordships, for her congratulation and good affection, by adding of such compliments as are requisite thereunto.

Intelligence.

April 25, 1654. [N.S.]

ORDINES generales confederati Belgii confaire volumus omnibus & singulis, quotum intereunt, aut quo modo libet interesse poterit, quoniam nostrò defideriò & proponita voluntate moti fumus cum ferenimfimo & cellifimo domino, Olivario, domino protèctore reipublice Anglie, Scotiae, & Hiberniae, contrahere & inire fritiam, firmam, finceram, mutuamque amicitiam, unionem, & confederacionem, pro defendenda & referenda libertate ac jure utroque nationis, necon navigationis & commercii, pariterque communis causa contra quocumque, qui tam terra quam mari hunc vel illum flatum turbare, nitentur, et defiderantes hujus falutaris operis progreffium, necellaffim ad fereniimmam & cellifimam flatum dum D. protèctorem prædictæ reipublicæ ablegare dominus Hieronymum de Beverning, &c. Wilhelmum de Nieuport, confiliariæ & quæter generalem Hollandiæ Borealis, syndicum oppidi Scadamositi, Allardum Petrum Yangtai, ordinarium confiliariæ in suprema curia judicatiæ provincie Friesiæ, & curatorum academii Franekeræ, extraordinarios legatos nostròs, ut cum ale memorato ferenimfimæ cellifimiæ fæe commemorius convenient de fritia, firma, finceræ & mutua amicitia, unionè, & confederacione utroque colenda & observanda. Illi igitur, cunctis accuratos, deliberatos, ventilatis, & dictius, nomine utroque partis fæderi mutuum pepigentur & concluuerunt, necon peculiaribus artificis invicem convenuerunt, quorum tenor est, qui hic & infra verbo tenus feciuram inferam. Proinde prædictam &c. supra fico feriam pacif fideris atque artificulorum convenendorum instrumentum, cum ferenimfimæ celfifimæ fæe communiariiis per dictis extraordinarios legatos nostròs, in ordinem redactam, in omnibus punctis & clausis approbabimus, & ratum habuimus, prout tenore ac vigore præfentium illud approbabamus & ratum habemus, spondeentes nos dictum instrumentum in omnibus punctis & clausulis suis inviolabiliter servaveros ac impeltemos, neque pauiuros, ut a quoquum ullo modo infringatur vel violetur. In quorum fidem & robur haec per nostrì confessus præsidem signari
The states here were in such haste, that before the treaty came hither signed from England, this form of ratification was already drawn. And, in truth, from heaven could not come a more welcome thing generally to all these people, that were near destroyed; and for all their boast, and utmost endeavours, are not yet able to send any considerable fleet to sea; and for all is done, are yet in fear of your formidable fleet. The royalties and Orange party are much dejected; yet lifted up with some lies, and daily fresh ones, to comfort their friends.

Our embassadors with you in England have written hither, that some few days before the peace was by them and the protector’s commissioners signed, the Spanish embassador was in private with the protector, and urged by all reasons and motives he could the continuation of the war betwixt the English and us; and that the king of Spain would give one million plate in hand pretend to the protector; would also surrender to him, for security, the town of Dunkirk, and fort of Mardyke; and would be at the one half of expense of the wars, &c. This begets the said embassadors credit here, and they will get much money by it from the secret treasury; for, say they, it cost us much money to undermine and frustrate such heavy plots. In fine, they will get by it, whether the thing be true or false; for at their last being here, they inculated many great friends they made, of which in my former letters you had more. Besides the lowe thefe states had in Brazil, I hear the English and Portuguefe have done them jointly some great harm in the East-Indies. But such news you may have from merchants; so I leave it.

Yours,

A letter of intelligence from Brussells.

Sir,

Brussells, 26 April, 1654. [N.S.]

Yours are received, and sent to Ratisbon, as accustomed. Your peace with Hol-Vol. xiii. land is now confirmed by all hands, from all parts; welcome news to some, and P. 197- the contrary to many, chiefly your enemies.

Don Francisco Romero, sent by the archduke to congratulate the protector, is returned hither, as I write in my former; and since that, gave a particular account to his imperial highness here, and in what manner he was treated by his highness the protector, which I need not repeat to you. But I can assure you, that gentleman is highly satisfied, and the archduke nothing less. The description Romero gave, and still gives, of the protector’s person, physiognomy, gestures, and behaviour, get here many gallants about him, and are much delighted in hearing of him. In fine, Don Francisco is a noble grateful person, and well worthy of the honours he there received.

Here is no mention of a peace with France, but preparing for the field with all the speed we can. Yet, to be free with you, I fear we shall not be ready for it before it be about the twenty-fifth of next month. Interim, the Lorainers have plundered all in the quarters we assigned for them, and it seems will not be quiet till they have their duke; nor then alto. But him they shall not have, who since the removal of count Bassigny and baron de Merci to the castle of Ghent, (as you had before) has got more liberty in the castle of Antwerp, having five chambers, and a little garden to take his pleasure in. The guards are also taken away from the said duke. His first gentleman, the captain of his guard, and Mr. St. Martin his first counsellor, which were all taken, with many other servants of his, are sent to the castle of Brussells. The process of count Bassigny and de Merci are making with all secret diligence. Duke Francis of Lorain is now here shortly expected, and a number of Lorain gentlemen parted from hence to meet him. Also the companies of the guard to his brother are preparing to meet him in the frontiers, when they hear of his departure from Ratisbon, which will be soon.

Prince of Condé has made the earl of Castlehaven commander in chief of the Irish under his command; but of the eight hundred colonel Montagh O Brian carried with him three companies already are gone into France, and more like to go. I hear there are two thousand men more landed from Ireland in Dunkirk; but upon what score, I know not, nor more now of any thing else worthy, from, Sir,

Yours.

F. dc
STATE PAPERS OF
F. de Vries, the Dutch agent in Denmark, to the States General.

H. and M. Lords,

Copenhagen, 26. April, 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654. BEING arrived here the twenty-second of this month, on the twenty-fourth following, I had audience before the rixhommater and chancellor, and delivered your lordships letters to his majesty to the chancellor, and desired him, that he would be pleased to fend it to his majesty at Holstein with all speed; and that in the mean time the English ships and goods, that yet remain unfold, and the proceeds of those that are already fold, may be had in readiness to be reforted to thefe, who fhall appear here to receive them. To which the faid lords anfwered, that they would do all that they could to effect it; and thereupon on the twenty-fourth they fent away your lordships letter by an express to the king. In the mean time I have endeavoured to get information of the continuation of the faid ships, according to your H. and M. commands of the twenty-fourth of April, whereof I am promised to have the true flate given me the twenty-ninth of this month. The taking up of fifteen thousand guilders, to the end as in the former revolution, and to draw upon your H. and M. lordships, is here impoffible, according to the report of a very vigilant man here, whom I have fent to all the merchants here, whom I fufpefted to have money.

A letter of intelligence.

Rome, 27. April, 1654.

Sir,

I RECEIVED yours of the twenty-fifth of laft month, by which you confirn, that your peace with Holland is to be for certain, but not believed here; nay, to the contrary, many letters bring, that France and Holland have a league and confederacy againft the protector and England, of which I expect ferviously the certainty from you, that I may confront some of the cavalier letters, and their receivers.

Of pac general nothing fince my former, nor of cardinal Stalli; he remains in the fame condition, becaufe the Barberini will have it fo.

The pope tandem granted bishopfs to the king of Spain for Catalonia.

This duke of Terra-nova, embaffador now from that king here, is a gallant perfon. He told to the pope in plain terms, at his laft long audience, that the king his matter could well judge between words and deeds. He profeffeth to be the ruin of the Barberini, and threatens that if the cardinals fhall chufe a pope after this, of the known faction of France, that they fhall repent it.

Cardinal de Medicis, feniour, is ftill the leader of the Spanifh faction, as you had formerly.

The pope is very old and various, and certainly feareth Spain, as now all Italy does, by reafon of armies in Naples extraordinary; the like not feen thefe many years.

Negativa status in Rome are very doubtful; but thofe proceedings of Spain will caufe all to be clarified, as it feems,foon.

Of R. C. here is nothing considerable at preffent, or any thing else; for every week brings no great matters from the flow and fecret counfels of Italy: from France you may expect them, but not here, from, Sir,

Yours.

Will. Tomfon to the protector.

May it please your Highnesse,

I HAVE out of my zealous defires to serve your highnesse, writ several letters to you from France, fome of which bare date the second, the fifth, and the ninth of July, 1653, others bearing date in Januarie and Februarie, 1654, but not being fo happie as ever to refive aine in returne, by way of anfwer from your highnesse, I have hitherto forborne to trouble your highnesse til now, that I am acertained of fo truthe a perfon, as I know the gentleman to bee, by whose conuenance this comes to your highnesse. The bufines yet flands fare; and if your highnes pleafe to use your power to keep the three brothers in France but fome small time, I am verie confident to bee verie instrumentall to effect sometthing, that may give your highnesse good caufe to believe me, and esteme of me, as your highnesse

Moft dutiful and obedient fervant,

Will. Tomfon.

A letter
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir, 27th April, 1654. [N. S.]

Holland hath not only resolved for themselves to give their voice for the lord A.D.1654.

Beverning, for the charge of treasurer-general, in the place of the deceased lord

Brassart, but doth endeavour mainly to get likewise the voices of the other provinces; wherever I see so much likelihood, that there is no doubt to be made but it will be betrothed upon him; and there being also a place void in the chamber of accounts, which is matter of the accounts, (wherewith the deceased lord of Heemflede was provided) I believe will be undoubtedly given to the lord Nieuporst, for a sign and testimony, that Holland doth take great content in what they have negociated in England. And those two lords will have all the honour and thanks, although their rhetorick and conduits did help there but little; in my opinion, if the protector had not inclined unto it himself; although that Holland itself, or the most part, (and I have heard it from the lord Nieuporst likewise) did believe, that the protector would not have a peace; that he did seek the war; that the rencounter of Tromp, on the \( \frac{1}{3} \) of May, was only a pretence and colourable; and for all that, there would have been a war; and that the letters of marque granted to Mr. Paulet, and the visiting of ships going for France, were the forrunners of war; and that the peace was not like to last long, which 145 had in their heads, I will not speak any thing.

The princes dowager hath sent her good wishes, and to congratulate by the president the assembly on the peace, defiring, that God would bless it. The states general have authorized the lord president to thank the said princes; but I do not hear any thing of the thing royal.

The lord de Witt, raedt pensionary of Holland, hath also been to see the princes dowager; hath expressly entertained her upon the contents of the peace, and upon the rigid articles ten, eleven, twelve: item, upon the proviso, adhering the said princes, that the intention of Holland was no wife to be understood by the word boesto, item the word declarare, musticare; for then presently upon such a single declaration, this state must banish or misuse all those, whom the English should declare such; but yet however Holland did not think it fit to pass an act or resolution, (as those of Guelderland and others did much desire) for fear that might presently have given offence and diffait to the English. The lord of Swieten Bicker of Amsterdam likewise hath been to see the princes dowager; the one and the other affuring her, that wrong was done to Holland, in saying, that Holland was an enemy of the house of Orange; that in convenient time and opportunities it would otherwise appear; but at present, besides the youngness of the prince, the time was not convenient; that there must be first an end made of this war.

To tell you my opinion of this, I do believe, that those, who at present are the most powerful among the magistrates of Holland, do not think of making themselves to depend upon the prince of Orange, and therefore will maintain the power they have of chusing their own magistrates; secondly, those, who are at present the most powerful among the magistrates of Holland, cannot imagine, that if they submit to the prince, they shall be admitted into the cabinet; but that the cabinet will be referred to the old faction, or to those, who were formerly at the devotion of the prince. Without these two considerations, I think that all things would be managed as formerly.

The act of neutrality, which the states of the empire have preffented here, by virtue of the fifty-third article of the peace of Munster, having been perused and examined, hath given no satisfaction here. They do pretend, that the act being simply promis'd in the said fifty-third article, it must be simply given; that the clause de gravaminibus doth presuppose some fort of enmity; they will have it without any tail or limitation.

As for the inclusion defired by the king of Spain in the peace of England, they pass it by in silence, without declaring either in the negative or affirmative.

The lords of Holland are suddenly called and assembled upon this news of the peace. Without doubt they will be now admonished and persuaded to give their consent for the present to be given to the lord Brasset, who otherwise will give in a serious and sharp profession.

1st of May.

The states of Holland are met suddenly together, and especially upon the points, or one point of importance, which was communicated in private, and under an oath. I am told it is, that the English by virtue of the articles ten, eleven, twelve, had declared the lords Somerset, Kenwillwood, and Boreel, for their enemies; and consequently desiring, that they be forthwith banished. Some do also add hereunto the lieutenant colonel Henderson; others saying, that they are forty in number; but I believe this conjecture

Vol. II. P p
cometh out of England, from whence they write, that the son of his highness the lord protector doth embrace the interest of the king against the said protector. That which is aforementioned is very incredible; and yet the contents of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articles, will produce something.

They have not yet expeditied the business of Embden, whereof the commissioners are very importunate, defining that the flate would give new orders, whereby to continue the raising of taxes for the payment and maintenance of 600 men, which is in question. The earl and other members of East-Friedland are against it. So likewise they have not yet known, how to explain themselves upon the act of neutrality of the states of the empire. They do think they have satisfied the said states by the publication of the peace of Munster, of which peace the fifty-third article is a member, without being obliged to any other act of neutrality; but the king of Spain, having obliged himself to furnish an express act, must look to the effect of it.

The lord resident Braelit went away from hence on wednesday the twenty-ninth. The lord de Beverweert lent him his yacht, or little frigate, to carry him to Encluse: he went away without any pretext; yet he did not exhibit his protestation.

Extract of a letter of M. de Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to M. de Brienne, secretary of state in France.

PETIT a petit le protecteur purgera l'armée des Anabaptistes; apres quoi l'on croit, qu'il prendra encore une nouvelle qualité. Beaucoup lui donnent ce conflit; mais quand monsieur de Baas en a voulu laisser aller quelque mot a un de fes ministres, il ne l'a point reçu en bonne part. Ainsi je ne crois pas li a propos de nous meiller, que d'en temoigner de la satisfaction, apres qu'elle sera publique.

Report of what has happened, concerning the granting of the act of exclusion of the prince of Orange to Cromwell.

ON the 28th of April 1654, the counsellor pensionary de Witt reported, that to the said counsellor something was sent from England, whereof secrecy to one another was recommended.

Whereupon the fame being put to the vote, it was resolved, that before the affair was opened, every one should make oath with his fingers lifted up, which was done accordingly; viz. That the said affair should not be revealed, neither should any one say, that some secret matters had been consulted upon, before it was agreed upon what foot, and how far it should be kept a secret; upon which some declared, that they were obliged by their oath to communicate the same to the burgomasters. Whereupon it was reported; That besides the signed and sealed treaty, there was come a letter from Beverning and Nieuport, directed to the states of Holland, dated the 15th of April, mentioning, that after all endeavours the protector of England would not be persuaded to accept the regulation concerning the prince of Orange; and that the protector had told them, that the exclusion of the prince was the interest of Holland, and agreeable to the resolution of the 28th of August, 1653. setting forth that there was no inclination for a captain general; and that he had all his confidence in the affection of Holland. Against which the two embassadors afore-mentioned alleged, that they had their commission from the states general, and no particular character from Holland; and therefore they insisted upon the acceptance of the said medium or regulation. Hereupon Beverning was sent for to come to Cromwell, and after having acquainted Nieuport therewith, but without communication to Jongefall, he went and spoke with Cromwell, who told him, that he could not be easy in himself, unless Holland would promise by herself, that they would never refuse the prince of Orange, nor any of his line, to be fladholder or admiral of their province; neither that they would consent by their votes, that he should be placed over the forces of the generality. Therefore the protector had declared, that he would ratify the other articles of the treaty, provided the embassadors would promise, that either now, or within three months time, the said act should be made out; whereupon they at last took it upon them, that they would write to the states to get further instructions; saying, that upon this act depends peace or war, and that Cromwell put his confidence in Holland.

That in a conference with Thurloe, he used very harsh expressions against the prince, and against his family, as being related to the house of Stuart.

Hereupon it was resolved, to communicate the same, under oath, to the burgomasters, that they should confult how far this affair ought to be carried on. On the first of May, the
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

An intercepted letter from Paris.

Sir,

Charles Stuart

Paris, \( \frac{3}{4} \) of April, 1654.

I n my last, I sent you one inclosed from your mistref, and told you, while I was last week Vol.xiii. absent with your mistref in the country, my cabinet was stolen out my chamber, and p. 777.

character

the paper, by which I used to account with you for divers things, stolen with the rest. Whether it was want or curiosity, a thief or a spy, I cannot tell; but certain I am, neither will be satisfied, when they find so little what either expected; for there was neither money not letters, only some papers of accounts such as yours, which they will no longer be able to make use of, than until the persons, who have interest in them, are acquainted with their loss, which is already certified; and you, by supplying me with such another, will enable me to serve you as formerly. What remains in my memory I shall a little employ at present, though I fear imperfectly.

a Scots lord

Your sister hath complained of her own and divers of her friends ill usage by some

Charles Stuart

persons, whom for reasons above-named I cannot specify. Your mistref promises all satisfaction and tenderness in that consideration; and hereupon it is agreed, that Mr. Long, whom they do the honour to believe as faithful as impartial, should be sent into Sweden, the Scots lord to see how the state of affairs stand there, and to carry such orders as your sister shall advise, for the settling and reconciling the divided interefles and humours amongst those

Charles Stuart

merchants, and return to the true state of the common flock, that your mistref may by such an account be enabled to make a judgment, whether she ought to employ her persons, or whole estate there, or follow those little trafficks she hath here and in other parts, until she finds some other juncto or market more advantageous. You will much advance your mistref's service, if you will give your opinion by the next return; and whether or not you conceive, that those, which are concerned there, will with clearing, confidence, and integrity, communicate freely with him in all their grievances and desires; for I am so well acquainted with the gentleman, as I dare affirm, this is far from his seeking, nor can he otherwise be engaged, than as it is manifest to his understanding, that his going may be of service to your mistref, and all those that are engaged in that iron manufacture. I shall, for what my share shall be in it, rely wholly upon your advice; and if you think, that my treating with them may unite them to unanimity of understanding, or that a faithful report from a man the truths, may incline your mistref to lay out more of her person, flock, and endeavours for the common good of those people; I shall incline Mr. Long, as much as I can, to go through those difficulties and dangers I know he must meet withal to serve your mistref, and the rest, to the utmost of his power; but if you think he may not be proper, let me intreat you as his friend, to advise his flay, and advertise your mistref of some other you think will be acceptable to the employment.

The supercription was,

To Mr. Greene, under cover to Mrs. Anne Egleton.

The
STATE PAPERS OF

The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.

MY LORDS,

A.D.1654. WE have received your lordships resolution and instrument of the ratification by the hands of M. Ruythaver, whereof we gave notice presently to his highness and the secretary of state, and have spoken about the exchange thereof, which we hope to do very suddenly. We have made further instance about the elucidation of the third article, and we expect every hour an answer thereupon, which we shall presently dispatch by an express to your lordships. We do greatly long to receive the names of the arbitrators for the deciding of the questions mentioned in the thirtieth article of the treaty of peace, because the instrument cannot be perfected till such time as the names be known.

Bevering.

Jongestall.

Nieuport.

18 24. April, 1658.

Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I AM sorry to hear so late from you, how bad the powder proved: all possible care was taken here by nombringe and marking every parcell from the parties it was bought of; that in case any part proved bad or not merchantable, upon notice from you, or the officers receiving it, course might have been taken here for satisfaction, which every person would have obliged unto by the custom of the place, it being a commodity, which could not be so inspected, but much must be left to the honesty of the seller; but now reparation cannot be required, so much time being elapsed since the delivery in England. I am certain the merchant I employed for the buyinge of it in, is both as honest and as understantdinge as any we have in this place; he's much troubled to heare how bad it proved, now it's too late to seeke reparation. It was to outward appearance all of it as good, and shipt in as good condition as ever any that went hence, except it should take wett in the ship, which had extreme soule weather in the river and at sea, as I then writ you; but it may be (though it be kept from you) there was not due care had of its landing. I shall endeavour to get the rest souled again here; but now peace is concluded, there is no pretent vent for it. The ship is landinge the masts. I expect your order, if the shall come away as soone as wee heare hostility ceaseth, or stay for a convoy; she will be ready now in ten dayes. In my last I writ you, that this senate, to please the partie, had fett Waits at liberty. You may well imagine the malignant's are high, findinge their solicitation so prevalent. I have not yet heard from my lord protector or your selfe touchinge that businesse. I shall write his highnesse pleasure, and in the mean time keepe me as much as I can out of the eye of insolvency. I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

Hambr. 18. April, 1654.

RICHARD BRADFASH.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

SIR,

HAVING received yours of the 24th instant; here is not much of conquence since my former, only great bruit commonly in court, of a truce between this king and his majesty of Spain for two year's time, which many believe to be true, but others not; and that prince CoNde is comprehended in that treaty, upon condition he shall retire five years to Venice, and give over all his estate in France, to the king, except his offices in the king's house and elsewhere. We must expect more certainty of it, before we believe it.

We hear just now, that M. Pimentelli, embassador lately for his majesty of Spain in Sweden, having received a passport from this court to return into Spain, is arrived yester-night at Montrouge, half a league from this city, and a houfe belonging to the first presidant here, who entertained the said embassador very gallantly there since his arrival; and that cardinal Mazarin visited him there yesterday, where (as said) he proposed the above-mentioned truce for two years time, thinking him to have power from his master to treat or conclude the like.

The
The said Pimentelli will arrive in Paris this night, where he shall be entertained by his eminence, being acquainted with him, when he was banished out of France last time to Bonville and Dima in Pay de Liege.

Last week M. duke de Richelieu presented a petition to the high council, by which he desired, that his majesty might be pleased to give him the government of Havre de Grace, which is now in possession of Madame la duchesse de Eqijoullon his own cousin; but the having the king's commission for it, the council determined yet nothing concerning it.

The king danced yeasternight at the royal ballet, where the queen of France was, and the that was of England; as also king Charles, his brother York, and the little prince, &c. The king is to part monday next for Fontainebleau. What he is to do afterwards, I do not yet know.

Last friday the crocheteurs and menue people of the parish of St. Paul were in a mutiny, and to kill some Jesuits, or they should have their curate recalled back again; which was promised to them for fear of mischief; but whether it soon will be performed, I cannot yet assure.

Last saturday an arrest was given in council, that M. de Bordeaux, father to our embassador there, as also Gargon, Bordie, and others, being intendants de finances, should pay their part of the high impositions ordered before upon them, as well as upon others, which shall come to about four or five hundred thousand livres each of them, as others have paid before by the proportion.

The Jesuits at present dare not stir abroad, and especially go in that side of St. Paul, by reason of the boatmen, that wait daily for them. Last saturday two Theatines were passing near the church of St. Paul; the people, thinking them to be Jesuits, fell suddenly upon them; and were it not that some reasonable persons happened in the place, which allured them they were no Jesuits, the poor Theatines had been undone.

All the doctors and curates of this city have many assemblies concerning the king's arrest against the said curate, and favour of the Jesuits; and have determined and concluded among themselves, that no Jesuit shall ever preach in their parishes or churches. I do not yet know, which of them shall prevail. Saturday last, M. Boreel, embassador of Holland, received orders from his masters, that he should visit the king here, and let his majesty know, their peace with England was concluded, and partly signed; which he did, and gave no more answer than A la bonne heure.

We hear, M. de la Marin's regiment goes to Garifon in Brie, by reason of the differences happened between him and the other ancient regiments, as you heard of before.

His majesty received letters last week from Bretagne, that the English appeared at sea with about a hundred and twenty sail upon those coasts, and had three hundred cannons shot towards the fort of Louis, alias Blaue, which caused marshall de la Meilleraye to write to his majesty, that he might be pleased to send arms and ammunition to those places; also order all the peasants to have their arms in a ready state in case of any sudden attempt, &c. They are fortifying all places there and elsewhere in France, where they fear their present or future enemies; which is all known at present.

Your faithful servant.

A letter of intelligation from M. Augier's secretary.

Paris, 22d April, 1654.

The 24th of this instanct, the rumour ran through this city, that cardinal Mazarin had done so well by his intelligences, that a truce of ten years was, as it were, conclued between this state and Spain; but it was only found to be grounded upon the arrival of a secretary, which the embassador Pimentelli, coming from Sweden into Spain, has sent here as a forerunner before him, to found the for, and tell him news of it; whereof the said cardinal would have prevailed for three reasons; first, to ininate himself in the people's good favour, in shewing how much he defires peace; secondly, to terrify the officers of the army, in giving them to understand, that the worst may be the less unserviceable; and, thirdly, to favour the alliances with other foreign countries, in giving them jealousies, thereby to moderate their pretentions, which is a politick work enough amongst the more understandings. Nevertheless his eminence, to give luteur thereunto, hath several times conferred with the said secretary; and their forget not to coax him, until his matter arrives with the necessary powers to end the treaty of the said truce, which they content themselves to have well begun; which is a thing, that seems to be vain and ridiculous enough, being the said embassador comes from Sweden, and not from Spain.
Mr. W. RYLEY to secretary Thurloe.

SINCE I saw you last, I was told by a gentleman of worth, that there is an ordainment to be drawn up for the improvement of the forrests *, and that the act for the sale of them was declined. Truly, Sir, I may with a clear conscience and affured confidence affirm, that I have cordially served his highness the lord protector and the states in all trulstes repoed in me, and more particularly in the weighty busines of the forrests, (whereof his highness hath had some speciale testimony) and for which I had so great esteem with the committee of inspections and others before them, as likewise with the trulstes for the sale of the forrests, as to merit an employment of agency under them; the which I do not hereby decline, being most willing with the best of my skill to serve his highnes and the state. But knowing my place of Norroy king of armes to be an office of quality, though not of profit, and the agency far inferior to that, amounting but to the degree of a solicitor at molt, (in which employment I tooke great pains, was at much charge, but had noe recompence at all) and likewise taking notice of the declension of some of the trulstes in the execution of the forrest busines, in which I may, (humbly conceive) by reason of my knowledg and long experience in the records, be very uelfull; I doe therefore humbly defyre you to be a meanes, that my employment may be changed from agency to a truett or commissioner for improvement of the forrests, where I am bold to say, I shall knowingly discharge my trust and duty, and appear therein very diligent and faithfull. And for your further satisfacion herein, I have inclofed the copies of some papers, which I presented heretofore to his highness, to whose service I ame devoted. Sir, I crave pardon for my boldnes herein, and humbly acknowledge all your noble favours expressed to, Sir,

Your reall and faithfull servant,

19 April, 1654.

WILLIAM RYLEY.

A letter of intelligence.

YOURS I received by the laft, confirming the conclusion of your peace with the United Provinces; unwelcome news to many here, especially to the lord Wilmot's crew; but they cannot help it. That busines is not yet fully ended here, but will be,

* The order of council for this purpoe passed 18 Apr. 1654. Whidb. p. 598.
before the emperor departs, and no sooner done but that you shall know of it. The gentle-
man to be sent to Rome is not yet dispatched by the emperor and the elector of Menz, 
or will till the emperor’s arrival at Vienna; which gives me cause to believe, that he 
shall not be dispatched till the month of September next, by reason of the executable heat 
in the months of June, July, and August. As it shall happen, you shall know.

It is impossible, (for all is said) that the emperor can go hence till the fourth or 
tenth of May; for they cannot sooner make an end of some points, which concern the 
empire, as to settle the justice of Spire, to adjust the credits and debts of those that repre-
ented their grievances, and to settle some manner of defence against every one that shall 
invade the empire.

The emperor demanded some sixty Roman months, (as they call it) which is 1,500,000 
dollars at least; and after this, the recess of the diet to be done; and so they expect, 
that all this may be done in so short a time, the most part being already concluded; 
and then will all be gone.

The emperor promises to call another diet within two years at Ratisbon; and in the 
mean time, the justice to sit at Spire, and to put in order all the gravamina and points 
of reftitution, that all things may be settled in the diet.

The embassador of France died here, as you had in my former.

The elector Palatine came hither to take his leave of the emperor, and the duches 
of Bavaria is to meet the emperor fix leagues from hence in a city of her own, with 
her children, and there will take her leave of her brother.

The emperor sent away all his guards, and the most of the nobility, that follows the 
court; for it was published for certain, that the emperor was to depart the twenty-seventh 
of this month, and all the boats were ready, being 200 great ones in all, and 2000 
mariners. The charges are great; therefore the journey must not be longer deferred.

From Poland, nothing certain.

I return to your peace with Holland. It has been well for them; for I have it from 
a good hand, that the emperor, the duke of Newburgh, the electors of Cologne and 
Brandeburg, with (it may be) private afliance from Spain, were to besiege Guelders; 
and the two latt engaged themselves so far, that if they appeared not in it, they were 
con- tendent to lose their interets in the country of Guelders; and that occasioned them to take 
the places heretofore poffeffed by the Hollanders in the country of Brandenburgh; but 
since they have made their peace with your protector, that design is broken and 
frustrated.

Here is nothing more now worth the writing. Take what is, from, Sir, 

Yours,

Whitclocke, embassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

I HAVE very little, whereof to give you an account since my last letters to you, the 
queene and her court being absent. This is a very folitary place. I know but one son of 
the senator in towne, graet Leonhough, whose did me the favour to viift me; and wee tied 
some discourse concerninge their militia, part whereof he was goinge to take a matter 
of, which I could learne noe other than the usuall course every yeare to doe it. lord high

The Danish embassador and the Dutch reffident are still here. The Spanish, Germaine, 
and Mufcovia envoyes are gon away. My busines remaynes in a readines to be sign'd, 
which is appointed upon the queene’s retorne, and hee is looked for every day. If it 
be not sign’d within this few days, it cannot be done by her at all, because shee intends 
to refuge the government the beginnings of May, and perhaps the prince may be 
crowned in June; and two or three monethes after that, before new credentials cann be 
sent from his highnes, and it may be two or three more in ceremoney and dispatch of 
the busines by which tyme another winter will be here. Upon which confiderations, 
I humble conceive it much more for the service of my lord, to dispach my busines heere 
out of hand; and the rather, because of the conclusion of the Dutch treaty, which I 
hope will prove very prosperous to our nation. My articles had ben sign’d before the 
queene’s goinge away, but that shee was willinge to communicate them to the prince, 
before her commissoners sign’d them, which I likewise thought very fitt to be done, in 
regard hee is noe more the suffecion. And I likewise intend to ratife him from my 
lord, before my goinge out of this country. I am now only in expectation of his 
highnes farther commisions and instructions concerninge my retorne, which I hope for by 
the next post, according to your letters of the last of March, which I receiv’d yester-
day. I presume Mrs. Thurloe will joyn me with me in asking your pardon for the import-
unity of a lovinge wife, whoe troubles you daylie solicitinge for an order for her husband’s 
retorne.
An intercepted letter to Mr. Graple at London.

Noble Sir,

Hague, 1st May, 1654. [N.S.]

We have it for certain, that some of your men of war have lately taken an East-India ship belonging to Holland, called the Rose, of thirty guns; which much affrights the poor-spirited Dutch, who with much eagerness expect the return of the articles of the treaty confirmed and ratified by your gallant protector; for they have many ships now at sea, which are daily expected home. Mr. Knox hath not yet left Florence; but his trade prospers very well in Greece; it is said he will shortly go thither. There is great expectation, now the peace is made with Holland, what will become of your formidable fleet in England, which affrights all your neighbours.

[He, that writ this letter, is newly come to the Hague out of France, being one of Charles Stuart's followers and correspondents.]

A letter of intelligence.

Hague, 21 April, 1654.

The states of Holland are met suddenly together, and especially upon the points, or one point of importance, which was communicated in private, and under an oath. I am told it is, that the English, by virtue of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articles, had declared the lords Somersbyke, Renfwoode, and Boreel, for their enemies; and consequently defiring, that they be forthwith banished. Some do also add hereunto the lieutenant colonel Henderson; others saying, that they are forty in number. But I believe this conjecture cometh out of England, from whence they write, that the son of his highness the lord protector doth embrace the interest of the king against the said protector. That which is afore-mentioned, is very incredible; and yet the contents of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articles will produce something.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 245

They have not yet expedited the business of Embden, whereas the commissioners are A.D.1654.

very importunate, desiring that the states would give new orders whereby to continue the raising of taxes, for the payment and maintenance of 600 men, which is in question. The earl and other members of East Friesland are against it.

So likewise they have not yet known how to explain themselves upon the act of neutrality of the states of the empire. They do think they have satisfied the said states by the publication of the peace of Munster, of which peace the 53rd article is a member, without being obliged to any other act of neutrality; but the king of Spain, having obliged himself to furnish an express act, must look to the effect of it.

The lord resident Brallet went away from hence on Wednesday the 29th. The lord de Beverweert lent him his yacht, or little frigate, to carry him to Enclufe. He went away without any present, yet he did not exhibit his protestation.

Extract of a letter of intelligence.

Hague, 1 May 21 April 1654.

Sir,

YOU shall not now need such large extracts and papers as heretofore, since that your Vol. xiii. peace with those provinces is come to so happy a conclusion, and really the greatest p. 298. blessing that ever those countries had; for they were wearied and worn out by that war, and feem already so pleasant and proud, that certainly, if they increase in it, God's vengeance must yet fall upon them. They attribute all to their own strength and prudence, and nothing to God, or to the protector, that has been so merciful to them; yet they are afraid something may happen, that might give some delay to the proclaiming of the peace, and so will be till the ratification comes, which daily they expect.

The poor Orange party is deserted.

Beverning for his good services, and especially this last, is made treasurer of the province of Holland.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

We received your lordships ratification, resolutions, and other dispatches, on Monday Vol. xiii. last; and presently gave notice thereof to his highness, and the secretary of state; p. 292. and we did every day hope to exchange the same, and so consequent to have had publication made; but first there is some time spent with writing of the ratification of this side, which was first begun after the viewing of ours, and afterwards it was hindered by reason of the caution, which we were to give in for the accomplishing of the 28th article, which we have not yet been able to perform, notwithstanding our manifold endeavours, several merchants being by us theretounto desired, making flour, and his highness persuading to have the 'fame' done before the exchange of the ratifications; so that we have made choice of twelve persons, whom we have dispoled to the thing; and we do hope, that they will give content. We have been all this morning busy to give them security for their discharge; and we doubt not but to make an end of this busines within a day or two, whereof we shall presently advise your lordships. We have also received your lordships resolution of the 13th, and shall govern ourselves precisely according to the contents thereof.

May 1, 1654. [N. S.]

Beverning.

Nieuport.

Jongestall.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the greffier Ruych.

My LORD,

IT is incredible what trouble and care we have had, and yet have, with the caution Vol. xiii. comprehended in the 28th article of the treaty of peace; and we must confess, that p. 283. the merchants, who are twelve in number, have caufc to flruple to undergo the trouble and hazard, but that their affection to the state and so defined a business doth put them upon it; and we promising to secure them on the behalf of the state, and in our own particulars. Wherefore we have delivered up to the merchants, to content them, the bond of their lordships, for 140,000 pounds fterling; and have also entered into bond a
A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier's secretary.

Paris, 22 May 1654.

The cardinal Mazarin has been very sensible of the news received Wednesday last, that some English frigates having met with about forty ships off St. Malo, which were going to Newfoundland, had routed them, sunk four, taken fourteen, and forced the others to return to the said St. Malo, where all the goods and merchandizes of the English had soon after been seized, and they themselves so threatened to receive base dealing in their own persons, that the governor of the city had politically been obliged to caufe them to be imprisoned, until the first fury were paffed, the said cardinal having thereupon made in these proper terms, I see that Mr. Cranwell is not for us, whereof he is really too much the more fupicious, that he has for certain told the duke d'Afpajon, he has been well informed, the English have newly lent a minister here, to labour fome enterprize underhand with the protestants againft the kingdom, doublefis grounded upon this, that Mr. Stoukke, minister of the French church in London, has paffed by here, to go to his country towards Geneva, by reafon of the correfpondence they pretend he had with the marquis of Cugnac: but all that hinders not the Stuarts from being always exhorted to withdraw out of this flate. It is now faid, that Charles and his brothers fhall go into Poland, and the little queen and her daughter into Savoy; from whence we are informed, that the duke had like to have been flabb'd by a man, who having been discovered, had been put to death.

Thursday the count of Rive, being arrived in Parma, to refide in the place of M. de Villere a Grecian, fignified to him his commitment the next morning, with a commiffary, an exempt, and divers others of this city, feized upon all his goods, made him prifoner, until this court had ordained what fhould be done of him, to avenge an old hatred they pretend he had againft the cardinal Mazarin, fince that his preceding matter the duke of Parma's father had forbid him from having any thing to do with the cardinal Mazarin, who has at laft procured him this disgrace; having given to understand at Parma, that he could no longer fuffer him here, although he is generally reputed for an honeft man, wherein he is in fome manner repaired. This morning he has been permitted to go forth, and walk where he pleafeth. This affection in the faid cardinal's behalf caufed the faid duke to be taxed with a lewdness fo much the greater, that the faid M. de Villere had ferved him 22 years, every one avowing, that if he had had any thing to lay againft him, he might have fignified it unto him at Parma, after that he had called him to an account. I hear, they have found amongft his papers a letter of civility Mr. Milton had writ to him.

The king prepares himfelf to go next tueftday to Fontainebleau, where they are particularly to confer upon the affairs of war. It is faid, the duke d'Anjou will go from thence unto the duke of Orleans, to bring him to court, if poffible.

The cardinal de Retz has full power to walk throughout the city of Nantes; but he is contented to have the cattle free, thereby to give no fupicion unto the marechal of Meilleraye, who is his bail.

I am newly informed, that the baron of Ruvigny having this morning about nine o'clock obtained audience from the cardinal Mazarin, for the other deputies of the reformed church, they have been brought in: that firft of all the marquis of Malaffe made a fhort fpeech unto his eminency, and that afterwards M. Veftric, deputy of Nufmes, reprefented their grievances with powerful reafons, concluding that, being it appeared they had been faithful unto the king, and that their enemies diforderly oppreffed them, to force them to fet the kingdom on fire, he ought really and fpedily to procure them the justice they demanded, that according unto his majefty's edicts could not be refufed them: that in fo doing his faid eminency might give warning unto M. de Boucherault, and the other commiffioners, to hear and expedite them; and that in the interim he would be pleafed to prohibit the knowledge of these affairs unto M. de la Vrilliere, fecretary of state, that he might have no occasion to misufe them as he had done. The faid cardinal anfwered, it was needful to hear the parties, and effpecially the parliaments of Touloufe's refons in the marquis of Leran's bufines: but as he faw, the faid deputies took that for a continuance of delays, he promifed them all, and did fo cajole them, that if fo be the deeds be anfwerable unto the words, they will have caufe to be satisfied.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 247

satisfied; telling them, that he would, amongst others, forbid the said M de la Vriiliere A.D.1624, to mitigate them; and that as for him the said cardinal, he had been so favourable unto them, that he was reputed an heretic in the conclave of Rome. Whereunto they answered, that his eminency could not be subject unto any reproach in mentioning only the edicts and laws, which (said they) were in France before him. He heard and spake to them from his bed, being very sick of his gravel. As they went out of his chamber, they met with the count of Charoif, who entertained a while M. de Veltric, who giving him ear for ear upon the subject of these designs, and the designs of the English, he told him to return to his government of Calais, where he would ere long be besieged; and to cause matters to be laid there for their satisfaction, that they themselves might have cause to relieve him.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir, Brussels, 2d May, 1654. [N. S.]

Yours by the last I received, and conveyed yours to Ratibon, as from thence I conveyed this to you annexed. Your peace with Holland we are secure of, in this court, but fear much your peace with France, which you write is upon treaty; but him of Portugal they value not much here, (or at least seem so to do) whether he makes his peace, or not. Greater noise is here of great matters in Scotland; but you write the contrary, or else all reports might be credited: so you will do well to write the truth of occurrences from thence.

We have not much news here at present; our preparations for the field go on, but not so eagerly, because we understand, the French are very slow; and we are content almost to be as slow as they. Some talk of a peace with France to be the occasion of the delay on both sides; but I have no ground for it.

Duke Francis of Lorain will be here within two days. The archdukes sent coaches, horses, nobles and guards to meet him; and most of all the officers of his brother's army are gone to meet him; and here lodgings and preparations are made for his reception, which shall be with all due respect and pomp. He writes a letter to the archduke, degrading that marchioness de St. Croix, reputed wife to his brother Charles, and now in Brussels with the children she had by the said duke Charles, be removed by commands from that city; but the archduke desired to be excused in that particular for a time; for the lady was sick, &c. This duke Francis being next heir lawful to his brother, would have no by-blows stand in his way, left they might pretend legitimation in any wife.

Prince de Ligne general of the horfe is now here; so is the duke of Wittenbergh, to assist in the council of war for this campaign. The prince of Condé is also here, and count Fuensfeldagna busy likewise in that council. The first is troubled with a tertian ague.

The Lorain troops do more harm and mischief than ever, when they had their matter. They kill, burn, ravish, and rob, without respect to place or persons. Their commander cannot for his life rule them, they daily running towards Lille, Tournay, and Valenciennes, which causes the governors of the three towns to write for the hastening of the duke of Lorain to them, whom the army expects suddenly.

Here is no more of news at present worth your reading, that is known, but the terror of your great naval army.

Yours.

A paper from the Portuguese embassador.

I have order from the king my master, to give from him a visit to the lord prosector, and to present him with a letter, by which the said lord the king has made me embassador in extraordinary to the serene person of his highness; of which I thought fit to acquaint your honour, that your honour may from me understand of his highness the form of the audience, and the time, wherein he is pleased to receive the letter; whereof, if need be, I will send the copy unto your honour. I have also an order, after my first audience, to visit the most serene lady protestrice. These acts are not to hinder the answer I have desired to the articles, by the reasons I have already signified to your honour. The slip taries until monday night, for my fake; and if need be, it shall carry a day or two more; and it seems just, not to lose so convenient an opportunity; and so I intreat your honour to advise me, what I am to do in each of these matters. God preserve your honour's person.

Conde de Canteneiro.

Berkshire-houfe, 22 April, 1654.

Articles
Articles between his highness and the Portugal, examined and compared with the articles as agreed between the former council of state and the ambassador, noting the difference made now by the said ambas-
fador.

1st Ar. IN the first article, first line, is added, in perpetuum: in the third line adds regna, after terras.

2 Art. The later end of it left out, from the word atque, and is afterwards put as a secret article by itself.

3 Ar. In the fifth line omitted these words (in scriptum numero aut mole quando &); tenth line leaves out duxat, and adds in ingessu.

4 Artic.

5.

6.

7. A quo nulla dabitur provocatio, &c. left out at the end of the article.

8.

9. In the ninth article, where 'tis provided, that the king of Portugal shall not seize our men or ships to serve him in his wars, a new condition is annexed in the margin, nisi gravi intercedente necessitate, &c.

10. Tuò navigare, ibique commercium habere possint, utque populis suis resip, in regno, portus, & territoria disi regis Cæselle, left out l. 12.

In the latter end of the article, Præter ea quæ Lusitani mercatores solvere, &c. for præterquam ejus in quantum, &c.

11. The eleventh article is wholly changed.

12.

13.

14. For Bibliis Anglicis alijfve libros sacrosanctís, he puts, Bibliis alijfve libros Anglicis.

After et cum familiais suis, he superadds, ex cadem gente.

For, religionem suam observare & profieri, utque eadem in navibus & navigijs suis exercere, he puts it thus, religionem suam observare & profieri, eadem in navibus atque in navigijs suis exercere; and then adds this parenthesis (summodo præcidentis; ne deiur scandalum Lusitanis)

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21: To the 21st he adds in the margin this conditional restriction, nisi urgente necessitate.

22.

23.

24.

By the KING.

CHARLES the second, by the grace of God king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, to all our good and loving subjects, peace and prosperity. Whereas it is apparent to all rational and unbiased men throughout the world, that a certain mechanic fellow, by name Oliver Cromwell, hath by most wicked and accursed ways and means, against all laws both divine and human, (taking opportunity through the late sad and unnatural wars in our kingdoms) most tyrannically and traiterously usurped the supreme power over our said kingdoms, to the enslaving and ruining the persons and estates of the good people our free subjects therein, after he had most inhumanly and barbarously butchered our dear father, of sacred memory, his just and lawful sovereign: these are therefore in our name to give free leave and liberty to any man whomsoever, within any of our three kingdoms, by pistol, sword, or poilion, or by any other way or means whatsoever, to destroy the life of the said Oliver Cromwell; wherein they will do an act acceptable to God and good men, by cutting off detestable a villain from the face of the earth: and whatsoever, whether soldier or other, shall be instrumental in so signal a piece of service, both to God, to his king, and to his country, we do by these preffents, and in the word and faith of a christian king, promife, as a reward for his good service, to give to him and his heirs for ever 500 l. per annum, free land, or the full sum in money, for which such a proportion may be purchased of the owners,
A letter of intelligence.

Rome, 4 May 1654.

Yours,

Sir,

Of the 3rd last month I received, by which I see all affairs succeed, particularly with the Lord protector. The pope inquireth much after that business, and is very willing now to receive a visit from me every week, to discourse of the state of the protector, and the dominions in protection; and I am sure he makes report thereof to his great matter. The Spanish ambassador here, duke of Terra-nova, has reduced the pope from the violent torrent he was in for France, so that now the king of Spain may present bishops in Catalonia, but not the king of Portugal in Portugal, nor any ambassador to be received for him here, which are great news. Here is nothing, I can assure you, this good while of the general peace, or R. C. When there is, you shall (if I can) know. The viceroy of Naples laughs at the duke of Guise's threats; but it is believed the duke of Guise's design is upon some other place. Here is nothing important at this time known to, Sir,

Yours.

Mr. R. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

The ship with masts is allmost laden. I waive your order, if to send her away, upon notice of the publication of peace, or you may for a convoy. This pacquet will tell you, my lord ambassadour hath finished his affairs at Updale. I expect his lordship here within twenty days, supposing ships will be hafted neither for his transportation. There is one George Raleigh a seaman writes to me from London by the last post, that upon his late landing he was made a prisoner by warrant from the council of state, as one that had been abroad in the service of Cha. Steward, desiring my testimonie of him, in regard he was lately here, and returned hence for England. All the knowledge I have of him, or can say for him, is, that he came hither from the shipp James, captain Curral, a private man of war in the states service, loth upon the Danish coast; and amongst other of the seamen, which escaped shipwrecke, he was here relieved by the English company, and sent home. I shall not trouble you further, foregoing your next will speake the returne of the express, with the ratification; and that I shall in tyme have some answer from my lord protector, or yourself, in the business of Waitez, that the insufficiences of that party may cease, at least abate of the height they are at, by this senate's releasing of Waitez to pleasur them, who with a crew of desperate fellows lurkes neere this citie, expecting (as they say) an order from England to command me to readmit him. I remayne, Sir,

Hamb. 25 April, 1654.

Your humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.
A.D. 1654.

The agent for this citie, Mont. Peterfon, hath writ a letter to the senate, which (as I am told) makes them very sad. They have been in counsell all this day about it; but I cannot learn what the businesse is. You write not of it: only the report goes, the Dutch have done them some ill offices, and would exclude them the treaty.

The president of the protector's council to the commissioners for managing the affairs of Ireland.

My LORDS,

In the possession of the right honourable Sir H. Herbert, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

HIS highness the lord protector and his council have conceived it most advantageous to the publick service, that the escheated lands of the rebels of Ireland, lying within the four counties of Dublin, Cork, Kildare, and Catherlough, referred to the use of the commonwealth, should be let at present for no longer a term then from year to year; and have thought fit to impress you so to let the same, and not otherwise, till other order shall be given you in that behalf. I do hereby signify unto you that in disposing of the said lands proceed accordingly.

Signed in the name of, and by the order of his highness,

Whitehall, 26 April, 1654.

To the right honourable the commissioners, appointed for managing the affairs of Ireland.

Mr. Will. Cooper to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

BEING for a little time to goe into the country with my wife, I waited on you to take my leave; and not finding you fliring, I left the inclosed. I have by mee a booke taken from a Dutchman this last yeere, and in that language comprizing all the ports, roads, rocks, sands, and accessys of the gulph of Mexico, from the entrance to the Bahamas; what course you must take from place to place, together with the exact degrees of longitude and latitude of each place, which things have not bene in the English tongue described by any. How farre this may contribute, I submit to you and others. Sir, in your choice of capaines and others, you must be sure to choose as many as you can, whose bodies have been used to the heats of those and fuch-like climates; else you may meet with great obstructions in the service. Among others I recommend unto you one captain Shelley, who hath bene in all the late fights, and took the Morning-star, and fundry rich prizes. He knows most of the American coasts, and hath bene South beyond the Rio de la Plata. This man was commended to general Defborough by general Monck at his going for Scotland, as a usefull man in any sea service, and hath a new frigat convey'd upon him.

Sir, captain Henry Powel of Ratcliff was roving in the Mexican gulph from top to bottome, with his brother, near the face of two yeeres, of whom I gave you former notice. I have noe more at present, but desiring the Lord to bee your fun and shield, to remaine

26 April, 1654.

Yours in faithfulnes,

William Cooper.

Col. Robert Lilburne to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

Your inclosed to Mr. Ellis was sent according to the directions as you desired. There hath bin no newes from colonel Morgan; only four or five gattering parties are going from several parts of the hills, who doe add to Middleton's number. Colonel Cobett with a party from St. Johnston and Dundee, on monday last, gave a handforme chase to the lords Montrose, Dunloppe, Forrester, and major . . . . who led got a rabble of about 500 horse and foot together upon the Beas of Angus; but they fled several miles in sight of our men, divers of them leaving their arms behind them. Yesteray Malcombe Rogers, (who had bin a great agent between Charles Stuart and Glencaine.) being before condemned by a court marshall, was hanged at Edinburgh for a spy. He dyed very resolutely, confess hee had lately murthered one of our soldiers betweene Edinburgh and Curftrophin, and that he had a hand in burning the hay at Leith. I remayne

Dalkeith, 27 April, 1654.

Your very affectionate servant,

Robert Lilburne.
The present lord commissioner of the province of Friesland, having seen the articles of peace lately agreed and concluded between the commonwealth of England and this state, with the ratification thereof, done the 15th of April, doth agree and approve of the same, as he doth hereby; and that consequently the publication of peace be made upon such a day as shall be appointed thereunto, except notwithstanding, that the said lord commissioner doth disapprove herewith, and protest in the name of the lords his principals, against all that hath been privately treated and contracted between the commonwealth of England and the states lordships of Holland and West Friesland, contrary to the dear-bought liberties, and the concluded union made between the commonwealth of England and the United Provinces, and tending not only against the prejudice of the lord prince of Orange, whose glorious predecessors have deserved so well of this commonwealth, as also their successors; but also to the dishonour and disreputation of the state, yea to a perpetual disparagement of kings, princes, commonwealths, and potentates.

The said lord commissioner doth declare the same null, and of no worth nor value, and not to engage herein in no wise the right, authority, and sovereignty of the lords his principals, but rather to preserve the same; and so at any time these exceptions and reasons against that may be produced, as occasion shall serve. And he doth likewise understand, that the lords extraordinary embassadors be forthwith sent for to come home, to give an account of what they have done and negotiated, without any order from their lordships.

Whereupon being debated, the provinces have desired copies of the said declaration, which is herewith granted to them; and the lords of Holland do undertake to refer what hath paffed upon this subject to the lords their principals.

The lords commissioners of the province of Guelderland do refer their signing upon the said subject, till such time they have seen the declaration of those of Holland.

The lords commissioners of Zealand, having taken notice of the matter and protest of the lord commissioner of the province of Friesland, do also declare and judge, that such private resolutions, or the negotiation of the province of Holland and West Friesland, especially concerning a point of such great importance, doth differ in the matter and form against the express command, order, and intention of the lords their principals; so that they do also find themselves necessitated to protest and disfavour all such separate and private resolutions and negotiations: and besides they do refer to take such farther resolutions or signifying, as their said lords principals shall think fit.

The lord commissioner of the province of Utrecht did desire the said declaration of the lords of Holland, in case they had resolved upon any thing which might have concerned the generality.

The lords commissioners of the province of Groningen, having heard what had paffed yesterday in the assembly of their H. and M. lordships, that the lords states of Holland had tied themselves by a private negotiation with the commonwealth of England, never to confer the charge of stadtholder upon the lord prince of Orange, or any of his successors, of the province of Holland, nor ever to give their provincial vote for his capt. or admiralship of this state; and having considered, that the project of excluding the said lord prince of Orange and his posterity out of all the said charges made by the government in England in the last year, 1653, was then judged by all the provinces to be an unjust and unreasonable demand, and consequently declared by all in general, not to be accepted of, but was rejected; and instead thereof the proviso mentioned in the treaty, and concluded on, with express prohibitive command to the lords embassadors of this state, not to enlarge themselves beyond the said proviso: therefore, all these things rightly considered, the said lords commissioners do declare, that all such private, separate, and underhand resolutions and negotiations, are repugnant to the union and express order of their H. and M. lordships, of the 19th February, 1654. being done without any apparent necessity, and the consent of the common confederates; and therefore they do hold, by virtue and force of the said union, the same for null and of no value, and in the name of the lords their principals do expressly protest against it.
STATE PAPERS OF

An intercepted letter to sir Walter Vane.

SIR,

A.D. 1654. If you make haste over, you may get your arrears; here are divers examples: if here should happen disorders, you would lose all; 'tis not without danger. Here is a secret article, which causeth great rumours; five nobles and seven towns refused it: it is now brought to the states general, who like it not. I dare name no particulars; it is about the house of Orange; you will hear it from others. This day the peace was proclaimed.

Hague, 8th May, 1654. [N. S.]

Honored Sir,

Longland, agent at Leghorn; to secretary Thurloe.

This week's letters, both from England, Holland, and other parts report, the peace is concluded betwixt the two commonwealths, (as also with Denmark,) which makes men here the more wonder at the great sea-forces now preparing in England. I was told yesterday by an Italian, that 'tis advised from France, the said forces are defined for Civita Vecchia.

His hyghness the great duke intends the Dutch shall give repairation to the English merchant in this place, for the ship with currants, by them taken and sunk in this port; to which end the great Duke has requisited two of their ships. Here are now more states men of war in these seas, I mean ships in their publick service; however there is not a Dutch merchant ship but has privat communion to take our ships; whereof they have bin advertiz'd, and that they should keep in port, 'till the peace be published. Three Malta gallyes departed yesterday with a new gally the great Dutch has built for them; also two of the duke's gallyes departed with merchandize for Palermo fair; which being delivered, they then go in chase of Turks towards the coast of Barbary. I am,

Honored Sir,

Leghorn, 8th May, 1654. [N. S.] Your most humble servant,

Charles Longland.

Beuningen, the Dutch embassador in Sweden, to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

The queen returned to this city on Monday last, after she had taken her leave of my lady her mother at Nicoping, and of the prince of Sweden, who was there then at that time. They had several conferences concerning affairs tending to the management and direction of the kingdom; and amongst the rest, of what had been negotiated with the English embassador, which was communicated to his highness. It is said here, that an extraordinary embassador is to go from hence to England, with full instructions to conclude a firm and near league with England hereafter. The said English embassador maketh account to depart from hence the next week, and hath acquainted his domesticks as much. I shall likewise begin to make ready for my departure, now I have leave from your lordships to return home.

Upfal, 8th May, 1654. [N. S.]

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Messieurs de Hollande ont affermenté tous ceux de leur assemblée homme pour homme de tenir secret une chose, qui leur feroit proposée, voire meme il leur et défendu de ne dire pas, qu'il y a un secret, ny qu'ils ont préféré fermer, si que le discours, que les Anglais auraient voulu, qu'on chaffat tels à tels d'icy, qui font leurs ennemis, cela n'est rien.

Ceux
ce secret ne toucher que le Hollande, point la generalitè, & qu'il ne contenoit rien au

prjudice des autres provinces.

Toutefois j'y ai bien appris tant, que cela touche un reglement, ou quelque forte

d'instruction generale pour tous ceux, qui comparaissent dans l'assemblee des etats de

Hollande, etant remarque clairement, que le sieur Reuyl pensionnaire de Harlem, le

sieur Wevelinckhoven pensionnaire de Leyden, le sieur Schagen pensionnaire d'Alcmaer,

ont des intelligences ausgee la princefse royale, ou font de fon confel. Et puqque l'on

fort maintenant d'une si perilieuse guerre, & qu'on doit avoir deffihn de bien conferver

la paix & union avec l'Angleterre, on veut mettre ordre a ce que par les paffions & inter-

effts d'aucuns particuliers membres ou autres la dite paix ne fous troublée, ny donnée oc-

cafon & subiect aux Anglois de fe fervir en 10, 11, 12 articles.

A Amsterdam a été divulgé, mais ausztof suppîrimé, certain livret nommé

fchippers pritze, un dialogue, ne contenant qu'un invective contre la paix, difant que comme

Cromwell auroit fait tuer fon roy, de meme les Louveflainfîche (delignant par cette forte
toutes ceux de Hollande, qui ont tant été portés a la paix, & qui ont tant travaillés pour
icle) avoient empoifôné le dernier prince. Mais au reste ce livret efloit fans arti-
cîce, & fans réalité. Toutefois ceux d'Amsterdam ont fait grande & elftroite enqüitè
contre cela.

L'empereur auroit fot mal prins les attentats de Koningfinarck dans le duché de Breemèn,
à la barbe de tout l'empire & des etats de l'empire assemblees à Ratisbonne en une diete
folemlne, & contre les decrets de l'empereur & des etats de l'empire, il que l'empereur
aurra non feulenn refoflu mandata inhibitoria & avocatoria, mais en a commended envoyè
les exécutoires aux membres des cercles de la Baffe Saxe & de Welfphalie.

Il eût à croire, que cett etat affuy s'en meffiera, & d'autres de meme, & par ainsiy de
petit effricone fe pourra allumer un grand feu.

Au conte & aux etats de Oeff-irife et derechef efit de veuoir envoyer leur deputes
vers icy.

L'on ne veut presque affuer, que le grand secret propoçé & juré dans les etats de
Hollande, et un article secret entre la Hollande & l'Angleterre, par ou fe promet l'ex-
clusion de la maifon d'Orange & de Nassau, hors des employes de general. Cela (vray ou
f faux) échauffe grandement le peuple au moins les . . . . . , & je crains qu'il caufera
du bruit.

3 May,

COMME deja aürs veu, l'assemblee de Hollande a été finguulierement occupée par
l'aete ou article secret touchant le prince d'Orange, & cela a été le grand secret, qui
a été propoçé, & dont on a tant parle, a favoir, que la Hollande promet de ne l'admettre
point à aucuine charge de general ny le prince ny fes defcendants.

La plus part des vues ausztoft y ont confeffy: toutefois Haerlem, Leyden, Alckmaer,
Horn, Edam ont conrefté. Des dix nobles les 6 ont été confeffants, à favoir Brede-
roede, Opdam, Wiemum, Duvenvoorde, Vandermyle, & Merode. Wiynemun ont
un peu varié, mais en fin fuft confeffant. Schagen avoit premierement promis de con-
ferver, mais en apres conrefté avec Beverweert, Noortwyc, Warmont. De Warmont,
puiffoit eftoç de la maifon de Weffenar, & catholique Romain, on s'efronne; les
autres s'effonnnent grandement, que Brederoode fi proche alié eût été le premier, qui a
confeffy; mais on luy aura donné des persufions, que fon foleil luyra plus qu'auparavant.
Opdam, Merode, Vender Myyle, Duvenwoorde, Wiynemun; en effet doivent toute
leur fortune au prince Henry; mais quand la division & faction fe loge en une nation, on
ne regarde qu'à fe fortifier pour le prefent.

Quelcs qui le plus ont pouffy cett affaire, s'excutent par la necefité; que c'a été un faire
le fait; que fur la fin le proteéteur a produict cett article; & aux ambaffeurs de Hollande
feuls, que fans cela il n'a rien voulu faire, ny paflera la ratification: & fur ce qu'on dit,
que le 2 Hollandois l'ont fait fans connoiffance du Frifon, ils difent, que le fieur Jongeftal
in aura fceu quelque chofe.

etats de generaux

Les 145 parient haut, allants affuy les plus nombreux dans 104, que speciallement le
fieur Beverning auroit fait contre fon ferment, fon intru{ion, & fans aucun fceu les prin-
cipaux, qui font les etats generaux, point ceux de Hollande; que pourtant ils veulent
rafter la commifion de treforier general, qu'ils luy ont donnée, voire qu'en un etat
bienn reglé on luy devoit occuper la tette; mais les autres allèguent la necefité, que le
fage doit temporifer; que le temps changera tout; que le gouvernement en Angleterre fe
changeant (comme l'on fe perdue); & que les montagnards en Eftofte auroient des grands
avantages; & que l'Angleterre plusieurs fois a été reduit par les Eftofçois, ce secret article
ne fera qu'un grand rien nonnuque; que nos genendus eft Tbaadi; & par ce moyen l'on
Vol. II.
THE queen was pleased on Tuesday last to tell me, that a Hamburgh shippe was lately taken and brought into England, wherein were divers goods belonging to her majesty; as wearing apparel for her selfe, and liveryes for her servants, and other things peculiarly belonging to her selfe, which she sent for out of France; and sayd merrily, that she must wear her olde cloths still, unlesse my lord protector would give command, that they might be delivered to her commissary Monf. Bonnelle. I promised all diligence to procure the delivery of them to Monf. Bonnel; and told her majesty, that my lord would be very ready to give his commandes in this particular, especially considering a ladye's clothes, and her servants liveryes, which could not be spared. This day one of her secretry's brought me the inclofed paper, by which you will know the shippe, and the parcels which belong to her majesty; and I doe most earnestly intreate you to move his highnesse in it, if there be cause, or to procure by other order a speedy discharge of those goods, and delivery of them unto Monf. Bonnel, which will give the queen great contentment; and for the parcels, I have them from the queen's own mouth, and attested by this inclofed paper under the secretery's hand. I am the more concerned in honour in this busines, because it concerns her majesty's person; and this reason, I hope, will prevaile elsewhere from

Your very affectionate friend to serve you,

Upfalia, April 28. 1654.

B. WHITELocke.
she would forthwith dispatch my business. I answered, that neither the chancellor nor myself was as yet returned. She assur'd me, they would be both here the next day, and that the day following, the articles might be signed; and for that end, she had made all the haste the possibly could to be here. Tuesday grave Erick Oxenfelter went to informe me, that he was come to town, of purpose to dispatch my business, and that he was to be at court with the queen in the afternoon, where I met him; and the queen sending for me into the bed-chamber, we fell to discourse of my business, and she told me, that it was very fit, that the articles might be signed to-morrow, and that I should have my audience presently after; and that she would give order for all things to be in readiness. Accordingly afterwards, speakeinge with grave Erick in another chamber, he seem'd to be of the same opinion, and told me, that his father would be here to-morrow, time enough to sign the articles. I replied, that I doubted he would hardly (by reason of his wearynes) be at leisure. He said, there would be nothing of trouble, more than to sign and seal, all other matters being in a readiness.

Wensday I had much discourse with him, and on thursday my lord Lagerfeldt came to me in the name of the chancellor, and told me, he was return'd hither on purpose to dispatch my business. I answered, that I was oblig'd to him for that favour. He desired my secretary might meet with M. secretary Canterfline, to examine the books, that in the evening they might be signed. After dinner, I sent my son James, and my servant Earle, with the articles and papers thereunto belonging, to M. secretary Canterfline: where they examined the articles, and mended those faults, which were committed in the writing of them, and all was prepar'd for the signing.

I was well contented with the delay of signing the articles the last week, because I was defirous they might be communicated to the prince, which the queen did in her late journey; and my lord chancellor told me, that his royal highnes did very well approve of them, and express'd a great desire of a strict amity and alliance between my lord protector and this crown. I likewise, having receiv'd no letters from England by the post yesterday, was contented to seal the articles this morning; for if many days longer should have been intermitt'd, they could not have been signd at all; because, upon tuesday next, the rix-datt or parliament here is appointed to meet; and within two or three days after their meeting, the queen intends to reign the government, and it will be some time after, before the prince be crown'd. I must beforr myself, or else I shall not be able to dispatch the necessary ceremonies here of my publick audience, to take my leave of the queen, and the many visits, which I am to make at my farewell, according to the custom of this court, whereunto I am to conform, in regard of the honour of my lord protector, and of our nation; for I was never amongst any people, where they did more insist upon matters of state and civility, than they do here; and whosoever neglects them, is cenfurd for a mechanic or a boor. I intend from hence to go to the prince of Sweden, to falute him from my lord protector, which in my judgment will be a necessary civility for me to perform; and divers good friends have told me, that the prince himself, both expets and desires to see me; from whence I purpose to go to Stockholme, where I am to take shipping for Lubeck, and from thence to Hamburgh, where I shall attend his highnes's farther commands, or some ships for my transport into England, which I earnestly intreat you to procure to be fent in time. I hope, before my going hence, I shall receive his highnes's order, which I long since writ for, concerning my return; but howsoever, my business being effect'd here, I presume I may, without displeasure to his highnes, be upon my return homwards, and the rather, because upon the change which is shortly to be here, my commision will be at an end. It is reported from good hands, that the queen intends, after her resignation, to go to the Spaw, which I have cause to believe. In those parts, they say, the king of the Romans will wait upon her; but that I doubt. Her majesty hath shew'd extraordinary affection and respect in her late discourses with me, as well as formerly, towards my lord protector; and the chancellor, and grave Erick his sonne, and my lord Lagerfeldt, have likewise express'd great regard to his highnes. I shall hope, before your answer to these letters can come to my hands, to be near England, and to be so happy within a few weeks, as to have an opportunity to give you a more particular account of these affairs from

Your very affectionate friend to serve you,

Uspall, 28. April, 1654.

B. Whitelocke.

* The treaty was sign'd 11 April, 1654. See Dumont corps diplom. tom. vi. p. 2. f. 80.
SIR,  
A.D.1654. I HAVE sent you heere inclosed some letters, which came to my view upon the occasion of an unexpected providence, and hath here a very deepe refentment among some good men, as indeed I think there is juft caufe, if what is alleged therein be true. Though I am satisfied, that my lord protectors heart abhors, that any disturbance should be given to any good people whatsoever; yet indeed I look upon it as a duty upon you, to beare the utmost witnes against these peace-breakers; for certainly the enemies of our spirituall as well as civill peace, doe much boast and hope for an advantage against good men; and the sooner that spirit be cruized, the more shall we discharge our duty to the Lord, and those that fear him. There is some fadnes on good people here, because of such reports. I know it will much trouble our dear lord protector, that any under his government should thus infult. There are some precious good people in Wales, though very few: the generality of people in those parts, I fear, are little better than the Irish: they have invemoned hearts againft the ways of God, and we very well know, were the forwardest and greatest promoters of the kings interest in the time of war, and therefore ought particularly to be looked after. I doe earnestly desire you will make inquiry into this busines, and take care, that sober, good men may be put into the magistracy there, and that you would get a troop of horse or two, to quarter in North Wales, and the like in South Wales, to suppreff the cavelauring spirit. I did endeavour at the dissolving of the general council, to give satisfaction as to such practices, how much contrary they are unto my lord; and I believe we are all satisfied of the tendernes of his spirit to all peaceable good men. The officers are now gone to their charges, I hope with very good satisfaction on all accounts. I wish the busines of Ireland were settled, and be sure, we may have none but sober, godly men in commision; the fewer at present, the better, I am sure. I having a character, shall write more particularly of this to my brother Cromwell, to whom I shall refer you. I am lefte satisfied with some mens being in, who were in nomination, when my brother was here, than I was at that time. I am  

Phenix, 28th April, 1654.  
Your very affectionate frinde and servant,  
CHARLES FLEETWOOD:

Ratification of an article of the treaty between the protector and the flies general.

Vol. xii. 318.

CUM in tertio articulorum pacis, unionis, & confederationis initis, flabilitate, & promulgatione inter serenissimum dominum, dominum protectorum reipublicae Angliae, Scotiae, & Hiberniae, & dominos ordinis generales Unitarum Provinciarum conventum fit, quod omnes injuriae, sumptus, & damna, quae pars una ab altera pertult post effe mens Maij, anno 1652. delebuntur atque e memoria erudentur, eo modo que neque dictarum partium alteri negotium facefset ob aliquod iufiuifmodi damnum, injuriam, aut sumptus; fed omnis & cujufcunque eorum perfecta eft hunc in uife diem abolito, omnemque eo nomine libri actioneque caiffe nullaque erunt, exceptis eis depraedationibus, quae in maribus Britannicus commissentur post spatium duodecim diemini, atque intra maria Britannica & promontorium fancti Vincenti post spatium sex hebdomadum; & inde in mari Mediterraneo, & ad Equatorem uifque post spatium decem hebdomadum; atque ultra Equatorem, post spatium octimebre, a publicatione pacis numerandum, vel immediatè post sufficientem notitiam pacis in dicthis locis factam; & cum de predictis verbis questiones nonnullae forfanit oriantur, quae litibus & sequepationibus anfam praebent; praefatus dominus protector, & praefati ordinis generales, quod omnis controverfia tollatur, quae occaffe aliquis in predicto articulo contento accidere potebit, unamini confentue convenere & conclufere, atque his praeceptibus declarant, omnibusque & figulis popularibus & subditis suis reperifte palam faciant, quod immediatè post tractatus pacis promulgationem, quae jam facta eft, omnes hostilitatis aetatis ubique in omnibus locis in dicio tertio articulo expressis, & ubique alihi celatibant; & quod omnes depraedationes, damna, & injuriae, quae ab una parte alteram facta ceu comoedia fuerint, post quartum diem Maij tylo vet. proxime equatorem in quibuscam locis, quorum in predicto articulo mentio facta eft, vel alihi tam citra quam ultra Equotorem, in rationem redendarum tabulas referentur, quaque ablata erunt post predictum diem Maij fine aliqua formâ proceffus refluentur; necnon & damna inde nacentia compenfabuntur. Et quo rupulatio haec & conventio magis imootefac, utraque pars cælin in juridictionibus & territoriis suis publicabit; & navibus suis bellicos, aliisque, tam que in portu, quim
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 257

He. Laurence, pref.
Gil. Pickering.
E. Mountagu.
Wal. Strickland.

* Jongestall, to his excellency William Friderick, earl of Naffau, &c.

YESTERDAY about eleven of the clock in the forenoon, the peace was proclaimed before Whitehall, Temple-bar, Paul’s church, and the Old Exchange. That fame day at night the guns went off at the Tower, and aboard the ships three times, and bonfires made, according to the customs of the country, before Whitehall, and up and down the city. We did the like on the back side of our house, towards the river, and burnt near eighty pitch-barrels, and we had trumpeters and others to play all the while. The river was so full of boats, that there was hardly any water to be seen; at the same time several lords and ladies of quality came to see us, whom we treated: in sum, all things were done here in great solemnity. God Almighty give his farther blessing to this great work! Yesterdays noon we were invited to dinner to his highness the lord protector, where we were nobly entertained. Mr. Strickland and the matter of the ceremonies came to fetch us in two coaches of his highness, about half an hour past one, and brought us to Whitehall, where twelve trumpeters were ready founding against our coming. My lady Nieuport and my wife were brought to his highness preferently, the one by Mr. Strickland, and the other by the matter of the ceremonies, who received us with great demonstration of amity. After we fain a little, we were conducted into another room, where we found a table ready covered. His highness sat on one side of it, alone; my lord Beverning, Nieuport, and myself, at the upper end; and the lord president Laurence and others, next to us. There was in the same room another table covered for other lords of the council and others. At the table of my lady protector dined my lady Nieuport, my wife, my lady Lambert, my lord protector’s daughter, and mine. The music played all the while we were at dinner. The lord protector had us into another room, where the lady protector and others came to us, where we had also music, and voices, and a psalm sung, which his highness gave us, and told us, that it was yet the better paper, that had been exchanged between us; and from thence we were had into a gallery next the river, where we walked with his highness about half an hour, and then took our leaves, and were conducted back again to our houses, after the same manner as we were brought. I cannot write any thing certain from Scotland. Some say, the king’s forces are strong, and multiply; others say the contrary; but I believe, that since Monk remaineth there, there is something to do there. I am confidently told, that the lord protector and M. G. Harrison do understand one another very well, although the last doth keep in the country; yet that he may suddenly come to some great place of honour. It is certain, that the lord Whitelock is expected here within few weeks.

28 April, 1654.

Here was such rejoicing at the peace, that the like demonstrations of joy were not flown at the coronation day of king James, nor the last, as I am told by some old merchants. My lord protector fowied a great deal of kindness to my wife and daughter in particular.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Paris, May 9. 1654. [N. S.]

IT is so long since I have heard from you, that I cannot know how interrests or inclinations stand; and therefore had forborne writing, till the return of an express, which I have long intended to send. I could have been better informed, but the prentent importance of what I have now to say, hath cauht me to run this adventure, leaft he, whom I shortly may send, shoule come to late to prevent what will speedily bee attempted. There is gone from hence lately colonel John Garett, a little man, whose was hurte by Gerard,
by the Portugalls in the exchange, and with him one major Hallify, whose kill'd Mr. Afcane, and divers others, with an intention to kill the protector, and divers others. One way they propofe, is, to attempt it in St. James parke, and ecape out of one of the private dores. Other ways they have, which I cannot. They have another deign in the city: the earl of Oxforde is to be the chief. You may eafily shuffle some into this drunken may discover all. Garet refolved, when he parted hence, to wait upon the protector, to disguise the deign. Many are going privately through England into Scotland. Be carefull of Newcastle. Let not the counsell fit, where they did, but let them remove unpercievibly, not as though they fpieded any plot; for that will a friend, from whom I have the adventifements, or to make find some means to search the chambers under it, leaft bee brought in. Have a care of Fitz-James, whatever he pretends, but feem not to fpied him; that will destroy one, that thinkes me, and upon that account is free with me. You are wife to frame pretences for to look into, and prevent without feeming to fpied them, which I think not fit to mention at this tyme will ruine all; but ere long I shall know all, as soon as things are ripe. In the mean tyme vigilant and secret. Fitz-James is gone hence yesterday, to undertake to difcover some of your correpondents the protector nor know the author, but the protector and as you tender frends and business, much may shortly be done for you, and more discovered. I am, Sir, Your humble fervant.

The supercription,

For Mr. Thomas Scott, at his house at Lambeth, London, 1654.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the states general.

My Lords,

Here inclofed we find your lordships the act of explanation of the third article of the treaty of peace, whereof we made mention in our letter of the 8th of this month to the lord greffier, which we out of several respects did think, not only serviceable, but also highly neccesary, for all merchants, masters, and mariners, that through the uncertainty of diffruits and times they might not remain in a perpetuall, or at least a long difquiet and trouble, and besides the trouble that would have been had to have gotten the ships discharged again after they are taken, to the great prejudice of your lordships subjects, and the state in general. Withal we took notice of your lordships order, to caufe all acts of hostility to ceafe, as soon as it were poiffible, which we think we have now fully accomplished; whereof we defire your lordships approbation, which we have done to gain time. We have given here security, that your lordships will caufe this act of explanation to be likewife published on your fide; which is promifed to be done here very suddenly.

Westminster, 32 April, 1654.

Beverning.

Nieuport.

Jongestall.
John Thurloe Esq.

Form of additional instructions into the captains of ships of war in pursuance of his highness's proclamation of peace between England and Holland.

[In the hand-writing of secretary Thurloe.]

Whereas by our instructions given unto you in the month of

you were authorized and required to take under your command the ships

your course, either to the Massachusetts bay in New England, or to Pequott harbour, Newhaven, or other good port within any of those united colonies, and by such ways and means as you are directed by those instructions, endeavour the surprizing or taking by open force the Manhattoes and other places there, in the possession of the Dutch: and whereas since your departure hence there is a peace made and concluded betweene this commonwealth and the United Provinces of the Netherlands: we have thought fit to give you speedy notice thereof, and to will and require you, as we doe hereby, to desist from that designe and undertakings aforesaid, notwithstanding any thing contained in your former instructions, received from us or the commissioners of the admiralty. And for your further deportment, you are to observe such other instructions, as you have received, or shall herewith or hereafter receive, from the commissioners of the admiralty and navy.

May 1. 1654.

Mr. Richard Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

The last week's letters were all broke up by the way neare Bruffels, by thieves, Vol. xiv. as the post-matter faith. Amonge them I found yours to my lord Whitelocke, p. 6. with several letters to his followers, which I gave covert to, and sent forward; but I suppose his lordship will be come thence ere the post come on, as doubtlesse this packet tells you. I likewise found yours to my self, being glad the ratification was come, and past the scale. It's good news here, where it was currently reported, the peace was quite off.

If the French news be true, a squadron of our states shippes have lately met with and taken a flote of fifty faile of theirs, going from St. Malo to Terra Nova. Such banges, and their fear of the Spaniards shuttinge them out, will make them mend their pace towards you. The shipp is now laden with mafts; but as yet I have not your order, whether to send her away upon the first news of the publication of peace, or to stay for a convoy. I suppose thee may come alone, without danger; if I must stay for a convoy, there will be demurrage required within a few days. I should be glad to heare of colonel Morgan's good successe against Middleton, who had so much the greater strength; but the issue lyes not in the odds. Our rock is not as theirs, themselves being judges. I waite to heare somthing from my master or your selfe, touching this senat's releasings of Waites in such a manner: which is all at present, referring you to the inclofed paper for what hath offered since my last. I am, Sir,

May 2. 1654.

Your most humble servant.

Mons. Barricre, agent for the prince of Condé, to secretary Thurloe.

Right honourable,

According to your honour's directions, I take the boldnes to trouble you with the narrative of what happened to me this morning. A while since, having been directed to give way, that a French gentleman, who had some busines to treat here, might have a lodging in the same house, where I dwell, I did it so much the rather, that I intended not to protect any man against the courfe of justice, but only to enable a man to make an end of his affairs, both to his own content, and to the satisfaction of those he had to do withal. And had I received the least intimation from his highness or his council, I would have been ready, rather than to transgress their order, to deliver the gentleman into such hands as they would have commanded me. Now the thing being thus, this morning, as I was hardly half drest, without any complaint or intimation given me, I heard some rushing in of men into my house; and having inquired into the cause, I heard, that a company of men, led by a Frenchman, were got into the house, as intending some force. Thereupon, in the posture I was then, I went up stairs after them,
A.D. 1654.

them, and without any violence from my part, being unarmed: but having stopped the sword of one of them, he presently drew a pocket-pistol, and fired it upon my breast; but by a good luck not taking fire, I got not the harm intended against me. By that time the Frenchman, who was their leader, having fled away, the rest confessed, they were drawn by him, under pretence they were to take a man in a private house. I kept the men for a while; but perceiving they were milled, I gave them leave to go. Now I make bold to represent unto your honour, that it is very unlikely, that four men should be able to take forcibly a man out of a house, where about five and twenty men are all able to draw sword, and make resistance; so I cannot but think it a design, either to murder me, as often threatened, or at least to force me to do something, which afterwards should bring me to some inconvenience here; both which God in his providence hath prevented. I do not represent these things as by way of complaint, but leave it to his highness's consideration to judge of it, as in his wisdom and justice he shall think meet. I almost forgot to tell your honour, that I had so much the more ground to admit the said gentleman into my house, that coming from Madrid, he was earnestly recommended to me by Mr le comte de Fiefque, who is there from the prince of Condé's highness, who in this occasion doth receive an affront in my person. I crave your pardon for this impertinency, and assure you I am ever

Covent-garden, 3 May, 1654.

Your Honour's
most humble servant,

BARRIERE.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

SIR,

THE London letters are this day come, but I received none from you; so I have not much to trouble you with at present. You seeme to rellish the peace better than the other; for by passengers lately come from Ingland, 'tis reported you have publish'd it, and given thanks for the same, which is not yet done here. What the policy of the governors is in that, I know not; but I am sure 'tis expected by the commonalty, which fearfully believe yet the peace is concluded, being 'tis not procynamed. This daye there is some more satisfaction given them, there being a paper printed, which gives notice, that hoffitlye ceases in all parts the 4th of May, &c. We have many merchant-men ready in Texel and Vlye, for severall parts, but no convoyes yet granted for any place. To the last petition the merchants put up to the admiraltye of this towne, answer was given, they would grante none before the 14 of May. I presume, upon the newes of the hoffitlye holding up, they will take new resolutions. There are four courts of admiraltye in the provinces, viz. one at Amsterdam, one at Rotterdam, one at Middleburg, and one at Horne and Enchuylen: these courts dispoze of the men of war for convoyes, as they thinke convenient. The states trouble not themselves about it, and there is never any resolution by any of these courts, how many shipps to give for convoye, before the masters and owners of the merchant-men petition; so as I cannot give you an account, how many men of war will be employed that waye. I shalbe able to certifie you, how many they keep in service, so soone as there is a settlement of the navye, which will now be reformed. Tradinge yet revives little: men are still in doubt, whether the act of trade remaynes in force, and how they shall regulate themselves concerning trade to the Barbados; whether the Duchess intend to drive a great trade, and eat out the Inglish. I know there are some disaffected persons to the state of Ingland, who are intendinge to get paipors for shipps to goe from this place and Hamborough to the Barbados, and returne; so that you may please to examine the perfons, who seeke it, except trade be free for those parts. The malignants have news, that the Scoch and Inglish have ingaged, and 3000 killed on the place; but the Scoch kept the field. I hope by your next to hear the contrary. They have many well-willers in these countries, and some here are apt to affit them. One William Davidon, a Scoch merchant in Amsterdam, is very active for them, and hath and is still affittinge Middleton and his partye. He hath many correpondents in London: whome they are, I cannot yet learn. I have sent my friend a bill, on Mr. John Upton, for 1 l. 10 s. which I beleefe you to order payement of, and you will oblige

Your most humble servant,

John Adams.
By the commander in chief of all the forces in Scotland.

The commonwealth of England having used all means of tenderness and affection towards the people of this nation, by receiving them (after a chargeable and bloody war) into union with England, and invetting them with all the liberties and privileges thereof, (purchased at the expense of so much blood and treasure) and by daily assisting them with their army and navy at a great charge (of which this nation undertook no more than their equal proportion with England) against their enemies both abroad and at home, whereby all of them might enjoy the fruits and benefits of peace; yet divers lewd persons, broken in their fortunes, and disflute in their lives, are run into rebellion, who being afield and connived at by their parents, brethren, tutors, masters, and people, among whom they live, who secretly conceal them in their houses in the day-time, and in the night suffer them to rob and plunder the country, whereby the peaceable people of this nation are many of them ruined, and the rest disturbed, so that they cannot live in peace. And to the end that no peaceable means might be left unattempted for the prevention thereof, I, by virtue of the authority to me given by his highness and his council, do declare, that all such persons, that are now in rebellion, (except such as are excepted in the acts of grace) shall within twenty days after the publication hereof come in, and submit him or themselves to the governor of the next English garrison, and give good security for his or their future peaceable living, shall be, and is hereby in his and their persons freely pardoned for any offence, spoil, or plunder, committed by him or them in this present rebellion, and the killing of any person, in cold blood only excepted. And I do declare, that if any parent, brethren, or tutors, who have afield or connived at any of their sons, brothers, or pupils, now in rebellion as aforesaid, shall within twenty days after publication hereof cause their said sons, brothers, or pupils, to render themselves, and give security as aforesaid; that then the said parents, brethren, and tutors, who have so offended, are hereby freely pardoned; but if otherwise, then the said parents, brethren, and tutors, who have so offended, shall be imprisoned during the time the said persons do remain in rebellion. And in regard divers persons, who are now in rebellion, and have lived remote from their friends, but could not probably break out in rebellion, without the knowledge or consent of some of the inhabitants of that parish or presbytery, where he or they left lived before their breaking forth; I do therefore hereby declare, that if the said parish or presbytery, where he or they left lived, procure the said person or persons so broken forth, to render him or themselves within twenty days after publication hereof, and give security as aforesaid, that then the said parish or presbytery, so offending, is hereby pardoned. But if otherwise, I do hereby impose upon the said parish or presbytery two shillings and six-pence a day each horseman, and ten-pence a day for each footman, fo broken into rebellion, over and above their ordinary feis out of the said parish or presbytery, which the governor of the next English garrison is hereby authorized to levy and receive monthly, during the time the said persons shall so continue in rebellion. And I do likewise hereby impower all the good people of this nation to apprehend all such person and persons, as are, or hereafter shall break out into rebellion, or attempt so to do, and safely to deliver him or them to the governor of the next English garrison; and in case of refiilance, to take such weapons as they can get, and to fight the said person or persons; and if they shall kill any of the said persons so offending, they shall not be questioned for the same; but (on the contrary) shall receive, as a reward of their good service, all such moneys, goods, horses, and clothes, as the said rebellious persons are then possessed of, besides full satisfaction for their pains and travel therein. And in regard this present rebellion hath been principally contrived, fomented, and is now oblitently maintained, by major general Middleton, the earl of Athol, the earl of Seaforth, vicount Kennure, and major general Dayel; I do hereby therefore declare, that what person or persons forever of this nation (except such as are before excepted) shall kill any of the said principal contrivers, or shall deliver any of them prisoner to any governor of any English garrison, the said person or persons so killing, or bringing prisoner as aforesaid, shall not only be pardoned for any thing he or they have acted in this rebellion, but also shall receive, as a reward of his good service, the sum of 200 l. sterling, for every person so killed, or brought prisoner as aforesaid. And lastly, for the encouragement of all peaceable and well-affected people, both English and Scots, I do also hereby declare, that what damage shall be done to their persons, goods, or gear, for their good affection to the public, the same shall be again repaired out of the eftates of such as have done the damage, or out of the eftates of the friends and labourers of such wrong-doers, or out of the parish, presbytery, or thre, where the wrong is done, in case they do not apprehend the said offenders, or give the English forces such timely notice thereof, that the

Vol. II.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654. said offenders may be apprehended by them. And I do hereby require all provosts, bailiffs, and chief officers of headburghs, in their several burghs, to cause these pretences to be duly published and posted up according to the usual form, and to certify their doings therein to me in writing, under his or their hands.

Given under my hand at Dalkeith, this fourth day of May, 1654.

GEORGE MONCK.

Monseur Petit to Monseur Augier.

Paris, ½ May, 1654.

Those of the reformed church in general do openly feel the great effects of heavenly Providence, by the power and authority God has given unto my lord protector; and the particulars among them do see well their business therein, that the cardinal Mazarin (who had mistrusted the marquis of St. André de Monbrun to be of intelligence with the marquis of Cugnac) having been overjoyed to see and find him, as he passed by Fontainebleau for his government of Nivernois, the said cardinal hath received him with all possible civility, insomuch that he would not speak unto him, unless he sat down and covered himself, although his said Eminence was then in his bed something ill disposed; praying him, that he would not put away his regiment, giving him the half-part of the money he would receive of it; viz. four thousand crowns to be taken upon his said government, with promise of the first employment that would present itself, and the first marshal of France’s staff, which should be given for a reward and acknowledgment of his long and faithful service; whereof the king was so sensible, that he would cause the survivance of the said government of Nivernois to be granted him for whom he pleased, if so be he himself had no children to inherit it; defering also to do something, and demanding what could be done for his brother Monf. de Villefranche. The said Monf. de St. André received with much thankfulness and respect the grace the king was pleased to do him by his eminence, to whom he also remained much obliged; and naming the marquis of Monbrun’s eldest son, whom he loved as his own, for the said survivance, Monf. de Monbrun did yesterday flew me his joy thereof, so much the greater, that it was unawares, avowing that all these favours came, after God, from my lord protector, for whose prosperity those of the reformed church had cause to make continual prayers; it being very probable, that by that means the confection of his recommendation would procure them all satisfaction. The width of them do much desire an agreement between his highnesses and France, promising themselves, that in the treaty his said highnesses will cause some clause to be put therein for them in general, which would settle their happiness, deferring not that the buxiness should come to extremities, judging that would not be to better their advantage, nor that of England; but rather so to balance the things, that the weaknes of the present government of France may last, whereof both England and they would draw all the advantage, which could be imagined in this conjuncture, if so be all be guided with address, and that his said highnesses hath always his staff in hand, it being to be feared, left the said cardinal be followed by a stronger and more courageous one, which might give more pain.

Our English merchants of St. Malo do daily expect their expeditions for the reforing of their goods, whereof I have delivered a memorial of the decree unto Monf. de Brie, and I hope to have some speedy order from the king, to suspend the sale of the ship the Thomas until better.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Paris, ½ May, 1654.

The ½ of this instant, their majesties arrived here from Fontainebleau.

News arrived the same day, that the court of Harcouth is always in obedience towards the king, and would remain therein, if so be this court did execute what had been promised him.

The marquis of Maleaue and Monf. de Vellric, deputies of the reformed church, after they had made their speech unto the king at the said Fontainebleau, who answered them, that they had to be constantly faithful, and that he would protect them; and after that they had also received there confirmation of the promises made unto them by the cardinal, with many new civilities from his eminency; they are again returned unto Monf. de Bouchera, one of the commissaries, who gave yesterday full satisfaction, parties heard, unto
John Thurloe Esq. &c. 263

unto the said Monf. de Veltric, upon four demands of the city of Nimes, there remain- A.D.1654, whereof the said Monf. de Veltric has thought fit to write to them before yielding thereunto. He has vigorously confefted with the said Monf. de Bouchet; fo far as have clearly told him, that they would tell them yes, or no, do them speedy justice, or fend them away: ijthout any more lots of time.

There seems to be some jealoufly in court againft the duke of Vendofme, since some meeting he hath had with the duke of Beaufort his fon; and there is still much talk of the king's confeuation, which neverthelefs will not be done, except it be to cover fome defign.

The court employs all manner of means to difengage prince Francis of Lorrain from the Spaniards.

Thurftday the king went to the Bois de Vincennes, flill accompanied by the faid cardinal, who is much eafeft of his ft of the gravel flince that he had voided two flones. Yefterday molt part of this court went to St. Dennis to celebrate the king's memory, whilft his majefly, who is never in thofe doleful occafions himfelf, recreated in the faid pafe, as he doth flill.

The prince of Conti doth always prepare himfelf for Catalonia, and it's faid, that the marquis of St. André Monbrun fhall go with him in the marfhal of Hocquincourt's place.

The parliament of Paris had refolved to make a remonftrance unto the king, upon the fubjeft of the exiled fynods and payers of rents; but the chancellor hath told the deputies of the company, that his majefly held them for heard, although he had not yet heard them; wherewith thofe gentlemen are much vexed, as being an anfwer quite extraordinary.

A letter of intelligence.

Str,

Hague, May 15. 1654. [N. S.]

Yours are conftantly received, by which great quietnefs appears with you after the peace with thefe provinces. It is not fo here, but much to the contrary. The deputiey of the province of Friefland, in the name of their principals, entered their protest the eightt infant, in the afsembly of the fates general, againft the secret article touching the prince of Orange; referring to their faid principals what they should judge fit farther to be done thereupon in due time and place. The province of Holland alone figned this article; and the four cities (I gave to you in my former) of the faid province would not fign it. That day, in the afsembly of the fates general, hot and provoking words pafted upon this bufinefs, and the minds of the people much exaflerated daily about it, that Holland alone would offer to do it; and the embaffadors being indifferently fent from all the provinces, highly condemned for going againft the reft of the provinces, alleging not only prater, but contra inftructiones; and therefore fome of the provinces, in their prorogues, would have the embaffadors recalled, to give account of their negotiation in England. The reft of the provinces are the more incited, that the protector is to affift them of the province of Holland againft themselves, contrary to the union, oath, &c.

The provinces of Guelderland, Zeeland, Utrecht, and Groningen likewise, the day following, protelted againft the faid article touching the prince of Orange, in open afsembly, referring likewise to their principals, to do further therein in due time and place. In all the protelles the embaffadors are condemned. The copies you fhall have perr next, and fhould now, had I thought it were neceffary for you.

The two princeffe of Orange, mother and grandmother to the young prince, now declared themfelves in the matter, and prefentcd to the fates general a remonftrance againft that article, setting forth the great and faithful services of the prince's predeceffors, and fuch like. It was received in the general afsembly, and the copy of it was repreffed to the fates of the province of Holland; but they would not receive it. In sum, one would think, as matters go now, it were impoffible to avoid a civil intelline war in thofe provinces; but the fury of the people may be over, and fo all quiet after fome noife, if the incendiaries of the Orange faction let the people be quiet.

This has been the fair-day here, and more fairly ended here than was expceted, being occafioned by the fevere and prudent commands of the eftates of this province to avoid tumults, their woing and winning the officers not to take part with the prince of Orange; but all this hindered not the officers and foldiers to fhew all acts of honour and affection to the young prince of Orange with many falutes and volleys of gun-shot; as also to count
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1654. Count William of Naffau, exceeding, in that, the orders they had, not to come near the prince's palace.

Another piece remarkable happened to count Brederode, near kinman to the little prince, and commander in chief of their land forces; who having been discovered to sign among others this article against the prince, and therefore suspecting the foldiers and people's affections, desiring to gain them to do him such honour as they did to count William of Naffau, lent to every company of the foldiers a hoghead of wine. Molt accepted it, and some would drink none of it; but when Brederode came after to them, hoping that he had won them by wine, not one company did salute him, or do him honour befitting; which was much noted by molt here. Thus the day fairly ended without farther harm.

They do not fliek here openly to say, that were it not, that they understand great bonfires and acclamations of joy were made in England, and to answer them in some measure, they would do neither here the day appointed for it.

Notwithstanding all this, next week a day is appointed for all the provinces to pro-claim this peace; they that protested, referring to their principals to do in due time and place, as they should find just and fitting, touching the said secret article against the prince of Orange; so that the province of Holland is like to carry it, for all is said; but I cannot say but some troubles may arise. It is well you are all quiet there. But I can tell you news from Scotland, as the cavaliers write and report here, though you say nothing of it (as I believe you have reason); the English are totally routed, lost most of their gari-sons, and the Scots now upon the borders of England with 20000 horse and foot. Many other particulars they spread. Your exact account of affairs in Scotland will you service; so, if you please, give it here to, Sir,

Yours.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

The states of Holland do find themselves very much troubled and perplexed with the secret article; for the other provinces do disapprove of it. Thee of Holland would make them to believe, that (on the one hand) the protector did constrain them to it; others, yea some of Holland themselves, say, that it is done in revenge of that, which the deceased prince of Orange did attempt against Amsterdam and the states of Holland in the year 1650; and that the said states are concerned to fortify themselves by the protector. On the other hand, the states of Holland do excuse themselves, saying, that they do all that they can to recall or recover the promisef or act lent to the protector, having sent an express for this purpose into England; and it is said, that madam S. hath certified, that the protector is well enough pleased with the young prince. Mr. Doleman should have tild the like. The lord protector's envoy of Switzerland hath also said the same, that being required, he doth offer to return into England; and he is perfusaded he shall be able to prevail with the protector to restore and quit this act and secret article. And the six provinces do speak, that they will write to the protector, that they will fortify themselves, and be responsible for the young prince, that when he cometh of age, and that he be chosen to the charges and offices, he shall as carefully observe and keep the peace, as Holland can do. At the same time the six provinces will write to the embassadors to countermand them, to declare them incapable, and to proceed against them, and the like.

The states of Holland are gone to their own houses for eight days. The three companies of horse, and one of foot, that were to come hither, are countermanded; for it is conceived, that that will cause more harm, and more trouble and disturbance, than it will do good; and the trained bands have promised to keep such good order, that all shall do well; and that they shall not need to fear any harm will be occasioned by the fair, as long as they take the care thereof upon themselves. And in the mean time, the magistrates have forbidden, by sound of the bell, the drinking of any wine and beer before in the streets; and the head officer Pauw hath lent for the relief of count William, and forbidden him to suffer any to drink before the palace of his excellency; for there it was, where the greatest disorders were committed these two last years. After what manner the princes of Oranges have made complaint against the secret article, is to be seen in the inclofed; as also after what manner the most part of the provinces have already declared themselves. And the protector having ratified the 25 of April, before he had seen the ratification of the secret article, that doth cause pollution and jealousy here, that Holland did it without any constrain, yet, with gladness of heart.

Two envoys of Muscovy had audience on Saturday last, presenting withal seven pair of fables or futs. They did signify, their emperor had resolved to make war against the Poles; but coming to the assembly one after another, each having a letter, they kissed
The Muſcovites have had a second audience, wherein they said, that the king of Poland had so highly affronted and done so much wrong to his imperial majesty of Muſcovy, that the meanest Muſcovite would not have taken it. They presented a book in folio, three fingers thick, in the Polifh language, containing the particulars of the wrongs, injuries, and affronts.

In what manner they made here the notification of the peace, is to be feen by the inclofed. On Wednesday the thirteenth, arrived here an express from the embaffadors in England, with letters of the tenth, containing the act of explication upon the third article, and the publication thereof made, whereupon they refolved to do the like here, as they have done. Men do perceive, that till now they did conceal from the third embaffador the secret article, which the two firft embaffadors have made with the lord protector; whereby 145 do speak here more and more with open mouths, calling it a ballpark production, which Holland alone out of marriage, viz. (the union) hath gotten by the protector, or the protector by Holland, prefupposing some promises and reciprocal conventions to be pafted between themselves. Thole of Holland are patient, and do difemble as much as they can, supposing that time will alway and sweeten it; and that the sweetness of the commerce and peace will lull alfeep thee unquiet and almost threatening diffcourſes. But 145 will not be quiet, and they do fpeak very ill of the lord of Bréderode, because he was the firft, that did confent to the secret article; and he will have a found chiding from the princes dowager.

I perceive, that thole of Holland will endeavour to overcome all this through patience, being perfuaded, that Zealond, although they are for 145, will never dare to offend the English much. Some of 145 do not fick to call thole traitors, that did procure the convention of this private article. And there are fome that fpeak, that the firft provinces ought by plurality to chufc at prefent the young prince for captain general, and count William for lieutenant general; that that is practicable, only that it would be done out of order, wherein the plurality hath the precendency. In the province of Overſyl, there are alfo great divifions for the election of the lord Haerſolte in the charge and office of droſſart of Twent. There are fir five members in Overſyl, whereof four are for Haerſolte. Twent and Deventer are againft him, and fay, that the election is made by unjust Holland and unlawful means. Twent and Deventer are for 173. Zallant, Vollenhoven, Campen, and Zwol, are for 145; but I believe, that the other four obtain their ends in it.

The envoy of the bishop of Muſnifer hath already made congratulation for the peace.

This bishop doth chews himself a good 173. The commiffioners of Bremen have not obtained any thing here yet, but good hopes; but the emperor hath begun to thunder mightly againft Coningſmark; fo that I perceive the design of that fue doth grow cold. The embaffador Joachimi, aged 93 years, lieth a dying at prefent.

I fee, that not only fame city in Holland, but alfo whole provinces will make fcruple and difficulty to publiſh the peace, and will not make any bonfires nor demonfaſtrations of joy. I reti

15. May, 1654. [N. S.]
Sir,

O N Saturday last, being with the queene, I told her, that I hoped the would very shortly be pleased to give me audience, that I might take my leave of her, and returne for England; to which she said, that on monday next she would reolve me. I understood that the town of Gottenburgh hath a devise to fende their fyndick into England, there to propose some things for the advantage of trade betwixt the English and that towne. Tuesday the matter of the ceremonies came to me in the eveninges from the queene, and desired me to have patience for a little while; that she expected the coming of the prince hither within fix or seven days, whereby I might have an opportunity to visit him in this town, and that she would give me audience two or three days before his arrival here. Wednesday, grave Erick Oxenfliern and I had much discouer of the busines concerning the Guinea company. He shewed me the anwer to the complaint of the English company. I desired to have it to confider of, which he promised to send me. I observed to him, that the complaints of the English were proved by depoitions of witncs. He anwered, that was in the absence of the other party; and that if I pleased, they would produce witnesse on the behalf of the Swedes. I then desired him to take notice, that what I produced was in the affirmative. He thereupon shewed me a map of that part of Guinea, where the Swedes, English, and Dutch plantations were intermixted, and very near one another. I told him, that the king of that place had given a grant to the English, to dwell and traffick there, excluding others; and that afterwards the Swedes had by force put them out of their trade and traffick. He denied that, saying, that their forts was no other than a little lodge with two chambers; that the Swedes had not at all forced them away; and that as many Hollanders as Swedes were planted in that place before any grant given to the English; that the Swedes had a grant from the same king, the copy of which he shewed me. I desired to compare the date of both the grants, and a copy of his grant for that purpose, which he promised to send me. This night such a quantity of snow fell, that covered the houses and the country, which was very rare to the English, but ordinary here at this season of the year. On thursday the senator Vanderlyne, and the matter of the ceremonies, and divers professors of the university, and others, being at dinner with me, did express very much respect to his highnes, and all wonder what the intention is of our great fleet at sea. Being abroad to take the air, and on foot, I perceived the Dutch resident's coach coming in the way where I was; and before he came near me, he made a stop, and lighting came towards me. I went likewise to meet him; and after we had saluted each other, he told me he was happy by the opportunity he had to salute me, though in that place; and he would suddenly give himself the honor of visiting me at my house. I told him he should be very welcome, whenever he pleased to do me that favour; and I was glad of his acquaintance, and of the occasion of it. Our discouer was concerning the conclusion and ratification of the treaty between the two republices, and of the advantage, that would redound to them both, as also to all the protestant party, with many other words to the fame effect. As we were together, the queene pased by; and seeing us, was pleased to salute us, and said, she was overjoyed to see us together; that now she saw the peace was made.

This evening I received those letters, which I thought to have received the last week, this week's letters not yet being come to my hands. This day being friday, the queen desired my company to take the air, and discouered much concerning our fleet, and that notwithstanding the peace was concluded, yet she heard, that the Hollander prepared a great fleet, and that it was thought ours and theirs was to join together upon some design, whereof she was very inquisitive. I told her, I believed the preparations were before the peace concluded, in case it should not have taken effect; that I knew of no design, and had been out of England about fix months; that I thought my lord protector would take care for the guard of the seas, and farther I knew nothing.

I find her majesty begins to be troubled about the great busines of her abdication, as to the settling of it; but it's thought that within a few days it will be effect. She was pleased upon May-day to do me the favour to take a short collation at her Vacherie, about a quarter of a Swedes mile from this town, where I treated her and her company after the English fashion, which I perceived she did desire, and seemed highly pleased with it. This evening, after I returned from the queen, Mons. Beuninghen, the Holland resident, gave me a visit with many compliments and expressions of joy for the happy conclusion of the peace. He told me, he was commanded to return to Holland, and hoped to have his last audience presently after mine. He lives here in very good fashion, and seems to be a civil man. I am every day in expectation of my last audience, and was contented.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 267

contended to have it deferred 'til after I have received this week's letters, that if any A.D. 1654.
commands should have come to me therein from my lord, I might have been in a capacity of performing them, which I could not have done, in case my last audience had been part. I have sent you no copy of the articles, because I hope to bring them myself, almost as soon as you should have received them otherwise.

Sir, It is a great comfort to me, for which I blewe God, that although I am at this distance, yet my friends do not forget me, as I find by your kinde letters of the seventh of April, and by his highnesse instructions there inclofed, and by the order of the council concerning the great scale. I doe acknowledge with humble thankfulness unto his highnesse and to his counsell the favour and confidence towards me, wherein, through the goodness of my God, I shall not fayle them, but be faithful, as long as I live, in my dutie and service to him. The papers concerning the ship Charity are of great use to me, and the articles with the Dutch. The queene desired them of me, to compare them with those, which she received from Holland, and now they beginne to say, that England hath made a good treaty, and very honourable. I doubt that 224. will be deceived among some, whom 22. 16. 21. trusteth. My 7. 11. 18. 3. 15. 40. is often asked by 16. 59. 17. and I speake truly and faithfully, yet with all respect to 227, whom every body highly commendeth.

I am often ill, and so sickly, that I dare not write to any body else but yourself, leaft it should come to my wife's knowledge. If it shall please God to bring me crazed carkas home againe, I shall not be able sufficiently to express my thankfulness for the con-fiant reall favours, which you have beftowed upon

Your most affectionate friend to serve you,

Uphafe, May 5th, 1654. B. WHITELOCKE.

---

To the right Honourable council sitting at Whitchall.

The commissioners for managing estates under sequestration, sitting at Haberdashers vol. xiv. Hall, do humbly represent, that the commissioners for London have certified them p. 49. of an arrear of three thousand pounds, or thereabouts, due for the rent of a house belonging to the marquis of Winchester from the Spanish embassador, which hath been formerly demanded of him; but the said embassador refused to hear of the same from any committee, or to give his answer thereupon to any other than to the parliament or council of state. This hath been made known to the then council of state, during the sitting of the late parliament about two years since; and they were pleased to take some time to consider the same, but never ordered any thing therein, as we have heard. We therefore thought it our duty, to present the same to your honours, humbly submitting it to consideration, by whom, and in what manner, a further demand thereof shall be made; and whether your honours shall think fit to give any order herein unto us.

May 6th, 1654.

RICE WILLIAMS.

John Upton.

Edw. Cary.

Ric. Moore.

Indorsed,

Read 15. June, 1654. and the consideration respited.

---

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

SIR,

Paris, 16. May, 1654. [N. S.]

The court so lately arrived here gives me obbligate to write much at this time; but vol. xiv. by the next ordinary I shall be free and large with you. Is it possible, that there is no fleet from England upon the coast of France? I am sure, daily intelligence comes to this court from several and far distant places of this land, of English formidable fleets, though your letters say nothing of it.

The terror of Cromwell (for so they call him most here) is such, that naval armies are multiplied by the enemies of the people, who apprehend strange accidents coming, and the court itself not otherwise; but C. Mazarin's juggling deludes most as yet.

Pimentelli his secretary and kinman was here, and nothing done, I can assure you, as to any truce. The secretary must first to court to Madrid, and after no great appearance of accommodation, whilst Mazarin reigns, who dares not but at least to dissemble a willingness to the general peace, though he intends nothing else.

Monf.

---
A letter of intelligence from Paris.

HAVING received yours by the last post, I have not much to return in answer; only what follows. Our parliament do continue always their frequent assemblies concerning the rentiers of the town-house, to which the first president promises to do what he can possibly, as if it were his own proper interest. Our embassador writes from thence, that his treaty goes on with his highness the lord protector, of which he has good hopes within a short time it will come to an end, to the advantage of both states. Sunday last the duke of Vendome went to Surailine, where he met his son the duke of Beaufort, and besides, about twenty coaches of fine horses each. After they dined, were in a long conference together, he and those that were in the coaches, above three hours time. What may be the subject of it, is not yet known; only thought it was defining his son to advise the duke of Orleans to come to court, of which no appearance. When Vendome was to depart, Beaufort desired him to tell his majesty and the queen, he was their true faithful servant, and that he would die if; as for his coming to court, that he would never do it, whilest one man should be there, meaning the cardinal. Upon that they departed; Vendome came hither, and from hence next day to Fontainebleau, and Beaufort returned to Annay.

The eleventh instant, Monf. marquis de Bougy, lieutenant for the king in Candale's army in Guene, arrived here from Bordeaux, and presently went to Fontainebleau, where he signified to the king, that two great English vessels were near the Garonne not far from Bordeaux, which the people of the country did much apprehend they would be soon landed; since which time, I hear the king writ to his embassador in London, that his highness might be pleased to send passports to some French ships there about Bordeaux, laden with falt and provisions for Normandy. What his highness will do in it, we expect shortly; but in the mean time, seeing no war is declared, it's hoped he will not refuse to give the said passports.

We do hear, the intendant of mademoiselle is in court, to see whether she could prevail for herfelf near his majesty, that afterwards she might advise her father to do the like. She is not going to Dombes, (as it was laid before) but rather she was within ten leagues of Fontainebleau, when the king was there lately.

We expect here shortly prince Adolph Palatine, brother to the king of Sweden that is now, who passes through France for Constantinople; and from thence (as some say) to Jerusalem.

We have now certain fresh news from Allice, that the count of Harcourt has deceived us in fines; and whilst he was in treaty with us, he was in like manner with the enemies, as with his majesty of Spain, of whom he received for himself in hand five thousand of livres, besides three mullets for the garrison, and all the debts he oweth in them parts. He has put in the town of Briictured a Spanish garrison, and is governor himself of the place; but Monf. de Charlereois is master full of the castle. They lay the king of Spain will send him fix thousand men to gain Philiburgh.

The parliament of Rozen hath given lately an arrest, in favour of the receivers of the rents in their own province, notwithstanding it be contrary to the king's declaration here.

Last wednesday at night, his majesty and all the court arrived here. The cardinal being well in health, would not delay any more at Fontainebleau. Thursday in the afternoon the king and cardinal went to Bois de Vincennes, where they be as yet; but will be here this night. His majesty has invited the pope's nuncio, and all the public ministers here,
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

here, to be ready against saturday next to go to Rheims in his company to the coronation; and they say he will not return hither afterwards, but go to the wars. We hear the enemies are in the field already in several places, which might hinder his majesty's voyage; of which more by the time.

Here arrived from Bruffels, monday last, a gentleman, that belongs to the princes of Faliburg, that lives in Bruffels, who says, Lorraine is still in the castle of Antwerp; and that his intendant had only licence to visit him. He says also, that they made an inventory of all the goods the said Lorain had in Bruffels, both moneys, precious stones, &c. which comes to a million of livres. He can himself, he says, dispone of what is necessary for himself and his nearest friends, but not otherwise. However he says, he may be loft in the end; for there are no hopes of his liberty. Prince Conti obtained from the king, that he should have for his lieutenant general in Catalonia Mr. Marquis de St. André Monthun.

We have from Provence, that duke de Mérceur is preparing to come to the court. I have nothing more at this time, but that I am, Sir, Your faithful servant.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Bruffels, 1st May, 1654.

Yours of the 8th instant I received, and conveyed yours to Ratifbon, as now I do from thence the annexed to you. Your news are contradicted here; for divers letters from London bring, that your army is defeated by the Scots, and I cannot yet perfituate here the indifferent to the contrary; but your next letters, I hope, will force them to it.

Your peace with Holland we grant; but here is a strong report, and divers letters that bring, all the provinces but part of that of Holland be discontented at the peace; and some tumults, with a civil war, like to be in those provinces. Time will let us see what it shall be.

Your great preparations for the seas, and your sheathing of ships (as they call it) is subject of discourse to all your neighbours; and every one is jealous, variously discoursing of the design, that might be; but none knows more of it; nay the United Provinces are not free from fears.

There is a new declaration set forth by the archduke, of the imprisonment of duke Charles of Lorrain, not to be in any ways to the prejudice of the house of Lorrain, or any defending from thence: the copy you shall have by the next. Duke Francis of Lorrain, now commander of his brother's army, is to send his second son to the court of Madrid, in testimony of his fidelity to his majesty of Spain. When duke Francis arrived in Bruffels, (as you had formerly) the archduke, meeting him half a league off, gave him the right hand in his own coach; where also he caufed to enter his two sons. After entrance, they supped together, and duke Francis had also then with much civility the right hand, they after the German fashion continuing for four hours in it. Next day count Fuenwaldagna complimented the said duke Francis as embassador extraordinary from the king of Spain. Conde was not there then, but at Tournin, three leagues off; it is thought to avoid disputes about precedency, which happened so ill between him and duke Charles, when he was at liberty.

Prince palatine de Sultzbach, that was arrested in Namur, when D. Charles of Lorrain was committed, sent a gentleman hither to duke Francis, defiring his highests to procure for him his liberty, and to be continued in his place of general of the horfe, as he was before to his brother's army. The duke promises to serve him to his power.

The prince of Conde I heard say within these two days, that count de Harcourt tandem has made his agreement with the king of Spain, and now declares for him; but in the archduke's court we have it not yet.

The archduke is by sicknefs indisposed; no coach could approach the palace these two days.

Here are very great preparations for the field, as much as have been in these latter years: most of the foot are already in the frontiers, to be in twenty-four hours warning together; and money is yet wanting, for many bills of exchange come from Spain, are protected in Antwerp by the merchants: but we hope to be full of moneys shortly. The last letters from Spain bring, that the two West Indian fleets are in their way, the richest that have been these many years. By computation, the king may have in them, besides the merchants proper goods, thirteen millions of ducats. The whole fleet, being about fifty sail, are expected about the middle or latter end of June next. The body and force of our army here this field, as near as I can gather, will be 50,000 horfe and foot; 18,000 foot, and 12,000 horfe; the archduke's army of 14,000, the prince of Conde's 1000, and the duke of Lorrain's 6000. What their first design shall be, I do not know; nor have I much to tell you more, but that I am, Sir, Yours.

Vol. II.

Z. Z. Z.
STATE PAPERS OF

An intercepted letter from Paris.

PARIS, May 16, 1654. [N. S.]

MY DEAR HEART,

YOURS of the 27th of April is the first I had from you this month; the last post brought none. I wonder you make mention of the short letter I writ, and not of all the long ones I sent before. I should be sorry they should fall into other hands. I am glad of Dab's kindness; it is what I did not deserve, when he had an opportunity to make it more satisfactory and useful to himself. I am also glad you sent an express with the bills of exchange. I have not yet heard of him, nor from him, nor do not define to do, left when all this house know it, Mac b not be blamed for divulging of it. It is certain, the Scots king goth hence; but when, he cannot tell you himself, though it seemed that others do, that write thither. The reason of the uncertainty is, because the money for his journey is yet in the cardinal's hands. He hopeth to get it, before the king of France leaves the town, and goes to be crowned at Rheims, which will be ten days hence. He propounds to himself, ten days after he hath received it, to go hence directly to the Spa, where there will be a world of great persons this summer. The queen, with the duke of York, go with the queen of France to the coronation. Prince Rupert will take another way into Germany: he is much unsatisfied with his matter; but the imperiall fay, the wrong is on his side. Till I hear whether this comes safe, I will add no more.

An intercepted letter to — Williams, alias Crofts.

PARIS, 16 May, 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE received your letter and kind advice, which I am resolved to follow. If there be no other way to obtain my leave for coming over, there is nothing more easy than to obtain such recommendations from hence as I desire; but all the question will be, if that will take any effect with the protector? I am counselled by my friends here, to see what answer will be given to my lord of Buckingham, who hath gone this way to work, and to do accordingly afterwards. In the mean time, I pray, found some of your acquaintance, such as you believe may rightly inform you; for my crime is not so great as his, by many thousands a year. I write likewise to sir Kenelme Digby, with whom you may consult. I believe him to be my friend. I pray send me word, if by your means and your friends I may get half a score strong mettled geldings or horfes over; if it could be by sir Kenelme Digby's means; we are told he is in power to obtain any reasonable thing.

Your humble servant,

W. CROFTS.

An intercepted letter.

PARIS, May 16, 1654. [N. S.]

DEARE FRIEND,

I receaved yours of the first of May, together with the inclosed from my good cofen, to whom I shall defire you to convey this inclofed. I hope your next will give me some comfort of a peace likely to be betwixt my lord protector and this crown; for then we shall not with any remorfe looke backe on those halcion days of the middle of the last king's raigne, when wee had peace with all the world, and fofe free and plentiful a trade into all countreys. I finde much propension in the cardinall to have friendship with his highness. Here is great preparations for the coronation of the young French king; which solemnite is to be performed about a fortnight hence at Rheims, where is kept the fared and pretended miraculous oyle, with which the kings of France use to be made facred. Your care in sending the inclofed, is all at the prefent from,

SIR,

Your faithfull friend,

PETER JONES.

Honest
HONEST JOHN,
I WROT to you in my last, to change the same nagg, which you say is not for my A.D. 1654, use. If you cannot, and if you know readily where to have a found gelding, or mare, or stone-horse, if you can procure the money, buy him at any good price, and come away prefently with them all; for the nagg, though not fitting for servile, will fell well here, becaufe young. Our journey is deferred for three weeks longer, by reaon of the Coronation of the French King. Pray be of good courage; fee let your comrade; for I dare assure you of good trading, and quick; but you must keep this private, for feare our market shou'd bee forealled. If my wife send you some monies, which she will speedily return, it by Mr. Lucy; it will be for Mr. Jackson. What you lay out in a horse, send me word, and you shall have it by the next post returned. If you have received Mr. S's monies, take it thence, and return the rest. Make haft; let me hear when you get out of London, and Arthur shall be at Depe; for direct them to Mr. Broughton at Mrs. Goddard's in Depe, at the king of England's head. Make haft; make haft.
Yours,
PETER JONES.

For Mr. John Baron, at the Hen and Chicken, in Cheapside, London.

An intercepted letter from the same person.

DEAREST COSEN,
I return you thanks for your kind acceptance of that small token, which I understood Vol. xiv. by yours of the first of May, that you have now received: but I must confefs, that the letter of yours was more acceptable to me for the good news, which it brought me of your good success in your phisick. And that it may perfectly restore your health, which it hath, as you tell me, in some measure repaired, shall ever be the constant prayers of,

DEAREST COSEN,
Your affectionate kinman,
PETER JONES.

Pray present my duty to my aunt, and my love to my coens. Excuze my haft.

DEAREST SOULE,
I DOUBT not but my goods will at last come safe to me, our journey being put off for three weeks, by reason of the coronation of the French king, which is to be solemnized at Reims about a fortnight hence. I have taken order with my London friend, for the conveying of monies to me, which will be very seasonable. Present my love to Mr. White, and be both assured, that in my opinion my coen Will. Jackson was not in a better way of trading since his father's death; therefore let all his friends be comforted. I have delivered your inclofed to Mr. Edwards. I cannot tell if his multiplicity of business, occasioned by Mr. Edg. sicknes, will permit him to fend an answer by this post. Dearest, I know not what to say more, but to let you know, that the promised box shall be shortly sent. God of heaven blest thee and thine with perfect health, and grant a speedy joyful meeting to us; which is the earnest prayer of thy owne,
PET. JONES.

The knight and J. S. kis your faire hands. If they are not soe, I shall think me receipt ill bestowed. God blest Robin and Mall.

For my coen.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

THE ratification came with the last post, and was published the day following at the Hague and several other parts of Holland. The stay of it, so long as it did, had p. 68. like to have spoiled all; for the flates of Holland supposing, that the delay proceeded by reason of the instance, that was made by the protector for the exclusion of the house of
The elector of Brandenburg to the states of Holland.

Vol. xiv. p. 76.

OUR friendly salutation and affection in the first place, noble, great, mighty lords, good friends, and neighbours. We have underfoot a few days since, that in the treaties of peace lately concluded, those of the province of Holland should have promised and agreed to those of England, that henceforward the pretent prince of Orange and his posterity should remain for ever excluded from all charges, offices, and dignities, which his predeceffors, to the full content of all the associated Netherland provinces, have officiated and enjoyed. We did at the beginning far before us the love, which you bear to justice, and that you would not suffer, that the leaf of your inhabitants should be consequently molested. We did also confider the honour and reputation of the state, which formerly would not have suffered the meanest inhabitant to have been wronged in their rights and liberties; and most of all, we confidered, you would not suffer any prejudice to take place against an orphan, whom every one is bound to affift and protect by God’s appointment, and his own duty, and especially such a child, which doth shew in his cradle so many dear instruments, which God hath used for the preservation of the true religion) and the effusion of blood, and courageous acts of his predeceffors, upon which the foundations of this splendid state are, in many respects, built and grounded. We can in truth imagine the same much les, when we confider the great honour, which the United Provinces have always shewn with so much thankfulness to his predeceffors, and wherein especially the renowned predeceffors of your noble great lordships have not fallen short of any; as those, who from time to time have shewn their affection to the house of Orange. We doubted not but your lordships would have tred in their footsteps, and have endeavoured to the utmost, as your pious predeceffors, out of pure love to freedom and religion, to have kept fellowship with that house to your dying days, and not suffered the only fon and heir of so many heroic princes to be excluded of all that prosperity and honour, that hath been bought for. Should this pupil, whose predeceffors were amongst the first, who laid that happy stone for the liberties, be now the first, in whom that liberty should lose her strength and courage? We could not partly let it enter into our thoughts, and consequently could not believe it; and therefore thought it needful to write to your great noble lordships about it: but at last we thought your lordships would not take it amiss from your antient ally and neighbour, who hath always taken part of your state’s welfare, to be more than careful, in what may tend for the property and welfare of your state; especially since we are charged with the care of the guardianhip, we cannot pafs it over in silence, without letting your lordships know, how prejudicial this would be to our pupil. Therefore we desire your lordships, in cafe any thing be agreed unto, to the prejudice of the prince of Orange, that you would be pleased to abrogate and annul the fame, and not suffer any thing to be agreed unto, that is tending against justice and liberty, and fo consequently against the prince of Orange. In this your lordships will do an act, which will be acceptable to God, justice, and the world, according to the antient Holland courage and virtues, and that which the enemies must be oriel to praise and worship against their wills in a nation, which doth not cover their liberties with fins. The pupil himself, in time, will acknowledge the fame with all thankfulness; and we, together with the allies, and those that are interested in that princely house, will never fail with demonstration of friendship and neighbourly affection to requisite the same. Given in our residence at Coh upon the Spree, the 1st of May, 1615.

Frederick William Churfurst.

Adr. Fran.
Mr. Francis Yardley to John Farrar, Esq.

SIR,

Virginia, Linne-haven, this 8th May, 1654.

My brother Argol Yardley hath received many letters from you, with animadversions A.D. 1654. and instructions to encourage him in the prosecution of better designs than that of tobacco, but myself never any: yet the honour I bear you, for your fervent affections to this my native country, commands me in some measure to give you an account of what the Lord hath in short time brought to light, by the means of so weak a minister as myself; namely, an ample dicovery of South Virginia or Carolina, the which we find a most fertile, gallant, rich soil, flourishing in all the abundance of nature, especially in the rich mulberry and vine, a serene air, and temperate climate, and experimentally rich in precious minerals; and lastly, I may say, parallel with any place for rich land, and stately timber of all sorts; a place indeed unacquainted with our Virginia’s nipping frosts, no winter, or very little cold to be found there. Thus much for the country; the manner and means in the discovery follows: In September last, a young man, a trader for beavers, being bound out to the adjacent parts to trade, by accident his floop left him; and he, supposing the he had been gone to Rhoanoke, hired a small boat, and with one of his company left with him came to crave my licence to go to look after his floop, and sought some relief of provisions of me; the which granting, he set forth with three more in company, one being of my family, the others were my neighbours. They entered in at Caratoke, ten leagues to the southward of Cape Henry, and so went to Rhoanoke island; where, or near thereabouts, they found the great commander of thate parts with his Indians a hunting, who received them civilly, and showed them the ruins of Sir Walter Raleigh’s fort, from whence I received a sure token of their being there. After some days spent to and fro in the country, the young man the interpreter prevailed with the great man, and his war-captains, and a great man of another province, and some other Indians, to come in and make their peace with the English, which they willingly condescended unto; and for the favour and relief I extended to the interpreter in his necessity, in gratitude he brought them to me at my house, where they abode a week, and showed much civility of behaviour. In the interim of which time, hearing and seeing the children read and write, of his own free voluntary motion he asked me, (after a most solid paufe, we two being alone) whether I would take his only son, having but one, and teach him to do as our children, namely in his terms, to speak out of the book, and to make a writing; which motion I most heartily embraced; and with expreffions of love, and many preffents, crediting with cloaths, dismissed him. At his departure he expreffed himself difjruous to serve that God the Englishmen served, and that his child might be so brought up; promising to bring him to me in four moons, in which space my occasions calling me to Maryland, he came once himself, and sent twice to know, if I was returned, that he might bring his child; but in my absence, some people, supposing I had great gains by commerce with him, murmured, and carried themselves uncivilly towards them, forbidding their coming in any more; and by some over-busy judicules of the place, (my wife having brought him to church in the congregation) after sermon, threatened to whip him, and fend him away. The great man was very much afraid, and much appalled; but my wife kept him in her hand by her side, and confidently and constantly on my behalf refiited their threatenings, till they publicly protested against me for bringing them in; but the worthyly engaged my whole fortunes for any damage should arise by or from them, till my return; which falling out presently after, I having by the way taken my brother in with me for the better prosecution of so noble a design, immediately I dispatched away a boat with fix hands, one being a carpenter, to build the king an English house, my promise at his coming first, being to comply in that matter. I sent 200 I. flerling in fruit, to purchase and pay for what land they should like, the which in little time they effected, and purchased, and paid for three great rivers, and also all such others as they should like of fouthery; and in solemn manner took poffeflion of the country, in the name, and on the behalf, of the commonwealth of England; and actual poffedion was solemnly given them by the great commander, and all the great men of the rest of the provinces, in delivering them a turf of the earth with an arrow shot into it; and so the Indians totally left the lands and rivers to us, retiring to a new habitation, where our people built the great commander a fair house, the which I am to furnish with English utenfils and chattels. In the interim, whilst the house was building for the great emperor of Rhoanoke, he undertook with some of his Indians, to bring some of our men to the emperor of the Tuskarorawes, and to that purpose sent embaffadors before, and with two of our company set forth and travelled within two days journey of the place, where a hunting quarter the Tuskarorawes emperor, with 250 of his men, met our company, and received them courteously; and after some days spent, Vol. II. 4 A
A.D. 1654, desir'd them to go to his chief town, where he told them was one Spaniard residing, who had been seven years with them, a man very rich, having about thirty in family, seven whereof are negroes; and he had one more negro, leiger with a great nation called the Newaxes. He is sometimes, they say, gone from thence a pretty while. Our people had gone, but that the interpreter with over-travelling himself fell sick; yet the Tuskarorawe proffered him, if he would go, he would in three days journey bring him to a great salt sea, and to places where they had copper out of the ground, the art of refining which they have perfectly; for our people saw much amongst them, and some plates of a foot square. There was one Indian had two beads of gold in his ears, big as rounceval peas; and they said, there was much of that not far off. These allurements had drawn them thither, but for the interpreter's weakness, and the war, that was between a great nation called the Caiores, a very little people in stature, not exceeding youths of thirteen or fourteen years, but extremely valiant and fierce in fight, and above belief swift in retirement and flight, whereby they relist the puissance of this potent, rich, and numerous people. There is another great nation by thee, called the Haynokes, who valiantly relist the Spaniards further northern attempts. The Tuskarorawe told them, the way to the sea was a plain road, much travelled for salt and copper; the salt is made by the sea itself, and some of it brought in to me. After the Tuskarorawe could not prevail, but our people would return, he sent his only son with a great man his tutor, and another great man, and some other attendance with them; and when they came to the rest of our company, the house being done and finished, the Rowanoke with the Tuskarorawe prince, and fundry other kings of the provinces, in all some forty-five in company, together with our six men, on May-day last arrived at my house. The Rowanoke brought his wife with him, and his son, to be baptized. It fell out happily, that my brother and many other friends were met at my house. The only parent brought us the turf of earth with the arrow shot into it, which was again solemnly delivered unto me, and received by me, in the name, and on the behalf, of the commonwealth of England, to whom we really tender the sure possession of this rich and flourishing place; hoping only, that our own properties and our pains will not be forgotten. There is no man hath been at a penny charge but myself, and it hath already cost me 300l. and upwards; and were my estate able, I should hope to give a better account of my well-wishes to a general good. My hopes are, I shall not want affilliation from good patrons, either by their good words or purfes. Tuesday the third of May, the Rowanoke presented his child to the minister before the congregation to be baptized, which was solemnly performed in presence of all the Indians, and the child left with me to be bred up a Christian, which God grant him grace to become! At their departure, we appointed a further discovery by sea and land, to begin the first of July next. God guide us to his glory, and England's and Virginia's honour!

Sir, if you think good to acquaint the states with what is done by two Virginians born, you will honour our country. I have at this instant no present worthy your acceptance, but will bring that came from the Indians inhabiting on the South-sea, which we purpose, God willing, to see this summer, non obstante periculo. I am, Sir, a tutor to you, for some fishes, eggs, and materials for the making of silk, and what other good fruits, or roots, or plants, may be proper for such a country. Above all, my desire is to the olive, some trees of which could we procure, would rejoice me; for wine we cannot want with industry. Thus desiring to kifs your hands, with the faire hands of my virtuous country-woman, the worthy to be honoured Mrs. Virginia Farrar, I humbly take leave, and ever remain, Sir,

Your true honorer, and affectionate servant to be commanded,

FRANCIS YARDLEY.

For the worshipfull John Farrar, Esq; at his manor of Little Gilding in Huntingdonshire.

Indorfed,
A letter concerning the West-Indies delivered to mee by Mr. Farrar.
West-Virginia, or Carolina, taken 1654.
Mr. Yardley's letter to secretary Thurloe.
A letter of intelligence.

Sir,  

Ratisbon, 9th May, 1654.  

The last brought nothing to me from you, that I can yet see.  

Here all are satisfied of your peace with Holland; but some differences are said A.D.1654, like to arise thereupon betwixt the United Provinces. You know best there what peace you have made, and how firm.  

The great fleet you have, and additional forces, notwithstanding the peace with Hol.-P.331 land, give occasion of much talk here: but no man can say what you will do with them, but attribute all to the protector's conduct, who, in truth, is very famous in all Germany. Yet do they not defist in Germany to affist R. C. in the manner I gave you in divers former letters, of which you are to take notice: and that the person designed for Rome so often mentioned to you before, dies not till September next; which is all of R. C.'s affairs since my last. Only I have to add, that the elector of Brandenburgh, the elector Palatine, and divers other princes, will endeavour to raise and foment divisions among the United Provinces, as time will let you see.  

Here are great rumours of Scotland being in arms for their R. C. and some blows given to the English; but I believe not any thing of it, till I hear from you.  

The emperor believed to depart from hence suddenly, after leaving all matters in a state of contentment; but here is an after-shot, which troubles him much; for the protestant princes and deputies will not sign the acts of this diet till they have equality of votes or voices; and do indeed threaten a war, if they have it not. And one thing is remarkable in it, that the duke of Bavaria, the emperor's sister's son, and also a Roman cathlick, his plenipotentiary, stands firm for the protestant party against the cathlick. So far is policy beyond religion, and ever has been in my judgment. The end of this, many curiously do expect to see.  

We have from Allice by the last letters, that . . . . . . . and Monf. de Moiron, secretary to count Harcourt . . . . . . . conference together, touching the court of . . . . . . . . the said count Harcourt. But yet could not agree, by reason of the mischief that the count had, that the court will never perform what is promised. Mr. Caffelnau offers in the king's name half of what is to be paid, and the other half to keep, till the count with his garison be out of Brifac; of which we expect the issue.  

The Swedes have at last quittd the garison of Vecht: and it is confirmed, that that queen suddenly refigns the crown to her cousin the Palatine.  

Your embassador's negotiation in Sweden is better known to you there than here. It is said how general Coningham is about Bremen with 1500 horse and 9000 foot, and no relief yet appearing from the Hanfeatic cities or others.  

From Poland nothing certain considerable at this time from, Sir,  

Yours.  

A letter of intelligence from Paris.  

Sir,  

Paris, le 4th May, 1654. [N.S.]  

Yours of the 14th instant I received, signifying your desires. I can assure you, Vol.xiv. picture in his chamber, being sent from London; but I think he had rather have his perfon. Our ministers there are flow, and now more unified than formerly in their letters to their matters here. This king, (I mean his instrument Mazarin) rather than war with the protector, will yield to any conditions; for now here are eleven agents from the Huguenots of France. Their negotiation favours of dangers, and almonifeth us very much, believing they are fet on by your protector and the prince of Condé, who since eight days wholly broke off the secret treaty made here in his name, of which I did write to you formerly. In fine, we are environed with fears for all our offents.  

We have sent, but molt secretly, to Spain for a truce, in order to a peace, or the peace itself; of which within a few days we expect account; but this is true, if Mazarin himself can be believed.  

The duke of Orleans's eldest daughter, upon some discontent and some jealousies of court, is by her said father's command going to Avignon for some time. If the duke had not done it, Mazarin had.  

The expedition of the duke of Guife goes on suddenly; the disguise thereof is for Naples, but no such thing designed in reality. Towards Lerida, and the coasts of Catalonia, they have more need to fear.

That
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1654.

That which is said of a marriage to be betwixt the king of France, and the daughter of Portugal, is false; a mad motion was made of it, and heartily laughed at.

Count Harcourt's design for the Austrians is again spoiled, and he submitted the second time to this king upon agreement. So various are the humours of this nation, and so much in fashion, that no notice is taken of it in respect to honour or honesty. In fine, no certainty amongst them. Monday next this king goes to Compeigne, and after eight days to Rheims to be crowned. I shall go thither, and be betwixt the court and the army; and before I part from hence, I shall let you how I may receive yours, and you mine.

Freltons, senior and junior, are designed for the service in Piedmont, and Inchequin with his regiment for the duke of Guise's design.

O Sullivan Bera, his brother is gone with a small vessel, with some arms and ammunition, towards Ireland; and if he cannot find any party flattering there, he will go to the Highlanders. He went from Nantz.

All the Irish officers here must depart the twenty-fifth of this month, very ill satisfied. And if it be true what is said, that the protector has, or will take off the transporation, and bear a respect to that nation, the last messenger from him, or in his name, will lead all them Irish here, whether he shall direct them, in defpite of R. C. and his crew. I do not speak without books; for the protector begins to be, more than ever, either feared or beloved by all forts.

Here is one you know, desires to go into England, yet disguised, and so to return, after one hour's conference with his highness; wherein he says, he will let him know more, than can be conveyed other wise, and for his service in the highest degree. You may move it, if you think it fit. I presume he can give the greatest designs on foot with the king of France and R. C.

R. C. will be soon gone from hence, as I always told you, to Germany, and from thence, with what affittance he can, into Scotland, if the state of his affairs there be worthy of it. Saturday next prince Rupert goeth into his country of Germany; and still out with his R. C. and not three in all that council together, even in common charity; so that the affairs of R. C. are totally lost, for want of good council.

The late queen of England goeth to the coronation of this king, which solemnity will be at or about the sixth of June next.

I cannot give you any farther account of these armies, or St. Malo's busines, than you had formerly; else you have enough at present from, Sir,

Yours.

Chanut, the French embassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

Hague, 22d May, 1654. [N. S.]

I GIVE you many thanks for yours of the 19th. The good reception, which had been made to my lords embassadors of this state, is some token of assurance to us, that the next post will bring us the subscription of the peace; whereas we shall have our part of joy, as having cordially desired the same to happen to our ancient ally. I thank you, that you were pleased to communicate unto me the opinion you have of your negotiation.

All our eyes are turned and fixt upon you; and I can assure, that in these provinces, they do desire our agreement with as much or more earneftness, as any other thing next to their own. The fear of that great preparation, which his highness the lord protector doth go on with, doth seem to dissipate in regard of this state; yet a person well informed told me, that they verily believed, that all those naval forces are designed against Denmark. It is likely enough; yet I can hardly believe it. I hope it is not intended against France. Here are letters from Sweden, that will tell you news of the proposition of the queen to quit the government of her state to the prince. It is a strange resolution; all that I can tell you of it, being half a Swede, is this, that it is not the thought of a day, but a counsel premeditated seven years ago.

The reply of the commissioners of Frieiland to the answer of the province of Holland, concerning the secret article.

Read the 21st of May, 1654. [N. S.]

THE commissioners for the time being, on the behalf of the province of Frieiland, having heard and examined all that was reported to the generality by the lords of Holland, as well by word of mouth as in writing, against that, which was exhibited by Frieiland, cannot
cannot sufficiently admire, that all should be taken against their persons in particular, in A.D. 1654.

...regard, that they being commissioners must be considered to represent the province, from which they are sent in commission; and none ought to be of that opinion, that the commissioners have done any thing, or shall do, without the order and command of the lords their principals. That the lords of Holland do mention some admonition for the withdrawing of that writing delivered by the commissioners of Friesland: as to that your lordships ought to be sufficiently informed, what inferences, kind requests, and several admonitions, which were made to the lords of Holland, as well by the said commissioners, as the other provinces, at the declaring of what is past, but all in vain; so that at last they are necessitated to what they have done, without further examining their said writing, wherein they do not find, or much less did think, to use any untrue depo- tions, much less invectives, shameless calumnies, and unchristian imprecations; but that they did altogether speak the language of the lords their principals resolutions, set down in such terms, as have been formerly used by the lords of Holland themselves, and conformable to the union; so that, which is alleged in the writing of the states of Holland, may be sooner taken and accused for unjust, than that which is set down in that of the commissioners of Friesland; and instead thereof the commissioners did expect a clear and satisfactory declaration from those of Holland, to the content of all the other provinces.

The states general to the protector.

Serenissime & celsissime domine Protector,

...reginae Bohemiae fidem fuam integram, & quiue necessaria ad suae majestatis & victum & amicatum fuppedararum, non alia intentione & fiducia, quam ut fibi ipsis ex resdiuis subsidijs majestati suae ante hac in Anglia (habitat erat nomen fortis ejus ratione) concepsis, & ad parliamento reipublicae Anglice approbatis, potfea verò ad certum summam redactis, adjecta penfione annuæ, cedem serenissime reginae, à parente rege, ultra dotem solutam, in favorem matrimonii suí constiuit, satisfiere. At quomiam ob rerum mutationem memorata fua majestas predictorum refiduum subfidiwm, & penfionis annuae solutionem (prout nobis innominabat) tanto ab hoc tempore non est confecta, ad eam extremitatem predicti subditi sunt redacti, ut nifit tempellijs iis fuccurratur, metuamus futurum eflè complures eorum cum universa familiar, & omni fortunæ suæ, in desperatam pericem & calamitatem conjecunt iri. Quocirca superfedere non potuimus celsitudinem veitram iterum officiosissime rogare, ut pro fua animi generositate & benignitate, commissione erga predictos subdito mota, media dificilis velit, ex quibus solutionem fuam ritæ pollint conficue: co ipso celsitudo veitra nos plurimum fibi devinciet; nec inter; mittemus illud, datà occasione, quovis officiorum genere referre. Quibus finientes, Serenissime & celsissime domine protector, Deum opt. max. rogamus, ut celsitudinem veitram diu conservare & fieiciter regnum dignetur. Dabatur Hage Comit. die 21° Maj, 1654. [N. S.]

HANS VAN WIJCKE.

Celsitudini vestrae,
addiciflimi boni amici,

ORDINES GENERALES
Federati Belgii,
Ad mandatum eorum,

N. Ruysch.

Mr. Tho. Fauconberge to secretary Thurloe.

Honored Sir,

It was not my happiness to be at home, when your letter was brought to my house; Vol. xiv.

therefore I crave your pardon, if these come not to your hands in time.

Sir, As touching the value of the farme of the subjidy of unlage of the old and new drapery throughout all England, (except Gloucefter and Briftoll) demifed to Robert Lewis and Richard Blower esquires, in truft for the use of the lord Aubigney and his children, I conceive, that in tymes of peace, if it be well managed, may be worth 3000 l. a year; and if the newe drapery, which of late hath been much disputed and questioned, shull be thought fit to be confirmed and settled by ordinance of his highnes and his councill, I conceive it may yield one thousand pounds a yeare more.

Vol. II.
The committee for the revenue in the year 1644, when the duke of Lenox and lord Aubigney were delinquents, did seize, sequestrate, and revive the profits of the said aulnage, until the year 1647, when the lords house upon some application made thereon on the behalf of the lord Aubigney's children, did order and declare, that the sequestration aforesaid should be taken off; since which time the said farme of the aulnage hath been managed, and the profits thereof received, by William Hodges esquire (the aforesaid Robert Lewis and Richard Blower patenates being both deceased); and there is now in arrear for the rent of the said farm at 890 l. 2 s. 5/4 per annum, for three years and a half, ended at Lady day last, the sum of £1461.

Sir Richard Napper knight is farmer of the said aulnage in the county of Gloucester and Britton, at the yearly rent of 75 l. per annum, who is in arrear for six whole years, ended at our Lady-day last, in the sum of 450 l.

I do not knowe what the value of this farme may be worth; I conceive it is not worth 200 l. a yeare above the rent.

And this being all I can say at present in this particular, I take leave, and remaine,

11th May, 1654.

SIR,

At your further service and command,

THO. FAUCONBERGE.

Intelligence.

Upleaf, May 12. 1649. S. V.

WE have trified here longer than was expected, one thing or other intervening to stop us in our career homewards; yet this day my lord embassador had his last audience, which was performed to him with the same flate and order as the first was. This being paff, after we have given some visits to the senators, we shall forthwith quit this place.

The Dutch resident had also audience this day, who will suddenly take his journey homewards by the way of Denmark.

On wednesfday last the parliament here began to sit. It consists of four flates, of the nobility, of the clergy, of burgurers, and of the boors; and that of the nobility is divided into three ranks, the gentry, the barons, and the counts.

The first thing, that was done, was the reading of a paper, declaring the reasons of summoning the assembly at present. Then the queen made a speech; which being ended, each flate had chosen one from amongst them, to make a speech in their names to her majesty, beginning at the nobility, and descending in order to the boors; each one, after he had done, kissing her majesty's hand: besides which, nothing was done at that meeting.

The prince royal is expected here on tuesday next, who is to have a pompous reception; the queen, and all the senators and nobility, purposing to go forth on horfeback to meet him, and to conduct him to his lodgings, which are made ready for him at the castle, and are the same which the queen herfelf formerly had.

Extract out of the secret register of the resolutions of the lords flates of Holland, friday, the 22d of May, 1654. [N.S.]

THE raedt pensionary hath reported to the assembly, that the lords commissioners of the province of Gueldreland this morning moved the generality, whether the lords embassadors in England, as being in the service, and sworn to their H. and M. lordships, should not be ordered by a letter in writing, to give notice and acquaint their lordships with what hath been resolved (as far as they know) by the province of Holland, concerning the lord prince of Orange; and that they be ordered to send over copies of those resolutions, which have been sent unto them from the said flates. Whereupon, being debated, it is thought fit and understood, that there shall be endeavors used, to make those of Gueldreland to know, that the lords in commision of their lordships are only obliged to give an account to them in a busines, which doth concern the generality, and not in other affairs; and that therefore the said lords commissioners of Guelderland are desired to desist from making any farther inferences about their said proposition; and in case they cannot be persuaded to it, then their lordships are resolved to take some farther resolution therein.

H. V. BEAUMONT.

Resolutions
Refolutions of the lords' states of Holland and West-Friesland.

The states of Holland and West Friesland, having examined and considered a certain A.D.1654, writing, tending to the detriment of their noble and great mightiness, delivered in the assembly of their high mightinesses, by the lords the deputies of Friesland, and caused to be recorded in the register of the generality, on the 18th of this instant; after previous mature deliberation, have particularly observed, that the said writing doth generally charge the province of Holland and West Friesland with the breach of the union made in the year 1579; also with an inclination and design to encroach on the sovereignty and liberty of the other provinces, by endeavouring to exercise a superiority over them. Therefore they have thought it good and necessary, in order to remove all the abusive impressions conceived by the said lords of Friesland, and others, who perhaps may harbour such-like thoughts, to declare with sincerity and uprightness hereby, that their noble and great mightinesses have never had the least thought, at any time whatsoever, to do or act the least thing, which any ways might be contrary to the said union, or be an obstacle to the same; nor also in any manner whatsoever to encroach on the pre-eminence, sovereignty, and liberty of any one particular province, much less to aspire to any superiority over the same: but on the contrary have always resolved, and will constantly continue, to cultivate and maintain the said union most sacredly; and also to help, assist, and defend every particular province, their members, and the private inhabitants thereof, pursuant to the said union, in their respective privileges, liberties, and rights, and especially in their sovereignty and independent government, by all just and requisite means, nay, if needful, with their very lives and fortunes; as their noble and great mightinesses do reciprocally expect and hope for on their side likewise from the other allied provinces. Done at the Hague, the 22d of May, 1654. [N.S.]

By the command of the said states.

(Signed)

H. Beaumont.

A paper of the Swedifh resident to the states general.

The under-written resident of Sweden having understood by common report, as if their lordships had taken into deliberation, to send some armed soldiers towards her p. 156. majesty's and his most gracious queen's dukedom of Bremen, for the relief of the city of Bremen, at least that their lordships were desired and solicited for it; he is so much relying upon their lordships wisdoms, that their lordships will not begin to meddle with anything, which might give or occasion any offence in the sacred and observed amity and alliance, which there is and remaineth between her majesty and their H. and M. lordships. Therefore this is done for the preventing of discontent, which might arise from the sending of the said soldiery; and humbly to offer to their lordships considerations, that it would be very strange news to their majesty, to hear that your lordships were sending soldiers towards her territories; as it would be the same likewise to your lordships, in case you should hear, that her majesty were sending armed soldiers towards your dominions. Her majesty doth pretend no more against the said city of Bremen, than what doth belong to her iure; so that in case their lordships be abusively informed of the contrary, as these false reports do seem to imply, the said resident doth believe, that their H. and M. lordships, before they resolve upon any thing, which might give occasion of discontent, will be pleased to pre-advertise her majesty beforehand, according to the said alliance. And the said resident humbly defires, that their lordships will be pleased to take this his good intention into consideration; and in case these reports have any ground, to give him notice and communication thereof; and as it tends to the preservation of the mutual good correspondence and neighbourhood, so likewise he doth expect hereupon their lordships good and speedy resolution, to be able to give her majesty sufficient information thereof. Done at the Hague, the 22d of May, 1654.

Read the 23d May, 1654. [N.S.]
280

STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1654.

On the Lord's day, Mr Blome and Mr Greer, the rich merchant of Sweden, dined with mee; and on monday at dinner tyme, the matter of the ceremonies came to mee from the queene, and told mee, that she had resolved, I should have publique audience on the next day, to take my leave of her; and I expressing some trouble, that her majesty had deferred it so long, he excused it, by reason of the great affairs, which her majesty had with the parliament now assembled.

After dinner, grave Erik Oxenstiern and Monf. Lagerfeldt came to mee, and wee had a long debate on the Guinea buffinsey. Wee read a paper in French, by way of anfwe to the complaints of the Englifh, and another to the fame effect in Latin; and by both denied the allegations of the Englifh. Whereupon I intendant the proofs, which were taken upon oath. I then told them, the Englifh proved the affirmative; but they faid, that the Swedes had complaints to make against the Englifh, which were also to be proved by oath in the affirmative, and that in fuch cafe the perffons or their procurators ought to appear before the ordinary and competent judges; which would require much time: but being to treat with me as ambafador, they propounded, that there should be an abollion of all injuries past, both of one fide and the other; and that there might be a good agreement, friendfhip, and free traffic for the time to come. I anfwered them, that it was neceffary for the time to come; but that it was not fatisfaction for what was paffed; and that I had neither power nor inftructions from my lord protector, nor the Guinea company, to determine that buffinsey, but that I might, according to the publick agreement between us, confent, that it may be remitted to the determination of commissioners; and to that purpofe they produced a writing, where was mentioned, that all the houses and poffeffions of either part fhou'd continue in the fame flate for the time to come, that they were in at prefent. To which I would not confent, becaufe thereby I might give away the right of the Englifh merchants, and acknowledge they had no caufe to complain; but rather upon their complaint I demanded fatisfaction and reparation for injuries. They thereupon faid, that the buffinseys fhou'd be decided before judges, and the witneffes of both fides hear. They farther infifted, that the houses and poffeffions fhould continue in the fame condition, in which they were at prefent; which I would not agree to, and fo we broke off.

Tuesday the Danifh ambafador fent his secretary, to thank me for the favour, which he received from me yester day, in fending one of my fervants to salute him, and to congratulatte the good news of the agreement between England and Holland; wherein the king his matter was comprifed. He alfo told me, that the confirmation of it was come to his matter, both by Holland and Denmark, whereof he was moft glad; and that his matter would have given him a visit before this time, had not he been indilpofed by fickneffes. I faid, that the news was alfo moft acceptable unto me, which gave me occafion to fent unto his excellence to congratulate with him thereupon; and that I would take an opportunity to visit him in perfon, when that he might not be inconvenient unto him. I thought fit to prevent him by fending to him, as I did yester day. I was advifed by the matter of the ceremonies to fent unto him firft; others alfo of my friends here were of the fame opinion; and I doubting of it, they replied, it was the custom always, that the ambafador, which came laft, fent firft unto him, who was come before.

I inquired of the matter of the ceremonies about the prince's coming, if it should be on friday? He told me, that the queen was not certain thereof, but that she intended to go on horfeback with all the nobility to meet him. I asked him, whether it would not alfo be expected, that I should go to meet him? He faid, no, becaufe it would be after my laft audience, when I had taken my leave; fo that after that, it would not be fit to appear publicly, neither in any publick action, becaufe it were to prevent myfelf again before them, of whom I had taken my leave. I told him, that after that I hope to have the liberty to fee the queen: he faid, I might in private, and other friends too. I told him, that notwithstanding that, I intended to visit the prince: he faid, he expected it; and that it would be but a particular visit. I told him, I hoped the prince would honor me with the fame civility and repect, that he would shew to any other ambafador: he anfwered, he would do it undoubtedly; and that Mr Chanut, ambafador for the king of France, whilft he resided in this place, had always given the upper hand to the prince, after the proposition to make him hereditary prince was once made, even before it was confirmed by the rix-dagh: but that Mr Chanut made some difficulty about it in the prince's own houfe, becaufe he was not the fon of a king; nevertheless, did it afterwards both there and every-where elte. I told him, it mattered not much, whether he were a king's fon, or no, being once declared fuccellor by the rix-dagh; and that now the proposition to make him king would be made before his coming into this place. I asked him, after what manner he received and entertained Mr Chanut, and how far he accompanied him, when he took his leave? He told me, he received him at the door of the chamber, where
they sat down together, and led him as far as the same place, and not farther; and he A.D.1654; believed he would do the same towards me, and would shew me as much respect as unto any publick minister.

The next day the master of the ceremonies came to me again from the queen, and desired, that I would on the morrow see the sitting of the rix-dagh; that he would take care, that I was hindered not my going from this place, because the prince was not to be here before next tuesday. I told him, I was sorry the prince came not sooner; but since it was her majesty's pleasure, I should not yet have my audience, I must submit to her therein.

On Thursday about ten a clock in the morning, Mons. Barklem came to me from the master of the ceremonies, to call me to see the manner of the coming to and sitting of the rix-dagh or parliament. The French resident sent me to know, if I went thither; if so, that I should do him the favour to permit him to accompany me. Whereupon I went, and called upon him at his house; and when we came to the castle, we were conducted into a gallery at the farther end of the great hall, where were three chairs placed, in one of which I sat, and the French resident at my right hand, and the Holland resident (whom I found there) at my left. The hall was very large, and hung with rich hangings, and forms covered with red cloth on both sides; at the upper end was a chair all silver under a cloth of state, which was given her majesty by count Magnus de la Garde. Upon the queen's left hand, three steps below her seat, were placed five chairs for the five rix-officers; next whom sat the senators; next those senators, who sat on the right hand of the hall, fat the nobility and gentry, and behind the gentry sat the boores. On the left side the hall, below the rix-officers, sat the bishops and other clergymen; and behind them the citizens and burgesses. Before our coming into the gallery, the burgurers and boores had taken their places; half an hour after came the ecclesiastiques together in a body; and a while after them, the nobility, conducted by their own marshall; next them the senators; then the rix-officers; and after them came the queen with her guard of partizans, in very rich liveries, ten of each side. Her servants, and officers of her court, followed her. When she came to her chair of state, she sat down; after which, the chancellor went and spake privately to her, and then the queen rose from her chair, and made a speech to the whole assembly, to this effect: first, she gave them all thanks for their fidelity and obedience; and then told them, that she had made peace with all nations, and in particular with the English, whereby a free commerce and traffick was restored to her people, for which she gave thanks to God; and that, by reason the weight of government was too heavy for her, being a woman, she was resolved to quit it, and to resign her crown to the prince her successor. After she had done speaking, the senator Rosfingam read publickly the propositions and reasons of the queen touching her resignation; which being done, the marshall of the nobility made an oration to the queen, in the name of the nobility; which being ended, the archbishop of Ufahl made his, in the name of the ecclesiastiques; after him, the speaker for the burgesses, in their name; and lastly, a boor, in the name of all the boores; which being done, the several speakers went in order one after another, and kist the queen's hand. The boor, who spake on behalf of himself and fellows, went without any ceremony, and took the queen by the hand, shook it, and, being on his knees, kist it three or four times together, crying and wiping his eyes with his handkerchief; he rose, turned his back to the queen, and went from her with as little ceremony as he came to her; which being done, the queen, smiling, presently rose, and went away with her company in the same order she came. I believe 'tis very rare to see a scene so full of variety, and so strange, as this was, that in an assembly composed of so noble and wise personages, (being almost a thousand in number) the principal of the nation, a young lady, should come in the midst of them, and to speak to them so handsomely, and to make a proposition of that nature, for which hitherto there hath been no precedent. Considering all these circumstances, and the behaviour of the boore, it was very rare; for without any ceremony he delivered his mind so freely, naturally, and innocently, that he winced by his tears his affection, and the love of thoe, whom he did represent. After my return from the castle, the French resident, Sir George Fleetwood, and several others, dined with me.

This afternoon my lord Lagerfeldt desired we might fea a little writing concerning the Guinea busines, about a reference of the differences between the merchants, to certain commissioners to be appointed in England; which all is done here at present, and I hope will be to the advantage of our merchants. In the evening Mons. Bealke, and Mons. Banner, barons and senators, with the matter of the ceremonies, in two of the queen's coaches and six horses, came to conduct me to my left audience. There was a very great appearance in the chamber where the queen was, and the greater because the rix-date is now setting. The rix-admiral and the rix-chancellor were present to do me a particular grace, as I understood by my lord Lagerfeldt. I spake in English, and M. de la March entertained the queen in French. The copies of my speech in English, Vol. II. 4, C.
A.D. 1654. Signed by me, and in Latin, which I delivered to the queen, you will receive herewith.

She prefently anfwered me in Swedish, which my lord Lagerfeldt interpreted in Latin to this effect; that she received very great contentment in the affection and repect of my lord protector towards her, manifefled in fending an extraordinary ambaffador to her, and a perfon of my condition, by whole conversation she had received much satisfaction; and she had as much affection and repect for my lord protector, as for any person whatferover, and thought the people very happy, who lived under his government; that no man deferved his honor better than he had done, to whom she wished (and doubted not but he would continue in) all prosperity; that she thought herself very happy in making an alliance with him, before the refignation of her government; and as it was very acceptable to her and her people, the prefumed it would be to my lord protector and to the commonwealth of England; and that it would be to the mutual good of both; that although she was shortly to refign her government, yet she would always continue a firm and affectionate friend to my lord; and tho'e, who were to succeed her, would be very deferious and careful to continue the amity betwixt the two nations, and not to do any thing contrary therunto, as she hoped would likewife be obferved on my lord protector's part; that she was forry the place could not afford accommodations and entertainment worthy of such an ambaffador, as he had fent to her, which the defired I would excufe, and impute what was wanting to the place, and not to her repects to my lord; that she did heartily with the continuance of my company here in repect of her own contentment; but since it was my defire to return home, she wished me a happy voyage, and a safe arrival in England; and defired that I would prefent her repects unto my lord, and let him know from her, that she did heartily with all happines to herself, and to the commonwealth of England.

After her majesty's anfwer was ended, we had a little difcourfe together in French; and I defired her to do my fons and the other gentlemen the honor to permit them to kifs her hands, which the willingly did to all the gentlemen of my table. After that ceremony, we had fome other difcourfe together in French; and her majesty defired me to come to her in private before my going away, which I promifed to do; and fo took my leave of her. Most of the nobility were prefent, and a very great audience, as hath been known upon the like occasion. After I was returned home, the Dutch refident had his audience likewife to take his leave, and was brought in the worth of the two coaches fent for me. I believe he stays only for the prince's coming, as I do; and within a few days after, we shall both go from hence.

Sir, I moft heartily thank you for your real favours and kindnes to me in England, as well as your care of me heere. I underland by my friends, and find it by myselfe, that you have dealt with me like a brother, and I shall be a faithful friend to you as long as I live, and doe much defire the contracung of fuch a friendfhip with you. I received your letters by the Swedish ship, the Golden Falcon, and those of the 13th of April, and of the 21st of April, which were opened by the way, I believe by the Lorcriners; but I shall inquire farther of it. I am extreme glad of the company of my old friend and brother Wilderington *; and truly my lord hath fewed himfelf very noble and favourable to me in my abfence, and hath perpetually obliyed me. I looke upon it as a great testimony of the goodnes of God to me, that I having concluded the treaty here, before I received his highest full instructions, yet I found that I have done the fame things, which by those instructions were commanded, before the instructions were received by me. I doe strangely long for my returne, and hope to find none of your fhips at Hambrough ready to transport me to England.

Your moft affectionate friend to serve you,


I have forborne to trouble my lord St. John with any letters, but only with the prefentment of my service, because I heare, (and am forry for it) that he continues yet ill.

The Dutch ambaffadors in England to the flates general.

H. and M. Lords,

My Lords,

The merchants of the East-India company here have several times defired us, that we would sign an act for their ufe, whereby the conclusion and publication of the peace might be fhewn and open'd to thofe, whom they may meet withal upon the way, that

* Whiteflocke was appointed commiffioner of the great seal with Lifle and Wilderington, on 5 April, 1654. Whitel. f. 84.
J O H N T H U R L O E E S Q &c.

283

would not accommodate their ships. And because it is a new thing, and that we do not know A.D. 1654.
what there may be further in it, we have still declined it; and we were this day again
earnestly desired to do the same by them in the name of the lord protector; whereupon
we undertook to write to your lordships; and if you should think fit, whether we should
sign any such act for their use, or whether your lordships would be pleased to provide
therein yourselves for the ships of the East-India company, whereas the Catharine and
Jonathan are intended to set sail very suddenly, upon which we are expecting your lord-
ships order.

23. May, 1654. [N. S.]

BEVERNING.
NIEUPORT.
JONGESTALL.

Bordeaux to his son, the French embassador at London.

My Son,

I HAVE now received your last letter of the twenty-first of this month, with the in-
Vol. xiv.
closed to his eminence, who is very much troubled about your affairs; and as theP. 144-
whole matter doth depend upon the declaration, which is to be made by the English, fo
likewise no resolution can be taken here, but all things are at a stand in order to your
affairs. The cardinal is informed, that Cromwell doth but laugh at the propositions of
Monf. de Baas, and at the offer of money; and that his intention is not conformable to
your thoughts of an accommodation; that the English intend to send twenty-five or
thirty frigates into the Mediterranean sea, to traverse and oppose our designs of Catalonia,
and those of Monf. de Guise upon Italy. You are to acquaint yourself thoroughly, as
much as you are able, of the dispositions of the minds of the government where you are,
and of their designs, without giving any certainty in your letters, or writing positively
either of the treaty, or of the contrary success thereof, or otherwise; that so they may
not wholly rely here upon your advice and counsel, and afterwards blame you for the event
and issue thereof, if affairs should not succeed accordingly. Therefore represent only the
state of affairs, without assurance than what you know. This I write to you for a reason
that I know; let your comrade act and write at large, if he pleases.

Paris, 26. May, 1654. [N. S.]

Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

I HAVE yours of the fifth current, with the inclosed for my lord Whitelocke, which I Vol. xiv.
have sent to lye ready for him at Lubeck, where his lordship is daily expected. I P. 180.
thank you for the articles of peace; they give much satisfaction, that the act of shipping
is entirely preferred by them, though the Dutch would have it otherwise understood, be-
cause they may freely bring in what goods they please; but whilst they conform to our
laws, and that act stands unrepealed, they are sufficiently restrained. This people are ex-
remely well pleased with his highness in his favourable admitting the Hans townes, whom
their malicious neighbours would have excluded the treaty. I premise the ship David
of Newcastle, Mr. George Swaddell, with the masts, will be arrived ere this come on.
The states adventure in her was not so considerable, as to stay her heere upon demur-
rage. The merchants, who had loaded her full of piece-goods, went with decks to help
pay freights, defired she might not be stayed after other ships, which departed for
England, upon notice of the publication of the peace. I wrote you more at large by the
ship, which goes configned to one Mr. Richard Baffe, a merchant in London, whom I
have ordered to pay the freight, and have furnished him wherewith. Hee will waite on
you for your order how to dispose of the masts. I shall not further detain you, but to
profess my selfe, Sir,

Your humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Hambr. 16. May, 1654.

Articles to be regulated between the guardians of his highness [the prince of
Orange.]

I. In order to manage the revenues of the prince, and to pay of the creditors the sooner, Vol. xiv.
I quere, Whether the charges for the education and maintenance of the prince, during his minority could not be reduced to a less expense, than what they are now?

II. If
II. If the present great charges can be continued?

III. Whereas not only the administration of the estates, but also the education of the ward, is intrusted to the guardians jointly; whereas, if it be enough, and if it can be answered for, that after the example of other illustrious houses, the guardians do not appoint a governess about the person of the prince?

IV. If the same, as likewise all the other persons, that are appointed, or still to be appointed, about his highness’s person, ought not to be inhabitants, and of the reformed religion?

V. If the same ought not to be named and authorized by the guardians, and also to swear to be faithful to the prince, and obedient and responsible to the joint-guardians?

VI. If not the officers and magistrates of places, whereon some payments are secured to her royal highness as dowager, and where she has the disposal of places, do continue to be officers of the prince? and if they, being thus appointed by her royal highness, ought not have their commission, and be sworn in the name of his highness?

VII. How the affairs of Orange in that principality are to be managed with the best security to his highness?

VIII. If the prince as ward is obliged to bear the charges for the repairs of houses, that are appointed for the refreshment of the prince’s royal, since neither the marriage contract, nor the codicil, do make any regulation in relation thereunto?

IX. In order to prevent the tardiness of expedition of the council of his highness, and for the quickening of the resolutions of the guardians, which they shall happen to take, according to the circumstances of affairs, what means can be found out and regulated for that purport?

X. How and by whom, in the absence of one or other of the guardians, those affairs shall be transacted, which cannot absolutely be decided by the council? and who shall sign the resolutions?

XI. Whether the prince’s royal, for and on account of the year, wherein the demise of the late prince has happened, ought not to enjoy her maintenance for a year and six weeks instead of six months and six weeks?

XII. Whether the prince’s royal ought not to be satisfied for the charges of law-suits? and if not, some intercells-money ought to be paid for money left in the hands of the treasurer-general for the use of his highness?

On this 26th day of May, 1654, after sundry friendly conferences and deliberations, her royal highness for herself, as also in quality as mother and guardian of the prince her son, and her highness the prince’s dowager, as well for herself, as by procuration for his electoral highness of Brandenburg, respective grandmother, and uncle and joint-guardians of the above-mentioned prince, have settled and agreed to all the foregoing articles in manner following:

As to the first article,

Having examined the lift of his highness’s household, they have found, that in relation thereto the same cannot be very well reduced as to the persons and salaries appointed for them. Further, concerning his highness’s table, as also his clothing, the book of accounts relating thereto shall be perused and examined; whereupon such regulations shall be made, as shall be found requisite.

As to the second article,

After having heard the advice of the lords the arbitrators, it is resolved, that in consideration of the incumbrances, wherewith the domains are clogged, the high offices and employments shall be suspended, during the minority of his highness; and that the lords Schomberg and Dechamps shall not only be rewarded with a present, according to the circumstances, but also be assured, that the family will endeavour at all times, and with all possible marks of gratitude, to acknowledge their faithful services.

As to the third article,

Concerning the governess, the same is accepted and approved of, and a proposal has been made by her royal highness in favour of my lady Howard.

As to the fourth article,

Concerning the fourth article,

The religion shall strictly be observed, as likewise the quality of being a native, unless that as to the latter, it should be thought fit not to infilt upon, for notable reasons, and for the better services of the prince.

As to the fifth article,

The said officers shall be chosen by the guardians, and in lieu of an oath they shall be exhorted to be faithful to the prince, and obedience to the guardians.

As to the sixth article,

The officers of places, mentioned in the said article, are officers of the prince; but they remain, as for the rest, as they are.
In relation to the seventh article,

The affairs of Orange are to continue for the present, till February 17. 1657. every one of the guardians referring his right hand, and more particularly, without any prejudice to the right, which her royal highness doth believe belonging to her abstractively, as well as to the government, as otherwise, which at any time, and whenever the pleafeth, she has liberty to claim, and to have it decided. In the mean while the subsidies shall be paid.

As to the eighth article,

Her royal highness infifting, that the, according to her liking, may resign and give back in the hands of the prince some of the four houses, bequeathed to her by the codicil, doth hereby declare, that she for the future will only keep two of them, chuing for that purpose, as yet, the houses of Breda and Honfholredyk, with this condition, that the same shall be fitted up, and furnifh'd in conformity of the marriage contract and the codicill; and concerning the reparations, it is agreed with the concurrence of the lords arbitrators, that the necessary reparations of the laid houses shall be made at the charge of her highness, and shall be laid out in the moft frugal way for the keeping up of the gardens, woods, warrens, &c. in the name of the prince, by the council. But if her royal highness should be pleafed to have any thing made for her diversion, the same shall be done at her own charges.

As to the ninth article,

Concerning this subject, the council and board of accounts of his highness shall be spoken with; whereupon, by the advice of arbitrators, such regulations shall be made as shall be thought needful.

Concerning the tenth article,

The guardians will give the necessary orders in relation thereunto, with the advice of the lords the arbitrators.

As to the eleventh and twelfth articles,

The princes royal leaves these two articles, for the present, as they are.

For the better confirmation, both their highnesses, together with the lords the arbitrators, have signed these presents, and caufed two copies thereof to be made. Done May 26. 1654.

The protector to general Fleetwood.

[In the hand-writing of secretary Thurloe.]

Sir,

By the letter I received from you, and by the information of the captaine you fent to Vol. xiv. me, I am sufficiently satisfied of the evil intentions of colonel Alured, and by fome p. 146. other confiderations amongst ourfelves, tending to the makeinge up a juft fulpicion, by the advice of freinds here, I doe thinke fit to revoake colonel Alured from that employmeit. Wherefore I defire you to fend for hym to returne to you to Dublyn, and that you caufe hym to deliver up the injunctions and authorities into your hands, which he hath in reference to that service; as alfoe fuch moneyes and accounts concerninge the fame, according to the letter herein includef directed to hym, which I intreate you to deliver, when he comes to you. I defire alfoe, to the end the service may not be neglefed, nor one day to stand, it beinge of fome great concernment to haffen it, to empoye fome able officer to affift in colonel Alured's roomes, untill the men be fhipped off for their defigne. We purpoafe alfoe (God willing) to fend one very speedily, who, wee trufit, shall meet them at the place to command in chief. As for provision of victual and other neffecaryes, wee shall haffen them away, defiringe, that these forces may by noe meanes flay in Ireland, becaufe wee purpoafe, they shall meet their provision in the place they are design'd.

If any farther discovery be with you, about any other paffages on colonel Alured's part, I pray examine them, and speed them to us, and fend colonel Alured over hither with the firt opportunity. Not having more upon this subject at present, I reft

Your loveinge father,


OLIVER P.

I defire you, that the officer, whom you appoint to affift the fhippinge of the forces, may have the money in colonel Alured's hands, for carrying on the service; and alfoe that he may have what remeyns at Carickfergus, for the commandere in chief, who shall call there for it.
The protector to colonel Alured.

[In the hand-writing of secretary Thurloe, and signed by the protector.]

SIR,

A.D. 1654.

I DESIRE you to deliver up into the hands of lieutenant general Fleetwood such authorities and instructions, as you had for the prosecution of the buttnets of the Highlands in Scotland; and you doe forthwith repaire to me London: the reason whereof you shall knowe, when you come hither, which I would have you doe with all speed. I would have you alfoe give an account to the lieutenant general, before you come away, how farre you have proceeded in this service, and what money you have in your hands, which you are to leave with hym. I reft.

Your loveinge freind,


OLIVER P.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

SIR,

27 May, 1654. [N. S.]

I RECEIVED yours of the 21st instant, by which I see your peace with the articles between England and Holland, of which truly I am right glad; but you may be sure the most here are of the contrary; though yet many particulars are of my mind, as in effect may be seen, if the occasion does present.

Since my former, some report, that the king's coronation is deferred till the eleventh of June next; others till the eighth of September, being our Lady-day, which is (as they say) more credible, by reason of the deputies here lately arrived from the city of Rheims, signifying to his majesty, neither themselves nor their horses could subsist at Rheims for want of provision, without spoiling all their corn, which was to their ruin; and therefore, if they had come, that they would be forced to go twenty-five leagues off at least, to get meat for themselves and their horses. So they directed his majesty to consider of it, and not to trouble themselves till such time as they should be able to receive him as they ought to do. Some say, they obtained their demand, and that the king ordered all his domesticks, sent away the twentieth infant with provisions, tapestries, ornaments for such ceremonies, conveyed by six soldiers out of every company of the regiment of guard, to remain where they were, till further orders; and also Monf. de St. Toft, master of ceremonies, with some other officers of the king's house, which received each of them 300 livres for that voyage; yet notwithstanding all preparations are a making; and it is reported, his majesty will part at least for Compeigne next Saturday. By the next you shall hear more of it.

The queen is very forward for the king's coronation, and said plainly to the deputies of Rheims, that it must be done as soon as they can possibly; and therefore directed every one to prepare for it, and that especially provision must be had for the court, and those that follow it: as for the rest, that they had liberty to provide themselves. Marshal de Turenne will depart next week to command the army of Picardy. I hear, some of the Irish in Flanders do endeavour to come into the service of France. One of their officers came to La Baffe, and said, many Irish promised to followed him.

It was lately proposed to the council to bring the fainte ampoule, as they call it, from Rheims, to consecrate the king at St. Dennis in France; and in cafe the canons of the church of Rheims should refuse to give it, to fend for that in the abbey of Mont-moutier near Tours. We do not hear, whether it was accepted or refused.

We hear, the greatest caufe that the king's coronation is deferred, is, that the cardinal expected, that the city of Paris would shew so much affection for their king, as to send every coach-door a man and a horse to the field, and every little door a soldier, to put them in garison in the frontier towns, and draw out all the old foldiers there to assist the king's coronation, and augment the army in the field afterwards; which the citizens do not-think of at present, nor of any thing like it. The prince of Conti is preparing for Catalonia; he has sent already all his baggage before him.

The marriage of duke d'Aumale with mademoiselle de Longueville is forwarded; so is that of Candale with one of the cardinal's nieces, called Mary Mancini. Marshal de Luxembourg is resolved not to serve in the field this year, except the king will give the surinance of his government of Peronne to his fons, as he promised.

You have heard in some of my letters before, how the duches of Orleans and her daughter mademoiselle fell out; this being the caufe, the firt lying to the second, the

was
was cause the duke of Lorraine her brother was made prisoner by the Spaniards; the A.D. 1654. other answered, that if it were not for the respect of her father, she would make her prove it so; and that she might well believe, since her father meddled with the house of Vaude- mont, that God did never prosper him; but rather all misfortunes happening to him, daily, which was the cause of their differences being now brought to an accommodation, as we hear of.

I heard just now from Flanders, that a second plot was discovered there, framed by Lorrain's officers, wherein prince de Ligne had a hand, that when our king should go to Rheims to be crowned, the said officers were to oppose, and betray the prince of Condé in his way, coming to hinder the king's voyage for Rheims; which (if true) you may hear more of. It is said here, prince de Ligne is committed with some of the said officers, who endeavoured, as I hear, to have out their matter either by right or wrong; or else they will quit the service of Spain, and come to us. It is written from Bourdeaux of the eighteenth instant, how a squadron of English ships of thirty or forty vessels appeared lately upon those coasts near St. Ouge, which made the inhabitants of the isles d'Oleron and Rhé to retire with their goods into the country, though the said ships did them no harm, only made a shew thereabouts. They take all the banks and ships they meet withal in the Mediterranean seas. The fight near is very hot in Guinée.

Some other ships of the English, that appeared near St. Malo's, were beaten off by the townsmen, as said. The last Friday, the Holland embassador had audience from his majesty here, who demands restitution of the ships taken at sea by the French from the Hollanders; which makes us afraid, it is but a pretext to join with the English against us, &c.

A certain Italian is sent from hence to Lisbon, to propose a marriage between this king and the princes of Portugal, as reported by the Portuguese. The duke of Guise continues his preparations to depart within ten or twelve days, and bring the 6000 men he has in Provence with him to be shipped at Martilouses.

Prince Conti will depart for Catalonia as soon as the court will depart hence.

Monf. Grand, master of the artillery, is buying of the dukedom of Mayence, for which he offers 700,000 livres. The cardinal is of the like design to buy that of Nevers, for his little Mancini, or at least in his name, and give it to Peter Mazarin his father.

It is reported here, that his highness the lord protector, besides his quality of being protector for the three kingdoms, pretends yet to be called emperor of the seas occidentales, being an old pretension of the kings that were heretofore of England; of which they had a book written twenty years ago, or thereabouts, intituled, Mare clavigia; against which another book was sent out by one Monf. Grotius, intituled, Mare liberum. This you know belief there, if true. I have nothing else, but that I am, Sir,

Yours most really.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Paris, 27th May, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS I received this day, of the 21st instant; but the letters of the post before Vol. xiv. are not yet come, at which I wonder. Since my last, I conveyed yours to Rome, 1654, from whence you have, by this, other letters also.

I can confirm to you, that O Sullivan Beara's brother is gone for Ireland, with a small frigate laden with arms and ammunition; and in case he shall find nothing in arms there, he will go into the Highlands of Scotland, and deliver to them, in arms there, what he has.

R. C. is still here. He says, the Scots will do as much or more for him in his absence from Scotland; yet if he can get money, he says, he will go, which is difficult to be had here, though he went the next way to get some, by taking his leave; but he is advised by rex Gallia and his C. Mazarin to be patient awhile; and in fine, he shall not depart from France, till we know what the treaty's success shall be, our embassador retained with the protector; neither is it believed here any great good shall come of it. Wherefore C. Mazarin heartily expecteth the return of his envoy from Spain, still, as you heard before, but very secretly, (as it is still kept) with Pimentelli his secretary, towards a general peace; because all extremely fear, left your protector should join with Spain. And as Monf. Bordeaux and Baas do write, that the Spanish embassador in London is a great enemy to the general peace, and has made most large offers to the protector, even so high as cautionary towns or places; this troubled us much here, and also the agents of the Huguenot, who press hard for their privileges; but are put off till after the king's coronation. C. Mazarin is for giving them all content, for fear of your
A.D. 1654. your protector, whom he most searcat in the world, and would seem as much to love him, if by that he could gain his friendship.

Here is one Mr. Andrew White (of whom formerly) returned from London, as he says, lately; and upon that, had audience from Mazarin. He seems to pleaze the cardinal in saying something from the protector. Saturday next, the court removes to Rheims to the anointment of the king. I shall go with the cardinal, and leave orders how to cor-
respond, &c. Here are great rumours of some of your men and ships towards St. Malo's; but the English there can give you bell account of it: I know nothing of it here.

The general rendezvous of the army, under Turenne, is at Marli, four leagues below Rheims.

The duke of Guise departeth next week. His men are drawn near Marlielles.

The prince of Conti goeth not to Catalonia, till after the king's return.

The army for Piedmont is marched away; which is all the news now you have from, Sir,

Yours.

A letter of intelligence from M. Augier's secretary.

Paris, 27 May, 1654.

Since my last of the 23rd of this instant, the rumour has been great through this city, of a landing of the English four leagues from St. Malo; and it has been too much the more believed, that several inhabitants of that city had written that news as true; and seem'd to be afraid. It was moreover added, the duke of Longueville had raised the commons to refit them, and that they had been repuls'd; but all that was found to be grounded upon the defeat of a pirate, which following the coasts of Bretagne, and passing rashly in flight of the island of Jersey, the governor of the same had caus'd him to be purfued by an Offender for want of an English ship fit for the fame; which Offender, instead of taking the pirate, had himself been taken by the same. Whereupon two or three English frigates were happen'd to assault the pirate, and had force to make shipwreck upon the coasts of the said St. Malo, where they had to own upon both the said ships, until they had render'd them serviceable; but as the said pirate, whilst they shoot upon him, had found means to land the said Offenders, whom he had taken prisoners, two or three countrymen were alarmed by it, and conjecturing they were English soldiers, they immediately carried the news thereof to St. Malo, and other parts. Some inhabitants of the said city have also given notice here, that admiral Blake had written unto their syndic, to relieve the goods they have caus'd to be seiz'd upon the English, and whereof the said English had not yet obtained main levées, which they yet hope for at the council; whereunto they could not as yet tell what to answ'er after a long deliberation of their common. Every body is in a maze to see what will be the sequel of those affairs, and Monf. de Bordeaux's negotiation at London.

In the interim, the king's coronation is hasten'd as much as possible, the crown and the suits being in readiness. His majesty's regiment of guards hath depart to-morrow for Rheims, and the whole court will depart on Saturday next, to arrive there the thursday, by Meaux, without passing by Compeigne, as their majesties intended, the ceremony being to be made the sunday after nine o'clock, if the prince of Condé brings no hindrance thereunto, as he is said to dispave himself to do with a great party of horse, which obligeth marshall Turenne to accelerate his departure, and the assembling of his troops.

There is still a disput between the embassador of Holland and the embassador of Savoy for rank, the lat being more favours than the other, especially since a speech, which the embassador of Holland made on thursday last unto the king himself, representing to him, from the lords of the United Provinces, the great disorder, which the French pirates, upheld by his majesty's ministers, had caus'd; which had depredated upon them 200, and ten ships, valued above thirty millions of livres, whereof the said United Provinces did demand restitution; complaining moreover of the cruelty exercised in the perons of several Hollanders.

News are arriv'd of the treason of several officers of the duke de Lorrain's troops, by intelligence with this court; which had been discover'd by Monf. le prince. We are also informed, the Spaniards compose a body of army not far from Calais.

They have caus'd the foard to be founded, to raife from the citizens a voluntary contribution, to reinforce so much the sooner the king's armies; but it is thought the Parifians will not be willing to do it.

The true answer, which has been made by the pope in cardinal de Retz's business, was this; that at his return from a journey he was going to make to Viterbo; he would resolve
The proclamation of the peace, union, and confedency, solemnly made and concluded the 15th of April, of this present year 1654, at Westminster, between his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the one part, and the high and mighty lords flakes general of the United Provinces, on the other part; whereupon either side’s ratification was interchanged in due form, the second of this month of May, new style.

Be it known to all and every one hereby, that to the praise and honour of God the Vol. xiv. Lord Almighty, the welfare and advancement of the common good of the United p. 198. Netherlands in general, and the good inhabitants thereof in particular, on the 15th of April of this year 1654, was made and concluded at Westminster, a good, firm, and inviolable peace, union, and confedency, between his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the one part, and the above-mentioned lords flakes general, on the other part; whereupon either side’s ratification was interchanged the second of this present month of May, at Westminster aforesaid; and that as well at sea, and upon the fresh waters, as at land, in all the countries, towns, and precincts of each side, without any difference of places, as also between their people and inhabitants, of what condition or never they may be, shall take effect after the 15th of this month of May, N. S. so that from that time forward all acts of hostility shall cease on either side, according and in conformity to the further explication of the third article of the treaty here inserted, as followeth, word for word:

That whereas in the third of those articles of peace, union, and confedency, made, established, and promulgated between the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the lords the flakes general of the United Provinces; it is agreed, that all injuries, charges, and damages, which either party hath sustained by the other since the 14th of May, in the year 1652, shall be taken away and forgotten, in such manner, as at that hereafter neither party shall pretend any matter against the other, for or upon occasion of any the aforesaid injuries, charges, and damages; but that there shall be a perfect abolition of all and every of them, until this present day; and all actions for the same shall be held and reputed void and null, excepting such deprecations as shall be committed by either side in these seas, after the space of twelve days; and in all other places on this side the cape of St. Vincent, after six weeks; and from thence within the Mediterranean sea, to the equinoctial line, after ten weeks; and beyond the equinoctial line, after the space of eight months, or immediately after sufficient notice of the said peace given in those places.

And whereas certain questions may possibly arise about the fore-referred words, which may minifter occasion of debates and disputes; the said lord protector and the said flakes general, to the end all manner of controversy and difference may be removed, which might arise by reason of any thing in the aforesaid article contained, have unanimously accorded and agreed, and do by these presents publish and declare to all and singular their people and subjects respectively, that immediately after the publication of the treaty of peace, which is already done, all acts of hostility shall immediately cease in all places expressed in the said article, and in all others wherefover; and that all deprecations, damages, and injuries, which shall be done or committed by one party against the other, after the fourth day of this instant May, in all places whatever, mentioned in the aforesaid article, or elsewhere, as well on this side the line as beyond, shall be accounted for; and all things taken or seized after the above-foaid fourth of May shall be restored without any form of process; as also damages growing by occasion thereof. And to the end this agreement and article...
A.D. 1654 may be the better known, both parties shall publish the fame within their respective territories and dominions, and strictly charge and command, as well their ships of war, as others, whether in port, or at sea, to observe the fame.

In witnesses whereof, as well the lords commissioners of his highness, as the ambassadors extraordinary of the states general, have signed these presents with their own hands. Done at Weffminter, the 28th April, old style, in the year 1654.

He. Laurence, pref. 
G. Pickering, 
E. Mouttag. 
W. Strickland.

Wherefore we order and command by these presents, on the behalf of the said lords states general, all and singular that live under the subjection and obedience of their lordships, to observe the said peace, union, and confederacy inviolably, without acting any thing against it, upon pain of being punished as disturburs of the common peace, without any grace, favour, compaflion, or diffimilation.

Thus done and concluded at the assembly of the said states general, in the Hague, the 13th day of May, 1654, was signed John van. Reede of Renfwoude. Underneath, by order of the same, was signed,

N. Ruysh.

The publication of the peace mentioned in this, was made in all the United Provinces, associated countries, towns, and parts thereof, the 27th of this current month of May, 1654. N.S. In witness of me, 

N. Ruysh.

Resolutions of the states of Friesland.

Read May 27. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xiv.

p. 156.

The present deputies for the province of Friesland, having read and examined what has been brought in on the 26th instant, by word of mouth, as well as in writing, at the generality by the lords of Holland, do observe with great satisfaction the declaration of the said lords of Holland; viz. That they are resolved, and shall always continue, aforesaid to preferve and maintain the union, as also to help, affift, and preferve, by all due and possible means, the said union, in their privileges and pre-eminences, and especially in their sovereignty and absolute government, which all the confederated provinces, pursuant to the perpetual alliance, and to the union made in the year 1579. are obliged to; with all their heart, that the deeds may answer the words. But whether this be the case, and whether, as some of the lords of Holland pretend they are some ill-grounded impreffions of the deputies of Friesland, must be left to the judgment of all impartial men; since the lord prince of Orange, being an inhabitant of this province, ought to have been maintained by his rights and liberties, nor the honour, good name, and reputation of him, nor of his posterity and line, ought to have been blotted by the exclusion from those charges, which his antecedors have been poffeffed of. We submit it to your high mightinesses confideration, whether this said exclusion is not a scandalous condition, which as it encourages the English, fo it will caufe a difcontent of this flate by all kings, princes, and potentates; and whether it do not tend to create differences and discontent among the commonwealths of the people, which for all those benefits and services of the glorious antecedors of the prince, bear and shew such a great love and affection towards this young branch. How the inhabitants are protected by their rights and privileges, one may fee also herein, that the fleet is not fo much as at sea, nor has been at sea this great while; when nevertheless all old maxims and political considerations require, that one ought to make peace with fword in hand. Nay although the lords of Holland should observe the union, and perform what they fo aforesaid promise in their writing; nevertheless they have not yet complied with the request, and the so often justified declaration, to communicate what has been abftractively and separately resolved upon, and sent over to England by some lords of Holland. Wherefore the deputies of Friesland here present do again moft earnestly require the fame, that they may be able to inform the lords their matters perfectly, and of all the whole matter, since they do not fee how, and under what pretence and reafons, the fame ought or can be denied them.

Sir,

Vol. xiv.

p. 184.

I defire wee may have harts rightly affected with the mercy, in the Lord's owning your councils about the peace with the Dutch, wherein I think a great advantage may be taken for the protestant interest. I am very glad our act for navigation is preferred; and
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &C.

and certainly that act privately made with the states of Holland, is very honest and honorable. I perceive by law, that instead of thinking you in England blame-worthy for disposing of lands, I am looked upon as most blamable, though I can call to mind but one, that I have writ for, and that was only to my brother Cromwell, in the behalfe of colonel Broderick, whom, though I wish well unto him, yet considering how much the lands fall short of expectation, I cannot think it advisable, that lands should be disposed of to him, or any body else; and therefore doe desire, that if I have written for him, or any other, I may be denied; for I know, these four counties may yield a considerable revenue to the commonwealth. Upon some late dissatisfaction, that I have had, that our power is by the act of parliament taken away from disposing of any land within the four counties, it was referred to the judges to consider of; and their return is this, that we have nothing to do in the four counties, to set out lands in them. I suppose you will have severall addresses to have those orders satisfied in the four counties: my advice is, that those former orders may be satisfied out of the collateral security for the adventurers and soldiers above the four counties; or else, that they may be satisfied out of the bishops lands, or to rate their proportions in a gros sum, and to call it in to be satisfied with the debt of the army; divers of which orders, I suppose, are fold, and so the intentions of the parliament misapplied: but that what is due upon such orders may be satisfied, I have offered one of these two ways for doing thereof. My desires are, not to injure particular persons, but to serve the publick, that the best improvement may be made of that little, which is left that late; and I have my end when that is done; which is all from, Sir,

Corke-house, 17 May, 1654.

Your humble servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

Intelligence.

Regenberge, 16 May, 1654.

SINCE the emperor's departure, whereof I gave you notice in my last, there is nothing pasted here.

The prince elector of the Paltz departed immediately after his majesty was gone.

Yesterday and the day before, the here present protestant and catholic princes electoral, and other princes embassadors, were feated by the duke of Mentz; and to-day his highnes gives the like entertainment unto the deputies of the counts, lords, and states of both religions.

His imperial majesty hath, upon intervention of the duke of Saxony, granted the free exercize of the protestant religion unto the city of Breflaw and other protestant princes in Sileia; but for them of the hereditary countries, nothing was to be obtained.

It was ordered and concluded at the rixday, before his imperial majesty's departure, that for the preservation of the empire in peace and safety, at the end of the rixday, all the circles shall join themselves; and having numbered their people, be bound according to the ordinance of execution, to make such necessary preparations, that they may be ready against the first of September next, to go into the field upon any occasion, and to meet at such a place, as the commander of that circle (where perhaps an enemy might chance to appear, or be at hand) shall appoint; and if their strength should not be sufficient, the suffering as well as the assisting circles shall be allowed to treble their forces, if necessity require the same. But in case all this should prove insufficient, his imperial majesty and the states of the empire, being duly informed thereof, will then think of some expedient for their speedy succour and assistance.

Resolution of the states general.

Jovis, 28th May, 1654. [N. S.]

THERE being once more propounded to the assembly the desire of the lord commissioners of Bremen, made to their lordships for the conservation of the said city; there having been also debated and considered, what can be done or permitted by this state therein; after deliberation had, it is thought fit and underood, that there be represented, by a loving, and no les seriuous letter to the queen of Sweden, that which hath been made known by the said resident of Bremen, concerning the condition of the said city of Bremen, with a very earnest request, that her majesty would be pleased to admit of a compose of those differences, that are riven between her majesty and the said city; and withal, that her majesty would be pleased to desist, and cause to desist, all manner of hostility against the said city.

A paper
A paper of the commissioners of Holland.

Exhibited the 28th May, 1654 [N. S.]

The lords commissioners of the province of Holland have, with deliberation of the lords of the council of that province, declared by word of mouth some very offensive clauses contained in the fore-mentioned writing, as the same was delivered in by the lord Wyckel, commissioner of the province of Friesland. The said lord Wyckel was also admonished at large of the indecency of the said clauses; and after that, there were some of the most offensive and indecent clauses omitted out of the said writing. The said lords commissioners of the province of Holland, with the deliberation aforesaid upon the said subject, as the same standeth at present inferted in the notes, caufed only to be fet down, that their lordships did find that writing to be of the fame nature as in the foregoing declaration of that of the lords commissioners of Zealand, upon the same subject formerly made; and that therefore their lordships do still adhere to the foregoing resolution and declaration, made and taken by the lords states their principals, and exhibited here in the assembly; and do think it needless to give any particular resolution upon the said subject, as being affured, that their lordships and the states of the respective provinces, to whom the said writing doth belong, and ought only to be directed unto, who according to their usual wisdom, experience, and discretion, will be able to apprehend, that those unusual terms therein mentioned will occasion and furnish much discontent and commotion amongst the commonality. Besides, their said lordships of Holland do find themselves very much grieved and troubled to declare their opinions of themselves, and without any farther impeachment, upon such indecent, and in this illustrious assembly unusual, manner of proceeding; and therefore they will make further report thereof to the lords their principals, who the next week will all meet together to be resolved and agreed on by their great lordships, what they shall think most fit and convenient for the preservation of the respect and lufre of the state in general, and of the provinces of Holland and West Friesland in particular.

A letter of intelligence from Amsterdam.

Amsterdam, 28 May, 1654 [N. S.]

Sir,

Yesterday we had a very busy day here with the publishing of the peace, and thousands of people abroad in the streets, to hear and see the shews upon the Dam", where was built a very stately triumphal arch, upon which flood on the top of all the arms of England on the right hand; and the lion, or the arms of this state, on the left hand; and a top of the new town-house hung out a white flag of peace; also such another flag upon the steeple of the old church, and another upon the turret of the prince's court, where the admiralty sits. The frontispiece of the town-house was neatly adorned with all manner of green boughs of trees, and other curiosities, within: the windows were covered with carpets; so for an eternal memory to make the first publication. The burgomasters met first in the morning at their ordinary meeting-place in the prince's court, and then went afterwards to hear a sermon, all the messengers of the town going at a distance before them: then went the burgomaster, aldermen, and secretaries. At eleven of the clock, when sermon was done, they all went to the new town-house, and there caufed the peace to be published with the found of several instruments and trumpets, and the discharging of the great guns; afterwards the magistrates went home, and dined, and came again about three of the clock to the city-house; and then the shew began, which was a very fine fight to behold. At night, when it began to be dark, the bonfires and fireworks were made throughout all the whole city. The burgomasters went to the ministers here, being 26 in number, each a barrel of wine, containing 32 gallons, therewith to make themselves merry. I am informed, that there was more joy shewn amongst the citizens at the publishing of the peace between Spain and this state, than there was now. I did also perceive, that when the trumpeters began to sound, the first time they sounded was Wilhelmus of Nassau, and therewith I heard the commonality were pleased. I hear they did it without order; some say, they had order from the magistrates to do it.

The
The Dutch embassadors in England to brethren Ruyfch.

My Lord,

Their lordships letters and resolutions of the fifteenth, nineteenth, and twenty second A.D.1654. of this month, were delivered to us the day before yesterday, and yesterday; to which we shall return no other answer, than that we will always endeavour to accommodate their good intentions and commands, but we do find ourselves bound concerning the resolution of the twenty-second, upon the letter of the king of Denmark's, humbly to offer to their lordships considerations, whether there ought not to be writ in very serious and iterative terms to the said king, about the restitution of the moneys, which did proceed from the sale of the goods, without any rip for the use of his subjects, or in recompence of damages, which might be sustained by them, as we fee by the content of the said letter is not only desired, but sufficiently agreed unto. And we declare their lordships seriously to weigh the words of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth articles of the treaty of peace; and that they would be pleased to consider of them according to their usual wisdom, and to leave it to the consideration of his majesty's, what inconveniences are to be expected by such refusals and denials of restitution, as well in regard of the obligation of one hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling, which is paid here about it on the behalf of their lordships, as concerning the comprehension of the king himself, who by such a denial would undoubtedly give occasion to undo all; and according to the ill disposition, which they do bear here to the king, they would interpret every thing in a bad sense. We do very well know, that the decision of the arbitrators is to be expected, and to satisfy according to their sentence; and also, that the act of the council of the twenty-fifth of March last did establish the comprehension of the said king, together with the satisfying the pretended damages; but we do think now, that it is dangerous in itself, to begin to conceit anew in regard of the ill will they bear to that king, to expect the illuse thereof; and we can assure their lordships, that in all negociation, we never did bear any prejudice to the interest of his majesty, or the pretences of his subjects, which may be taken care of here by his minister, as he shall conceive to be most serviceable and convenient for the service of his lord and master; wherein we shall willingly affit him according to their lordships commands, although, we fear, with little likelihood. We did not think fit to confer with the lord Beverning with pretention of our service, concerning the memorandum of the king, but that he would advise and inform his majesty, how he found the affections and inclinations of the government here towards his master; that he would write very seriously about it to him; but he did declare roundly to us, that the greatest difficulty to his thinking would be, to raise to much ready money there. And he did intend, that we should find out some expedient to supply that defect, propounding to that end, upon mortgage of lands or obligation to be paid by his majesty, their H. and M. lordships should give him credit for it, and to order the resident de Vries to remit those moneys speedily to London, by the way of Amsterdam; whereunto we refer ourselves to their lordships wise discretion, who undoubtedly will find some expedient. However we shall take care, that by the said denial or refusal, no inconvenience may be occasioned thereby; which we thought ourselves bound in duty to represent.

My Lord, &c.

Bevening.
Nieuport.
Jonquestall.

Westminster, 29 May, 1654.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the protector.

Serenissimo celissimique domino republ. Anglie, Scotie, & Hibernie

Proteori.

Nullum major boni imperi instrumentum esse quam amicos bonos, nec tuto rerum publicarum prefidium, quam socios & rite confederatos, vetus fipientiae effatum. Si autem longe lateque firmissima illae confederationes tabule fece extendent, eos autem praecipue circumvibant, qui vicinatur & locorum opportune pollut effe utiles, aut quos rationum commodo videales, illas & tutissimas & securas esse, non fipientiae modo, sed & ipsum rationis inallabile dictamen esse. Certe domini ordinis generales usit Belgii, superioris novit, tempera ea existimans, et ut pacis unionisque ejusmodi studioffissimi, ita de confederatis etiam sociis & amicis temper anxiæ fuere solliciti, quo debita fidei & reciprocae amicitatæ officia ipsa dignæ perfolvant, eoque simul in cadem facultate collocent, quam sibi prosequi sunt, quod bona societatis maximum vinculum esse putarent; de eo Vol. II. 4 F autem
General Fleetwood to the protector.

May it please your Highness,

I DESIRED captain Kingston might acquaint your highness with what he heard concerning colonel Alured; and since his departure I understand those two good men, whom he thought dissatisfied, have heard such strange discontented discourses from him, that I must needs in the discharge of my duty let your highness know, I cannot think he is a person to be trusted with this party, except his inward principles be better than I know.

H. Beverningk.
Wil. Nieuport.
A. P. Jongestall.

May 18. 1654.
A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,  Paris, 26th May, 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE not yet received yours, though I hear the post is arrived, having not time to Volsir. look after them. I fear you cannot have much news, only our king is this day gone to Meaux, also the queen with all the court, where he will remain till Monday next, and that night he goes to Soissons, and from thence to Rheims, where he is to crowned to-morrow come seven-night. All men able to go in this city are preparing for that journey, and many of them are gone away already. The king will go to the campaign after he is crowned, or at least to Compiègne, till the army goes to the field. Some say, the enemies are strong in their way, and like to oppose them; for which they make their preparations, in case any such should happen. The twenty-seventh instant the lieutenant of the grand provost de France departed for Rheims with a great quantity of his archers, to secure the way before the king, and keep all passages free. The same day we received news from Rheims, how the marshal of the king's house took much pains to find lodgings in Rheims for the king, his train, and court, by reason of so many daily flocking into the town, besides the peasants of the country about, who fled in thither by reason the enemies continually appear there these fifteen days past; and the troops his majesty ordered there to oppose the said enemies, were retired, being not able to refit the quantities of horse and men in those parts. The king has three fuits of cloaths newly made for the present journey, of divers colours, the one white colour, another green, and the third black; and four more of divers colours for four dukes, that must serve near his majesty's person, during the time of his coronation, with several sorts of ornaments fit for such ceremonies, and many other things so imaginable to be thought of, &c. And to pay part of these expenses, we hear, the impositions of wine and salt are lately augmented by orders from the king's council. The duke of Mantua sent a curious present lately to the king, in a certain precious stone. As for four couriers coming from Naples, what they may signify we do not well know. Since my former, Mons. Boreel, the ambassadoor of the United Princes of Holland, got audience again from the king, to whom he signified, he had orders from his masters to demand of his majesty and council the restitution of fifty-four vessels appertaining to the Holland merchants, which the French took since the last troubles between England and Holland, or at least the values of the ships and merchandizes in the whole; of which he has gotten no answer as yet, but promises. It is confirmed from le Baffé, that the enemies are there eating their contributions daily. From Picardy we have, that the enemies are continually about Peronne very troublesome. The last news from Allonce signify, that Harcourt is inclined to agree with his majesty of France upon his advantage. We have from Caen in Normandy, that the English landed there, and endeavoured to bring some beffials with them, but were beaten by the peasants, and their preys refused with the loss of the English. From Bordeaux we have, that Mons. l'Estades has 6000 men in Guienne to oppose the English, in case they should have the courage to attempt in those parts. The king is to go in procession at Rheims before his coronation, and afterwards must fast three days; and after the three fasting-days, will

Moit dutifull servvant,

Charles Fleetwood.

May 18. 1654.
A.D.1654. will be crowned. The queen, that was, of England, her daughter, and her son York will be there; but the king Charles will not, as I hear: the duke of Gloucester will be there too. We hear now from Rheims, that the enemies that were thereabouts are retired, by reason of some differences between Condé and prince Francis de Lorrain, which the archduke endeavours to accommodate, and without which accommodation Condé will not go to the field. Prince Conti parted for Catalonia last Wednesday, and his wife went with him to Fontainebleau that night, and came back to Paris Thursday following in the evening. Thursday last at night, the embassador of Holland made a bonfire with great solemnity, for the peace of both commonwealths, England and Holland. Mons. marshal de la Meilleraye, hearing the duke of Richelieu was in treaty with the Court about the office of being general of the galleys, writ to the cardinal to suspend it as yet, for some considerable reasons yet unknown to his eminence. Mons. marquis de Viccone, who was in disgrace the two or three years past, is now returned, and in favour. Mons. de Bar will command a flying small army in Picardy, being now in rendezvous between Amiens and Dourlans. Count de Grandpré will command another about Stenay and Clermond. The duke of Chaunce, being in his own government of Dourlans, called Mons. de Bar to a duel by the chevalier d’Eppagay; but Bar answered, he could not fight, whilst he commanded his troops; yet promised, as soon as he should be out of his majesty’s service, that he would endeavour to satisfy him, &c. Yesterday in the afternoon, Mons. d’Aigle, having proposed in the high council the demands of the Huguenots, was resolved by an arret, that the commissaries should be named by the king, one a Roman Catholick, and the other a protestant, to go to Tholeufe and Caléres, to hear and receive the complaints of both parties, make a proceed verbal of it, and bring it to the council afterwards to be judged; which the deputies of the Huguenots took very ill, by reason they thought to get better satisfaction than to till them; and they will not accept of that arret. Mons. de Bordeaux, our embassador in London, writ by the last post to the court, that his highness the lord protector was much inclined to treat with France for a peace, of which he and they were very glad; yet we do not like well he should demand the payment of fourteen millions, as some fay. Yesterday morning the parliament assembled for the reception of a new counsellor, and will next Wednesday sit again about the affairs of the rentiers. The duke of Guise’s fleet will be composed of the regiments of Auvergne, Poitou, Meurcoeur, Bellefons, Folleville, and Guise, with some Irish, and two thousand horse. They are to go, not to Naples, though so reported, but to fall into some city of the enemies. There is some treachery not yet ripe, and may be about Leryda: time will let us see. Mons. Meurcoeur is still at Toulon, preparing ships and galleys for the said forces. The vessels, that parted for Ros, are returned to Toulon, having left relief of men there and provisions without any opposition. Mons. de Bellefons and de Folleville will command under Guise, in quality of two lieutenant generals; there will be, besides, two mallers de camp. Mons. chevalier de Chenemart, who was condemned to death three years ago, for taking by force the fitter of Mons. de la Briouze, and fled to Guinne, took Conti’s part, returned hither since the prince Conti was married, and was committed; but before the said prince parted, he got him his pardon and liberty. In my last you had, that the archduke committed in Bruxells count de Ligneville, and others, as we received from Picardy that now we see is not true; and though that writ it do excufe themselves, because they thought to, by reason the gates of Bruxells were shut up half a day; but it was about a quarrel, that happened between some of Condé’s gentlemen and some of Lorrain’s, as you may see more of it in the letters from Bruxells. Which is all at present known to, Sir,

Your real servant.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Monsieur,

PAR les ecris, qui sont passés entre ceux de Frie & ceux de Hollande, & encore par le dernier de ceux de Frie, verres affés, que ceux de Hollande cachent entièrement la resolution secréte, i que nul membre de l’assemblée de Hollande meme ne l’a point; ainsfeulement le raet pensionaire & le secretaire Beaumont en ont copie, mais chaque membre de l’assemblée a annoté ce, qu’il a peu en hafte, lorrique le raet pensionaire l’a proposé; & de cela en voicy un verbal ou relation, par laquelle verres, que bien cinque villes ont contra-protesté ou concrétic, dont Leyden est la principale, puis Haerlem, Almeaer, Gorkam, Enckhuysen. Mais ceux d’Enckhuysen font fait pour complaire à leur peuple. Un ministre y ait héglié de prier pour le prince; despatelots après le preche luy dirent, s’il ne prit pas un autre fois pour le prince, qu’on le ruerait dans la mer, si que la prochaine
A letter of intelligence from Rotterdam.

Sir, Rotterdam, May 29. 1654. [N. S.]

We burnt pitch-barrels here last Wednesday; but it was slightly done, most of the under. Vol. xiv. standing people being dissatisfied with the conditions of the peace; only thofe, that are P. 290. enemies to the prince of Orange’s house, did triumph in it. The rigid Presbyterian faith, that the Independents in England, by that article of excepting againft persons here, have made a rod for themselves, if ever there should happen to be a change in England: but you know what flamp thofe Presbyterians are of. The ill-affected English were very backward in buying the pitch-barrels. At Leyden they did not burn at all; and at Dort the young men were fo bold, as to set up the prince of Orange’s colours upon the fheeple, and De Witt durft not pull them down.

De Baas to Chanut the French embassador in Holland.

My Lord,

SINCE my letter of the 15th, I have been solicited by Mr. Pickering, to vift the Vol. xiv. lord protector upon some particular propofitions, which his highnefs had a defire to P. 286. make unto me; but this conference, which I did accept of, being put off till the next day, for some slight considerations, did vanith infenfibly; and I do pretend to you, that amongst all the reafons, which I have f tudied and found to be the caufe of this failing, I am yet to find a good one. Thofe gentlemen have a kind of policy in them, which I do not condemn, becaufe I do not conceive myfelf a fit judge of thofe things; but it fecreteth to me to be fo much contrary to their interefls, and a good reputation, which is fo highly neceffary and requisite to give to all new eftablifhments, that I cannot likewise approve of it. My great defire and wish would be, to have the honour to confer with you, and to make you obferve the confumptions, and the small particulars, with certain terms, which are prafticd on their fides, in the order and method of our negotiations,
A.D. 1654, and which do seem to me to be the true spies of the soul, to fortify me in my opinion, or to enlighten me in so much obscurity, which doth often blind me.

You have heard without doubt the action, which the English have done hard by St. Malo, which I know not yet how to give any name unto; but it is so contrary to all the rules of justice, of reason, and of prudence, that it will not be easy to justify it. But my lord embassador, who had yesterday a very long conference, and where we did think that it was not convenient for me to be present, will without doubt give you an account of all that passed there; so that to give you a repetition, would be unnecessary. You will judge by this relation, that we are ready, and likewise almost necessitated, to conclude speedily; but their minds, and the manner, after which they have negotiated the peace of Holland, doth confound me, and doth make me to apprehend their delays and artilice.

In the mean time your embaßy doth find matter of action, which was not thought on; and I do rely upon you for the conduct, which you will use for the managing of it. The most common opinion in this country is, that a little murmuring, and some flirr, will determine this business in a short time; and my lord De Bordeaux is very much of this opinion. For my part, I do believe, that the advantages, which are found in the peace, is a reason that doth fortify it; but there are so many more, which are contrary to it, that I do fear with you, that the difficulties do increase, instead of diminishing. And although there should be nothing but the jealousy, which the province of Holland can give to the other fix provinces at such time, that under the pretence of pretensions of sovereignty, which may be imputed to the house of Nassau, they do seem to establish infenfibly one in their own favour, forcing them to follow resolutions of great conféquence, which they had taken, and caused their embassadors to sign, without thinking themselves obliged to communicate them either to their colleagues, or the states general. I do not know whether these proceedings will not be more fulfilled to them, than that which was undertaken by the deceased prince of Orange. My lord Beverning, speaking here of this busines, said, that you had declared yourself in favour of the province of Holland against the prince of Orange. It was not so; for since the first visit of compliment, which I gave to your lords embassadors, I have not seen or heard from their since.

As for Bremen, there are hopes, that all the states, that are interested in that city, will take vigorous resolutions in favour thereof, when it is too late. A famous city in Spain was taken by the Romans, in the mean time that they were debating of the form and title of letters, which they were to send to their allies for relief. In great affairs, long contesfations are dangerous, especially with armed men, and those who are in action; and generally in all affairs I do hold, that men must make use with the most advantage of the present occasions, which fortue doth present unto us; and that, interest being made the sole rule of the conduct of the states, men must embrace it without scruple, especially when the example of another doth justify us.


My Lord,

Since the writing of this letter, our commissioners with Mr. Thurloe have been at my lord embassador's house, according to the promise, which the lord protector made yesterday. Our conference was very moderate, and three or four of this nature would almost put an end to our negotiation. The busines of pretensions is almost in the road, that we do with it. We are to draw up articles as to a single confederacy, which will chiefly have respect to the advantages and freedom of commerce, to which others may be added, if it be thought fit. They do declare, that they will conclude speedily; and as I know that it is their interest, I am most persuaded to believe it.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the greffier Ruyfch.

My Lord,

After that we had audience yesterday in the evening by his highness, and thereupon had dispatched the inclosed to their H. and M. lordships, without any foregoing knowledge of the audience, which was given to the lord of Neufville the same day in the morning, or having received any communication from him what had passed there, he was pleased late in the evening to invite us to a meeting in St. James's park, or elsewhere, to confer together on both sides of what had passed; and having related to him the contents of the inclosed to their H. and M. lordships, he declared to us on his part, to have received express order from the king his matter to make such propositions to his highness here, that he should clearly comprehend, that he did design an absolute and categorical answer; or for want thereof he was to depart from hence within fourteen days; and that he should take all excuses and delays for a denial; and that therefore
therefore he had expressed himself in very vigorous terms, and besides had declared, that A.D. 1654.
the state and subjects of France suffer more prejudice through this uncertainty, than are

to be feared they would do in an open war; and that therefore he was also commanded to

tell them, that they had rather choose the latter, than to remain any longer in this

confusion and confusion: and withal he expostulated concerning the attempt of the 13

English frigates, who had undertaken, near St. Malo in the bay of Conflance, to set on

shore three hundred of their men, to plunder the country. Whereupon immediately the

country rose upon them to the number of 50,000 men, who killed some of the plun-
ders, and took others prisoners, and two of their frigates they left behind them; yet

for all this he defired a declaration and reparation of his highnesses. Whereupon his high-

nesses answered him, that they were to debate seriously about his first proposition; and

that he had to expect his answer as that day before night, whereof he promised commu-
nication; which we will send to their lordships, as soon as it cometh to our hands: and
to the last, his highnesses declared, that he never gave any order for any such thing; but

said, he would forbid it, and decree such punishment to those that did it, as his majefly
could expect; having used him all along with a great deal of civility, as he did to us in

the afternoon, that we will hope well of the treaty.

May 10th 1654.

My Lord,

Beverning.

Nieuport.

Jongestall.

Jongestall to Auffeuros van Vlaften secretary to the states of Frieiland.

Sir,

THIS day we sent an express with letters, by whom I write to his excellency; Vol. xiv.
so that you may be pleased to let his excellency know so much, in case the post P. 296.
should arrive before him. The lords Beverning and Nieuport are extremely troubled, by
reason the resolution of Holland concerning the exclusion of his highnesses is made known.
Nowwithstanding this, they have been once three hours together, without my knowledge,
in conference with the protector; so that they do still carry on their design with him: but
they will answer for it in the end. I cannot write any thing certain now of my
coming home; for I must stay here a while longer.

10th May, 1654.

Intelligence.

Dantzick, 10th May, 1654.

FROM hence little of news, but that we are preparing for war. Our rebellious Cof Vol. xiv.

sacks have now given themselves under the protection of the Muscovites.

It is said, our embassador at Conflantinople (contrary to all custom) is well received
and entertained by the Turkish emperor, and hath accomplished his desires reasonably
well, having amongst the rest moved and cau'd the said emperor to send to the great
char of Tartary, with earnest command, not to make any war against the crown of
Poland; but rather to affift the same against any one whatsoever, that shall justly provoke
them, either to a defensive or offensive war. If this do continue, we hope by the grace of
God shortly to see a wished end of our war.

Our second parliament begins the ninth of June next. The Lord grant it may have
better success than the former!

The Swedifh resident to the protector.

May it please your Serenissime Highnesse,

F INDE myelle bound in duty to thank very heartily your sereniflime highnesse, Vol. xiv.
for the order you were pleased to take concerning the dittofoul of the goods, that were p. 416.
aboard the Swedifh ship, called the Great Christofher; which order I only received
yesterday.

I am forced by the duty of my charge to trouble again your sereniflime highnesse with
a new dittofoul, the particulars whereof being fully dethluted in the here-annexed petition
prefented to me by the matter, I shall forbear to relate here; but do very humbly intreat
your sereniflime highnesse to be pleased to give speedie order unto the judges of the high
court of admiralitie for the present releasef of the ship and goods mentioned therein,
which are at present in the Thames; with an express order to the flates advocate in the
said
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654. said court, effectually to proceed against the captain of the private man of war, and cause him to be brought to a condign and exemplary punishment, for the high disgrace and affront put by him upon her majesty the queen of Sweden my sovereign mistress; which I do so much the rather press, because the matter of the Swedish ship hath already acquainted his owners in Swedland with the same particulars mentioned in the said petition, who doubts will let her majesty know the affront put upon her by the said private man of war; and her majesty would in reason blame me, if I should not press and desire of your clemency highness, that satisfaction and reparation might be given and made by the offender, for the great dishonor and affront put by him upon her majesty, and for the wrong done to the matter. I must humbly crave your clemency highness pardon for this my importunity, and make bold to subscribe myself


To the right honorable Benjamin Bonnel, resident for her majesty the queen of Sweden, with the commonwealth of England:

The humble remonstrance of Gerbrant Cornelison, master of the ship, called the Abraham's Offering, of Newcoping in Swedland,

Sheweth,

THAT the petitioner, failing from Newcoping with the said ship for Hamburgh, on the third of this month was seized by John Trefor, captain of a private man of war, with no flag out, who took two men out of my ship; and pretending himself to be an Irishman, presently plundered me and my men of all things, as also much of the ship's furniture, money, and provisions; and opened a fast of copper kettles, and took some of them away, as also four deckers of cordevant. And I telling him, that he should not deal so with us, because we were friends, and not enemies, the said captain Trefor himself did thereupon in mine own ship violently assault me, and with his sword cut a deep wound in my head, beat me, and hustily used me several times, saying, that he valued not the loss of her majesty of Swedland, but would wipe his posteriors with it, with other scandalous language; and coming into the river, his men have several times set pistols to my breast, and would have shot me through, when I would have gone on shore to make myself known, &c.

Might it please your Excellency,

THIS is a note of such ships and goods as are yet in esse, belonging really and directly to the subjects of the crown of Sweden.

In the ship the red Hart are taken the following parcels, which do remain in the hands of the commissioners of the prize-office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schipounds</th>
<th>Lbs. of iron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Minet Hecker of Stockholm</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Henrick Loe of Stockholm</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Balthazar Wifmar of Stockholm</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Lucas Hiding of Stockholm</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the ship the Gideon, likewise in the hands of the commissioners of the prize-office,

For account of William Momma of Newcoping,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schipounds</th>
<th>Lbs. of iron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>606 rings of copper wire, weighing</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 rolls of Laton, weighing</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron in bars</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two fatts of copper kettles</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Giles Wilmot of Newcoping, iron in bars</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of the ship the Black Raven, coming from Northcoping, likewise in the hands of the commissioners of the prize-office,

For Francis Tinman of Northcoping,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schipounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32 parcels of steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two little guns, mounted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A chest with womens apparel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Wouter van Daler of Northcoping,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schipounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron in bars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266 dozen of deal boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 fathoms of fire-wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Adrian Trip of Northcoping,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schipounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 rings of copper wire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More,
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &C.

More, a ship called Abraham's Offering, belonging to New coping, taken by captain A.D.1654.

John Treasur, private man of war, lying at present in the river of Thames, laden with iron, laon rings, and copper-kettles, belonging to William Momma, and Giles Wilmot of New coping.

The ship the King David, coming from Gothenburg, being a Dutch bottom, lying at present in the Thames, taken by a private man of war, laden with tar and iron, and wood, the lading belonging to the subjects of the crown of Sweden, dwelling in Gothenburg.

Moreover, a ship's lading of iron, tar, pitch, and deal-boards, taken out of the ship the Charity of Gothenburg, belonging to admiral Ancherhelle, and other citizens of the town of Gothenburg, which goods one Thomas Prince hath in his custody, as confiscated.

Out of the Great Christopher of Riga, for account of

Herman Becker,
Tilman Bremer,
John Bruce, and other citizens of Riga,
A parcel of hemp,
Pot-ashes,
Linfed, and
Clapboards, remaining in the hands of one Thomas Chelton, a private man of war, as confiscated; the matter of the said ship hath been here three months, since his ship hath been unladen, and cannot get a penny of freight from the said Chelton. There is an order given by his highnes the lord protector, that the above-named Chelton shall deliver the money and proceed of the said goods in the hands of the commissioners of the prize-office, but the said Chelton fleights the said order, and refuseth to deliver the said money as aforesaid.

The ship the King David of Stockholm, belonging to M. Laurence de Geer of Stockholm, laden with wine and paper, taken by a private man of war, and lying now at Rye.

By the commissioners for the admiralty and navy.

REPRESENTATION having been made unto us by Edward Lewes, in the behall Vol. xiv. of himself and one Gamaliel Acton, English merchants, Herman Becker, and others, p. 418. merchants of Riga, subjects to the queen of Sweden, setting forth, that the petitioners, being encouraged to supply this commonwealth with commodities fit for the navy, did thereupon lade the great Christopher of Setteine, from Riga, with 147 bundles of hemp, which goods, for avoiding the danger of the Danes and Hollanders, were given on, in the Sound in Denmark, in the name of the said Becker; that the said ship, in her voyage homeward bound, was taken by one captain Swayne, a private English man of war; and notwithstanding the evidence produced on the petitioners behalf, that the said ship and goods were bound from Riga to Dantzick, and from thence to London, for the use of the navy; the judges of the admiralty have upon cognizance of the said cause, and before judgment given, ordered the goods to be sold, and the proceed thereof to be left in the hands of the takers; the commissioners thereupon wrote this letter to the judges, defining that the proceed of the goods and lading might, by their order, be deposted in the hands of some third person, as both parties should agree upon; and for want of such joint approbation, in the hands of the treasurer of the navy, until a final determination be had therein: unto which the judges returned this answer, that the court, before the receipt of the said letter, had passed an order concerning the proceed of the said goods to be in the hands of the takers, they having tendered unquestionable security to be responsible for the same; copies of which letter are hereunto annexed. And it being since represented unto us, by the petitioners, that the said proceedings will be to the utter ruin of himself and owners, and that the goods have by their detention these eight months past, been damnified one third part in their true value:

Ordered, that it be humbly represented to his highnes the lord protector and council, that the proceed of the said goods and lading may be directed to be in the hands of a third person, such as both parties shall agree upon; in default thereof, in the hands of the treasurer of the navy, till such time as the cause shall have a full hearing.

And general Desbrowe is desire to report the same.

Monday, May 8th, 1654.

ROB. BLACKBRONE,
secretary.
At the council at Whitehall,

May 12, 1654.

On consideration of a letter to his highness, from Mr. Benjamin Bonnell, agent here for the queen of Sweden, being referred by his highness to the council, the same letting forth, that the goods late aboard the ship Great Christopher, were by an order of the judges of the admiralty to be provisionally unladen, and sold by consent of the commissioners on both sides, and the money deposited in the hands of the takers on security; ordered, that the depositing of the money in the hands of the takers, as aforesaid, be waved; and that the same be deposited in the hands of the commissioners for prize goods, till further order.

W. Jessop. clerk conc.

The commissary for her majesty of Sweden hath commanded me to signify to this honourable court, that he having sent to inquire of the security proffered for the goods in the Great Christopher, he cannot receive such satisfaction concerning their abilities, as to hold them sufficient to have the said goods of her majesty's subjects delivered to them upon such caution; two of them being already engaged in this court in the sum of 1,500 l. for the charges and damages in this cause, and also in several other great sums in this court; and they are also interested, as he hath heard, and are persons of no certain or visible estates, but wholly depend upon trade and casualty, and are not persons of repute to be trusted with the sum of one thousand pounds for any thing, that he can be informed. And Pickering, who is principally interested in the man of war, that took the said goods in the Great Christopher, is already a prisoner in the upper bench, and hath been for several years past paft; and Chelfon of very little or no estate. And it is very possible, the security tendered may be in the same condition with them; and therefore, as being publicly intrusted for the subjects of her majesty, he doth desire of this court, that they would take care, that the money may remain in a safe and secure repository, so as the proprietors may not be defrauded of the same; and he doth protest against the acceptance of the said security tendered, or giving his approbation to any other; but shall expect this honourable court will re-provide, that they may be sure of the same, without any hazards, and not intrust the fame in dangerous hands; for he shall always expect the money from this honourable court; and he defirith his requiteit and protestation may be register'd and recorded.

Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.

Paris, 29 May, 1654. in the evening.

The count of Brienne daily delaying me in the affair of St. Malo, I have been forced to take direct ways, and employ some friend towards the cardinal, in case he had not time then to hear me about the same. Mons. Berthetme entertained him therewith from me on thursday last; to whom he answered, that I had only to inform the count of Brienne of the buinefs, and that I should receive satisfaction. But be it that the said count was not informed of that good intention fowed by the said cardinal, or that he made himself deaf, I preserved him to no purpose that day and the day after.

Monfieur de Bordeaux, the embaffador de Neufville's father, whom I have also seen, has also spoken to the said cardinal touching my complaints in our buinefs; whereunto I told him, we faw no end. The faid cardinal told him, he had to make articles of our demands, and that he would recommend the whole unto the count of Brienne for our satisfaction. I will draw up to-morrow the faid articles, to fee what that will produce; and will nevertheless pref the faid count, especially upon the buinefs of St. Malo, there being no likelihood for our merchants to follow the court, nor temporize much longer.

I think this court goes to the campaign with no intent to return fo soon. One knows not what can happen: France refpires, and the faid cardinal thinks more upon making himself a pope, than upon paying of debts. France will try to come to some complacency with England, having already fent every-where to have the grievances of their fubjects; whereupon Monf. de Boucherauf, heretofore your commiffioner, has received some orders; and Monf. Artille, commiffioner to the faid count of Brienne, has maintained to me again to-day, that their lofes amount to ten millions more than ours.

I come newly from seeing again the count of Brienne, whom I have found a little milder than usually in the affair of St. Malo; but he has, notwithstanding, given me no manner of satisfaction, telling me, that although we should have a decree, the Malouins would not obey it; complaining, that we have taken from them four millions of gold, and that they were made deparate.

A letter
A letter of intelligence from Monsieur Augier's secretary.

The night of my last dispatch, the embassador of Holland made a little bonfire in this city before his door, in rejoicing for the peace between the two commonwealths; whereunto many merchants, most part being Hollander, were invited. Two barrels of wine were in consequence broached in the street, to give drink unto the passengers; and his excellency gave with the dance a little collation, where three healths were drank to with respect, in a great silver cup gilded over, viz. that of the United Provinces, and of the good continuance for friendship with France, and that of the said empassadors by the said merchants, and afterwards that of the same peace, and of his highnes the lord protector, who had so much contributed thereunto, by the said empassadors. This action began very late, by reason of the king's permission to make the said fire, which came only at ten o'clock at night. The count of Brienne would not give it to him, before he had spoken thereof unto the said council; so that it was two o'clock in the morning before the company returned home.

You have heard of the great complaint made by the said embassador unto his majesty, who had found his speech rude. The politicians gloze thereupon, that his excellency made the said fire in spite, being that it is certain the Hollander are in an exceeding discontentednes; and that they are daily misled, and their trade troubled; as it is happened to some captains newly arrived here from the coasts of Bretagne, to reclaim five or six ships of new prize.

The same day the prince of Conti parted from hence for Catalonia. The duke of Candale will shortly follow him, to go and command the army in quality of his lieutenant general; and the king doth also lend thither great number of marshals de camp; so that it is thought the court has a great design towards thole parts; and that the duke of Guise may make his landing there, whilst Monfs. d'Elbrades shall remain in Guienne with 4000 men, for fear of the English.

The 22. of this instant the new resident of Parma had audience from their majesties, as the deputy of the cantons of Switzerland took his leave of them to return home to his country.

The vice-chancellor of Poland saw also their majesties the same day, as also the cardinal Mazarin, who gives him hopes to employ him in France.

Yesterday we received notice from Flanders, that no treason has been discovered therein, as had been said; and that the Lorrain troops remained in their duty; but that a conspiracy had been discovered against Clermont, which some officers of that garrison framed.

This day the whole court is parted for Rheims by Meaux, where the king will lie to-night. It is thought the cardinal has resolvd to attempt some design towards thole parts at this beginning of the campaign; and that it is for that purpose, that all the king's guards had been extraordinarily called for near his majesty's person, and amongst others, thoes that were out of quarter. Marshal de Turenne follows within two or three days.

The deputies of the reformed churches have done their best endeavours to be expedited before this departure; but all of them have not had the satisfaction they looked for.

And Monf. Guiran oftentimes complains amongst others, that his brother having been put out of the office of general provost in the said city, in virtue of a decree given at the council upon the states of Languedoc's petition, (maligncly saying, that such offices possest by protestants are ruinous unto papists, although the said Guiran sheweth, that his predecessor, notwithstanding he was as well a protestant as he, hath better served the king during forty years in his office, than any papist before him had done) notwithstanding these ministers of state have refused to call the above said decree, and have sent it unto the council of state for the same, which is nothing but delays, instead that he could be expedited in twenty-four hours in the great council.

The Stuarts and their mother have desired to go to the king's coronation, and are to render themselves at Rheims by an indirect way.

The cardinal de Retz has written a letter unto Monf. de Villeré, upon the subject of his disgrace.

The rumour runs, that the pope is dead; and that he was only gone to Viterbo, but the better to hide his sicknes.
An intercepted letter from Paris.

Paris, 26 May, 1654. [N. S.]

I PERCEIVE you do not look on any of my letters, when you write, or that you are resolved not to comply with my desire touching England, Scotland, fleet, negotiations, &c. which really I take very unkindly at your hands. I am told for certain, that Charles Stuart will send something considerable to some part of England, Scotland, or Ireland, this summer; and I believe will go himself to one of them before Allhallow-tide.

The directions,

To Mr. Matthew Turner, London.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Hague, 26 May, 1654.

In conformity to what you had in my last but this, the deputies of Friesland by a late paper replied to the answer of the province of Holland. The substance you have hereafter, with others the like.

The said deputies of Friesland also vista vice demanded, that the embassadors in England should be required immediately to send to the states general all secret acts and papers delivered by them to the protector, upon pain of being punished, as having acted against the mind and intention, by which they were employed, and upon oath.

The penfionary of the province of Holland, seeing that most of the provinces were inclining to that demand of the deputies of Friesland, desired that the resolution thereupon should be suspended until the tuesday following, being the 26th day of this month, when he would deliver in a paper from his superiors, which should give to all those provinces full satisfaction. And if the provinces at that time reflet contented herewith, expecting with great curiosity the said paper; which was no other in substance, but what you have beneath with the other extracts.

The same day, the said penfioner visited the princes' dowager, grandmother of Orange, to affure her highness of the sincere and intentions of the states of the province of Holland towards her grandchild; at which, for all was alledged for their justification princes remained unsatisfied, yet dissembled pretty well notwithstanding that publick office done to the said princes, and the satisfaction, which some of the deputies shewed to have of the last paper of the province of Holland. The deputies of Friesland do vigorously prosecute their discontent, having the day following declared in another sharp paper, the contents whereof you have enuising with the rest.

The province of Holland, seeing all these passages, think now upon nothing more than to procure friendship with the provinces of Utrecht and Overvysell, to divide the province of Gueldeland, and to frighten the province of Zeeland, threatening them, that if they continue to prop the interest of the prince of Orange, the English will take away their commerce.

Ere yesterday morning, count William de Naffau parted towards Groningen, to compose the differences betwixt the two factions, which were made to take arms the one against the other.

The day before that, they made here bonfires for the peace with England, where was nothing else of fire but burning barrels of pitch, and fourteen pieces of ordnance, which played from six in the morning till eleven at night, with sounds of trompetts, and ringing of bells, admiral Opdam being the buffett amongst them, to see all things well done.

In many towns of Holland itself, they would not make that solemnity; and it is said, many others also have not done it.

The deputy of Bremen here presed earnestly for aid for that city; but the residant of Sweden opposed strongly, and declared it should be taken as hostility, if the states general should give any succours or assistance to Bremen; but by interposition of kindly offices for accommodation, &c. the ambassador Boreel sent a letter to the states general from Paris, whereby it seems, that the king of Denmark does pretend to have damages sustained by his subjests in the war with England.

The substance of the extracts followe:

The second of May, Beuningten, deputy of the states general in Swedeland, wit a letter to the said states, that being absent, and to return within three days, the of England should be dispatched to return two prepared for him to that effect by the queen's orders be ready within fourteen days. The
The ambassador's negotiation consists of 15 articles, containing in substance amity and A.D.1654. liberty of commerce, and some promises for damages sustained by the merchants of Sweden, by the English.

Don Antonio de Pimentelli, public minister of Spain, (he writes in the same letter) took his leave of the prince royal; and after being magnificently entertained, was presented with a jewel worth 6000 pieces of eight.

The ambassadors of these states in England, in theirs of the 13th of May, write to the states general, how they recommended to some of the council, to reconcile all differences existed between the crown of France and England; and that they found a very good disposition in most of the council thereunto; and that they very seasonably framed a paper to that purpose; but having consulted with the French ambassador, he advised the suspension of the delivery thereof for some days, expecting an answer from the protector, which might cause some alterations in the said paper.

The fifth of May there was delivered a letter, and read to the states general, of the ambassador Boereel from Paris. In substance it contains the loss of some forty French ships belonging to merchants, by England, for which the opportunity of time admits not yet of a revenge, the English being masters of the seas, and therefore all means possible used in France for a present accommodation with England.

The ambassadors in London writh thereto the 15th of May to the state, upon the instances made, the towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hambourg, as also the duke of Holstein, and the count of Oldenburgh, shall be comprehended in the peace; and an instrument apart drawn to that effect in Latin, wherein are first named the cantons of Switzerland, &c.

The 23rd of May the deputies of Friesland gave in a paper to the states general, in answer to that of the province of Holland, which you had in my former; but this by full extract. The paper was an invective, setting forth they could not sufficiently admire how the deputies of Holland disrespected them. They reproached in their perons their principals, by whose orders they did all they had in writing, and nothing therein contained but according to the tenor of the union; also affirming, that one province had no more authority than another, every one of them being alike; and that never any superiority should be allowed to Holland; and that they were very much dissatisfied, that the province of Holland gives not satisfaction as to the point defined, according to the plurality of votes, &c.

The province of Holland gave in another paper, of the 26th May, declaring their intents ever were and are, not to define any superiority over any of the rest of the provinces, but to maintain most sacredly the union in general terms; but gave no answer to the particulars in the paper of the deputies of Friesland.

The deputies of the province of Friesland the day following, being the 27th of May, gave in another paper in answer to that of Holland, which contained, that they were much joyed to hear, that the intents of the province of Holland were to maintain sacredly for ever the perpetual union; and wished, that their deeds might correspond with their words; and that all indifferent and impartial men may judge if it be so, by considering whether the prince of Orange, who is a native of the province of Holland, ought not to be maintained, and not excluded or wounded in his reputation and honour, by being set aside all places, which his predeceffors have enjoyed, it being a shameless act in the eyes of all kings and potentates, and smelling of disannession; which cannot but cause great disgraces and animosities in the people, who for the great favours done are so affected to the said prince. In the same paper the said deputies, demand a new very seriously an answer in particular to that, which has been defired concerning that, which was acted apart with the regency of England by the province of Holland, to inform their lordships their principals thereof; the said deputies not seeing any reason wherefore they should be denied the same, &c.

Thus far have they proceeded with many more bickering of left note. What shall happen further, you shall have as well, and as soon as I can, from, Sir, Yours.

They complain your fleet is not yet out, and that we ought not to have made a peace but with sword in hand.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir, Brussels, primo Junii, 1654. [N.S.] Yours are sent to Ratibon, from whence you have some letters herewith at present, Vol. xi that import some discontented (as other letters do) there. Likewise in Holland their P. 339. different increase, as letters bring hither. I know the news come to you by another hand, so I leave that.

Vol. II. Nothing
A.D. 1654. Nothing is more defired here, than to know what succefs the Spanifh and French em-

bassadors have in their treaties; and wife men believe, that the flownefs of both armies

appearing in action, proceeds from their intelligence with England; but it cannot be

long now, before they appear in the field.

At Gravelin happened a strange accident laft week, which well might have been the

lofs of that frong towne, if the enemy had had but the leaff notice of it. In fubfance

the thing was thus: In the caftle, wherein the magazine was, fome leads were

towards the roof, and the artificer, by the governor’s appointment, was mending of it; some

drop or drops fell by chance into the magazine of powder, which prefently took

fire, and thereby fix hundred barrels of powder in three magazines blew up all that was

near; and if all the barrels had been in one magazine, much harm had been done, though

enough what has been; for that inexpugnable caftle is ruined, and all that was in it of

all forts of warlike provifion. There are many houfes adjoining fuffered, but the works

about the town remained unfoftouch. About 250 fouldiers, men, women, and children,

perihed outright; a great many more are hurt and wounded. Marquis de Leda, gover-

nor of Dunkirk, having with all speed notice of this lofs, immediately marched into

Gravelin with two regiments of Spaniards, and two of Italians, with store of ammi-

nation, and all things that were wanting; and infantly fet all men at work, for the re-

paration of the caftle. Count Fuenfeldagna is also gone in all haft to Gravelin, to secure

and repair the caftle and towne; and left the enemy fhould take any advantage of it,

our army is now marching towards the borders of Flanders and Picardy. What fhall

enfue further upon this, time will let us fee: but the governor is much blamed for not

removing the powder from under the place where the leads were mended.

The prince of Conde’s army will confift of 10000; of which 4000 Irish foot, 2000

French foot, and 6000 horfes, French, German, and other nations.

Don Antonio Pimentelli, publick minister for this king in Swedeland, is come or to

be here this night in his return; of which more per next.

Here is newly come from Spain 400000 crowns in specie, for the payment of our

armies; of which 100000 crowns for the prince of Conde, which he has already received,

and diffatisfied he had it not sooner; but now he is well contented, only fome averfion

bewixt him and duke Francis of Lorraine, who feldom meet. But it is endeavoured to

bring them to an agreement by the belt mediators here. Prince Conde is in this city as

yet, and duke Francis with his army, where he has been well received. The archduke

is here; his highnefs and duke Francis of Lorraine his fecon fon were haunted with a

kind of fever, but are now well recovered.

His imperial majefty kept counfel the latter end of laft week, concerning the

for this campaign, and great preparations made, as alfo a strong

for victuals and provifions to be fent to Clermont and Stenay

troubled by the forces under melifeurs de Faber and count de

very often.

It is here but fecret, that Don Antonio Pimentelli, come from Swedeland, fhall within

three or four days go into Spain, and by the way of France. What that fhall conduc

to the general peace, I yet know not.

Here is nothing more now from, Sir, Yours, &c.

A paper of the commissioners of Frieland.

Left 1st June, 1654. [N. S.]

The commissioners of Frieland having considered what the lord raedt penfionary

John de Witt did declare by word of mouth on the 29th, and how he did threaten

the lord Wyckel in perfon; alfo what he delivered in writing the next day to the

affembly of their lordfhips; they do find, that he fpoke more than what is expreffed in

writing; and becaufe it doth confequently feem, as if he did repent and difavow that

unfashionable and uncommunicative manner of speaking againft fellow members, who

upon publick letters of credence, on the behalf of a province, are met; the commissioners

afore-named will therefore let it pafs, with a referve to report it to their superiors. And

concerning the faid writing, they do declare, that the fame is punctually anfwered with

what was delivered in, the 21st May, on the behalf of this province: but becaufe there

is mention made in that writing of matter of difcontents and commotions, that they

should influfe into the commonalty, the commissioners are necel{fitated to declare themselves to

this iluftrious company, yea to the whole world, who thofe are, that have furnihed the

commonalty with matter of difcontent and commotions at preff; who the occafion

is, that at preffent in boats and in waggonf there is no other difcourfe almoft, but of

murmuring and cavilling againft the fecret act of feftion, concerning the lord prince

of Orange. The lord penfionary De Witt is convinced in his confience, that neither the

province
province of Friesland, nor any one of all the United Provinces, had the least knowledge of the said declaration; and yet to this hour could never obtain any formal information thereof, how earnestly forever they have desired it. It is very true, that the said lord pensionary De Witt did make to one particular member or other some declaration of this declaration of the said declaration, and act, that was sent over, but never to the assembly, how earnestly forever, as is said before, it was desired by them from time to time; but on the contrary, he hath declined to do the same against all reason, and to delay the provinces with words, endeavouring thereby (to speak the truth) to smother the trepas of the lords embassadors, as also of thefe, who gave them direction for it. And because the world might not think, as if through silence and omission they did either connive or approve of what is done, the commissioners of Friesland do refer it to the judgment of their principals, wherein the lords embassadors have done amiss, and still do against their great lordships, by reason they did not design, nor do not yet design to write to this house one word concerning this dangerous treaty, which was not only beyond, but expressly against the commision and intimation, which they did receive from their great lordships, to whom they were and are still obliged by oath. What punishment now consequently, according to the rights of all nations, embassadors do deferve, that exceed their intimations, and act contrary to their orders, is very well known. It would have had some colour of excuse, if they had preiently fmothered the proposition of declaration as a monfter; but having cherifhed the fame, it is necessary, that the fame be either prefently handled according to law, or at leaft that a time be appointed to inform your great lordships circumfantly, what there is in the buifnefs itfelf, and who were the chiefef conductors of it, that fo through connivance or omission, as afore-mentioned, their act may not be authorized, whereof the commissioners of Friesland do difcharge themfelves hereby, to be and remain innocent and guiflefs. Now then, to remove all matter of difcontent and commotion from the commonality, to fettle the country in peace and unity at home, and alfo to give no difcontent, but on the contrary, all content and satisfaction, to all good neighbours, and allied kings and potentates, efp: France, Denmark, and the duke of Brandenburgh, who have writ very seriously about this buifnefs; the commi- missioners of Friesland do still maintain, that there ought to be something resolved concerning this; which being done, the fame may be difposed of farther (referring themfelves and their lords principals) resolved and ordered, as they fhall think fit, for the prefervation of therefspect and the splendor of the flate in general, and of the province of Friesland in particular.

**Actum Jun. 1. 1654. [N. S.]**

Some points, wherein the intention of their high mightineffes doth efsentially difrage from what is fet forth in the fcheme of the treaty, sent over to their high mightineffes, in December of laft year, by the lord embassador Boreel.

The foundation and intention of the lords the flates general, to enter into an alliance with the king of France, is, that they fhould affift one another reciprocally by pro- mise of succours and subsidies to defend and preferve fuch places, the prefervation whereof the refpective allies are highly concerned in, however fo, that the affifting party flall not be obliged thereby to engage in a war or open rupture with him, againft whom fuch succours and subsidies are fent and furnifhed. But contrary thereunto, in the 29. 30. and 31. articles of the faid projected treaty, it is mentioned, that in cafe France, after the peace concluded with Spain, fhould come to a rupture, this flate fhould then likewife be obliged to break with Spain: in like manner, that this flate coming to a rupture with England, France fhould alfo be under a neceffity to break absolutely with England: to which reciprocal obligation, viz. to come to a rupture, in relation to the faid two fates, their high mightineffes can no ways content; fince according to the peace which their high mightineffes have concluded with the lord protector of the republick of England afofareid, the 15th article contains, that in cafe any one of the two allies fhould happen to make any treaty with any king, republick, or flate, the fame fhall be obliged to include the other ally, if he defines it, therein: with which flipulation fuch a particular obligation to come to a rupture with England is inconsistent.

2. In confideration whereof, it appears evidently, that the intention of their high mightineffes is, not to extend on their fide the faid alliance for the faid defence, by succours or subsidies, further than to fuch places, which the king of France poiffeffes as well in France as in the Netherlands; when on the contrary, by the faid projected treaty, art. 2. the faid alliance on both fides is propofed generally, and without any reftriction.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1654.

3. By which said consideration is also refuted, what is proposed in the said 30th and 31st articles, as likewise in art. 32. of the said projected treaty, viz. that this state in the said case against Spain, and France against England, should be obliged to break, upon the single declaration of the require, setting forth, that the same was come to a rupture with the one or the other of the said two states; as also that hereafter neither with England, nor (after the peace which is to be concluded) with Spain, no war nor peace could be made, but jointly; when it is the intention of their high mightinesses to enter into no obligation for granting the said succours or subsidies any otherwise or further, than against those that shall happen to attack or to make war against the one or the other of the allies, in those places and territories, that are comprehended in the said treaty.

4. It is also the intention of their high mightinesses, according to the examples of all the former treaties made by them, that before the obligation for the sending of the said succours or subsidies be complied with, a sufficient time shall be allowed to the required ally, to try the way of accommodation.

5. Their high mightinesses take very much to heart to make a good and salutary regulation in the point of the marine, the same being for this state their chief intent, that shall and ought to be aimed at in the treaty which is to be made. Nevertheless it is observed, that many considerable matters, proposed for that purpose by the said lord ambassador Boreel to the commissioners of his royal majesty, are left out of the said treaty, which ought indispensably to be inserted therein, in order to maintain in some manner thereby the chief interest of this state. Besides which, there are also sundry points concerning that subject mentioned in the said treaty, which are found to be couched in such words and terms, that justice and equity do not seem to be most consulted therein; especially in the point of contrabanded goods; concerning which it is said in the 18th article, that in case the fame are conveyed to enemies of any one of the two allies, all shall be condemned for lawful prize, as well the ship with all her appurtenances, wherein the said contrabanded goods are laden, as also all the other merchandizes, that shall be found in the said ship, besides the said contrabanded goods themselves. In relation to this, the proposition of France cannot be further agreed to, than that the said confiscation may be extended to all the goods laden by, and belonging to, the said merchant or company, that shall have caused the said contrabanded goods to be shipped, as also to the share in the ship of the matter, provided that it clearly appears, that the shipping of the said contrabanded goods be made with his knowledge and privacy.

The council of Ireland to the protector.

May it please your Highness,

THE correspondence and amity betwixt the commonwealth of England and Spaine encouraged diverse officers of the army, and other merchants, to embrace all warrantable opportunities of compliance with the king of Spaine, and of strengthening him against such nations as were his enemies. In order whereunto they entered into several capitulations with him for transportation of Irish fooleurs for his service; and accordingly have shipped over many thousand Irish, upon that account; for which there remaines due (as they allege) to those undertakers from the king of Spaine and his ministers, (authorized by him to contract with them) one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterlins, and upwards; for satisfaction whereof, due upon the said capitulation, (as is like alleaged) that they have by major George Walters, and their agents, long (but fruitlessly) attended at the court of Spaine, albeit the late council of state (upon former applications made to them, refenting the equity of their cause and sufferings) procured the said king's ambahfador (then at London) to mediate the king his matter in their behalf; which (as well as his excellencie's own letter to the ministers of state there) hath proved ineffectual. Now in regard the immediate welfare of so many well-deferving persons is concerned, besides diversie owners, masters, and lea-men, to whom the said undertakers are indebted, as they informe, above threehore thousand pounds sterlins, whose maine subsistance dependes upon payment; we are suitors unto your highnes in their behalf, that you would so farre take notice of this great debt, as to appear for them, by causing their cafe to be represented to the Spanish ambahfador, to the end the undertakers may be satisfied; which if hee (in his matter's behalf) refuse to do, "tis their defire, that your highnesse would pleasure to grant them letters of marque, by that last refuge to endeavour their private reparation, there being no other viable way left them for enabling them to make good their engagements. This is a businesse of a very high concernment; nevertheless their importunity, and the deep fence we have of utter ruin of diverse honest well-deferving persons, upon failure of payment, prevails with us to preffent their said cafe, as well as their desires, unto your highness, who, wee are assured, will both compassionete and extend
Then June, action held of merchants, to acquaint your highness, that according to their capitulation, they have (as they inform us) transported thirteen hundred Irish men for Spain, the like number for Flanders; and should have been paid one half of their money by the Spanish ambassador at London, and the other upon their landing; but allege, that they have not received any money upon the contract. Which we present to your highness consideration; and remain

Your Highness
Most humble servants,

Charles Fleetwood.
Miles Corbet.
Jo. Jones.

The confession of Theodore Naudin, living in Long Acre, Middlesex, to Edward Whalley, William Goffe and Charles Worsley esquires, justices of the peace of the said county, 23 May, 1654.

About a month or five weeks ago I was invited by one Mr. Charrier, domestic of the French ambassador, to come and see Mons. de Baas; which I did accordingly the next morning, the same Charrier having fetched me from my house, and being with Mons. de Baas, him news of England, and especially what forces there were in this land. For the matter of news, I do not remember what I told him. Concerning the forces, I told him, that I did not know them; yet for Ireland, I thought there were about twenty-four thousand men. Then he asked me, whether I was acquainted with general-major Harrison; and I told him, that I was not. Then he asked me, whether he was a man of credit? I answered, I thought he was. Then he told me, that he thought there were great divisions and dissentions in this land, and in the army: I answered, I thought so. And he asked me, whether I was acquainted with any of the army, that was so? I told him, I was, and especially of one that was a courageous man, and allied to several men of credit. Then he asked me, whether he would be able to embrace a design to divide this country? I told him, I thought he would be, and that I would persuade him to it. It is to be noted, that all this story was not at the first visit, but in two or three. Then I told him, that I had dispossed my friend, not only to employ himself, but also his friends; but that there was need of the consent of the cardinal Mazarin, and that the said cardinal should not only promise to perform would be. Then Mons. de Baas engaged himself to write unto the cardinal, and desired me to come, and vist him, to know his answer. Thus he held me to this day in expectation of this order; but told me still, that he had received no answer from the cardinal about this. I have been with him at every post-day, according to his desire. Mons. de Baas farther told me upon this design, (that of dividing the army) he liked it very well; and that it would be more easy to make his agreement, than any other way, and left chargeable.

Th. Naudin.

This confession was made before us, the day and year above-written,

Edw. Whalley.
Wil. Goffe.
Charles Worsley.

A letter of intelligence from Brussel's.

Sirs,

Brussel's, 2d June, 1654. [N. S.]

Yours are received, and sent to Vienna, where now the imperial court is. You have Vol. xiv, but little from thence at this time.

The discovery with you in England of an affillation intended against his highness causeth great talking and admiration here, also the great discontent in the United Provinces; but our preparations for the field divert us much. Our armies must now be somewhere in action; they are yet in the same posture, as you had from me last week. Of other news we have little here at this time. The governor of Montmedy sent a capitain
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

tain with some soldiers to the castle of Chanté, to relieve the place, being blocked up by Monsieur de Grandpré. The commander defended the castle gallantly, and forced Grandpré to retire from it, after he had battered all the walls, and some made unfit for a garison. After Grandpré's retirement, the captain conveyed himself and his men safe to the army.

Our armies here had six places appointed for their rendezvous, where now they are; first, one for Lorraine's troops betwixt Aire and St. Omer; another at Luxembourg for Condé's troops and Wittering's; and the other four for the king's army towards Maubeuge, Valenciennes, Douay, and thereabouts. They have orders all to be ready to march at a call. All the officers are parted from hence to that effect. The archduke, Condé and . . . . . . follow. Duke Francis of Lorraine, having visited his army, is gone with his son Ferdinand to visit St. Omer's, Gravelin, Dunkirk, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, and other places; and is received with great pomp and honour in all places; all the burgheers being in arms, and great and small guns playing. He is gone to Antwerp to confer with his brother, and after comes hither.

A regiment of horse was raised for the prince of Condé, in the territory of Mecklenburgh; and they being near ready to march, the emperor sent orders, that no officers nor soldiers should depart the country till such time, that the princes, that would have them, should have security not to enter into any part of the empire under pretext of winter quarter; so the prince is like to lose the regiment for this reason, they being already dispersed.

Count Harcourt and the garison departed from Brisac the thirty-first of last month, and marched into Philipsburgh; and the garison at Philipsburgh entered into Brisac, according to the treaty made.

Letters from Sweden bring hither, that after Pimentelli's departure that queen sent orders to the minifer there of Portugal to retire out of her dominions; and that the acknowledged his matter only duke of Braganza, and no other king but Philip king of Spain. Pimentelli by the way of France goes to Spain, and visits Mazarin in his way, it is expected here, in order to a peace, which is much wanting to all these countries; being all the news you have now from, Sir,

Yours.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,

Paris, 3d June, 1654. [N. S.]

Yours of the twenty-fifth and twenty-eighth of last month I received after the last post parted, by which I am guided to pretend some things to come. I have said here after the court for some occasions, and to-morrow morning I go srait to them. You shall be sure to hear from me once a week. I find here some secret security for a peace with Spain, clostly and most secretly pursed; of which I shall endeavour to learn more for your satisfaction in time.

Never armies of all forso discontented as they of France are; we are informed, that they of Flanders are so likewise.

Marshal de Hocquincourt is discontented, and his viceroyship of Catalonia taken from him, and given to prince Conti, who is departed thither, and duke Candale commander next under him. We shall be here, as to Flanders, this season, je defendendo, if our friends there prevail not by making way for us.

R. C. tandem has taken his leave of the king of France, and goeth to Germany within fifteen days; which is a sign C. Mazarin expells no peace with England, though Bordeaux our embassador writes to the contrary; but lately Monf. de Bas writes, he much fears it.

C. Mazarin doubts not to be pope after the death of the present; but others are not so. And if your protector be settled, his condition by many is reputed to be the worst. When I am at court, you shall hear farther from, Sir,

Yours.

The reports you had of St. Malo's, I can assure, were by orders from Mazarin, for some pretexts, and no more.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,

HAVING received all yours hitherto, I can only tell you, from Italy I received A.D. 1654. nothing at this time, at which I wonder much, the post being arrived. I am afraid your correspondent is indisposed; by the next we must expect more of it. Hence you have at present, that our king, queen, and cardinal, as also all the court, parted hence for Rheims last Saturday last in the morning at ten of the clock, to be that night at Meaux, ten leagues off, where they were to remain till Monday last following, whence they departed for Soiffons, and from thence they will depart this very day for Rheims, where he is to be faced and crowned next Sunday; afterwards he will to Compeigne, where he is to stay a while, as you shall hear hereafter.

This day my lord nuncio, all the embassadors and public minillers here, do depart together in great pomp, directly for Rheims. That journey comes to much charges to them. I do not know they shall be recompened for it, either by their masters, or his majesty of France.

A certain preacher, called father Boux, an oratorian friar, and a famous man in these matters, in his preaching, before his majesty parted, and before his majesty, the queen, and cardinal, was much against his majesty's going, in regard it was not absolutely necessary for him to hazard himself to be faced, by reason he was king, when he was born, and that by consecration; and that it behoveth only kings by election to use such ceremonies. Yet all his discourse was in vain; for the queen would have it so, though not the cardinal; so rigorous is she, by reason now the king may say what he pleases, independently from both queen and cardinal, or any else. At the last audience, Mons. Borel, the embassador of the United Provinces of Holland, had before the king and queen, before they parted, represented, how the duke of St. Symon, governor of Blaye, without comparison to our Saviour, when he sent for the afs to enter into Jerufalem, when he said to his disciples, if they had been questioned where were they bringing the said afs, you may say, that the Lord and Saviour hath bufinesfs for her; so in the like manner, when he demanded of the said duke, to reftore the vessels he took from the merchants of Holland, as also the merchandise contained in them, he answered, the king had buifinesfs with them; which is all one to say, as the Saviour had buifinesfs with the afs, without any other reason; yet the said Borel having obtained an arrest from the council of state, for the restitution of the said vessels, which they have done; yet did as the rogues when they cut a purfe, they restored it, and kept what it contained, the moneys; so they have kept the merchandise that was in the ships, and restored the ships. So Borel told them plainly; to which the queen answered, he spake very bold, as if he had power to do it. He answered, he had power to do it, and for much more besides, to say, which they shall fee by the time.

Some say, he shall not be admitted any more to audience, and that he must retire; which time will let us fee. Last friday four merchants furnishers were committed to prifon for not paying 6000 livres taxed upon them, by the orders of council. The greffillers, and masters of writings of any city are taxed likewise, to pay each of them 500 livres.

The fame day, about eleven of the clock at night, the cardinal sent orders, in the king's behalf, to Duke de Rohan to retire, which the said duke would obey; but next morning, when the king was rising, he came to his bed to take his leave of him, seeing he gave orders he should retire. The king denied, that ever he spake a word of it; and desired him to tell, who said so; which he would not tell, (as though) yet he told it was his eminence. Says the king, Tell his eminence, I commanded you to stay; and then we shall fee, which is the higher matter. So he said, and followed the court; which is the end of the story.

Last saturday, at the king's departure, arrived a courier from Champaigne, with letters signifying, the enemies were in the field, and ready to enter into Champaigne with the number of 12,000 horse, and 6,000 foot, which yet we do not well believe.

The king's deputies to Rheims offered to theburghers, that govern the king's house there, forty thousand pounds, and to furnish the said house with meat and drink next Sunday, being the day of his majesty's coronation; which they refused, and said, they would not accept of so much more, by reason the king was obliged to furnish the council that day as himself.

Nowwithstanding the king's coronation, the taxes and impostions are increasing here daily; at which people are like to run mad, saying, they had not bread to eat, but the king must have all.

The prince Conti has for his lieutenant general the duke of Candale, and another of his is Mons. L'Estrades, who will convey him the 6000 men that are in Guienne, and they will come to Catalonia. They are to besiege either Barcelona or Lerida by land;
The court is arrived here from Ratisbon. This fortnight past I wrote nothing to you, being in my way hither. I am now weary, as many others are after their journey.

The next shall bring to you what occurs this place affords.

The emperor is retired to a palace of his, not far from hence, called Luxemburgh, to rest himself, and take some physic against the gout.

This is only to let you know, I am safe returned hither, to continue the correspondence you desire from, Sir,

Yours.

An intercepted letter.

My Deare Heart,

Doubt mee you are grown as little ingenious as a Scots presbyter. You in your last tell mee of a baker’s dunef, and writing by every post. I tell you, these two months I had but three of your letters, and thee two last posts non, which I can’t attribute to intercepted, because I have one att the post constantly, when he arrives: therfore find the fault ther; for ther, I am sure, it is.

This inclofed is anwerve to Dab’s letter to my fellow-servant. Dutton is gone hence two days since; by him I have sent to Dab a very excellent hatt; to you I would have sent another, but that your coffin would mee, hee would make you a preffent of one; for which I have called more than once.

The little queene a monday laft went hence with her two younger fonns; with her eldest shee had hot difputes the night and morning before shee went, about prince Rupert, Sir Edward Herbert, and Sir John Barkeley, in all which shee had little satisfaction; for he said, they had so behaved themselves to him, that they should never more have his truft, nor his company, if he could; which frank declaration has begot a resolution in prince R. to go hence with his family a friday next towards Heidelberg; in Sir Edward Herbert to quit his great feal, and retreye from the palais royale with his family; and in Sir John to floyghten faile, leaff he should have as little to doe with his matter’s finances, as he has with the others counsells. My lord Garrard, if I am not miftaken, is uppon to tickle firme, and so will all thofe that think to ufe this young man, as they did his father; for though in apearance hee is gentle, familiar, and easy, yet hee will not be puredamed, or governed by violent humour, fuch a fhyle are. If I am told truth, the little queene and her Jermin had more of show then reality in their laft attempt; for thefe men are afs uneafe to them afs Cha Ste. and are glad to be rid of them att another’s cost. Cha Ste. has taken his leave of the French court, but not of his mother; foe that I conclude, this month will be spent in France; but I am confident that is the laft for this bout.

I am now to tell you somthing concerning myfelf, which is, that I am not ashamed to tell you, that my credit and bancke is exhausted; that with infinite industry and trouble, I have hitherto, without much incommoding my miftrefs, suffefed myfelf; and that hereafter I must live uppon her, for there is no other way; which that I may doe with the more eafe to her, and advantage to myself, I shall defire your affiftance; that if, that if Dab bee to fend any more sugar to my miftreff, I may have early notice of it; for I doubt not, she’ll give mee to pay the Jacks, and you and the reft of my creditors.

H. S.
 JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

H. S. went hence two days ago ; if I did not consider his business more then himself, or A.D. 1654.
the satisfaction he gave me, he had not left France so quietly as he did. I am told,
that the French ambassador has taken Newport-house, and that you are going to live
at Winchester. If this be true, let me know how we shall correspond.

I have no gray cloth, nor do I hear what if become of it.

Mythinks, the young fayre knight deals but unhandsomely with his oud banished
frind, neyer to money nor a horse for the deabt he owes him; let mee have his anfwer;
and whether the horse he rent hither, was to my mistref or no, fhe believing it was to
hir.

The superscription,

For Mr. John Clerk, att the earle of Newport's hanf;

A letter of Thomas Sandford.

My Lord,

I HAVE received your lordship's, and delivered the inclosed; but not as yet heard Vol. xiv.
from captain Moule. I shall quicken him, and prevent the returne of the 200 l. into P. 472.
the treafury, and hope speedily to give your lordship an effectual accompt thereof. All
things are here in a very quiett pofture, and doubtles, not fuch generall fatisfaction thefe
many years as now. Colonel Alured hath bin tampering with fome of the Anabaptifts judg-
mens here, and manifefled noe little difcontent at the prefent government, if he have
not a latitude politically to try the temper of men, which hath been my thought.
Doubtles, if judgment may be drawne from his words, he hath rendered himfelfe inca-
pable of the truft reposed in him; the particulars I have ground to beleive are imparted
to your lordship.

Affaires doe much fuffer here for want of a settlement. A careles felfifh acting by
fome, that expect their removes, and thinke there time fhort. 'Twere well, if your
lordships did follow that worke.

My lord, there is one thing hath bin much in my thoughts to repreff to your lord-
ship; but being of that tendancy, and relating to the army's fatisfaction, I could not
prevail with myfelfe to impart it to your lordship; but upon second thoughts, if it come
to late, I have conceaved it might be of publique advantage to leave the confidera-
tion of my weake conceptions to your lordship.

I beleive 'tis well knowne unto your lordship, that the supposition of an overplus of
land occationed that act of grace and favour from the flate, that all the army, which
had ferved in this nation fince forty-nine, fhould have lands for there arreares at the ad-
venturers rates; but that preffumption, upon which that act was grounded, failing, I
suppofe it no prejudice to make voyd the act, which to me in equity is cleare.

Upon this ground of lands falling fhort, the generall council in November laft did
unanimously agree to raife the rates of lands, according to the goodnes of the repective
countries, and were then refolved to be concluded by what was at that time done, and
much was fpeaken of there felfe-deniall in that buifines. The disbanded had their lands
given them at the advanced rates, contrary to the act; and doubtles it hinde well
application had been made for the confirmation of what was then done; but in this laft
conclufion nothing much be complied with but the letter of the act, though by the most
exactl of estimatifs of debt and credit, that at prefent could be taken, it would not pay
above two thirds of arreares, and that only fince fourty-nine; and all before very incon-
iderably provided for (there argument was, if this were fhort, there were church-lands,
and then the four counties), which indeed occations grounds of difcontent to fuch as ferved
before forty-nine. They fay, 'tis ftrange, that twelve yeares service fhould merit a leafe
reward than fuch, who ferved not half the time. Two things induces me to offer
this to your lordship.

I. That 'tis a reflection and diftinction put betweene fuch as ferved one interef; and
so an occafion miffiged for future difsonant, which I humbly conceive fhould carefully be
avoided in this moft hopeful way of fettlement wee are now in, and not to lay any
grounds for jealoufy juftly to reft in.

II. If this way of the act for fatisfying the army be proceeded upon at the adventurers
rates, the flate will part with all their credit of forfeited lands in this nation, (except
bishops lands, and the four counties, of which two in quantity are not in the poeffion of the
commonwealth) and yet contrac a debt of at leaft 600,000 l. unsatisfied; which I
suppofe is worth of moft ferior conderation. Now, when government comes to be
fettled, 'twill be fad to leave fo heavy a charge upon the flate, which may yet be pre-
vented, by caufing this prefent fcurity to be fo vailed, as that it may pay the charge,
and the state not farther questionable. 'Tis likewise to be remembered, that most of the crown lands, sequesters and princes in England, are all sold; which will make a low revenue; but may be supplied here, if timely prevented by improving the bishop lands, and four counties, to most publick advantage. 'Tis was put to the question in the last council, whether they would accept the state of the remaining debt, when they had given all the forfeited land in this nation (except as before) into their possession; but it passed in the negative, so much was their last self-denying vote forgot. 'Tis good to be clear, that there be no future demands; it may occasion trouble; 'tis good to prevent it.

III. 'Twill discontent the disbanded party, who had their lands at the advanced rates, but promised by the councill, that they should be made equal with the army, contiguous to their present possessions; which they will not be in a capacity to doe, because they have already dispos'd of that which is adjacent. And again, if they are to have equal with the army, they must have as much more as they now possess. And truly, my lord, they judge themselves well rewarded. Upon the whole, I shall presume to offer my poor weak opinion to your lordship.

First, that lands may not be delivered out for satisfaction of arrears, at the adventurers rates; for there is ground enough to evade it. The surpoision, upon which that act was grounded, now appearing to be true, 'tis rational, that the state should think of some other way more equal for payment of arrears, which may not leave so vast a debt upon the state. It hath been said, Why should not England pay the remainder in money, or at least the adventurer, whose possession we have obtained?

Secondly, my lord, I humbly conceive, that the rating of the respective counties, according to there intrinsic valley and goodness of land, will be the only way to accomplish this end of satisfying the debt, both before and since forty-nine; for as the rates are now, one may have a thousand acres worth more than 1000l. and another in the same barony, a thousand acres not worth 200l.

My lord, this is a great generation-worke, and abundance of future happiness will depend upon the prudent management thereof. I hope, your lordship cannot imagine, that this proceeds from any prejudice against those deferving persons, whom the Lord hath owned and honored in this worke. It is far from me; but as much as in man lyes, that all occasions of emulation, envy, and heart-burnings against the state, or particular persons, may be laid aside, unity preferred, and the state discharged of so great a debt; which I humbly conceive can no otherways be done. With pardon for this perplexity, and indisposed method, for want of time, I humbly subscribe myself, My Lord,

Your lordship's most willing,

though unworthy servant,

24. May, 1654.

Thomas Sandford.

My lord, I have not time to correct what I have written.

A paper of the Swedish resident.

As to the business of the Charity, where the judges of the admiralty have declared their opinions for the delivery of the goods to the private man of war upon bail, it is conceived the same is altogether irregular, and upon a mifake; and therefore it is desired, that the council or commissioners for the admiralty, to whom the fame was referred, would vouchesafe to hear the judges of the admiralty, what they have to say for the maintaining their opinions, and to hear the counsel for the subject of Sweden, what they have to say against it; and then to confirm or disannul the judges opinion, as they see meet; or else to refer it to the lord chief justice Rolle and justice Hales, or any other learned and understanding men, to hear both sides, and report their opinions. And if either of these shall move, then to fend for the advocate of the commonwealth, (who is conceived to be a very knowing man) and laying aside any thing of being a counsel, or concerned for his fees, that he speaks sincerely and bona fide, whether the judges of the admiralty have not mistaken the matter about the Charity, and gone against the rules of law.

For as to the putting the subject of Sweden in this case, which is very short and plain, to an appeal, where there are not set nor stipendiary judges, but such as act merely upon courtesy, the fame would be both tedious and chargeable, and very prejudicial and destructive to trade between the two nations, &c.


Benjamin Bonnel.
The examination of Joseph Sheldon, taken 24. May, 1654. [by secretary Thurloe.]

WHO faith, that there have paffed several letters between him, and one who called A.D.1654. himself J. Defmond, now in France, by which name the examinant always directed his letters to him; and that the firft letter he received from the faid Defmond was sub- Vol.xiv. fcribed Defmond; that afterwards he fubcribed other names to his letters, as Cole; but remembers not what other name he used.

That he was acquainted with him here in London, about four years fince, upon occa- 39. sion of coming to the shop a customer, where the father of the faid Defmond likewife was, who dwelt in Westminster, but knows not where.

That in the letters he write to the examinant, were inclofed letters to one Baron, a prentice, living in Cheapside at the hen and chickens, which he always fent to him; but knows not the contents of any of them; and that the letters write by him to the exami- nant contained nothing but matter of merchandize, and the like; whereof he knows not the meaning, having never had any thing to do with him in things of that nature, nor did ever fend him any goods or commodities.

That he hath received about five letters in all from him, and hath write to him three or four times; and that the laft letter this examinant write to him, was about a fortnight fince; but knows not what he did then write.

That he never write any letter to him, but in black ink.

That the cover of a letter being fhewed to him, directed for Mr. Joseph Sheldon, at the golden key in St. Paul’s church-yard, he acknowledged, that the fupercription was the hand-writing of Defmond; but being fhewed the letter inclofed in the cover, denied that to be his hand, or that he knew what he meant by the contents thereof.

There being fhewed him a letter fupercribed, Monfieur Monfieur d’Efon, a la Galaze rue St. Thomas du Lore à Paris, and fubcribed Joseph Sheldon, dated 22. May, 1654. he acknowledged, that he write that letter.

There being a letter directed to Monfieur Monfieur Defmond a la Galaze rue St. Thomas du Lore à Paris, and fubscribed S. H. and dated May 22. he faith, he knows not the hand; but denies it to be the hand of his fitter Helen Sheldon. He faith, his fitter was with him; and denies not, but that the two laft-mentioned letters might be put under one cover.

JOSEPH SHELDON.

The states of Holland and Weft-Friesland to the protector.

Sereniffimae cellifimaeque domine Protector,

COMPLURES civis Hage Comitum nostri incolae & subditi pro debitis sereniffimae Vol.xiv. regine Bohemias fidem suam interponerat, & quaevis necessaria ad suam majestatis p. 392. viuum & amicum fuppedantarum, non alia intentione & fiducia, quam ut fibi iphis, ex refiduis subidibus majestatis fune antehac in Anglia (habita erat antiquo conditionis ejus ratione) concilis, & a parliamento reipublice Anglicae approbatis, polleca vero ad certam fummam redactis, adjecta pensione annuo eadem sereniffima regina, a parente rege, ultra dotem folu- tam, in favorem matrimonii fui conftituia fatisfererat. At quoniam ob rerum mutationem me- morata fui majefias praelidorum refiduum fubirolorum arque pensionis annuae solutionem (pro ut nobis innotuit) aliquo ab hoc tempore confecuta non fuit, ac eam extremitatem ante nominati noftri subditi fub defedti, ut nifi tempeftive eis succurratur, mutuum futurum esse, quod complures eorum, cum univerfa funf familia, & omni fortuna, in desperatam perniciem & calamitatem conjiciuntur; cui malo ut remedium prefetitur, hic populus, ob noviffimum inter uramque rempulicam intimum fœcus, a sereniffima celidudine tua justiffima vos de- federat & expekat, noque intercedentes pro dieis noftris bonis subidibus ratum esse duxi- mus fereniffimam celidudinem tuam per prefentes literas non tantum potiflare, fed & orare, ut pro fua benignitate & animi generofitate erga prefedios noftris subditos commif- fiones mutis, haud gravetur media difpicer, ex quibus debitorum solutionem potiflent confeqii. Cujus vobis fi poftimus fieri compotes, omni data occafione conabinum nuncupati- tum vobis solvere, intereacce nos hujus beneficiei expefiatione devinefci,


Sereniffima celidudini tuae additifimae ordinis Hollandeae & Weftfriafa.

Ad mandatum eorum,

Sereniffima ac celifimae domino, domino Anglia, Scotia, & Hibernia protectori.

H. Vasseamay.

Extra

JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 318
Extract out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland, taken upon thursday the 4th of June, 1654. [N.S.]

A.D. 1654. THE raedt pensionary hath reported to the assembly all that had passed considerable during the absence of their noble great lordships, by the lords commissioners of the council upon the English affairs; and especially, that the lords of Guelderland, according to special order (as they say) from the lords states their principals, upon monday and tuesday, did seriously insist for overture and copy of the resolution, which their noble great lordships may have taken concerning the person of the lord prince of Orange and his polity, by adding of reasons and motives used for that purpose; also fully relating what the other provinces had declared and declared respectively upon that subject. Whereupon being debated, it is thought and understood, that the lords commissioners of the province at the generality, above and before what was declared unto them formerly in pursuance of their noble great lordships resolution of the ninth of the last month against such desires or requests, shall be further signified unto them, that their lordships, out of several informations by members and minillers of this assembly made to them in particular, undoubtedly will be fully informed, that there cannot be said of a truth, that any resolution hath been taken by their noble great lordships concerning the lord prince of Orange, or his polity, which hath taken any effect; but that some such desire of the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, concerning that, hath been signified unto them; whereupon, to enjoy the effect of the treaty of peace made with the lord protector, all possible endeavours have been used, and still are, to persuade the lord protector to divert him from his said desire, and to dispise him to be contented with that proviso mentioned in the thirty-second article of the said treaty of peace; and that therefore the said lords commissioners of the province, according to their usual wisdom and experience, will well enough comprehend, that such overture and delivering of copies as desired, would frustrate the afore-mentioned endeavours; and that thereby would be imprudently destroyed that, which their noble great lordships (conformable to the opinions of the other confederates, as much as men can judge thereof) do endeavour to build up with all care and diligence. Wherefore their noble great lordships do and have still refused the said desired overture and copy. And because that it may appear the more clearly to the said provinces, and that all manner of suppositions and jealousies may be removed out of the minds of some of the governors, how that upon the said subject, concerning which their noble great lordships are thought to have resolved that, which in some wise might be prejudicial to the common union, or the sovereignty and supremacy of particular provinces; that therefore from this time forward, and at this present hour, their noble and great lordships do promise, give to understand, and assure, that in their resolution of the ninth of last month, there was nothing yet down, that did any wise concern the generality, but only that, which both concern the sovereign disposition of the province of Holland and West-Frieland in particular, and only bound to give an account thereof to God Almighty. And withall, to shew a cordial and full confidence in their associates and confederates, they do promise, that as soon as the business is effectually one way or other, and as the nature of the business will bear it, to satisfy the provinces in their said desires, and not deny any longer the desired overture. In the mean time, for farther demonstration of their noble great lordships sincerity and integrity, shall be withal represented to the respective commissioners of the provinces the round and naked truth of the whole condition of the said business; and especially all that hath passed concerning it in the assembly of their noble great lordships; whereunto the lord pensionary is hereby authorized himself in the quality of a minister of this assembly.

Extract out of the resolutions of the states of Holland, upon thursday the 4th of June, 1654. [N.S.]


THERE did appear in the assembly their lordships great noble commissioners of the council of their ordinary commissioners at the generality, and did caufe to be read by the lord pensionary two distinct writings, delivered in to the assembly of their H. and M. L. by the lords commissioners of the province of Frieland, on the twenty-eighth of the last month, and all that had been done upon them; and taking notice especially, that in the said last writing of the lords commissioners of Frieland the said lord pensionary was therein named particularly; and that he had used some threatening and unhandsome manner of communicating and speaking in the assembly of their H. and M. L. their lordships now present do testify the contrary, having been present, when the said lord pensionary
An intercepted letter of Gilbert Mowat to Mr. le Clerke, living at the pearl in St. James’s-street, in Covent-garden, London.

Sir,

The last week escaped me without writing to you. The indisposition of the young earl of Brederode was the caufe of it; but also since your departure from hence, here is nothing of news.

The jealousies between thoſe of the house of Orange, and the enemies thereof, do increase underhand; and in the end, it may be, will burst out aloud. Hitherto the states of Holland have done no more than what you know when you were here.

The princes, regent and dowager, and the earl William, have lately contracted a very strict amity together. The malice of their enemies hath forced them to union. There are, a few days since, two ships arrived from Scotland to Terveer in Zealand, from whence we understand, that the news of the defeat and death of Morgan have been divulged without any ground, there having been no remarkable encounter between the two parties; and I do much wonder what the intention of general Middleton is, to suffer Morgan under his nofe with three thousand men only; and that he do not endeavour to fight Morgan, before the arrival of Monck, who is making all the haste he can thither.

The most judicious here do imagine, that the intention of general Middleton is, to draw all the English forces towards the West, and then suddenly to conduct over the mountains all his forces towards Fife and Lothian. Others believe, that our men are ill armed; and that it is dangerous to adventure them against the English. And to tell you freely my opinion, if our army was very great, I do much admire, how they have done to subsist so long in Sutherland and Caithness. I defire you, Sir, to write to us what you know of certain.

Mr. Durhame and I wait with impatience to hear from you, having only received one letter from you since your departure from hence, and have writ severall. Above all, we defire to hear how de Juigny doth, and whether he hath loft his fever, to whom we represent our humble services, as also yourself. Mons. Durhame, knowing that I had a deſign to write to you this week, hath defired me, and I do intreat you to believe, that I am, Sir, and dear friend,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

Hague, 4th June, 1654. [N. S.]

Gild. MOWAT.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

Those of Holland and Friesland do still ply one another with writings pro and con. Vol. xiv. concerning the conclusion, I know from a very good hand, that not only in the other province, but also in the cities of Holland, they do labour hard to annul or countermand the act of seclusion, and to lay all the blame, hatred, and fault, upon five or six chief men in Holland; for the courts, and those that depend upon them, are here fully persuaded, that all that business did not proceed from the protector; but that it is occasioned by five or six Hollanders.

Hollander Orange party prince of Orange grave William

Those 173 do still continue to affure 145, chiefly 148 and 149, that there is great likelihood for the dispersing and annulling of the said act of seclusion; yea, they do give to understand, that they will make no extradition, and that the protector cannot constrain them; for the peace is ratified.

But they do not consider, that by virtue of the twelfth article the protector hath far greater power, and can do more harm, than by the act of seclusion; and that at present...
also the great English fleet is to come into the Downs, and will threaten Holland; and the protector will not proceed farther to the composing of differences.

The lord Beuningen is upon his return from Sweden. I know not, which of the two, either he or the lord Keyfar, hath done leaff: for the lord Keyfar hath made a treaty, which cooff this flate three hundred eighty-four thousand rixdollars; and besides that, did cause the detention of the ships, which are to be redeemed at 14,000l. rirfling, and hath made the reftion or annulling of the treaty of redemption: and the lord Beuningen was able to do nothing, to make no treaty, but was fain to fuffer a treaty to be made with the English, whilft he flood and look'd on. He doth certify, that it is of little importance, and only in order to commerce. For my part, I am of opinion, that there is made or will be made a treaty altogether conformable to that which is between this flate and that of Denmark.

Men do fpeak of a marriage between the future king of Sweden and the princes royal here; at leaff it feems, that men are of opinion, that the will marry, and that therefore he has more willingly heartened to an accommodation or agreement here inclofed, N° (1.)

By N° (2.) you will fee, how the prince elector of Brandenburg hath writ in favour of the young prince, and if it be well condered, under the compliments, which he makes, you will find to be hid fome kind of threat; for who can hope for any good, if they do this? He doth threaten, if they do it not. And to fpeak the truth, 173 are amongst the Orange party themfelves infed fratres, and do fiff fear fo much the name of 145, that there is no vigour.

And as well at Amsterdam as in all other parts, it was obferved, that not one citizen or particular perfon did make any bonfire or demonstration of joy; but that only thofe made them, who either depended upon the magiftrate or the admiration, as being thoife only, who had the moft caufe, and who knew very well, that the flate could not fubfift in this war, notwithstanding all their endeavours. But the merchants and citizens, or the ignorant people, have had and have ftill an opinion, that the flates and the magiftrates did not do their duties; that they did not wage war in good earneft; that they feared, yea help'd the English. And where there are fuch principles and foundations laid, that which proceeds from them can be of no other ftamp; and that doth make me greatly to doubt of the durability of this peace, yea if men do deferve it: and as in the Orange party effect it was made againft the will of 145, fo likewise the faid 145 will not give out, (under pretenfe of the act of fecution, which ought and would be a means to render it, the people firm and lafting) 'til fuch time that 171 do break it.

The laft writing of thofe of Friedland given againft thofe of Holland is a little fharp. Thofe of Friedland have taxed therein by provifion the epreffion of the name of the lord raedt penionary, as if Holland did not meddle with it, but that it was done only by the lord raedt penionary. Moreover, they do refer themselves to the fates of Holland their principals, who will be this week, or the beginning of the next, met together. Men do believe, that the faid fates will alfo anfwer very feroitly; and besides, they will fend commiffioners to thofe of Friedland, to repreffent what they fhall thinf fit concerning this fecret article of fecution.

It is a buifenes to be laugh'd at, to fee how the lords of Holland do turn and shift to and again, excufing the fecret act of fecution; not daring, neither at the time of the great affembly, nor fince, nor ever, to fpeak that which they have in their hearts, namely, that they are free, and in no wife bound or tied to the house of Orange; but that it is in their free will and power to choofe, or not to choofe, a governor or captain-general; item, to choofe for that purpose the prince of Orange, or the lord of Brandenbrode, or the lord of Opdam, or any other, whom they pleafe.

If they fpoke out roundly, that of their own inclination they would have no more of the house of Orange, as too coniderable and fufpicious to their liberties, they would fpake as becometh freemen indeed, and that would be honourable; but to fay, that the lord protector doth force and conftrain them to this act of exclusion, is to fhun and fly the domination of Orange, and to fall under that of England. And it is a shameful thing, and againft their reputation.

It would be honourable and creditable for them, if they would fay, We are free; and to preferv our liberty, we will treat with fuch a one, who will be affifted unto us against him, or fuch, whom we do moft fufept; for the greateft kings do make fuch alliances: but a great king or prince will not fay, that he is forced not to take fuch or fuch into his service.

In the mean time thofe of Holland do pleafe themselves with this fubtilty, thinking thereby to overcome all their difficulties.
The resident of Denmark doth still solicit here, that it may be permitted to his king, A.D. 1654., to rebate the damages, which the English have done to their subjects; but they will not hearken to him. That king had so great a fear of being excluded, that at the beginning he durst not say that; but the inclusion being ratified, he faith it at present.

The resident of Sweden faith, that the intention of his queen is, not to affiege Bremen. In the mean time Coningsfauk taketh from them their houses and passages; which are the preparations to a siege.

They do give out here, that the protector doth promise Sweden two millions down, and one million a year, to wage war against the emperor and the empire, who have resolved to affist Charles Stuart with a subsidy.

Likewise men do speak here very much, that the protector hath granted letters of reprizal against the Spaniards; item, that a squadron of the fleet is to go to surprize the orange party.

the silver fleet; wherein 14,5 do very much rejoice.

Those of the Greenland company, having a great pretence against the English, have been willing to offer it up to the state; but the state doth excuse it.

Those of Guelderland at present, as also those of Friesland, do demand a copy of the act of seclusion, and communication of what is past, and of the negotiation. Those of Holland do refer themselves to their principals, who this day were to be all met complete together.

5th June, 1654. [N. S.]

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

BY the last two pofts I had no letter from you; however, I omitted not to write you weekly, which I hope came to your hands. Since my last, according to your order, I have been at the Vyle, Texel, and North Holland, from whence I returned but yesterday. Out of the Vyle, whilest I was there, the fleet two East India ships, which went about Ierland, and about 200 lave of other merchant ships for the East country and other parts. There went with them four ships of war for convoy, the least of 30 guns; four more were gone the former week with the Greeneland ships, and three remained in the road. In Texel laye 16 men of war, of the best ships the states have: of those Trompe shall command four, to convoy a fleet of merchant ships for Spain; and Ruyter shall have five, to convoy for the Streights. Whether they shall stay in those parts, is not yet certain: they are both to depart with the first faire wind. Four ships of war are gone with the ships for France: the rest will be disposed of for convoy elsewhere. Here lies about twenty in the river, whereof seven or eight shall be man'd (as I hear) to crofs in the Channel, and those which belong to the towns, the magistrates will employ for merchant-men in the Streights. The 24 new frigates the states did last agree for to be built, are daily worked upon, and may be ready in July: then they will have a very good fleet of ships of war, better by the half than ever they had. On wednesday last was a day of thanksgiving for the peace through all the provinces. Our English preachers here, Mayden and Price, did preach; but gave no thanks for it, rather prayed to incense the people against the protector and the government. And whereas it stood in the states proclamation, there should be thanksgiving for a peace made betwixt them and the protector of England, &c. they translated it, betwixt those of England, who were in rebellion at present, and constantly pray, that the people may prove magnanimous to maintain their rights, and cafe off the yoke of bondage, and to preserve Charles Stuart, and restore him. More, I heard Price say, that any man might with a safe confidence kill the protector; and that he himself could do it. This I could not omit to give you notice of, conceiving it my duty to inform you of all, that may be against the protector and good of the state. William Davidson the Scots merchant hath again lately been at Texel, to ship away ammunition for Scotland: if he be not removed from hence, he will constantly furnish the enemy with arms and ammunition. I can understand by discourse with some in government, that they perceive it their interest to keep the Scots under; so as I do not believe they will voluntarily let pass any arms thither. The malignant party here are poftle, that Middleton has worhted Morgan, and is very considerable, whereupon they ground their last hopes. One of the English pamphlets says, that general Monk had promised a reward to any that could kill Middleton: whereupon Sir Edward Walker (who was king of arms to the late king) answered, he would advise C. Stuart his master to do the like to any that would kill the protector. This country is full of these disaffected perions. Here is a report, that you have given letters of marque against the Spaniards, and that apparently it may produce a war; which thefe would rather have, than you should war against France; yet they pray you may never take
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D.1654.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

I HAVE writ another by this ordinary direction. This shall only serve to reiterate that, which I have writ in my former, namely, that 127 doth hope, that 126 or some other 124 will be suddenly here; and that 127 doth still pray, that 130 would be pleased to consider, whether it would not please 130 to give such a paper as I writ the last time. 127 would have no wise make use of it, but in case of necessity; and it may be, that necessity would be never. In the mean time 127 would have by that means more assurance, to give sometimes intelligence, which might be of importance, 'till such time that an embassador 149 come; and in the mean time also 127 would be sure of what is past; otherwise under one or other pretence, one might do an unjust thing; for 156 are not regarded. The sea is now grown very calm by this peace abroad, but the water groweth very troublesome at home. I do verily believe, that 124 of 105 do communicate and tell some things to the protector, the states of Holland 130, affuring one another of mutual amity: but believe me, that 105 (as ordinarily) do always keep a back-door. I could wish, that the peace between 105 and 130 was perfect; but certainly we are like to see a strange time; and it were well, that 126 was here; for 127 (for want of security) cannot satisfy all. The moft part of 105 are 173; but they are not all of one degree, and the fear of 130 doth make many to remain good 173: likewise the moft part of 106 dare not shew themselves so much 145 as they are in effect, the protector they; In short, 130 doth a great deal of good to 173, and 173 know it very well; but they dare not say so, nor confess it; yea, they often go to confinement to 148 and 149, preteting, all that they do to 130, it is only for a shew, more gerendum esse Tota; but grave Will. pr. of Or. grave Will. 149 doth not believe them. 148 nor 149 will never be at rest, before that 148 be, as the protector the HOLLANDERS; they the pr. of Or. grave Will. the Orange party Zealand like; but the moft part there doth what 149 doth desire. In 110 there are also great troubles; but for another cause, or subject.

This day again, those of Holland have been very much prefted to give overturc and communication of the secret article of the seclusion: all the provinces have infifted and urged them to it; and the assembly did fit till three of the clock in the afternoon. But those of Holland have declared, that it is a thing that only concerneth Holland; that they are not responsible for that to the generality, nor to the other provinces. At laft the assembly parted, without any resolution; but the states of Holland were required again, that they would declare themselves better to-morrow.

5th June, 1654. [N. S.]

Your humble servant.

John Adams.
The examination of William Smith, porter to the earl of Newport, taken upon oath, 26, May, 1654.

SAITH, that he hath been porter at my lord of Newport's, not above one month, and some odd days, or thereabouts, that he can read in the bible, but cannot read writing. He likewise pays for every letter, and some are delivered within; and if they be absent, he takes them.

He hath, since he came hither, paid nine-pence a letter for three letters, which were directed to John Clerk; faith he received other letters, not directed to John Clerk, for which he paid two-pence; but for the others he paid nine-pence, because they came from beyond-sea, from France, or Holland. He delivered the letters directed to Mr. John Clerk, to Mr. Abshburnham. John Clerk hath said, though the letters be directed to him, yet they are to be delivered to his master, and are for his master. A fat man brought him this last letter upon Wednesday last, or Tuesday, as he thinks, and believes it came from beyond-sea, from the foreign post. It was directed to John Clerk, and he took it to John Clerk. He delivered another letter, at his first coming, to Mr. Abshburnham, that was directed to John Clerk; but the porter told him, it was for the colonel. When he delivered it to the colonel, he asked him, what it cost him; and he said, nine-pence, and the colonel gave him a shilling. He being unwilling to pay nine-pence, the post told him, it came from beyond-sea, and would carry it back again, if he would not pay him nine-pence for it.

The examination of John Clerk, servant to Mr. William Abshburnham, taken upon oath, 25, May, 1654.

SAITH, he served Mr. Abshburnham between 17 and 18 years; that he can neither write nor read, and hath lived in Newport-house between two and three years.

Mr. John Abshburnham hath been at Chiswick this month, before that at the . . . His master fended his letters by the post to Briftol, and receives them again by Briftol post. They had one letter for him sent by the foreign post, and that was delivered to the porter.

If the porter receives any letters for his master, though they be directed to this examinant, yet delivered to his master. Thofe letters, that are directed to J. Clerk, are delivered to his master, when brought to the house. He can neither write nor read. When he has received a letter to himself, he hath carried them to his master, and he doth read them.

He doth believe the letters directed to him are for his master; and he doth deliver the letters directed to him, to his master; nobody usually by, when his master doth read his letters.

He never carried a letter to the post, nor fetched them from the post; but the porter doth. His master hath received letters from Mr. Crofts, for a horse to be got for him; and a month ago, a young fellow came from Daniel O'Neale, with two hats to his master, and brought a letter to his master from Mr. O'Neale. The young fellow lives over against the lady Mulgrave's.

Daniel O'Neale directs his letters to him for his master. Mr. Crofts delivered a letter to this examinant for his master to get him a good horse. His master doth fend him to deliver the letters to the house in St. Martin's lane, that takes them up for the post.

Extract out of the register of the secret resolutions of the high and mighty lords, &c.

Sabbati, 6 June, 1654. [N. S.]

IT being put to the debate, it is thought fit and understood, that there shall be writ to Vol. xiv. their lordships embassadors in England, that there is come to the knowledge of their lordships, that by some of the lords flates of Holland and Weft Frieland is fent over unto them, or some of them, a certain resolution, act, or declaration, concerning the seclusion of the prince of Orange and his line from officiating in any high office formerly enjoyed by his predeceffors; and by reason that by a formal resolution of their lordships, dated the 19th of February laft, and by the treaty of peace, union, and confederacy, between the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland on the one part, and this flate on the other, concluded, ratified, and published, the said point is fully agreed on, that they do freely fend over to their lordships.
The farther examination of John Jones, taken the 27 May, 1654.
[By secretary Thurloe.]

Sir,

I HAVE gotten you a copie of the king's proscription against Cromwel, according to the directions you sent me for that end. When I came to Mr. H. P. about it, he made very strange, denying that he knew of any such thing, until I shewed him your letter, and then he presently shewed it me: but he very much wondered, how you came to know, that he had any such thing; for he kept it very private; nay he said, T. L. knew not of it, because he feared, that if it should be known, that there was such a thing out, it would hinder the coming forth of his majesties large declaration, now in the preface, at the end of which this will be printed. He desires you would keep this very private, and shew it to none but those, whose loyalty you are very well assured of: and let not any of them copie it; for should there be the least inkling of it at Westminister, they would search every moue-hole about the city, but they would find out the preface. I have no more to say, but remain

His Majesty's loyall servant, and your faithfull friend,


J. O.

I did not superficube the letter, but gave the bearer a note, where and to whom to deliver it to, in a peice of paper by itselfe.

An intercepted letter.

My deare hart,

This is I, that can with more justice cry what is the matter, that for a duffin cannot have above too in returne. If I had noe more use for my monny, I shoulde breake. This shall bee the laft, until I heare from you.

This morning Bob Skipper goes away, bagg and baggage. He leaves many weeping eyes at Paris, but it's, as some say, because hee pays not his debts, not for his perfon or parts. His counsellor Herbert quitted the Palais royale, and his great feele some days before. If his bravo Garrard would take the same way, the family would bee much the quieter, as my mistref tells me. His maifter disavows any knowledge of the caufe, why Mr Gilbert Garrard his brother and the rest of those that are comet there of late. I am could, hee sharply reproved this mighty man at armes, for making ufe of his name, and medling with his benefines without his allowance or knowledge. The gazet does not yet tell us what the deligne was; but I am satisfied it must be a dangerous one.
one, being of his contrivance. Charles Stewart goes hence soone after the returne of A.D. 1654, his mother, whoe wil bee here sevene days hence. The French court will spend moe of this summer upon the frontiers, to encouraige their armies. You may tell Mrs. Porter, that hir son Tom is well; and doe should I be, if I heard of her from you.

The supercription,

For Mr. John Clerk, att the earle of Newport's house, in St. Martin's lane.

The Spanish embassador to secretary Thurloe.

Honourable Sir,

HAVING given order for the shipping and sending into Flanders the woolls, which the judges of the admiralty decreed to be delivered unto me, in conformity to the included order of his highnes and the council; I find that the commissioners for customs will not permit the transportation thereof, without the custom be frift paid, or an order from his highnes freeing the same. And the said woolls being for the service of the king my matter in Flanders, and not definited at all for England, but brought hither forcibly out of their courfe, as it doth evidently appear by the proofs made in the court of admiralty; I cannot think just the pretention of the said commissioners for customs. Therefore I hold myself obliged to defire your honour to repreffent this matter unto his highnes, that he will be pleased to give order to the said commisioners and all others therein concerned, to suffer the said woolls to be shipped and transported into Flanders, in such ships as are by my order already hired for that purpofe, free from customs, and all other duties, farther delays, or interruptions; which I do defire the more earnestly, to avoid troubling his highnes any more in this busines, and consecutely your honour, in repreffenting the fame. God preserve you for many years! which is the defire of your most affectionate servant,

London, 27th May, 1654.

Don Alonso de Cardenas.

De Vries, the Dutch resident in Denmark, to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

ACCORDING to your lordships former commands upon the peace concluded with England, I cauſed here yeſterday bonfires to be made after this manner. I defired leave of the lords burgomaiters, to make it in the best convenient place, where it might be beſt seen; which was near the harbour next to the Slot. There I cauſed a fcaffold to be built, and fifty or fixty pitch-barrels to be fet on fire, and good flore of crackers, and fome fireworks in the air. In the mean time, your H. and M. lordships ships, that lay here in the harbour, discharged their guns feveral times.

To the fight of this I invited the king’s receivers of his tolls, with the burgomaiters and the council of the city, whom I entertained with good Rhenifh wine, and fome kind of collation, till they were foundly merry. And for the common fort of people, I had ordered a hoghead of strong beer to be at their difpoſal; who drank to fome purpoſe. The better fort of them I cauſed to have French wine given them. This merry meeting continued till paft midnight. To the poore of the city I cauſed penny white loaves to be distributed amongst them.

The lords commisioners of the Eaſt India company in the Netherland have, in requital of the favours shewn to their ships by his majefty here, fent feveral fine knacks unto me, to be repreffented by me to his majefty.

Eleſneur, 6th June, 1654. [N. S.]

S. D. Vries.

Copy of a letter of the English merchants, to the cardinal Mazarin, written from Paris, 6 June 1654.

My Lord,

THE English merchants trading at St. Malo, having complained unto his majefty’s council, concerning the ftreight made upon their merchandizes, books of accounts, and generally, upon all their goods, yes upon their very cloths, fome of them having been
T H E  m i s c a r r i a g e  o f  l e t t e r s  i s  u s u a l  i n  t h i s  a g e.  W e  a r e  b i g  h e r  w i t h  t h e  e x p e c t a t i o n  o f  t h e  k i n g  o f  F r a n c e ' s  r e t u r n  f r o m  R h e i m s.  ' T i s  t h o u g h t  h e  w i l l  b e  n o  m o r e  a  m o r e  b i n a r y,  b u t  a p p e a r  h i m s e l f  i n  a c t i o n,  h a v i n g  o f  l a t e  h i g h l y  r e f e n t e d  s o m e  a c t i o n s  o f  t h e  c a r d i n a l ' s  a n d  t h e  g r a n d  m i n i s t e r s  o f  f a i t.  T h e  P a l a i s  R o y a l  i s  v e r y  e m p t y,  b y  r e a s o n  o f  t h e  q u e e n ' s  a b e n c e,  a n d  h e r  t w o  f o n s  a n d  l i t t l e  d a u g h t e r.  P r i n c e  R u p h e r t  i s  t h i s  d a y  g o i n g  f o r  G e r m a n y.  ' T i s  f a i d  t h e  k i n g  o f  S c o t s  w i l l  f e e r  t h e  f a m e  c o u r s e  v e r y  f u d d e n l y.  T h e  l o r d- k e e p e r  i s  n o w  b u t  f i r  E d w a r d  H e r b e r t,  h a v i n g  r e t u r n e d  h i s  f e a l  t o  t h e  k i n g,  w h i c h  t h e y  f a y  h e  w i l l i n g l y  t o o k.  T h i s  l i t t l e  c o u r t  i s  f u l l e r  o f  f a c t i o n s  t h a n  m e n,  w h i c h  w e r e  e n o u g h  t o  d e l t r o y  t h e m,  i f  t h e y  h a d  n o  o t h e r  e n e m i e s.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

326

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,

Paris, 6th June, 1654. [N. S.]

EVEN now I received yours of the first instant, with one for your friend at court, A.D.1654, which shall be sent after him. I had nothing from him since his going thither. I

The rest of your letter requires no answer, &c. Hither is come newly from the French em-

bassador with you at London, a gentleman called Mons. de Fontaine, sent with letters to the court. Their contents I know not; but I took occasion, by the means of a friend, to meet the said gentleman at a dinner, and all I could gather from him was thus:

He says, there is no ambassador in England in better esteem than his own, nor that keeps near so great a train of gentlemen, and hospitality. He doubts not, but the peace, which he negotiates for, shall be obtained, the protector being inclined to it, to secure himself and the present government, which cannot be without peace with France. He added, that his embassador very prudently prevented the protector in one of their conferences, saying, that his highness need not to expect, that upon any peace or league with France, his king would article or agree to caufe R. C. or his family to retire out of France; for it would never be. And as for moneys to be given for a peace to the protector, the same; only let the account be call on both fides, and where any is justly due, to be paid, but not otherwise; and rather than the king of France would yield to either of those two, or any other dishonourable demand, that he would make peace with Spain upon any terms.

He says farther, that the protector's government in England is not stable, nor himfelf secure, having several fatisfous enemies; neither (faith he) is his peace with Holland like to be of any continuance, they being all divided there, as they are in England. He ended, that Scotland, if affifted, would conclude the protector and his government, &c.

To the best of my remembrance, this was the substance of his discourse, which if true, you know beft there.

I gave to you in my former a relation of the affairs of St. Malo's, not at all the fame, or the like you write given out by some there, which is untrue.

Prince Rupert's train, bag and baggage, parted yesterday for Germany, and he himfelf will follow soon; and from thence (as at present determined) into Scotland, with arms, men, and provisions, to be had from the empire; and not only that favour shall R. C. receive from Germany, but likewise reception and protection, whenever he shall please to come to any part thereof, which it is conceived he will do, as soon as the peace with England shall be done or broken off. Before some appearance thereof, I do not believe he will fir from France; and as you always had, Mazarin will not permit him to depart sooner; and if his affairs in Scotland go well, and any troubles arise in England, he will for the one or other. And you may be affured, that not Germany alone keeps fire in Scotland; but also France primarily, though not known to any but a very few.

The gentleman here, defirous to give a step into England, still pursues his earnest fair, and with much confidence, to pleafe the protector in great matters. You had enough of it before, from, Sir,

Yours.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,

6. June, 1654. N. S.

YOU have from hence since my former, that cardinal Mazarin signed the treaty made between himfelf and the refident of the duke of Mantua, for the dukedom ofp. 510. Mayence, which he bought for 750000 livres, and that for the use of Monf. de la Meilleraye, whole fon is to be married to one of the cardinal's nieces or fifters; and the said la Meilleraye fent to the faid refident, defiring that his matter might ratify the faid treaty for himfelf.

Monf. marshal Turenne parted hence laft wednesday, with all the refte of his officers that were here. They are gone to Chalons, where he will have the rendezvous of all his army.

Prince Rupert will part foon for Germany, having fent away already his baggage: he goes the way of Nancy in Lorrain.

What I writ from Lisbon in my former, is confirmed, that some Spaniards had a defign to murder that king and all his children.

Vol. II. 4 O
The troops, that were in their winter-quarters at Dombes and la Brefle, were so troublesome, that the inhabitants obtained an order from the court to defend themselves against the said troops; which they did, and joined together in a body, fought, and many were slain on both sides.

Mademoiselle de Longueville is gone to Rheims, by reason the queen desired her to accompany those of the cardinal’s nieces, that went that road, which she refused; neither her servant is gone to Rheims, the duke of Aumale, alias the archbishop of Rheims.

All the Switzers of the king’s guard refused to follow the king, by reason they wanted three months pay; but the surintendant, seeing they resolved not to stir without money, has suddenly paid them the whole, for fear the king would take it ill, they were not paid beforehand. They parted last wednesday.

The marriages of Candale, and grand maistre of the artillery, with the cardinal’s nieces, are deferred till after this campaign.

We have by the last letters from Touloufe, that their parliament there is so cruel to put in execution the king’s declaration touching the duties, which lately happened between five persons, three against three, of which two were slain in the place; which were drawn after horses in the streets of the city, and afterwards hanged by their legs. One of the four now being taken, was presently hanged without any justice or process, only by virtue of the aforesaid declaration.

From court we have, that in the last council they kept since they parted hence, they resolved to break and demolish Rethel and Chateauf Porrain. They write also, that his majesty’s forces, being considerable, are along this side and the other side of the rivers Aisne and Oye. At Sedan they complain much of prince Condé’s forces, that trouble the country about them.

Wednesday last, the court arrived at Rheims, where the people of the town made great solemnities. Tuesday next they will return to Compiègne; for they cannot stay there longer for want of forage for the horses. It is certain, of late some troubles happened between Harcourt’s party in Briac, and those that were for the king, both being in arms within the town. Harcourt, being five hundred Germans strong on his side, overcame five hundred French, which were against him, commanded by Monf. Charlerois and Baifemont; yet Harcourt sent to Caffel- nau, that if the king will perform his promise, in what he promised to him in his last treaty, that he will be contented; which Caffelnaud promised he would. So they gave securities and pledges on both sides; on the king’s side, Caffelnaud his wife, Monf. Baifemont, and another, Bracket; of the count Harcourt’s side, his eldest son, and two more, called Valcour, and Moiron; all to stay in Philipibus, till the treaty be executed, which is advantageous for Harcourt. He shall have Philipibus with good security for the payment of his garnison; besides, he shall have the government of Aisne, being worth yearly 150,000 livres. It is written from Bar of the twenty-ninth of last month, that marshal de Senneterre was expected there next Monday with the rest of his troops, to march towards Rethel, to join with the army of Turenne, in cafe of necessity.

We have from Calais of the thirty-fifth of last month, that the most part of their powder in Gravelin was burnt, and the cattle blown up in the air, five hundred men lost, a third part of the town burnt, the gates and bridges burnt. Also they were afraid the French would surprize the town; so they sent a thousand men out of St. Omer’s and Dunkirk, to guard the place, till it be fortified. If this be true, I believe you have heard of it already.

The duke of St. Symon is expected within few days, having obtained licence from the king to visit his wife and children here; all being quiet now in Guienne.

You have from Provence, that they continue at Toulon and Marcellae the preparations of ships and galleys for the next voyage, as I write formerly; which is all the trouble you shall receive at present from, Sirs,

Yours very faithfully.

A letter of intelligence from Monseur Angier’s secretary.

Paris, 3d, June, 1654.

The officers of the Switzers of the king’s guards having declared they would not depart from hence, until they were paid off a hundred thousand crowns of arrears due unto them, I am well informed, that two hundred and fifty thousand francs was two days since given them, with affured bills to receive the rest in a few weeks; and that soon after, they and their companies parted to follow the court, who arrived the said day at Rheims, from whence is written, that the dearth is exceeding great.

It is thought their majesties will go ere long to Compiègne; but there is so much the more incertitude thereof, that there are news, that Steny is besieged by the count of Grandpré, who had defeated the regiment of Enguion of four hundred men, as they thought,
thought, to guide thither a convoy from Montmedy, which convoy he had afterwards A.D.1654, besieged in a cattle, which could not without relief make h'\textsuperscript{\textsc{n}} long resistance.

We hear not, that the Spaniards nor Mons. le prince do as yet undertake any thing, except bridges upon the rivers of Oize, Aine, and others, to facilitate their designs. The said prince hath few days since written a letter unto the marquis of Roquelaure, to send him some suits from France; whereby he prays him moreover, to make, if he can, his brother the prince of Conti a cuckold. The cardinal Mazarin has seen it, and it has caused much laughing unto all the court.

The cardinal's fathers will not be at the coronation, by reason that mademoiselle de Longueville has been omitted, and is still, to leave them the rank in no manner; but his eminence's nephew will appear there in a greater honour than any.

The duke of Vendome hath ratified the contract of marriage of the duke of Mercœur his son, and hath given him Étampes, Mercœur, Chemereaux, and other good lands, to the concurrence of a hundred thousand livres of rent.

There is notice, that at last the count of Harcourt, and the marquis of Caftelnaud Mauvioiiere, from the king's part, have given hostages unto one another, for the execution of the treaty of Briâxe, where the said count has been exceeding pressed to make an agreement by the said garison.

It is written from Bourdeaux, that that parliament had caused an order to be published the 13th at Reol, for the reunion of its members, except fourteen, who had received letters of cachet to withdraw themselves in several parts of the kingdom; and of another called Tranquart, who being at London, had been condemned as a criminal to be beheaded, and to 15,000 livres Tournois penalty, besides the loss of his office, which should remain unpresed; and that in the same time, the said parliament had also proceeded against the named Defers, Blaru, and another armist of the said Bourdeaux, which were or returned from England; and had condemned them to the wheel, and unto twenty thousand livres of penalty, to be taken upon the one and upon the other's means.

Prince Rupert is at last parted for Germany, having reconciled himself to Charles Stuart for the ordnance of the ship the Swallow. There is still some division at the palace royal concerning Hyde, who notwithstanding his enemies craftiness remains Charles Stuart's great confident.

---


d Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.

Paris, 27th May, 1654.

I WRITE you this present after my packet shut, for my lord secretary Thurloe. I have Vol. xiv. since informed, that the son of a nobleman of Berne in Switzerland, who was at p. 482. Saumur, hath been floned and killed there, in meeting the god of the mafs, by reason he kneeled not down to worship it.

The deputies of the reformed church are vexed at the cardinal Mazarin's departure without executing what he had promised them, thinking that all these brave demonstrations and promises have only been to gain time, (as he doth towards every one in all state affairs during the space between one field and another) and according unto the events, compile new stratagems for the suit of his subsistence. Theworld I see the said deputies resolved to withdraw themselves, at least those towards Nîmes, except they tarry to see what will be the execution of the decree given in the behalf of the protestants towards Guienne; and if the religion shall be established in Rochouart, which may serve them for a prejudication of the intentions of this court for the remainder, and may make them take their measures more or less for the future. One of the deputies of Bourdeaux at London, who is a protestant, writes here unto one of his friends, that the Spaniards promise wonderful things unto the said protestants. In all these conjunctures, namely in the good dispositions they see towards England, the count of Antragues, and Mons. du Veffres, are upon the point to tie a considerable party, namely, with Montpellier, which is one of the most displeased. I am of opinion, that Mons. Villefranche of Montrune will be of the party, and the said count of Antragues makes himself strong of it.

---

An intercepted letter from Paris.

Paris, 6. June, 1654. [N. S.]

RUPERT sets forward for his own country this day, with a very great train and Vol. xiv. brave. It is said, he shall be made general of the emperor's army. He hath left p. 502. the lord late keeper (fometime attorney) in the lurch, his commissiion being taken from him.
A.D.1654. The busines has been long smothered; but as far as I can gather, he persuaded the prince to arrest the guns for 10,000 l. the king owed him, which he did, and great friends there were made to get it off. The chancellor had a fair trial, and is totally outed; so is Massonet for hiding with him. I hope Sir George Radcliffe will be keeper; for he is in good esteem. It is thought, we shall not stay here a fortnight; but we have thought so long. We must first to the Spa, and there meet the princes royal, and stay awhile; and from thence it is thought, for Germany. I pray God we come not too late for the busines of Scotland. To-morrow, being Sunday, is the coronation of the French king at Rheim, where our queen is, the duke of York, and Gloucester. The latter end of that week they return; after which time, I suppose, we shall be provided for our journey.

The direction was,
To Mr. Anthony Rider, at the Horns in Chancery-lane.

**THE SPANISH EMBASSADOR TO SECRETARY THURLOE.**

**DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.**

A letter of intelligence from Rome.

Rome, the 8th of June, 1754.

Sir,

I RECEIVED yours of the seventh of the last month. The friends of that commonwealth are right glad of the public voice of the people, in the wise resolution of the lord protector with Holland. His government is highly commended by his friends here. Little news we have hence this week. His holiness is in good health; our proceedings, of a most rare flow, his holiness in perfection alighting, and bearing the custody of the holy function of our Saviour; all cardinals, bishops, and nobles of Italy, thereunto most devoutly also alighting, with all the clergy. The last week, more than forty were hence, by sentence of the government, condemned, and sent to the galleys. Some knavery was discovered in the English college, done by some enemies, but not known; though some are in prison for it. The Geneoche humour goes on. Preparation for war is threatened. Correspondency from hence, by the way of Toulon and Piedmont, they expect; their general is declared, Federico Imperiale, who gave order of furnishing six galleys more, and four vessels, and made levies of two thousand, with what they had, and do continue in more preparation. Howbeit, they expect the king of Spain's answer before an ultimate resolution; though Caracas's troops do provoke them, by the garrisons now much necessary for the passage for Finale. The duke of Florence is raising soldiers of every .... which is a great argument of the Geneoche resolution.

D. Gio. di Austria is preparing in Catalonia against the French invasion, being (as report is) in great strength under Conti. From Venice, the princes Brunswick and Lusenburgh are thence departed for Germany. From Dalmatia, four companies of horse were sent, and fix of foot, of those that served in firm land; but those new levies, that are expected, will be sent soon after. News arrived from Candia, that all the Janizaries did revolt against Ufman Baffa, for want of payment; the baffe having retired himself to the fort of New Candia. Some say, ten galleys, twenty vessels and more, sixteen
Sixteen a preparing at Toulon, will shortly for Italy, under the command of duke Chia; A.D. 1654.

but more do laugh at it; the truth time will discover.

Cardinal Bichi arrived at Genoa, bound for Rome.

The prince of Chia is set at liberty at Naples, being fined in three thousand crowns. An order from Spain commanded that viceroy to give of their moneys to the Venetians there some reasonable allowance to pass at present. Seven galleys of Caffarta landed with seven brigantines at Capo Pollice, in Sicily, whence they prefed a hundred and fifty christian marine soldiers, embarked at Naples in fix galleys, and three vessels with cannons, guns, grenades, and fuch other, for to besiege Rotas in Catalonia; in which galleys went the regent Fretlas. This being all what at prefent I have,

I remain your ever true servant.

The house, wherein Monf. de Maximis his goods were, is burnt laft night; he being nuncio, late, sent for Spain; but not received.

A letter to the states general from Leghorn.

Noble and Great Lords,

By the last ordinary was our last to your lordships, whereof here inclosed goeth a copy. Vol. xiv.

The conful of the Straights is returned home re infida. Concerning the deliberation of p. 526. the ship of captain Peter Breen, the men were all turned out by the officers of justice, and soldiers put aboard. The goods and wares laden aboard were unladen by order of the justice, and delivered to the owners, who paid for unloading the fame, and ship is confecrated, contrary to all reafon. Nothing would be taken into confideration to demonftrate these unjust proceedings; the duke being so far poffefed with those finifter infomations, that have been given him, that he will not hearken to reafon; but there is a decree paffed at Florence, without hearing the parties. They would make Peter Breen to be the occasion of the taking the English ship, which is falle; fo that we do now address ourselves to their H. and M. lordships, to give fuch order herein, as they shall think moft expedient to belong to their wife and happy government. We thought fit to give your noble lordships notice hereof. We were promifed the refumption of the other ship St. Peter; but it is not yet done. They fay, they will firft have unladen all the goods out of the ship of Peter van Breen. Noble great lords,

Leghorn, 8. June, 1654. [N. S.]

G. Ablvn.

Translation of a letter of D. Diego Wilson, conful for the Englifh nation at Cadiz, unto his excellency the duke of Medina Celi, captain general of the naval army of his catholic majefly, dated in Cadiz, 8. June, 1654. [N. S.]

Most Excellent Lord,

By a letter of the third of this month, which I received, I find out the great favour, Vol. xiv. which I did always expect from your excellency's greatnefs, of which we have daily experience, and heaps upon England, and me in particular, an augment of obligations; which I do humbly and submiffively acknowledge to your excellency, to whom I make a return of deferred thanks of the bufinefs concerning the prize made by the Holland pink, whole whole refolution, by the intervention of your excellency, is obtained; whereby the English captain, who had loft his ship and her lading of oil, is repoffeffed of all, to his full satisfaction; which argues the great effect of your excellency's protection, without whose righteous means and power it could not be effedted; which the captain and I will make known in England, and to its protector, to whom we will give an account of all, to the end he may return to your excellency hearty thanks, and also to his majefly, for the good paffage and entertainment, which all the English captains and mafters do find in his majefly's ports. God keep your excellency for many years with fuch happiness as I do with.

Your excellency's humble fervant,

Cadiz, 8. June, 1654. [N. S.]

D. Diego Wilson.

Vol. II. 4 P. The
THE EXAMINATION OF JOHN WHARTON HOUSEKEEPER IN BLACK-FRIARS, MAY 29. 1654.

SAYTH,

A.D. 1654. THAT being in company, about ten days ago, at his own house, with one Mr. Plunkett an Irishman, one Smith, and one other, whose name he knows not; but formerly was a major to colonel Rooksbey in France; he heard all and every one of the above-mentioned say, particularly the major, that they hoped to have a good design in hand very speedily, and hoped to have good horses and arms; and that they would acquaint him, this examinant, with the design, the night before they were ready to execute it, that he might be prepared; and further, that they would seize upon all the horses in the stables and parfures about London, and would draw themselves into a formed body, and so come to Whitehall, and fall upon the guards, and cut them off, and take and kill the protector and his friends, and so proclaim the king, meaning Charles Stuart.

He further saith, he did hear the said persons, all and every one of them, say, that no persons of honour were engaged in this business; but were confident in their thoughts, would appear, when occasion did offer itself; but durst not trust the gentry with this business, because they had so much punished already. He further saith, he heard the said persons say, that the guards at the Meuse, St. James's, and Whitehall, were very weak, and that it was very feasible to beat them; and that there were some men, who already had undertaken it; and that they were in all above eight hundred; but he knew not the names of any of them. He further saith, that they had spies amongst other men, meaning the army, which gave them intelligence every day. And the examinant further saith, that it is true, as Thomas Barnes hath saith in his information, that he, this examinant, did about this day fortnight, see the said Barnes go by his house, and that the examinant's brother was then with him, and did tell him, that Barnes was an honest man; that he might trust his life in his hands; and thereupon the examinant withall the said Barnes to come the next morning, and that he would then tell him more. And accordingly he came; and then the examinant told him, all horses were to be seized on, both in Smithfield, and all other places about the town, to the end they might seize upon the protector and the guards, which might easily be done; and then that they would proclaim Charles the second in London, which the examinant saith, he was to do; but knew not when it was to be done.

JOHN WHARTON'S [X] MARK.

CONFESION OF THO. BARNES.

THOMAS Barnes faith and confesseth, that captain Wharton said, he would give him hore and arms, and that he made Watson acquainted with it. And he further saith, that Wharton did tell him, that he would furnish his friends with horse and arms; and that Wharton did bid him make what friends he could for arms; and that he should have notice an hour or two beforehand, what was to be done; and that he was then to get to his horse and arms.

That this day fortnight, he coming by Wharton's house in Black-friars, where he found Wharton and his brother, who calling to them, his brother saith to Wharton, Here is one, that I may trust my life in his hand. Then Wharton told the examinant, that he should come the next morning, and he would tell him more; and coming according to appointment, Wharton asked him, whether he would have horse and arms? To which he answered, he would with all his heart, if he could get them: but whence shall we have them? He said, We will draw up in Smithfield, and seize all the horse there. And being demanded, how the horse and arms were to be employed, the examinant saith, that Wharton informed him, to seize upon the protector, in order to change the government; but when and where, he knoweth not. And he further saith, that Wharton put on his belt, and saith, With this belt will I proclaim Charles the second in London. And to the end the protector's seizure might be accomplished, the said Wharton told the examinant, that the guards were easily to be surpris'd; and that being done, he would proclaim king Charles the second, as above-saith. And being asked, whether he had communicated the thing to any else, faith, he did not but to one George Ivery, who works near the black Swan in Thames-street, to whom he told he might have horse and arms; but the said Ivery absolutely denied to accept thereof, or to meddle in such business.

THOMAS BARNES.
The examination of Nicolas Watson, barber, taken 29. May, 1654.
[by secretary Thurloe.]

SAITH,

That upon Sunday was seven-night, there came to him one Thomas Barnes, dwelling at the sign of the tun, or three tunns, in Thames-street, in Peter-Paul's-wharf, at a chandler's shop over-against the church; and told him, that there was a design against the lord protector and this present government, and divers gentlemen were engaged in it; and that three or four thousand men were lifted already to that purpose; that they intended to make an attempt upon the lord protector's person, either at dinner, or as he went to Hampton-court; and at the same time would surprize the guards at Whitehall, which he said was easy to do, in respect they had but one match lighted upon the guard; and before they could light the reef, they could dispatch their buffins there; at the same time that portcullis should be shut down, and then Charles the second, meaning Charles Stuart, should be proclaimed. And the examinant asking him, who should do it, the said Barnes told him, that one Wharton, who dwells in Black-friers, should do it; and for that purpose a new suit was given him, and a belt worth five or fix pounds. And the said examinant farther faith, that the said Barnes did invite and desire him to engage in this design; and to encourage him, told him, that he would help him to a horse and arms, and fix pounds in money. And the examinant being asked, what the reason was, why the said Barnes should acquaint him with this design, faith, that, as he conceives, it was, because he had been formerly in arms for the late king. And being demanded of him, who was present at this discourse, faith, that no person else was present; but that the said Wharton was with them a little before; and that when the said Wharton went forth from them, the said Barnes, having been whispering with him, said to him, I will acquaint you, Sir, (meaning the examinant) with the business.

Nicolas Watson.

The examination of Thomas Collison, taken this 29th of May, 1654.
[by secretary Thurloe.]

He faith, that he came out of Scotland with Charles Stuart; and rid a trooper in the Duke of Buckingham's troop: that he came acquainted with Mr. Allanfon about two years since, which he hath heard for the persons call him colonel; but the said Mr. Allanfon always hath denied, that he was a colonel; and all that the examinant hath heard of Allanfon being in the king's army was, that he was at Oxford, when it was a garison for the king, in the earl of Ely's time.

He faith, that about twelve days since, as he now remembereth, as this examinant and one colonel Charles Finch (who lodgeth, or did lately lodge, at the sheers and ball in Bow-street, in Covent-garden, near Phoenix-alley there) were coming together from Westminster, the said Finch told this examinant, being then against Whitehall, See here, what a flender force there is, and there is not above four or fix thousand men in town, and you are subdud here by a small strength; or words to that purpose; and that they were all comd, though they were enough, if they were of one mind, to do the business, and redeem themselves, and bring the king home. He further faith, that he met him the said Finch, the next day after, in Newman-street, near the King's-gate, near Holborn, and then told him, at his speaking unto him, he had but imparted part of his mind; for there was a design amongst them against the government; the buffins was ripe, and that if he would join with them, he would acquaint him with it all. But this examinant refusing to intermeddle therein, the said Finch did not acquaint him with any farther particulars of the design. And this examinant farther faith, the next day after, he was at the feathers tavern in Fleet-street, with Mr. Edmund Allanfon, and major Maffen, a fencer; and being there drinking together, this examinant told the said Allanfon and Maffen, what colonel Finch had acquainted him with; and that thereupon both of them wished him not to meddle with any such buffins. He further faith, that while they were sitting together, there came into their company one colonel Forth, or Worth, whose lodging the examinant knew not, and also one Mr. Rich, whose mother lives at the sign of the Black Horse in the New-market, a broker's shop; but he knoweth not whether the said Rich lieth there, nor where he doth lodge. There came in also, one Carre, a musician; but faith, that nothing was said of that buffins, whilst they were present. And this examinant being further asked, upon what occasion he told Mr. Allanfon of the design aforesaid, at the tavern; he faith, that it was upon Mr. Allanfon's demanding
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654

of him, what the reason was, that colonel Finch did come after him to Mr. Allanfon's lodging, the said colonel Finch being there but a little before they went to the tavern. And further demanded, whether he did not acquaint the said Mr. Allanfon with what Finch told him, faith, as he now remembereth, he did. He farther faith, that if colonel Finch be removed from his lodging, he very probably lodgeth at Bowring's in Little-Woodstreet, at Welfmiller. He faith further, that one Nicolas Watfon, a barber, who liveth with a barber in Chancery-lane, at the first shop on the left hand, as you go into Chancery-lane out of Fleet-street, did discourse with this examinant concerning this plot upon Saturday morning next; but told him no particulars. And being further asked concerning the discourse he had with Finch, faith, that Finch told him, that they intended to feize upon the guards at Whitehall and the Meufe, and to do it at noon-day, and then the city should rife at the same time. And that Finch told him, that if he, this examinant, would engage in the busines, he must take an oath of secrecy, as all others did, that did engage therein. And farther faith, that the barber, Nicolas Watfon, told him, that one Wharton had money given him in this plot; and that he himself was to have had fix pounds at Clerkenwell; and that there were several men lifted, who were likewise to have money.

Tho. Collison.

The examination of Edmund Allanfon, taken upon oath this 29th of May, 1654.

He faith, that he knows one colonel Finch, who lodges at his fitter's lodgings, called Mrs. Crompton, in Drury-lane, near the Horfeshoe-tavern, by Lewkner's-lane, and hath been twice in his company; that he also knows one Thomas Collifon, or Collison, who lodges at the three Flower-de-luces in St. Gile's, a viWhiter-house: that the said Collifon hath been often in his company; and particularly, that he was in Collifon's company upon Wednesday or Thursday was seven-night, at the Feathers-tavern in Fleet-street, where was also Mafon the fencer, and one Henry Taylor. And being asked what discourse was amongst them at that meeting, faith, that Collifon said, that he and colonel Finch knew of a defign; whereupon the examinant bid him hold his tongue, and not meddle with flate-matters; but denies, that the said Collifon did mention what defign it was. The examinant further faith, that Collifon and Taylor are men of no eflate. And being asked, whether at the meeting aforesaid, or since, there was not some discourse about the Gerards, now prisoners, he faith, to his remembrance, there was not.

EDMUND ALLANSON.

The information of Samuel Wilde of Pudding-lane, London.

May 29. 1654.

Upon thursday was seven-night, I, the informant, was at Bow-fair, where I met with one Mr. John Man, a scrivener at Turner's-hall, in Philpot-lane; he asked me how I did, and what news, and if I heard nothing? I answered him, No, not I; but what concerned my lord mayor, who was abused in the streets. He said, Did I hear nothing else? I told him, No. He said to me, he could tell me something that was very sad, of a wicked plot, which was against my lord protector and his council, and all that did adhere to him, with an intention to murder my lord and his council. I asked him, where he heard that news. He answered, that an acquaintance of his did relate to him this news, that he told me; and moreover said, that if he would comply with them in their defign, then he should know the full of the busines; for they had met once together at the Belle-favage in Fleet-street, and that they were to meet again the next Sabbath-day; and if he would then come into Holborn, he should hear the full of their proceedings.

Mr. Man met five of the company in the street, and demanded of them, where they would go. They looking about them, being timorous and fearful, said, they could get in at no place to be entertained, by reason of my lord mayor's proclamation for keeping the Sabbath, which was so strict, they could not be entertained any-where; and therefore put it off till the Tuesday after, which was the thanksgiving-day; but in the interim, they hearing that some were taken, they were fearful who they should be; but yet they said, they were none of their company; notwithstanding they would desist awhile.

Afterwards
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

Afterwards Mr. Man met with some of that company, and asked them what news; A.D. 1654, and they answered, none, but only this, that those that were taken pleased ignorance to what was demanded of them; but for their parts, they were none of their company; and, they feared but one, who was Francis Fox, living at the globe in Paternoster-row, because he was timorous and fearful, and he would disclose all, if he should be taken. He is kinman to one colonel John Gerard, who is in the town.

This day Mr. Man going through Paternoster-row, one Fox called him to him, and asked him, If he heard no news. Mr. Man made flight of it, and answered, None. Fox said, Have you not heard my cousin Gerard was put upon the rack in the Tower? He said, No; he heard no such matter. Fox replied, that there was none of their company yet discovered; by which it appears, that the said Fox was the same mentioned formerly by the hofer.

The informant further faith, that Mr. Man further informed him, that the hofer acquainted him, that most of the nobility of the land were in their plot, and some of his highness's guards; and further said, they had a fit opportunity to take their advantage, by reason the guards were weakened, and the soldiery sent away for Scotland, and more were to be sent for Holland and France, and they had a lift of the strength of the army; also that they had, or were to have, assistance out of France. He further said, that Dod the hofer told him, that one Gerard lately come out of France.

SAMUEL WILDE.

Rye, fl. Examinations taken at the ancient town of Rye, in the county of Sussex, the nine-and-twentieth day of May, 1654, before William Burwath esq.; major of the town of Rye aforesaid, and Thomas Marshall, gentleman, one of the jurats of the said town; as followeth.

Mrs. Mary Lucye, of London, examined, faith as followeth:

THIS examined faith, that about eight weeks ago, she did pass over to France to vol fee a fifer of hers, which there liveth at a certain place, called Pontodame, beyond P. 5 Paris; and this was the only caufe of her travel, as this examinant is ready to depoiz.

MARY LUCYE.

Mrs. Frances Walpoole, of London, examined, faith as followeth:

THIS examined faith, that about two months ago she did go into France, to hear a gentlewoman of her acquaintance, one Mrs. Mary Lucye, of London, company; and this examined faith, that she had no other business there, only a desire to fee the country; and this examined further faith, that she kneweth of no other business Mrs. Lucye had in France, than only to fee her fifer; and to the truth of this examination she is ready to depoiz.

FRANCES WALPOOLE.

The lady Valvafor, examined, faith:

May 30. 1654.

THAT upon monday the twenty-fifth instant, she came to Sir William Valvafor her Vol. husband, who then laid near Holborn-bridge, and did inquire, whether he had heard p. 5 any thing of a design or plot against the protector; to which he replied, he did not. She then desired and intreated him, that if any such proposition should be made to him, he would decline it; and to that purpose did inform him, that it was a bloody and barbarous design, or to that purpose; and that some persons had engaged by an oath to kill the protector; and that divers were lifted to be ready to rise upon it. She further said, that there was no considerable person engaged in it, but only . . . . . . . . . . . . . .derpate fellow. The examinant being further asked, how she did come to know this, she replied, that a lady coming to visit her lady Holland, she heard her speak of it, and make a relation to the effect aforesaid; and being asked, who this lady was, the answered, it was the lady Falconbridge. And being farther demanded, if she did not speak something to Sir William of a letter, which did discover something of this business, she answered, that there was a letter, but she knew not the person from whom it came. And being asked, to whom it was directed, she replied, at present she could not remember, but it was darkly written; but did mention something of May-day, and a great belly, which should be removed out of danger, or to that effect. She further told her husband, that the thing was discovered to the lord protector; and therefore did hope, it would come to nothing, conceiving it as flight, being come to the knowledge and discourse of women.

Vol. II. 4 Q
The examination of Somercot Fox *, taken the 30th of May, 1654.
[by secretary Thurloe.]

Saieth,

Tha't he did acquaint Francis Fox, William Dodd, and Robert Devereux, with the design of falling upon the lord protector, and of seizing upon the guards at the Meufe, St. James's, and Whitehall; and that he had the knowledge of it from Charles Gerard, brother to Sir Gilbert Gerard, now prisoner in the Tower, who told it to him upon Thursday morning was seven-night in Essex-house, which was in the manner following: The said Gerard asked him, if he had any acquaintance, or kindred in the city. Whereunto the examinant answering, that he had; Gerard demanded, if they would be true and honest; whereto the examinant said, he thought they would. Whereupon Gerard said, We at this end of the town have a design, which I will acquaint you with, if you will promise secrecy; which the examinant having done, Gerard said, The design is to fall upon the protector, and the army here in London, which they had horfe enough to do. With three hundred horfe they would fall upon the protector, as he went unto Hampton-court; and they had other parties to seize upon the guards at Whitehall, the Meufe, and St. James's; that they wanted only somebody in the city; for procuring whereof, he wished the examinant would give his interest; and if that could be procured, they should carry their busines. And the examinant saying, he thought he could engage some, the said Gerard wished him to speak with them, and to bring them unto him; and accordingly the examinant sent with the persons aforesaid, and also Thomas Saunders, and brought them to meet with Gerard at the Belle-favage upon Ludgate-hill, where the said Gerard did acquaint them with what he had acquainted this examinant with. There were also at that meeting one captain Mikinay, and another gentleman with short white hair, whose name he knows not; and the said Gerard, at the meeting, bid them to be sure to be ready at twenty-four hours warning, when he should send to them. And the examinant being asked, whether Charles Gerard did not acquaint him, that John Gerard was engaged in this busines, faith, he did not; but faith, that he did ask him the question; but he said, Charles would give him no anwer.

He faith, that they had but two meetings afterwards: one was upon the Friday after, and the other upon the Saturday; the latter whereof was in the street, where Gerard told them, his two brothers were apprehended upon suspicion of the plot, and that the plot was discovered and broken.

Somerset Fox.

Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

I had not any from you per last post, only a packet from my lord White Locke, which have sent to be ready for him at Lubeck, where as yet I hear not of his lordship's arrivall; the want hath been contrary, and still is, to passe the Balticke sea. I have sent out about the businesse you gave me lately in charge from his highnesse. You will see by the inclofed paper, how the state of affairs are at present in these parts. As things vary, you shall have notice.

I presume, there can be nothing considerable done against us by any or all in these countries. Some have no will, others no power; but I shall look as coner as I can into their proceedings. It's here sa'd, you have sent thirty sail of your warre-ships into the Straits, and that you have such another squadron upon a designe nearer home. I supposse a little time will tell the world, what you meane by all; and that when I hear next from you, I shall have notice of the clofe article 'twixt my lord protector and the Dutch. Some write from England, that the Hollanders had brought much contraband goods into your parts, which were seized upon to make good the act of shippinge; others say, they have liberty to bring in what they please. I pray you let me knowe, if the act be preserved in the treaty; the articles seem to hold it out to; but the Dutch here offer to lay great wagers, that the act of shippinge is nullified as to them, which I cannot believe. I supposse your next will order

* This gentleman was tried for the plot before the high court of justice, on 30. June, 1654, and condemned to be hanged on 4. July following; but was on 10. July reprieved. Whitel. p. 592, 595.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

THE city of Bremen having raised 1,500 foot, and two companies of horse, and fortifed their city as well as they can; do not now so much fear the Swedes, as formerly they had done, and are resolved upon any occasion to fight for their liberty. The Swedes general Coningham had lately commanded the sixth man of all the boors throughout the whole city of Bremen to be raised; but hath now again dismißed them, and doth attempt nothing further, waiting, as is said, for a juft occasion to be given him to provoke him to hostility. The fates general, as also this city, and the city of Lubeck, have written on behalf of the fad city of Bremen, to the queen of Sweden, defiring her majesty, that the will be pleas'd friendly to compound with the fad city, commanding her general to forbear any further acts of hostility against the fame, which might easily produce new troubles, if not a fecond general war in the R. empire. The levies in the Nether-Saxifh circle do not continue, by reafon they are confident of a speedy accommodaftion of the busines. Three days ago, the king of Denmark, and duke of Holffin's embafadors, came in here. It is faid, they have in commiffion, to demand the crowning of the fad king in this city; but it being sufficiently known, that this city will in no ways condefend thereunto, it is rather believed, that under this pretext, they feek to extract a considerable sum of money from us; which yet they will hardly obtain, without it be fome private unection.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

9. June, [1654. N. S.] Since my laft, the matter of difcoursfull amongst the people, as alfo of deliberation amongst thofe of the state, hath been no other than of the secret act of fefhion; for besides thofe of Friesland, tho' of Guelderland, by express order, have urged it, and fo have the other provinces; and yet all this, more through curiosity than opinion, that this communication, or overture, will have any great effect; for what will the other provinces do? talk, write, make a noise? Thofe of Holland will pay them in the fame coin. Take up arms for the prince? Thofe of Holland are stronger alone than all the reft. Demand allifance of the prince's friends, of the elector of Brandenburgh, Denmark, France? Holland will demand allifance of England, Sweden, Spain. In short, all cordial and affected perfons fee well enough, that if Holland be obfinate, and that the protector doth defire to have it, they muft deliver the act, and have patience, without making any disturbance here; for the aforesaid remedies are as dangerous for the one as for the other; and if the communality once take upon them to redrefs it, thaf will yet be worfe than the reft.

Yet, through curiosity, it fcameth, that the provinces will have a copy and overture; upon which was debated and difputed the fifth and fixth of this month. Thofe of Holland have continually infifted to fay, that the faid overture and copy as yet would not be only unreaflonable, but alfo againft the good and service of the flate; defiring, that the provinces would have patience, till that in England this business have an end one way or other; having given their reafons in writing, and resolution of the fourth of June.

But the other provinces, perceiving that they could get no copy by these means, have at laft refolved to write, as they have done, to the embafadors that are in England, to the end they may write back what hath paffed, and to fend a copy of the act. This letter is written by the greffier himself, to keep it the more private; but I do hear, that it doth contain very compative terms for the young prince.

Thofe of Holland on the contrary have alfo written to the embafadors, whereof the fubflance is, that they fould do their utmost to perfuade the lord protector to be contented with their word, and not to urge the act of fefhion; and in cafe, after all their endeavours, they cannot difpofe him to it, then they are to deliver the faid act to the protector: altho' that againft this laft claufe (the delivering or interchanging of the act) hath been protefted againft by the fame towns, that formerly protefted againft it; namely, Haerlem, Leyden,
Monseur Riviere to colonel Disbrowe.

HONORABLE SIR,

DOUGT I am not an Englishman, yet the zele that I have for my religion, and the hope that I have to retourn in England, make me defire the good of your republique; and being arived in this towne of Paris from Gascon, where I knew Monf. Roqueby an Englishman, who is marshal of the campes, and now prisoner of warre in the Battle of Paris, he is of the prince of Condé's arme, and an honest gentleman, and loves well his contrye. I did alfo know the lieutenant of his troupe of horse, named maifter Thomas Henfhaw, who did rune away with his brother-in-law, named John Wifeman, baftly from their marehall du camp without taking leave; which Thomas Henfhaw and John Wifeman, as I have learned from good and sure handes, was at Paris about the beginning of March laft, and who firit, to get themfelves the more credit, did informe against Monf. Roqueby, who is only accused for having too much zele for his contrye, and the maifter which he ferves, and who haith since bene worfe treated, and is now clofe prisoner. After this, Thomas Henfhaw and John Wifeman, with one Wil. Kenet, a Dutchman, who boeft to have helpt to murder one colonel Rainsborough, neare or at Doncafter, did proffe unto the king of Scoates, with the affiftance of one Walfingame, Monf. Digby's fecretary, who is a notable Jesuitical papift, and who haith great credit amonget that generation, and of Monf. Montigu's chaplin, a popifh priet, as alfoe one named Chokew, furgen to prince Robert, for to murder the protector Cromwel. As fodenly as Henfhaw and Wifeman had their anwer, they returned into England to waite a time to execute their damnable defigne. Their are people of quality in England of this cabal. The others flate to akke their partes heare, and hopes to heare shortly newes of this tragedie. I am affured by one that knowes very well, that Henfhaw and Wifeman live in the litel faction, at one maifter Wifman's houfe, who maried Henfhaw's mother, and who is John Wifeman's father. The houfe is almoft over-againft Weltmifiner church-yarde. The truth ye neede not doubt of. If I had not a particular affection for England, I would not have given you this truble. I am, HONORABLE SIR,

Your moft humble and obedient fervant,

RIVIERE.

Paris, 10. Iune, 1654. [N.S.]

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

SIR,

YOURs are received, and fent to court with the news of the plot discovered against the protector. His highnes will do well to take care of himself; for he has many enemies. I will not fail to make all inquiry, that may be, here, as touching that murderous design, which certainly had its beginning from hence. You need not doubt R. C's contributing to it, and the French court may be suspected; for I have observed of late more courage and height in that court than formerly, by their instructions to their embassador Bordeaux, and to Monf. Bas, that the crown of France would not be engaged to maintain the present regency of England; and Monf. Boezel, the embassador for the states general, was told in plain language, when he proposed a league to be between the crown of France and the two commonwealths, and the mediation of thofe states in order to both. Were rejected with small thanks, and order fent to Bordeaux to go to the protector, and know of some real period to the treaty, and to return within some twenty days, and to take delays for a denial. As to give any moneys, France will perfifs to give none; but that equal accounts may be cast from the battle of Worcester; and where it is due, juftly to be paid; and believe here, there is since that time more money due to France than to England. What was due before, we fay full here, is due to the king, the commonwealth not being esta-

Vol. xiv.
p. 566.

Paris, 16th Iune, 1654. [N.S.]
blighted till the battle of Worcester. This hath been our project this long time, but of A.D.1654 late a higher; and I am persuaded, that the protector's security, and the plot's discovery, may bring us to lower terms: but failing with England, we are seriously and secretly tampering with Spain, as you have in former letters, which give you more of this subject. As for the 300 men landed near St. Malo's by your frigates, two of yours lost, and some men slain. The policy of it you had before, to which I cannot add any thing since.

By the next I hope you shall hear from your friend at court; in the mean time take this with the annexed occurrers from Sir

Yours.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,

Paris, 10th June, 1654. [N. S.]

I RECEIVED yours of the 4th instant, by which I see the discovery of the intended murder against his highness the lord protector, which is a strange. A course must be taken with such knives truly, or else they will do mischief. I am very glad it was so happily known.

I have but little of news at present, besides what you had in my former; only from Rheims of the 6th instant, that the king arrived there this day was fevensright, and next day visited the great church, where he should be crowned. He entered the city in his mother's coach, and the city received him with great honour and ceremonies. They did begin their ceremonies for the coronation last monday. Sure, all is ended before now.

Some say, Friday next they will part for Rheims, and it is yet uncertain where they shall go; for some say they will go to Compeigne; others they will, besides, Clermont; others, Sedan; others, they will go to Metz: for the cardinal would have that place from Mr. Shambaut; but he will have difficulty in it. We shall hear the truth by the time.

The king, when he entered Rheims, was not so well clothed as he ought to be, had on a stuff suit, with a white linen doublet, which the burgers wondered much at, thinking he would come to town with a greater pomp than that. His majesty was received, going to the church, by the bishop of Soiffons, bishop of Beauvais, and he of Nœon, being all in pontificalibus; and afterwards they sang Te Deum with much solemnity, which pleased his majesty very much.

There was great difference there between the king's chaplains and all the masters of requests, to see which of both should have the honour to visit, examine, and agree proportionally for the king's graces to prisoners begging forgivenesses, and to be set at liberty gratis. However, the chaplains obtained the victory against the masters of requests, by the means of my lord chancellor; his own son, little abbot de Coillin, being one of them.

Mr de Orgueil, who spake there for the masters of requests, had some words with the chancellor, which did not well please the king; so he was turned away presently.

There are in the prison of Rheims more than 1500 men, all expecting their grace and forgivenesses; but there is a great question among them yet, whether the king will forgive those that fought in duels; for they are very many of them there. By the next you may hear more of it. Mademoiselle received new orders from court, to go to Blois, and live there with her father. She is yet at Caues in a house, that belongs to madam de Pontilier.

No enemies appeared upon the frontiers, since the king went to Rheims.

Monfieur count de Grandpré has taken the castle of Chamafe, within two leagues of Stenay, without any resistance, having no forces near them; which they had done on purpose, that the enemies might think their design to be for Stenay; but I believe the contrary, that it will be for Clermont.

The count of Harcourt's treaty was agreed upon the first day of this month; these, their conditions: 220,000 livres to M. de Charlebois, and 200,000 livres to Harcourt, before he shall go to Philipburg, where his son is, to bring with him 200 men of the garison of Briauc; and the rest of that garison shall take their quarters up and down in the pays of Allace, where the king shall order them.

Last sunday common prayers were in all the churches in this city and suburbs for the king's coronation, and that God might prosper him, and send peace and reft to this kingdom, and all victories against their enemies, &c.

The duchess of Roquelare, being well wished by the king, is now sick at Rheims.

It is written also from Rheims, that a pound of bread is worth 16 sols; beef 25 or 30; a pint of wine 20 or 25 sols, and all other things so proportionably, both for men and horses.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1654.

It is written in like manner from Rheims, that the court sent for M. de la Ferté Sene-
terre and Mr. Faber to come to them, which I hear they refused, by reason they heard
the cardinal was to give both their governments to his own nephew, called Manchini; but
this is not yet certain. We have from Picardy, that our enemies are to have their
rendezvous between Cambray and Peronne; and that they do not intend to appear in the
the field, till about the latter end of this month: likewise, that prince Condé is gone
from Bruxels to Valenciennes, where his wife and children be. The burning of the pro-
vision in Gravelin is confirmed, which is an unhappy business, as I write formerly.

We do hear, after the prince Conti arrived at Liéons, that he received contrary orders
not to go for Catalonia, but take his way for Guienne: some say, it is to oppose the
English, in case they should come thither. The states of the province of Languedoc
have resolved in their last council to pay the duke of Orleans 150,000 livres, which
they were accustomed to pay him yearly, were it not the king ordered the last year
to pay the said money for his own use: but now it is ordered otherwise, the said Orleans
being their governor.

The 8th instant the letters of naturalization of madame la princesse de Conti were inre-
gistered in the chambers of courts and aides in parliament.

Prince Rupert is not yet gone, but will soon. Monday last king Charles and his
retinue had some feasts, being his birth-day, which is all known at present to, Sir,

Your real servant.

Here is nothing from Rome, because the post is gone to court. You must have
patience till the letters come hither.

The examination of Robert Devereux, taken 31 May, 1654.

Therefore, on Thursday morning in Whitin-week, Somerset Fox came to the exami-
nant's master's shop, and after some discourse acquainted him, that there was a design
on foot to raise forces, to seize upon the protector, and to surpase the guards at Whitehall,
the Meafe, and St. James's; and demanded of the examinant, whether he would not be
ready at 24 hours warning to engage therein: to which the examinant replied, that it was
a dangerous business, which he could not be suddenly resolved upon. Then the said
Somerset Fox bid the examinant consider farther of it, between that time and the
evening; and in the evening between fix or seven o'clock, to meet him and others at
the Belle-favage upon Ludgate-hill, where they came together to consider of the
said design, and then the examinant should hear further of the same. To which
the examinant answered, that if he could have time for his master's business, he
would then meet them; but could not conveniently do it, neither was he willing to it.
And he farther faith, that he was not with them at any other meeting, until friday
following in the afternoon; at which time, being coming according to appointment towards
the Belle-favage, he met at Ludgate-hill the said Somerset Fox, and one Mr. Gerard,
coming from the Bell-favage, at which time the said Somerset Fox and Gerard told the
said examinant, that the design was over, in regard the two Gerards were apprehended
and imprifonned.

Robert Devereux.

A letter of intelligence from Spain.

Being by provifion directed, and by my superiors in Ireland encouraged and
commanded to transport some thousands of that nation into Spayne, for the service of
the king, upon several capitulations of his majesty; for which I went by licence of my
general thither to receive satisfaction; wheer meeting with many obfoructions and delays,
I was conftantly to attend near two yeares in his court, and willing to lay hold of all
occasions, to informe myselfe of their fornaine and dometique affayres, with the posture
of the places and people, which befymes my common intelligence and particular obser-
vations I had opportunity to doe by the converse and correspondence of some minifters
there; which, if useful to my countrey, and I bee commanded thereunto, shall more
generally and amply feft forth and declare.

As to my fene and opinion of these prefent apprehenfions and resolutions concerning
the armadoes, which his highneff hath fent abroad, according to the command of Mr.
secretary Thurloe, I deliver thus:
As to that fleete under the command and conduct of general Blake, that they are void A.D.1654. of care, that any thing of deigne is against them, or any of their navies, territories, or dominions; nor have they any more then 30 payle for guards of their coasts, and in all places of Spayne, and the Levant, (except some few gallyes they have always continued in the Mediterranean) for this yeare, and thofe not yet fett to sea; nor have they had any new or extraordinary provisions or fortifications in any of thefe ports, townes, or cityes.

For the fleete goeing beyond the line, as there ofceme of his heightnes councell in general, fo of this particular deigne, the prudent and defiret managing thereof they can only admire, but know nothing of it but by conjecture, on which they have often offered mee communication. And there hath fome discoueries and traties of the West Indies occafionally offer'd itfelfe in my bufineffe, both before and fince the fettling forth of that armado with general Pen.

Before, about 18 months fince, when nothing thereof was in appearance here, I profefted to accept of a lycence from the king, to trade into the Indyes (as they call it) with English ships and men, where I would have accepted in parte satisfaction of my det; which though fome minifters would have granted, it was generally disapproved, for that they would not permit any other nation but their own to acquaint themselves with the trade and ports; although I there demonstrated it would not be to their prejudice, but rather a common good; and that we had very many of our nation, who already perfectly knew every part they had, and many of their inland townes and garrifons; alfo, that were long, we fhould find a free trade among them there, or force them to it; which my lord protector was able to doe, when he pleafed; and there was nothing of obligation upon the nation to keepe him from it.

Upon their fleete and feveral intelligences, which they had, as I know, from their ain baffador out of England, and others, that fuch a fleete was preparing with fuch land and fea provifions, they had fome furmifes, and talked high of our ingratitude and prefumption, and their owne aptneffe to prevent and require any defignes of them: and thereupon I fuppose they gave myne and other English pretences the more delays and leffe countenance; by which I endeavoured to lett them understand (as there was) feveral other probable defignes, that they might have, either upon fome of the Carrebee iflands, which were in whole or in part poiffeled by the French; or that part of Canada lately taken from them; and foe hence by New England to fome other purpose; or that they might goe for Brazil, or Madafcar; common respect affirming or fuggeltrige fome of them. Upon which, or all thofe, they have carryed a better face, and more moderation in their language, but much admiringe, when I gave them to understand of the colt of the fleete, and number of men, which I declared to be (according to my intelligence) of feamen and fouldeyrs, 15000, that the English durft put them fo far off to the hazard of wind and rocks, if they were apt to go encounter any other difficulty: to which I anfwered, that I doubted not, but the juftice of the action, and the care taken for them, attended on by God's providence, would returne them home, or fettle them after the achievement of their enterprize. However, England was able to fend one hundred thoufand more after them, or upon any other juft and honourable forrine deigne. And laft of all, upon our intelligence (which was about the 26th of then Aprill) of there arraill att Barbadoes, they began againe to consult and talke of it for three or four payles: but I left them without care, and in expectation of the fleete by the end of May; or at leaft they would discover nothing elfe in those words or actions; infomuch that the contratation houfe att Civile upon the report forbore fitting forth of the galions for the yeare to come, and writ to the councill, to know what to doe; who encouraged them to proceed, for they were satisfied with the English deigne: but fince my coming from Madrid, other letters followed me, that informed me by reason of a ship, that was caft away in the South Sea, though the prelate faved, and to the advantage of eight millions of crownes to his majestie, that the galions are not expeéted till the month of August. And upon the whole, I tooke occasion to come a little more clofe with a minifter and confident of my owne, in the behalf of the nation's interef there; and defire to know, if a fleete should be gone to the Indyes, and there land any men, what they would thereupon? Who anfwered, that he knew it was resolved, they would take it as a breach of peace, and feize upon all English goods and persons in there dominions; but untill then they would not infringe the pretent amity or correpondency, whereby to give us caufe to fay they began with us; although they have had provocation offered. However, I dare affirme, from the knowledge of their wants of money and pretent condition, that they will doe no rafh act, or foone repent them, though it may prove the ruine of many well-affected and deferving English persones, there and here, without the reliefe of his heightnes by fome other way.

They have healed the breaches, and made a peace with the Genoways, few days before I come away; which I had from the instrument in behalf of the king; but not then publiquely
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654, publiquely declared. There quarrell with the French is almost irreconcilable, as also with the Portugall; upon neither of whom they can make, but a defensive war this campaigne, though they talk of much more, and particularly of the great armie they expect in the field in Flanders.

Their courtiers, or parliament lately assembled in Madrid, as it is said, to declare the present infanta infere trix and queen, in case of failure of life male, and to confult of a match for her, which of late they talk to be the duke of Savoy, and to give their accomplis from the late courts: but I believe rather it is only to get money to buy a pope, (which now is) and a king of the Romanes, and to support their declining greatnes. They speake as if they hoped of 20 millions of ducatts from them; but they have not yet by their countenances promised any such matter.

They have beene, and I believe are full, upon a treaty with the old duke of Lorraine, for his enlargement, and he to serve the king upon a particular and greater design; whereupon, if it suceeds, as convenable I shall have notice; but this is so private, that I believe not six perfons in the court is for much think of one.

Extract out of the resolutions of the states of Holland, &c. taken upon thursday the 11th of June, 1654. [N. S.]


IT being referred to the assembly, that the lords commissioners of the province of Frierland had this day urged in the assembly of their H. and M. lordships, to the end the lords embassadours of this flate in England might be recalled with all speed, to give unto their H. and M. lordships an account of what they in the name of their noble great lordships had negociated apart; and having also perceived, that the lord commissiioner of the city and county hath also punctually inferred the same after the resolution of their H. and M. lordships; their noble great lordships, after deliberation had, have thought fit and underftood, that although by the other provinces no inclination be shewn to the said revocation; also confequently, that upon the said proposition of Frierland, no conclusion was taken; therefore to encourage the said lords embassadours with more affection and inclination to negotiate the affairs of this flate, and wherein they are interefted, the said provinces of Frierland, and town, and countries, are to be seriously defired to-morrow to defit from their said proposition; to which end shall be given unto them such pregnant reasons serving for that purpose, and especially aliﬂaged, that if first and above all there ought to be made, on the behalf of this flate, a treaty, for the better ordering of affairs at sea with the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; that so through the mischievous committed at sea, both nations may not fall hereafter into any new diftempers and diﬃculties; whereupon special order and command concerning this was lent unto the said lords embassadours, the 5th of the last month.

That likewise there shall be writ unto the said lords embassadours, to do their utmost endeavours, to the end the king of France may also obtain a good correspondence with the commonwealth of England: upon which the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of the treaty of peace doth mainly depend.

Thirdly, that also, especially through the good operation of the said lords embassadours, the affairs of the king of Denmark with the lord protector ought to be assisted, and the said king, as soon as it is possible, settled in a perfect correspondence with the said lord protector; concerning which special order was likewise lent unto the said lords embassadours the 22nd of the last month.

Fourthly, That the said lords embassadours, in pursuance of their H. and M. lordships resolutions of the 21st of the last month, are to confer with the said lord protector or his commissioners in the name of their H. and M. lordships, and dispose and resolve about the form and manner of affairs, which cannot be accomplished by the commissioners of both sides, according to the 30th article.


An intercepted letter of Mowat, to Mons. Le Claire, at the Pearl, in James-reet, Covent garden.

Sir,

I can now add nothing to that, which I write last week to you, but that the division between the provinces, and likewise between the towns of Holland, doth increase every day. On saturday last the bufincs of the prince of Orange was debated by the states of Holland, to exclude him for ever out of the government. Four cities, namely Leyden, Haerlem, Alcmäer, and Enchuyfen, have protested against it; and three cities were
An intercepted letter.

June 11. 1654. [N. S.]

Sir,

Forboare to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 4th and 11th of May, in respect of your intended journey into the country. I suppose this may find you returned, and that the tearme is well advanced. I thank you kindly for the satisfaction you gave me to my demands. I wish my friends much happiness and contentment in their sports and pleasures. For my part, I dare not give liberty to any such thoughts; my fire is to make a virtue of necessity: I pray God I may. It is not well done of Mr. Temple to put Mrs. Claxton to use extremity; it is no found argument of his being so honest, as Mr. Thurland esteemed him to be; see currat lex. I am sorry, that Arundell hath disappointed her foe in her horse. Had he asked my advice, she should not have lent him; for the truth is, upon tryall I find him a very hyttlecock, and not to be depended upon. On Monday was le'dight I received one from him, dated the 12th of April, from St. Colombe in Cornwall, wherein he writes me, that he intended to be at London about Whitunday: since I have not heard from him; but I send you this inclofed to deliver him, when he comes to town; wherein you may please to take notice, that I order him to deliver to yourself, whatever reliefs of mine in his hands, be it money or goods. I hear nothing as yet of George Eales. I wonder he should refuse to deliver you an account of the table-booke, I ordering him fo from the beginning. I am sure I owe him nothing. The next week Mrs. Harris intends to write to you herself, and send you one inclofed to Mr. Terrell. Soe soon as you receive this, I pray you favour me with one from you, and the news, if there be any; that foe I may know that you are in town. You will have heard at large in the gazets of the king's being consecrated. There hath happened a very strange thing inBritanny: three gentlemen, all catholikes, being playing the good fellows, and drinking to a great height, the one grew mad in his drink, and fell into such blasphemies, as that the other two, being perions of more sobriety, retired to their beds, it being late; and the third being left alone, and epifying a picture of our blessed lady in the chamber, fell a drinking healths to it, and at last, in delirium, threw a glass of wine in her face, using some furious words: not long after, he defired to go to bed to one of the other two, who refused him; but coming to himself, he begg'd of him to admit of him; for that he began to be full of trouble and apprehensions. He had not been an hour in bed, but that he was pulled out, and dragged up and downe the roomes upon his face, having it distorted and drawn all severall ways, and both it, and all the rest of his body finged, as if it had been roaste on a fire, not hurting his thigh: yet it pleased God, that he lived three days, and dyed most pietently, in the sight of divers religious perions. This I have writ me from St. Malo, by a very honell and worthy English knight. Other newes I have not to send you. My humble service to my noble friends. I am, Sir,

Your true friend and servant,

W. H.

The superscription,

For Mr. John Walton, at the lord vicecount
Montague his house, in Queene-street,
London.

The examination of Charles Gerard, taken 2. June, 1654.

Saith, that colonel Charles Finch, and one colonel Dean, walking with the examining
in Covent-garden walks about a week before Whitntide, informed the examining, that there was a desig laid in France; and that one major Henfaw was come over from the court at Paris, to prosecute and manage the same; and that the design was, to have fallen upon the guards in Whitehall, and elsewhere, and to kill the protector; and then to secure the city of London, and compel the lord mayor to proclaim Charles II. king: and that in order thereunto, that the said major Henfaw had litted 700 men, and colonel
Vol. II.

Dean
The examination of Thomas Underwood, of Wingfield, in the county of Suffolk, taken the . . . of June, 1654.

Who faith,

THAT about five weeks since, the examinant came up to London, in company of John Welch, to procure a Chapman for the sale of 120 l. per annum, which he hath in Suffolk: and being in discourse here with a friend of his, about that business, he was directed to repair unto Mr. Audley of the Temple, who, his friend told him, was a very rich man, and a purchaser; and another told him, he had land in the same county. Whereupon the examinant, with the said John Welch, went to the chamber of the said Mr. Audley in Hare-court in the Temple, upon the 12th day of May last; and finding him within, he made to him an offer of his land, there being with him a young gentleman; but the said Mr. Audley refused to buy his land, bidding the examinant to be gone out of his chamber, and said, that he wondered, who should direct the examinant to him. Whereupon the gentleman, who was with Audley, said, Sir, why do you answer him so sternly? The man comes in love to you; or words to that effect. But the said Audley refused till to enter into any treaty with him about his lands. Whereupon the examinant went out of that room, and said a little without the door, believing the young gentleman might have perused him to entertain his motion; and the examinant standing at the door aforesaid, and the said Welch with him, this examinant heard the young gentleman say; Sir, why did you give the countryman such an answer, and speak so furlily to him? Whereeto the said Audley answered, Cousin, what should I do with his land? I have a better way for my money. I hear Middleton flourished in the North. I have ten thousand pounds in gold, and forty thousand pounds in silver, which rather than they shall want, I will turn my silver into gold, and some is gone already: they shall not want supply, and if Middleton carry the victory, it will come home double. To which his cousin replied, Why should you go that hazard, which is an uncertain way? Whereupon this examinant stepped again in the room, thinking his cousin might have perused him to purchase his lands; but the said Audley seeing him, said, A pox take you! I thought you had been gone; and so held his tongue, and thereupon this examinant departed.

The examinant further faith, that he never saw Mr. Audley before, and faith, that he is an old man, with little hair upon his face. And further faith not.

THOMAS UNDERWOOD.

The said John Welch, being present at the examination of the said Underwood, and hearing the same words with him, faith, that the same is true in manner as it is expressed.

The mark of

JOHN WELCH.
General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

The sense of my own duty will not give me the liberty of silence; but I must acquaint you, that upon the account of several intelligencies and observations, we have grown to believe, that the Irish have some desperate thing in design to execute speedily, and to believe, that the late bloody intentions to my lord’s own person was part of this design; and that the contrivers in England, both cavalier and Irish, are engaged in one buffines. I therefore begge, you will suffer no Irishman, under what pretence ever, to come near my lord’s person, though he comes with my own or commissioner’s licence; and that you would remove the Irish from about London: from thence are all contrivances hatched. Ther is one Segrave, a notable Jesuited papit, and fo is Sir Richard Barnwell, besides severall others now in London. I confes ther is the earl of Antrim, whom the commissioners have lately given liberty to goe over, who I thinke is as much an object of pity as any of this nation, and I should be glade fomthing were done for his future subsitance; but, because of his relations and some about him, I shoul’d not defire he might come often to my lord, though I know no man deferves fo much mercy to be th ewed him as he doth, of this nation; but the truth is, these people are an abomible falle, cunning, and peridious people; and the bet of them to be pittyed, but not to be trusted.

I hope we shall heare doe what we can in the discharge of our own duties, and doubt not, we shall have the fame good presence of the Lord with us, if there be occasion, as hither unto we have found; and therefore defire not to be follicitous, but prayerfull and watchfull. Ther is one called the lady Jane Spottwood, (I belive Mr. Malin knowes her, I am sure ferjeant Birkett doth) who writ a letter to one Mr. Brown in Dublin, not to goe into the country untill after Midsummer; for that Ireland was not so secure as we imagined, writ covertly, as if the knew of some defigne. I think, it were well the was examined. Pardon this trouble, as not doubting you will make the best use of it. I am

Your very affectionate servant,

2. June, 1654.

Charles Fleetwood.

Jongefall the Dutch embassador in England to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

I have esteemed it my duty, in obedience of your lordships resolution of the sixth of this month delivered to us yesterday, to return this answer to your lordships, and to declare upon the holy bible, that to me never in particular, or together with the lords Beverning and Nieuport, any resolution, act, or declaration, concerning the feclusion of the lord prince of Orange and his line out of the function of the high offices formerly possessed by the lords his predecessors, of the lords states of Holland, or any thing in their behalf, was made known, much less sent unto us: also, that I never alone, or with the other lords together, directly or indirectly, did act any thing here in the said business; but did hear and perceive by the bye, that the said lords Nieuport and Beverning had received such a separate command from the lords states of Holland, and that they had held secret conferences several times with the lord protector about it. What there hath been done, will be suddenly revealed; however it is true, that their lordships have been several times at Whitehall with the lord protector, without making me acquainted with it, or communicating what they had negociated; wherein I hope to have acted in my particular, according to your lordships meaning and intentions.

Westminister, 27. June, 1654.

Jongestall.

Demand of the English commissioners at Denmark of the restitution of the English ships and goods detained in that kingdom.

Whereas in the twenty-eighth article of the treaty of peace, lately made between his highness Oliver, lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, and the lords the states general of the United Provinces, it is accorded, concluded, and agreed, that restitution shall be made of all and singular the English ships and goods feized and detained within the dominions of his majesty of Denmark since the eighteenth day of May, 1652. and remaining yet in specie;
A.D. 1654. Specie; together with the true and just price of such as are sold, imbezelled, or otherwise disposed of, within fourteen days after the arrival of the merchants and masters interred therein, or their assigns for the receiving of them; and that damages be given for the losses sustained by the English by reason of the said detention, according to the award of certain arbitrators therein named; and that the sum of twenty thousand rixdollars shall be paid in Denmark to such persons as his highness should appoint, within six days after their arrival there, for the use of the merchants, masters, and owners, towards the repairing of their ships, and fitting them to sea; as by the said article may appear: and whereas it hath pleased his highness, by his commission of the nineteenth of April last, to appoint and authorize us, John Edwards, and Michael Evans, as commissioners, procurators, and assigns, to demand and take into our possession the said ships and goods remaining, and the just value of the rest, and to receive the said sum of 20,000 rixdollars; and we being for this purpose arrived at his royal majesty's city of Copenhagen, this second day of June, 1654, we do, by virtue of the said commission, and according to the contract and capitulation in the fore-recited article contained, and in the name and behalf of the merchants, masters, and owners interred, demand all such ships and goods belonging to any of the people of the said commonwealth, as have been at any time seized and detained within his majesty's dominions since the eighteenth day of May, 1652, namely, restitution of all such of the said ships and goods as are yet remaining, in specie, and the true and just price of such of the ships and goods, or the tackle, guns, furniture, or other apparel of the said ships, as are either sold, taken away, imbezelled, or in other ways disposed of (which by the said article is to be performed within fourteen days after our arrival); as also the said sum of twenty thousand rixdollars, (which by the said article is to be paid within six days after our arrival) towards repairing of such ships as remain.

Which being what we have in commissio to present, we humbly desire a resolution and answer for our dispatch.

Copenhagen, 2. June, 1654.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

Sir,

My last unto you was the fifth of this present month, wherein I gave you the particulars of all the ships of warr in these parts. Since, yours of the twenty-sixth ditto is come to my hands. Your orders shall be observed, and an account given you, so soon as possible. I am extreme glad to hear the affairs of Scotland are in a better condition then report made them here; for there was a speech in the Hague, that Middleton had wrote it with his own hand, that he had beaten general Monk's forces, and him kill'd, which gave a great alacrity to the malignant party. Upon that followed the news of a plot against the protector, but discovered, and some of the conspirators apprehended; which they lament; the Lord of power's name be prayed for his wonderfull mercy in bringing it to light! Some days since the lord Culpepper was here, whose took a high oath, that he or his foes should kill the protector. Some of the Dutch are forward to strengthen their evil inclinations, by counselling them to the same; and I dare saye, there is little mischief brought forth, but it is hatched at the Hague, which is the nest of malignant wypers. The princes royal's and queen of Bohemia's court nourishes those creatures. The queen, I suppose, will remove this summer for Heydelberg to her fann, whoe is not able to give her as large allowance as her court here requires; but I think the fayes in hopes the protector and counsell will give somethinge towards satisfaction of her creditors. Here is nothing more offers at present. I am

12. June, 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

The superscription,

A Monsieur Monsieur Pieter Hacker, a Londres.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

The chief business now on foot is the matter of the seclusion of the young prince. You know already, that on Saturday last, the sixt of this month, the six provinces perceiving, that Holland would not hearken to give copies of the act, nor to make overture thereof, did conclude to write to the embassadours; against which those of Holland have protested, according to the contents of the inclosed.

Since
Since this likewise the commissioner of Groningen hath exhibited a writing against the A.D. 1654.

act of seclusion.

But not only of the protestation, but also of somewhat elsewhere, is made known, that the embassadors are not to obey those orders of the generality; and although they should disown them, or call them home, they are now properly in England busy in the affairs, which concern Holland and Zealand; and Zealand also will be afraid to separate from Holland for fear of offending England.

Now at last the lord Stockar will depart, having received his letters of dispatch, and a chain of gold of 1200 l. He faith, he is to be at the general assembly at Baden, which will be within this month.

Men have an opinion, that as well the one as the other commonwealth have a desire to make a final end of their differences, since they have referred it to the Switzers, who have very good knowledge of the Alps; but what knowledge have they of the Ocean, and of navigation? Erge, if men will not stand to the judgment of ignorant men, they must agree amongst themselves.

Men do speak and discourse here now of another secret act; namely, that the protector should have the secret resolution here inclosed, which notwithstanding doth seem to be invented here; for it hath neither style, ground, nor method; but it is only to stir up the humours the more against. As also men do publish here, that the city of Amsterdam hath made a private treaty apart with the lord protector, that they alone should be free of that act, put forth in England in the year 1651. called, an act for increas of trade; whereby it is forbidden to import into England any other merchandise, than of the proper growth of this country; a thing that hath very little likelihood, but which doth only serve to incite the rest against the city, which doth very well deserve a little belying perversion; for in truth, that city doth drain the rest of their trade; but the act of seclusion doth and will ingender many fables and fancies, as if the truth did not suffice to cause trouble.

It is true, that in Holland, yea, in all the magistracy, there is diversity of opinion, and of the Orange party there are 145 to be found every-where; but however, they do agree so well together, that they will not be grumbled at by the other provinces.

It is evident enough, that the impatience of 145 is cause, that 105 hath passed the act of seclusion; for 145 have no other thought, than to restore 148 into the throne, as soon as may be; and in the mean time, the year 1650. and the siege of Amsterdam, are things too fresh.

Montf. Dury, passing this way, hath held discourse with several persons, that 150 took very much into consideration 158, by reason of the religion. Those of 158 have had advice thereof.

They have commanded me expressly to write one word about it, if I had 152 in 128, as I do, desiring you would be pleased to write to me one word concerning it; for otherwise 158 will treat with men of another religion.

I do remember, when the lords 126 and 172 were here, that I spoke how ill 158 was used, that the lord 172 said, Veniant 151 ad nos, invienit illic famulant. Of 104 and 105 they find themselves forsaken. 158 alone cannot submit against 141. If 150 would treat with 138, they would hearken to it. One word of answer. I am

Sir, June, 1654.

Your humble servant.

Letters of intelligence.


At this time many extraets might be sent to you; but they are so long, that I have not time and opportunity to prepare them; but the substance of them all you have as followeth:

Our embassadors there write of the discovery of a plot, that has been, to murder the protector, and major general Lambert; for the further discovery whereof great inquiry is made.

Vol. II. 4 T
The difficulties and disorders between the provinces here daily increase, and the matter is brought to that point, that the rest of the provinces having seen and noted the heresy of the province of Holland, not to give to them any knowledge or communication of what they have given orders to their two embassadors in England, to treat apart with the protector, in prejudice of the prince of Orange and his house; and that the said states of Holland only amsused them to win time, as may be seen by the resolution of the fifth of this month, after having spent all that day in very heavy contentions; and saturday the president of Groningen, (who that time by his turn prefided) after almost the whole day's full debate, did conclude (notwithstanding all the opposition of the states of Holland) by plurality of votes, as may be seen by the resolution of that day by the states general; and by another of the states of Holland, quite contrary to that; for the states general by their resolution do command, that the embassadors in England shall fend to them a particular account, and the copies of all such transactions, as they have negotiated apart with the province of Holland; and the states of Holland do command by theirs, that the said embassadors shall not deliver any copies, nor give account of their negotiation apart. Time will let us see, to which of these commands the embassadors shall give obedience.

The said orders and commands were sent to the said embassadors upon Sunday morning by two several expressives in two small pinks or boats, which was very much refted by those of Friesland and Groningen, who had voted and infifted, that the said embassadors should be immediately recalled to justify themselves; but some others have been a little more temperate. and preffed not as to that so earnestly. The states of Zealand are met and advise upon that matter, and it is with much curiosty expected what they shall resolve thereupon; for the people of Zealand are very much discontented and prompt to mutiny, by reason of the prince of Orange's exclusion. Those of Guelderland are very much dif- united; yet their resolution upon this matter is daily expected. This is the real substance of the great matters here at present; you may inquir further the obedience of our embassadors there at London. When it shall come hither, I presume you shall have it from, Sir,

Yours,

Sir,

FROM Ratisbon you have nothing these two pefts, because the court is departed for Vienna, as you had formerly; and till they arrive there, you are not to expect any letters from thence.

Your letters are received by the laft, and great rumours of the plot diffcove by the protector. Some write, it was to murder the protector, and major general Lambert; others add a third, Mr. secretary Thurloe. So divers letters differ in their relations of it; and the certainty is earnestly expected here by all men. I hope you will, in due time, give the true manner of it, to satisfy friends here against the false representations, that shall be made, I am sure, by the cavaliers.

In this place nothing of news considerable since my laft to you, whereby I gave you a particular account, how the forces of these countries were to be divided into three armies, under the conduct of the archduke, the prince of Conde, and count Fuenfeldagna, at three several rendezvous, whether they are now all marched, and will be suddenly in some action, having spent too much of the feafon in expectation of some great matters, which now appears not; but money is extremely wanting.

The Lorrain army is to serve this feafton, divided into the three above armies; and duke Francis his coming to them has not done so much as talked of, because he brought no money, which must do the thing, and not words; and to my knowledge, that army is less now by two thousand men, than at the time of the imprisonment of their only master; and for aught I know, the French are like to have a good part of the German horse, who are men that look more for liberty than honour; so that the army of Lorrain is like to come to nothing.

Some think the army of Spain will march into Picardy towards Boulogne, and the prince of Conde's army towards Lorrain; but no certainty as yet, and no appearance of any great matters this feafton, as most men judge; neither is it improbable what some say, that a secret treaty is for a general peace, which must be the end of this war, being all the countries are ruined of all sides, and the foldiers starved.

Gravelin is repaired, and now all dangers past, that were feared by that accident. The next may bring more to you from, Sir,

Yours.

Mr.
Mr. John Edwards, and Mr. Michael Evans, to secretary Thurloe.

Right Honourable,

Being so long detained in the Thames by contrary winds, we had the more reason to lament our mishap in being detained afterwards at Harwich, when the wind stood fair; and this put us upon the dispatching of an express to your honor; but prevailing afterwards with the mayor of the town and governor of the fort, (through the interest and engagement of a friend we there met with) to depart upon an employment requiring great expedition, we had not the patience to attend his return, but set sail from Harwich the twenty-fifth of the last month, and arrived here at Copenhagen yesterday, the second of June, where we find the town emptied of her inhabitants, being affrighted away by the plague, of which many have died for some months past; and an increase thereof may be feared, by reason of the intermepare heat of the weather, which we feel in great extremity here. Yet did not all this discourage us so much as the perplexity we were in, for want of one, unto whom to apply ourselves with our demand, the king having been for some time paft in Holstein (where, it's said, a parliament is before the end of this month to convene); and the rix hoffmaiter, whom he had deputed in his absence, newly gone away before our arrival, and all his council absent.

After much solicitude and trouble, wherein we have discovered, that one Mr. Henry Freeze, and one they call the renter-maiter, had some verbal order left with them by the hoffmaiter relating to our busines; with both of whom we have spoken, and produced to them our commission, and a demand thereupon; and we find, that the half of these, two is to deliver the goods, which are remaining, (being about seven hundred thil pound of hemp) and some other things of small consideration, and all much damned; and that the ships remaining being seventeen, (the other five being disposed of) are to be delivered us by the vice-admiral, with whom we have endeavoured to speak; but are deferred till to-morrow, or Monday, in respect of some extreme indisposition, or sickness, which he is said to have.

As for the goods disposed of, they acquainted us, that the king had sold as much as an amounts to 118,000 rix-dollars, which money is paid out unto such of his subjects, as have sustained los by the Englisch, which they lay amounts to 150,000 dollars; so that they would have us behind with them upon that score. In brief, we believe, by what we can on this sudden collect, that we are to expect no moneys, unless it be the 20,000 dollars for setting out the ships, which is to be made good by the Holland resident at Elfenore, who is hourly expected here; and we are told, that bull lies in a readiness. We observe, there is much shifting off the busines between the Dane and the Hollanders, each of whom would willingly leave the burden upon the other; but we shall pref is it home as we can, and give your honor a further account by the next opportunity. In the mean time we take leave to refer

Your honor's most humble servants,

John Edwards.
Michael Evans.

Copenhagen, 3. June, 1654.

A letter of secretary ofte from Sweden.

My Lord,

The queen upon saturday last did admonish all the states by sound of trumpet, to bring in their answer to her majesty's proposition on the monday following, which p. 299. happened with expessions of great content they had in her majesty's government; and did permit her majesty not only to reign up her crown to his royal highness, but also, that she should enjoy, during her life, the revenues of Pomeren, Oelande, Oldland, Oefel, and North-copping; and that the crown shall pay all the charges for the improving of the said revenue, which doth amount to two hundred thousand rixdollars. The nobility did desire of the queen by the lord chancellor and some of their members, that they might not suffer any prejudice in their estates, either in Pomernia, or elsewhere, which have been given them formerly; which being denied by the queen, and the chancellor full insinuating, was at last answered in these words, Hold your tongue, you old fool. Whereupon the chancellor replied, I see my unfitness now to serve this crown any further; and went presently away with the rett. And because this hath discontented a great many, the queen and his royal highness have laboured hard to appease the old lord chancellor, which is said to be done, by offering of the rix-marshall's place to earl John, and the succession of rix-chancellor to earl Erick, both the sons of his excellency. The coronation, is said, will
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654. will be on Sunday next without fail; and the queen on the Tuesday following will take
journey by land through Denmark.

Upfal, 13. June, 1654. [N. S.]

J. Ostz.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Str,


The post of this day is not yet arrived, nor will till next Tuesday, as the post-master here tells me.

From hence you have since my former, that madame la princesse de Condé prefixed much his majesty to obtain licence for herself, and her son the duke of Enguien, to come to the French court; as also defining his majesty to be pleased to let her have her right promised to her, when she was married to the said Condé, now out of the prince's goods, before it shall be altogether dispofed of among thefe, that have nothing to do with it in any justice; of which she can get no answer as yet, though she has a man in court always.

The dukes of Guife and Amville were not at the crowning of the king, as I writ before.

The duches of Roquelaure, that was sick, (as I writ formerly) is now recovered:

Some say, it was proposed in the king's council, since he parted hence, to send the prince of Conti as embassador to Spain, to treat for a general peace between both crowns; as also to propose a marriage between this king and the infanta of Spain; also that another embassador is to come hither from Spain; but of this I am not yet certain. It is reported the bishop of Valence is dead.

From Abbeville and Montreuil we have, that some of the English landed there, and made much disorder to the inhabitants, taking away their bestfals, and any other things they could meet withal.

Here we have fresh news, that Monf. duke de St. Symon, governor of Blaye, has arreted forty merchant English ships full of merchandise, failing, as they said, towards Bordeaux, but he thought they were to do something at Blaye, as he has seen by some of their own letters found in the said ships. He sends to the court, to know what he shall do with them. You shall hear more of it, if it be true.

I am informed this morning, that the king and his council have changed their design concerning the siege of Barcelona by sea and land, as I writ before; but I cannot yet believe it, if that was their design; however the French and the Portuguese forces are to meet at sea, and to attempt upon some place. Cardinal de Retz writ lately to the king, signifying how he has obeyed his orders in all things concerning the demission of his archbishoprick of Paris, or else his banishment, as his majesty pleases; and yet that his said majesty does not perform his word to him, as to set him at liberty one way or other, as he promised; but his discourse was not heard in court, by reason they heard certainly, the said cardinal went to the pope and the cardinals in Rome, before he signed any thing to the king. We hear, that Monf. de la Meilleraye brings him now by the king's orders to the fort of Breff in Bretagne.

Marshall Turenne, that was with some troops near Abbeville, is now marching towards Steny and Cleremont. One of those towns will be besieged soon, as we are informed.

Our embassador there his wife is preparing for her journey to part for England, which makes us believe, that there is hope of peace between these two states.

The king was crowned last Sunday, and the ceremonies held two days: now he is preparing for Chalons, if not gone already; where afterwards you shall hear by the time.

The lord chancellor of France and Monf. Servien the furintendant des finances arrived here last night; so did the queen that was of England, with her children, yearenight from Rheims.

Prince Rupert parted last Thursday for Germany, accompanied with thirty cavaliers, and two or three led hores, very gallantly.

From Normandy we have, that Longeville is making great levies in that province; of which, part shall lay to keep the sea-coats there, and the rest shall be sent to the king's army. The flying troops, commanded by Monf. Bart, governor of the citadel of Amiens, are now camped at Little Heildin, to prevent some of the enemies, which are also camped at Mount Cafel near St. Omer, within fix leagues of one another. The prince of Condé is preparing for the field, being yet at Bruffles. They say his army will be in number 16,000 men. The said prince writ to the king of France at Rheims, assuring his majesty, he would never hinder his facé or crowning, but rather assist it with all affection, were it not for the enemies near his said majesty, which he could not suffer
suffer, nor never will; and stifled his majesty, he was his servant, is, and ever would be, A.D.1654.
notwithstanding what his adversaries plase to difcourfe, &c.

The cardinal ordered the express, that came with the said letter, to be committed; which the king took ill, and said it was his own pleasure, that he should not be committed; so he parted, and the king's will was executed.

The count of Harcourt's treaty with France is ended, as I writ formerly. He may either serve the king, or live peaceably, as he shall think best. They continue their preparing in Provence for the seas; but duke de Guife is here as yet.

We have from Genoa, that upon some reprifals thofe of Genoa made upon the state of Finale, the Spaniard have feized upon all the ships and goods of thofe of Genoa, that were in Sicily, Naples, and Milan; upon which thofe of Genoa resolved to make war against the Spaniard both by sea and land, till they yield reason for the like. They suspect much cardinal Affalli to have given intelligence to the Spaniard of a conjunction, that was making between the pope, the French, and the state of Genoa, to take Cafal, and conquer the kingdom of Naples.

Saturday, being the day of St. Claude here, the bishop d'Olonne preached at Little St. Antoine, where he convinced father Boux, that faid in his predications, before the king parted, that his majesty'sfacration was not necessary, being but outward ceremonies, and not in word. This laft proved the contrary, (as he fays, that an inward character was absolutely neceffary for the greatnerfs and dignity of our kings, because by the virtue of this confection our kings make a holy union with God, the church, and the people. He adds likewife, that we muft think, after fuch pious and godly ceremonies, that God will give light and infpiration to our sovereign, to govern his fubjects in peace and tranquility by his own proper virtues, and not by others, &c.

The king's coronation was ended laftunday the feventh inftant. As for the differences, that happened between the matters of requifits and the king's chaplains, about the pris-

An intercepted letter.

My Dear Hart,

HERE we beleive, that there is some flop, that noe ship should come out of Eng. Vol.xv.

land, becaufe we had noe letters by the laft poft, nor I any from you thefe two P.71.

months but three; in exchange of which, I have writ by every poft but three; this is authentick as any record in the Tower. After you receive this, you may flop your hand, until you hear farther from me; for the next weefke I fhall goe hence to the Spa, to doe some bifines of my milfrefs, whom I expect fhall be ther ten days after mee.

From Brulfells I fhall give you an addref how to fend to mee. I know nothing of the cloth you tell me Dub made mee a prefent of. I am not the lefs thankfull, though I never fee it. Your coffen William showed me a hatt he faid he would give mee for you; but I am much troubled I did not lyke it; for I fear I fhall have never another;

Yours, as above.

Vol. II.

U
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D. 1654, but it shall not bee for want of solification; for I have learned of you to doe that boldly
for a friend.

I heare the countefs will be at the Spa, which rejoices my heart:

The supercryption,
For Mr. John Clerk, att the earle of Newport's house,

Col. George Crompton to secretary Thurloe.

Worthy Sir,

HERE was one Thomas Fox, a souldier, as he affirmeth, under the command of
captaine John Courtenye, belonging to the garrison of Breda in Brabant, and thicke
bound; who uppon his search, I founde thes letters here inclofed; and in one of them,
that which gave me some caufe of suspicion, in not naming the party to whom it is
sent, onely to be delivered at Breda; and her not mentioning the name is, because here
is greate inquiry for delinquents; and for there intelligence, there was put up these
pamphlets. I had detained him here, till I had knowne your further pleasure therein, but
he defird to come up to procure his passe, which cau'd me send him up with one of
my souldiers, and to receive your further commands; which is all at present from, Sir,

Your most humble servand,
G. CROMPTON.

The examination of Mr. Michael Mason, taken before colonel John Barkafead
eff; lieutenant of the Tower of London, the 4th day of June, 1654.

Saith,

THAT he knoweth James Browne and Henry Browne, who are brethren, and both
recuants, who were about a year since lodged at Mr. Geoffard's in his buildings in
St. Giles's, in a court, over-against sheriff Bigge's house, who is also a recuant. Like-
wise faith, that James Browne (who hath long black-brown hair, which this examinant
thinks not to be a periwig) was in his company abou't a fortnight since, either at the
Red Hart in Ruffel-street, or at Oxford John's in Covent-garden in Bow-lane; at which
of those places he doth not perfectly remember, but is assured at one of them; the firft
of which places, being a tobacco-shop, is frequented by moft of the loose debauched
people of the towne, as Heclors, &c. which said James then told this examinant, he
had been in France about a month before. And further faith, that about a fortnight, or
three weeks by-past, he did accidentally meet Henry Browne in Covent-garden. Being
asked what conference they had then together, faith, that the said Henry told this exa-
minant, that he heard he was newly come from France; and bid him welcome into En-
land; and told this examinant, that his brother James was come out of France; which
was all their discou're at that time. Further faith, that he knows not at present where
they lodge, but believes they do lodge at the said Mr. Geoffard's; if not, he is assured,
that the said Geoffard knoweth where they lodge either in city or country, he holding a
constant correpondency with them. And further this examinant faith, that he conceiv-
es the only way to come to the speech of them is, by making up the form of a letter, with
a supercryption in French on the one side, and English on the other, as it should come
from Paris, directed to the said James Browne, to be delivered into his own hand; and
for that purpole to be directed to them at the said Mr. Geoffard's house in St. Giles's
aforefaid; by which means he this examinant verily believeth it may be known where
they now are. And further faith, that Henry Browne weareth a black-brown periwig;
but that he did never know or fee the said Henry to be in Gray's-inn-walks; and further
faith not.

MICHAELL MASON.
BEING in discourse with Monf. de Baas the day he went from London, he told me, A.D. 1654, that he was occasioned to goe away by a deposition of Naudin to the lord protector, by whom he was sent for some days ago, with an intention to examine him before many of his council, not considering he was a royal commissioner, whereas he was very sensible, saying, that if the protector had spoken to him in private, he would have given him satisfaction of the things, of which he was accused by the said Naudin, whom he called an indifferent man, his own meaning having not been to attempt any thing against the protector, but only to know what could be attempted. And after some discourse betwixt Monf. de Baas did confess, that he ever since some weeks had inquired from D. Naudin, whether he knew not among his own acquaintance a good valiant and understanding gentleman, in whom the soldiers should have confidence, and who also should have interest amongst the gentry, both for to divide the army, and for to raise secretly money and troops against the power newly settled in England. To this answered Naudin, that he knew such a gentleman, and he believed many able ones should be ready to follow him in the same design, if there was any hope of relief and help from another place. Monf. de Baas said to this, that he being a publick minister, he would assure him, that the crown of France should doubtless deliver money enough by his own hands for the payment of such an enterprize; and that would appoint a good recompence in France or other parts to the beginners of the said design, if so was, that they would not come to the end of it: besides, that it was a glorious way, by which the king of Scots (whose intention surely was free in matter of religion) should be restored, and called again, both by many provinces of England, and several officers and soldiers of the protector's army.

D. Naudin answered to this, that he durst not, nor had the power of attempting such things himself; but that he would acquaint some with the said matter and offers.

Monf. de Baas said this before he went away, that notwithstanding all these discourse, his intention was not to go further with Naudin; but he knew another way of hurting England, which he had not communicated yet.

The examination of Theodore Naudin, taken the fifth day of June, 1654.

Who faith,

THAT about April last Monf. Baas, agent of the king of France, residing here, sent unto this examiner, by one Monf. Sharriere, and desired to speak with him; and p. 113 accordingly, the examiner went to the said Monf. Baas to his house in Covent-garden in the morning, where he found him in bed; and then nobody being in the room, the said Monf. Baas, after mutual salutations, did ask the examiner of several particular things relating to this commonwealth, as what forces there were in England, and whether the examiner knew major general Harrington, and some other things, which he doth not now remember; but did observe, that the said Monf. Baas was very inquisitive, which made the examiner suspect he had some design against this state; but at that conference he acquainted the examiner with nothing in particular. He farther faith, that a little while after he went again to the said Monf. Baas; and that then he told this examiner, that he did fear, that the protector had no mind to make peace with France; and that therefore he had a design to trouble the affairs of England, and to make divisions in the army; and other words to that effect; and asked this examiner, whether he knew not some able valiant persons, who had interest in the army, to undertake this design; whereeto this examiner answered, he would endeavour to find out such persons, and that he hoped to do it. And this examiner did presently after acquaint colonel Buller with this discourse, and what design the said Monf. de Baas had. And the said Buller wished the examiner to proceed on with Baas; and thereupon this examiner did repair to the said Monf. de Baas, and acquainted him, that there was a peron of honour, a friend of his, that would undertake this business; but that this could not be carried on without money, and the orders and countenance of the cardinal; and that if that were had, other persons would join too. That the said Monf. de Baas did embrace this with much gladness; and said, that he, being a publick minister, would assure him, that the cardinal would be glad of the news; and that France would contribute money, and such other things as were necessary for the carrying on this design; and other words to the same purpose. And said, that he would write to the cardinal about it; and did not question but to have a sudden answer. And this examiner further faith, that he, at the desire of the said Baas, went unto him, and had conference with him about the same business, and was usually with him every post night;
The information and examination of colonel Buller, taken the day of

Vol. xv.
 p. 115, 116.

THAT upon Tuesday morning the eighteenth of April 1654, Doctor Naudin came early to my lodging, where he desired me to walk alone with him in James's Park; where as soon as we were come, he began to praise and extol me with great admiration, admiring that a person of my quality and experience, with my travels and languages, and so great a scholar, and a person of so much courage and resolution, would suffer himself and services to be so lighted and abused, and myself and country to be enslaved; and that I would not think of a way to make me great, which was in my power to do; and how fit a person I was for it; expressing how much it was for God's glory, and freeing my country from this slavery they were now under, saying, Portugal, Naples, and divers others had thrown off their tyrants, and had and did keep their country ever free to fince themselves; and that it was in my power, not only to make myself great now, but to poverty for ever; and that I was not less in the world than any other, and had as much right for to govern as any man; and that giving liberty of conscience, I might be sure of all the Anabaptists, Levellers, and Independents would be for me, and fland to me, besides all discontented persons, and many presbyterians and cavaliers; and desired me to be secret, which he wished me for God's sake to do; for otherwise he must perish, if he were known; he professing me, if I would join with him to cut off the protector, he would procure me money enough from the king of France's embassador; and that if I would join with him to cut off the protector, I should leave it to him to continue and manage the busines, which he said was feasible, and nothing to do; adding farther, that after the protector was cut off, all that were in command, from the general to the least officer, should be in command but eight days, and every one take their turns; and this would make all the common soldiers to join with me, and all other discontented persons; and that for me to do this action, it was nothing at all, if I would undertake it, saying, that if I would not, although he had never been a soldier, yet he had as much courage to do this action as any man whatsoever; and therefore he prevailed to give my consent, and then he would go to the French embassador about it. I thought it fit to put him off four days, at the end of which I condescended he should go; and accordingly the twenty-second of April he went to Monseigneur le Bas in the morning, and was near two hours alone with him, before he was out of his bed, he commanding all his servants to go out of the chamber. So when they were all alone, the doctor began thus to say: Sir, I am one, that is a lover of his country, and ready to do it service: you see this tyrant and devil the protector, who holds now his sword to your throats in France, either to have his own terms by a treaty, (which he is now beginning with you) or to cut your throats. Monseigneur le Bas desired to know, how he could help him, or serve his country. To which the doctor replied, that if Monseigneur le Bas would help him with money, there were persons of courage and quality, that would undertake a design with him, to cut off the protector, and make a division here in England; which motion Monseigneur le Bas did like very well, and did give him many thanks, and embraced it cordially. And accordingly he sent letters away to the cardinal by the next post for his order, which packet Monseigneur le Bas sent over with a merchant's son to Calais on purpose, whom the doctor named, saying, he knew him; but I have forgotten his name: but the governor of Calais sent the letters away; for Monseigneur le Bas told him, he was confident the cardinal would be glad of the news, and embrace it; but he, of himself, could not undertake to act, till he had the cardinal's order. To which the doctor replied, he knew that very well; for although thirty or forty thousand pounds would be able to begin the busines, yet it would cost many millions to carry it on; and that after the cardinal had approved of the design, he would go over on purpose to the cardinal about the busines, which Monseigneur le Bas liked very well, and told him, that the king and cardinal knew, that the protector had sent divers scouts, which lie in France as his creatures to carry on his designs; and that they knew them all, and all that they had spoked to any of quality, that could help them, and what answer they had given them again; and that they had a vigilant eye on them. And then Monseigneur le Bas advised the doctor to dine with him, and to come often to him; but
but he told him, he came not to him for his meat, but for the business, which was treated A.D. 1654.
of; and that in case he should dine with him, or come too often to him, he might be taken notice of; which Mr. Baas did commend him for it. So the doctor went once or twice a week to correspond with him, and for to have the cardinal's answer; which Mr. Baas did faithfully promise him, and desired the doctor to get him certain and private news, how affairs went in Scotland, and to procure him a true lift of the strength of the army in England and Wales, and how and where they were quartered, and the number in each garrison, and also of the strength of the army and garrisons in Ireland; which the doctor did very much trouble me, both for a lift, and private news; and to try to get some in command for to join in the design, being importuned by Mr. Baas, who had promised not to let any man here know any thing; but afterwards did confefs to the doctor, that he had told Mr. Bordeaux, the embassador, and his own brother; and that Mr. Bordeaux was inquitive to know, who it was that had treated with him; but Mr. Baas would not tell him. So Mr. Bordeaux asked him, Whether it was not the big man, the colonel with the great mouth, who had been so often with him, and proffered to undertake to do very great matters against the lord protector here? To which Mr. Baas replied, It was another, and not he; but the doctor was with Mr. Baas once or twice a week, for five or six weeks together, treating about the design.

The examination of John Gerard*, taken the fifth day of June, 1654.

[By secretary Thurloe.]

Saith,

THAT he came from France about five or six weeks since; that he was in France Vol. xv. about three months together, before he came left over, a month whereof he spent p. 123. at Boulogne, and the other two months at Paris; a month whereof he was very sick: that during his stay there, he spake not with the king, meaning Charles Stuart, nor with prince Rupert, or the lord Gerard, concerning any design to be executed in England: that he saw at Paris one Mafon and Browne, and appointed to meet them at Calais, to come over for England; and that he did meet them there accordingly, and came over with them in the fame boat: that there was with them also, a young man called Prefton, and an antient man, whole name he knoweth not: that being come together to Dover, he left them there; and hath since heard, that Prefton and the antient man, having been two or three days in Kent, returned back again to France; but knoweth not what their business in Kent was, nor why they returned so soon: that he knows colonel Charles Finch, major Henhaw, and one Tudor, a surgeon; but never did speake with them about any design to cut off the lord protector, or to fall upon the guards at Whitehall, the Meufe, and St. James's; or any design of that nature, nor with any other perfon whatsoever, concerning any such business; nor hath his brother Charles spake any thing, relating to any such matter.

Jo. Gerard.

The examination of Michael Mafon, taken the fifth of June, 1654.

[By secretary Thurloe.]

Saith,

THAT he went for France about six weeks since, in company with George Bowres Vol. xv. of Gray's inn, and at his desire: that he had no business there, but only to keep p. 125. him company; and that Bowres's business thither was, to be touch'd for the king's evil; and that he was touch'd by the king, meaning Charles Stuart, as he believes; and that Mr. Bowres never did acquaint him with any other business he had there; nor doth the examine know, that he had any other.

That the said Bowres and the examine came together from Paris to Roan, and with them also came one Bremes, a captain of horfe, under the command of the lord Digby in France; and also one Stocket, a lieutenant or cornet of horfe, both Englishmen: that they were in company with the fame persons in Paris, and lay in the same lodgings, Bowres being well acquainted with them, and sent for them to Roan, to come to him.

That they came all together from Roan to Calais, where they stayed two or three days, and in their being there came acquainted with a young gentleman, tall in stature, and slender, his hair black, and of about 24 years old, and had a black round patch upon the

* This gentleman was beheaded on Tower-hill, 10 July, 1654. Whitel. p. 595. and at his death declared, that he was very innocent of what was charged against him; and that he had not entered into, or confinced to any plot or conspiracy. Clarens. iii. 384.
side of his face, and went by the name of Prefton; but conceives, that was not his own name, because the merchant, who furnisht the said Prefton with money at Calais, whose name was Booth, did tell the examinate so, and that he was a perfon of great quality; which the examinate alfo did perceive by his finging, he keeping a very great table, and gave entertainment to the Englifh gentlemen, that were there; and did entertain Mr. Bowres, and the examinate, with the other two perfons Bremes and Stocket.

That there was in the company of the said Prefton an antient gentleman, who went by the name of Geoffard; but knows not whether that be his own name, or not.

Being demanded, whether he knew, who the said Prefton and Geoffard were; he faith, he doth not know, nor hath heard; and that he never faw him before that time; and was told, that they had been there at Calais about a month before they came thither.

That after this examinate and Bowres had been there about two days, Gerard came thither to Calais; but denies, that the examinate did make any appointment to meet him there, or that he knew he would come thither.

That the said Bowres, Prefton, Geoffard, John Gerard, and the examinate, came over together in one boat from Calais to Dover. Gerard went from them prefently: that the refl frail there one day, and the next day took horfe all together; and Prefton, and Gerard, with their fervants, went one way, and Mr. Bowres and this examinate came up to London, faying by the way two days: that the faid Prefton told them, that he was to return within two or three days to Calais.

That he believes, that the faid Prefton went out of England to Calais, and faith, that he lay publickly at Calais, at the sign of the Mermaid, at one Monf. la Firee's houfe.

That the examinant faw Bowres that funday morning, before they were taken, and did then appoint to meet again in the evening in Gray's-inn-walks; but the faid Bowres did not meet him according to appointment; neither hath he ever seen him fince, nor heard from him.

Michael Mason.

He further faith, that he hath seen John Gerard but twice fince he came from France, to wit, one time at a tavern in the Strand, where was in company Sir Gilbert Gerard, col. Goring, and Mr. Bowres. And being asked, what difcourfe they had there, he faith, he doth not remember it; and the other time was in the street.

Michael Mason.

The examination of Robert Dayles, taken the fifth day of June, 1654.

That about fix weeks fince, as he remembreth, there came unto him one Peter Vowell, a schoolmafter of Ifflington, and asked him, whether he had any arms, and would fell them to accommodate friends; and the examinate telling him he had only two pairs of pistols, he defired to have them of him; which the examinate did agree unto, and delivered the pistols to the faid Vowell, who was to pay for them to the examinate nine fhillings. And the examinate demanding, what ufe they were for; the faid Vowell told him, that he would bring a friend, who fhould acquaint him with the buiness.

That about ten days after, the faid Vowell came again to the examinate, and brought with him one major Thomas Henfhaw, which Henfhaw, in the prefence and hearing of the faid Vowell, told the examinate, that they had a design to fall upon the protector, either as he went to Hampton-court, or at Whitehall, as they fhould find their opportunity, and cut him off, as also major general Lambert, Sir Gilbert Pickering, and Mr. Strickland; and that at the fame time they would have a force to feize upon the guards in and about the town; and invited the examinate to join with them in their party; and told him, that they had appointed him to affift in falling upon the guard at Ifflington; which the examinate confentted to do, and told them, that he thought he could help them to four or five men. He further faith, that John Wifeman, brother-in-law to Henfhaw, was prefent at this difcourfe.

And the examinate asking them, what head they fhould have to countenance them? they anfwered, that they were prepared in that, and wished the examinate to take no care for it; but told him, that he fhould be sure to be ready in ten hours after notice given to him of the design; and fo they parted.

That within three days after, the faid Henfhaw, John Wifeman, and one Plunket, came again to the examinate's houfe, and told him, that they proceeded in their design, and that the examinate muft not fail to be ready; but the examinate did begin to declare his diflike to it, and told them, he was to take a journey into the country. Whereupon they defired, that if he the examinate could not be there himfelf, that yet he would appoint
appoint some one else in his room. And the examinee further faith, that while they A.D.1654. were together, there came two gentlemen, that were lodged in the house, through the hall up into the chamber: Well, faith Henhaw, there shall be their arms; and the examinee asking him, what he meant thereby? the said Henhaw answered, that they should be killed, taking the said two men to be foldiers.

That afterwards Henhaw and Wiseman came again to his house, and with them one Tudor, and Jones, an apothecary; but there was no discourse of the said design, while he was present.

That afterwards they met several times at his house: that one time there came four gentlemen to inquire for them; but the examinee kneweth none of their names.

That Plunket came to him, and told him, he would buy a hore of him, and said, that he would give him notice, when they should be ready with their design.

Robert Dayles.

The examination of Peter Vowell*, taken the sixth day of June, 1654.

Who faith,

THAT he is schoolmaster of the free-school at Illington, and hath been so these 16 or Vol. xv.

that he hath seen in the books, that there is a design against the lord protector and the government: that he never had any conference with any perfon whatsoever, concerning the fame. And being asked, whether he knows any of the persons named in the books in reference to the said plot? he faith, he doth not.

Being further asked, whether he knows John Gerard, Charles Gerard, colonel Charles Finch, major Thomas Henhaw, John Wifeman, or any man named Wifeman, colonel Dean, Thomas Tudor a surgeon, one Jones an apothecary, or any of them? he faith, he doth not; nor that he hath ever seen any of them, to his knowledge; nor that he knoweth any of the earl of Northampton's family, fave his chaplain; but faith, he knows one Bayly a proctor, who lives in Doctors Commons; but that he never had any conference with him concerning the said design. It being demanded of him again, whether he . . . the said major Thomas Henhaw? he faith, he . . . not, nor hath ever heard of his name. He faith, that he knows one Dayle an innkeeper, dwelling at the White Hart near Gray's-inn-lane, and hath known him these three years: that he was at the house of the said Dayle laft night, about nine o'clock, to speake with one Mr. Allop, a mnifter; and from thence went to Clerkenwell, and there he borrowed a sword to go home with, because it was late.

Being asked, if he knew one Billingfley, a butcher? faith, that he doth; and that a child of his goes to school with this examine: that he was with the said Billingfley upon Sunday laft at dinner; when Billingfley told the examinee, that he had been carried before the lord protector, as a dangerous perfon, upon the . . . of some people; but doth not remember, that any other . . . that the said Billingfley told him any thing farther, than his being before the lord protector.

He faith, that he dined with him the funday fortnight, or funday fevennight, as he believes; and . . . that time he met with him two or three times in the street; and who took him once to an ale-houfe, another time to the King's-head, it being his manner . . . examine to bid him . . . but nobody was present with them at either place; nor did the examinee go with him to any other place in all that time.

Being asked, whether the examinee and the said Billingfley had any discourse about a design or plot to be executed upon a funday, within these three weeks or fortnight? he faith, that they had.

Being farther asked, whether he hath seen any arms in the house of the said Dayle, or any armed men? faith, that he hath not, except some foldiers; and that he the said exa- 

minant . . . any arms from the said Dayle.

And it being demanded of him, whether Dayle's house be not a suspected place . . . that on the contrary, he is a man of good report; and that good guests refort to his house.

He faith, that he knows one . . . Hudson, living in the Old Bailey, and hath been often with him, to bring him some relief, he being a blind man. And being asked, whether he hath met with major Thomas Henhaw there, or at the said Dayle's? faith, he never did to his knowledge. And being asked again, whether he had not some piffols from the said . . . he faith, he had not.

Peter Vowell.

* Mr. Vowell was hanged at the Meufa gate, 10 July, 1654. Whitel. f. 595. and was very unjustly executed, if, as the lord Clarendon says, (Hist. of Rebell. iii. 384 ) he was a perfon utterly unknown to the king, and to any perfon entrusted by him.
An extract of a letter from a counsellor of the elector of Brandenburgh, residing at Berlin; dated 8th of June, 1654. to Mr. Hartlib.


Never heard before, that the queen of Sweden caused her library to be transported into the Low Countries; only I am told, she is grown weary of all kind of studies, and that she cares no more for any bookish matters.

The great pensions, which heretofore she hath promised to very many, are now like to cease; for by reason of her resignation she will be reduced and brought into a narrow compass from her large extravagancies, which no doubt will be a very strange and uncouth entertainment to her apprehensions.

A memorandum, concerning searching of the Dutch ships by the English.

MEMORANDUM or declaration, to signify unto your noble great lordships, how that upon the 16th of June, 1654. coming from St. Malo, near the Downs, came up to us an English frigate, with 44 guns, whereof was captain Abraham Hanckers, of London, who sent his boat on board of me, to ask me from whence I came; and I told him, that I came from St. Malo. Then they rowed aboard of their frigate again, and went aboard of the merchant men, and took all the passengers on board him, that were in those ships. I, perceiving that, manned out my shallop; and as soon as he saw that, he put the passengers into his boat again, and brought them on board, without doing them any harm, only opening the hatches of the galiot ship, and look'd into her hold. This we under-written declare to be true; and I, as captain, am desired to know of your noble great lordships, whether I shall suffer the fame to be done for the future. I shall expect your lordships advice and order hereupon, how that I shall govern myself for the time to come.

DEN BOER, with eight officers more.

Intelligence.

Sir, Turin, 17. June, 1654. [N. S.]

Here we expect an embassador from the state of Genoa, desiring licence to raise forces in their parts, to defend themselves against the Spaniards; and to that purpose they sent moneys hither by several ways: they shall not be refused, it being as well to our profit as theirs.

An historiographer of cardinal Mazarin paffed here, last coming from France, called count Galeazzo Guialdo, and going to Padua or Bologna, to print there the history of the last civil wars of France.

As for our armies, they be kept in their winter quarters; but soon will be preparing for the field.

I have nothing else at present, but that I am

Your humble servant.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Paris, 17. June, 1654. [N. S.]

My last of the 7th. of this month will have affurred you of the finishing of the ceremonies of the facre of the king. The duke of Anjou, upon this occasion, repreffed the duke of Burgundy; the duke of Vendome, him of Normandy; the duke of Elbeuf, him of Aquitaine; the duke of Candale, the earl of Tholoue; the duke of Roan, him of Champagne; the duke of Bournonville, him of Flanders. These were the chief lay-peers of France, to whom the church-men would not give the precedence; thofe were, the bishop of Soiffons, (who officiated for the archbishop of Rheims, as the chiefest suffragan) and the bishops of Beauvais, of Noyon, and Chalons, with the archbishop of Bourges and of Roan, repreffing the bishops and duke of Laon. The lord chancellor officiated in his place; the cardinal Grimakly, in that of great aumoner; the duke of Joyeufé, in his of lord high chamberlain; the marechal of Villeroy, in his of chief matter of the hoftel of France; and the marquis of Vivonne, in that of gentleman of the chamber. One of the sons of prince Thomas carried the tail of the king's cloak; the earls of Charol and Noailles, captains of the guard, went on each side of the king; the marechal de l'Hospi tal carried the crown; the marechal of Pleffis Frailin, the fceptr; the
the marshal of Aumont, the hand of justice; and the lords of Sonurat, d'Orval, and A.D. 1654. St. Symon, carried the offering and the money, the bread of gold and silver, with the wine.

The king, being in his throne, received homage from all the dukes and peers aforesaid, the church-men crying three times, *Frost in aeternam!* and the lay-men cry'd; God grant the king to live for ever!

And to set out the ceremony with the more charges and splendor, there were several pieces of silver differced, with the king's picture upon them, as many as came to the value of 300 l. and several tables spread in the streets, adm'd with meats and wine, for all goers and comers. But the magnificence of this ceremony would have been far greater, if they had observed the old custom.

The day before my last letter, the lord Pimentelli arrived here from Sweden, returning into Spain. He alighted at the cardinal's own house, where he was most notably treated the next day; and the day after, he went to Fontainebleau, to pursue his journey.

The duke of Candale is making ready for his departure within a few days for Catalonia.

The court is still at Rheims: there is yet no certainty, which way they intend to go; when they go from thence.

To morrow the duke of Guise goes from hence to Rheims, there to take his leave of the court; and from thence he intends to go for Provence.

The Stuarts are preparing likewise for their journeys; they only stay for the six thousand pistoles, which they have promised to give them here, to fend them going.

**General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.**

Sir,

I MUST needs tell you, I lie under a difficulty of many sorts more than formerly I have done; and yet finde how much I am misrepresent. But in that I am not solicitous, knowing my own innocency and integrity will beare me a witness against all suggestions. I shall not at present trouble you, then to let you know, the commisioners are in a strait which to doe in setting out lands to captain Blackwell and colonell Hwton, for the one's affigned bill of adventurers, and the other, his arrears; in regard the places chosen by both are in places of so great advantage to themselves, being so near this place; and the lands for others so very doubtfull, how farre they will satisfy both the fouldiers and adventurers; and therefor have had considerations, wether they shall pro-ceede according to the rates for the adventurers, as the act fetts down; or else to doe according to the resolves of the generall counsell, at the highest rates. I wish, I knew how to faire 'twixt the difficulty, and what was intended in England by my lord protector in such cases. Ther can be nothing farde but the merritts of the perfon, the difference from others, in point of satisfaction, being extreme great. It had bine more defirable a good reward had bine given to both of them for their good services; but differences of this kinde makes many complayn. I love them both so well, that I can serve them in any thing, which may be of advantage to them, and not differvice to the publicke. I wish the party for Scotland may be looked after, and not left in disfretre for want of provisions; which, if some be not authorized to look after to speed them, will be of great prejudice to that party. I have severall things sometimes to trouble my lord with of publick concernments; but that I feare my letters may be exposed to other views, which in this jealous time I am more curious in. I wish I knew what was intended about my coming for England, my deare wife's condicion being fuch, as will require a speedy resolution from my lord protector unto

June 7. 1654. Your humble servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

**Anth. S. to secretary Thurloe.**

Sir,

COLONELL William Hyllyard, whose is latelye come from the Barbadoes, is indebted to colonell William Athburneham the summe of 1900 l. which is to bee paid after the expiration of four years, which ended the fifth or sixth of June instant. If you finde, that the money is sequestrable, you may doe well to get an order of the council to injoin him to pay the money into some treasury; if not, yet in discharge of my confience and judgment, I could doe no lefse then give you this notice, being a well-wisher to his highness, and one that have been ever

7th June, 1654. Your most affectionate servant,

Vol. II. 4 X

Anth. S.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

Let not these lines bee seen to any but his highnes; and when I come and take you by the little finger, you shall then know mee to be the discoverer hereof. The money by the deed is to bee paid to Mr. John Asl and col. Cooke; but for the use of col. Athurineham.

Col. Hillyerd lies at a linen-draper's in Westminster; the signe I knowe not.

A letter of intelligence.

Vienna, 18 June, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS I received by the two last posts, not being able to anwer these last three ordinaries, by reason of my indispossession after my journey from Ratisbon. I am yet in my bed, and pray to be excused, till I shall recover this malady.

R. C. is expected at the Spa suddenly, and from thence into Germany, where he is to receive the auxiliary moneys, arms, and ammunition, promised by the empire, as you had formerly; which is all I have now to say of him, but great hopes divisions shall arise in the United Provinces for his advantage. And the news the cavaliers in Scotland write, makes a great noise among them; but when the substance of your letters shall be published, the cafe will be altered, at least by all indifferent persons.

The emperor, his empehrs, and the king of the Romains, are still at Luxemburg. Now the emperor, with the king, takes his pleasure in hunting, and prepares to go to the waters at Baden.

The diet of Hungary will be shortly; and we hear prince Ragotzi made an assembly of seventy-thousand men, we do not yet know to what end. Excuse this brevity at present from, Sir,

Yours.

A letter of intelligence.

Bruffels, 27 June, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS I had by the last; but I have nothing to you from Vienna at this time, but that I ent youres by this week's post away.

The conflant letters, that come from divers hands in London, touching the discouer'd plot against the protector, beget some belief now of the truth of it; for truly at first few or none would believe there was any thing of it real, but the conspirators, I hope, by the hand of justice, will let the world see there was a plot, and a murderous cruel one. Another difficulty is made by many here, that the protector will not call a parliament, though he promises it to enforce the world, which I believe will prove as false as the rest of their forgeries, and the small shame left in those calumniators leave them to some other wickednes. The differences between the United Provinces increafe, as letters and travellers daily bring hither, which the Dutch embassadors in England cannot be ignorant of, and consequently others. Our chief news here at present is, the confirmation of the siege of Stenay, and the prince of Condé with all preparations gone to relieve it; as also all our army now goes into the field, to which purpose four hundred waggons are gone from this city with all for provision; and the archduke himself goes from hence to take the field upon turther day next, and not to return this feason.

Orders came from the king of Spain some eight days since, to remove from the castle of Antwerp and the Low-countries duke Charles of Lorrain, and to convey him to Spain with due secrecy and respect. In obedience thereunto, the said duke is sent to Dunkirk, where now he is, expecting the fair wind for Spain. Five vesels of war are there, to receive and convey him. When he comes to Spain, it shall appear to him, what he is committed for. His brother duke Francis desired to fee him at his being in Antwerp, but it was not permitted by the guards, who had orders to the contrary.

The prince of Condé has from the archduke joined with his own army 3000 horse, and so many foot, and he has got some moneys to relieve Stenay, which surely he will attempt.

Last week Don Hierofme d'Aragon, brother to duke de TerraNova, (now embassador for Spain at Rome) parted hence to take shipping at Dunkirk, to sail into Spain; as also count de Gand, brother to prince Heim, who brings a regiment newly raised in Flanders with him to Spain. All these accompany duke Charles, and Terra Nova his brother goes upon some secret employment of importance from the archduke, as time will let you fee.

Here is no great rumour of a peace with France, though much required and defiréd by the people; which is the collection of this week by, Sir,

Yours.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &C.

An intercepted letter of Gilbert Mowat, to Mons. Le Clerke, at the Pearl in James-street.

SIR, and Dear Friend,
I WISH you had not vented all your kindness in your first letter, but that you had kept some of those expressions for a second or third letter, that so we might have known whether you were dead or living. I never received but one letter from you since your going from hence; and Mr. Durham too, although we have never passed a week without writing to you. Mr. Durham defined me to shew you he wondered much at it. Ye may guess what I think also; but one letter I resolve to add yet; worse than Pollard and Montgomery’s flying, if you do not shortly remember us. We have good news here from Scotland by some Scots ship lately come from thence; wherein were passengers, who affirm, that they were in Edinburgh, when Monk came in twice wounded in the body, and struck through the buttocks with a tuck; for as they report, he had taken the field twice with 3000 horse and dragoons, having sent Argyle away, to gather what forces he could. The marquis of Montrose, the earls of Atholl and Buchane, and vicount of Dicop, charged him at Methuen, routed him wholly, and chased him to Sterling-bridge, from whence he returned to hunt Argyle; whose fortune if it were to fall into Montrose’s hands, were it not strange? The uproar was so great in Edinburgh, that eighty royalists broke prison, and escaped all, except two; and one of the merchants, that is now here, that was there of intention to carry away some finkes, which he had bought before-hand, was forced to leave all, and make halfe over the water. Because it seemeth that you are become an independent protelyte, and would keep good news from us, I have resolved to beat this in your ears. Since we have honest men eye-witnesses, I know not what to believe, if this be false. From hence the flates of Holland have sent over the conclusion taken by them against the prince of Orange, to be presented to Cromwell. The general flates have, on the contrary, commanded the embassadors not to present it to him. The princes of Tarante hath acknowledged her fault to the prince’s Louisa, and now is every day with the queen.

In great haste.
Hague, 18th June, 1654. [N. S.]

A letter from secretary Oste, in Sweden.

My Lord;

THE queen hath at last so far executed her intention, that the crown was upon day and Monday last by sound of trumpet to this action, who met in the hall at the time appointed. The queen, in the morning at nine o’clock, with the nobility and her councillors, having her crown upon her head, and the sceptre in the right hand, and the rixe-apple in the left, did cause to be read a paper, containing the renunciation of her crown, and the renouning of all pretences to the same; which being delivered by the lord Rosenlaer, who read the same to his royal highness, there was afterwards read by the said lord another in the same form, wherein his said highness doth oblige himself not only to protect the queen, but also to let her enjoy the possession of Noortcoping, Gelting, Gotland, Oefel, Pomeran, and two offices in Mecklenburg, during life. This obligation being delivered to the queen by his highness himself, the queen delivered up her crown and sceptre: which being done, the flates thanked her for her faithfulness and affection during her government. She gave them thanks for their consent; and pointing at her successor, she recommended him to them. And after her majesty had recommended herself to his royal highnesses, they took their leaves of her, and conducted her to her chamber.

Afterwards, in the afternoon, his royal highness rid to church, attended by most of the lords, the citizens being all in arms; where he heard the bishop of Strengnitz make a sermon; which being ended, his royal highness took an oath upon his knees, which was read unto him by the lord chancellor; and that being done, he was anointed by the archbishop of Upsal, who delivered up unto him the crown, sceptre, the rixe-apple, sword, and key.

The flates, on the wednesday, were sworn. The queen, having supped with the king, departed that night, and was conducted two miles out of town by his majesty.

Upsal, 18th June, 1654. [N. S.]

J. OSTE.
A letter of intelligence from Monsieur Rivierre

SIRE,

A.D. 1654. Haievig by one of your frendes learned your adrefe, I give you notif of this what followes, which is a certaine truthe: there came into Paris from London one Thomas Henfhaw and John Wifeman, about the beginning of March lafte; and after ha batteries the courtes, and betrayed the secretes, which one Monsieur Roqueby, an English gentleman, who is prisoner of warre in the Battle of Paris, and who had employed the faid Henfhaw for the prince of Condey's service; and the faid Monsieur Roqueby is now since thuite up clofe prisoner, though accused of nothing, but that he is to good an Englishman, and to good a fervant unto the prince of Condey's. But this defigne of Henfhaw's was only to put him into credit as well at the Franc as English court; for he the faid Thomas Henfhaw, John Wifeman, and one Wilkenet a Duchman, did propose to the king of Scottes to murder the protector Crumwel; and did allure the faide king, that there was feveral men of quality in England, that they were imploied by, and who would act their partes of this tragedy. Thofe who affifted them heare for to make their propositions, was one Walfingham, Monfieur Digby, secretaire, one Shokew, prince Robert's, turgeon, and Monsieur Montigu's chaplain, a popifh prift. Thomas Henfhaw, and John Wifeman, when they had their anfwers, returned into England to wait their time to make this affitante upon the perfon of protector Cromwel. Wilkenet, the Dutchman, who boltes to have helped to kill colonel Vainsberg at Doncafter, thayres heare with the others, in hopes to heare newes of the murder, and who promifes themdefelves grete recompenies, if the affitantes succede. I give notice divers ways of this buff-nelle; and though I be noe Englishman, the hopes, which I haive to retourne into England, makes me to be concerned in Englands good. Thomas Henfhaw was lieutenent to Monsieur Roqueby's troope of horfe in the prince of Condey's service, and sent away the troopers to the contrary party, and runne away himfelf after into England with his brother-in-law John Wifeman, who dweles at maift Monfieur's house in the titl Sanctu- ary, over-against the abbey in Welfmifter. Maffier Wifeman did mary Henfhaw's mother, and is father to John Wifeman. I desire you to excufe me, that I give you this troble, being not knowne unto you. I am

Your moft humble and affectioner fervant,

RUIERE.

Paris, the 18th of June, 1654. [N. S.]
The direction was,
For maift Samuel Speedwel, this letter is recommended unto the maift of the paft, London.

The Swedifh resident to secretary Thurloe.

Right Honourable,

Upon the delivery of the congratulatory letter, her majefly of Sweden, my foeverign queen and milftrefs, hath fent a while fince to his highnefs my lord proctor, some difficulties having beene made, and some exceptions taken, that withal the copy of the faid letter was not delivered, I could do no lefs in duty than to acquaint her majefly with the fame; who thereupon did very lately write a letter to me, the troubled whereof is, that though it be not the curtum of Swedeland to fend copies of the congratulatory letters, when the originals are in poftfession; yet her majefly, being willing to give all content, was plead to fend me a copy of the faid letter, the which is here inclofed; her majefly faying farther, that in cafe any exception be taken at the titles in the superscription of the faid letter, the affurthe, that before the fending of the faid letter, her majefly defere by one of her secreteres fh he then to his excellency my lord embaffador Whitelocke, to know what titles she fhould ufe upon her faid letter, who returned her the fame that were upon the letter, in writing; which premifes I thought fit to im- part to your honour, because no juft exception might be taken either by the former want of the faid copy, or by any thing in the title, which hath not beene done on any purpofe; and fo I remain,

Your Honour's moft humble fervant,

Benjamin Bonnel.

I intreat your honour, that I may have a speedy anfwer upon my laft papers, fent both to his highnefs, and to your honour.

London, the 3d of June, 1654.

A letter
A letter to secretary Thurloe, from the person who translated his letters of intelligence.

Sir,

8. June, 1654.

The letters from France arrived this day, and I received not mine yet. This A.D. 1654. being post-day, I pray send them to me; for it may chance aloft somewhat to be in them for your service.

You should have had notice from me of marquiss de Cognac his lodgings as desired, but that I understood he was with his highnes upon tuesday: his brother (who is now of the king's party, revolted from Condé) is the man, that is his author, you may be assured, and Mons. de Bax his, as you had formerlie.

For the other matter you gave in charg, your servant is very bafe about it; but fyndes much difficultie in it, as he tells me, and will shortlie to yourlife give accound, &c. Sir,

Your humble servant,

T. H.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

The lord Stockar is in the end departed. He faith, he was desired by the one and the other, to suffer himself to be employed, to the end to difpose and induce the lord protector to releafe and deliver up the act of feclusion, and by this means to re-etabliffh the prince of Orange and his potterity in the fame quality as his predeceffors; but he faith, that he excused it, as having no order for it; and in cafe he should not have effected it, that would have been a shame to his principals. It may be, that he was defired by the one or the other particular; but not by the staates generall, nor by thofe of Holland. Likewise the common opinion is, that thofe of Holland do not defire, that the protector should releafe or deliver it up; at leaft not the fifteen members, who do fee the pr of Orange party themelves more and more againft 145; for menfee from time to time, that 145 do grow wilful; yea, that they do band more and more for 148, and that must without doubt will be.

Hollander make 173 likewife wilful and stubborn. In Zeald the town of Tolen is now like-

fer Holland wife 173; fo that Zeald is divided three againft three; and besides that, Flushing and Veer do f tand in awe of England, and fear the war. Thofe of Holland have writ to the other provinces, but of several contents; to thofe of Frieland, a little f eriouslie, as being a little more sharp; to thofe of Utrecht, a little more gentely, as not being far removed from the opinion of Holland; to the reft, moderately, the whole tending to excufe that which Holland hath done for the feclusion, and to justify their actions, and to exhort the faid provinces to peace, tranquillity, and moderation. And feeing that fome provinces do very much endeavour the recalling of the embafadors, they have declared their reafons, why it is not neceffary nor convenient, that the embafadors should be recalled; and in the mean time the people (the moft part thofe that live by the fea, fishing, navigation, and commerce) is pleased with the sweetnefs of gain and profit. In Guelderland, there is domestic division enough about other differences, and the moft part of the cities are Hollander. At Groningen there is likewife division; and that party, which fide with count William, is the weakeft. One Heinflus, formerly fynclie, degraded and banifhed by them that fide with the earl, is come back again to Groningen. It is time that count William went thither to moderate the differences; but he hath not been able to do any thing; and he held himself impartial, and let them alone, returning back hither. Their difference is domettic, and doth not concern the feclusion; but having bufinefs amongst themselves, they care the lefs for the feclusion. In Overfeyl likewife there are domettic differences; and Deventer, the firft city, is altogether for Holland. Now they begin to believe the lofs of the Recif. Thofe of Zeald will fet out as many more private men of war for the coasts of Brazil; for men do judge, that the Portugal will not always be able to go with fleets. There were at leaft twenty or thirty commiffions granted to private men of war, the fame day that the fad news came of the lofs of the Recif; fo that they make account here to do all the mischief they can to the Portugal with their free-booters. But if the king of Portugal dure, he would foone ceafe this free-booting to ceafe; for I think there are a hundred great ships laden here, that are bound for Lisbon.

Vol. II.

Z
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D.1654.

Lisbon: by making seizure of them, he would soon repair the loss of this free-booting

design, but he hath enemies enough, and by that means he would have his river of Lisbon

blocked up. Here is news come of prince Maurice, who was thought and believed to

be drowned and perished, that he is a slave at Algiers; for being constrained (at that
time that he parted from prince Rupert) to run as far as Hispaniola in the West-Indies, he was

coming back from thence towards Spain in a bark laden with a great quantity of silver,

and was taken by a pirate of Algiers. The queen his mother hath spoken to the em-

bassador of France, to the end he may write in his behalf to the great Turk; for it is

prefigured, that this state dare not speak for him, for fear of offending the protector.

Count William is from day to day expected here; he hath done all that he was able to

appeal the differences between the factions, that are amongst the members of the Omm-

landers; but it is very much doubted, whether he hath been able to effect it; for those

who do believe themselves the strongest will not hear of any submission; and if a medi-

ator hath no strength, he can do nothing; and those of Holland do likewise foment the

one or other party. At Nimewgen, the assembly of the states doth also continue full of

domestic differences; and although the 145 do endeavour, and caufe to be endeavoured,

all that they can, that the provincial advice of Guelderland be conformable to the advice of

Friedland, and of Groningen (to revoke and disown the embassadors, and to send another

and new embassador into England); nevertheless the members of the province of Guelder

are so divided, that they cannot draw up a provincial advice, as it ought. In Overyfelf

there will be two assemblies of the states, one at Detever, (for it is their turn to as-

semble in that city) and one at Zwol; so that it will be very difficult for them there to

draw up a provincial advice. The commissiioner of Groningen and Ommeland to the

states general, having considered the proposition of those of Holland, that embassadors

might be embassadors of the generality, and yet do also a bufiness of, and for a province

in particular, hath contradicted that by a writing of the sixteenth of June. At Groningen,

or in the Ommelands, the domestic differences were yet undecided the 13th insta.

The one party, the weakest, would very willingly refer the difference to count William; but

the others say, that in a busiess so notoriously just and clear, all submission would be

useless; that they will trull the right and equity. The messengers sent from hence the

sixth of this month to the embassadors in England, are come back hither; the states gen-

eral had writ by one of them to the embassadors, to send them a copy of the act of je-

fition; those of Holland had writ by the other, to interchange the act with the protector,

in cafe he would not be diverted from it: the one and the other is done; for they have

sent the copy desired, and they have made an interchange of the original act with the

Orange party

lord protector. All this is done pro captuo leitoris. 145 continue, and will continue, to op-
pole it, chiefly those of 108; and it feemeth, that ante omnia they will endeavour for the

revoking of the embassadors for another embassy into England, (to the end they may

not offend likewise the lord protector) and afterwards to make choice or denomination of

pr. Orange

122 for the charge of captain general, although question is, if 145 can gain the plurality

of the provinces: for having once the plurality, they will do the one as well as the other;

and there is great likelihood, that they will have the said plurality; for 108 and 110

grave William
greet Zeeland
protector

Friedland

the people are there almost matters. In the other provinces also, as well as in 108, there

states of Holland

Orange party states of Holland the general college

is also a party for 105; but the plurality is for 145: and in 105 alone, 173 have the

states of Orange

Orange party

plurality. The best for 105 is, that among 145 there are a great many, that are fearful,

and some are very hot, and others moderate and mild. My opinion is, that it would be

good for 105, if 171 were between 139 and 140; for 139 would have a little more

Orange party

protector Spain

Hollander authority, and 145 would be afraid as well of 130 as 129, and would cause 173 to sub-

Hollanders

Friedland

fift the better. In the mean time I see, that 173 in 109 have courage enough. At Haerlem is dead the lord Renyl, penfionary of that city, who although one of the fix

Loverfein lords, yet since he hath always fliwn himself very much devoted to the house of

Orange, and was one of the great opposers of this act of jeffition, we shall fee now, whether Haerlem will be a little more. Count William is come back. I do not hear of

any general agreement. The strongest party doth maintain themselves. In the mean time,
at the new assembly, every one will endeavour to be matter. On the behalf of the nobil-

ity
A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Hague, 15 June, 1654.

Since my last to you, by the immediate ordinary before this, the difference betwixt the provinces grown for the recalling of those embassadors of those provinces, who are in London; and the provinces of Friesland and Groningen do press without intermission for the same; and notwithstanding the province of Holland upon Friday last exhibited a paper, being the twelfth infant, relating and containing many reasons of importance for the continuation and present being of the said embassadors now in England, the peace not fully completed, &c. to this paper of the province of Holland answer hath been given by the other provinces the day following, being the seventeenth infant, in a paper, declaring that those embassadors in England be recalled, and other confiding persons be sent in their places, to perfect what is to be done further for the accomplishment of the peace with England. And now I understand the tempest is higher, because the embassadors in England, in obedience to the generality, have with their letters sent all that which they treated apart with England, the copies whereof I could now fend to you, but that I know you have them already there. The embassadors left letters are of the twelfth of June, with the copies of all the secret actings apart with England.

The embassador Jongefal witr to the states general his excuse, that he knew nothing of the actings all apart; but that he saw sometimes Beverning and Nieuport go alone to the protector or commissioners, and kept all secret from him. The party of the prince of Orange is now better satisfied than before; and those of Zealand have declared, that they will not only disapprove of the said secret act of the province of Holland, but all that which the said embassadors have treated upon; but this is furious; however, in testimony of their dislike, they have recalled the votes, which they gave on the behalf of Beverning for the office of treasurer-general, which he was chosen for, as I gave you long since. The opinion of most men is, that no less shall be done in the rest of the provinces, and opposition found. Count William of Nassau, the head of this party, is expected here, to revive and give strength with his presence and authority to this business; and many believe, that those who do favour and affect the house of Orange, will attempt something of violence to the purpose against those of Holland. You shall have what farther shall be of it duly from week to week, as well as I can. Some talk, as if a great assembly of all the states should be called upon, to end this difference: it may well be fo, before it be ended. From Stockholm, Mons. Beuningen, deputy to these states in that kingdom, writes to the states general in a letter of his of the thirtieth of May last, that which caufes great admiration here, which is thus: That the queen of Sweden sent from Upfal to Stockholm her master of ceremonies with a paper sealed and signed by her own hand, commanding him to open the fame in the presence of the minister of Portugal. And the substance thereof was, that her said majesty doth not acknowledge any other king of Portugal, but his majesty king Philip of Spain; and that she did not repute his matter but as duke of Braganza, an unjust usurper of that crown; and that the prince her successor was of the same resolution and mind; and therefore she should retire and recede from her dominions; and that to that purpose she would give orders for a pas to be drawn for him, till he had pafted her dominions. Some mystery is conceived to be in this matter; as also in that reformation of the crown. Many speak diversly of it; but no certainty, that I can yet learn; but it may be, I may come into it, before it be long, because I search for it always, &c. Sir,

Yours.

Mr.
STATE PAPERS OF

Mr. John Edwards to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

A.D. 1654.

In pursuance of his highness commissi and instructions, we hastened what we could to this place, where arriving, we found that the king with the molt of his chief ministers were absent; soe that we applied ourselves to such as had order from the reicks-hoff-master or lord high steward, about our busines, to whom we delivered our demand. For a particular account of what hath followed thereupon, I humbly refer your honor to our joynt letters; though I moot needs add, that wee finde both ships and that small quantity of goods remaining, much deteriorated by lying, of which we shall lend your honour particular certificates, noe soon as they can be finnished. These are chiefly to acquaint the receipt of your honor's favourable lines of the 24th ult., which come to hand five dayes after our arrival, giving your honor molt humble thanks for the sudden dispatch of the meffenger. Wee shall omitte noe care and diligence in the quicke dispatch of our busines, which I hope will not detaine us long; and wee shall halten the rather, because the sicknes is much in this place. In the mean time, I shall use my utmost endeavours of rendering myselfe any way servicable to your honor; though for what your honour was pleased to mention concerning the Eagle, I cannot learne, that any thing is in agitation here tending that way. 'Tis thought that party will embroyle himself againe in warres with the Sweeds by taking the Bremers parte against them; and for these people, they think themselves very secure; soe that they have defifted theire naval preparations, and discharged the mariners, partly by reason of sicknes, but chiefly upon some ground of confidence received from Stockholm, that the Sweeds would not infett them this yeare. I shall use my utmost endeavours to anwer your honor's expectation in all particulars; and when occasion requires, make use of the Spanish commoditie, being ambitious of your honor's approbation, which will authenticate all my actions. In the mean time, humbly crave leave to subscride myselfe,

Your Honors Moft humble servant,

Copenhagen, 10. June, 1654.

John Edwards.

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to his father.

Sir,

I EXPECT the return of Monf. de Baas from the lord protector, who hath sent for him the third time, after that he had made him wait twice without speaking with him, to write my letters to the court; and by reason it is late already, I shall have no time to write in character, nor at large upon what I shall hear from Monf. de Baas, when he comes. In the mean time I will anwer your letter. You were pleased to write me the opinion of Monf. Servien: you reduce the discourse you had with him to three points; the first confines in discontents, whereof I was to make use, to let the protector know, that his proceedings do not agree with that of France. The second doth regard the conclusion of a sincere, equal, and just treaty, which I was to press and urge. And the last was the particular difference, which may arise upon the depredations, whereof the English complain. If you do remember what I have formerly writ during my abode in England, you may have taken notice, that the same reason, which Monf. Servien hath suggetted unto you, have been often made use of here by me, and the same reproaches made, as well to the protector as his ministers, as often as I had an occasion offered to speake to them. You know likewise, that in the relation which, I sent of the last conference with the ministers of this council, I rejected and refus'd all unjust, unequal, and unreasonable propositions, which were offered unto me by them; and that also we were agreed about a treaty of alliance and commerce, conformable to the antient ones; and now at present there is no farther question to be decided between us, there remains nothing more to be done, but to sign, or brake. The opinion, which men have of the designes of the lord protector, is grounded upon a false principle, it not being true, that the naval preparations are now more considerable, than in time past; nor likewise that the conspiracy against the protector is supposed to be as my foregoing letters will have related unto you. And as for the fluttering of the ports, it is in pursuance of the design or plot; and if any particular men do write any news contrary to ours, it is only conjectural; and all our letters do not give any such great assurance of an accommodation for men to blame us for giving and putting too much confidence in their words here. It is very true, that considering the state of affairs of this country, the disposition of the people, and the
the prejudice this government would receive by a breach with France, we have always A.D. 1654.

hoped, that in the end he would embrace the most advantageous party, and would pre-
fer the amity of France before that of Spain; but it happeneth so oftentimes, that God
doth blind the understanding of thofe, whom he will precipitate into misfortunes through
the fault of their own conduct, and as if he would shorten or abridge the reign of the
protector, and that God doth cause him to take such courses or measures as are quite
contrary to thofe, which are necessary for his preservation. This Christian reflection hath
made me to lofe the third point, upon which I cannot now enlarge myself, there being
three commissioners of the council come to speak with me at ten of the clock at night,
on the behalf of his highnefs. I will fend an express to carry their proposition, and the
discourse of his highnefs with Monf. de Baas. You will be somewhat surprifed, when you
hear it.

2d June, 1654.

A paper of the states of Zealand.

T HE states of the land and earldom of Zealand have caft a diligent and curious eye vol. xv.
upon the several writings, which have been exchanged and exhibited at the assembly p. 210.
of the lords states general, and signed according to form or protest in the behalf of the
provinces, as well of Holland on the one part, as that of Friesland on the other part,
do declare, not only with very much sorrow and grief to hear the bitter diftentions, alter-
cations, and divisions occafioned between the aforefaid provinces, altogether unlawful,
being so near allied and united, and most highly pernicious to the commonwealth, espe-
cially in these perplexed and dangerous junctures of time; but also do apprehend the
occasion thereof, as a business full of trouble and hazard. For although their noble great
lordships do not understand or presume to intrude themselves illegally into the government
of any of their allies, much les to write any thing against them in matters directly con-
cerning their provincial dispositions; yet nevertheless it is their meaning, to take the liberty
to declare their fene and opinion upon the affairs, which might be undertaken and resolved
by any of the confederates, concerning the common prefervation, or more especially
being referred by the union, or particular confent of the provinces, to the generality, to
which the states of Zealand do judge the exclusion decreed by the states of Holland and
Welt-Friesland to belong, in regard of the prince of Orange and his line concerned
therein, for many confederations, for Fift, it is to be presuppofted as undeniable, and not
denied by the lords states of Holland themselves, that the faid resolution fhould be taken
by them at the requelt of the lord protector of the government of England; and espe-
cially, that thereby they might be able to enjoy the effect of peace, and that fuch un-
doubtedly, without any foregoing negotiation or agreement, could not pas on both fides;
fo likewise, it cannot be denied, but that the fame is clearly contrary to the text of the
everlafting confederacy and union, which in the year 1579. was made at Utrecht, for-
bidding not only any provinces, which are included in the aforefaid union, to make any par-
ticular union with one another, or to renew the old, for the better maintenance of their
public authority and rights and privileges; as also, according to the practive as well of
thee, as of other neighbouring nations (as without all controversy), but in expref terms,
that none of the provinces, cities, or members thereof, fhould make any confederacies or
unions with any neighbouring princes or countries, without the confent of the reft of the
confederates, upon this ground, that it cannot be imagined, that the fame can be done, but
with prejudice and wrong, or at leat with just fear and fuperfition of the other members,
who are thereby flighted and passed over; and confequently the fame can tend to no other
end, than to the weakening and disturbing of the union. So likewise the faid resolu-
tion could not be lawfully taken for the advancement and accomplishment (as is pre-
tended) of the treaty of peace, without previous knowledge and confent of all the pro-
vinces had and taken in, the matter by the ninth article of the union being altogether
without any revere or exception, at the difpofal of the generaity; and confequently for
that caufe, and upon that account, cannot be undertaken or attempted by any one,
no, nor by more members of the union, without the joint counsel and confent of all, as
being all of them therein particularly interefted or concerned; besides that, their noble
lordships do think upon good ground, to be able to maintain, that in cafe no prohibitive
article be extant in the treaty making mention of the faid subject, yet however it
would not be fit, nor becoming any of the confederates, to difpofe of any thing of this
nature, for the reafons aforefaid, without the knowledge of the reft, by reafon that not
only the provinces by their union fland obliged fo strictly and ineparably to each other,
as if they were in effect but one province only, but also, according to reafons of flate,
commonly in a business of that high confequence, nothing can be agreed and concluded
Vol. II. 5 A by
by them, or any other members of the union, particularly with foreign nations and poten-
tates, which being done by one, doth trespad upon, and diminish the freedom and rights
of the other; as also it is not to be found, that ever any one province in a bundle is of
this nature and tendency hath done any thing to the contrary, but on the other
hand, that the same having consulted and deliberated upon it, never did begin or finifh
the same without foregoing advertisement of the other provinces confederated, either by
being present, or having their advice, which, if need were, might be illustrated by several
examples. Befides, the states of Zealand; recollecting their memorandums concerning what
past in the year 1651. between the common confederates, being then extraordinarily affem-
bled in the great hall in the court of Holland, can apprehend no otherwife, but that the
alleged fecution resolv'd by the lords of Holland and Weft-Friefland, without the content
of the ref, doth differ very much, in many particulars, from the verbal and written decla-
rations of the faid confederates made thereupon, the faid fubje& prefupposing at large a
general affe&tion and inclination to the promotion of the prince in the eminent functions
poffi&d by his predeceffors, although the fame were fupplied for many pregnant reafons,
which were judged by the plurality of the provinces to be for the tranquility of the flate;
yet with this provifo, that as soon as the fcafon should be ripe and proper for it, to refume
the remembrance and affairs thereof, as all thofe who did frequent that assemblie can teffeify;
and how far fuch is differing from the deliberation held in the assemblie of their H. and M.
lordhips, upon the propofition made concerning the fame by the lord protector and
government of England, together with the peremptory negative resolution, that was made there-
upon, is to be fecn in the notes, which are inferred about it, and efpecially in the text of the
provifo for down instead thereof in the thirty-fecord article of the treaty, mul remain with
every one, who were prefent at thofe deliberations, frefh in memory, with what an alarum
and perplexity of mind the faid propofition was generally heard, with what an aversion
rejected, and how earnestly the fame was debated by the provinces, not only for the
irreparable injury and difrefs, which was thereby fhewn, as well to the whole flate as
the faid prince, as alfo by racon of the fubje&ion and pu&illanimity, which would be
thereby fhewn by this fide; for that all confederacies and obligations, which are grounded upon
unequal condition, do draw after them fome difress and fubje&ion; therefore the fame
ought to be declined by all thofe, who are lovers and zealots of liberty; which is a thing fo
well known to all civilians and politicians, there being no want of examples upon record in
history, for proving of remarkable prejudices, which the inferior party hath often suffered
thereby; and how can this be more excuf'd of unreafonablefnes, that a young prince, born
in the lap and in the arms of the flate, and living under their protection, the firft and beft
qualified perfon of the United Netherland, as alfo of fuch a high extraction and alliances,
being altogether innocent, without any neceffity, fimply at the inftance of an outlandifh
power, with whom we then stood in open bofficity, or do now stand in a new amity,
exclude the fame and his princely pofterity, out of all dignities, advantages, and pre-eminen-
ties, to which he, in repect of his illustrious birth, and according to the succifive
example of his predeceffors, by the moft right and certain affe&, might lay claim unto?
And now to difpoffefs him without any caufe, is very harf and unjust. Befides, in con-
formity to the union, (which prince William his great grandfathcr did advance, and fign
himfelf in particular) the common confederates are thereby obli&d to maintain the fame
and his pofterity; the more, becaufe it is notorious to all known politicians, that the Nether-
lands in general, or in particular, are never to be preferved in quietnes and peace,
without employing in the conduct of the common affairs heads and lords of quality; fo like-
wise, on the other fide, the fame was formerly declarc'd for an undoubted proof by all the
provinces united, and particularly by the province of Holland and Weft-Friefland, and that
no fuch lords of note were to be found, or to be thought upon to be employed, as the
pofterity of the lord prince William the firft, and thofe of his blood and family, in regard
of his laudable refoctions, heroic expofitions, exploits, and actions, which have been per-
formed by him and his children, without fearing bodies or cafes, againft the Spanifh
tyranny, and for the advancement of the liberties and prosperity of the Netherlunds;
to which end and purpofe they did not repent or refrife to undergo any dangers or difficulties,
but did willingly and cheerfully fufl support and overcome the fame with all magnanimous
fa&ulencif and courage, upon which the foundations of this flate are originally built, and
have now remained irremovable for the space of eighty years, through God's mercy, againft
all foreign conciliations and attempts; in repect or regard whereof, the fates of Zealand do
judge, that the faid privation or fecution can be no-wife free of incredible and difrefs
againft the faid heroic house; and the faid flates are thereby not a little troubled and per-
plexed, that there should be further resolved by the faid lords fates of Holland and Weft-
Friefland, that they would hinder with their vote, or not fuffer, that the faid prince,
or any of his line, fhould be chosen to the captain or admiralship of the generality; con-
idering as well the importance of the buisnes itfelf, as the weight and conclufion thereon.
Befides, their noble great lordhips cannot apprehend, with what right or order the faid
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 367

flates of Holland could resolve to do the same, in regard the constitution and nature of the A.D.1654.
union doth expressly dictate, that the confederates are bound to s... with one another
about all affairs, which do concern the confederacy, as they shall think fit, to the bet... their knowledge, and as they shall conceive in their conceptions, to make moft for the glory of God, and the good of the commonwealth; and consequently they are to act without any preoccupation or forjudging, by reason that the freedom of opinions is thereby fore-
flalled or defurbed; and much less are they able to difcern, how the fame could legally hap-
pen against the intention and the custom of the union, in favour, and at the request,
(as aforefaid) of an outlandish power, without the knowledge of the other allies and con-
federates; and therefore the flates of Zealand can in no-wife permit, that the lords Bever-
ning and Nieport could be hereunto lawfully defired by thefaid lords flates of Holland and
Weft-Friefland, or that they could lawfully fuffer themselves to be employed without
the express confent and good liking of the common flate; confidering notwithstanding, that
the faid lords are inhabitants and fubjeéts of Holland, and are there alone in the fervice of
fome particular towns, and fo consequently, and in that refpect, are bound and responsible
to the flates of Holland; but they, as long as they remain involved with the title and char-
acters as embaffadors of flate, and that they act abroad in their fervice and function with
their commifion, upon the credit and reputation of the flate, and that they reprefent the
flate, they cannot do or act according to right, than in the name and by order of the gene-
rality; and they are not to hearken or give ear to the refquests and defires of any other
fuperiori whatsoever, befoide that of the generality, as doth clearly import not only
the nature of all embaffads, and fuch remarkable confidernents in general, but also particularly
the inftitution of the faid lords embaffadors, being carefully drawn up for the preventing of
all contrary mifinterpretations, and by them solemnly fwwn unto. Wherefore they could not
fuffer themselves to be employed at the refquest of one province alone, efpecially in a bufin-
efh of fuch a tender fpeculation, fo contrary to the intention of their H. and M. lordships,
and the conféquences fo earnestly therein demontrafed; whereas they, without all contro-
very, are bound to give account to the confederates, and are also subjeét to their cenfure
and correction, as the fame, according to the opinion of the flates of Zealand, by the moft
members of the union, is fufficiently confituted, and consequently refuted upon abuse by
the lords flates of Holland and Weft-Friefland, although the faid flates of Zealand could
never conceive or imagine the motives and reafons, that fhould induce thefes of Holland
to make any fuch refolution, nor that they were in any wise constrained through neceffity for
the doing of it, either thereby to have preferved the proprity and welfare of the flate, or the
fundamental laws thereof; and as the faid lords flates of Zealand are creditibly informed,
the fad refolution was taken after the concluding and figning of the treaty of peace; fo that
the faid flates of Holland were not forced to make ufe of that refolution for the obtaining
of peace, when the fame was concluded before-hand, and the treaty ratified and exchanged;
therefore it must follow of confequence, that the fame was agreed upon before the conclu-
on of the treaty between the lord protector and the flates of Holland; for if it had been
out of pure neceffity, thefes of Holland ought to have communicated the fame to the reft
of the provinces, as to whole dittofial that buifinof did solely and moft properly belong;
and because that through want of fuch advertisement, whether now the generality without
their advice and confent, were not neceffitated to remain in fuch a painful and chargeable
war, or whether the fame be not prejudiced in their freedoms and rights; which laft po-
ition the flates of Zealand muft lay hold of and embrace as the moft juft; for the faid
lords embaffadors (as their lordships are informed) by their letter of the fiftteenth of April
laft pafh, did write to the lords flates of Holland and Weft-Friefland, that the fecufion was
as a condition, fine qua non, and the ground-work of the whole work; all which doth
more the trouble the minds of the faid flates of Zealand, efpecially when they confider, that
at the refquest of the lord protector fuch a remarkable fecuflion could be agreed unto; and
withal, when they call to mind the difhonour the fad fubjeétnation and ingratitude will occa-
sion to the government, as well abroad as at home, and then what offence and diffafe the
fame will give to all foreign princes and potenteats, efpecially thofe that are allied to that
family by blood, marriage, or affinity; whereas by the feventeenth article of the union,
the provinces were bound to take special care, left thereby they fhould adminiftcr the leat
occasion of offence. Furthermore, what defections, breaches, and divifions the fame will
occasion, as well amongst the governors of the land one against the other, as also amongst
the common fubjeéts against the government, may be efaily imagined, efpecially when they
thall think, how that with the project, and under pretence of the faid provifh, the other
members of the union have been fo dijcbourfously dealt-withal, and covertly abused, as if
in effeft the faid conclufion had been contented to by the lord prince and his heirs, being
but defired by the lord protector, whereas the fame was held to be here impréactible, and
therefore ought to have been declined; the more, because it was pretended, that the faid
provifh was inferred to facilitate the clofe of the treaty; which provifh is faid to be firt
projected by the English government; whereof now, since the contrary hath appeared,
which
A.D.1654, which can do no other but cause all kind of finer impressions and dangerous alterations in the minds of many of the governors, upon whom dependeth very much the management of the public, is best known to those, who have long had experience thereof, and who are best able to judge how different the government of this state is in that particular from other countries, in the constitutions thereof. And the states of Zeeland do with all their hearts, there never had been by this means any occasion given of discontent amongst the confederates; and particularly that no just cause of discontent to the said states of Zeeland had been given by that peremptory resolution of the states of Holland and West-Fryland, that they would never receive or make the said prince, or any of his line, fladholder, or governor of their province, it being notorious, that it maketh for the special honour of both provinces in regard of their vicinity, navigation, and commerce, together with many other interests, wherein the prosperity of both have been wrapped up together for above an hundred years, that it was hard to observe any difference between them to fall out in their public affairs; but they have so managed it from time to time, that they have lived in a joint and brotherly confederacy together; and that confequently the fame, since they were made earldoms, they have not onely fled succesively and without interruption, under the government of the said earls, but also they were to be divided from their alliance upon no terms by the said earls; whereby it doth farther appear, that for many ages, the two said earldoms have always joined together under one and the fame provincial court, and have been governed by one and the same fladholder, as well in time of their earls, as also since their abjuration of the king of Spain, as when the princealty authonty was confolidated with the power of the states, from which it took its original; fo that by virtue as well of the aforefaid right, as poffeffion and custom of many hundred years, it would be unhomde, nor confist with the power of each other, to chufe a fladholder effectually, and to fet him up over their particular province, without the knowledge and advice of the other; fo likewise it cannot well agree with equity, much less with the defecfion of fo near confederates, as that the states of Holland and West-Fryland have pleased definitively to make the said feclusion, without fo much as once hearing the states of Zeeland, or to enter into communication with them, as the merits of their caufe might have required; feeing they are fo contrary unto the union erected between both provinces in the years 1575 and 1576, whereby it is mutually agreed as in the express terms of the text, that the contractors and confederates shall maintain a good correpondence, amity, and neighbourhood amongst themselves, in matters relating to the public; and they are to form and make their resolutions, as if the aforefaid lands and cities were comprehended under the commonwealth of one city, and reputed as one body. And it would be needlefs here to dilate and reprefent what glorious and wholesome effects would follow thereupon, both for the weal of the general state, as to the honour and might of both provinces, as the fame is manifest to the whole world, and efpecially not unknown to the states of Holland, who may be more particularly pleased to think what mutual form of government and correpondence by the deputies on both fides was resolved in the beginning of the war, and what defirable and profitable communications and resolutions upon all occasions of state and confederation have followed thereupon, to the mutual contentment of each other.

Upon all which merits and confiderations, since the states of Zeeland do moft certainly hold forth, that according to the express text, as the manifest intention of the union, none of the provinces are qualified to contracht, without foregoing advice and communication of the other provinces, with any foreign powers and potentates, efpically in affairs directly belonging to the union; and confequently the said feclusion, concerning the employment of the lord prince of Orange, and his poffeffion, as relating thereunto, can in no wise fubftitute according to right; that the fame doth likewise differ from the negative resolution taken upon the proviso, and doth moreover imply, not only an unworthy fubjeftion and inferiority in refeft of the state, but also a manifest ingratitude to the perfon and illustrious family of the said prince; and likewise, if rightly confequently, by the faid feclusion, not only the order and freedom of deliberation and advice is wholly fubverted, which hereafter might be formed upon the collation of captain and admiralhip of the union, but also the laws and maxims utial in all societies; likewise that the lords Beverning and Nieuport have, according to the judgment of their noble and great lordships, exceeded the limits of their inftructions and commiffion, in that they have fuffered themselves to be employed in fuch an effential point, directly contrary to their order and commands prefcribed to them, upon a particular request of the lords fates of Holland, without the knowledge, much lefs the confent, of the generality; but also did exhibit the Act concerning the fame, fent to them by the fates of Holland to the lord protector, as they have confefled themselves in their letter, after that they were advertised of oppofition and protefs, which were here made againft it; and it may be, the fame was done after the express command to the contrary of their H. and M. lordships, because they do not precifely express the time when they exhibited the fame, as they ought to have done; neither can their particular employment bear them out in what they have done, as being diftinct on the behalf of the province of Hol-
land and West Friesland, as they have alleged, that being quite contrary to the union; A.D. 1654. which, if it were admitted, would prove of dangerous consequence to the State. And since
the said states of Zeeland, after most serious examination of the said act, having a copy of
the same, that was sent over, they do find the same to be grounded upon such pure and
unavoidable necessity, that thereupon would depend irrevocably the continuation of war
with England, and the peace rendered desperate; and having likewise considered, that the
said seclusion is opposite and contrary to the antient confederacies particularly erected
between the provinces of Holland and Zeeland, the said states of Zeeland do therefore
declare with very much sorrow, to see themselves obliged to disafford and disapprove (for
the maintaining of general and particular union, as wherein the peace and security of the
state do depend) of all separate and underhand negotiation; as also they do protest against
all inconveniences, breaches, and divisions, that may happen thereby, as well abroad as at
home. They do also earnestly desire, that the states of Holland would speedily and really
forfake their said design to prevent the same; that so all further dissention might be
thereby avoided, and that a perfect and entire amity and correspondence might be restored
between the provinces, and the government reduced to its first lustre, and their reputation
preferred; and that especially the union might be maintained, as being the only prop,
upon which the building of this State is laid, and after a war of eighty years is brought
to that height of prosperity, wherein the State is at present: whereas doth particularly
belong that costly lefion, which the emperor Charles, to wife a prince, and to great a
lover of the Netherlands, did leave with them, when he left them in the year 1555, con-
cerning their most necessary inseparable conjunctions, unity, and concord. And as long
as they have steered that courfe, the blessing of God hath still been with them, and they
preferred them in their paternal liberties against the designs of mighty potentates; and
when at any time they have gone astray, and turned from that courfe, they have been still
brought into danger of ruin and destruction to fall upon them: for prevention whereof,
the states of Zeeland do crave God's blessing upon all the confederates in general, and
each in particular; and that he would open their eyes of the underbanding, to fee the truth
aright in all affairs, and to do to every one according to their qualities, which right and
reason do require.

Thus done and resolved in the assembly of their noble mighty lordships the states of
Zeeland and Middleburgh, the 22d June, 1654. [N.S.]

By order of the states,

ADRIAN VETH.

The act of the province of Friesland, concerning the seclusion.

The states of Friesland, with serious deliberation, and perfect knowledge of affairs, Vol. xvi.
having examined the letter of the lords Beverning and Nieuport, that was sent over p. 370.
to their H. and M. lordships, the 22d June, 1654, with a copy of the resolution of the
4th of May, 1654, taken by the lords states of Holland, for the secluding of the lord
prince of Orange out of all charges, as well of the province of Holland, as of the general-
reality, together with the two letters of the states of Holland of the 22d May, and 12th of
June, 1654, writ to us about it, with all that doth concern that business, which hath
happened and passed at the assembly of their H. and M. lordships between the respective
provinces; the said lords states do declare hereby, to have seen, heard, and read, with
much inward sorrow and trouble the bitterness, that hath passed formerly and of late
between the respective provinces, and especially the unheard of and prejudicial resolution
agreed on by the lords states of Holland, without the knowledge and consent of the
common confederates, in these sad and dangerous times, and delivered to his highnes the
lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; which resolution is not only contrary
to the union, the infructions of the lords embassadors, the secret resolution of their
H. and M. lordships of the 19th February, 1654, but is also tending to the prejudice of
the lord prince of Orange, and his line.

Wherefore we are necessitated to disavow and to declare for null and of no value, all
that hath been by the lords of Holland privately, without the knowledge of the common
confederates, negotiated, agreed, or concluded with the government of England; and
chiefly the resolution agreed on by the lords states of Holland, the 4th of May, and deli-
vered to the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The said states do also order and command the commissiners of this province at the
assembly of their H. and M. lordships, together with the commissiners of the other
provinces, to lay hold of the fittest and likeliest means, to the end the states of
Holland may be moved to repair all what is past, and to reduce the same into its former
condition; and to take such course, that the like may not be attempted for the future
by any province, whereby no other but ruin and a breach of state can be expected.

Vol. II. 5 B
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

And whereas the lords of Holland say, that what is resolved in their said resolution, doth only concern their province; yet we know very well, and it is to be seen in the 10th article of the union, that in and concerning such a business, no province can make any agreement with neighbour lords or countries, without the consent of the common confederates, to whom jointly and alone, according to the 9th article of the said union, all condition and agreement of truce, peace, or war, are deferred, as being all interested in the same.

Besides, that the obligation in the said resolution, made by the states of Holland, how that they will never permit, that the prince of Orange shall be elected to the captain generalship of the militia of the generality, is prejudicial to the free deliberations and the common advice of the confederates, to whom the conferring of those high charges is only deferred; wherein the union is clearly broken and transgressed against. Again, such being the nature of all societies, that not one, but the joint confederates, or the plurality thereof, ought to have the conduct and management of the chief affairs; how much more hath the same place in the confederacy of this state, whereby the provinces are so strictly united, as if they were but one province? And the conduct and direction of such important affairs and charges is alone conferred upon the common advice of the confederates, according to the articles of the union; which the better and stronger they are observed, the state will be the better preferred and maintained in that lustre and splendor, to which it is arrived through the union, next to God's blessing; which is that right and only Palladium, which can preserve this state in everlasting peace and happiness; also the same being broken and transgressed, it is able to cause a total ruin and destruction to fall upon the same.

Wherefore, to prevent a farther breach under the respective confederates, and to increase love and amity amongst them, we have thought fit, and do agree, that the charges of captain and admiral-generalship of the state of these countries be conferred upon the lord prince of Orange, in pursuance of the other provinces. We do appoint our commissioner at the assembly of their H. and M. lordships, to recommend the same in the belt form to the other provinces, and to endeavour, that the same may take effect according to the union, that the said lord prince may be confirmed in the possession of the same, when he shall be of years of discretion; and that in the mean time (besides their highnesses the prince's mother and grandmother) there be appointed by their H. and M. lordships some other able persons, for the educating of his said highness in the reformed religion, and in the knowledge of these countries, and the manners, laws, and privileges thereof; whereunto we defire the affiance of the other confederates.

What concerneth the lords Beverning and Nieupoort, we do yet understand, that they shall not be admitted into any of the colleges or foundations of the generality, before they have given an account of their separate and private negotiation, without the consent or knowledge of their H. and M. lordships, and contrary to the instructions with the government of England, that the said lords shall be sufficiently cautioned and corrected for doing of it; to the end that for the time to come the inhabitants of the one and the other province, employed in the service, and oath, and commission of their H. and M. lordships, may be deterred from doing the like; and in dispersalment of the state, to transgress their instruction and commission, and to effect contrary designs in the name of the one or other particular province, without order or command of their H. and M. lordships, to the great disservice and trouble of the state, is a fault not to be pardoned. And whereas the lords Nieupoort and Beverning do not only excuse it in their letter of 2d. June last, but they also endeavour to lay their own crimes upon the shoulders and ill management of their H. and M. lordships, it seemeth to us very impartinent: wherefore we do suspend our vote for conferring the charge of treasurer general upon the lord Beverning, till he shall have purged himself as he ought; or that he be punished according to the merit of his crime. Besides, the said exorbitant affairs of the lords Beverning and Nieupoort do imply a great deal of ingratitude against such a considerable inhabitant and illustrious personage of this state, to whose great-grandfather prince William the first, of immortal memory, by public declaration of the state, this testimonies is given upon his tomb at Delft, that he was a father of our country, and that he esteemed the welfare and service of the Netherlands, more than he did the prosperity of himself and his.

Whereby he hath deferred, that we should shew our thankfulness to his posterity.

Thus done and resolved at the general assembly, the 23d of June, 1654. [N.S.]

A. WYNGAERDEN.
D. B. VAN SCHELTINGA.
HESSEL VAN SURIMA.
FRANS. RIEMERSMA.
FRED. VAN INTHIEMA.
The Genoese resident to the protector.

May it please your most serene Highness,

Their most serene highnesses the duke and governors of the commonwealth of Genoa, Vol. xvi.

my matters, notwithstanding they have very much approved the congratulatory office p. 294.

which I used in their names to your highnesses, upon your exaltation to the supreme government and protection of these nations; yet out of their cordial affection to your highnesses, have thought good to confirm it with thefe; the presentation of which, through the multiplicity of your highnesses's weighty state affairs, hath been until now deferred.

Sir,

By special orders from my masters, which yesterday came to my hands, I am expressly commanded to present myself before your highnesses, and represent unto you the extravagant and tyrannical resolutions of the vice-king of Naples and governor of Milan, in sequestring all the revenues, goods, and moneys belonging to their citizens and subjects in those territories; which hath been executed in so vile and unhandsome manner as not to be expressed, nor practised against rebels, (much less with so confederate and devoted friends as my masters have ever been on all occasions to the crown of Spain) by taking a very exact inventory of all household moveables, as much as to shopkeepers, and the lowest sort of people, keeping all in fable custody; this being done under vain and affected pretences of acts of hostility, not dreamed of, much less attempted against any of the subjects of his catholic majesty, as on the behalf of those ministers is given out: for not any thing hath been therein acted, but with civil, just, and legal terms, to oblige the Finarini to their duties towards the house of St. George; and with no other motive than to defend and preserve the jurisdiction, which the commonwealth of Genoa holds in the Ligurian sea, by just title, long possession, approbation of emperors and popes, and particularly by a declaration of his catholic majesty, with his orders made therein, and his express commands to his ministers in Italy, as by his letters patents appeareth.

That in observance thereunto, my matters have willingly omitted, what they might or ought to have done to SUPPRESS the boldnes and contempt of the said Finarini, arrived to such a height, as openly to lofe their due respects to our commonwealth, not only by many attempted frauds in its duties, but also to violate in the face of the city of Genoa its jurisdiction, as was done in the depredation of two French vessels upon that port; and that when my masters should justly have hoped for a remedy and recompence of the above-said wrongs, and that their forbearance in punishing the offenders should have been commended and thankfully acknowledged, they could not believe, that in lieu thereof, and the mighty services done to his catholic majesty in his greatest exigencies, should come from the hands of his ministers such notorious great offences, wrongs, and injuries;
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

SINCE our last, we have delivered to Mr. Henry Freeze, our demand in English and Dutch, which he undertook to haften unto the rix-hoffmater; and on monday, the 5th of this month, we received 20,000 rixdollars of Mons. de Vries, resident at Elfnore for the states general; after which, because we would not lose time, we had conference with the king's vice-admiral, who viewed our commission, and received our demand, which we had also ready in writing. None can pretend more kindnessto us than he hath done, nor a greater readiness to further us in the receipt of such ships and goods as are remaining: in order whereeto he designed some perons that very day, to go with us on board the ships, to join with two shipwrights, appointed by our English masters, for viewing the same, and taking inventories and notice of what rigging and furniture remains, and how much the damage may be: in which matter they have used all possible expedition, and have almost ended their survey of the ships, being now 19 in number, by the addition of two of them, which lately arrived here. They are generally found to extremely defective, that we fear, the 20,000 dollars will not suffice to fit them for sea, most of their fails and furniture being wanting, and that which remains almost totally unferviceable: and besides, one of them, called the Charity of Yarmouth, is in such a condition, as renders her incapable of being brought into England. Of the other three, one is in Holland, and two in the West Indies. Concerning the goods remaining, your honour will observe by the inclosed list, what they are, and in what condition. The hemp we find to be repacked, and fo bad, as will not bear the charge of transportation into England, being only the refuse of the whole, and such as would not be accepted upon false here; and this also grown exceedingly worse by lying, and therefore we dare not adventure to meddle with it; but some wood, iron, and tar, we may.

And so, the main bulk of restitution will rest in the satisfaction for ships and goods disposed of, and damage upon both; but that this satisfaction will be made here, or any part thereof, we see no probability: concerning which the vice-admiral, when we first saw him, had no answer to give, but promised us an account at our next meeting; against which time, we understand, he applied himself to the resident of the states general, hoping there to have found some order as to the particular of satisfaction; but mistaking thereof, he hath sent to the rix-hoffmater for a repetition, which we expect; but in the mean time, by other perons we perceive, it will be negative as to our receipt of moneys; for Mr. Freeze, who sent our demand to the hoffmater, hath informed us, that he hath answer of the receipt thereof, and that the rix-hoffmater cannot avoid the infitting upon a liquidation of their losses in England, until he hath spoken with the king, which he should speedily do. Jull now Mr. Freeze informs us of a letter he hath newly received from the rix-hoffmater, declaring the king's answer to what Mr. Freeze had written him some days past, in reference to our buines; viz. That in the cafe the 20,000 dollars already paid be not sufficient for settting out the ships, the like sum, or somewhat more, shall be added, rather than the ships should be any way hindered: that such goods as were refute, are to be tendered to the Hollander, to make what he can thereof: that his majesty desires amity with his highness and the English nation, and hopes he may be as usefull to them as any other nation; and that thofe of impartial judgments will, upon consideration of the great fleet of Hollanders, which was here, when our convoy came, and of the league and contract they had with Holland, interpret favorably what hath paffed in that buines; and for the money for goods sold, the Hollander must satis fy the fame, as they are engaged, they being indebted to the Dane for their customs, &c. Hereby your honour may obferve, they decline the pretence of their losses in England; which we believe they would willingly pafs over,

Most serene Highness,

June 13. 1654.

Your most devoted humble servant,

FRAN. BERNARDI.

Mr. John Edwards, and Mr. Michael Evans, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xv.

p. 367.

SINCE our last, we have delivered to Mr. Henry Freeze, our demand in English and Dutch, which he undertook to haften unto the rix-hoffmater; and on monday, the 5th of this month, we received 20,000 rixdollars of Mons. de Vries, resident at Elfnore for the states general; after which, because we would not lose time, we had conference with the king's vice-admiral, who viewed our commission, and received our demand, which we had also ready in writing. None can pretend more kindnessto us than he hath done, nor a greater readiness to further us in the receipt of such ships and goods as are remaining: in order whereeto he designed some perons that very day, to go with us on board the ships, to join with two shipwrights, appointed by our English masters, for viewing the same, and taking inventories and notice of what rigging and furniture remains, and how much the damage may be: in which matter they have used all possible expedition, and have almost ended their survey of the ships, being now 19 in number, by the addition of two of them, which lately arrived here. They are generally found to extremely defective, that we fear, the 20,000 dollars will not suffice to fit them for sea, most of their fails and furniture being wanting, and that which remains almost totally unferviceable: and besides, one of them, called the Charity of Yarmouth, is in such a condition, as renders her incapable of being brought into England. Of the other three, one is in Holland, and two in the West Indies. Concerning the goods remaining, your honour will observe by the inclosed list, what they are, and in what condition. The hemp we find to be repacked, and fo bad, as will not bear the charge of transportation into England, being only the refuse of the whole, and such as would not be accepted upon false here; and this also grown exceedingly worse by lying, and therefore we dare not adventure to meddle with it; but some wood, iron, and tar, we may.

And so, the main bulk of restitution will rest in the satisfaction for ships and goods disposed of, and damage upon both; but that this satisfaction will be made here, or any part thereof, we see no probability: concerning which the vice-admiral, when we first saw him, had no answer to give, but promised us an account at our next meeting; against which time, we understand, he applied himself to the resident of the states general, hoping there to have found some order as to the particular of satisfaction; but mistaking thereof, he hath sent to the rix-hoffmater for a repetition, which we expect; but in the mean time, by other persons we perceive, it will be negative as to our receipt of moneys; for Mr. Freeze, who sent our demand to the hoffmater, hath informed us, that he hath answer of the receipt thereof, and that the rix-hoffmater cannot avoid the infitting upon a liquidation of their losses in England, until he hath spoken with the king, which he should speedily do. Jull now Mr. Freeze informs us of a letter he hath newly received from the rix-hoffmater, declaring the king's answer to what Mr. Freeze had written him some days past, in reference to our buines; viz. That in the case the 20,000 dollars already paid be not sufficient for setting out the ships, the like sum, or somewhat more, shall be added, rather than the ships should be any way hindered: that such goods as were refute, are to be tendered to the Hollander, to make what he can thereof: that his majesty desires amity with his highness and the English nation, and hopes he may be as useful to them as any other nation; and that those of impartial judgments will, upon consideration of the great fleet of Hollanders, which was here, when our convoy came, and of the league and contract they had with Holland, interpret favorably what hath passed in that buines; and for the money for goods sold, the Hollander must satisfy the same, as they are engaged, they being indebted to the Dane for their customs, &c. Hereby your honour may observe, they decline the pretence of their losses in England; which we believe they would willingly pass over,
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

in lieu of that friendship they desire, whereunto we suppose they have a vehement desire, A.D.1654, and would express the same by their compliance in this payment, were they in a capacity.

But the post flays; and therefore we humbly request,

Your Honour's most faithful servants,

Copenhagen, 14 June, 1654.

JOHN EDWARDS.

MICHAEL EVANS.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

Sir,

I HAVE receaved yours of the second and tenth present. By the last post I wroate not Vol. xv. unto you, being then on my journey from hence to Zealand: there I found few ships. p. 318.

At Tervere weare three; one new, never at sea, of 48 gunns, one of 36, another of 28 gunns. At Flushing were three: Jan Evertten's ship lately come from Graveend, of 50 gunns, other twoe of 36 gunns. At Hellevoetlyus weare nine, amongst them the ship Tromp was kiled in; and eight others, of 40 to 50 gunns; four of them wear the new shipps builded at Rotterdam: where there lyes now ready the admirall Opdam's new ship, and five of the last-ordered new shipps are building there, the leaft above 40 gunns. They labour dayly upon them, yet are backwards, there being a want of carpenters: all the halfe that may be, will be used by them, whose have undertaken the building of them, that they may the sooner have their moneys: nevertheless, I cannot thinke they will be ready in three monthes tyme. Few of thefe shipps of warre, which weare fitted for their former guarde, are in harbor, being employed on convoyes. De Ruyter and Tromp are gone to sea with ten ships of warre, to convoye for the Streights and Spayne; and sixteen shipps are furnished with the herring-buffes. The merchants will give their men of warre imployement enough, every man being buffie in trade, to recover the former loss. I never saw fo few merchantshipps at home. Our nation looses no tyme neither; for ther hath bin entered in the culotme-houfe at Amsterdam, since the peace, about eighty; and at Rotterdam, 160 English shipps, m袱t with corne and other graine. The generality of the people are not yet well pleased with their governors concerning the peace: it will be much, if there aries no mutiny. I suppofe here are plots underhand against fome of the flates; for 'tis vulgarly faid amongst them, they muff come to account. The Lord be praysed for the discovery of that bloody definition against the protector and government! 'Tis necessary, examples be made of fome of them; indeed too much favor hath bin flewed that party. The princes of Orange (as I heare) hath bin perfuaded by her counfell, to leave her journey to the Spae, to meet her brother Charles, who, 'tis faid, will be there the next week, and from thence to Ceulen, hoping there to receive fome monies from the emporor, to carry him for Scotland, whether he intends, as I am informed. His friends fay, he will make fome fayte at Ceulen. I presume he expects contribution from his friends here: many of them, peradventure, goe thither to waite on him. I will be careful of performing your commands, affuringe you, none shall ever be more dilligent to serve you. What you defired in your laft, I have done as well as I can at present, having short tyme; which is all I have now to add, then that I am your humble and faithfull servant,

26. June, 1654. [N. S.]

JOHN ADAMS.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

Sir John Culpeper, going for France.

Humphrey Bofville.

Sir Edward Nicolls, secretary to the late K.

Sir Francis Mackworth.

Sir Edward Brett.

Sir Miles Hubbard.

Mr. Jane.

Sir Marmaduke Langdale, gone for Antwerp.

Sir Charles Lloyd.

Sir John Sayers, major to the earl of Oxford.

Captain Morton, and many other officers in these flates service.

At Rotterdam,

Mr. John Diggis, merchant, a violent malignant.

Col. Price.

Vol. II.

5 c

At
STATE PAPERS OF

At Utrecht,

Mr. Michael Hounwood, formerly a preacher.
Chancellor Hide.
Sir William Swan.
Captain Ogle.
Alderman Bunce and Maffie have their residence at Breda; but run up and down, to incense the people, by forging lies.

At Amsterdam,

Sir Edward Walker, (K. of armes to the late K. and clerk of the council to his fonn) a pernicious man.
John Webber, merchant.
William Davison, a Scots merchant, an assistent of Middleton.
Richard Bridgman, merchant, houlds great correspondance with the royal partye.
Henry Brayn, merchant.
Edward Man, merchant.
The two preachers, Mayden and Price, violent incendiaries.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Hague, 26 June, 1654. [N. S.]

Of the plot happily discovered, to murder the protector, his council, and others, I need not write to you, since you and others write so much of it, that we know nothing of it but what we have from you; so I will say no more of it, but percut prodictores, &c.

Here from Sweden in the last letters of these states deputy Monf. Beuningen to the greffier of the states general, we have confirmation of the Portugal minister's being commanded out of all the dominions belonging to the crown of Sweden, in the manner and form as you had from me at large the last post but this. And so the said deputy Beuningen writes of the great honours done by the prince royal to the lord embassador White Locke, giving him the right hand, a visit, &c. extraordinary honours, not done to others. I presume you have it sooner there from the said embassador, or some of his gentlemen, or you should have more of it from me: but now to the affairs here.

These states embassadors in England write hither in their two last letters to the states general and the greffier to the said states, the one of the twelfth, and the other of the nine-teenth instant, giving account of their being in Guildhall met with some commissiioners appointed by the protector: the progress of the meeting is fresh with you, and not necessary to be sent from hence. The said embassadors write in the same letters the small hopes they have of the act of navigation to be recalled; because the English merchants, that trade to the East Indies, Asia, Africa, and America, knowing well, that if that act were repealed, all the beneficial commerce and trade should fall into those provinces; and therefore the English merchants have that power with his highness the protector, that they will procure that act to be maintained, as well as they procured the making thereof; and so no expectation at all in their opinion, that it shall be repealed; and that they do not find the states general have any counterpoisling act of that nature against the English: and therefore, by their mighty highnesses authority, some other way was to be taken by declaration, or otherwise, as not to defire an express repeal of the act, but that in effect it should be nothing; which they leave to their mighty highnesses consideration.

They write also in the same letters at large of the plot against the protector, about which many are imprisoned, great searches made, &c. also of Middleton's being numerous and considerable in Scotland. They farther write, that the duke of Courland desires to be included in the peace with England; which they leave to their mighty highnesses consideration, &c. This was the substance of their said two last letters, as I collected it, besides the account of the actions apart.

It is said, that there is a letter from the commissiioners in England, for compising the pretensions of the respective subjects; whereby it is seen, that they give and receive small satsi faction the one to the other. And the satsifaction, which passeth between the provinces here, is less, as may be seen by two resolutions of these states, of the seventeenth and eighteenth of this month, setting forth, that the act made and concluded the 4th of May last, by the lords of the province of Holland, concerning the exclusion of the prince of Orange and his line from commands, &c. being expressly contrary to the temperament agreed and affted to by all the provinces, the said states general do declare, that they do take that fame to be of danger, damage, and ruinous consequence, being against the union of Utrecht, &c. And the said states general declare further, that they found themselves obliged
obliged to disapprove and disallow in express terms the said act, and all that relates to it, A.D. 1654.

The lords of Friesland have again declared to be against the said act, and all that had relation to it, in the letters of the said embassadors. The lords of Groningen and Ommelands have taken copies of the said act, and the embassadors letters, for the examining them, and after due consideration to give in their resolutions; and in the mean time do adhere to their declarations made upon that particular, of the 8th May, the 6th and 16th June last.

The lords of Zealand voted, and unanimously resolved again, that their vote, once given for Beverning's being treasurer general, for the good service they then conceived he had done for the commonwealth, should be recalled, as if it never had been; since that they have found the said Beverning had the boldness to act apart, &c. and this resolution to hold and continue, till the said Beverning (who so negotiated contrary to their intentions, and without the knowledge of the rest of the provinces) appear here, and give full satisfaction to all the provinces, &c. Further you may see the misunderstandings and ill correspondence these provinces have, by the reply of the province of Holland, of the nineteenth instant, which being short, you have here, word by word.

"The states of Holland and West Friesland, having seen the declaration read this day, "by the present lord deputy of Zealand, in the name of his lords principal, have declared against it, and by these presents do declare, that as to give the known act, with all its dependencies, any approval or disapprobation, the same wholly concerns the province of Holland alone, and none else but their noble high and mighty lordships; because it is a provincial business. Done at the Hague, 18th June, 1654."

The deputies of the province of Friesland pretently gave in another paper, against the above of the province of Holland, as followeth:

Against the paper delivered in by the lords deputies, on the behalf of the lords of Holland and West Friesland, thereby presupposing, that the act of excluding the prince of Orange and his deponent, with all the dependencies thereof, being a provincial business, and that the approbation or disapprobation thereof concerns only their noble high mightyness; the present deputy of Friesland has delivered and declared, that he does not in any way approve the same: and taking a copy thereof, did leave it to the decision of all the confederates; referring nevertheless to himself and to his lords principals, to do further as they should esteem fit and necessary upon this matter, and adhere to his precedent annotations, &c.

They quarrel thus by provinces, and begin by towns. The states of Holland write a letter to the magistrats of the town of Enchuyfen in their province, which still retains the party of the prince of Orange, declaring the great benefit they and all the rest of the provinces may enjoy by the peace made with England; and if that town will not desist from their opposing and declaring against the said peace, they shall not receive the benefits of the said peace, nor of the herring-fishery; and other such threats: but these letters gained nothing.

The like letters were written and sent by the states of Holland to them at Zealand, of 19th June, but prevailed very little, by reason the preachers in that province being very partial for the province of Orange, work'd much upon the hearts of the people. And as I hear, those of Zealand have commanded a deduction to be made, very favourable to the prince of Orange, disapproving altogether the said act of the province of Holland, and refuting all the arguments, which they have alleged in the defence of the said act; and insisting, that it is convenient and fit, the said prince of Orange shall be captain general of those countries.

I hear also, that the provinces of Utrecht and Overiffel are so divided into factions, that it is uncertain, that they come at all upon this matter to any uniform resolution.

Those of Friesland and Groningen do insist very highly for the recalling of the embassadors in England, to appear and give account of their negotiations.

I hear farther, that those of the province of Holland are upon framing a manifesto, to justify their proceedings, and lay their foundation much upon being necessitated to have done what they did; and among the rest, that some two days before the peace was signed, the Spanish embassador was with his highness the protector, and made very high overtures to hinder the peace; which had been accepted of, if the said embassadors had not concluded and signed the peace.

Many other reasons they have, whether true or false I know not; but one thing I observe amongst the states, that if it be convenient to lye, truth must not be told.

Here you have a collection of affairs this week past, from, Sir,

Yours, &c.

The
The admiralty of Amsterdam to the states general.

High and mighty Lords,

In what manner the grand duke of Florence doth continue in his unjustifiable proceedings against the takers of the English ship taken by captain Bree, your high mightinesses will be pleased to observe out of the copy of a letter written to us by the associated merchants at Leghorn, which we have received this day, and which we have thought fit to communicate to your high mightinesses; and besides, to leave it to your high mightinesses consideration, if you would not be pleased to think meet, for the reparation of the said inoffensive proceedings, in the speediest manner to give such sufficient orders, as your high mightinesses, according to your usual wisdom and prudence, shall judge necessary for the best service and respect of this state. Wherewith,

Amsterdam, June 26. 1654.

Underneath flood,
Your high mightinesses most humble servants, the commissioned counsellors for the admiralty; (and) by their command signed, in absence of the secretary,

J. Herberts.

A paper of the commissioner of Overyssel.

Leuctum 26. Junii, 1654. [N. S.]

The commissioner for the province of Overyssel, for the time being, hath made known to the assembly of their H. and M. lordships, that some weeks past the states of the said province were lawfully called to keep their general meeting or assembly at Deventer, this year, it being their turn, according to custom.

That then, before the ending of the said assembly, there happened to arise a question, concerning the dispensing of the vacant charge of droffart of Twente: some of the members endeavoured to promote the lord of Harfoelt to it, who is at present droffart of Lingen; others there were, that opposed this election to the said charge to be conferred upon the said lord Harfoelt.

Whereupon there happened several debates in order hereunto; at last, those that would have promoted the lord Harfoelt to the said charge, by reason of the said opposition, left the general meeting, and abandoned the assembly of the states, and went out of the town of Deventer, notwithstanding that they were defied to return with all imaginable reasons, and amicable interpellations, to attend the affairs that were then in hand. Hereupon those that had deferred the assembly, undertook to meet at Zwol, and there to treat of affairs, and to make some pretended resolutions to rerepresent to your high and mighty lordships, contrary to the customs in use, from time to time, it not being lawful to hold any general meeting than at Deventer, for this year, it being their turn.

The commissioner of Overyssel doth find himself obliged to give timely notice herof to their H. and M. lordships, to the end that such pretended resolutions, if at any time preferred to the assembly of your lordships, may not be reputed for provincial advice; but on the contrary, that they may be held void and of no effect.

The Spanish ambassador to the protector.

Sereníssimo Señor,

HAVIENDO entendido que Juan Southwel Inglese ha sido acusado de ser facerdote catholicó, y como tal ha sido oy condenado a muerte en las fecciones, y haviendo algun tiempo ha, vivido en mi casa, me halló obligado a recurrir a la piedad y clemencia de V. A.; y suplicarle sea servido de hacerme el favor de mandarle rehbrar por algunos días, halla otra orden de V. A. que será un acto de la generosidad de V. A. de que yo haré siempre singular elicion; y guarde Dios la sereníssima perçona de V. A. muchos años como deseo. Londres, 26 de Junio, 1654.

De V. Alteza mayor servidor,

Don Alonso de Cardenas.

Intelligence.
Intelligence.

Upfal, 17 June, 1654. O. S.

THIS parliament continues still, but as yet there is little or nothing done considerable. A.D.1654.

The late queen is departed hence, intending, as is given forth, to take her journey through Denmark, and to go to the Spa. Some think she is going to the emperor's court, and that there is a match in hand between her majesty and the Roman king; but all uncertain.

An extract of a letter from a man of great worth and integrity; dated at Amsterdam, the 26. June, 1654. [N. S.]

THE coronation in Sweden is already past, and madam Christina hath resigned her government. We shall see now, whether she will be permitted to go out of the p. 332. kingdom to squander away so vast a sum of money, which might pay some of those many debts, which the hath contracted. I cannot believe it; but time will shortly determine our conjectures. At Ratibon it was asserted, that the would travel by the way of Vienna to Rome, and there make open profession of the Popish religion. Those, that have had a personal and near relation unto her, count her a very atheist. I shall long to hear what kind of report and character the lord embassador Whitelocke will give of her, when he is returned: for my part, I can make no more the best sense and construction of her perfon.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 27 June, 1654. [N. S.]

TUESDAY last, the ceremony of Midsummer-fire was made here, which did represent the peace of France overcoming her enemies, and signified the greatness of the p. 334. king's government. The flames would add unto the glory of his majesty. Thursday, other bonfires were made in Paris, as a rejoicing for his majesty's coronation, whereof the Te Deum was sung in the cathedral church, in presence of the sovereign courts, the chief officers of the city, and several public foreign ministers.

We hear from Rheuell of the 7th of this infant the following words: The orders have been given to render ourselves the 25th or 26th at Sedan, the marshal des Logis being gone this morning to mark them. The siege is framed before Stenay, and marshal Faber gives hopes of a quick and happy issue, the trenches being already well begun. There is some difficulty, but we hope, that God, who hath made us victorious in worse encounters, will blest us in this. Their majesties have been this afternoon here, hard by, Mons. de la Ferté Senneterre's army, which is about 6000 stout men.

Other notice of the same date doth add, that the prince of Turenne was to convey the court to Sedan, and go and oppose himself to the relief, which might come unto the said Stenay by Luxembourg, whilst the count of Grandpré did hinder the marquis of Perlan to cast himself therein by another place: that the chevalier Bourelmont was said to have been killed, as he repulsed some party of the king's forces; and that there was not above 800 both French and Irish in the citadel, commanded by Mr. Chamilly; the garrison is in the city, being compounded of Spaniards. I am informed, the place is beaten with seven pieces of ordinance; and I am still assured, that the cardinal has there good intelligences, and that he alone hath caufed that attempt.

The letters from Brussells of the 25th of this infant bear, that Mons. le prince did press hard the archduke Leopold for the relief of that place; but that the necessary troops were not granted him to succed therein; and that the duke of Lorraine's had already refused to engage themselves therein: so that there is great likelihood, the Spaniards will let it be taken by the policy you will have been in my preceding dispatch, unless they have a design to let the French army perisb, then to undertake the more easily something very considerable: whereupon I will tell you to have heard from very good hands, that Mons. le prince hath sent here certainly disguised Gacelon, named Davidon, to know the true case of his friends, and what they are able to do, and assure them, &c. that the said archduke's army did preserve itself for considerable designs, and that they intended to approach Paris all together; which Gacelon had betrayed his commission, and declared all the contents of the same unto the marquis of Sauvelfeufl, who had given notice thereof unto the king.

Vol. II. 5 D

Yesterday
A letter of intelligence from Paris.

I HAD the honour to give you notice by my last of the Roman clergy's resolution, and of their sending to the court. The success thereof is not yet known, nor whether or no the cardinal Mazarin will have so good a brain as to foresee his own enemies preoccupation, who under a pretence of religion try to undo him by the means of England, vexing to the utmost those of the religion, whereunto the bishop of Montauban made again use of all his rhetoric in a speech he made unto the king after his coronation, calling them factors of hereby, compatriots of that horrible monster, covered with the blood of one of the greatest kings of the world, in the proper terms. Monf. de Ruvigny, having informed of that speech, has anwtered thereunto by letters he writ to the court; but he is so little regarded, that all he hath hitherto done, has been as good as nothing, insomuch that the former grievances remain undecided, whilst several churches are still molested, and those of Rennes and Bourges, whereof the temple of the first has been burnt, and the other plundered, there being only the church of Nîmes that has received satisfaction, and only for its particular interest; Monf. du Veftrie, his deputy, having had nothing but words concerning the business of Tholouse, which is public; and that lies more to heart unto all the party, and especially unto the gentry, who fear to be dealt with as the marquis of Laran. As far as I can see, it's a business hard to agree; for besides that that parliament has all the common fort and superstitious for him, the cardinal fears, left the duke of Orleans, governor of that province, should sling some oil into the fire, if that parliament were offended, as thole of the religion desire, and as reason requires. Therefore one must not doubt, that that will be a great block in Monf. de Neuvville's treaty, if so be the commonwealth of England holds hard thereunto, as all the gentry wishes exceedingly; I say, if it is obstinate in the present execution, for to give good words thereof, Monf. de Montbrun thinks one will really do, if so be my lord protector has always the flaff in his hand; although, faith he, that the English will never be well considered, until they have taken Rochelle, and made a free and hans-town of it, without making use of any pretence of religion. He is a person that loves peace exceedingly, and who has now a great increasement of means to preserve; but he has nevertheless told unto Monf. du Veftrie, that when they should draw their swords, they should fling away the scabbard so far, that they could never take
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 379

it again. I prepare him a cypher to write one to another upon that subject, by the means

whom he shall find good at Montbrun.

The embassador de Bordeaux writes himself, that Naudin has accused Mons. de Baas of
some intelligence, and that his highness himself has confronted them: in consequence
whereof, he had found some indignation against the last, who was much deceived, when
his said highness sent for him, thinking it was for some other business. These people
ground some hopes upon the convocation of a new parliament, as though my lord protector’s
authority should thereby receive a notable effect; but I hope his highness’s wife foresight
will deceive them. I have but little time. I hear the marquis de la Mouflaye is at court,
and that he has obtained a decree at the parliament of Rennes, bearing, that the temple of
the said city shall be re-established by those that burnt it. Mons. de Montbrun parts
next week from hence; he tells me, that Cugnac’s brother is not gone into England by the
cardinal’s order; but that his words were indifferent. Mons. de Villefranche is to be paid
next tuesday off some arrears due unto him; but he accepts no pension notwithstanding
what hath been said.

The rumour hath run, and runneth here, of a league offensive and defensive between
England and Spain; but the embassador de Bordeaux writes the contrary.

The deputy of the office at Egues has told me plainly, that he hoped for

nothing, except from God and from England; and were it not that, he would return home.

The king of Sweden to the protector.

WE Charles Gustavus, by the grace of God, king of Sweden, Goths and Vandals, great
prince of Finland, duke of Eastland, Carelia, Bremen, Verden, Steint, Pomeren, p. 170.
Caffubia and Vandalia, prince of Ruggia, lord of Ingermanland and Wifmar, count palatine
of the Rhine, duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves and Mons, &c. to the ferenissime and
most high, our good friend Oliver, lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scot-
land, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, greeting, and increase of
prosperity.

Serene sime, and most high lord protector our good friend! since hence, by the providence
of God, who doth rule all things on the earth, and at his pleasure exalps of kingdoms,
it hath so happened, that the serenissime and most potent princes and lady, the lady
Christina, by the grace of God, queen of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, great princes
of Finland, duchesses of Eastland, Carelia, Bremen, Verden, Steint, Pomeren, Caffubia,
and Vandalia, princes of Ruggia, and lady of Ingermanland and Wifmar, our mother, whom
we are ever to respect with all filial observance and veneration, hath, thenceunto being
moved by certain reasons, resigned her hereditary kingdom, and out of a more than motherly
mildness and singular affection to us, hath transferred the same right of governing unto us, thence
unto concurring the general consent of all the states of the kingdom; we thought it most
agreeable to our duty and inclination, at the first beginning of our government, to pray
unto the most high God, that that work might prove for the welfare and happiness of all
Christendom, of us and our kingdom, and of our common friends, and upon consideration
of that tie of mutual affection and friendship, which is between this our kingdom and
the commonwealth of England, toadvertise your highness of this beginning of our govern-
ment; and lastly, to with you all kind of prosperity and happiness, and to promis you our
most entire affection, and all that may be expected from a friendly mind. Therefore we
shall endeavour in all such things as your highness shall be pleased to direct of us, so to carry
ourselves, that not only the ancient bonds of amity and friendship might be preserved whole,
but also, if possible, the same might be more freightly tied, and much increased; hoping,
that ever your highness will answer the same with a very good will. And thus ending these
prefents, we with a good fortune, a prosperous health, and all happiness, to your highness.
Given at Upfal, the 17th of June, 1654.

Your good friend,

CHARLES GUSTAVUS.

De Vries, the Dutch resident in Denmark, to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

The English commissioners receive the clapboard and wainscot, which is in being, as Vol. xv.
also the pitch and tar, with the iron; but the hemp they will not receive, saying, the P. 352;
frame is damned, though the frame hath been inspected, and found to be as good as at the

first.


**STATE PAPERS OF**

A.D. 1654. 1st; for all the harm is done to it, is, that it is unbound, which may be repaired for five hundred rixdollars.

For the making good or restoring the value of the three ships that are wanting, as also of the goods that are missing, we see as yet no means nor likelihood; as also the hope doth vanish, which we had of getting to the knowledge of those actions committed by the English themselves, about the making away of their goods at the time of their first coming hither.

The king had ordered (according to the writing of the lord rix-hoffmäfter) a certain lord of this city to speak to me, to deliver 20,000 rixdollars to the English commissioners, for their better content; but I durst not accept of it, not knowing upon what account to receive it, nor upon what receipt to pay it away: so that there is this answer returned to the rix-hoffmäfter, from whom I expect further order.

Yesterday, the said English commissioners were prefented by the king with Rhenish wine, a fish, and a piece of venison.

The continuation of the sickness doth still keep all the ministers from this place, as also the civilians.

The Spanish embassador is gone to one of his majesty's country houses.

H. and M. LORDS,

F. DE VRIES.

F. Roetersse.

Copenhagen, 28. June, 1654. [N. S.]

---

**The Danish agent to the states general.**

H. and M. LORDS,

As the sign of true friendship doth consist herein, that men are held and bound to be affilting to one another, not only in adversity, and to help and to divert all that may happen to the prejudice of each other, but also to participate in all that may be acceptable and profitable to either side; so likewise there is no doubt to be made, but your lordships have sufficiently and effectually taken notice in your foregoing conjunctures with the commonwealth of England, with what care, neighbourly and sincere affection, his majesty of Denmark hath always endeavoured to second your lordships intentions, and to secure as much as in him lay, the common commerce upon his storms, and to preserve the high interests of this state to the prejudice of his own; and can assure you, in the name of his said majesty, that he did understand with joy, that through God's gracious assistance and special-providence, after such a bloody and long war, which did threaten ruin and destruction to both nations, and almost all Christendom, the noble peace was happily concluded between the two powerful commonwealths. His said majesty hath therefore commanded me to congratulate your lordships for this peace, tranquility and unity, and to signify unto your lordships his good wills for the continuance and durability thereof, for the safety and prosperity of your renowned government, for the decency and welfare of the good inhabitants, and the increasing of the commerce, as also for the settling and confirming of a good and neighbourly affection. Besides, his majesty doth return thanks to your lordships for that great care and provision, which you have been pleased to make and demonstrate during this treaty, in regard of his majesty's interests, as also of his kingdoms and countries, by comprehending him in the treaty concluded with his highness the protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland. And likewise he doth firmly believe, that your lordships will always persift and continue in the like good intentions, and that you will further instruct your lordships embassadors in England to be helping and affilting his majesty's commissioner in England, the lord Rothenwinge, in his farther negotiations, as depending upon the proper interests of your lordships; to the end that his majesty's subjects may obtain equal restitution of their ships and goods taken by the English, and there confiscated, in regard to the interest English, by reason of those ships and goods flayed and arrested in Denmark, (by reason whereof the others were taken) full satisfaction and restitution is given at London of all the charges and damages. The parliament itself (as hath been formerly alleged) hath heretofore offered the same by the lord Bradshaw in Denmark, in case they would then release their ships and goods. Besides, your lordships have promisefed in your treaty of guaranty, to bear off all that might any wise accute to any prejudice of his majesty in the flaying of those ships and goods. It would be also unreasonable, that the subjects of his majesty should suffer so much damage for his majesty's affection and amity.

Wherefore his majesty will expect the effects of your lordships neighbourly affection and inclination, (who doth always highly esteem the same) and upon all occasions be willing to demonstrate the like reciprocal amity.

H. and M. LORDS,

Petrus Charisius.

Hague, 28. June, 1654. [N. S.]
H. and M. Lords,

AFTER what manner the duke of Florence continueth in his unjust proceedings against A.D. 1654. the captors of the English ships, your lordships may be pleased to see by the inclosed letters from Leghorn, sent to us, which we received this day; and we do withal leave it to your Lordships’ considerations, whether it were not fit to give such speedy order for the repairing the said infolent proceedings, as in your lordships wisdom shall seem most fit for the service and honour of the country.

H. and M. Lords,

Amsterdam, 28. June, 1654. [N. S.]

J. Sassenaeot.

H. Cromwell to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

THE inclosed coming to my handes the lafte night, and though perhaps their may not be much of weight in it, yet I thought it might not be amisse to fend it to you, to make what ufe of it you hall please. I ame altogether a stranger to the mane that writte it, and alfoe to the perfons therein mentioned, except Sir Cecill Howarde, whoe went with the K. of Scotts from Worcester; and, if I be not miftaken, is fome to my lord Ed. Howarde. This is all I have to trouble you with. I ame

Your affectionate freind and fervant,

H. Cromwell.

If you judge my father expects me at London, the lafte hinte from you will be enough.

Chippenhame, this 18. June, 1654.

Incled in the preceding.

My very good Lord,

COMING to my knowlege of the plofe, which have, prafed be God throthe his grace, to preferv from Fitz James, I apprehend other dangers to you and your familie; hift make knowne, coming from my houfe to the Hage in laft May, was fhewed one colonel Werden, newly come out of England, and making fom inquirie, I found he and his man came to Dover, left there horfes there, came to the Hage, havinge had some confidence with the queene, princes royall, and king’s counfell; fo fune as the letters came out of France, was difpatched away for England, where he came for Dover, and found his horfes. It is fufpected, flue from France hath ingaged themfelves to the king to be the death of my lord your father; footime fince they came from France, I came to knowe two of thofe names, Sir Cecill Howard, young Morle, whose unckle is chaplaine to the queene of Bohemia. I hope you will preferv the hole familie from thefe diflies plores. I did once befare write to my lord your father in fuch a waie, although I am not knowne to him nor to yourfelle: however fhall lofe not meanes, whereby I maye be ferviceable. So with continuance of my molt humbkle fervice, though not knowne to you, I reit ever ready

At your lordship’s command,

R. S.


The superscription,

To the right honarable the lord Harre Cromwell,

at Whit-hall, thefe, London.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Rome, 27. June, 1654. [N. S.]

YOU have from Constantinople a second to a former you had from thence, concerning the part the conspiracy against the protector. I had it from the fame as gave me the former; I hope it may be of some ufe to you. The protector’s flleet troubles a little the thoughts of all Italy, and they are providing for it.
The quarrel of the Genoese, in my opinion, will come to an accommodation notwithstanding all preparations.

There is nothing at present of R. C. or general peace. When any thing of either shall be, you shall have it from, Sir.

Yours.

The bailiffs of Maldon in Essex to the protector's council.

Right Honourable,

UPON Saturday last, in the morning, there came one Jasper Motterhed (as he faith) of Swithin's-lane, in London, button-feller, to Maldon, who in the presence of one Robert Francyes, of Maldon, did speak many dangerous words, of most evil consequence against the government and public peace of this commonwealth, of which we the bailiffs of Maldon having notice, did presently, according to our duties and public zeal of the safety thereof, convene the said Motterhed and Francyes before us; and having taken both the said Francyes information, and the said Motterhed's examination, concerning the premises, which we humbly present unto your honours under their hands, attested by us, before whom they were taken; and the said Motterhed is now present in custody in the prison at Maldon. Of all which we thought it of grand concernment, to give your honours the speediest notice that we could possibly, humbly attending your honours pleasure what shall be done with the said Motterhed, hoping that your honours will find for him by some safe meffengers, we not knowing with like safety how to convey him to your honours; to whom, upon the knowledge of your pleasure therein, we shall with all diligence readily deliver him, and according to our bounden duties, with our utmost endeavours, seek both the advancement of the glory of Almighty God, and of the weal public; and truly reft.

Your very humble and most faithful servants at command,


Maldon ff. The information of Robert Francyes of Maldon aforesaid, linen-draper, taken upon his corporal oath at the Moothall of this borough, upon Saturday the seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifty-four, before John Jenings gentleman, and Thomas Ewyn gentleman, the bailiffs, and two of the justices of the public peace of his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, of the said borough, and Edmund Whitefoote gentleman, one other of the said justices within the same.

THE said Robert Francyes the informant faith, that one Jasper Motterhed of Swithin's-lane, in London, button-feller, (as he calls himself) came this morning to the inn called the Star in Maldon aforesaid; and as soon as he alighted off of his horse in the said inn-yard, he the said Motterhed eipied this informant at his shop-door, it being night over-against the said inn: whereupon this informant went speedily to the said Motterhed, and they both went into a room together in the said inn, where they had some speech of trading, that was between them; upon which this informant told the said Motterhed, that his the said Motterhed's man was lately at Maldon; and told him, that his master Motterhed was lately broken, and bid this informant, that he should pay the said Motterhed no money, because he was engaged for his said matter. And therefore the said Motterhed told this informant, that it was a worfe matter than being broken; for he went aside, because he was one of those, that had a hand in the late plot against the lord protector, so that indeed he had lately been in the country with some chapmen, and that shortly after his return to his house he had a note sent to him by a porter, to come to three gentlemen to the sign of the Star in Coleman-Freet, where he immediately went; and that presentlie after his coming thither, there was a man in mean apparel (whom the said Motterhed said he knew not) delivered him a letter, wherein was a commissiun in parchement from prince Charles, (as he called him) directed to him the said Motterhed, to act for him. And he farther said, that there were near fifteen hundred already apprehended, but not above eight-and-thirty in the commissiun. And he the said Motterhed farther told this informant, that he knew the man that had the special commissiun, and that he was not yet apprehended, and knew wherethat commissiun was, and named the man; but
Maldon fi. The examination of Jasper Mottershed of the parish of St. Swithin in Swithin's-lane, London, button-seller, taken at the Moothall of this borough, upon Saturday the seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and fifty-four, before John Jenings gentleman, and Thomas Ewin gentleman, the bailiffs, and two of the justices of the public peace of his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, of the said borough, and Edmund Whitefoote gentleman, one other of the said justices within the same.

The said Jasper Mottershed the examinant faith, that yesterday he came from London, and that the last night he lay at the Swan Ingatestone, and that he came this morn-

ing between seven and eight of the clock to Maldon, to get up a debt, that is due to him from one Robert Francyes of Maldon, a linen-draper; and from thence he intended to ride to Colchester, and so into Suffolke and Northfolk, to get up debts, and to come back again to Maldon upon monday or tuercday next come seven-night, when the said Robert Francyes promised to pay this examinant his money. And this examinant confesseth, that he told the said Robert Francyes, that he was lately sent for to the sign of the Star in Coleman-street, and that he went therewith, and that there was a letter delivered there to him, with a commission from prince Charles, (as he called him) to act for him; and that there were forty men or thereabouts in the said commission. And he confesseth also, that he told the said Robert Francyes, that there were at least a thousand apprehended for a plot or conspiracy against my lord protector; but this examinant denieth, that in truth he had any such commission delivered unto him, or that he kneweth the chief man in the especial commission; and denieth, that he knoweth of any plot or conspiracy against my lord protector, other than what he hath heard of it from others, or of any other plots, which would suddenly go on; although he denieth not that he spake some such words to the said Robert Francyes; and denieth also, that his house was ever searched for him the said Mottershed, as he also told the said Robert Francyes; or that his reason to act for prince Charles (as he called him) was, because he perceived he would maintain the protestant religion, and that he perceived popery now fact coming on, as perhaps he might also tell the said Robert Francyes. And as concerning the news of erecting a high court of justice, this examinant faith, that the said Robert Francyes shewed him a book, wherein (amongst others) Mr. Stephen Eaftwick and Mr. Thomas Andrews were named commissioners; to which this examinant only faid, that these two were formerly affronted (as he termed it) for deli-

vering a petition. And this examinant denieth, that he is any conspirator against my lord protector, or that he is acquainted with any of the conspirators now in question, or that he knoweth any thing of their conspiracy, or of any plot or conspiracy against my lord pro-
tector; and the said examinant shewed the only reason for his speaking of the said words by him confessed was, that he hoped thereby to get in his debts the sooner of his debtors. And this is all the reason, that he would give, and all that he would otherwise confes.

JASPER MOTTERSHED.

JOHN JENINGS.
THO. EWIN.
EDM. WHITEFOOTE.

A.D.1654.  
Vol. xiv.  
P.379.  

He farther faith, that the beginning of May, or latter end of April, he was at the house of one Dayle, an inn-keeper in Leather-lane, in company with his brother Henfaw, and one Peter Vowell, the school-master of Illington, and Tudor a surgeon; and that whilst they were there, the said Henfaw, Vowell, and Dayle the inn-keeper, went out of the room into the garden, and had conference there together a quarter of an hour, and then came again into the room; whereupon Vowell went away, and the rest sat down together; and the examinee then asking Henfaw, who that other man was, he said, it was Peter Vowell, a school-master of Illington, who had directed him to Dayle the inn-keeper, to engage him; and who had engaged to beat the guards at that end of the town.

That afterwards he met with the said Vowell and Henfaw at one doctor Hudfon's in the Old-baily, two or three times before the plot was discovered, where the said Henfaw and Vowell had private conference together; and as this examinee believes, it was about the plot, his brother Henfaw telling him as much; and that the reason why the examinee was not admitted to the conference then was, because Vowell would not be persuaded to speak about the plot before any new company, because it might not be known, that he had a hand in it.

That upon Sunday, the next day after the plot was discovered, the examinee was with his brother Henfaw at the said doctor Hudfon's, where also was the said Vowell, and they three discoursed again together, as formerly, in the same room where the examinee was; and after having done their discourses, Well, faith the doctor, in the hearing of the examinee, though the plot be discovered, there's my major, meaning Henfaw, is not discouraged; the bufines may go on yet. Yes, faith Vowell, that it may; both the doctor and Vowell saying, that those who were discovered were of Gerard's party, and that none of Henfaw's were yet discovered. At the same time Vowell asked Henfaw, whether he had been at Doctors-commons to speak with major Baily? whereeto he answer'd, that he had been there twice the day before, but that he did not meet with him.

That he was often at Hudfon's with his brother, and that Hudfon would ask him what became of the bufineses, and when he had been with Vowell and Baily, and captain Billingley a butcher; and Henfaw would answer him, that it went on very well; and faith, that his brother Henfaw had told him, that the butcher was fully engaged in it, and would be able to provide two hundred men and more; and said, that one day, when he thought the bufineses was to be done, he came forth with some horse and foot as far as Piccadilly.

He farther faith, that some days after the plot was discovered, he went with Henfaw to Illington, to the said Vowell, and found him at his house, from whence they went together to drink their morning's draught; and the said Henfaw and Vowell speaking some words together, Vowell said, If none of the party be discovered within this fortnight, there will be men enough to fall into all the quarters of the town, meaning, as the examinee conceives, for carrying on the aforesaid design; and Henfaw then said, that there were several regiments both of horse and foot formed in several parts of the nation, to use as soon as the snare was struck here; which, Vowell said, would be very well, and would be a thing very safely done.

He farther faith, that when they were left together at doctor Hudfon's, Henfaw gave to Vowell some of the libels mentioned in the former examination, which, Vowell said, he would dispose of.

He farther faith, that he went with his brother Henfaw and John Garard to the house of one Minors, dwelling in Lambeth, in a little garden-house; and there the said Garard and Henfaw told him of their design to fall upon the protector, as he went abroad, and also to seize upon the guards; and asked him, if he would join with them, which he contented to do, and said he would be ready at a day's warning, when they would desire. And that there were other meetings between Henfaw and the said Minors; and the said Minors did also meet with Tudor upon this business.

That Minors further said, that a perfon, (whose name he the examinee remembers not) having left the heel of his shoe, said, What will you not give me a nail to fasten my heel, who am one that am to redeem you? And therefore he did fear the plot might be discovered.

Mr.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &C. 385

Mr. R. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

The last post was broke upp by the way near Brussells, but yours came inclosed to A.D. 1654. my hands. You will fee by the inclosed papers the present state of affairs in those parts, especially 'twixt the city of Bremé and Koningenmaker for the crown of Sweden.

It's generally believed the Swede will not fit down thus obscured, but reinforce to recover honour and interest, which may suddenly involve the empire in a second war. I peruse myself, if any designe were in vogue by the Popish partie to give you trouble hence, this division comes from heaven to prevent it. If the common opinion faile not, this quarrel will not thus end; but these parts will have enough to do to defend themselves, if they have no designe to out the Swede wholly from the empire, as some think they have, not accounting themselves secure, whilst the crown of Sweden hath such footing within them; otherwise things had not come to this height in so short a time.

If Ch. S. bend his course this way, I believe (rebus sic fintibus) he will find but few of the princes of either religion, to joyne with his cousin in his entertainment. P. Rupert is now at Heidelberg, but not to make way for him, that I hear of: they parted in too much haste for such offices. If we close with France, no doubt but the house of Auffria, with its dependants, will beflir themselves in right of the Catholique caufé, as they call it; and upon that account C. S. may find some countenance. I shall be careful to eye the motions in and near these parts, and advertise you thereof weekly, though I peruse myself they neither are, nor will be, in a capacity to trouble you much, if they should have a will to it. My lord ambadator imbarke himself laft saturday for England, but is as yet detained in the river by contrary winds. His lordship was entertained by the English company here with much respect, and prefented and complimented by the city in an extraordinary manner; and at Luxftat, the king of Denmark's garion upon the river, he was faulted from the walls with ordnance.

I am glad the act for shipinge is preferved intire, as I always believed it would be. I am forry my letter by the maff-ship was not delivered you; but Mr. Baffe writes, it was not their fault; for they had attended three or four days at Whitehall, but could not be admitted to speake with you. I suppose er this you have my letter; and that per next I shall have your order for the shipinge of the rest of the masts here upon the ship returned hither; which is all at present from, SIR,

Hamburgh, 20. June, 1654. Your most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

A letter of intelligence from col. J. Eamfylde.

SIR,

DOW dayes after were parted, I began my journey to Paris, where I nowe am; but where you left me. My journey hither for the receiving the money, which I told you was owinge mee, is yet to very little purpose, and I doubt will not produce any effect to my expectation. I have been forced to make use of thirty crownes of the hundred you left in my hands, my fock being quite exhausted by my journey to Ruten and Bologne, by that tyme I had discharged the house, where you left mee. If I receive my money here, which I confefs I have but faynte hopes of, (though it was disburfed upon an occasion six years since, which might have merited more gratitude) I will not fayle to returne you a bill by the next pofte: however, if I fall short of that, I will, God willing, find some other expedient to satisfy you; and in the mean tyme shall empeffly request you to retayne it upon your owne account, and not leave it upon your friends. Pray use this letter, as you have done those I wrote formerly to you, and you will finde howe fyncerely I am,

DEAR SIR,

Paris, July 1. [1654. N.S.] Your most affectionate
and faithfull servant,

JO. JAMES.

The king goes hence on monday next towards the Spawe, where wee fay he meets the king of the Romans, the queen of Swede, and the princes royall; and that your countefs of Newport, with many other English ladies, are for the meeting with two revells of English filders. Great obervations are made already of this interviewe. I have discovered

Vol. II.

5 F since
since my arrivall in this place a busines of great importance, that I believe will be worth
my making a journey to you, if I can doe it fo privately as to returne back into France
without the danger . . . head: and I shall finde means to give you more light into the
obscure parts of what you were informed of before. Be not too hally, nor fo violent;
and yet as vigilant as you can. I have all the engines at worke, that I can employ. When
I come to Rouen, you shall hear from mee, where I will come, and when. I am most
faithfully,

The superscription,

For Mr. William Allyfon, at Mr. Tytan's house,
at the signe of the Three Daggers, near the Tem-
ple-gate, in Fleet-street, London, ibifje.

Letters of intelligence.

SIR,

YOURS of the 25th of laft month came safe to me, by which I see how gallantly you
proceed to correct your enemies, which is no les than lawfully done; yet is thought by some,
that before you make an end of that plot, another may begin in some other way,
in a manner that your protector will be always in danger, till he receives his due punish-
ment. This is said, but I see no author for it; only conjectures, and that of those that would
with it fo; yet God is above all, &c.

The 26th laft month, the embassador of Venice made a great fire, and burn'd much
powder, entertained all his neighbours at supper, and gave them afterwards the fight of a
ballet, in honour of his majesty's coronation.

The king being defirous to continue Mr. le Buc in his office of being provost de mar-
chands, the laft has excused himfelf by reason of his age and indisposition; which the king
feeing, gave him for his recompence to be counsellor of flate; and that for his fidelity to
him during the troubles of Paris. He is to take poffeſſion of his new office on Lady-day in
Auguft next, if he live fo long.

I do not well remember, whether I writ in my former to you, how Don Jofeph de Mar-
guentte, returning to Catalonie, was robbed between this city and Lyons, at Effonne; his les
comes to 2000 piftoles. Monday night at laft was the great firing in the honour of St. Peter,
in the lord nuncio's house; he burn'd at leaft fifty granadours, 100 candles lighting all night
in the windows and upon the walls of his garden, as alfo two or three hundred iron bottles
full of powder: a gallant fight indeed it was. The laft day, when To Denn was being in
Noftradam, fome differences happened between the firft prefident and Mr. Garde de feneux,
about precedency; but the firft prevailed, being his custom and due. Since my former, a
lackey killed his master in rue Grenelle, and took away from him 200 piftoles; and to
difguife himfelf, quitted his livery, and wore one of his master's habits, with a feather in
his hat, and fo he escaped. The fame day was committed a man, that killed his wife,
being with child: he gave a thrust of a knife in her belly, and killed the child too. An-
other woman, with her fon, were committed, because the fon got a child on the mother.

King Charles and his mother were at a collation laft faturday, with madame la duchesse
de Eguillon, entertained moft gallantly, as they fay themfelves.

The 29th laft month Mr. Tubef, the new counfellor received in parliament, invited
to dinner the moft part of the members of parliament; and his feast came to two thousand
lives.

I hear the king is resolv'd to take away all the charges and offices from the officers of
the crown, that did not affift at his majefly's coronation; and that the queen will not be contented
with that, but she must obtain from the king to turn them all to the Batifcle. It is reported
here, but not believed, that a truce with Spain is made and concluded; the king to marry
the infanta of Spain; as alfo duke Savoy to marry one of his eminence's nieces, fifter to
ducheffe Merceur.

The king and court are now at Sedan, and the fiege of Stenay always continued; alfo
hopes of it. Condé and Wirtemberg, I hear, are at Philipville in Lixembourg, marching
to beleige Thionville, which Condé fays he will have himfelf, before we hall get
Stenay. Whatever he will do, Turenne and la Ferté Senneterre are together, to keep all
relief from Stenay, till we get it.

I have been in some letters from Bruxelles, that a league offensive and defensive was
completed between Spain and England; and that prince Condé was comprehended in it:
you know bett, if true. We have from Sweden by the laft letters, that the embassador of
Portugal there received orders to retire, and that the queen told him at his laft audience,
the did not know him as the king's embassador at all, but rather an envoy from duke de

Braganza.
Bræganza. The same letters bring also, that there is a freight alliance between Spain A.D.1654.
and Sweden, as also with my lord protector of England. That queen gave the kingdom into the hands of her cousin prince Palatine; and the herself is to visit the Spanish waters in the country of Liege. She passes through Hamburgh, where she will remain a while, being not willing to affit at the reception or ceremonies of her cousin. King Charles is resolved next monday to depart, and is to meet princes of Orange at Spa, to advise with her, before he goes to Germany. He hopes he shall do much; and the more, that the provinces of Holland are against one another; and those that are against your alliance with the rest of Holland, are resolved to deliver the cities they have there to the duke of Brandenburgh, who promises he will procure them the emperor and all Germany to help them against you and yours. Others say, they offer the said cities to his majesty of Spain, upon the same conditions, if he pleafeth to accept of it, and break out with England. And some here think, he will not refuse it; and to that effect the prince elector of Brandenburgh was four days incognito (as we hear) in the Hague in Holland lately. He promises to bring a powerful army from Germany and other places, against the enemies of the house of Orange and their adherents. I believe you might receive these news sooner than we. Marquis de Perfan has put into Stenay, the 18th last month, one hundred horse of his own regiment, Faber's intelligence there being discovered, and some suffered and acquitted, as I write in my former.

Marquis de Noirmoutier has furnished boats and other provisions for that siege. I hear just now, Conde's forces appeared near Guife, within five leagues of Stenay, which caufed Turenne to march that way. Stenay is defended by 1600 men: a German commands in the town for the king of Spain, and in the citadel Monf. comte de Chamilli. They mount at guard every day in the citadel one hundred Spaniards of the city. They have orders from Conde, in case the town should be taken, that all the garrison should retire into the citadel. The baftions of the citadel are very little, yet strong enough; and it is upon an height: many peafants are working within it.

The king and cardinal, with many of the court, were feeing la Ferte's army in a rendezvous; his majesty took much pleafure in 800 dragoons he saw there, of which 400 went all in blue, and the other 400 in red. Some of their coaches were broken there by the cavalry, and among the reff, that of the prefident of Genoa. They fent lately a gentleman from court to Blois, to anfwer the duke of Orleans's complaints after the king's coronation.

Mademoifelle, last fafturday, was within twelve leagues hence, in a houfe belonging to one of the treafurers, called M. de Chemin, near Meaux. Yeffterday he returned to Pons, and goes within few days to St. Fargeau, and from thence to Blois.

The parliament of the sovereignty of Dombes, having condemned to death some officers of the regiments, that were there in garrison, the archbishop of Lions undertook to accommodate the buñenes between them, having paffed his word, that they would do no more harm; yet notwithstanding, the troops being together appeared in a manner to befiege the town; which the townsmen took ill, and complained to the faid parliament, who were resolved to put some others yet to death. The archbishop ordered two counfellors of the parliament to be committed in a place called Pierre Anéfle, where they yet remain.

The buñenes of the government of Maziers and mont Olimpe is accommodated between the cardinal and the governors of the faid places.

Paris, 1 July, 1654. [N. S.]

NOTICE is given me, that his highness the lord protector should have great care of Vol. xv.
himself; that there are still great underhand labours; and that Mr. Ascham's p. 355
murderers are now in England. Divers have written from London, that we should soon
fee war between the commonwealth and this kingdom; but I fuppose they are only con-
jeatures upon M. de Baas's retreat, whereof M. de Neufville and his father feem to be
very glad; and I deny the rumour, which runs of an offensive and defensive league con-
cluded with Spain.

It is certain, that Monf. le prince had fent here one named Davidon, who having at
first declared himself unto Sauvebeuf, to offer him, that if fo be he would go into
Guinee, he should be well employed by Monf. le prince, and well upheld by the
English; and the faid Sauvebeuf having at firft told him, yes; but (after counsel)
trufting not in him, and having declared the buñenes unto the cardinal, who entered into
fupicion of the one and the other; as the faid Sauvebeuf thought to found again the
faid Davidon, and did to that purpofe fefk him at the baron of Lina's house, the faid
Davidon had cafť himself out of a window, (whereby he is wounded) thinking the other
had a mind to caufe him to be imprisoned, according unto the cardinal's defire, who foon
after the declaration had ordained Sauvebeuf to discover him; which the faid Sauvebeuf

having
A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,

Paris, 1. July, 1654. [N.S.

SINCE my last writ Saturday last, we have heard of the king's arrival at Sedan, where his majesty had caused the tents to be unfolded and set up, with a design to pass unto the siege of Stenay, to give courage, as soon as the lines shall be ended; but that 300 men were entered in the place, under the count of Bourteville and several other officers, which might make it hold longer than was thought. It is written, that the cardinal is very obli
ginate in that design; and as it is thought, that the Spaniards interest is sooner to take some other place for themselves, than to conserve that for Monf. le prince. The wifelt fort hold, and many lay, that the said cardinal will matter it; and so much the rather, that M. de Faber, who hath the direction of the siege, and who hath caused above twenty pieces of ordnance of the said Sedan to be carried thither by water, is exceeding skillful in such-like enterprizes. And indeed, the leaf letters from la Baffies arrived this week, bear, that the Spaniards and Lorrainers did assemble themselves on that side, to attempt something; and that a captain had cast himself in the place with several companies to defend it. So that Monf. le prince, being alone, will be unable to go to the relief of Stenay, if he receives no other supply, than that which Wirtembergh is fai'd to have brought him from Germany. We have nothing else at this present.

The count of Vivonne parts from this city with a regiment he hath caused to be rafed, to go to the king's service. His thought the elus will be re-established, in the same manner as the syndics and rent-payers have been.

The marquis de la Moufay is arrived here; but hath not yet been at court, where he is going to complain of the violence of the people of Rennes, and demand a decree of the council for the re-establishing of the church burnt.

The prince of Conti was yet at Montpellier by the leaf letters come from thence. The Genoese are said to have a design to join themselves with France, and to second the executions, which shall be undertaken by the duke of Guiè.

Charles Stuart hath at last, as I am informed, received money to go out of this kingdom. He goeth thither to Spa, there to take the waters.

I forgot to tell you, that the agreement of the governor of Mezieres unto the cardinal's will, is confirmed; but that he which commands in mount Olimpe, shall remain therein under Mr. Faber's bail, who answers for his fidelity.

Col. Fitch to the protector.

May it please your Highnes,

I SHALL humbly make bold to give an account of what occurrences are in these parts, conceiving general Monke and colonel Morgan cannot from those parts where now they are, convey letters to your highness frequentie without some difficulty in the paffage. That which I had from colonel Morgan, since he marched through this town this day eight days, with his brigade, to the head of Loughnes, Midleton haveinge given him the slip over the hills, to avoid ingaging, in one of his letters thus:

Sir,

YEsterday, aboute four miles ere we came to the Loughhead, we discovered part of the enemie, their number 600 horse and foot, under the command of Drundmond, Erwin, Mercer, and Selkirk. They gave back, and we pursued them ten miles. We killed one captain Goodfellow, an Englishman, and some other; took about ten prifoners, and sixty horse: the ground did not favour us, and the horse were spent, otherwise we had given a better account; however, they are differfed. They left much provifion behind in their quarters, both dreffed and undreffed; we took many plundered cows from them. I defire you, fend me eight days provifion with all possible speed for this brigade.

This was of the 16th instant; the following letter of the 18th ditto.
Sir,

Yesterday, upon my march about three miles on this side the head of Loughnes, there was an island in Loughfarie, wherein were some suspicious people, that gave us ill language, as we marched by in pursuit, when we had not time to stay. So that at my coming back, I commanded the man of the house to bring the boat to shore, and give me an account, who and what was in the island; and after a great deal of discourse he flighted me, though I engaged to let him return, and only send a couple of officers and a file of men, to view the place; but he would not come over to us: so that I commanded some musketeers to fire upon them, and the people within fired upon us again, and slightly wounded three of our men. Then I commanded forty men to strip themselves, and with their swords attempt to take it by swimming; and after a little dispute they caused them to deliver it for their lives. There were seven men armed in it, a good quantity of plate, and good accommodation for the soldiers; much goods belonging to the enemy, which I gave to the soldiers for their encouragement. I intend to fend you all the prisoners, and have sent you back all the baggage and train-horses you sent us with provision. This is all he writes in this letter. In another of yesterday's date, he fends to me for eight days provision more; which I fend this day in the Mountaineer shallow, that was drawn over land in Loughnes. He tells me, the general hath fent for him to cattell Ruthin in Bedegrove, where one of my company is garrisoned, which is 24 miles from this place, and 26 miles from hence, to the head of the where col. Morgan's brigade lies; and about 12 or 14 miles from the Loughhead to Ruthin caffle. A friend from Dornoch in Sutherland informed me last night, that the enemy marched over the hills of that country the ninth of June, and thofe kept the pafs, marched after them the 12th ditto. A major of horfe, with a commanded party of 48 horfe and 100 foot, are still in Cathnes; most of the people, that went with Middleton out of Sutherland, are returned home, and inform they left him in Inneroe the 14th of June. Another intelligence, which came this morning from Glenmorifton's bounds, informs me, Middleton and Drummond's party are joined in Strathckening in the marches of Kingmelle, and thence brought 1000 cows for their army's use. They are eftimated in all about 3500 horfe and foot, and that intended to march yesterday into Glengarrie bounds; if this proves true, the enemy will be this day within six or eight miles of colonel Morgan's brigade. I hear our friends out of Ireland landed some forces in Loughhabber at Inverlochlyne, and took a view of the place, and fo went aboard the ships again, and are now riding at anchor a little from the shore. He informs farther, that not any of the Loughhabber men are joined with the enemy as yet. Thus humbly begging your highnes pardon for being thus tedious, I remain

Your Highnes's most humble fervant,


Tho. Fitch.

A letter of intelligence from Roan.

Sir,

Rome, 2d July, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS of the 29th came to hand, but the party, whose was bearer, I know not; for Vol. xiv. they were delivered Mr. Oliver. 75 is not as yet com hither, but lately arrived at the p. 94.

A sea-fyde. His proceedings are much dicouraged of, and to noe small joy of his fellow there, that he is com away; for he wrote, that after 75 came away, 57 appointed him new c. R. 120 y. o. s. A. x. y. and doubts not to conclude very speedily. This was the contents of his laft, but perclofe with fearine, that 57 did not intend rally his with that which 67 wrote. You may judge 72 perufe his letter, and liked well of his opinion in the perclofe of his, if things fall out 22 did all to 67, and the very laft night.

So 304 cannot but visit 22; for 71 coming to him thither 4 or 5 times about his 36 for his 53. All the letters I can read, 304 will provide 36 for 67 very speedily to his own satisfaction, pray let him lose no time for a 47. It is here reported, that the lord protector is to be emporer of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland; and that he has prevented now all manner of conspiray against him. I doubt not but the Lord will have a special care of him. 71 spoke of 67 the laft night, with the reft of his friends. 22 is the best of all men, and tooke 304, that what is done, was without any ground as touching 107.

As for the news, the king of Scots deports hence on thursday next, without fault. The adjacent garrison to Steyne houlds before him; still nothing done on either side; all expect the resolution of the lord protector. Here was a fellow, that was a fervant to an old man heart, yesterday wheeled to death, for killing of his master, and robbing his chamber; died a constant Calvinit, notwithstanding the endeavours of many priests to the Vol. II. 5 G contrary.
contrary. This constancy of his was much applauded by our zealots, and the more adverse to all our lackeys, who would have done the devil, if not prevented by our good burgers. You write me nothing about my wife, or whether she received the money I sent her. Here is reported the transplantation to goe forward in Ireland, notwithstanding his highe in his orders to the contrary; the which causeth discourse amongst many. Here is very great preparation towards the next campaigne. Wee want no diligence to court the Genoese, who are fallen out with the Spaniard; the event as yet variously discoursed. Pray send me the ribbon and scarlet pair of stockings for Servien daughter: this is but just of age. I heare nothing from Michel. 

Yours for ever,
Du Putt.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

Sir,

I HAVE none from you the last post; nor have I much to trouble you with at present. The 26th I advised you of my returne from Zealand, and how I founde commodities there. Also I sent you the names of those you desired, as exactly as my memory gave me. By the next I shall be able to write you more certaine, intendinge to goe to severall of the places, as tyme and opportunitie permit. I am informed, the princes royall, contrary to her counsel, is resolved to goe the next wensday to the Spa, to meet her brother. Letters fayne, the duke of Brandenburg and count Willem of Frieeland are to be also there. Doubtles if so, they must have some designe to consult of for the affilliance of that family. The speech is, the queen of Sweden is to come thither; but she hath lost their good opinion, by her late-mate alliance with you. The towne of Amfterdam built four men of war at their own charge, to impoy in the fates sevice; but the war ceasing, they intend them for convoyes for some of their owne shippes to the Streights, and tooke on men in the name of the burgemasters and the republicke of Amfterdam; which the fates general have forbidden, and arrrett their ships; which the towne for pretent obey, but not without discontent, and maye in tyme dilapidate the high and mightie. There is a distempered body, which some wise men fear will not be moved without letting blood. On the Amfterdew jake made two block-howles by the towne Amfterdam, after the prince of Orange had besieged it: they colt a great armme, yet they are resolved to pull them downe again.

The reason I cannot heare nor imagine, except the fates general have . . . . excepted against them. That towne wealth and . . . . . . . . is envied by the other provinces and many townes in . . . . . . . . I am perwaived, a little tyme of peace will breed greate differences amongst themselves. We are weekly hearing news from Scotland, that Middleton is victor, and that . . . . is forced to retreat to Sterling, and Morgan afterward rowed. This was carryed for certaine thorough Amfterdam, and toold by William Watfon the merchant with great alacritye. By such reports many affections are easly discover'ed.

Many here lament those apprehended persons for the late plot. I meet with few, whoe wear glad for the discoverye. Now you are about it, beft to purge the whole body; for there are many infected members at home and in these parts. Excuse my boldnes; 'tis written out of the affection of

Your most humble servant,

July 2d, 1654. [N.S.]

John Adams.

General Fleetwood to Secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

I THANKFULLY acknowledge your favor in writing, and desire if any thing concerning the diff of lands about Dublin be intended, that you would expose it, or else it may be too late: but I desire it may be done with much tendernes to those worthy persons you mention. Coll. Theophilus Jones's cafe is much the fame with theirs; I mean as to his interest by choyce of lands. If the lands be excepted about Dublin from sale, I think twelve miles at least round should be excepted, unless by speciall order. Coll. Hewfon hath exceedingly merited from the state, and therefore I begge you will be very careful of him; and if he have the lands intended him at 1500l. the 1000 acres, which is your highest rates, considering how faithful a good servant he hath bine, I think to difference him from others, it will doe well, and he deserves it. I have writ a letter
To my lord Lambert, which I with you might fee. It is a wonderfull mercy owned by the A.D.1654, 
faiths heart, incline with great enlargements of thankfulness to the Lord, that he was pleased to 
manifest himself so greatly in my lord protector’s preservation from that barbarous wicked 
people. I trust it will have this blessed effect, to let faiths of all formes, how much the common enemy hates us; and therefore ought wee the more to unite, and not divide so faddly as we doe; as also to let us fee the interest of good men and righteous acts 
must be relied upon as that, wherein the Lord will own us; and that we may not put confidence in those who have peace in their mouths, but warre still in their hearts, and are, 
I, fear, too much given up of the Lord, and hardened, as not to take notice of his hand 
against them. I wish ther was a resolution as to whom shall be intended heart; for in 
this doubleness it gives too great an advantage. I know not who are intended, nor 
what will be as to the present persons. I know ther hath bine saylings, but I with thos, 
who succeed, may doe their parts so well. I desire to be pasive in the whole buyfines; 
and though it’s presumed my present condicion as well as relation might give me a cerity, 
yet I know not what is resoloved upon; nor care to be follicitous, but to waite upon 
the Lord therein. We heare nothing of the writs for the next parliament. I wonder at 
the counsell’s command to me, to forbear affeellments in this nation. If they take for 
granted what is reported about your banke of money, it will be a mistake, and the public 
uffer, when too late, it may be. This will be found true; but I have discharged my 
duty, and shall forbear soliciting upon that subject. I am your very affectionat friend, 
and humble servant,

June 22. [1654.] 

Charles Fleetwood.

An intercepted letter.

Sir,

The small skill I have in the mathematickes might render me more fit to undergo vol. xv. 
the drawing a map of a country or place, then my slender capacity should venture p. 426. 
the describing the state of affairs; or penetrate into the desigins or actions of the higher 
fpheares; yet to fulfill your commands, I will attempt it, although my weakenes render 
me subject to error, in handling of affairs beyond my reach and practive. I shall therefore 
speak of the things apparent here. Wee have prepared, and are making ready, a 
fllee, which will contain 320 ships and frigates, whereof are sheathed or lined under water, 
about 40 frigates. The waters never did beare more faire frigates then this commonwealth 
fors; and let them take their courfe where they pleafe, the sea is their owne, unless God 
alter things beyond mens expectations. With this fleet is to joyn part of the fleet of 
Holland, and will be divided into several squadrons, upon severall desigins, which will 
not be imparted, till they are farre at sea; nor doe the commanders themselves know, 
where they shall goe, until they shall arrive at a certaine heighth, where their commif- 
sion is to be opened, and then fall on their course; where they are design’d. In Scotland, 
it is false, there are with the enemies of this commonwealth a numerous armie: but what 
can they doe, having noe supply of mony or provision? We make no question to swallow 
them up at a bitt; to which purpose most of the forces of this nation, and a great part 
of those of Ireland, are sent into Scotland, the one from hence by land, and the other 
by the Highlands. When we end that worke, we intend not to be idle, but shall 
find some footing with you there, unlefe you conclude a peace with Spaine to prevent it; 
and I believe you will soon fee there your ambassador, who is not like to agree with us: 
and I am confident, should he be able to have any concord with us here, there would 
be little expectation, that ever yours would looke on concluding a peace with Spaine. 
And I am of the same opinion of the other side, that if Spaine hold faft with us, he 
will be backward in making a peace there. Thus each look on their owne private ends 
to ruine one another, and little regard, what destruction will come to religion and foules 
swallowed in hereffe, when God by his just judgement will render them both a prey to those 
people. It is conceiv’d, all the sheathed ships will attempt the king of Spaine’s plate-fllee, 
or the island of Hispaniola in the Wett Indies, and perhaps both: that a squadron of the 
other shippes will be for the Streights, to annoy you and the duke of Florence; and that 
the third squadron shall wait this channell, both to hinder reliefe for Scotland, and to 
trouble your trade, and, if opportunity serve, attempt you aile. I doe verily think, 
that the sheathed shippes will attempt both the Spanish fleet and Hispaniola; for we love 
gold and silver dearly. If we should have the fleet, it would supply us for a long time; 
and if that island, then a probability of enjoying that king’s intreit, and his gold and 
silver mines in those Wettene parts. I am induced to be of this opinion, by reafon, 
that some perfons, who have long time travelled them parts, have beene sent for, and 
large mapps and sea-charts have bene newly made for some of the commanders of our 
fllee; and for that of the Streights, and the other in the Channell and against France,
It is very apparent; for ever since my coming hither, all ships and goods belonging to the French, in what ship soever they were, have been made prize of. And for the duke of Florence, wee remember how he left yeare would not admit some of our ships to shelter themselves in his harbour, but forced them out, although a squadron of Hollander were known to be in waite for them. Being united as we are, with Holland, Swethland, and Denmark, we hold ourselves capable to injure the rest of Europe, and able to bring them under our commonwealth. I could wish, that neither yourelfe, nor Luke, acquaint any with whom you keepe any correpondence here; for it is hard to know in whom to have confidence, considering the number of spyes we have there, whoe beare the outside of reall cavellers, but doe lend all intelligence hither, and discovere those here, who keepe any correpondence with that place. Beside the number that are dippersed in that city, whoe are no lesse than fifty or Sixty, there are those about him, whom we call the King of Scotts, (and such perhaps as are nere his perfon) who send hithe punctually relation of his aets and intentions; otherwise such things as have beene suggeted there to be executed here, had never beene revealed; for the chiefe discovery of this late plot came from thence; and some about him have their wives and children here, whoe receive a reaasonable allowance, under the notion of a joynture. This is all I can say to satesifie your desire; and if any error I commit herein, excuse it, being ignorant of the describings affaires of this kind. I reft, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
R. W.

The supercription,


He saith,

THAT he lived at the White-horfe in Swithin's-lane, and that he was turned out of possession of his house there, last monday was seven-night, by virtue of an execution for debt, at the suit of William Clarke haberdasher. He was not at that time at home, but his wife and children were, when the sheriffs servants took possession. He saith, he went out of London, upon saturday was seven-night, and lay that night at Sittingbourne in Kent; and from thence to Wingham in the same county, the sabbath-day in the afternoon, and lay there that night; and from thence to Sandwich, and from thence to Deal; and from thence to Martin-street within three miles of Dover, and after to Dover; and from thence to Foulkston, and from thence to Barham; and from thence back again to Sittingbourne, and from thence to Gravesend, when he went over in the ferry into Essex, and lay the same night at Ingatstone, being friday night last; and upon saturday morning he came to Maldon, where he hath been five days in prison; and faith, that the examination taken before the bailiffs at Maldon, whereunto his hand is put, is true; and whatsoever is therein by him set forth as spoken to Robert Francis, was feigned and framed by him, and is altogether untrue; and that he feigned the name for no other end, but to draw the said Robert Francis to make present payment of a debt due to this examinee, which Mr. Francis, upon the demand thereof, took time to pay for the space of ten days or thereabout. And this examinee further faith, that his journey into Kent to all the places aforesaid was, to get in some debts due at those places; which was the end also of his journey to Maldon.

JASPER MOTTERSHED.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

Honored Sir,

THE theft and bell advys from Provence is, that the fleet at Tollon imarks about 6 in 8000 men, with fables, brydles, and arms for 3000 horse, who ar to be landed at Civita Vechia, a port nere Rome; where the pope is to furnish them with horse. And altho"This defyn is chiefly layd to introduce the Portugall ambaffador to Rom, (for which the pope has fix millions of crownes of that king) yet 'tis said the pope will make use of the French to invade the confyfnes of Naples. The Spanish party report, that the king of the Romans will shortly be in Italy, to demand his kingdom of the pope, that he can no longer destryt it. The Genowes have sent a gally and an ambaffador for Spain, when 'tis believed their differences will be quickly ended; for this futle nation, by their invention and ingenuity, ar becom matters of all his mony, and without them he cannot
cannot pay his army in Flanders. 'Tis aduyed hether from Rom, that the queen of A.D. 1654. Sweden, after she has been in France, intends thither to intride that religion. How lykly, I know not: for other, I refer you to the inclofed. I am,

Honored Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Charles Longland.

A letter of secretary Ofte from Sweden.

My Lord,

since my last of the 27th of the last month, here is news come, that the queen, by Vol. xv. reason of some indisposition, was fain to flay some days at Newcopoging, and to change p. 478. her resolution in her journey, which she thought should have been by sea to Pomeran; but she went for Denmark, with an intention to go to the Spa to drink the waters. It is said, that the ships, that are to transport her majesty, are allo to transport five thousand soldiers for the bishoprick of Bremen; and that five thousand more are to follow. How the letter of their high and mighty lordships was refented by the queen, I cannot yet learn. Men do begin to discouer here of a new war, that is likly to be begun suddenly in the empire.

Stockholm, the 3d of July, 1654. [N. S.]

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

The prince's dowager hath had some days since a tertian ague, and violent enough. Vol. xv. Men do believe, that it doth chiefly proceed from melancholy and heart-breaking, seeing herself frustrated in her expectation of getting the young prince suddenly restored, and especially she is no wife well pleased with Zealand, yea with two cities called Flushing and Veer; for what Zealand hath done hitherto is nothing but wind and words: and what can the prince expect from the Zealanders concerning the stadtholdership, which he does depend on their free-will, in regard that the Zealanders do not give to the prince that, which by nature and property doth belong unto him, namely the right of representing the nobility in the state of Zealand, as all the ancestors of the prince have had it and have enjoyed it? And we have been twice together since the death of the prince, that Orange party have been matters there, and yet they have not given or rendered to the prince that right. Yea the cities of Veer and Flushing themselves (vassals or subjects of the prince) do hate the lord Knuyt more than the rest, not in regard of the perfon of Knuyt, but for his charge; for whosoever doth represent the first noble of those two cities, he is supeme ruler in those two cities; and the magistrates are only his slaves: but now the magistrates, that are there at present, do love the authority as well as the others, and are therefore as much or more against the charge than the other cities. Yea, it is said, that the lord Tibault hath behaved himself very defervingly to abolish this charge of chief noble, as being in effect very much contrary to the interests of the liberties of the fix cities.

Here hath been a strong report, that in Zealand they had chose the prince for stadtholder; but it is found, that they are only words de futuro. They will produce a long deduction, in opposition to the act of seclusion, taxing it tam in materiâ quam in forma; and in lieu of chusing the prince, they do only propose it, or rather recommend it, by way of deignation at such time, as he shall be of age; and that in the mean time they ought to name and authorize some lords, who may have a care of the education of the young prince. Orange party Bella fida! but what is this? nothing at all. 145 will say, Give to the prince that, which belongeth to him; give him that right of chief noble, reserve the charge of stadtholder. But the magistrates in Zealand are wiser than so; they will have no scholarche, no Knuyt, no chief noble. However, to lull and amufe the people, they have nothing but of Orange in the mouth, in their ensigns, and in their flags, which likewise they do cause their children to have in theirs of paper; but when they are spoken to, to restore to the prince the right of first noble, then they say, they will have no more of the Knuyt for their governor to reign over them. In the city of Goes, the twenty-fouh of June, the chusing of magistrates was made with moderation. The lords Vander Niffe say to have had content; for the son of the lord Crommon is not chosen burguer-master, and the nomina-
A.D. 1654.

The inventor of the machine, or ship, called the Foolish Ship, hath at last signified by an express to the states general, as also by printed papers to all the world, that he will infallibly launch his ship, and shew what effects he is able to do with it, the sixth of this month, which is next Monday. The states general will depute two of their assembly, and in all likelihood the appearance and concourse of people will be great. The Frenchman, against the nature of his nation, hath proceeded slowly without precipitancy; for having promised it during the war with the English, he hath delayed it hitherto. He hath put new hope into many, who began to have no good opinion of him. The English are happy for making a peace before this machine was finished. The envoys of Muscovy are ready to depart, having taken leave: the one goeth further for France; the other two return for Archangel, having done nothing here but eat and drank, and given notice, that their emperor is angry against Poland. The prince's dowager hath been some days ill of a double tertian, not without danger; and men began already to dispute and dicourse, how it would go with the guardianship: but her recovery doth take away this fear; although that it would be good for the young prince, that both mother and grandmother were dead, because they do devour him above two hundred thousand gilders per annum, and he himself hath learnt thirty thousand per annum.

In Overeyssel there hath been almost a kind of a tumult; for the four quarters would have introduced the lord Haroldt for droffart, in the quarter of Twent; but the city of Deventer, and the gentlemen of Twent, did oppose it, having armed the courtmeyen. A commissioner of Deventer hath also protested here, in case that the other quarters do come, to produce here a provincial advice concerning the seclusion.

In Friesland is held at present a general assembly. Formery in that province they have only seen in gross the advice of the seclusion; now they will see it in form. Count William is gone thither in person; and without doubt the advice will be sharp and furious.

They have had here two or three copies of Milton against the famous professor Morus, who doth all he can to supprest that book. Madam de Saumaise hath a great many letters of the said Morus, which she hath ordered to be printed, to render him so much the more ridiculous. He faith now, that he is not the author of the preface of the Clamer; but we know very well the contrary.

One Ulack, a printer, is reprinting Milton's book, with an apology for himself; but Ulack holds it for an honour to be reckoned on that side of Salmasius and Morus; and besides, the profit he will make of it, is the chiefest reason. Morus doth all he can to persuade him from printing of it.

On the behalf of the states general are deputed the lords Vander Meyde, Vetch, Wolffe, and Ibrants, to go for Rotterdam, to see the effects of the wonderful machine.

The deduction of Zealand is of at least thirty sheets of paper, very tedious; and the whole substance is only this, that those of Holland have done very ill in making the seclusion.

This 3d of July, [1654. N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

An intercepted letter.

SIR,

Hague, 3d of July, 1654. [N. S.]

FOR news, the prince's royal, for recommendation for some at court, doth desire the count of Dona to make Monf. Tuke lieutenant of Orange, which the count of Dona cannot do, being otherwise engaged. This little fire, I am afraid, will make a great flamok. The prince's dowager is sick of a tertian ague, which I am afraid will not be cured in halfe, and makes her very weak.

The prince's royal goes away upon thursday next, and the king goes from Paris next Monday. Monf. O Neill is expected here to-morrow.

The superscription,

To Mr. George Ros, London.

A letter to Mynheer Johannes Huydecoper.

SON HUYDECOPER,

Amsterdam, 3d July, 1654. [N. S.]

We have resolved in our council to repair our old fortifications, to provide our flances, sluices, and gates, with all manner of necessaries; and we shall take such order, that the city shall not be enlarged any more for the future. Our four ships, that were built here, by
by the city, which we thought to send into the Streights, are to remain at home; first, A.D. 1654, because the season of the year is past; and secondly, because there would fall no profit to be had, but loss.

Thofe of Bremen do defend themselves courageously; they have retaken the Bremer-bridge, which was beft with five hundred foldiers, and now do guard the fame with townlimes. The commander was killed. They had almost in another encounter taken Coningfmark himfel£; fo that now we do fuppofe they will be able to defend themfelves. The duke of Lorrain is for Spain with twelve men of war. He may bid farewel to the Netherlands. He gave his daughter a gold watch, and bid her farewel to all eternity. *Ita turdus ipfius malam catat*: he hath had pleaflure enough.

---

The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

My Lords,

Since our laft, fome more prisoners are fent to the Tower, who are faid to have had a hand in the conspiracy; and amongst the reft, the earl of Oxford, who formerly was a colonel in your H. and M. lordfhips fervice many years. Several others, who upon examination have been found innocent, have been released. This busines doth altogether take up his highnefs and his council, that there is no access to be had to the one or the other. In our laft we advised your lordfhips of a new high court of juftice, who have met several times together to consult and confider of their form and manner of fitting. We are told, that the next week three will be brought to their trial. Aftburnham and Gerard were re-examined this week at Whitehall, and they are faid to run the moft hazard. It is faid, that this plot was moft discoverd by one Long, who had been secretary to king Charles, and through fome difguft had forfaken that party, and tranfported himfelf hither, having kept a correfpondence with his highnefs beforehand. His highnefs hath reinforced all the regiments to 1200; and the three companies in the Tower are made up each of them 400; and ftrict guards are kept every night in the city, and fome troops are lately fent from Ireland.

H. and M. Lords,

Beveringh.

Nieuport.

Jongestall.

---

The Dutch embassadors in England to the greffier Ruyfch.

My Lord,

We have received their H. and M. lordfhips resolutions of the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, Vol. xvi. and twenty-sixth of June; and in anfwer thereunto you may be pleafed to underfland, that the miniffer Herrits is difcharged already; and concerning the negotiation of the lord Whitelocke, we have been vigilant already about it; but have not yet had any public speech with any of the government concerning it. That lord is not yet arrived. It is much doubted, whether there be any inftrument of the confederacy fent hither; at leaft we are informed, that it is not yet ratified; but however, we fhall not omit to inform ourfelves further about it. The inclosed articles are fent unto us by a public miniffer, who holds them for authentic; and we thought to have them prefently copied, and to fend them to their H. and M. L. though we cannot aleft the worth and truth of them, since there is no conclusion nor fubfcription, nor date to them. Therefore we do look upon them rather as a projected treaty; and by reafon of the favourable expences, we do fuppofe it to be drawn by the Swedes.

The negotiation of the lord Rofewinghe is fo much further advanced, that he hath had fourteen articles fent unto him in the form of a treaty, with prefentation to confer with him further about them, which he communicated to us yesterdag. There are in the faid articles alfo thofe three, which their H. and M. L. fent unto us the nineteenth of June, though not altogether in the fame terms. We fhall endeavour to fecond him upon all occasions. The lord of Neufville hath had a long conference lately with his highnefs; but this negotiation doth still remain in doubtful uncertain terms. We were this morning to fpeak with the secretary of state about them, which we do alfo feek to advance with our good endeavours. That there hath been any thing concluded with Spain, after a ftrict information, we may affirm the contrary. We are forry we cannot give their lordfhips any better account concerning the particular affairs, which have been ordered by their lordfhips; but the next Monday
A letter of intelligence.

The states of Zealand write a letter to the states of Holland of the twenty-second of last month, with this title, Noble great mighty lords, good friends, neighbours, and confederates, in answer to one of theirs of the same month. The substance you have thus:

That before the states of Zealand received the said letters, they had from their deputies at the general assembly all the particulars past concerning the prince of Orange and his line; and that always they considered the fame to be of great and dangerous consequence; and therefore with much deliberation touched that subject; and that in fine, after mature and full debate thereupon, they unanimously found the exclusion of the prince of Orange not only repugnant, but also notoriously against the interest, honour, and peace of their states; and consequently they could not enough admire, that their noble mighty highnesses, should resolve upon such a matter without first consulting the rest of the confederates, and principally Zealand, which without dispute was most interceded in that business, and to which the province of Holland was religiously obliged to give notice thereof; and that, under consideration, they could not see, how the province of Holland could in any way excuse it by their letter of the eighteenth of June, or otherwise; and that now it was too late to give advice, the thing being done, which they could have easily and riperly have given, had they known of it before it was concluded and signed; and therefore the matter in question wholly to be referred to the generality, at whose disposition it only lay. And the said states of Zealand, in further answer to the letter of the states of Holland, say, that they could not comprehend, what ground the states of Holland had for charging them in the said letter of preoccupation and precipitation, in recalling, or rather suspending their votes of Beverning's being treasurer; if it being notorious, that they did not proceed therein, till after knowing maturely the whole business, and that out of the very letters of the states of Holland, as also by the said Beverning's acknowledging, that he was employed by the states of Holland to manage their said secret resolutions in England with the protector, contrary to the quality and tenor of his commission, and the truth reposed in him in this very particular. And he having confessed the fact, he received no wrong by the states of Zealand; the rather that they resolved, when he should appear to give satisfaction to the provinces for the excesses committed, that their votes should stand for him as before. The said states of Zealand in the same letter promise, that they will draw a deduction upon the whole business, which they will prefer to the generality, &c.

Dated at Middleburgh, in the court of Zealand, 22. June, 1654.

The same day, the twenty-second of June, the states of Zealand resolved, that the provinces of Holland and Zealand being godfathers to the prince of Orange, it should be seriously proposed to the generality, that some known persons of ability and integrity should be nominated and appointed to see the said young prince educated as a prince ought to be, &c.

The letters of Monf. Beuningen's secretary from Uspal bring hither, that the resident of France there was desired by some of the senators of that kingdom to advise the resident of Portugal, commanded away, (as you had in my former) to still the prince Palatine was crowned, because that act of the queen's was only of herself, and some cabinet council, and unknown to the senators. But the resident, being, as his countrymen are, high, answered, that his master did not much care for the friendship of the crown of Sweden, and that he would obey, and be gone; and yet it is believed he will stay, pretending sickness, till the coronation be, which was to be the twenty-first of last month, and the queen to depart the twenty-third of the said month of June, towards Pomerania; for the states of Sweden yield to her majesty in her demands, to have the rents of Pomerania, the islands of Oelandt, and Oefel, for the maintenance of her court. Orders were to be sent to general Coldingard to deftift from all acts of hostility against Bremen.

There is an envoy arrived at the court of Sweden from the king of Poland, who had once audience from the queen. His message is, that his king be declared successor to the prince royal. What it will produce, is not yet known.
The resident of the king of Denmark delivered a paper to the states general of the A.D. 1564.

The discovery of the murderous plot intended against the protector makes a great noise here, and by most condemned; and Mons. de Baas is no les, and so is his master Mazarin.

The design of your fleet is much pondered, and some jealousies, that they are against some part of the West-Indies, as divers letters do import; and care will be had to prevent that design, if any be which I am of opinion is but rumour populi; for I think it is not England's interest. Some relation is to peace with France, but nothing as yet visible, that I can yet fee.

The news from hence are, that thursday last the prince of Conde marched to the field with 10000 men he is to meet, and to go into France to relieve Stenay, if opportunity shall serve, or to give otherwise diversion, whilst our army, confisting in repue of 30000, shall besiege Arras, which we hear, is now besieged; because that orders were given to besiege it, in cafe that Mons. de Bar, who commands a flying army of about 4000, does not enter into Arras, which we hear he attempted, but was circumvented by ours; which if it be true, there are but 2000 soldiers in the town, that cannot be defended with less than 6000; especially the inhabitants being addicted to the service of the king of Spain, and therefore all disabled by the French. So let the French take Stenay, if ours can take Arras, which is of greater importance than ten Stenays. The next post will give you further satisfaction as to those sieges. Yesterdays the archduke and count Fuenfeldkagna went from hence to the army; and it is said, thursday next, duke Francis of Lorrain will follow. Duke Charles of Lorrain is gone to sea from Dunkirk some six days past, and may now be in Spain, the wind serving lince he took shipping.

It is much feared, most of the Irish soldiers, that are here, will go into France this campaigne, being not well treated here. The king of Spain writ a letter to the archduke, with a list inclosed of all the names of the disaffected Irish here to the crown of Spain, as well of militia as ecclesiastical persons, of which special notice is here taken; and some may find the smart of it.

The court is here much troubled, that the Spanish embassador is yet at uncertainties with the lord protector. Prince Palatine of Lorrain's army is set at liberty, upon condition, that within three days he should be out of all the dominions of the king of Spain; whereupon the prince desired, first to see the archduke before his departure; but that was denied to him; as also, to see duke Francis of Lorrain; after which he departed directly to the emporo's court, to complain of all that happened to him in the service of the king of Spain. Here is no more at present from, Sir,

Yours.

De Vries and Floris Pieterfon to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

UPON the twenty-eighth of June was our last to your H. and M. L. Since we have received a letter from the lords embassadors in England dated the of June last, p. 496, tending to this effect, that in the beft form the beft declaration might be given, at what time
A.D. 1654, time the English ships arrived in the Sound, when they failed back to Copenhagen, and when at their request they were brought behind the castle, as also at what time they dreaded their dismission, and when it was properly denied them; where we have endeavoured all what we can to inform ourselves both of him that keepest the toll, and the vice-admiral Holmes and others, whom we presumed to have any cognizance of this business; but we could not meet with any who could directly resolve us. We are told, we must have it in the chancery; but at present that cannot be done; for the time is shut up by reason of the sickness, which is at Copenhagen. The English commissioners departed from Copenhagen the first of this month, to come to this place. Floris Pieterson came this morning hither, bringing with him several papers serving to our purpose and negotiation, whereof the principal are as many as we have. We shall send with the envoys of the lords embassadors unto them, who are to embark with the commissioners of the lord protector, whereof we shall likewise send copies to your lordships, with the observations necessary therunto, whereby it will appear, how the business standeth in all particulars. The ship wherein the English intend to go for England is expected here to-morrow from Copenhagen. Yesterday set sail from hence a fleet of merchant-men of 32 to 36 sail, coming from the East-sea, and bound for the Low-countries, under the command of captain Maerten Schaep of Amsterdam.

H. and M. LORDS,

Elfemeur, 4. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Floris Pieterson.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,


EVEN now yours came to my hands, by which I see some will suffer for the murders they intended. R. C. confesses now, he knew something of that plot; but swears it never began by him, nor from him, but by others, which he will not name. He has now resolved his journey, and to depart, as you have in the other letter of occurrcents; and I assure you, his stay hitherto was by C. Mazarin’s means; and now resolution is taken to serve him and France wholly against the protector, and endeavour to deceive him. So his highness had need to be wary, and look well to himself. R. C. visits this king in his way, and concludes with C. Mazarin for future acting. He goes straight to the Spa to meet his fitter, and there to consult, whether he shall go into Scotland or Germany. He is led altogether by Ormond and Hyde, who go with him, at which many are offended, and amongst others P. Rupert, who renounced to have to do with their affairs, whilst those rule all. The Scots are very much offended likewise.

There is a design to engage the P. of Orange, by reason of the articles concluded in your peace against him, to recur to the emperor for his protection and mediation betwixt the Spaniard and him; which if it will succeed, there will be a war with the province of Holland, whom you must afflict, and consequently be diverted from Scotland, and so make the way easier for R. C. to go thither with supplies to be given by the associates of Orange, besides what he can get otherwise. France has influence to this, to have others; but it is concluded here, whether France itself shall take the protection of the said prince. Something of this nature is a brewing: what it shall be, time will discover.

Mon. de Baas is come; of which soon more.

Of a general peace nothing since my former. No more now from, SIR, &c.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, the 7th. July, 1654.

I HAVE little to add to my foregoing letter of wednesday last. The news from Sedan is, that the king hath been at the siege of Stenay, but made no stay there. That on 25th. of the last month the trench was opened: that the lord Faber commanded there alone: that the besieged did expect some new relief, but that the marshal of Lorraine had way-layed them to hinder them. More forces are gathering together, to be affilling at this siege. The most men of understanding believe the place will be taken, though the prince of Condé’s friends have great hopes it will be relieved. They are very much edified here and at court with the civility and deference, which his highness hath been pleased to shew to the king in the business of Monf. de Baas; and every one admires and extolles this policy; but this doth not hinder, that the business discovered
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 399

discovered by the marquis of Sauvebeuf, whereof I writ you word eight days since, doth A.D.1654, not give much jealousy, as if the English ships were to undertake some enterprize against Guine, and we see, that many regiments, that were designed for Catalonia, are to return to Bourdeaux. The said marquis hath left this city, seeing that the cardinal did not trust in him, and that he would have had had to have said more than he knew of the design of the prince.

It is certain, that Charles Stuart hath within these eight days received two and forty thousand livres to carry him from hence; and I am told of a certain, that to-morrow or the next day he will depart hence.

An intercepted letter of Sir Walter Vane.

Sir,

Hague, 4. July, 1654. [N. S.]

THE assembly of Holland is not yet met. The provinces, though they are not satisfied with the proceedings in England about the prince of Orange, yet I do not find they come to any resolution to hinder it. Here hath been any time these ten days a noise of a treaty concluded between the Spanish embassador and the lord protector, offensive and defensive. It comes from Brussells, and not being mentioned out of England, is much doubted, though confidently reported by the Spanish faction here. This week’s letters have brought the sending away of de Baas. It doth here confirm those former reports. The prince’s royal is going the next week to the Spa. Some say the king will be there, and the queen of Sweden. The Hague is very solitary.

Your most obedient servant,

W. Vane.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Rome, the 6th of July, 1654. [N. S.]

By this post I received nothing from you. Occurrences at present we have but little. Vol. xv.

His holiness is in good health, and some say, when the church, which is a building p. 538, at Piazza Navona, will be ended, his holiness will live in his own palace near that church, which goes on apace. Seven thousand crowns in gold, and a white rag, after reasonable prettie cavalate, were presented by the Spanish embassador Terra Nova, to his holiness, as feud of the kingdom of Naples. We hear for certain, the Venetian and Turkish embassadors did fight at the Dardanelles, being there but a squadron of the Venetians, who loft the ship St. Ursula, Bonaventura, the Padueana galley, and Morofina, with another ship; Morofin being himself slain, with many noble Venetians, and some nine hundred soldiers. The Turks, consisting of seventy-five galleys, five mouhens, thirty-three veffels, loft four galleys, and one fultan, with five thousand Turks. The Venetian squadron was but of fix galleys, sixteen veffels, and some armed barks. General Fofcoli, having had notice thereof, with twenty galleys, four galleasses, eighteen veffels, took fak in that place, as also did Mocinigo with five galleys and three veffels; but being arrived at Cherige, the Turks were fak in Scio. We hear the Venetians deny any countenance to the Genoee against the Spaniards, and gave orders to the procurator Foccarini to view the garison and condition of the firm lands of Venice. A Jew was taken prifoner, who was discovered to have intelligence with the Turk, giving him notice of all the Venetian affairs, and that some eight Barbary veffels were seen by Zante and Cefalonia, which depreded some merchant-ships at those places.

We hear by the way of Genoa, twenty veffels and ten galleys are at Toulon ready for land-men in Italy; and that the veffels of French, Italy, and of Portugal, were to affift Conti in Catalonia; and that the borders of Genoa did offer the commonwealth fourteen thousand foot for any occasion; the king of France having also offered fix thousand foot, and two hundred horfe, if Genoa make a league with him; and sent Geo. Batta Spinola as embassador to Savoy, with a sum of money offered to make levies in that duke’s dominions; and one Bendinelli Sauli was sent to acquaint Florence, Parma, Lucca, and Modena, on occasion of difgruit received by the Spaniards.

The great duke is a levyng floutly; and some fay, other princes will follow him. The most opinion here is, that the Genoee cannot fluffift, and will at laft agree with Spain. Some do fear wars in Italy; but I hope, by his holiness’s great wisdom all will come to nothing. Rather, we have great hope of a general peace betwixt Christian princes at Naples,
STATE PAPERS OF A.D.1654.

Naples, arrived from Sicily in galleys, whose general is Genatino Doria, which do transport the duke of Montellon, viceroy of Aragon, into Spain.

From Naples jut nothing, but that the archbishop there commanded holy prayers and fastings for a month to be done, imploring divine assistance for the common good. Here we hope, by God's mercy, of a good harvest. With my service to all friends, I am, Sir,

Your true servant.

A letter of intelligence.

Monsieur,

Vol. xv.

Gand, the 5 Juillet, Stylo loci, 1654.

Je vous remercye affectueusement de fa derniere, vous priant d'ainfî contnuer, & je vous affure, que fersons les meilleurs amis & correspondans du monde; car de ma part, il ne manquera point de ma quorer de mon devoir.

A la fin, par belles paroles & promefles, le disc Charles de Lorraine s'a laifte embarquer le 30 e paffé, & ayant efté quelques heures sur le vaiffel capitaine, il fient voile pour la Bicaye (felon on dit) en compagnie de deux autres, tous bien armez & munis. Il portent environ 700 hommes, Flamands, & Wallons de nouvelle levée, pour fervir en Catalogne. Le dict duc partoit fort mal volontier du pays de Flandre, ou luy & fes trouppes ont tîre quelque millions d'argent par amour ou par force, & rendu peu de service à fa majейств : mais on croit qu'il ira faire en Espagne nouvelle penfenche pour les vieux pechez. S. A. ferenife superbe de hertier de Bruxelles vers les villes de Han & Inghien, pour de-là marcher en compagnie vers Douay, (ou est le rendezvous de nos trouppes) pour former un fiege confiderable, & par ifculli diveter les forces de l'ennemy, qui ait aiflé Steny sou la conduifte du comte de Grandpré, laquelle bonne & forte place appartient en propriété au prince de Condé, lequel s'apreffe pour la fecourir avec fes trouppes, qui font vers Harlen & Monnmedy. Le roy de France, pour faire avancefier ce fiege par fa prefence, eftoit en voiffage pour Sélan, ou il demeurera le temps du dict fiege, pour en venir plus facilement à la conquête. On nous adve, que la place eft tres bien muni & garnie, & que le femein jour qu'elle fut invifée, un regiment Irlandois y entra de renfort. Neantmoins en ce fciele de fer on voit ordinairement, que ville affifée eft ville perdue ; car les fecours font tres rares à prefent, & on en voit fort peu d'exempfes maintenant.

La nouvelle guerre des Gennois avec le roy d'Espagne demeure un peu en furtance, juftes le retour de leur ambafcadier le Sig. Francisco Saoli, qui pour ce different eft allé à Madrid. On nous adve de Londres par les dernieres lettres, qu'un envoive de la republique de Gennes y eftoit affuy arrivé, mais point eu encore audience de fon alteffe.

De France avons, favoir de Paris, que le prince de Conty, lequel eftoit deja bien avance en fon voiffage de Catalogne, ait efté remandé par monfieur le cardinal Maffarin. On ne fait pas encore la caufe, mais pour le mieux contenter de ce retour, on luy ait envoive la provifion du gouvernement de Guiffne, ce que le mettre derechef à couvert.

Le duc de Cavendale eft fur fa partene de Catalogne: il a deja envoive fon bagage devant, qui eft tres magnifique, car il confife en 16 beaux mulers tres bien enharnachées & couvertes, 30 chevaux de felle, fon caroce à 6 chevaux, 6 pages, 12 lacquets, &c, Mecredry dernier 24. de Juin, Don Joseph Marguerite, jadis gouverneur de Barcelone, partit de Paris pour Catalogne; mais il fut volé & maltraçé auprès d'Eflonne : la perte fe monte à 2 mille pitèoles.

L'escurve & les garides du duc Joyeufe partirent madry pour l'armée, ou ce duc va faire les fonctions de fa charge de general de la cavallerie de France. Madry au foir fur le 11 heures un garçon d'apotifaire dans Paris affifîna fon affifté dans le lié ; & aprés lui avoir volé quelques argent, il print le matri la poffe vers Orleans; mais ayant été, puerulivuy, il fut recontré, pris, & conduift en la Concierverie, où il confefla le fait. Il fut condenné, il ent le poing coupé, & rompu tout vit. On dit, qu'il a voit encore faict un autre meurtr un an devant à Troye. Avec ce finifant, je vous baise bien humblemens les mains, & demeure toute ma vie

Votre tres humble ferviteur,

Gand, le 5 Juillet 1654. [S. N.] a 6 heures de foir.

Monfieur, devant le ferrer de cette mienne lettre, le mefifager de Lille vient d'arriver, lequel m'apporfe 4 lettres des amis different, avec nouvelle & affeurance, que noifiere cavallerie ait invexi & circoné la ville Aras, capitale du comte d'Artois, vendredi 3e courant, environ les 10 heures du foir. Les Lorrains ont pris poffe du coiffé de Bethune avec paffe 4000 chevaux, & fe font fait maîtres de l'abby du Mont St. Eloy. Le prince de Ligne ait pris poffe du coiffé de Douay, & le prince de Condé du coiffé de Cambay. Le pre-
Mr. John Edwards and Mr. Michael Evans to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

HAVING now at last brought the business here to as good a period, as we are able or Vol. xv. likely to do in this confusion of affairs, we doewith humble present your P. 520. honour with an account thereof in several papers, attested by persons, who came over with us upon the same occasion, and by a general certificate from ourselves. Thereby it will appear, what ships we have received, and what goods; and that besides those ships and goods, and the 20000 xd. we have not received anyy thing. We suppose our address unto his highness is not improper, but answerable to our duty; but if it seem to otherwise to your honour, we refer it to yourself, to dispose thereof as may be fitting, having now dispatched papers unto the merchants to the same effect. And for ourselves, we are thus far (at Elsenore) on our way towards England, attending only a conueniency of ship and wind to bring us away, whether by God's assistance we shall make all haste possible; but at present the wind is directly opposite. This should have been sooner sent away, but that those who were employed for viewing the ships, have retarded it, who are not yet ready to satisfy in particulars, as we defined they should have done. However, this that we have, we do not omit to hasten to your honour by this opportunity of a small Swedish vessel, newly arrived here from Stockholme, with some provisions of the lord White Locke, in which we should have taken passage, but that the hath not room, noe not for one of us; and our own ship, which we expect every hour, is not yet come downe from Copenhagen. And in respect of the uncertainty of the wind, and of the arrival of this or any other ship in England, by the time limitted for finishing the arbitration, we intend to send away one of our company (Mr. James Shepherd) over-land with duplicates of what now goes; who, if he arrive before us, will be able to give account of any thing, that hath passed here. And we hope, either he or this will be with your honour in due time. And in the interim your honour will please to take notice of the non-performance of the article and forfeiture of the bond. The Swedish ship, by which this was intended, remains wind-bound here; and therefore this is sent by Mr. Shepherd.

Your Honour's most humble servants,


JOHN EDWARDS.
MICHAEL EVANS.

To his highness Oliver, Lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging;

The most humble address and certificate of John Edwards and Michael Evans.

BEING by your highness's commission and instructions of the 19th of April last ap-Vol. xv. pointed and authorized to demand and receive in Denmark all such ships and goods p. 512. of the English, as were seiz'd and detained there since 18th of May, 1652. and then remaining in specie; together with the true and just price of such as were fold, taken away, or otherwise disposed of; as also the sum of 20000 rix-dollars towards the repairing of such ships as were remaining, and fitting them for their return; and to certify the damages both of ships and goods: and having for this purpose arrived at Copenhagen upon the 2d day of this instant June, and tendered our demand the day following to Mr. Henry Freeze, and two days after to Jurgen Bernfen, the king's vice-admiral of the Holme being the only persons we could find authorized hereto, in the absence of the king and all his council, who had left Copenhagen, by reason of the contagion there:

We do in all humility return an account of this affair unto your highness.

1. That upon the fifth of June, we received by the hands of Mr. De Vries, resident at Elsenore for the lords the states general of the United Provinces, the sum of twenty thousand rix-dollars, for repairing of the ships that remained, and fitting them for

Vol. II.
The State Papers of

2. Of the 22 ships which had been feized; we found 19 here, which were delivered unto us by the vice-admiral, within a week after our arrival; whereof 18 only were in a capacity of coming into England. They have been exactly viewed by Gilbert Crane and Edward Welf, persons skilful and converseant in matters of that nature; and yet, the ships being so exceedingly impaired, they affirm it to be a work of too great difficulty for them to resolve distinctly upon the charge of fetting them out to sea, and their further damage by lying, until the ships be repaired, and a more certain knowledge had of the expense they must be at in this country, which they cannot so easily judge of before-hand; and therefore they have at present given this general calculation of the whole damage of each ship, as followeth, which they will suddenly make out in particulars at large.

The eighteen ships received by us, with their damage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Ship</th>
<th>Masted by</th>
<th>Value (c.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The Mary Bonadventure</td>
<td>Richard Bromwell</td>
<td>924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The Adventure of York</td>
<td>William Hardinge</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The Elizabeth and Mary</td>
<td>Anthony Wolfard</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Anne and Dorothy</td>
<td>Charles Bulmer</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The Esridge</td>
<td>John Harrison</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The Edward and John</td>
<td>Solomon Clarke</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The Adventure of York</td>
<td>Robert Michaelsson</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>The Friendship of Hull</td>
<td>William Danby</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>The Anity</td>
<td>George Acklam</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>The Richard</td>
<td>Henry Sheere</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>The Plough</td>
<td>Philip Noy</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>The James</td>
<td>Andrew Rakes</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>The Henry and John</td>
<td>Thomas Robinson</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>The Satisfaction</td>
<td>Matthew Southwell</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>The Hopewell</td>
<td>Robert Drew</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>The Fellowship</td>
<td>William Brunton</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>The Friendship of Newcastle</td>
<td>Edward Nixon</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>The Mary-Ann</td>
<td>William Bixby</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. The Charity, William James masted, having lain sunk several months, whereby it is found not serviceable, is therefore refused to be received: the is valued by the owners in England at 

The charge of himself and men, out and home 70 0 0

The three ships following have been disposed of by the king to several persons, after an appraisement here made of them; and with condition, (as is here reported) that these, in whose hands they now are, should restore them, or their value, when required.

20. The Margaret and Sara, whereof John Withers was masted, appraised by the Danes here at 5200 doll. but valued by the English owners at 1620 0 0

21. The Employment, whereof John Tully was masted, appraised here (with all in her, except the guns and ammunition) at 2500 doll. but valued by the owners in England at 1400 0 0

22. The James, whereof Samuel Paymond was masted, appraised in Denmark with all materials (except ammunition and cannon) at 2000 xld. but valued by the owners in England at 1400 0 0

3. Of the goods and lading of 22 ships we found but a small quantity remaining, being, as we conceive, (and as some of the Danes confess) the refuse of the whole, and such as have been rejected in sale by those who bought the rest; and those also in so confused a condition, without marks or numbers, or any means to distinguish, either what ship any part thereof belonged to, or the original price they might cost, or the condition they were left in here, that we were altogether unable to judge of their damage by lying, as by your highness's instructions we are directed; and therefore know no better way for clearing these uncertainties, than to take an exact estimation of the value of what we received, according to the following list; which is also by another certificate attested under the hands of other persons, skilful in those commodities, marked with the letter B.

Goods
**JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.**

Goods received by us at Copenhagen, with a valuation of the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 laf of great band-tar, which being not much worse than at first, we estimate at 28 rix-doll. per laf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 laf of great band Stockholm pitch, which being also not much worse than at first, we value at 48 doll. the laf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, 2151 bars, containing 250 schipounds, some of which being very courfe, and some cankered and worse for sale, we value at 8 doll. per schipd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French clap-boards, 61 shock and 48 pieces, the worst of the fort, and those also damned by lying, we value at 2½ doll. per shock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe-taves, 66½ shock, being 33½, which being very small, we rate at 1½ xd. the shock.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattwood 6 shock 37 pieces; which being one quarter worse than at first, we value a 6 xd. ½ the shock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waincots 47 pieces, very bad and much damned, worth 3½ xd. per piece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flax 25 schipd. 15½ lispd. being part of the worst fort of Kirtle flax, and some courfe Effens flax, worth together 15 xd. per schipd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courle yarm ¾ schipd. 14½ lispd. gros, is net 35 schipd. 14 lb. at 25 xd. the schipd. is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper wire 15 lispd. 4 lb. at 2 xd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 copper plates, containing 1 schipd. 12½ lispd. at 56 xd. the schipd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 copper sheets, containing 13 lispd. 10 lb. at 60 xd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One small press for linen, worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue drach, 8 lispd. and 3 lb. being 7 lispd. net, at 1 xd. per lispd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A copper kettle, containing 9 lispd. at 56 xd. per schipd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steele 8 lispd. 13 lb. at 1 xd. per lispd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar 1 small cañ, containing net 7 lispd. at 3 xd. 60 gs. the lispd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocus canvas 8 pieces, worth 1½ xd. per piece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 frickin of latin plate, worth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 looking-glass, valued at 83 xd. 30 gs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 wooden platters, being 16 platters and 2½, net 2½ xd. per shock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 spinning wheels, at 2 fl. per piece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 baskets, at 6½ groth a-piece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 drawing-table</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 little round table, delivered to Mr. Henry Sheere</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of which is to be deducted

The charge of labourers and boats | 56 83 o |

The total value of goods remaining, 4278 27 ½ o

More, A box of 52 books, and two small books.

Alfo, A chirurgeon’s chef, belonging to captain Woolward’s ship.

Goods refused to be received by us.

Certain other goods were tendered to us, but refused; in respect of their extraordinary damage; viz.

1. A quantity of hemp, (about 100 laf) which had not only the property altered by being opened and repacked; but was (as some of themselves confess) the refuifal of the whole parcel, and being for the most part mutfy and rotten, we judge it unfit to be brought into England for any use, and not worth freight or charge.

2. A small parcel of loose flax, in the like condition with the hemp.

3. Alfo, about 90 waincots, so much damned by lying open to the weather, as made them unferviceable for use, and not worth freight and charges.

But the greatest part of the goods being wanting, although we made the beft inquisition we could what was become of the fame, yet by reafon of the difpersion of per-sons who might have given light herein, and the negligent regard that had been here ufed in our feeing the fame, or at leaft a combination of such as have made their advantage either by embeziling or purchasing goods at a mean rate; we have not
STATE PAPERS OF

not been able to learn how the same have been disposed of: only a general intimation hath been given us, amounts to 11,800 rix-doll. But the particulars of the goods, or the rates they were sold at, we cannot discover.

However, since so inconsiderable part of the goods remained in specie, we hope to have received the more in moneys for such as were sold, taken away, or disposed of. But in this also we have been disappointed; and therefore on the 5th of this month of June, when the fourteen days limited grew towards expiration, we demanded of Mr. Henry Freeze, and afterwards of the vice-admiral, as also of the resident for the states general, whether they had orier for satisfaction of what remained? And upon their denial thereof acquainted them, that we must represent their non-performance unto your highness. It is true, that Mr. Henry Freeze imparted to us at that time the substance of certain letters he had received from the rix-hoffmafter, intimating the king's resolution as to this whole business, (an extract or copy whereof, received from Mr. Freeze, is marked letter C) and intimating amongst other things the king's order for paying unto the resident for the states general here twenty or thirty thousand rix-dollars upon account of the goods disposed of by his majesty; but told us withal, that the resident had refused to receive the same, because so inconsiderable a sum: so that in conclusion all that we have received in Denmark, is the twenty thousand rix-dollars, the eighteen ships before-mentioned, and so much of the goods as amounts in value to the sum of 4278 rix-dollars, 27½ gs.

All which we do in all humble manner tender and submit to your highness's great judgment, and gracious acceptance.


JOHN EDWARDS. 

MICHAEL EVANS.

THE RESIDENT DE VRIES TO THE STATES GENERAL.

H. and M. LORDS,

These are only to advertise your lordships, that the late queen of Sweden arrived here this morning in this city in a disguife, being in man's apparel. She came from Elfenborch; and after she had refreshed herself a little, the departed again for Frederickburgh, having only twelve perons to attend her, being accompanied amongst the rest by the earl of Dona. The queen, when she came into the inn, had boots on, and a carabine about her neck; but she put off her boots, before the got up again into the waggon.

Elfeneur, 7. July, 54. [N. S.]

J. D. VRIES.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF IRELAND TO SECRETARY THURLOE.

SIR,

The detestation, which hath been occasioned by the late rebellion in Ireland, is so universal, that there hath scarce been a house left undemolished, fitt for an Englishman to dwell in, out of walled towns in Ireland, nor any timber left (except in very few places) undestroyed whereby such people, as have and shall come over to plant this land, might build unto themselves convenient habitations. And the act for encouragement of navigation prohibiting the Dutch to bring hither timber and boards from Spruce and Norway, doth wholly deprive such as desire to use their industry in replanting this land, of means to build necessary accommodation, the English merchants not trading hither in that commodity. And in case some few Englishmen doe bring small quantities, they work sa farre upon the necessities of the people, that they enhance the rates so excessively, that the generality of the people cannot supply themselves. It is therefore humbly conceived advisable, that it may be considered, whether it may not be for the publique good, that a dispensation be given for some time unto the Dutch, to trade hither with deal-boards and the like, or other commodities, necessary for the planting of the country; which wee desire you to represent to his highnes, and to procure a signification of his pleasure herein, with what convenient speed you may, unto

Dublin, 27. June, 1654. 

Your affured friends and servants,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD. 

MILES CORBETT. 

JO. JONES.

A letter
A letter of intelligence.

Sir, Vienna, 8. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Yours I received by the last, in the presence of your old friend and correspondent, A.D. 1654. who has been sick here since his return from Ratibon. He is not able to write: he thanks you for news, and is sorry he cannot furnish you as well as he might, if he were in health. He gave me orders to write to you, that the Lord Wilmor has been making of his collections for R. C. that he was to meet him at the Spa, to give him account of all: he believes they are all there, or nearer at home; and that if the affairs in Scotland permit it, they will all thither. The queen of Sweden's coming to the Spa, he knows not what to think of with solidity, but believes it is not for R. C. as is reported, but for some other respect, as soon will appear.

This court has been extreme sad, for the sicknels of the king of the Romans: his majesty was taken with a fever furiously; and after two days they discovered it was the small pox: so that they are now merrier here, and doubt not of his recovery, so far that the emperor and empress are gone to recreate themselves out of this city, and the king of the Romans is to follow, as soon as he shall be perfectly recovered. From Poland here is nothing certain: the affairs will go better for that king.

We have here notice from Constantinople, that there was fought a great and bloody battle at sea, betwixt the Turks and Venetians, for two days together, without intermission, at the Dardanelles; and that many were slain of both sides. The Turks had the worst of it: lost 6000 men, and the basha that commanded them mortally wounded, and taken prisoner. By the next I hope to fend to you the particulars of it.

The princes of Ragoritzki and Siebenburg raise still considerable armies; to what end, is not yet known. Here is no more of news at this time from, Sir,

Yours,

Intelligence.

Strabhurst, 28 June, 1654. O. S.

Sunday last prince Rupert came on here from Paris, with 26 persons, among whom are three Black-moors, and an African lad of five years old, which is part of the prey which he brought over-seas from those parts. He is going for Heidelberg, and from thence to Vienna; but whether or no his cousin Charles Stuart, whom he left at Paris, will come on here, or in these parts, he could or would not tell for certainty.

On Tuesday last a rich merchant of this city shot himself dead with a pistol; the reason was, because the said merchant having forced or ravished his servant-maid, and besides that he clipp'd a great quantity of money, for which faults he was liable to suffer punishment; and fearing to fall into the hands of justice, was forced to fly; but being overtaken, and not able to escape, by the devil's infallibility he killed himself.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir, Lille, 8. July, 1654. [N. S.]

The siege doth still continue before Arras. There is great hopes of good success. There is great diligence used about the lines, and the batteries are raising with all speed, for the defence of the camp, by reason of the French, who lie with an army near Baumau. In the mean time those of Bethune having got a body of an army together, thought to have broken through the Spanish lines; but they were repuls'd by the Lorraine's with some loss. There are only 2000 men in the place, which are not sufficient to guard the outworks.

General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.

Sir, You will by this inclosed understand the loffe our partie sent for Scotland have received. Vol. xvii. The Lord teach them and us by it! Col. Brayne hath sent an officer on purpose to P. 587. to represent their condition for want of provisioin. I exceedingly wonder, that the provisioins intended them from Chester should be so long unsent: there is a negligence somewhere. I shall earnestly intreate a quickening order may be sent to speed away the provisioins, otherways they will be in great want. Col. Brayne hath sent me for billet Vol. II. 5 L. and
A.D. 1654. and cheese; but cheese we have none. I am sending them a month's biscuit and beef, which is all we have; besides a month's meate they had with them, and a month's pay lately sent unto them in cash, they are in such a barren place, that if they are not suddenly relieved from England, their distress will be very great: and for all the talk of our great treasure here, I must tell you, if we have not a speedily supply of monies sent, we shall be in a great necessity. I have sent my lord Lambert a particular account of our treasury, to which I shall refer you. I hope the same reports of men will not be credited to the loss of men's lives and property for want. It is not here as in England or Scotland, that they can live upon the country, when they have no money; but most of our forces lie in wasting country, and oftentimes must have supplies sent them. It would be a great service, if the lord Mufferry might have liberty, and could make capitulations with any state to transport 4 or 5000 men. We have nothing of the writs for elections, nor monthly assessments. Excuse this trouble from

Your affectionate and humble servant


Cha. Fleetwood.

Monf. de Bordeaux the French ambassador in England, to the count de Chaorfr, governor of Calais.

My Lord,

I have yet nothing to write you of public affairs, which remain still after the old manner, without any alteration. I am every day promised an end of my business, but I cannot yet get it; in the mean time the ships are preparing to depart. Many various reports go about of their voyage: all that I can lay of a certain, is, that it is not communicated unto me. Public prayers have been made for the success of their design. They do expect here, that the court should punish Monf. de Bass; and likewise my lord protector hath writ by this post both to his majesty and the cardinal. His letters were brought to me by night. Although I believe him innocent, yet the public interest will require, that Monf. de Bass must not be carelessly and much made of at court at his first arrival. They publish here the siege of Arras, but I can hardly believe it, in regard of what you are pleased to write to me. Here is arrived lately a woman, who is said to be madame de Longueville. It is certain she is a lady of great quality; and some of the prince of Conde's men were to wait upon her.

We had here yesterday a martyr, being a priest, who was executed, notwithstanding my interposing, and that like wise of other embassadors, to get him reprieved. He was attended to the place of execution by two hundred coaches, and a great many people on horseback, who all admired his confiance.

29. June, 54. [N. S.]

Several of the merchants adventurers at Hamburg to the protector.

May it please your highness,

Our deep sense of your highness's special favour and clemency lately signified in your gracious letter to this branch of the society of merchants adventurers, doth embolden us to present our humble address, wherein we crave leave, as conveniently and suitably as we can, to remonstrate unto your highness, that upon the 26th of this present June, at a general assembly, convened here for the re-establishing the government of the whole society for the year ensuing, a disaffected party among us unto your highness's resident and our worthy deputy, by a clandestine combination, contrary to the good orders of our fellowship, did most unworthily and defauldingly, as we can prove, remove him from that place, which he hath executed among us ever since his first arrival here, to the great honour and many singular advantages of the whole fellowship, as they have often acknowledged; which they falsely and covertly acted by poofling the minds of many of the youngest members among us to gain them to their design, that the place of resident and deputy in one person is inconsistent with the public welfare of the fellowship; and so by plurality of hands resolved and declared, that the place of annual deputy, which carried honour and respect in it, should be changed into a yearly and quarterly deputyship, well knowing, that your highness's resident would be constrained, for the preservation of the honour and due respect to his public character, to resign the place to them. Which action being altogether detestable to our judgments, in reference to the honour and affection we bear to your highness, for your tender care and protection of us, as to the public welfare of our society; and finding they would not enter upon any debate with us upon the question of
of such an unusual alteration, only pretending frugality for the company; which yet was A.D.1654.

neither real nor reasonable, for that they leftened no other of the officers stipends; and for your highness's resident, there was no occasion of making any alteration upon that account, being last year, when the same pretence took its first rise, he freely and nobly preferred publicly, in the face of the court, to serve the company gratis. And notwithstanding the weakens of this pretence, being further urged, they would not affign any other reasons to convince us, but that the plurality of hands must be understood, to be the sufficient reasons of the assembly. Therefore we with some others could not but declare our utter dislike of such factional and disorderly proceedings; by withdrawing ourselves from amongst them: whereupon (as we believe they had predetermined) they presently made choice of one Francis Townly for their deputy, the leading man of their faction, formerly a great pretended friend to your highness's resident, and the service of the state; but of late being overborne by his pride and ambition, we cannot but esteem him by his late carriage and practices much declining in affection to them both, to the scandal of all well-affected persons amongst us; and is now like to become our scourge, as he formerly threatened, in the hands of a disaffected party, who having surreptitiously gotten the power of government, begin already to threaten, and we have cause to fear, will proceed to confirme our estates, and imprison our persons, if we comply not speedily with them, to the great rejoicing of the enemies of your highness, both English and Dutch, in these parts, to fee us reduced into such extremity, unless your highness shall be pleased to command our brethren at London to write an effectual letter to the general assembly here, admonishing them to let fall this indirect acquired alteration in government, and with due respect to re-elect your highness's resident into the place of annual deputy. We are heartly sorry to have occasioned this interruption to your highness's weighty affairs of state; but our pressing necessities have forced us to the humble address: and your highness's too much famed clemency and tender care to relieve the oppressed fills our hearts with hopes of a speedy redress, that your highness's resident will shortly receive your commands, particularly for our just and necessary relief. We most humbly crave your leave to sublibe ourselves

Your Highness's most humble and faithful servants,

John Banche. David Hecbitteter.
John Northbleigh. James Baber.
William Mesbrey. Isaac Blackwell.
Arthur Baron. Cuthbert Jones.

Hamburgh, this 30th June, 1654.

To his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.

The humble answer and petition of Richard Bradshaw esq., resident for Vol. xiv. his highness at Hamburgh, to a remonstrance and petition of some fewe young merchants, but more apprentices, filing themseles The Merchants Adventurers of England residing in Hamburgh, a title only proper and communicable to the court of the fellowship there.

YOUR highness humble petitioner, finding himselfe most unjustly and scandallously charged in the said remonstrance and petition with a heape of groundless and shamelesly pretended misdemeanours, should have admired at the boldnes of the subscribiers, in daring to bring such untruestes before your highness, did he not well know the temper and confidence of some of the leading men, who have only served their design by the rest being actual servants to them, or some of their friends, who thought it safer for their apprentices than themselves to appeare in such practices, and had alfoeong experience of the general dissatisfaction of the whole party to your petitioner, because of his publique character, and faithful, but necessary remonstracing the real and grand misdemeanors of some of them, which is the cause of their bandying against him: and soe it will appear, when the specious pretences of flanding for their privileges, whom none but themselves have violated, should be fully unmaked.

Your petitioner, for the avoiding of further trouble and diversion of your highnesses, should have anwered their impertinent and groundlesse suggestions, only withflighting of them, and an humble defire of justice against them, for the malitious apering your petitioner's tender reputation, were it not that he conceives himselfe in duty bound (especially being thus ingratitude enforced) not only humbly to present your highness with a true relation of the impulsive cause of those mens bepatterings; but also to clear the blennished integre.
May it therefore please your highness to permit your petitioner to single out of this large confused charge, some few particulars, which he conceives do more immediately and materially flick at his reputation, and call for his vindication.

As first; That your petitioner should suffer himself by subtle insinuations, and extraordinary obligations, to be corrupted or diverted by some members of the company, in the doing of his duty, as is charged upon him by those remonstrators.

3dly, That your petitioner presumptuously and irregularly, as those remonstrators say, incroached upon the privileges of the company, and combinedly with the affiance of those members of the company, and the countenance of his publick character, struck at the very roots and foundation of their company, seeking to introduce an arbitrary power and extra-judicial jurisdiction, to the violation of the rights and immunities of the company, and perturbation of the peace and good government of the fellows, even to that height of exorbitances, as often turns to charge members of the company with disaffection to your highness and your government, if they but defented from your petitioner's judgment in the debating of the civil affairs of the fellowship, and to seek to expell whom he pleased out of court, upon a general charge of disaffection.

3dly, That your petitioner having, as they say, first unduly represented the persons, councils, and accompanys of the remonstrants, especially in the late charges of their deputy, whereby to render them obnoxious to your highness's displeasure, did afterwards most unjustly and unreasonably restraine them from their unjust vindication, by imposing upon them contrary to their constitutions.

For the correcting of those foul enormities and illegal innovations, the remonstrants say they judged it meet in that manner to remove your petitioner from the place of an annual to a marily, or quarterly deputyship; solemnly protesting in the presence of almighty God, that their proceedings therein did not in the least arise from any disaffection or disrespect to your highness.

Your petitioner, humbly referring leave to himself for a further examination of the remonstrants charge, with liberty for a more full and suitable answer, if it shall be found needful, at present declareth,

That he is most impudently and scandalously abused in his reputation by the said remonstrants, denying himselfe to be guilty in the least of any the enormities charged upon him by those disaffected men, humbly declaring they may be commanded to prove their charge; wherein if they fail, as your petitioner is confident they must, except some resolve to swear as desperately as they have remonstrated untruly, that exemplary justice may be done upon them, for so affronting a publick minister amongst strangers, to the great dishonour of your highness and the commonwealth, and the exceeding great prejudice of your petitioner.

Your petitioner's faithfull and carefull endeavours for the recovering and preferring of the companie's rights and privileges in the worth of tyme, so amply and often acknowledged by the several courts of the fellows, (a testimony of more validity than to be contradicted by such remonstrants) calleth for a more gratefull returne then those lesse considerable men afford him. It is well known to the whole company, and it cannot be denied by any, whoe have not made shipwreck of shame and good conience, that before the late affront put to designingly and indiscreetly upon your petitioner, he never refused to put any thing to hands, which was desired by the court; nor laid any restraint upon the company's feal, or in the least impeded the execution of the court's orders, so unjustly charged upon him; but on the contrary strenuously and faithfully discharged the duty of his place, and took all occasions to advance the honour and interest of the fellows in general, as still he doth. But upon his returne to the place of annuall deputy, (to which he was elected with the apparent regret of that whole party there owne regifter beholding witnesses thereto, in their unhandsome deportment towards your petitioner at that tyme) findings that the late marily deputy Mr. Townley and his party, designed by their over-poweringe number in court, at the instant of your petitioner's cominge to the chair, most unequally and unjustly to gain the authority of the court, as then it was constituted, for a covering of their former unwarrantable proceedings, thereby to conclude your petitioner and the dissenters against themselves, by the majority of hands for the signing of their letter of vindication to your highness; which in all the time of their marily deputy's rule might have been done in any of the courts of their own constitution, where there was none to oppose them, had they not judged meanly of their own authority and proceedings.

Which unreasonable motion your petitioner, as he conceives he had good cause, and as the company at London have since declared with him, he waved, deferring it might not be further prifed, but that either parties might stand or fall, according to the equity of their proceedings, and prosecute their defence as private men, and not to engage the company in their differences, notwithstanding the said Mr. Townley and his party prifed it violently...
in all succeeding courts, to the great interruption of the more weighty affairs of the company, declaring plainly, that they would have no other business to take place, till that was done; treating the deputy most uncivilly in the face of the court, because he would not fulfill their unreasonable demands in putting it to hands, well knowing the advantage they had in carrying any thing they had a mind; by reason of their number, tho’ never so unjust, whoever was deputy: and so little did they regard your highness’s resentment of their'affronting your resident, as that they took the boldness, of their own authority, prefixly to exclude from the government such of the well-affected in the company, as in duty to your highnesses, and desire to preserve the government of the company in due honour and esteem, had difdented from, and declared against their heady and design’d practices against your resident, as a mark of their displeasure for it, but chiefly because they had made their humble applications to your highnesses for a redres’, as themselves boldly affirmed.

True it is, that the company have it in their own power to choose whom they will for their deputy, and to make the place annually or quarterly, at their pleasure; which liberty they might have exercised with much freedom, without the least defect of your petitioner, had they been but civil in their management: but as true it is (notwithstanding their deep and feign’d protestations to the contrary, as it will appear) that it would not suffice that disaffected partie to remove your petitioner from being deputy, whose inspections that party grew weary of, except they might do it with scorn, in revenge for his expelling one Walters, a notorious delinquent, from among them, and noting of their misdemeanors; which also will appear to be the truth at last, when their specious pretences are laid off; it being well known, that your petitioner had of long time before that party fell upon their deligns of a martly deputy, or at least before it was known to your petitioner, desired the company to excuse his further service as deputy, promising as resident to give them his utmost affance in the needful; which he did to avoid that, which he forebore upon that partie’s withdrawing their usual respects, and putting affronts upon him; viz. That if he would be faithful to his trust as resident, that he should shortly derive upon himselfe the hatred of all the disaffected in the company, who indeed were grown insolent through impurity, and for want of a timely chequre.

Your petitioner cannot but admire at the impudence of the remonstrators, in charging him to have suffered himselfe by extraordinary obligations, by which he conceives they mean bribery, to be corrupted or diverted in the discharging of his trust, and to have branded men with a note of disaffection for differing from him in the debate of the civil affairs of the company, humbly defiring they may be commanded to prove it, the charge in itself holding forth a strong improbability, if not a contradiction, that members of the company, had the deputy been ever to corrupt a man, (if they mean such as disdented from them in their late delign of a martly deputy) who are well known to be more considerable merchants, more ample in trade, and as much, if not more concerned than any of the remonstrators, to maintain their own privileges, should yet take such pains, and be at such expense to infringe them, as such a charge implies; or that your petitioner should so weakly accuse men of disaffection, for differing from him in civil things, whilst he had to much caufe given him to acquaint your highnesses with the disaffected, malignant, and dangerous proceedings of many of the remonstrators, greatly to the prejudice and dif-honour of your highnesses and the commonwealth.

And that your highnesses may receive more full satisfaction, how those remonstrators have been influenced in their disaffected deportment towards your highnesses, and in their undue proceedings against your resident and the well-affected merchants of the company, however they foe often called God witness to the contrary;

Your petitioner humbly refers himselfe to the annexed narratives and testimonies, submissively defiring, that a commission may be granted to him to examine witneses for the proving thereof, and of what may yet be farther fit to remonstrate unto your highnesses concerning the unfittable proceedings of the remonstrators and their partie:

And then he shall not fail to make it appear, that he hath not at any time unduly reprented their persons, councils, and actions, or complained of them without just cause, to derive upon them your highnesses displeasure, as is most untruly charged upon him:

But that from the time of your petitioner’s first coming to Hamburgh, there hath always been a party of disaffected men in the company, which Mr. Townley himselfe very well knows, and whom he opposed, till he found it fitable to serve his ends by them, because of their number, to make him deputy; who being influenced by the enemies of your highnesses and the commonwealth, and usually headed by some pretender to your highness’s service, for the colouring and better carrying on of their deligns, hath strongly opposed your petitioner and the well-affected in all their endeavours for reformation and due deportment, especially since the act of oblivion; disturbing the peace of the company, and seeking to render the government thereof contemptible, under the protection of your government by your resident: which party are at this time grown to that hight of insolence and debauchery, as that your petitioner fancies to write, what some of them have not to act frequently, and which
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

strangers have but too long and too much observed, to the grieve of your petitioner; who, whilft he endeavoured to remedy the same, is clamoured against by them, as a breaker of their priviledges; under which they shelter themselves from punishment, which the good and wholeome orders of the company would inflict, were it not that they are the major part in court; and fo will not suffer justice to take place against any of their partie.

In consideration to the premisses, your petitioner most humbly prays,

That as your highnes has been graciously pleased to grant the company the free exercite of their priviledges, and most benigne promised them your highnes's protection herein, much to the comfort and encouragement of the whole fellowship; fo it would also please your highnes, in tender regard to the well-affectted party in the company at Hamburgh, who have faithfully and dutifully, even to the hazard of their own perons and eftates, demeaned themselves towards your highnes and the commonwealth among strangers, with whom they live, not to leave the ruling power of the court at Hamburgh in the hands of such disaffect and uneasy men, as many of those remonstrators are, who otherways by reason of their number and abettors will continue to insult over them, and to rule at their pleasure; which is most apparently their desighe, and hath been fo, ever since your petitioner came among them; and to effect which, under pretence of standing for their priviledges in the choice of their deputy, they will be fure to elcct such a man, as shall depend upon them, and serve their ends and desighes.

As alfo, that your highnes will be pleased fo to consider of the many indignities and reproaches cast upon your petitioner by those remonstrators and their party, for doing but his duty according to comand, as that he may be duly and suitably vindicated to recover his reputation among strangers, who indeed looke strangely upon it, that such a disaffectted party, as the very Dutch alfo know them to be, should yet have power fo long and fo notable to affront your resident in the moft public manner and places, as have been formerly, and now is remonstrated to your highnes; whilft in the mean time they (with an impudence that faceth heaven) dare call God to witnes the truth of their sincere affection to your highnes and the present government; and how affectionately they have respected and revered your petitioner's public characther; preying to gain belefe by such flagranted protestations, which the very worst of your highnes enemies, whilft under your protection, will not flock at to carry on their desighes.

And lastly, that your highnes will plese to consider, what a great discouragement it lays upon your petitioner, in the faithful discharge of his duty and trust, to find himselfe necesitated to appear in this public manner, to the great trouble of your highnes, to defend his reputation against such a known number of disaffectated and incomendable men, compared with the fellowship of merchant-adventurers, as if he was the moft unjuft and worst of men, for acquainting your highnes with their misdeemors; or that the busines did otherwise concern him,then as he is your highnes's servant, intrusted and honoured with your comands,

Your Highnesse most humble servant,

Richard Bradshaw.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

Honored Sir,

ALTHO' hetherto moft men hav thocht the differences between the king of Spayne and the state of Genoa hav gon on in a way of accommodation, yet now here is advys from Allicant, that the king has feizd upon the Genowes eftates lykwys in Spayn, which he has hetherto forborn to do; but indeed the Genowes have carried themselves very hyh, being backt by the pope and the French, whose king last week wrat them a letter, the copy whereof I herewith fend you. Here is good advys in town, that in Lisbon is making redy 16 gallons, to com and join with the French, which wil mak at left 40 sail al together; theyr greatebufines being to introduce the Portugal ambassador to be received at Rom with six millions of crownes to boot, which must needs procure that king a large bles-sing. The Roman intelligencer gives a handsom account of the late treafon discovered in Ingland, if he did not vonwhat villify our nation therin. Nothing else prefents, but that I am,

Honored Sir, your moft faithful servant,

Charles Longland.

Leghorn, 10. July, 1654. [N. S.]

A Genowes ambassador paft up this week for Florence, to the great duke and other princes of Itally.

Chanur,
The Dutch commissioners in England to the states general*.

H. and M. LORDS,


A. van Aelmonde.
C. van Rodenburg.
L. Hauwen.
J. Osval.

* There were commissioners appointed by the states general, pursuant to the 30th article of the last treaty, to settle the damages sustained by the East and West India companies, of either side. Their arbitration is to be seen in the Corp. Diplomat. tom. vi. par. 2. f. 84.
My Lord,

A S I have no ground to call in question neither your wil dome, nor your justice, in all your proceedings; so, feing that my prifon hath continued to this day, to the great prejudice of your poore fervant, and efpicially (which the Lord knoweth to ftick moft heavily upon my heart) to the scandal of the profefion of a true fervant of God, and of a disciple of Jefus Chrift, which I have taken upon me, notwithstanding the ingenuous confeffion which I have made before your highnes, and my frequent addreffes to lieutenant-colonel Worfey for my enlargement; I can not but think, that your highnes findeth something wanting, either in the quantity or in the quality of it; and fo take the liberty to certify your highnes, as well by this writing, as by my words, that the fayd confeffion is the fumme of my conferences with Monf. le Baas; and that I cannot remember any other confiderable thing raifed between him and me. I befeech moft humbly your highnes to believe, that if I had done otherwife, I should have betrayed my publick profefion and commendation, that I have alwaies given of your highnes worthines, above all tho'fe that I can imagine in the government of this mighty commonwealth, not onely in my words, (as all my accointances may juftifie) but alfo by a publick act prefentd unto your highnes by a church of God, whereof I was formerly a member, prefently after the breaking of the old parliament. I should have alfo betrayed my own heart, which, God is witnesses unto me, hath been from the begining of the troubles of this nation to this day conftantly addicted to the caufe you have taken in hand. I fhould finallly pue myfelfe moft unworthy, not onely of the moft civil and Christian ufanges I have received from your highnes officers and fouldiers, but alfo of the mercy, favour, and kindness, which every one doth make me hope from your highnes, and of which alfo I am fully farved. I befeech alfo your highnes moft humbly to believe and be confident, that these confeffions hath more power over me, then in all the tornments, that might be prepared for me; nay, than the death itfelf, which befides, knowing my innocence and my heart's uprightnes towards God, could not be but welcome unto me.

I confeff nevertheless now with David, 1 Chron. xxi. 8. that I have done foolilhly, in doing this thing; that is, in not acquainting your highnes of the buffines, as soon as I heard of it; but I intreat alfo moft humbly your highnes to believe, first, that I was not fo farved, when I did it; and rather, that I thought to advance better your highnes service, in waiting 'till I had fomthing to shew, left otherwife your highnes having no good ground (as being a stranger to you) to think much of my faithfines towards your highnes, my enemy fhould prevail by you in credit over me; and at laft I had been juftly in refpect of your highnes, eftemed a bufie-body. Secondly, to know, that I am a very apprentice in fiate-policy, having never in all the course of my life, to thefe times, meddled with any thing eile, then with my heavenly calling, and with phyfick. Thirdly, to be fure that I not only did not ftek the French ambaffador's acquaintance, but rather ever fhun'd the fame; and that, on this occafion, I was fent for twice by Monf. Chavrier gentleman to Monf. de Bas.

I thought in myfelfe, that this and my former confeffion would be sufficient, not only for my juftification, but alfo for the information of your highnes, being both the truth, and the whole truth, of things of concernment pafted betwixt Monf. de Bas and myfelfe; but being more and more warned by my friends, that the chief occafion of my detention was, a fupicion in your highnes, that I had fome referved thoughts, and alfo that I might be miftaken in my judgment concerning what is, or is not of confeffion, I did labour to recollect myfelf, as much as I could, and do now remember.

First, That Monf. de Bas told me oftentimes, that he was really and truly fent to your highnes for peace; but being afraid, that you was not fo difpos'd, or at leaft you would delay too much that work, he thought it very convenient to endeavour a division in the army, as a way very eafe and little chargeable, to oblige your highnes to it.

Secondly, That he knew, that your highnes did practice fome defigues in France by the means of the protestants there; and that he knew what perfon your highnes did employ, what perfon they were directed unto, what queftions had been made, and what answers returned; but never told me the particulars of any of these circumftances.

Thirdly, That although he came for peace, the king would not yield to any, but to an honourable one.

Fourthly, That if the king of France would but grant a liberty to his subjects of feeing satisfaction from the English, he knew, that there were many hundreds of private men, that were able, and would be glad, to maintain a man of war upon the fea.

Fifthly, That there was a fleet of twenty fhips and eight galeyes ready for Catalonia or Portugal, upon the Mediterranean fea.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 413

Sixthly, That Pimentelly, the Spanish embassador for Sweden, was to pass thro' Paris A.D. 1654, in his return to Spain; and that, by the way, he thought, he would see the French court.

An intercepted letter.

Sir,

I DOUBT not but you know how things are and have been with us; what distractions we Vol. xv. have had about this plot, how many committed about it, of whom few I believe are P. 128. guilty, or will suffer, only by being committed. I doubt not but you remember how often I write, that these petty plots would not do the busines; the wife or rich men would not undertake them; fooles or beggars could not act them or keep council; whoever first undertook them, knew not the ways to advantage the king. I trouble you no farther herewith, but give you an accomp t how things stand now. We are in this land full of distractions and discontents; a very little probability from abroad of the king's ability to do any thing, would make us in a most miserable condition. The protector and all his council fear this land the most I ever knew any people; and in order to their preference, keep strong guards, forty every night on sentinel at Whitehall, and twenty more in arms ready for a call: our council have no time to do any publice busines; self preservation is and has been their only work this long time. This adds to the discontents already given to all persons. Our trade does not at all increas, nor our goods heighten in price. Corn was expected to have risen after the Dutch peace; but contrarily it is fallen from three shillings to two shillings per bushell: and now there is known of a new division among the Dutch, which most suppos'd will occasion a new war, corn will come to nothing. These and many other things, as continuation of taxes, putting up an high court of justice, puts all men to their wits end; so that if Scotland be held up with a little supply, and a few landed here in this land, this power would soon be overturned; for as I always writ, so now again, there was never people less valued, less loved, or less able to manage things of this high concernment, then the protector and his council. The leafl disturbance in the land would make this appear; but before that, I look for no good. I assure you, in all this land, there is not at present but four regiments of foot, seven hundred in each by the establishment, fix regiments of horse, three hundred in each; in all but two thousand eight hundred horse and foot. Almost all these are in and near this town, and they are too few, were the leafl trouble in any part of the land from hence to the point of Cornwall, but those few in Portsmouth and Plymouth, not a hundred men; in South and North-Wales not two hundred men; from hence to Berwick and Carlile, not a man, but what's in them two and in Hull, without some few in York. There were four hundred foot in Yarmouth, and those on this plot were sent for in all halfe to preserve us here, who are to stay here; so that you may fee our strength and our distractions. As to our condition for mony, we have not a penny in any treasury; no man will truft us any. We have, before the parliament sits, paid'd an act in our council for six months afeffment 120,000 l. for three months, 90,000 l. for the second three months, but that's only a trick; for our necessitie will be more the second months than now. Our coming in is as followeth: Our afeffment 120,000 l. monthly; first-fruits offices and other casualties 20,000 l. monthly; our cuftomes and excise is engaged for some years to come; and although free, they will hardly free the charge to bring in those sums to officers engaged about them, and pay maimed soldiers, widows and children. Our disbursements are as followeth: our navy, notwithstanding the Dutch peace, which was formerly 170,000 l. is now in monthly charge 105,000 l. Our Scots armie 30,000 l. Our Irish army 31,000 l. Our court-intelligences, ambassadors, and others employed by the state 21,000 l. in all 188,000 l. So that you may fee our charge is at this instant, 48,000 l. monthly, more than our comings-in, and reckon never a penny for our English armie, which I believe is about twenty-five thousand pounds monthly, by reason their pay is so high; so that we spend 75,000 l. monthly, more than our coming-in. How we shall have it I, I know not; more than the tax the people cannot pay, nor we dare impose. Distractions are in all the armies in England, Ireland and Scotland, and will increace when the parliament sits; for some, nay most, I believe, be for the parliament; for many, if not most of the parliament-men, that were formerly abus'd, will be choen; this I am sure of, and could give reasons, but that I should hazard my own and some friends harme. General Monk, when he went hence, thought, nay affured himself, that with half the men in Scotland he would subdue the Scots, and be at home by Lamas-day; and yet notwithstanding this strong conceit of his, he was fain to fend for more forces; and since his going there is sent him col. Pride's regiment of six hundred foot, five companies of Sir William Conflable's, which should be 320; colonel Hacker's regiment of horse 300. Out of Ireland, which were the seventh infinit at Carickfergus, 1000 foot, and 100 horse. These go with an ill will; and some officers laid down their commissions, before they would go, although Vol. II.
A.D. 1654. there were there with those already there; if Scotland be taken care on, they will do them little harm. The more of them, after two months, the worse for them; for there will be little in that land for them; and from hence we are not yet thinking of making provision for them, and truly if we were, we have not money to do it. When the protector went for Scotland first, he spent 100,000 l. a month; there was then to be sold the king's lands and goods, bishops lands, dean and chapters lands, and 200,000 l. per annum, of delinquents estates; all this is now gone, and the work and distractions more, the judgment of the council, and affection of the people much less: in short, since the late king's death, we have spent ten millions of mony more than the affisenent: of this I have formerly writ, but know not whether it came to your hand. There is in Scotland twelve regiments of foot, five companies of Sir William Constable's, and seven regiments of horse, and one of dragoons. Thafe, befides thofe to come out of Ireland, will be trefle the number of thofe in this land; and if they be able to do no considerable bufines against the Scots before September, the Scots after that, will in all likelihood ruin them by reafon of foule weather, want of all things needful for horse and man: thofe in Scotland once being ruined, our force here will signify nothing. We have fent to the meeting of Zealand to induce them to join with Holland, and we affift them against the other five provinces; this is most certain. Out of England we fhall not be able to fend any more men to Scotland; for we are not able to fill up our companies about this town, although they have twelve-pence the day, by reafon, when they want men for Scotland, the laft comes into the company, goes ftiff away to Scotland, which trick is now known to all. Next, harvet is come, and men get sixteen-pence a day for work, and viftuals plenty, that men may live without being foldiers, which formerly they could not, all viftuals being dear, and many men more in the land, than now are; there having been defroyed fince thofe times, of the Englith, upwards of 250,000 men in Ireland, England, and Scotland. Out of Ireland we will not be able to fend many, that land wanting many to plant it; and befides, we fear both the Irish and the Scots, both which are discontented fufficiently, and there being at least 150,000 Irish, and 60,000 Scots, fighting men in the land, and not above 16,000 men to keep thefe quiet; and although there fhould fome considerable number go from Ireland, Scotland being kept up, difcontents would carry them rather to serve the king than the protector. I affure you, the difcontents in the army is not little; the protector doth fo abuse all that are any ways oppofite to his way, or not approving his actions. When Monk went to Scotland to keep the Anabaptift party quiet, when he oued Lilburn out of the command, he makes colonel Overton governor of Hull, one of the fame judgment, and of great interell, being major general of the Scots army: when the protector finds Monk well fettled, he fends for Overton from Hull, pretending bufines keeps him here, he knows not for what. Colonel Alured, another colonel of the army in Scotland, who had power there, he fends him to Ireland to bring the men thence. As soon as he, Monk, is fettled, and the men brought to Carickfergus, he calls him back from Ireland hitfer, and fends one colonel Bryan to bring the men for Scotland, not daring to truft him, having, as he thought, done no good offices in the land. Colonel Pride was also ordered to go for Scotland, his men fent away: when they were a hundred miles on their way, himself was commanded to pay. Colonel Okley also is commanded home from Scotland. This doth not only difcontent these men, but many others, and I believe thefe with Harrifon will make a party in the army. Lambert doth with the protector, as the protector did with Fairfax; as falt as any officer is put out, he gets a friend of his own put in the place. Mr. Pierpoint, and many, if not moft wife men in the land, fhin being chosen of the party; fo that the parliament will confift of Anabaptifts, Levellers, and Independants, three perfectly hating each other, and all men perfectly hating them. You cannot haffen too foon from that place; for in Paris you can do nothing but it will be heard; it will give reputation to your bufines to leave it.

We have now forty-two fail of fhips to go fouthward; they are intended to take the Spanish fleet, if they come not home before this fleet goes out, which I believe they will; and if that fail fail, twenty of them are to go to the Streights, to be revenged on the king of France: the reft are to go to Hifpaniola, or the bay of Mexico. Thafe fhips will have in them near 12,000 men, and viftuald for nine months; there's 8000 tun of viftuals now putting on board them, befides what's in them. This is not unacquainted to the Spanish ambaffador, who is mad at it, and hath acquainted his matter with it. This being done, now whilft there is a treaty between for peace, no difference between them but the inquisition, and we to have leave to trade in his Indies, and our merchants to exercife their religion in Spain, neither of thefe will be granted *. Our neceffity is fuch, that we are forced to fend this fleet to fea, not having a penny for the feme. There is due to all the fleet upwards of 400,000 l. not one penny in cash. If thafe men were permitted to come afore, they

* On this occafion the Spanish ambaffador replied to Cromwell, that his matter had but two eyes, and that he would have him to put them both out at once. Liddow. mem. ii. 494.
John Thurloe Esq. &c.

would tear us to pieces; this is our fear, and if we mis in this enterprise, our condition A.D.1654.

will be very far, and no means will be left untryed to increase the divisions already be-

ning between the Spaniard and us. Our parliament sits the third of September: there is already some members chosen, and of them some declared enemies of the protector.

I believe that most will be averse to him: they will put him hard to it, when they fit, having no mony, being much in debt, his army inconsiderable, and himself most perfectly hated, and more now than ever, taking on him the highest garb that ever any king in England did, and this taken notice of by all men; more time spent, and more trouble to speake to him ten times, than to any king in former times. The discontents in the three kingdoms are inexpressible. I doubt not but you have heard how Mr. Long is come over. You have yet more knowes about the king: find them out. You do nothing but is known here in ten days; so that the king cannot be too private: to my knowledge this is true; and if it were not so, he would before this have the private suply of a per-

son very eminent and in a considerable way. And I will affure you further, if your actions and intentions be not publick here, that great perfon I mean will send very suddenly to the king a very considerable suply of mony: this I am affured, the bearer can tell the perfon; and I am sure I am not wrong in this, knowing his intentions as much, and I

believe more than the moft.

Thus far I sent by him you sent the bearer to me, and I have nothing to add to it, only to affure you, that when the thousand foot, and the hundred horfe, are come out of Ireland to Scotland, and added to thofe there, Monk will not be in all above 7500 foot, and not 1600 horfe and dragoons: of this I am confident; and of thofe 4500 will not keep his garrifons; fo that he will not be able to have in the field, in all parts, paft 4000 men. If he bring them in one body, he starves them, and leaves the land wholly to the Scots, who will then have provision in the country. If he divides them, they will not be confiderable. If you regard your own good or the king's, haften his remove from Paris, and his prefent action; a very inconsiderable force landed in Scotland would do the worke; and never was the like time for any army to land; plenty of all provifions in all places, discontents in all perffons; as I did write formerly, fo I do now again, I would not defire more than 150,000 l. to do your whole work. Our fleet intended against France and Spain will not be able to get away thefe five weeks, by reafon all the caff to go abroad, as well the caff wherein the meat is, as the drink-caffs, must be iron-hoop'd, by reafon they must water after the meat is eaten; and the caff without iron hoops cannot endure rolling. In thofe twenty-two fhips, there will goe near fix thousand men, to be landed in fome part of the king of Spain's. I pray haften your bufines before the parliament turns and fettles; if not, you will repent my advice is not taken. As I defire profe-

rity to your caufe and actions, fo I defire, God may blefs me and mine.

I love a general end more than my own particular; otherwife I could doe now as well as moft men, and that's well known to all that know me. I wrote fome time fince, that I durft engage there should be raifed for the king's use, in twelve months after his coming into England, five mony of monies, and no difcontent given to the generality of the land. And this I do fay again, and if his yearly revenue should not really be doubled of what his father had, without difcontent to the people, I would defire no favour. I fuppofe I know England, and the ways to do this, as well as moft men in England. God direct you in all your fuit undertakings. Keep things to yourselves, and get from Paris, or else you will be betrayed. I trouble you with no more, but remain

June, [1654.]

Your faithfull servant.

The information of Antony Bonner of Snow-hill, London.

Who faith, that having paid to Pierce Reeve, the fellow-servant of Fox, who is an Vol. xlv. apprentice in Paternoster-row at the Glove, fifty pounds out of an hundred pound bag, and after the fame was told, he putting of it together, five pounds was paid more than the fifty pounds aforefaid; this examinee missing of it, he went to him, and told, he had the money, which he would not confefs.

He this examinee came again in the evening, he faith about nine of the clock at night; and he was gone forth, and, speaking with his master, found him in two lyes; firft, that he faid, his master told the money; fecondly, going homewards, he asked this examinee to drink a cup of beer with him; and going into Cheapside, he went into a place where this examinee was never before; in which place (which this examinee supposst to be Gutter-

lanc) he told him his money was; and that standing upon it, he might have the money, as he believed.

Afterwards
Afterwards discoursing about the money, he asked this examinate, if he would reveal an oath to him, and he would do the like; and this examinate asking what he meant, he answered, to keep both’s secrets. This examinate replied, he never swore, nor defined it not; and he replied as honest,—saying, We have a design very suddenly. There is three hundred apprentices of us, and four thousand gentry, who have both friends in Whitehall and in the Tower; and that for his own part he had a good horse, a cafe of pistols, and sword ready.

Antony Bonner.

The names of the conspirators, with an abstract of the conspiracy.

Vol. xli. 
P. 714.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOHN Wylde</th>
<th>Francis Fox</th>
<th>Plumbett, an Irish man</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Dodd</td>
<td>Charles Gerard</td>
<td>Mr. Minos Copley &amp; Hibborne,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerfer Fox</td>
<td>Michael Mafon</td>
<td>Col. Charles Finch folders in the protector’s regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wifeman</td>
<td>Joseph Alexander</td>
<td>Mr. Allanfon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Gerard</td>
<td>Thomas Collifon</td>
<td>Levington, a Scot Peter Vowell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jones</td>
<td>Thomas Saunders</td>
<td>Sir Spencer Compton Sir Francis Vincent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wharton</td>
<td>Thomas Barnes</td>
<td>Samuel Bellew Robt. Devereux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Dayle</td>
<td>Nicolas Watton</td>
<td>Col. Deane Capt. Mildmay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Tudor</td>
<td>———— Bowers</td>
<td>Sir Richard Willis ———— Madox, a taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Aldrich</td>
<td>Major Thomas</td>
<td>Thomas Manhood ———— Oker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Man</td>
<td>Henfaw</td>
<td>Dr. Hudfon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It appears by the examinations taken, that the designe was laid as followeth; viz.

1. The partners in the conspiracie, confiting of many thousands, were to have been dispos’d to theire several parts; to have feigned upon the horse-gard at the Mewes, and to have mounted the troopers owne horses; to have feigned alfo upon the foot-gard at St. James’s, and Whitehall, and the Tower; and upon all the horses in flable and purchasers in and about London, and fiftie miles round, and to have drawn all into a formed body; to have had considerable parties ready to have faine upon the guard at Ifington and in Southwarke; to have secured London; to have lett downe the porcullas; the apprentice to have rifen to prevent affittance; to have surpriz’d the Tower; to have fet the prisneres at liberty, and to have armed them there.

2. To have feigned the lord protector (if hee had gone by water) with a party of horse upon a saturday, as hee was going to Hampton-court, (major Henfaw or John Gerard to have commanded the party) or otherwise, as his highnes was going to dinner, or to the chappell, or to the councell, and to have killed him.

3. To have cut off the councell in general, and particularly the lord Lambert, lord Defborough, Sir Gilbert Pykering, Mr. Strickland, &c. and to have changed the present government.

4. This being done, to have feigned on the lord mayor, and to have made him proclaime Charles Stuart king, by the name of Charles the second, being the drift of the whole designe. This to have been done at one instant of time.

5. The stroke being thus given in London, diverse regiments of horse and foote in several places of the nation must have been ready to have rifen.

6. A butcher in Smithfield (sometimes a captain for the parliament) was upon that saturday, when the protector should have been surpriz’d and killed, with a party of twelve horse at Pickadilly, to have joined with a greater party to the same purpose, which came not.

Henfaw and Wifeman about three months since went into France to bee commiſioned by Charles Stuart in his designe, and returned verbally commiſioned, and after had a commiſtion in writing from Charles Stuart.

8. Henfaw, the author of a scandalous pamphlett, to render the lord protector odious, and printed by his procurement.

Col. Finch was to have commanded the party intended for London.
John Gerard, that appointed to have faigne upon Whitehall.
Henfaw, that upon the Mewes.
Col. Deane, that upon St. James’s.
Thomas Mawhood, and another perfon, (not named) to have faigne on colonel Ingoſdiffy’s regiment in Southwarke.
The marques of Hertford is named by some of the examinates, as the fittest perfon to bee a head in this designe, and regent for a time.
The earle of Northampton is likewise named, and the earle of Cleaveland for head of parties; but it doth not appeare by any the examinations aforesaid, that they were ever named therein.

Intelli-
The ambassador for the republic of Venice here, having received information, three A.D. 1654. days ago, of a great victory, wherewith it hath pleased God to blest the said commonwealth, against the Turks, hath distributed a sum of money among the poor.

Yesterday the Spanish ambassador sent again a new-raifed company of expert soldiers, all clothed in blue coats, under command of colonel Viconti, to the state of Milan.

An abstract of the king of Sweden's letter to Bonnel his resident in England.

Benjamin Bonnel,

OUR greeting and gracious will under God Almighty. Forasmuch as we doubt not but the city of Bremen do their best endeavours, as well towards the lord protector in England, as other ways, to lay all the blame of the late arisen difference upon us, and to clear and free themselves thereof; therefore it is our gracious will and command, that you seek to inform every one hereof; and especially, that the said city is not independent, but belongeth to the dukedom of Bremen, and was heretofore sworn to the archbishop, and paid contribution with the other towns in that territory. And although the emperor in the last diet hath been induced to grant the Bremers a place and seat among the other towns; yet that imperial order was obtained sub- and ob-reptitiously, and was protested against by our embassadors, with reservation of our right, us, and the kingdom. And afterwards, when it came to action between us, the Bremers also gave occasion thereunto, in regard they went to invest the Paffeburg, which without dispute lieth in our ground and country; and we could not leave it in their hands, if we would serve the dukedom, and therewith also the whole Nether Saxon circle, as the same hath been at large declared and written in the deduction, which our governor and government in Bremen have caufe to be at large signified to the emperor.

Stockholm, [July 1, 1654.]

The king of Spain to the states general.

Most dear and great friends, as soon as I received your letter of the third of January, whereby you gave me to understand, that a certain quantity of merchandizes of John p. 20. Charo of your subjects, coming embarked in the ship called the Charity, had been taken by another of Bizay; defiring within, that I would restore such as were not contraband; I ordered, that the cause should be finished and concluded, having wholly regard to your intercession; but at the same time as I received your letter, the sentence was already given, and the said merchandizes condemned according to justice, except the third part, which was given to the takers. Being deorious notwithstanding to declare unto you the good affection, which I have about to pleae you in any thing that lieth in my power, I was contented to restore that share, which did belong to the fiscal, having ordered the fame to be restored to them, as it will be done out of hand. And in all things, wherein your recommendation doth interfere, you will see how much it will prevail with me, and the particular effecte I have of it. Wherewith we pray God to take you, most dear and great friends, into his holy protection.

Your very good friend,


Received Aug. 1654.

Philip.

Ser. de la Torre.

A letter of intelligence from M. Augier's secretary.

We have, since my last, received the confirmation and following particularities of the siege of Arras, in date of the 24th presev, that all the archduke's army of about two-and-twenty thousand men, was arrived there, and had been joined by the prince of Condé and

John Thurlow Esq. &c. 417

Intelligence.

Vienna, 1. July, S. V. [1654.]

An abstract of the king of Sweden's letter to Bonnel his resident in England.

Benjamin Bonnel,

OUR greeting and gracious will under God Almighty. Forasmuch as we doubt not but the city of Bremen do their best endeavours, as well towards the lord protector in England, as other ways, to lay all the blame of the late arisen difference upon us, and to clear and free themselves thereof; therefore it is our gracious will and command, that you seek to inform every one hereof; and especially, that the said city is not independent, but belongeth to the dukedom of Bremen, and was heretofore sworn to the archbishop, and paid contribution with the other towns in that territory. And although the emperor in the last diet hath been induced to grant the Bremers a place and seat among the other towns; yet that imperial order was obtained sub- and ob-reptitiously, and was protested against by our embassadors, with reservation of our right, us, and the kingdom. And afterwards, when it came to action between us, the Bremers also gave occasion thereunto, in regard they went to invest the Paffeburg, which without dispute lieth in our ground and country; and we could not leave it in their hands, if we would serve the dukedom, and therewith also the whole Nether Saxon circle, as the same hath been at large declared and written in the deduction, which our governor and government in Bremen have caufe to be at large signified to the emperor.

Stockholm, [July 1, 1654.]

The king of Spain to the states general.

Most dear and great friends, as soon as I received your letter of the third of January, whereby you gave me to understand, that a certain quantity of merchandizes of John p. 20. Charo of your subjects, coming embarked in the ship called the Charity, had been taken by another of Bizay; defiring within, that I would restore such as were not contraband; I ordered, that the cause should be finished and concluded, having wholly regard to your intercession; but at the same time as I received your letter, the sentence was already given, and the said merchandizes condemned according to justice, except the third part, which was given to the takers. Being deorious notwithstanding to declare unto you the good affection, which I have about to pleae you in any thing that lieth in my power, I was contented to restore that share, which did belong to the fiscal, having ordered the fame to be restored to them, as it will be done out of hand. And in all things, wherein your recommendation doth interfere, you will see how much it will prevail with me, and the particular effecte I have of it. Wherewith we pray God to take you, most dear and great friends, into his holy protection.

Your very good friend,


Received Aug. 1654.

Philip.

Ser. de la Torre.
A.D. 1654.

and his troops, which made their forces to amount to thirty thousand men; that they had not hindered Monf. de Quefney, and four hundred horfe under his command, from cafeing themselves into the place, favoured by other troops under Monf. de Baas, which had been sufficiently routed; but that the Spaniards had since framed their feige in such a manner, that it would be very hard to call any other relief into it without a confiderable fight, having caufed feven royal forts to be conftructed about it, which were already in defence, and divided their army in as many quarters, whereof the fift was the archduke's, the fecd the prince of Condé's, the third the count of Fuenfaldagna's, and the seventh the count of Ligneville's, all which commanders were there in perfon; that besides thefe forces, there were about eight or ten thousand boors to dig the ground; and that the marhal de Turenne was yet eight leagues from thence, excepting the marhal de la Ferté's junction, after which it is thought there will be fome engagement, if it were true, that thofe marhals were willing and had order from the king, as it is faid, to prefervc the faid Arras at what rate fover. Some other letters bear moreover, that a thoufand pioncers coming to the faid feige had been met, and wholly defeated, by the garifon of la Baffée.

We have but little news of the feige of Stenay. A wife and noble man writes from Sedan, that there was ftil good hope of mafTering it; but that the confquences thereof were feared, without any further explanation. I hear the marquis of Perfân still remains in thofe parts to feaf; and that in cafe the place be loft for Monf. le prince, the king of Spain will give him la Capelle and le Catelet for his indemnifying; and it is also faid, the Spaniards defign is to make him count of Artois.

The duke of Guiffè hath mortgaged his county of Eu unto his brother the duke of Joyeufé for eight hundred thoufand crowns, whereof he has yet only received two hundred livres Tournois, to put himfelf in a condition to go in a short time to take his leave of their majefties for his voyage of Provence, whereof the defign is yet unknown. It is thought now, that it will prove againft Catalonia.

The laft letters from Beziers bear, that prince of Conti was to be Perpignan the 1/2 of June.

Notice is come, that thofe of the religion at Nißmes and Mонтpellier affemblcd, to deliderate upon the complaints of the minifer put out of Flyrenfè. In the interim, their deputies wilt here have nevcrtheless demanded justice thereof the chancellor, whom they have found more gracious than ufrually, having promised them, that their buflinefs fhould be moved in the council, which is to fit next thursday. He had alfo told them, that he was of opinion, that two commiffioners fhould be fent upon the place to re-eftablifh the preaching; but the papifts do fo oppose themfelves thereunto, that it is thought the bufi- nefs will be very uncafey.

The duke of Parma hath written a letter unto the king, whereby he intreats his majefty to agree to the re-eftablifhing of Monf. de Villere in his refidency, without mentioning cardinal Maffazzin in his fadl letter.

The French Gazette will inform you, how Charles Stuart parted from hence yefterday for Spa. A chaplain of his, named doctor Lloyd, feeks the firft opportunity to go for London.

May it pleafe your Hightnes,

Vol. xvi.


P. 7.

YOUR highnes's command, and my duty, makes me bold to prefent you with thefe few lynes. My laft from Fiall, by the Blacce Raven, I hope came to hand, wherein we declared our trumbleome and afflicting passage to that place. God was pleased the firft of June to bring us in fafety to New-England, where we found the shipp Church and fhipp Hope, both of our fleet, fafely arrived, one five weakes, the other fourene days before us. Asfoon as wec arrive, we immeditly fent your highnes letters to the feverall governors of the New-Englifh colloneyes, and had a full concurrence from them all to affift againft the Dutch, the Maffachufetts only excepted, who fo far did concure as to give us libertye to your raffing of five hundred volleners amongst them: the ref of the colloneyes lent commiffioners to jointe with us in confinement for the earing-on the designe; fo that in fourene days we had fitted and victualled our shippes, and fo far in readines, as within fix days after that, to have advanced with about nyne hundred foote, besides one troope of horfe; but that very day we had almost fwallowed off confinement, about our numbers and advancencie, there arrived a shipp from London, bringing with her diverse printed proclamations of peace between the Englifh and the Dutch, upon which the com- miffioners of the collonies fell into another debatte; the refult whereof was, to deftit and leave of prosecuteing that warre, apprehending we could not, in an ordinary way of pro-
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 419

At a meeting held at Charles-Town, June the seventeenth, 1654. with major
Robert Sedgwick, and captain John Leverett, commissioned by his highness
Oliver, protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as by his highness's letters,
directed into the general courts in the four colonies, may more fully appear,
for the manning on a design against the Dutch on Hudson's River, and at the
Manhattoes.

Major John Maffon, captain John Collett, appeared, and shewed their commission Vol. xvi.
from the general court at Connecticut, dated the thirteenth of this instant June, 1654. P. 54.
where it appeared, that they two were chosen, sent, and authorized to treat, confult, and
conclude with the said major Robert Sedgwick, and captain John Leverett, according
to such commission as they have received from the said highness, for managing that affair,
and with all and the other sent from other colonies, to treat and consult about the said buisnes.

Mr. William Lect, and Mr. Thomas Jordan, likewise appeared, and shewed their com-
mission from the general court at New-haven the ninth of June, 1654. whereby it
appeared, they two were chosen, sent, and authorized from that colony to treat, confult,
and conclude with the said major Robert Sedgwick, and captain John Leverett, accord-
ing to such commissions as they have received from the said highness, for managing that
affair, and with all and many others sent from the other colonies, to treat and consult about
the said buisnes.

First, the commissions from his highness (bearing date the seventeenth of February 1653.)
were read; and the said commissioners in behalf of their colonies did declare their thank-
ful acceptance of his highness's tendernes and care, in setting forward that desig, fo nearly
concerning them; and manifested their full and free compliance with their native country
therein, both desiring and hoping for concurrence with the rest of the colonies in the fame,
and desiring to know the reason, why none of the other colonies made appearance to give
like attendance upon the said buisnes.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1654.

Major Robert Sedgwickc informed, that he had sent his highness's letters both to Plymouth and the Massachusets governors, and also had some treaty with, and showed the commission to the Massachusets general court, sitting at Boston the last week, who had only granted liberty to raise volunteers in that colony, with proviso, that for number they exceed not five hundred, and those to be persons not under any legal engagements, as by their order under their secretary's hand did appear. But for Plymouth they had sent two agents, who expressed the willingness of that colony to comply in the design; but not being impowered and furnished for a treaty, were returned home, more fully to understand the mind of the general court, concerning what and how many persons they would furnish for the design.

Which agents from Plymouth not being returned, and none appointed for the Massachusets to attend and consult, the other fix, viz. major Robert Sedgwickc, and captain John Leverett, his highness's commissioners; major John Masson, and captain John Collett, for Connecticut; Mr. William Leete, and Thomas Jordan, for New-haven: considering the necessity of expedition in that undertaking, did agree to fit as a council, and proceeded to treaty; wherein upon inquiry they finding, that although the Massachusets had given liberty for 500 men, which liberty being begun to be improved by the beating up of drums in fundry chief towns in that colony, yet not above three hundred could be thence certainly relied upon for the service; and considering that as yet it was uncertain, how many Plymouth would supply; the commissioners for Connecticut and New-haven agreed with the rest, to undertake the work, with such force by sea and land, as were in view, if no more could be procured; hoping that (although the number should not rise to such full or competent forces for such an expedition, as were to be desired, yet) we may rest upon the Lord for the blessing of success, when as he now calls to the work, and doth deny further means of help, which men are agreed to be raised, to wit, two hundred from Connecticut, and one hundred and thirty-three from New-haven colonies, three hundred from the Massachusets, and two hundred aboard of the ships, all to be fitted both with ammunition and provission by the two colonies, and the commissioners for his highness; and are to be on their march from the bay, being the twenty-seventh of this instant June; they from Connecticut and New-haven to be completely ready to march with them, by that time these may come to their respective colonies.

Tuesday, the twentieth of June instant, 1654. information being brought in, that there appeared a competent number to the satisfaction of all the commissioners, being met at Boston, in further consultation about the manner of managing the design with all vigour and expedition; mean while, this day, there was brought to us a printed proclamation, declaring peace was concluded betwixt England and the United Provinces, requiring the cessation of arms between the two nations, and all their members, bearing date the tenth of April, to take effect, and as notice may be given to each or any place or territory, belonging to their dominion, in the name of his highness Oliver lord protector; also ordering, that restitution should be made of what so should be taken by each from other; after the time prefixed therein; which being seriously considered by the commissioners, who came to treat and conclude about the affair against the Dutch, they did all agree and declare themselves, that as they began and have hitherto proceeded in that busines in compliance with their native country, in observance to his highness's letters and commendation, and so in like observance and compliance with the same authority, as friends, they readily defer from the same, believing what they have seen in the printed proclamation, attested by so much current information from private friends, so perfusing their confidences of the truth thereof, that they apprehended a satisfying account could not be given of any further acting in this design against the Dutch, to be difcreet or prudential in reference to these colonies, or honourable and becoming the settled peace as respecting England; whereupon it was agreed to dismiss the session, and subscribed,

Robert Sedgwicke,
John Leverett, subscribed with this caution,
That for our parts, if the colonies had been meet, notwithstanding what we heard to have carried on the design, we manifested readiness to affist them thereto.

John Masson.
John Collett.
William Leete.
Thomas Jordan.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

An intercepted letter to Mr. Mervin Touchet.

Sir,
Camp before Arras, 12. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Since our coming hither, some few horses have slipped into the town; but three hundred A.D.1654. foot of the regiment of Picardy have been taken, and are now prisoners with us. Our line is in a manner finished. All parts of it have been attempted by the enemy, except Vol. xvi. that committed to my care. I pray God may still bless with the like good success. We have also finished some redoubts towards the town; and I believe there will be another line drawn between them to hinder the fallies, which are like to be strong, considering the strength of the garison. They this morning sallied out with three or four hundred horse, and kept the ground for half an hour. The marshal de Turenne is near us with his army. We have at least 30,000 men; a brave army. God alone knoweth what will become of us.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.


In Zealand is arrived a gentleman from the protector of England, &c. with a letter to the Vol. xvi. states, saying, that he had heard, that the states of the said province were angry, be-P. 36. cause the lords of Holland had concluded with his highness a secret article concerning the seclusion of the young prince of Orange and his potterye, that the states of Zealand did intimate, as if those of Holland had concluded that article willingly and without any necessity, for the particular respect of those that govern in Holland; but that his highness, in his said letter to the states of Zealand, did signify unto them, that the intention of his highness was not, nor ever would have been, to have made a peace, if it had not been by the means of such an article, and that it was necessary for the peace and the observation thereof to keep firm the said article; recommending it to those of Zealand, as much as the peace itself will be clear unto them. It is said, that the same gentleman goeth with the like letters unto Friesland, &c.

They do likewise discover, that the confidence between England and Spain is greater than that between England and France; yea that the alliance between the two first is concluded, there remaining nothing more to be done than signing. And if it be true, as the report faith, that the English by virtue of the seventeenth article will have their ships to go as far as Antwerp. Zealand will be so much the more troubled at it.

The inventor of that most wonderful ship at Rotterdam, who had given notice upon the fifth day of July to make his trial, (there being deputed the lords Vander Meyden, Veth, Wolfsen, and Libants) hath given notice again, that he shall not be ready yet for some days, seeking the device of some certain iron, which he standeth in need of; but men do believe and fear, that he will find the said device.

The princes dowager findeth herself something better, being always agueish, but hath loft her tertian.

The princes royal hath begun her journey to the Spa, which is undoubtedly more for her pleasure and divertissement, than want of health; for she is only too well for a woman of her age, deferring more to be married than a widow. But the princes dowager hath had some sickness, and yet not mortal, being an age of abundance of humours; to which happened also at the same time the trouble and vexation about the seclusion; which however the one as well as the other bear very differently; the princes royal by dissimbling and holding of her tongue, the other by general scorn and flighthing of it.

The letter of the protector, writ to those of Zealand, doth seem to 145 to have been penned in Holland.

Those of Zealand make no mention of it in the assembly of the states general; and as well by their long deduction, as by all their proceedings, they do give to understand, that they are good disciples, proficiences non folum in lictis, sed & in moribus; for formerly they were of opinion, and so they likewise told the deposed prince William, that those of Flushing alone were enough to conquer the English, and to establish the king on his throne; but now they are better taught, and more unmannerly. The party of 145 is altogether the well affected in Holland timorous and fearful, and 173 rident in favo, and all the said deduction doth hold forth a great deal of untruth, little of truth.

The foolish ship of Rotterdam is only an emblem of those, who were of opinion, that this state would find their account in the war; a thing impossible. Men do laugh at this the Orange party foolish ship; men do laugh at 145; and of the seclusion, men do hardly speak any thing more about it.

Vol. II.

5 P

Zealand
4.22

STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1654.

Zealand itself dares not form their advice, nor recall their embassadors. The protest, which they have made, is mere fallacious; for the embassadors did not make it, as they hold in the quality of embassadors of the generality; they disown that themselves; but it is not forbid to an embassador to do a good turn for a third person, and in particular in Frieland, notwithstanding they have found some advice; but it is not yet seen. However it will contain the fame, that their commissioners have done in the generality, item the disowning of the exclusion; and on the contrary reiteration of their voice, to name the prince captain-general; but Frieland being interested in the navigation and commerce, and seeing Zealand so timorous, will be also fearful; at least many in that province do seem well affected in Holland. Groningen themselves already afraid; so likewise there are some, that are 173, and at 110 the party the friends of Orange itself of 14,5. is low.

The commissioners of Muscovy are departed, two returning to Archangel with the Dutch ships, and the third to France. The two had each a chain given them of three or four hundred guilders; the third a medal of a hundred and fifty guilders; and withal no other expedition but compliments.

The embassadors of this state, having made inquiry (and by order) concerning the alliance offensive and defensive between Spain and France, have written back, that they have found nothings, and that there is no such thing.

Your most humble servant.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS.

SINCE our letters by the post we have been sufficiently informed, that some merchants and skippers are resolved to drive some kind of commerce from hence to Antwerp, and to that end and design have already a ship ready laden in the Downs with figns, expecting a pafs from his highness. Here is also another ship making ready, which hath received likewise part of her cargo on board for that design, which they do seem here to ground upon the seventeenth article. This may cause some dispute here, because it is not the interest of your lordships, nor of the provinces of Holland and Zealand, to yield to the design set on foot here by the merchants. Wherefore we thought fit to address ourselves to the secretary of state, whom we entertained at large about this matter; and first showed him the consequences of that passage and commerce, which their lordships were necessitated to make and to agree, expressed in their treaty with Spain, that the Schelde, Sas, and Swyn, should continue shut up on their side. Therefore to remove all jealousies and inconveniences, which might arise thereby, we thought fit to give him a full information how business flood, that to his highness would be pleased not to give any pases to skippers, since there was no likelihood, that they would suffer them to pafs our country directly to the Schelde and Antwerp, the same not being permitted to our own inhabitants. Whereupon Mr. Thurloe very civilly undertook to acquaint his highness with it. In the mean time we shall likewise expect your lordships further resolutions and intentions in a businesse of this consequence.

Beverning.
Nieuport.
JongeStall.

Westminister, 11 July, 1654.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to the protector.

May it please your Highness,

WERE I not engaged by your highness command, as well as my owne affection, to be more specially afflissings to the honest partie among the English merchants here residing, I could not be provoked by any of all the indignities the malignants (who have now got the whole power of the court into their hands) can heape upon me, in revenge of my faithfulnesse in the service of your highness and the commonwealth, (for other quarrel they have none against me) to be further troublesome in any of my owne or the companie's concernments, having beene so unhappie in my former late humble addresses, as never to receive the least intimation from Mr. Secretary Thurloe, that any of them came to your highness's hands. The subscribers of this inclosed paper, which should have gone by the last post, are (as I take the boldnesse to assure your highness) the only
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 423
A.D. 1654.

one well-affected, and for their quality the most considerable by much in the whole company herein residing. Their adversaries, though somewhat more in number, are yet far inferior to them in esteem, and are indeed the only men, who from the first of my coming hither, have notably upon all occasions manifested their dislike and malignity, not one among them, excepting Townley their new deputy, (who for the obtaining of the place, revoluted to them, to his own shame, and the scandal of the honest partie) that ever since my coming hither past under, or deferred any other character.

It is not long since I made bold to signifie unto your highnesse, what manner of man this Townley was, and how he carried it upon my publishing your highnesse letter to the company; as also that then this deffigne of ou intriguing me was laid by him and his malignant partie in revenge. This seneate and cittie (as well they may, considering your highness tender care and regard of thefe men due protection) admire at their boldeness in this change, wherein they have notably declared to them and the world, how little they value the import of your highnesse late gratious letter to the company, or any present or future favour the fellowship in general may stand in need of from your highnesse, whilst they so wantonly care (as I humbly conceive, and is the opinion of all men here) to reflect upon your highnesse in me your servant, to which I believe they have been encouraged, not onely by seeing me neglected, but allow by some, whose place and trust should have with-held them from such courteses, of which I shall give your highnesse a more particular account in this returne. What answer to ye it shall please your highnesse to command to be given the faithfull and humble suppliants, they humbly pray it may be remitted to me by the perfon delivering thefe, least otherwise it never come to hand. I shall not owne this ill-got power of the malignants, not permit them to seize the persons or estates of the well-affected, who different from them, before I know your highnesse pleasure in that particular; nether doe I believe, that the company at London will approve such undue and dishonest proceeding, but be ready both to difcountenance and oppose it, especially if they shall be so commanded by your highnesse. Begginge pardon, for this long diver-humbly subcribe.

Your Highnesse
Most humble servant,

Richard Bradshaw.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurlow.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter by last post. This day I have beene waitinge on the queene Vol. xvi: of Sweden, who came hither yester-day post through Danmarks, so have not tyne, p. 6o. had I matter to enlarge. I wonder my letter sent by the mail-ship was not delivered you; the matter is accountable for it. As when the ship comes here, I shall cause her to be gone as the ship comes here, I shall cause her to be gone as the ship comes here, I shall cause her to load the rest of the mailes, and seek to have what charge I can. In my last I inclin’d a letter from the queene of Sweden (for thees is called to fill) to his highnesse, with another from myselfe, which I preforme you received and read. I then gave you notice of my layinge downe the place of deputie to the English company, and the reason of it, which I hope pleareth all sides. I with the honnest party may not now be forgot and left in the hands of malignants, which would be but an ill reward for their faithfullnesse. Exeute this halfe; I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,


R. Bradshaw.

Intelligence from Hamburgh.

Hamb. this 4th of July, 1654. O.S.

On the twenty-sixth of the last month, the brother of the new-crowned king of Sweden Vol. xvi: came to this town, who is travelling for France; and some days after him, the late queen of Sweden came hither likewise, but very privately, so much that no body knew of her coming, until two or three hours after her entrance of the city. She hath not above twelve perions in all with her, amongst whom some Swedish earls, and comes per post from Elfenore. It is said, she will expect his baggage here, which is coming after, and then prosecute her intended journey, which is given out to be for the Spas. She lodges here in a rich Jew’s house, which (as is thought) was recommended unto her majesty by Don Pimentel, late Spanish embassador in Sweden.

A letter
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.


COUNT William is come back from Friefland, where the general assembly is ended; namely, after that the states of the said province had seen the act of secessiou, which theofe of Holland had negotiated with the protector of England, they declare it null and of no value, as contrary to the union: consequently they do declare the said prince from this time forward captain-general and admiral, (in pursuance of the other provinces) or capable to administer the said functions, as soon as he shall be of age. And as for the lord Beverning, they do tax him of ingratitude, for having negotiated that without the knowledge of Frietland, who conferred their vote upon him for the charge of treasurer, as well as thafes; and therefore, ex capite ingratiudinis, they do call their vote, or suspend it, till he shall have justified himself. Notwithstanding it is remarkable, that those of Frietland do not call home the embassadors, which would have been much more prejudicial; and since that Zealand itself doth not conclude, nor dareth not conclude any thing of moment against the embassadors, I do fee and believe, that all will be forgotten.

The prince (formerly earl) of East Frietland hath signified by his agent to the states general, that the emperor had honoured him with the dignity and title of a prince: whereupon the president answered him with a congratulation.

Concerning the differences of the garion of Embden, the said prince of East Frietland, as also the state of East Frietland, have sent their commissiioners.

The colleges of the admiralty have had a very long time their commissiioners to draw up a state of the naval war; but because the college of Amsterdam (being the richest of all) did suppose they would have charged them more than they did defire, the commissiioners of Amsterdam have abfented themselves; the chief question being to clear the debts made during this war of England, whereof those of Amsterdam will soon be discharged, by reason of their great trade; but the rest will be very flow about it, deifying that they would help one another.

In Zealond there is at present an assembly of the states, to fee and examine the letter of the lord protector. 145 are of opinion, that those of Zealond ought to carry this letter to the states general, to make the more noise and disturbance: although that the most part in Zealond are 145, yet hitherto they have made no mention of any thing in the states general, neither by word of mouth, nor in writing; and I believe, that those of Zealond will be wiser; for those of Fluthing themselves (who were formerly so fierce) are now more moderate and peaceably minded, and do abhor the war more than any body else; and (if those of Frietland did not drive the matter of the secessiou) there would not be any body that would speak of it.

The provincial question of Overijssel, concerning the charge of droffart of Twent, is also brought hither, at least, that the four members, as having the plurality against two, might make use of the military force of the said province against the other two, to introduce the lord Harfelt into the charge of droffart of Twent; the other two members (or the lord Ripperda on their behalf) have required an order here of the generality for the military forces of the said province not to be suffered to flir in this busines, and not meddle at all in it; wherein the provinces here cannot agree. The resolution provincial of Frietland concerning the secessiou of the prince, hath been read; those of Holland and others have only taken copies of it.

The lords of Merode, brother-in-law to the lord of Opdam, hath been at laft introduced to appear in the states general, on the behalf of the nobility of Holland, in the place of the lord Wimmenum. His command of Raveflain hath been given to the lord Heefwyck, father-in-law to the lord Racvelt. The company of horfes, which the lord Merode had, is taken from him by those of Groningen, or by 145, who are there; so that he hath or will pretend to have great caufe not to favour 145, although that formerly he had all his fortune and charges from 148.

Those of Holland do meet again at present; it is said, that they are about to examine the great deduction projectted by their order, and put down in writing by the raidet pensionary upon the subject of the secessiou. The chief design of Holland is to refute the reproach, which 145 do lay to their charge, of ingratitude; for in this deduction those of Holland will demonstrate, that they have conferred great benefites upon the house of Orange, paid the debts of prince Maurice, given great pensions to him, to his brother, to the dowagers,
4.25

J ohn Thurloe Esq. 8cc.

The embassadors in England have writ and given assurance again, that there is nothing of alliance between Spain and England; and yet notwithstanding we are made to believe here daily, that a treaty for ten years is concluded between the said states; and that they had resolved to open the Écault, and that two English ships were already in a readiness to go directly from London to Antwerp.

The present king of Sweden hath writ and signified to this state his advancement to the crown, affuring them of the continuation of good amity and correspondence, and of the continuation of the alliance.

At last they have agreed the cashiering of twenty-five men in all the companies, (except the foreign nations) which were augmented during this English war.

I do wonder there is so much effect made of the earl of Oldenburgh or his bafard, and of those eight horses; for all this cajoling and carelessness, which this earl doth make, doth altogether proceed from a bad conscience; for at the same time, that he sent horses to protecor Scotland council of state of Holland Denmark 130, he sent counsel and money to those of 138. 128 hath bitter enemies than 142, Denmark

and as well the said earl as 142 will yet deceive him, if they can.

A letter of intelligence from Bruffels.

D. A. Bruffels, July 15. 1654. [N. S.]

For I care you should grumble, although it bee in the beginning of the weekke, I would not fail to write to you, especially being afraid, that I shoule not be soone enough at Maeftricht to find the post then. I have sent you no gazetts, because they are not yet come out. Some supplies are got into Arna; yet the Spaniards have bin hitherto prosperous enough, having repelled several parties, that endeavoured an entrie. Their ligne is by this time finishe. Turenne wil bee eighteen or twenty thousand, to endeavour the relief of the place, being upon his march there. If he cannot unneft the enemy, he will endeavour to starve them by cutting of theire convoyes; but 'tis said they are reasonably provided for a long time.

The Scots king is upon his way to Spa, where his fitter is allreadie gone. I purpoted to have taken the waters to; but his being their will hinder mee, being afeard thereby to render my selfe obnoxious in England; if you will give me the content of seeing you, you must procure me a passeport from his highnesse; however that, I have acted nothing directly nor indirectly since my coming out of Denbigh-castle. If I get home before the post part, I will write aen.

The superscription,

For Mr. Antonio Rogers, att the post-house, London.

Mr. John Leverett, to the protecor.

May it please your Highness,


By my last from Fiall of the first of May, 1654, I presented you with a particular Vol. xvi. account of the Lord's providential dispensations to us in our paffadge through the P. 52.

deepe to that tyme, the which, I hope, (through his good hand of giving lieutenant Thurton faile arrival in the Blaque Raven) hath come to your highnes hands; since which tyme, after the expence of fix weekees tyme from Fiall, he was pleased to give unto us a faile arrival at Boston, the fifth of June following. Upon our arrival, according to your highnesse instructions, we delivered and sent your highnes's letters to the governors of the severall colonneys, upon their receipt whereof the governor of the Massachufetts called the general court, which was so ordered by a former seffion of that court upon the intelligence receyved by captain Martin, in the Hope, of our coming, who arrived five weeakes, and captain Harrison in the Church, about fourtene dayes before us. The court assembled the ninth of June, who returned in anwer unto your highnes's letter to us, an order of libertye for raising five hundred volunteers. Upon the same day wee had two meffengers from Plymouth colonney, with a letter expressinge their readines to attend your highnes's pleasure for the extirpating the Dutch. Upon the twelfth of the same mouth, we received letters from the governor of New-haven, and deputy-governor of Connecticut, who adviade of the aflague concurrence of their colonneys to the work; as a ratification thereof, New-haven colonney sent their commissioners from Connecticut

Vol. II. 5 Q the
the day after, with full power for to joyne with us, to carrye to an end your service. The seventeenth day of the mouth we mee with them; and upon our meetinge we proceeded to put forward the designe according to our severall preparations; wee for voluntaires, the other collonies haveing ordered the raisinge of men by pref; fo that we are in a very hopeful and probable way for afffecting the worke, and proceeded, as accordinge to the enclosed may more fully appear, which is a true copye of the conflurations of the collonies with us, which was liwewed the twentieth day of June, haveing received intelligence of the conclusion of peace between the two nations, and perused the proclamation of the twenty-second of April, 1654. by order from the countell; also the other of the twenty-sixth of April, by order from your highnes, by which the commisioners of the collonies brought all matters of confutation and preparation to an end by declininge the execution of the designe, whereupon wee see the Lord liweweth the work committed to us by your highnes, in reference to the Dutch, haveing prepared and fitted the shippe, and entertained men; fo that there was a fitrednes for some material service; and the lading for the shippes not being in readiness, it was confevied, that to spend a little tyrne upon your coast in looking after the French might turne to some accompt, and be of some use to the English in these parts. The major Sedgwicke haveing received commision and instructions from the honorable generals of the fleet and the commisioners of the admirality, for the seizinge upon the shippes of any of the subjects of the French king, by vertue of which, and the other commiſions afore-mentionèd, major Robert Sedgwicke is this day set faith with a fair wind to the French coast, haveing the Augustine, Church, Hope, and a small catch, whom the Lord in mercy direct and proper to the glory of his owne name, and of his good people! Myselfe, not knowinge wherein I might be of like service to goe upon the designe, as by settling the bufynes for laydinge of the shippes, when God shall give them to retorne, doe remaine at Bolton, haveing to that bufynes another committèd to mee with captain Francis Norton, about the releafe of a Dutch prize, which major Sedgwicke feied, cominge of the coft of England; conferringe which one Mr. Smith is employed by some gentlemen of London, who pretend right therinto, and to the loadinge, being French wynes and roffens, some feathers, and some kid-kins; but not haveing an order from your highnes, nor the honorable the commiſions of admiralty, and the depotitions they brought thwarting the rightings taken in her, major Sedgwicke hath ordered the diſpole of her; which accordingly will be attended, though much loss by leakage, through a long and tempellous patſſage they had to New-England. Sir, I have been too tedious, yet could not overcome to touch particulars according to my duties; the workeings of the Lord towards us in our paffage, our proceedings since arraill, bringinge us so neere to the action, and then at once to knoſee us of, are to the most confide rate wonderful. The labor of your highnes's love in this action, is eyed and acknowledged with much thankfulness generally, and the Lord hath given you much roome in the harts and prayers of his poor people in this wilderness, yet in the greatest and most unexpected thores of providence about your highnes; and great are the expectations, what the Lord will please to do by you in this edge of to marry and greate overturnings. The most High keepe you low in your owne eyes in your hyeſt exaltations, that he may still delight to exalt his own name in and by you; which is the daily request of him, who is deligent to serve your highnes in the Lord.

John Leverett.

An intercepted letter to Sir Gervase Clifton.

THERE are letters now come very lately from Paris, which I have seen, and there on the fourth day of July, filio novo, hinting that the Scots king was most infallibly to depart thence upon wednesday last, and that he was to goe towards the Spaw in Germany, who at or before the date of the fayde letter had fent away all his carriages with his bag and baggages towards Bruffells. Hee takes along with him onely the marquis of Ormond, and Sir Edward Hyde, who as yet manage all his councils and affairs, as they have done now for a long tyrne, and so are like to continue to doe, untill they come to the Spaw; at which place the lord Willmot meets with the fayde kinge, till the wayes upon him, who for a long tyrne has beene his agent, not onely in Scotland, but at the imperial dyet with the emperour, and among all the Germane princes, purposely to raise men and moneys for the king his master's relief; and it is beleived, he will come thither plentifully stored in that kind, at which meeting he is design'd to be equall with the marques of Ormond, and Sir Edward Hyde, in the councill and managerie of all the fayde king's affaires for the future, who sees his course for the Spaw, though some say, he will visit Twine or Chambery, the duke of Savoy's court, first, and then repair afterwards to the Spaw;
Spaw; from whence, if he thinks to view England, it must be with a large and very long A.D. 1654.
Perspective-glasse. I hear the only chaplaine hee takes along to waite upon him in these his travels, is Dr. Earle. The queen with the duke of Gloucester, and the rest of the children, stay full at or about Paris, and doe for a while all the rest of the English noblemen and others, whom of late that king has found by woorful experience, to have beene most dammably false and treacherous unto him; but it is thought, that doe some as hee is gone, they will not be long out of England afterwards. The new-crowned king of France, with his mother and cardinal Mazarino, are now at Sedan, the duke of Berlioun's towne. The reason of their being much there, is, his armye's befieging of Stenyay, a strench of great importance, and fixtuated upon the river. I hear prince Rupert (after his mad wild-goofe chace) is now come to Heydelberge; and his brother prince Maurice, who was given up for a lost man long age, is now knowne to bee prifoner among the Turkes in Alger. The pope lyes now a-dying; and there's an expectation of a great buffer and commotion to happen at the election of another new pope, because of the high divisions at present between the interrests, or rather factions of the French and Spaniard.

The high court of justice began to fit in judicature at the high court of chancery in Westminister-hall upon fryday laff, and there and then adjourned until the tuesday following. They then convented three before them, viz. Fox, Vowell, and one of the Gerrards. I had thought to have related so much of the storie thereof unto you, as has come to my knowledge. I thought good to be silent, and rather crave your pardon for sparing my paines therein. On saturday laft the lord Whitleccke from Swedeland arryved here in London, and went away immediatly to the lord protector, who was then at his country house at Hampton-court. The high court of justice fit this day, and adjourned without doing any thing. To-morrow morning the Portugall embassador's brother is to receive his tryall at the upper-bench barre in Westminister-hall; thefe being appointed his judges, viz. the lord chief justice Rolle, (who presides) together with halfe a dozen counsellors at the lawe, and as many advocates or doctors of the civil law, all whom take in, fo to be their affillant, and a judge with them too, Sir Henry Blunt, the great traveler. It is already generally beleived, that he shall escape.

[July 4. 1654.]
The supercription, To the much honored Sir Gervase Clifton knight and baronet, present these most humbly at Clifton in Nottinghamsire.

General Monck's certificate concerning major general Monroc.

These are to certify all whom these may concern, that major general Monroc, Vol. xvi. during my tyme of command in Ireland, did refuse to obey any orders from the parliamet of England; and likewise did affift duke Hamilton with forces out of molt of his regimentes there, against the parliament of England. Given under my hand and seal at the camp at Dunence, the fith day of July, 1654.

To all whom these may concern.

A true copy of the original, examined at Dublin the twenty-seventh of July, 1654.

Tho. Herbert, secretary.

A letter to Monsieur de Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

The court is full at Sedan. They make now-and-then some little journeys to the siege of Stenyay, which doth still continue. The successe is not yet certain. The besieged do defend themselves stoutly. There are 14,000 men in the place. In a sally cut, which they made lately, they killed Monf. de Naveray, captain of the guards, and wounded others. On the other hand, the enemy hath besieged Arras. There are ten thousand peafants employed to work in the trenches. We shall venture the relieving of the place or fight, by reason that the king's army, commanded by the marshall of Turenne, and de la Ferté, being almost 20,000 men, are in fight of that of the enemies, which is 25,000 strong.

A justi.
A justification of the proceedings against the Portuguefe for the murder of Mr. Greenway, notwithstanding their relation to their embassador.

That the matter of fact be truly stated, whereby the inolency and malice of the parties may appear; and to justify our proceedings against them, though relating to the embassador, to set forth:

1 Hen. VII. H. Stofford's ecla.
Cap. 5. Cawdry's cafe.
Dr. Stanclifl's cafe.

THAT the fact is murder, and fo a fin against the law of God and man; such as by the Levitical law admitted neither pardon nor sanctuary. Job was taken from the horns of the altar. No cities of refuge allowed a murderer by the law of Moses, nor privilege of sanctuary by our law.

That the privilege of an embassador cannot exempt him from his trial by the law of this nation.

It is a maxim in our law, that no foreign law, either civil or national, can take place in this nation, unless it be part of our law by act of parliament, or by a continued practice of the people time out of mind, if admitted here; and that supposeth an universal affent of the people; and then it goes for the law of the land.

And therefore whatsoever the civil law is, or the jus gentium practised by other nations, is not applicable to England.

Neither will it be any argument, to exempt this Portuguefe from his trial for murder, tho' some example be produced (even in this nation) of embassadors dispensed with from the trial of our laws by some of our princes, for practice of treason against the state, which might be upon particular reason of state. And I hold treason, which may be contrived by endeavour only, more pardonable than murder; and I do not know any precedent of dispension with the trial of an embassador for murder or manslaughter, &c.

That upon solemn debate, it hath been resolved, by the opinion of learned counsellors and common lawyers, embassadors themselves are to be tried by the laws of this nation, and not to have their privilege.

The queen of Scots was tried and executed for treason by commission ofoyer and terminer.

The bishop of Roffe, embassador from the crown of Scotland, was committed for treason, and resolved by the opinion of five learned civilians, that he could not have privilege to exempt him from his trial.

So the resolution of Sam. Pelahe's cafe, the embassador of the king of Morocco, wherein the lord Coke cites the opinion of judges of the common law, and civilians.

Vivian *, the pope's legate here, was refrained by Hen. II. for disquieting this state, and forced to swear not to act any thing in prejudicium regis & regni.

Hen. III. † did the like to the pope's embassador, who was fain to fly timens pellis fae (as the record faith).

Ed. I. restrained the pope's embassador, until he received satisfaction for the wrong done.

In the year 1523. Lewis de Prat, embassador from Charles V. was commanded to his house, for accusing falsly cardinal Wolsey to have practis'd a breach between Hen. VIII. and the emperor, to make amity with the French king.

In 1568. Don Gutman Delpes was confined to his house in London, for sending scandalous letters to the duke of Alva.

The like was done to Dr. Alpen, and Malviset, the French embassador. Barnardino de Membofo, for falsly traducing the ministers of state, was restrained, &c.

These records and precedents would be purged in the originals, that you may be sure to proceed upon safe grounds in citing them; and I only mention them, to shew the practice of the law of England, &c.

It is reasonable the law should be fo: 1.

1. For embassadors and their families have the protection of the law; and if any of them be injured, the party that commits the offence, must incur the punishment of the laws. For if an Englishman rob or kill an embassador, or his servant, he must suffer death; and therefore reason, that they who have protection of the law, should submit to the law. 2. It would be destructive to embassadors, if it were otherwise; for if they were not subject to this law, that the people of this nation may have remedy against them, in case of injury, nobody would have commerce with them; fo that they might be starved for want of victuals or other commodities, and men would not converse with, if they might do violence to their persons and estate, and must not be punished by this law, without appeal to the foreign prince from whence they come.

3. If it were fo, then is the English nation, in relation to any injury done them by embassadors, under the protection (upon the matter) of a foreign prince; for they must appeal to him for justice, and not to their own prince.

4. Admit
4. Admit the foreign prince would do justice, the same cannot be done without examin-A.D.1643.;

ation of witneffes; and what a length of time, and trouble, and expence, that would take,

may be eafily guessed; it would wear out the protector, and probably spend too much time,

that witneffes and parties innocent would die in the interim.

5. If embaffadors had fuch privilege here, then our embaffadors muft have the like elfwhere; and if an Englishman should kill a Portuguefe, he muft be sent to England to be tried; in which case he muft go unpunifhed; for he cannot be tried; and then quaere, whether it be not fo in other countries? It is good to keep to the cafe in question, (1) in cafe of murder, and not to launch to privileges in general.

Since I writ the letter, I perufed the statute of 27 Eliz. and the commiffion whereby the queen of Scots was tried; and doubt much, whether it be to advantage to mention it, becaufe her trial was by special commiffion framed by act of parliament, in the nature of an high court of justice. Quaere.

To his highnes the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland:

The humble petition of Don Pantaleo de Sa' e Menefes, prisoner in Newgate.

Shewing,

THAT on the fifth of this infant July, the petitioner being brought before certain Vol. xvi. judges at Weftminifter, to answer concerning a crime of murder objected againft p. 128. him, the petitioner then alledged his agency and employment here, being made a public minifter with his brother the lord embaffador from the king of Portugal his master, and that he was taken out of the house of reffidence of himfelf and his fad brother embaffador, to answer touching the premifes, which were fuppofed to be done during the time of his reffidence here, for the caufes aforesaid. The petitioner prayed allowance of his privilege, and to be tried according to the ufe and justice of all nations in fuch cafes, and prayed council to be allowed him to alledge his privilege, but was denied in his requifes; and for fear of certain torments of death, unlefs he pleaded not to the indiétment, which he apprehended would be infinitely executed, he pleaded thereto, and hath fince received judgment of death; which of how great confequence it is, being, as he conceiveth, violation of the rights of embaffadors in his perfon, and otherwife, your highnes's wifdom may judge.

He prayeth repite of execution by your favour, and that due confideration may be had of him and premifes, and execution on the faid judgment may not be done, and that he may be remitted to his king.

D. PANTALEO de Sa' e Menefes.

To his highnes the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland;

The humble petition of Alvaro Gonfalves Pereira, master of the horse to the lord embaffador.

Sheweth,

THAT he is innocent of the crime that he is accused of; besides that he was con- Vol. xvi. demned, the judges thinking he had submitted himfelf to the laws of England, which p. 129. is a great miftake; for he not being acquainted with the language, ever faid the fame

that his master's brother faid, not underftanding any thing that was paft, neither having any body to counfel him herein:

Therefore he humbly befeeches your highnes to confider of it, and other reafons, that do excufe him; and to grant him time, wherein your highnes may be better informed herein, and he enjoying the privileges of the embaffador's family, your highnes may take fuch resolution as you shall think molt juft and fit.

Vol. II.  5 R  May
May it please your Excellency,

In pursuance of your command to me yesterday, I make bold to present your lordship with a particular account of the monies sent into Ireland by the treasurers at warre, within the time aforesaid.

The **ACCOUNT** of the monies sent into Ireland by the treasurers at warre, within the time aforesaid.

- **Landed at Waterford,**
  - By the hands of Mr. Richard Neale, in July 1652, the monies intended for Ireland, with the lord Lambert 40000
  - More by him, when your lordship landed 50000
  - More by him, the same of 14000
  - By Mr. Blunt, the same of 40000
  - More by him, in July, 1653. 40000
  - More delivered by Mr. Bowles, in September, 1653. 30000
  - More by Mr. Blunt, in December, 1653. 40000
  - More by Mr. Blunt, in February, 1654. 40000
  - Drawn in bills of exchange, from the first of June, 1652. to the first of July 95172
  - More drawn in bills since the first of February, 1653. to the first of July 42000

Due to alderman Preston and alderman Hutchinon, Mr. Peake, and Mr. Franc. Bishof, for clothes for the soldiers been fupped out of the fouldiers monthly pay, since the 1st of October, 1652. 11000

**MEMORANDUM.**

1. There are above 300 garrisons in Ireland, of which a considerable parte were erected at Londenderry, Limrick, and Gallaway; and a fourth finished at Clonme in the time of this accompt, besides three forte ciudels viz. at Londenderry, Limrick, and Gallway; and a fourth finished at Clonme begun before the first of June, 1652.

2. The reason wherefore there is such disproportion in the monies issued, is, because the forces behind their pay, and sometimes payed by other hands; was occasioned by remoteness of quarters and accidental marches.

And the last three months the extraordinary issues were occasioned through the country, not being able to pay their contribution, as was particularly stated in the state of the revenue sent into England by captain Kingdon.

3. From the first of June, 1652. to the 17th of October, 1653. is 18 moneths, at 3 by the moneth; which sum was appointed and intended as a supply for Ireland for that tyme 540000 l. From the 17th of October, to the 27th of June last, nine moneths, at 32000 l. by the moneth, the intended supplies for Ireland for that tyme 288000 l. the whole supply appointed and intended for the two yeares and one moneth, is 828000 l. of which there is in arrear and unissued 39628 l. (except what was sent the last yeare in provisions, of which there was an accompt made up and sent to the committee for Irish affaires) besides several greater summes of money before the aforesaid first of June, 1652. not here enumerated.

4. For the two last yeares and one moneth the supplies in specie of Ireland from England have amounted by the moneth only to the sume of 1596 l. 6 s. 4 d.

5. The bills drawne since the first of June last, not included in this accompt, I had not time to examine them, but judge they are very few.

Dublin, Thursday morning, the 6th of June, 1654.

There remains in the treasury unissued since the first of June, 1652, the sum of 42000 l.
what moneys the respective treasurers at warre in England have sent for the supply of the forces in Ireland, A.D. 1654, and what bills of exchange have beene drawne on them, and how much thereof hath beene issued by warrant, hath beene for immediate pay of the forces, and what for incidencyes for them for the respective moneths received and unreceived; the state of which to the first of June last was on the fifth of the same tendered your

For pay of the forces, and halfs pay to such officers and soldiars as were disbanded, together with clothes and bread for them, &c. there is monethly issusd as follows: viz. In

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moneth</th>
<th>Issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 1652</td>
<td>16322.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1652</td>
<td>24402.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1652</td>
<td>8557.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septembr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1652</td>
<td>16907.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novembr.</td>
<td>22729.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decembr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


For erecting, repairing, and demolishing garrisons; for carriage-money, instead of marching wagons; repairing store-houses, portage of provisions by land and sea, and for finding soldiars for Scotland, and lopping for them; for reducing the isles of Aron and Buffin, and other necessary contingent disbursements, there hath been monethly issued as follows: viz. In

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moneth</th>
<th>Issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 1652</td>
<td>3670.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1652</td>
<td>178.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septembr.</td>
<td>601.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1652</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novembr.</td>
<td>922.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Januay 1652</td>
<td>140.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1652</td>
<td>271.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1653</td>
<td>655.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1653</td>
<td>628.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1653</td>
<td>4081.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1653</td>
<td>490.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1653</td>
<td>660.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1653</td>
<td>1050.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1653</td>
<td>967.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1653</td>
<td>320.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1653</td>
<td>300.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1653</td>
<td>450.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1653</td>
<td>250.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1653</td>
<td>1726.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1653</td>
<td>1550.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1654</td>
<td>480.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1654</td>
<td>2090.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1654</td>
<td>293.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prefaid supplies the same (except what have beene)

1 l. 6s. 8 d.

Edw. Roberts.

A letter
A letter of intelligence.

From the siege before Arras, July 16, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.
A. D. 1654.
p. 174.

Sir,

THE court and army being here, without doubt much may be expected by you from me; but what I have now, is not so much, having only to tell you what follows. R. C. ere yesterday did pass by Cambray, with a few with him, and had no new pass from the highness; but passed by virtue of an old safe-conduct he had from his highness a year since. From Cambray he went to Valenciennes: they report he goes to the Spa. The archduke did not send any to visit him, because he did not acquaint the archduke or any of his court with this journey. Some confidently say, he is to meet the queen of Sweedland there, and his sister Orange, which we shall soon hear, if true.

Extract out of the register of the lords states of Guelderland.

[Brought in, the 14. October, 1654.]

Venedig, 16. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Sir,

IN regard the treaty of peace made at Munster between the king of Spain and this state, amongst the rest of the articles, doth contain in the 22d, that the exchange of the over-quarter of Guelderland against its equivalent shall be brought to the chambres mipartis; the commissioners of the generality are ordered to do their endeavours, that the commissioners of this state in the said chamber may be authorized to agree with the commissioners of his said majesty about it, to the end the said exchange may be effected.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Vienna, 17. July, 1654. [N. S.]

By this post I had nothing from you, and I have no more to say since my last to you of R. C. or his lord Wilmot, than what you had in my last but this.

In mine to you of the 8th instant I wrote to you of the sickness of the king of the Romans, with great hopes of his recovery; but the day following, being the 9th instant, he died of the small-pox, his father being absent three days before at Ebersdorf, thinking the danger not to be such as it fell out to be. This makes the court, this city, and all the countries, very penfive; and in truth it is not known, what it may produce. He died at two of the clock that morning, and the danger of his death was not apprehended by the doctors till eleven hours before his death. The comfort left is of two brothers, the eldest being thirteen years old, and the other twixt four and five.

The battle, of which in my former, betwixt the Turks and the Venetians is confirmed from Constantinople; and since, near the isle of Scio, another defeat is given to the Turk, where fix galleys were sunk, three taken, and sixty vessels of war. The Venetians in the fight lost three galleys.

Here is not more at this time for you of this fort, from Sir,

Yours.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

Honored Sir,

Vol. xvi.
A. D. 1654.
p. 357.

The differences betwixt Spayn and Genoa grow still wyder. Some men ar of opinion, 'tis impossible for them again to close, altho' the Spanyars, as is believed, would hav don it upon efy terms at firft; but the Genowes being a very rich peple, knowing how greate occasion Spayn has of them, ar somewhat elevated, especially being so much courted upon this account by France, Savoy, and the pope. Last week they sent a gentleman by a gally hether, to acquaint the princes of Italy with theyr busines, and draw as many as they can into their party: but he found a rub at the great-duke's court; for his order is to be covered, and fit in the great-duke's presence, which would not be admitted, not having the tytle of ambassadior: so he sent an express to Genoa, and waits its return at Florence, before he has audience of the great-duke; in two days I shall know what paifes herin. I hav taken order to procure a lift of the French ships going out of Tolland, with their force of guns and soldiers, and be sent you by way of Martilia, which pleas to communicat to captain Badley or general Blake. 'Tis credibly reported, that 16 sail of Portuges ship ar coming to Tolland to joyn with thos; and that they wil mak
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

433

al together near forty sail; so that our fleet consisting but of twenty sail, will be too few A.D. 1654.
to meet them. The French will have ten gallyes, and imbarke six or seven thousand soldiours. 'Tis generally given out, they com for Italy. Notwithstanding it may possibly be they may take advantage of the Spaniards' weakness, and go for Catalonia; yet 'tis as certain, as the king of Portugal's purfe pays this yeare's expedition of the French at Tolland, to his greatest interest requires to hav his ambafladours received at Rom: wherewith the French, and Genoveses, and the pope lykewyes concurring, they wil govern Italy, albeit the king of Spain has possession of the greater part; who indeed is a great prince in his territories, but little in power; infomuch that 'tis generally believed here in Italy, except he has the protector's friendship, he is not able to wade through al his imbroiles. Two dayes since past by for Final four Naples gallyes, with mony for Millan, and one thousand soldiours. 'Tis reported the Genoveses hav sent six gallyes to meet 'em. My next may advys you what pastes therin. I am,

Honoured Sir,

Leghorn, 17. July, 1654. [N.S.]

Your most humble fervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Borcel, the Dutch embassador in France, to the States general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

My Lords,

THE lord Sagredi, ordinary embassador here to this court from the commonwealth of Vol. xvi.
Venice, hath deliverd to me a letter of congratulation about the peace made by P. 96.
your lordships with the commonwealth of England; adding withal, how much his commonwealth is concerned in the welfare of the United Netherlands. His lordship askd me, if I had given to underband to their lordships the affiance, which the said commonwealth is deiring in these dangerous times of war against the great lord of Constancti-nople, which they are neccfsitated to wage in defence of the island of Candia, and others of their territories.
The difference between Spain and those of Genoa remaineth yet undecided. It is thought the king will accommodate the fame to the contentment of those of Genoa.
At Rochel in the river of Scandris are some men of war making ready; whereby the commerce and navigation of your H. and M. lordships subjectts will go near to be molestd, as I am informed from the confil of that place:
The court is still at Sedan, and the siege continues still before Stenay. It is very requiri-
tfate, that your H. and M. lordships would be pleased to take some speedy course for the preventing of further abuses to be done to your subjectts at sea by the French ships, when they meet with them, they bringing of them and keeping of them after they have done, till their goods be spoiled, or that they have gotten some composition-money out of them.

Paris, the 17th July, 1654. [N.S.]

A letter to Mr. Hellemans Hooff.

Sir,

Hague, 17. July. 1654. [N.S.]

I HAVE little to say to you this week. The states of Holland are returned back Vol. xvi.
two or three days since. It is said, they will present to the generallity a writing, which p. 108.
shall serve for a refutation to the deduction of those of Zealand, who are yet consulting upon an answer, which they are to make to the letter of the lord protector. Those of Frieolland have sent within these three days a new protestation. Those of Guelderland, Utrecht, and a part of Overysell, (you must know, that that province is divided) have not yet sent their resolutions. The merchants do complain very much, that the English do visit their ships, which they meet at sea. Here are divers discourses of the alliance concluded between Spain and England, that men cannot tell what to believe of it. The queen of Sweden hath quitted her kingdom as well as her crown; and here are letters, that speake her to be arrived at Wismar, and that the hath still a design to come to the Spa, where there is at present a great deal of company,
A letter of intelligence from Holland.

Sir,

My last unto you was the tenth of this month: since, the post is come, but I received non from you; however, I hope 'tis urgent busines, rather then indisposition of health, is the caufe thereof. Here is little news; the chief instruement, that moves the people’s humours, is the copy of a letter this week come forth, which the protector wrote to Zealand; whereof there are severall constrictions made: some say 'tis very friendly; others, that 'tis menacing; a third, that the Spanish ambaffador hath prevail'd with you to write it, supposing it maye rather increase that province’s enmiety then friendship with Holland. When all harde, I finde the wifer sorte to conclude, Zealand ought and must agree with Holland in their votes, rather then make any breach of articles. The royall and Orange partie are glad to fee an appearance of any difference betwixt them, hoping it maye brede a new warr; then they allure themselves, their matter’s interest shall be cefousued. There are not wanting incendaries to put a flame to ill spirits, whereof there are great fire in the countrye. Another ill-affected member appears in the Hague, doctor Whitaker, a very pernicious fellow, whose acts and speaks all the ill he can of our governors. Twoe of his foes are in service with Middleton, whom report continueth very strong; and his party here dayly expect to hare, if he hath given you an overthrowe. Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and Sir Compton Spencer, have come out of France hither; and, as I am told by some of that partie, they are looking for a paffage into Scotland, being bent from their matter, whoe will at a dilance follow them, as buffines succeeds in Scotland. He is by thisyme at Spa, whither his fitter the princes of Orange is gone to meet him: thence he goes to Ceullen, where he intends to staye fix or eight weeckes; it may be longer, as he wrote to Webfber of Amsteram, whoe, I heare, is to meet him there, or at Spa. Ceullen is but three days journeyes from these parts, where I suppose his rendezvous will be, for his friends to confult mitcheif. Amsteram had affummed some authoritie, whereat the townes of Holland and the states general wear offended; but they, wilily to avoid further dispute, are reducinge all that gave exception to its former state, which caueth their government to lye under the cenzure of the world. Their shippes of warr are fulll buiffie in their convoyes, and the new frigotts are worckt on dayly. So much concerning the publick; now I shall preume on your patience for my owne particular, and muth challenge your promis, (whereof I am molt confidet) that you will be mynde-full of mee on all occassions; which makes me take this bouldnes to give you this trouble at prent. An opportune occasion offers ifelie, wherein I conceave you may doe me a speciall favour: I shall only move it to your consideration, and befeech you to give mee your advife therein; for without itt I will not doe any thinge. I knowe my defyer will be effectfull, if his highnes the protector pleased to recommend mee to theSEMBADORS of flates of Holland. It will rather make mee more capable to serve him and the commonwealth, then any waye take of from itt. If I thought it would, I should not move it; for my great ambifion is, to serve my countrye. The lieutenant-colonell’s place with a foote company in colloneyl Sydney’s regiment here (which was the earle of Oxford’s) is now voyd, and will be given by the flates of Holland. The major is Sir John Seyres, of whom you had formerly notice for a malignant. There are three companies more voyd, and hard solicited for by many of them, who formerly servd Ch. Stewart. They seek to creep into the militia, to serve that family, whereof the flates of Holland ought to be carefull; for they are their greatest enemies: fo, if you thinke convenient, it maye be proportioned to his highnes, and that he will speake or write in my behalf for the lieutenant-colonell’s place, and the foote company, I doubt not but the flates of Holland will give it me; for twoe of them, whoe are my friends, affured me as much. I have servd some years on my owne charge, and after had an enigne, with faire promises of advancement; but the malignant partie was always preferred. I will not venture too farr on your patience, but make you my patron, and leave it to you, befeeching your speedie anfwer heretoe; fore the flates are suddenly to conveene, and 'tis said will dispofe of the companies, before they part. I shall ever remayne

17. July, 54. [N. S.]

Your most faithfull

and humble fervant,

John Adams.

Chanut,
An intercepted letter of Sir Walter Vane to Sir H. Vane.

Sir,

Hague, 17. July, 1654. [N. S.]

This place is very desolate and very filthy; we have had a great deal of rain and cold weather, which made the country much apprehend their harvest, especially their hay; but this week's fairest weather hath put them into heart again. The assembly of Holland began yesterday; and they have caUthered twenty-five men of every company, which were taken in the beginning of the war with England, and are returning again to their medisage, as much as ever they did. The Spaniards are still before Arras; the place is of the greatest consequence that hath been taken, during the wars, from the Spaniards. Here is much discourse of the treaty between the Spaniards and the English; many believe there will be eight or ten thousand suddenly on this side. Thus the Dons make ufe of art and cunning, the easier to make their subjects contribute to the great tax, that is now levying amongst them. The conspiracy against the protector makes still great noise here, and we are made believe many will suffer for it. The king of Scotland is come out of France, and upon his way to Spa, where the prince's royal is already arrived. The queen of Sweden hath quitted her crown, and is upon her journey into those parts. She is much the subject of every body's discourse; and though her action be glorious so much to despise the greatness of this world, yet by moft it is thought ridiculous.
SIR, 18. July, 1654. [N. S.]

A D. 1654. 

YOURS I received of the thirteenth instant, by which I see how your lord protector prevails gallantly, notwithstanding all enemies, which I pray God to continue. I could be glad Ireland and Scotland were settled and contented; for it had been much to the protector's advancement, in case any divisions or factions should hereafter appear. Here is a general report among all, that Lambert is wholly against the protector, and that your army is divided among themselves, both officers and soldiers; but I cannot believe it. Many would be glad of it, if so, and some not. The difference between the catholicks and Hugonots of Rennes in Bretagne, on Corpus-crifix day, is yet troublesome in the council; but it is likely it shall be soon judged, and to the advantage of the Hugonots; that the catholicks shall be obliged to establish a church for the Hugonots at their own costs and charges, or that the king will do it, and make them pay for it.

In the mean time, the clergy of France oppose it in the parliament of Bretagne, and especially the reception of marquis de la Moulaye again to his government of Rennes. I know not yet what shall become of it. The bishop of Avranches sollicits earnestly for the archbishopprick of Narbonne, which he may obtain rather for moneys than otherwise. We made lately two intendants des finances, Mons. Huyfay and Mons. Paget.

The council are now upon coining new larychs, which the merchants do oppose, being to their own prejudice.

Mons. chevalier de la Ferriere bought of our commander Vinguerre his lieutenantship of the galleys, and afterwards parted hence poft, to command under Mons. de Guife, who is as yet here.

We hear from Perpignan, that prince Conti arrived at Ville-Franche, and gathered his troops there, which do not amount to any considerable number. We do not much hope good will be done this year in those parts, and less in Piedmont, our forces being weak in both places. If they defend themselves, we shall be satisfied.

Our last letters from the frontiers of Picardy bring, that there are 3500 men within Arras; but to defend well the city, there should be at least 6000. Both our generals Turenne and la Ferne were to poft their forces the fourteenth instant at Vity and Ailus, between Arras and Doway, to hinder the convoyts of victuals for Arras.

The regiment of Picardy, with some troops of horse, having attempted to enter into Arras, were all defeated by the enemies; the horse having failed, the most part of the foot yielded themselves as prisoners to the enemies. Such parties and skirmishes hindered the enemies two days from their work in the line, though strong they were, having at least 40,000 peafants working, every one having a fuzee to defend themselves, in cafe any foot fhould endeavour to pass near them; but afterwards they began, and have, as we hear, ended the work. All the country about does contribute to that fuzee; fure it will be taken; yet Mons. count de Broglio, governor of la Baffée, writes to Mons. Servien the contrary.

The fuzee of Stenay is not much advanced, no more than in my former, we having but 6000 men about it, having fent the reft to Arras. It is thought, they will not hold out a month, if Mons. Chamilli does not yield it upon fome particular treaty; for the place is strong and well furnifhed.

The king is there very often; and the eleventh instant we gained there one counter-fcarp, and a demi-lune; on which occasion, a captain of the guards, called Vitermont, was wounded in the head, and others laine.

The court is always at Sedan, and fome fay, will come to Amiens; but the laft letters bring, they were not difpofed to flight as yet. Mons. Tellier, secretary of state, is to come to Peronne, to give orders and moneys to the armies about Arras.

The letters from Peronne of the fifteenth instant confirm, that the enemies ended the line about Arras; and that our armies were yet within two leagues of Arras; and the fame day were to march towards Bapaume, to convoy a quantity of provisions fent to them from Amiens and Corbie.

The generals ordered, that the soldiery should receive their bread for fix days time, by reafon the convoys cannot come to them fo often.

Mons. duke de Chaulnes arrived the thirteenth at the army, with a good company of horfe.

King Charles lodged at Peronne the thirteenth, and came to Cambray. The general Turenne, la Ferne, duke of York, and the greatest of the army, came to meet his majefty coming to Peronne with two or three thousand horfe, and convoyed him next day two leagues off.
A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Paris, 18 July, 1654. [N. S.]

SINCE my former I have only to add, besides what you now have in my letter of Vol. xvi. occurrences, that from court, of Monf. de Baas nothing is renewed; but the king and P. 122. cardinal, having the protector's letter, consult what is to be done. A complimentary answer may be sent; and if the protector moves not in it, Mazarin will easily let the matter pass.

The cardinal and council are so busy, that Arras may be relieved, Stenay taken, and their army increased and maintained, that they think less of their buffoons with England; and Mazarin says, that he will do well enough with England yet, and that Monf. Bordeaux will do all. And indeed Monf. Bordeaux gives now more hopes of success to his negotiation, than when de Baas was there. This de Baas being sent away to civility by the protector, is a great honour to his highness here; for few would do him in such cases that honour for any matter's fake.

All or most here are yet of opinion, the protector is subject to many dangers yet; wherefore he is to have care, for to much fumoak cannot be without a fire. For R. C. is gone to Germany, as you had before; he received the sums of money from this court; and I can assure you, Mazarin went within-thefé four weeks supplies of moneys from Holland to Middleton. R. C. will raise some men in Germany, and go with them into Scotland, if his majesty shall be there vifible. Wherefore, if you design to be free, put an end with all speed (if possible) to the war in Scotland. R. C. is to receive considerable succours in Germany; and I have it from such a hand you would give credit to, that he received from England, before he left Paris, one hundred thousand crowns, to relieve Scotland, with assistance, that if general Monck was defeated, and the royalists march towards England, they should not want assistance in England.

A second consideration of trouble to your protector is, the ensuing parliament; but I presume he is wise enough to prevent that with care, having so done greater matters.

Of the peace general, I can assure you, here is no mention yet, nor at court, that I can learn; nor else at present, of news worthy from, Sir,

Yours,

A letter of intelligence.

Brussels, 18 July, 1654. [N. S.]

HERE is nothing for you from Vienna this week. Your old correspondent, as you Vol. xvi. advised, is gone with many others to see R. C. or some of his company. A great P. 124. many English, Irish, and Scots, are gone from several parts of this country to meet him between this and Cambrey. By next you shall hear more of him, by the return of those that went to him.

The siege of Arras holds firm, and not doubted we shall have it in a few days, because they want men, and dare not trust the townsmen. Two thousand waggons full of provifion and ammunition are gone from Doway to that siege, and safely arrived; and three thousand peafants are there working, every one with his firelock ready to fight, when he cannot work. The whole county spare not themfelves nor their goods, to gain that city so beneficial to them.

We have here long prayers in all churches for the success of that siege. I hear, that the marshals of Turenne and la Ferté are beyond Peronne, with an army of 13000 men, to relieve Arras. Count Chamillie defends gallantly hitherto the citadel of Stenay; and colonel Colbrand, in like manner, the town. We doubt not but they will hold out till the end of this month.

It is written hither secretly, that some conventions are in the duchies of Juliers and Cleves by the protentants there; but to what end, I do not know; the court being all in the field, and none here of note. This is all you have at present from, Sirs,

Yours.

Vol. II, 8 T

Resolution
Resolutions of the nobles of Utrecht against the exclusion of the prince of Orange.

A.D. 1654. The lords, nobles, and knights, representing the second state of the country of Utrecht, after foregoing lawful calling together, have heard and examined in their assembly the resolution of the most high and mighty lords the states of Holland and Weft-Frieland, bearing date the fourth of March, 1654, as also all what hath been Since done upon it by the states general and the states of the provinces; all which being conSidered by their said lordships with deliberation of council, and having conferred the fame with the fundamental laws of the government of the United Provinces and confederated states, they can judge no other wise in their opinion, but that the states of Holland have taken upon them the right of the generality, and all the provinces joined together, to whom it belongeth alone to make peace; so likewise it doth necessarily follow, that it doth only belong to them to agree upon the conditions. But the said states of Holland have greatly exceeded the sovereignty and the generality, for without the consent and communication of the confederates they have agreed to such conditions and terms, which the generality had declared not long before, that they would in no-wise condend unto, being such as would not be accepted of, (with the protector of England) being directly contrary the first and tenth article of the union, made in the year 1579. Wherefore their lordships commissiioner to the generality, in consideration of the premisies, is ordered hereby to declare the young prince of Orange to succeed in the charge of captain and admiral of the United Provinces, in pursuance of the rest of the provinces, and to be employed in all such charges as were formerly enjoyed by his predecessors, when he shall be of age, or in a capacity to execute the same.

As also their said lordships do understand, that their commissiioners at the generality do declare for the recalling of the lords embassadors out of England, to the end they may answer their proceedings to the generality according to their own, and as they are bound in duty.

Done in the assembly of the lords nobles, the eighteenth of July, 1654. [N. S.]

Intelligence sent by resident Bradshaw.

Vienna, the 10th of July, 1654. S. V.

The sudden and unexpected death of his majesty the Roman king caueth great perplexity and mourning, as well at the imperial court, as by every one in particular. His majesty fell sick the twenty-fourth of June, S. V. yet continued indifferent well until the twenty-eighth of the month; but then a cachexy, falling down upon his breast, drew the humour more and more to it, until the next day about midnight, when his majesty departed this life. The several prodigies, which happened before his death, are very ominous; as imperimis, that about the time, when his majesty lay in agony, there arose a very great tempest, and presently after a terrible earthquake, infomuch that, besides the many houses, the imperial burgh itself did shake therewith. Secondly, three weeks ago, an unusual strange star appeared in the firmament here for eight days together, which was but little regarded. Thirdly, the day before his majesty fell sick, an old eagle, which had gone about in the imperial burgh for many years, flew out first upon St. Michael's church, and thence quite away, and never returned. So the bells of the chapel of the imperial court did ring three several times of themselves.

An intercepted letter of lieutenant-general Middleton, to the earl of Atholl.

My noble Lord,

My intelligence is different from yours: myne tells me of Munk and Morgan's being together, and that they speak bigly of engaging us; their number being reported to be five thousand. However I wish we are together, and then I should not much value their words and threats. Wee are now upon our march towards Riton; but am not certain, whether wee shall quarter ther or not. God fend you well to,

My noble Lord,

Your lordship's most faithfull servant,

H. Middleton.

Lawers, July 10. 1654.

The superscription,

To the right honourable the earle of Atholl.
La Bastide de la Croix to de Baas.

SIR,

London, [10. July, 1654.] The letter which you were pleased to write to me the eleventh of this month, was delivered to me but an hour ago. Without this delay, you had not been all this while before I had sent you an answer; and you may do me, if you please, the favour to believe, that I am punctual with those persons, whom I honour and esteem like yourself.

We have not yet here any news of the arrival of your brother at court, nor of the manner how they presented his retreat. I do not know either to what to impute the discourse, which you write me, which is held at Paris, unless it be the ignorance of the people, who still run after general conjectures, and seldom know the true cause of what passes far from them; or it may be occasioned by some discontented minds, who act either by interest or passion. I did not think, I shall need to make you an apology for the particular accusation, which doth concern the lord embassador, because it hath no ground amongst us, who have been eye-witnesses of all that hath happened. But I cannot dispellible with you, that if the businesfs had never so little likelihood, it would necessarily follow, that I had some knowledge of it; and I deferred at least to be hanged, because that I carried all the words; and that it was to me, to whom the commissioners of the council of flate did explain the first of their suspicions, which they held against your brother, and gave him a thousand contrary assurances on the behalf of the lord embassador, to hinder this complaint from going further, to keep it from being made public: but as you know, those gentlemen never had any other pretence against him, but merely upon the propofitions, which, they fay, he heard from Naudin; that he, misbrufting the lord embassador, had engaged upon oath your brother, not to tell him any thing; and that, in effect, the lord embassador knew nothing, nor could not, till the businesfs was past remedy: you will allow me, that fuch as ourfelves, who were affurred of all this, will hardly believe, that the embassador had any share in it.

It is not, that I am not of the opinion, which I declared to your brother and to you before your departure, that besides this pretence, there was in the breasts of these gentlemen a deal of animofity against him; and it may be, the discourse which he had with Fleming *, upon the denial of a pafs, or some other falf reports, had made him angry.

As for flate-affairs, you may know, that our treaty goeth as it pleafeth God; that is to fay, it is the fame as when you were here, neither made an end of, nor broken off. This morning at eight of the clock the Portuguese embassador signed his, and departed from Gravelend at ten. His brother was behaved this afternoon, and his man hanged at Tyburn.

An intercepted letter to Mr. Douitte, at Mr. Constable's house in King-street, Covent-garden.

SIR,

Peronne, 21. July, 1654. [N.S.] I HAVE advised you of my sudden departure from Paris, and I was fent hither to receive, and provide for fich of the nation as came into thefe parts, where my stay will be p. 150. a while. I can at prent but advife you, that now 71, 70, and 7, do acknowledge 67 hath faithfully served, and did good service; for by the Iuft Monf. de Bordeaux defpairith now more than ever of doing any good. Monf. Baas profecutes de Bordeaux, and doth alledge, that it was his doing what was done him, nay to purpoft; for I faw letters to de Bordeaux from court, to this effeft. Bordeaux's father and I are joined in commiffion on this expedition. Monf. de Turenne hath encamped himfelf with his army half a leage from the trenches of the enemy before Arras, where hourly the prince's men and his do skirnith.

The prince prefeth very hard that town, his battery playing daily, and his approaches on both ends of the town. He affures himfelf of the place, and Turenne doth proteft he will turn monk, if he taketh it this time. If fo be it be taken, I muft fay it will be a wonder, that in the face of an army of twenty thoufand men, which effe office Turenne hath at prent, he should permit a place to be taken. Great are the advantages this place will bring to either fide. We are now making of bridges to part the rivers, and hinder any convoy to come to this league; which if it be difficult, we are refolved to form the work, and eorce a place. The governor affureth the place for two months longer. The king is still at Stenay, where he forceth that place to purpoft, being thefe three days in the counterfcarp; and this morning fpringis a mine: it will give work thefe fifteen days as yet. At this instant came news, that de la Ferré hath defeated a convoy of four hundred horfe and two hundred chariots, that were going to the league.

Several
STATE PAPERS OF

Letters of intelligence.

Dantz. July 11. 1654. S. V.

Vol. xvi.
P. 148.

THE Muscovites have besieged Smolenfsko with their head army, and advance with another army far into Littaw, from whence there is great flying towards Poland. The Polish parliament should have been ended the fourth of this instant; but by reason of the great multitude of affairs, that were yet undecided, it was prolonged for eight days.

The Tartarifh cham and prince Ragotzki are willing, conjunctis viribus, to go against the Muscovite and his new confederate Chmelinfki (who out of fear and jealousy of his own people, hath retired himself towards Moscow), but they demand a great sum of money, which must be collectd for their part. The Turkifh emperor is highly offenced at the Muscovite, and is sending an embafflage to this crown.

Hambr. this 11th ditto, S. V.

On Friday last, general Coningfmark came to this city to congratulate the queen's safe arrival, who the next day after, attended by the said Coningfmark, and other great persons, went out to a pefiant garden-house not far from the city, where the said Coningfmark received a letter, which having read to himself, he called the queen aside, and had a very ferior difcourfe with her majefy about it. The contents thereof are fulfilled not to have been very good, by reason that general, having leave of the queen, departed that fame night, and returned homewards.

The Bremers, as we hear, have surprized and taken another confiderable fort called Vehrden, and fet the country under contribution, as far as they reach; but it is feared they will pay dear for it at laft, if the fuccour out of Sweden follows, which is very much talked of, and as certainly expected.

The queen continues here yet, and is visited by all the dukes and princes hereabouts. She hath a very flately train of coaches, horfes, and followers with her, and intends to take her journey hence within four or five days, for the Spa.

The Venetian resident to secretary Thurloe.

ILLUSTRISSIME VIR,

Vol. xvi.
P. 282.

DOMINUS Fleming per miffum expressum mihi heri enunciavit, quumadmodum hodie inter quatuor & quinque horas habuiflem honorem videndii altitudinem protectoris, arque illi reddendi literas publicas. Hodie inopinanter mihi contramitium fuit ordo, atque adjunctum, quod publice littera, priusquam reddite fint altitutini fumus, necelle et ut vife atque examinafimus fint, ex prudentia veltra, & fieri potefl ex illa ejufdem domini Fleming. Mihi tamen notum est, quumquam alium publicum in simili occasione potfiffe fuffummitum parlementi id non obsevare, quod mecum obsevare videbat. Manus oderis mei poffulat, ut omni a parte voluntati fereniffimae mei reipublice deferviam, atque in eodem tempore fatisfaciatis atque menti altitudinis fuf, quoniam talis eft, hac de caufa tranfmitto dominationi veltra exemplum eurumdem literarum in idioma Italico atque Anglicano. Si magis poffum atque debo ad rectam atque finceram excellentiffimi Venetiarum nefmus intentionem notificandum, ad omnia fum paras; fed cum permiffione dominationis veltra atque aliorum, quorum opus eft, dicam, ut quod mihi hodie relatum fuit, poterat heri, enunciavi pro refponfione de eo quod auis fun fcribere dominationi veltra. Nihilominus prudentia veltra me renitto, & prefertim his, quibus fuit & erit fempem mens mea defervire; & pro majori atteftatu me fcribam, quos remaneo dominationis veltra, felicite

Servus devinéffimus,

PAULUCIUS, secret. residens Venetis.

Extracts
GOD is beginning to take that bloody house of Austria in hand, to vindicate the blood of his servants, which it hath shed; for the death of the king of the Romans is that, which doth affront them all, that are of that side. The emperor and Jesuits thought, that they had laid their design as fur as it could be, and had brought their councils to that pass, according to their own hearts desire; and by the sudden death of him, upon whom their hopes were cast, God hath turned all their plots into folly; and they having waited an infinite deal of treasure to bribe the counsellors of all the princes, nay and the princes themselves, to get the Roman crown set upon the head, which they thought would exalt them unto the height of the empire; God, when they thought themselves most secure, and were thinking of nothing but congratulations for the success of their enterprises, hath blasted all their hopes, and seems to threaten them with that vengeance, which they have deferred long ago for their cruelty. As he said to Pharaoh, If thou wilt not let my first-born Israel go, I will kill thy first-born; so he seems to say to this German Pharaoh, Because thou hast killed my first-born in thine own hereditary land, I will kill also thy first-born, and deprive thee of thy inheritance: for the terrible things, which go along with this death of the king of the Romans, seem to speak no less; and fo by the common fort they are apprehended. For the prince of Transilvania is upon the borders with a strong army, and it is not known what his meaning is, nor is the emperor in any posture to reftit him, if he would do any thing. The crown of Hungary is fallen to the ground by this death; and it being elective, upon whose head it will be set, is uncertain. Nor can the emperor's second son, a youth of about fourteen years, be chosen to it, until the palantine of Hungary first be chosen; and if he be not affected to the house of Austria, it is not likely, that the emperor will be able to carry it for his son; and if he mis of this step to the greatnefs, whereunto his first-born was erected, and another king in Hungary arie, that is no good neighbour, perhaps he may be called to an account for his cruelties. They say, that both he and the Jesuits are extreme fad and dejected at the prefent flate of their affairs; that the emperor is fallen into ferveral swooning fits at ferveral times, when the thoughts of his loss prevail upon him; and that the Jesuits having prepared a comedy, which cost them ten thousand pounds, and wherein three hundred perfons were to be made use of, are forced to entertain themselves with the tragical objects, which God hath fet before them, of the vanifhing of their hopes in the death of him, who was their only idol; of the fickly disposition of the emperor, which is faid to affift him from this accident; of the Transilvanian army, which is on foot, and of fome terrible figns from heaven; fuch as is an earthquake, which lafted from two of the clock till midnight, with a moft violent wind, and did three ferveral times froke all the houses of Vienna with a moft violent concuflion, which the people take as a very ominous prefig; fo it is written from thence since the death of the emperor's fon. And it is reported, that the eagle, which was kept upon the burg (I fuppofe they mean the castle) of Vienna, is flown away; which things make impreflions at this juncture of time, more than otherwife they would do upon the common fort. Though I cannot make inference upon them, yet they are not to be wholly disregarded, although it were for no other caufe than the impreflion, which the common people receive thereby, which in the changes of flates are matters of no fmall confluence. The papifts here brag and give out, that our prosperity in England is but like a blaze, which a fire of draw maketh. However, they are much more dejected at the death of the king of the Romans, and apprehend it as an ill prefage to their papal defigns, which were beginning to be let a-foot every-where.

From Lefna in Poland, 3. July, 1654. [N. S.]

I CANNOT but blefs the name of the Lord our God, whenever I get something from you; for I fee evidently, that God hath chosen you long fince to be an instrument in his hand, as for many other his good works, fo likewise to work a godly comfort and edification in our fouls, whereof all your letters are full. The public letters, which were fent to you, are lbribed by baron Sadlovsky, brother to him that is in England. They are written in the name of all our exiled nation, and directed to the lord protector, his highnefs's council, and the parliament. The baron is a very good foldier, hath ferved long in the Swedish wars, longs mightily for fome help to the church of God grievously diftreffed and afflicted in these quarters by the papal and Auffrian adherents, being willing and resolved to fpend himself, and do all what he can to that end. This, what he writes, is only an overture of that, which he thinks poifible to be done by him, to bring something to pafs for the furtherance of the common caufe. But he and we all leave the whole management of this affair to the widom of the lord protector and his council. Perhaps they will thereby be moved, or occafioned to take into a more ferior deliberation.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1653, deliberation the case of our nation, and of us miserable exiles. The baron intends to send his son of eleven years, with a tutor, to London, as it were, for a pawn of his sincere purposes, of which you need not doubt. We beseech you to convey the forefaid letters into the hands of thofe, to whom they are incribed, and to procure an answer upon them as speedily as you can; for there is periculum in move. The emperor seeks nothing but the suppression of the Gospel, and a dilatation of the Auffrian power. There is a monk lately converted to our religion, who tells, that the emperor with the pope are resolved infallibly to make a war against the protestants. All the cloifers have promised to fuch a war to contribute each of them two soldiers: and he tells, that they reckon under the emperor’s dominions 96000 cloifers or monafteryes. But now the exacerbation of minds increafeith by the moft grievous persecution in Bohemia, Moravia, Silefia, and Auffria. There are thoufands of thofe, that wait and pray to God for fome Zyftka, that would begin a religious war for the protestant caufe: yet none of the princes in Germany have the courage to oppofe themfelves against the houte of Auffria. B. Sadowfly is fully perfuaded, that God would blefs this enterprize thus feconded, and purely directed to the glory of God, and the relief of the opprefled, especially if in the mean time the triumphant arms of the commonwealth of England permit not the Spaniard to affift the emperor. There is a feer in Hungary among the exiles, who foretels many strange things to be done within a short time. The Jefuits have learned, who is the author of Clevis Apocalypsis, which you have tranflated and printed in Englifh; and the emperor hath fet 4000 rix-dollars upon his head; but he remains conflant in his opinion, that a notable beginning shall be feen and heard of the execution of thofe things, which are expreffed in the eighteenth chapter of Revelations, and England to be the chief actor in it. My good father Monf. Comenius is once come again out of Hungary to us at Lefna; the Lord’s name be praised for it.


A paper of the commissioner of Groningen, about the seclusion of the house of Orange.

Exhibited the 22d. of July, 1654. [N. S.]

THE lord commissioner of the province of Groningen, for the time being, having read and examined the act agreed on for the secluding of the said prince of Orange out of all charges imposed by his predecessors, between the flates of Holland and the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; all which he is bound to declare in the name of the lords, his principals, to be null and of no effect, being contrary to the fundamental laws of this flate, and prejudicial to the welfare thereof, and directly contrary to the text of the union, that all contracts and confederacies made in particular by the members of the union with any foreign state or prince, are altogether prohibited and unlawful. Besides, the excluding of the young prince of Orange was generally abhorred by all the provinces; yet however the province of Holland, without any necessity or contraint, without the knowledge of any of the reft, hath confeffed to do the fame. In confederation whereof, the commissioner of the province of Groningen does find himself obliged for the preservation of the peace and the lufe of the flate, for the maintaining of the union according to the intention thereof, and the resolution of the lords his principals, to declare the young prince of Orange for captain and admiral of the United Provinces, and capable, when he shall be of age, to enjoy both of them, and all other offices, which have been formerly conferred upon his predecessors.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

YOURS I received of the fent of infant, with yours for Rome, which are sent away from thence. Your have now a packet, besides what you have in mine of occurrences, I have not much to add now. Our embassador Bordeaux writes, that the protector proceeds
ceeds vigorously with him now upon the treaty; and that he received by commissioners A.D.1654, from his highness a form of articles, the copy whereof is expected by the next. As for Monf. de Baas, if the protector shall urge much, he shall be required by cardinal Mazarin to depart, or absent a while from court. And whatever the protector shall find by examination or otherwise against C. Mazarin in that matter, Mazarin is resolved strongly to deny all, and to prevail so far, as to prove by all means, that the protector intrigued, or caused fo to be by some creatures of his, all that has been said or done in this plot on purpose; and among other ends, one he had to have a guard for his person, which he had not before, as also to recruit and reinforce his army. In fine, C. Mazarin says, the protector is more wise than to quarrel with France, he not being secure himself at home, as he knows very well; and so may the protector too, etc it be long, if not already. But by Mazarin's favour, he may come upon that flage he would set up for others; for if Arras be taken, or a defeat given to the French army, he may find more to do, than to subscribe for others. Of the general peace not a word in present agitation, nor aught else, but the common occurrences at this time, more from, Sir,

Yours.

P. S. R. C. nothing since his departure but rumours; he meets the queen of Sweden, marries her, as the new king of Sweden his sister the princes of Orange. Those you had long since, are much more, to which I cannot give belief.

Monseur Petit to Monseur Augier.

Paris, 5 5/7 July, 1654.

The deputy of those of the religion at Montauban told me yesterday, that notwithstanding the contrary things did daily grow worse for them on all sides. Monf. de Veltric and the deputy of Auquier came also yesterday to tell me the same; and how that instead of the council promised them, Monf. d'Aligre and the others are gone out of town to take their pleasure all this week, whereof the said Monf. du Veltric assured me he would this day make large complaints unto the chancellor, who is very ill-interested for the cardinal; being resolved to tell him, that such neglects are favours, which the ill-affected Frenchmen would willingly do unto the Spaniards. My next will inform you of the refult thereof.

I believe the busines of Honfleur, whereof I wrote unto you, will go well for our merchants. Monf. des Grange parted hence in post to go thither about three days since. It will be a favourable consequence for the English interested at St. Malo.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier's secretary.

Paris, 22 1/7 July, 1654.

We have letters from Sedan, of the 1/8 of this instant, that a good success of the Vol. xvi. siege of Steny was shortly expected, although Monf. de Chamilly, governor of the p. 168. place, did shew so much resolution therein, that the marquis de Grevres his cousin, having, for the second time, summoned him from the king to render it, he answered scoffing, that he would not; and that he was so faithful to him, who had trusted him with it, that when he should see himself better befieged and barrer than he was, he would fire his ammunition, and would afterwards shew himself first at the breach with a pike, there to perish with his men. Whereupon the king returned the same day to the said siege to further it, that after that business ended, all might march to the relief of Arras, where in the interim the marshal of Turenne had orders to prepare himself to do well.

But it hath since been written from the said Sedan, that the besieged of the said Steny had made a furious sally, which had changed the state of affairs, wherein they had killed above three or four hundred men of the besiegers, and had expelled them out of the countercarp, where they thought to have lodged themselves; so that giving much to think, and being so much the more to be feared for the said Arras, that the Spaniards did daily strengthen themselves therein; a council of war had been held to prevent the inconveniences thereof, wherein it had (amongst other things) been resolved to caufe the troops of Guienne to march speedily towards those parts, to reinforce the marshal of Turenne. And I know from a good hand, that the said troops have been sent for, and that they will make up a body of about six thousand men, besides two thousand foot and five hundred horse, which will remain about Bordeaux under Monf. d'Eftrades.

In
In the interim, the said marshal writes here to Rouen, as I perceive by an original letter of the duke of Longueville's own hand, that nevertheless he did forbear to go and hazard himself with the army he had of about fifteen or sixteen thousand men, in an enterprise, which would be dangerous and fatal for France or for Spain; but it is thought their design is only to go and challenge the Spanish army for the king's honour, knowing well, that tied and advantaged as it is, it will not fight until Arras be taken. There is no likehhood he would try to force it in its trenches; although it is written from Peronne, that Mons. Tellerin in a council held with him, and some of the other chief officers, thought it convenient for them to undertake that business, persuading them, that they would find but little resileance towards the Spanish quarters; which the said marshal had not approved of, being of opinion, that the siege should sooner be framed before some other place, if they could not get the enemy to fight. We do this day expect further news from those parts. My last will have informed you, how the besiegers of Arras made a double circuit against the said marshal. A poft paffed here two days since from Mons. de l'Estraise, to carry to court the news of some disobeitency the inhabitants of Sarlat have thrown unto his orders; where they do also feed their excite, which is, that they have repelled some soldiery, of which he thought to have charged them against the express covenants of their liberty.

I hear the count of Harcourt will shortly be with the king, with such troops as he shall have raised.

Moff part of the duke of Guife's equipage is parted, and he will be gone by saturday without fail, as one of his gentlemen said yesterday, as he received some money from the king, for the charges of the voyage.

The rentiers of this city are very angry, by reafon they talk of detaining half a quarter of their payment.

It is true, that the prince of Conti hath taken Ville-Franche towards Rouffilon, as you may have feen by the gazette of Paris; but the place is nothing coniderable, having only been assaulted by two thousand men.

**Count de Brienne to Mons. de Bordeaux the French embassador in England.**

MY LORD,

YOUR letter of the fifteenth was delivered to me last night; and this morning I am affured, that I have loft a former, that was sent to me. Since that, which the lord protector writ to the king, was feen at Rocroy, there is a great deal of likelihood, that there was one of yours to accompany it, and hitherto we have had the good fortune to have our pofts pafs freely; but a party of Rocroys hath interrupted our ordinary poft, and hath carried our letters thither. Some have been brought back by a trumpeter of the king's, whom I sent thither for them. Now you have feen the articles of the treaty, it will be no hard matter to judge of the ifue. As to the affairs of Mons. de Baas, when we have feen and conferfed the proofs, that are againft him, then we shall know what we have to do with him; but to be privy to any defign, and not to reveal them, is not a crime, nor a thing ufual with thofe, who are employed in the affairs of kings. I will not write you a word what paffeth in Artois; no doubt but you are informed of the paffages there by fome other; but I cannot forbear adding of this work, that the affair do feem to be difposed there in fuch fort, that we may hope the enemy will be constrained to raife the siege of Arras, which the enemy cannot do but with a great deal of fhame, having opened his trenches. Our army hath defeated a convoy of the enemies, and we are equal with them in number, refolute and well-difpofed to do well; and that he may lofe no advantage, our army doth intend to fight them, though at a disadvantage. If God gives us this fortune, and that you do fucceed in your business in England, and to conclude therein a good peace, there would be hopes enough of concluding a peace between the crowns, fo neceffary to them both, and to all Chriftendom in general.

Sedan, 22 July, 1654. [N.S.]

**A letter of intelligence.**

SIR,

Molin Roux, near Vienna, 22 July, 1654. [N.S.]

YOU cannot but imagine the great forrow of all this court, for the unexpected death of our Ferdinand the late king of the Romans: yet the conftancy and resolution of his aged father the emperor, with patience and encouragements, give life to fome, and more fadnefs to others. However his imperial majesty is in good temper here, some three leagues from Vienna,
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

Vienna, in which city the plague now reigneth, of which 150 last week died, and so many A.D.1654. the week before. No application now made to his imperial majesty; all persons and public minis ters making addresses of comfort, and none of trouble. A general diet was to be held in Hungary, wherein the emperor and king of the Romans were to be present; but it is now uncertain, when it shall be, which may advantage the Turk. As for R. C. I can say no more to you of affairs in Germany than you had formerly; only I can affure you, as yet he received none of the 100,000 dollars promised to him by the emperor, that I can hear of; but from divers princes in Germany he has received by his embassador some inconsiderable sums and succours. He is now coming to Germany, and Wilmot gone to meet him, as you had before, where he is nearer to you, &c.

Here is nothing more that I can add now from hence, but that I am vigilant in your defires, and really, Sir,

Yours.

General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

We have received the writs for elections, which will suddenly be sent unto the respective sheriffs. I have writt in so many complaining letters of late, and had now written another, which upon second thoughts I have spared, least I might incure greater jealousy and censure; I have enough already; but the discharge of my duty is my satisfaction. The Lord be in the midst of your counsels. I am glad, that you have that fence of your burdens, and want of strength, as to take that good old way of solemm seeking the Lord for counsell and strength. It hath bine that way the Lord hath and will bles. The more converfant we are therein, the greater comfort and successe we shall have in our deigns and management of publick affairs. I feare we have of late bine too remiffe in those near approaches. The Lord awakens us to our duty! It is much wondered, that the regulation of the law goes on so slowly, and the byfnels of tythes not afercinned in some medium twixt thos two extremes, of no allowance to a preaching minifter, and that of having tythes in its hight, which hath been so much a bone of contention twixt minifter and people, and fo burdensome to many good and tender conffences. I have not the scruple myfelfe, but am fully satisfied, some better way might be settled for the end tithes are intended, and the avoiding of that great rocks in continuinge what may be in the offensive to good people. I know your hands are full, and feare we may be too hafly in expectation; but the eyes of all are upon my lord, and if ever thos conffiderations com before the parliament, wher ther will be fuch a diversity of interefts, I feare it may prove as fatal as both have bine in the two laft parliaments. As for Ireland, I have faide as much, it may be thought more then becomes me; but in that truft to the Lord. I have no deffigne but good in it, that of keeping the four counties. Your former letter gave an affurance care therein; yet I fee at one time latly the whole county of Kilclare is given away. None knowes my burdens! the Lord give me a heart to live upon him! Why should you not continue the power heare as it hath bine thes two years, since perfon are fo hafly to get? Thes gentlemen know very well the affayres heare. I am sure the uncertainty of the fettlement is of weight; but my belt way may be to be silent. I have acquainted you of our wants of money. If what I have writt will not be sastify, I must be content, who am

Your affectionate humble servant,

July 12. [1654.]

Ch. Fleetwood.

A list of the persons elected to sit in parliament for Ireland.

For Munster.


Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wexford.
Kildare, and Wicklow.
Dublin city, and county. Lowth, and Meath.

Leinster.

Colonel Sadler, and
Colonel Axtle.
Major Morgan, and
Major Meredith.
Colonel Hawfon, and
Alderman Hutchinson.
Colonel Fowke, and
Major Cadogan.

Vol. II. X Westmeath,
ST I E P A P E R S O F

Precinct of
Londonbury. 

Precinct of
Ulster.

Precinct of
Belfast.

Precinct of
Beltrurbet.

S'Trym, Sligoë, &c. \{ Sir Robert King,
{ Sir John Temple.

Galloway citize & county, with \{ Sir Charles Coote,
{ Commissary general
{ Mayo.
{ Reynolds.

Connaught.

A memorial of Mr. Whitelocke.

DOE humbly desire an order for the payment of the money, which
I am out of purse in my embassy, according to my account, being
also humbly desire an order for payment of my salary, as a commissi- of the great scale, for four terms, which is arrear.

I likewise desire, that I may attend some persons, whom his highnes will be pleased to appoint, to present the desires of the Swedes, Lubeckers, and Hambourgiers, concerning thips detained; and that the commissiion of pleni-potentiary power from his highnes to me be dated before the treaty, and a forme of a passeporte, and the nomi nation of con- teneble goods, with a confirmation of the treaty from his highnes, may be dispatc hed as done as leisse will permit, because I have undertaken the doing thereof within four months after the treaty, whereof there is but one moneth now remaining.

I doe also humbly desire a pass for the lord Hannibal Sefede, lord of Norgard, knight of the order of the king of Denmarke, to come with his trayne and baggage to any parte in England, to enjoy the benefitt of the Bathe.

July 12. 1654.

B. WHITELOCKE.

Jongefall the Dutch embassador in England to count William.

SINCE my last there hath happened nothing considerable, by reason we have not been able to obtain a conference with the lords commissiroms of the lord protector. It seemeth, that the butin of the prisoners doth wholly take up the time of the council. The earl of Oxford was committed yesterday to the Tower. I cannot learn the particulars, whereof he stands committed; the pamphlets say, it is for high-treasour. Bevering hath been alone again with the lord protector; what is past between them, is unknown to me. In my foregoing I advised your lordhip, that the lord of Bordeaux had communicated unto us, that he had heard, that there was a league offensive and defensive, concluded between this state and Spain against France; but we have been since informed by a very good hand, that there is nothing of truth in it, yea not the least likelihood; which I am thearger to believe, because Mon. de Bordeaux had audience yesterday of the lord protector, which lasted above four hours. Yesterday we were with the lord Roscwinge commissiromer of Denmark, who shewed us fourteen articles, which had been delivered unto him by the lords commissiromers of the council, to make his debate upon them, differing from those, which he formerly delivered in unto them, only concerning the freedom of exportation of all manner of wood out of Norway at the rate of and the not receiving of either side’s enemies and rebels; whereof the two last points, as we could perceive, would be agreed upon by him. I make no doubt but the said lord will make a good end of his business. Here inclofed I send a copy of the treaty between Sweden and England; but if I must speak the truth, do not believe, that the same is authentic; but it may be, is a project of Sweden. The secretary of king Charles is come hither, being disfigured, as is said, at one that was put over his head. His highness is multiplying and increasing his armie here, and fortifying of the Tower.

I hope, that there will be some expedient or other found out to call me home; for I do nothing but spend my time here idly, they being jealous of me here. Therefore Bever- ning and Nimport do all that they will without me; but I comfort myself with this, that I shall have the best to answer for.

P. S. I have understood by the lord of Bordeaux, that at his last conference the lord protector did speak very much of all the present constitution of this country, and of his inclination to the peace with France; but at last he propounded something, which was denied
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 447

I doubt not but it will go well with him; and the more, because Mr. Thurloe, who being summoned by us to give an answer to our last propositions, did, My lords, be not troubled for an answer: I hope you will have a shorter peace with France, instead of an answer.

Westminster, 11 July, 1654.

Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to the count de Brieenne.

MY LORD,

YOU will have without doubt received the articles, which the lord protector did send Vol. xvi. to me; likewise you will have taken notice of the demands of this state, which did oblige me at my audience, which I had on Sunday last, after I had interceded for the brother of the ambassador of Portugal, to declare unto him in general; the time nor the place not permitting me to enter upon the particulars of the extraordinary conditions, which the said articles contain, and whereby they do give to understand, that they have very little inclination to the peace. He referred me to the commissioners to examine them. I have laboured all this week with them and the secretary of state. Many of the articles we are agreed upon: in others we are very much differ. They seek as well to get advantage of us in words, as in any thing else. I must shortly now read their last answer upon the whole. Before we parted, the commissioners spake to me on the behalf of his highness of the debt of Monse. de Cezzi, as interested, Mr. Greene having made this state his heir for one half of his right. I rejected this business, till such time that the business were accommodated with the French. This answer did not please them very well: they forbear speaking any further about it, till they are more particularly informed by the merchants. They have given in here a parcel of wise words to stop my mouth withal, and the said commissioners and also the secretary were at such a little distance the one from the other, that affur'dly we must agree. But some other ministers of the council could declare, that my lord protector will not abandon that of the religion. At the same time that we were in conference together, Stouppe made his report. I am promis'd to have some light given me of what he said: he was staid at Dunkirk for a Frenchman, and was not set at liberty, but upon the letters from hence. I have also advice, that very lately two protestant Frenchmen went for France; the one is called Rocourt, of the age of forty years; their other qualities, nor under what names they will go, I know not: and to prevent all these emissaries, it would be very necessary, that for a while the lords governors would examine those that come from England. You have understood, my lord, by my last letters, the sentence given against three of the conspirators, and five Portugue's; two of the first, one a schoolmaster; and the other a gentleman of 22 years, were executed on Monday last. The first died in the morning, declaring his innocence with great constancy: the sentence of the other was changed, and he had his head cut off in the afternoon. After that he had suffered the confrontation of his brother upon the scaffold, to the end he might be convinced before the public; yet notwithstanding the death of both of them did draw tears from all the spectators. They executed likewise, upon the same day, one of the Portugue's embassador's men; and in the afternoon his brother, aged nineteen years, had his head cut off. The execution was altogether politic. I did all that I could, in favour of the embassador of Spain; himself writ likewise about it, being solicited unto it by a letter; but all these interfecions were not so strong as some other considerations.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

BY yours of the 12th June, I perceiv the French in their treaty hav proved wors than Vol. xvi. the Dutch in theirs, two years since: for they by open holliflly vyolated the fame; p. 195: thefe by secret mischief: both which may well be expreft in a couple of verfes I have long ago read under a picture of the powder-trelion, and are,

Perdite pries, nume pruditione petebant:
Perdita perdito of, prudita pridito.

His holy nam be praid, that has bruht both thefe plots to nauft. I hope the latter wil thriv no better then the frift. I am humbly thankful to you for giving me such early advys of it. I acquainted the great duk with it, from whom I received hearty thanks;
A.D. 1654. Thanks; and people here refer it with great indignant: the very French are affam'd of it. If they suffer by war, they know whom they have to thank. This state and all others of the Spanish party rejoice at the hopes they have, that the peace with France is hereby lyk to be quit off; but the Genovese are sorry, for they had assured to themselves from hopes of the protector's favour and affittance: upon what grounds, I leave to you. I must confes they are a peple, lyce worth able to undertak a war of any nation in the world. They have a country, that produces neither meat for man or beast, nor wood; neither does their country afford any horse: they are well pepled according to their countries, and ar rich in redy money, which is the only thing they hav, has so much elevated 'em: I dout it will be a cause of their ruin. They have the best port in these dominions, that is, Italy. I wish it were in the hands of others, that hav more occasion of it. This week past by four Naples gallies with foldiers and mony for Finale, a port-town belonging to Millan; and just at this instant is come newes, that they had met and taken two Genovese gallies coming from Spain: the truth whereof my next shal advis you.

This week is arriv'd here an Inglisman, a matter of a flip, who has bin two months a prifoner to the French in Perpinian in Cattolonia, from whence he wants but eighteen days, where 'twas generally reported and believed, this fleet, now making redy at Tolon, was intended for Barfulona to befideige it by sea, whyllft their army does the lik by land. 'Tis fix days, that I hav heard from Tolon, when only eight ships and six gallies were redy; the reit would not be redy in five weeks, which would be as many more, by-fydes what he expected from the Weif. They are in great want of feamen; about 50 Inglish they have glean'd up here and there, and make them all gunners. They promis them 20 crowns every month, and giv each man 30 or 40 crowns advance-money; which is al I beleive they are lyk to hav. The Genovese do not fynd their affairs to hav 60 propitious an afpect as at firft. It is not unknown to you, that the yland of Corfica is under their dominion, which having formerly bin a kingdom, thefe fews yere since, with expence of som money, the emperor aflained the tytle of Sereniffimo: accordingly they wil have their embasadors entertayned. I laft writ to you of a gentleman they fent to the princes of Italy, who at Florence demanded to be covered to fit before the great duke, which would not be admited, except he took the tytle of ambaffador: fo he is paft away without audience: neither wil he fynd better entertainment from any other prince in Italy. They have fent a gally with an ambaffador for Spain: til his return all things remain in flatu quo, without any apparant hostitility. They hav about eight thoufand men on their frontiers. 'Tis the general opinion, that they wil be utterly nined, except they close with Spain, from whence they have got all their riches. Theyr own country affords nothing but marble-stones. 'Tis fayd they have lifted lykewys 7000 mariners for ferafvis. If any account of the affairs of thes shall come into my knodelg, it shall be faithfully and diligently advis'd you by,

Honored Sir,

Leghorn, 24. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Your moft humble fervant,

Charles Longland.

An intercepted letter.

My dear Friend,


His majesty and the rest of his followers have been here almost a fortnight. Some talk here is of removing to the baths at Acken. The princes royal arrived here two days before we came. It will be these two months firft, before the return to the Hague; fo long the king her brother intends to stay with her. The weather hath been very bad since we came hither; now it begins to be more feasable. I cannot tell you all the company that is here, because we have been confined through the coldness of the weather. The queen of Sweden is expected here; to which purpose a house is taken. A strange age! when women contend that which men strive most for, sovereignty.

A letter of intelligence.

Vol. xvi. p. 220.

Hear are ye noe certaintye, where C. Stewart is; but the generall supposition of that partye is, that he is come to Spa, as he formerly wrote to Mr. Wechtier, who is not in town, but is not yet gone to him: so I cannot enquire of him. At his returne, which will be the latter end of this week, as I hear, I shall take directions from him for my journey, to gett (if possible) a letter from him to C. Stewart himselfe, or to some of his
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.  

his court: I doubt not of my access to him, whereby to give you certaine notice of his actions and motions; and that no suspicion may arise of me, it will be best, least your letters maye miscarry, not to write, until you heare from mee wheare he stays. Then I shall give you directions for your conveying letters to mee. Pleafe to change your fille into the royall fence; and what you will impart of secrècy, to write after this manner. It will prove very chargeable to attend his court; but I knowe you will not regard expenses, fo long as you may have the certaintie of transacions there, which shall be sent you weekly, if there be opportunity. Be confident, I shall use all diligence in the service.

If his flaye continues in thofe parts any tyme, and you will have me attend there, you must needs remit mee some money, which you maye doe thorough Mr. Maurice Tompfon to Mr. Lawrence Coggen of this place. Uppon your word Mr. Tompfon will order mee to receive what you please of Mr. Coggen, who will convey it to mee where I then shall be. I doe expect your anfwr concerning what I wroate to you laft in my particular. Now if his H. pleafe, doe me that honor and favour: he muft afc the lieutenant-colonell's place and company of the embaffadors, for himself to difotope of to a fitting perfon, whom he shall nominate; becaufe I shall be abfent, and cannot prefent any letter to the flates. It needs but one worde from his H. but I leave it to your difcretion and confideration, whether it will be convenient or not to move in it; and humbly befeech you to do therein accordingly: for on you and your good counell relies

Your faithful servant.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

Hague, 14 July, 1654.

In my antecedent you had what hitherto pafted here; and since that, you have what I could gather fit for your knowledge. Sunday laft an exprefl, difpatched in a pink by P. 243; our embaffadors in England, arrived here with letters from them of the tenth and thirteenth intant: the firft being addreffed to the greffier or secretary of the flates general, and the latter to the flates themselves. The firft letter contains, that Mr. Secretary Thurloe upon the monady before was with their lordships, and affured them, that they should have conference with the commiffioners the fame day: but through multiplicitie of busines, the conference was deferred till wednefday following, when Sir Gilbert Pickering and Mr. Strickland, with the affiftance of Mr. Jeff Io clerk of the councill, came to their houfe; in which conference the faid embaffadors delivered manie complaints at the infance of the burgomasters of Amsterdam and others, and demanded juft and fuddan fatisfaction; also that ferioufly they represented the busines of the lord Craven and the queen of Bohemia, with the letters of recommedation of their mightie highneffes, &c. They recite further of that conference; which being (as I fuppofe) well known, there need d if exactely to be fent to you.

In the fame letter they moreover write, that they will by all means endeavoure to learn distinctly the negotiation of lord Whitlocke in Swedland, by their frendes; and failing in that, by way of propofition, or some fuch-like to his highneff the lord protector, will procure it.

In the fame letter they write the negotiation with Portugal to be at an end, with advantageous terms and conditions for the English, as to the trade of Brazil; and fo they defend to particulars, as is beft known unto you there. As for the treaty with Spain, they repeat, that there is nothing of it as was firft reported; but the treaty of France (they fay) goes cloffie and hopefullie on, and some articles within a day or two to be delivered to the French embaffadors by commiffioners from the protector towards it, &c.

Further they write, that they are daily importuned by the refidens of Hambourgh, Oldenbourgh, Hollein, and others, to be comprehended in the peace with England: whereupon they expect orders from their mightie highneffe, &c.

In the fame they end, that they are solicited and importuned by the merchants, bound in 140,000 pounds, the time of payment being near palt, and they in great peril, &c.

The English commiffioners storefayd, Pickering and Strickland, promisfed to prefent to his highneff what they defire, and fo departed.

The faid embaffadors letter of the 13th imported, that they understood the English merchants were refolved to open their trade through the river Scheld to Antwerp; and that they are afraid the English merchants will much infilt upon it, being of fo great benefit to them; and that they the faid embaffadors were with Mr. Thurloe in large and ferial discourse about it, and let him know, how the flates general proceeded with the king of Spain upon the peace, made with him of that palliage in Scheld, as they hewe by the faid peace; also that the 17th article of the late peace with the protector gave not that scope to the English merchants, &c. What further of it was fayd, Mr. Thurloe

Vol. II. 5 Y

well
well knows; so it needs not be sent from thence. Upon these letters, after debate, the states general are resolved, that the passage through their Scheld should be open'd to the English, and shut up, as it has been in the war with Spain: but those of the province of Holland suspended their resolution thereupon; and it is therefore thought, that if the English shall insist upon it, they may carry it by the means of the province of Holland; and so that the buffets remains as yet undetermined, and those of Holland disposed altogether to give satisfaction to the English in that point; and if the English merchants shall come temele, before that by the union of all the provinces the river shall be shut up, they may pathe: but if after the river being once shut up, it will be very hard either to get it sent after, &c.

The states of Zealand write a letter to the states of Friesland of the 22d instant, wherein they to the full affent and conclude with the lords of Friesland in their resolutions against the province of Holland, at the desire of a foreign potentate to exclude the prince of Orange and his lyne, &c. contrary to union, instructions, honor, gratitude, &c. and Beverning and Nieupore in doing the same to have exceeded their commisfion, of which they are to give account to the assembly of the generalitie, and to be recalled and required thereunto, being repugnant to the honor of the states to trust or conform further in the said embassadors. But since that the conclusion of the treaty the said embassadors have begun some negotiations, which cannot well nor conveniently be taken out of their hands, and before to preserve the tender peace in its infancy, the states mentioned of Zealand think fit the said embassadors may have a reprieve for a short time, and after to be recalled and required to give account, &c. In fine, in the conclusion of the said letter the said states of Zealand conclude, that they have a doubt not but in the deduction which they have ordered to be drawn upon that matter, the lords of Friesland will find full satisfaction concerning the employment of the prince of Orange and his podestrie, which deduction they gave order to be presented to the generalitie, &c.

By another paper of the 22d instant of the province of Overeyflde, the states of that province declared themselves in the behalf of the prince of Orange; which paper contains nothing less than suitable to the papers of the provinces of Zealand and Friesland, disapproving the act against the prince of Orange and his podestrie, and our embassadors in England cenfured for negotiating of it, and are to be called to an account suddenly for the fame, &c.

Yesterday the states of Groningen gave in such another paper, much conformable to that of Friesland, or worse.

The province of Guelderland once conformed itself to a deduction given by the province of Zealand a year past, wherein they do not only nominate the prince of Orange for their captain-general, but also the count of Naflau for his lieutenant, during his minority, &c. What the province of Guelderland shall do at this time, I know not certain, but believe it will fide with Orange.

The said count of Naflau is now in Utrech, where the states of that province are assembled, procuring by all means to gain that province for his part. And albeit the clergy and nobility are for him, it is doubtfull, whether the town will separate itself and its interest from those of Holland; and so in that case that town of Utrech may be left alone by the rest of that province.

In the province of Holland the towns of Leyden and Haerlem of the new have declared for the prince of Orange; and the town of Enchuyfen, whereunto soldiers were introduced to maintain that place in obedience to the magistrates: but the town and soldiers are joyned for the prince's party; and the burgesses and townsmen, who have been banished for being violent and mutinous for the said prince in the former troubles, are all returned to their houses, where now they do quietly live, notwithstanding their banishment, the magistrates finding themselves obliged and constrained to tolerate it, and not to expose themselves to receive affronts and repulse from the people, that are very apt for such at this present. The news bring, that Zealand has given notice to the states general of his coronation, with a very civil letter; and the states general have sent answer to his majestie in like form, with all respect and civilitie. The said king is sending ten or twelve thousand men to Pomerania, for the conquest of Bremen.

Even now I understand, that this same day the fix provinces preff the province of Holland, touching the passage of the river Scheld, to deliver their resolution the day following to the said fix provinces. What shall be further of it, you may have per next. This is all that I could gather since my former, with the best affections of SIR,

Yours.
A letter of intelligence.

Sir,


It is now in every body's mouth here, that the princess royal is gone to the Spa, to see the king her brother, who lay at Namur on the 18th, and from thence went directly to the Spa; and if the queen of Sweden cometh thither likewise, there will be a very royal company.

The lord Beuningen is returned from Sweden, and doth relate a pleasing word of the queen, who asked him a question, if he thought it so strange to cut the king of England's head off? Beuningen said, that he thought it very strange: she said, no; for that they had cut him off a member, wherewith he served himself very little, or very ill.

At Amsterdam the demolition of the two block-houses doth cause much difcourse, as a thing which the magistrate is convinced to be of an unnecessary charge; but all this twirl-quiet is soon past. Most of the rabble find the benefit already of the peace.

The commissioners of the prince, as well of the states of East Friesland, as also of the city of Embden, are arrived, and have had audience one after another, on Saturday last; their differences consisting in these two points, 1. concerning the exemption of those of Embden; 2. concerning the 600 men in Embden.

On Sunday the 19th came a letter from the embassadors in England by an express, with advice, that 31 to 40 merchant-ships at London were ready to go directly to Antwerp; which the princes, of the provinces have resolved to let up the Eflau, that is to say, to forbid the passage in one and the same boat; so that they are fain to unload all into other ships; but Holland hath taken it into consideration. It is said also, that Holland is resolved to connive at it at this time.

Count William is gone to Utrecht, where he is chief commandant of the Teutonic order, which is to meet there; but in effect he is to be there, to have an eye upon the assembly of the states met there at present.

At Groningen likewise there will be a meeting of the states, and I see, that count William doth in no wise ret, but doth labour; first, that the embassadors may be called home; secondly, corrected; thirdly, the felonious annulled; fourthly, the prince chancen opened.

Tho' I Holland will shortly publish their great deduction, wherein they will demonstrate, first, that they have a right to make a separate article, or any treaty; secondly, that the other provinces are to blame to call them ungrateful.


Those of Overfell have now brought in also the provincial advice, at least the four members; but the other two remaining members do maintain that to be illegitimate, since the assembly was kept out of Deventer. The advice doth also bring the divoening of the act of felonious.

The two members in the province of Utrecht, if they did not stand in awe of the city, in all likelihood will have the same opinion, and so by that means will Friesland and Groningen easily have the plurality of voices. Gueldernalike is in a great deal of likelyhood to have the plurality for 145. Zealand is afraid of their commerce, as is to be seen in their letter to Friesland; but the people, which are a blind beast, and without a head, will easily make them to conform and agree to the revoking as well of all the embassadors, as to the other points of Friesland. Then it will be best for Holland to say, that they alone will maintain it; as I do see already they say, or pretend. And seriously likewise there are sometimes 145, who do speak most violent words.

As for Amsterdam, and the three things which are difficult of there, it is thus: the design of the magistrate was to send those four new ships towards the silver-fleet, to fetch away the money not registered, as it is the custom of the merchants every year. The merchants have opposed this, saying, it would be a means to take their bread out of the mouths of the merchants; that they not being able to send such ships so well armed, would have nothing to do, but every one would imbarque in those four ships of the magistrates; and being strongly armed, and almost impregnable; whereas in times past it hath been seen, that the ships carrying merchandizes have been taken. And besides, the aldermen do take it very ill, that the burgomasters alone have named the captains.

As for the block-houses, the truth is, they did hinder the free current of the water, making the channels to sink; and as to the enlarging of the city, that was only a design of one or two of the magistrates, who have land and estates lying near the walls of the city, which in this case would have been worth twice as much as they are worth now.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1654. now. The 36 common-council-men sayd, it was a folly to build new houes, since the
new ones within the citie do stand emptie; and therefore the 36 have resolved, not to
inlarge the citie for these forty years to come. In short, that is only a dispute, already
decided and made an end of; but as to the act of feluction, the 36 common-council-men
are well enough agreed and unite, at least very few, except as to the deligne of the
English to pass through the Escault directly for Antwerp. Holland hath not yet declared
itself; but in general men do hold, that the English are to blame.

They are now very busie about the affairs between the prince and the states of East
Friedland, and the city of Embden, concerning their garrison.

Those of Groningen (b. e. the commissioners of the states; for the states did not
meet) have likewise sent their provincial advise, concerning the feluction, being long
enough, and of the same effect or tenor with that of Friedland, declaring null the said
act, and declaring the young prince to be incapable to succeed his father, as soon as he shall
be of age, in the charges and offices of his ancestors in Zealander. Now two years ago,
agreed by their resolution of the twenty-fifth of September, which they printed, they did
declare more than all this; for they declared the prince general and admiral, and count
Willyam lieutenant; and it is said, that the two quarters of Guelderland have already
resolved the same thing: so that it will only depend upon 145 to conclude by plurality
concerning the passage through the Escault to Antwerp. Nothing hath yet been resolved
on; and men do hold, that Holland will not greatly mind it.

Bremeners.

The good 158 hath been for a long time entertained with fair words and hopes, doth
now at last find itself deceived and misled. In the mean time I do not see, that 141 doth
Sam. harken to the interposition offered by 104.

The king of the Romans being dead, that will yet cause more trouble in the empire.
Morus faith, he darest not answer, the time being chajeng; for if he spake ill of the
government of England, the magistrates of Amsterdam would turn him out. It is said,
that he hath bought all the 500 copies, which Ellevir had received, thinking thereby to
suppress the book; but Vlack hath printed a great number of them.

The six provinces do pref hard the settling of the schedule; but Holland doth still
oppose it, partly because in effect the said fetting or unloading out of one vessel into an-
other doth very much hinder the commerce of Holland.

They have resolved to give order, that the queen of Sweden shall not only have free
passage through this state, but shall be treated and defrayed likewise, wheresoever she
cometh. I am


Your most humble servant.

Chanut, the French embassador at the Hague, to Bordeaux, the French embassador
in England.

Hague, the 24th July, 54. [N. S.]

My Lord,

I WAS wonderfully surprised to read in the letter, which you were pleased to write to
me of the 17th of this month, that there are such malicious perons, that should impune
to you any thing in the busines of Mr. Baas, which I cannot look upon but as a very
great misfortune to him. I have judged aright as the world is made, esteeming another's
thoughts by his own, that it would be taken for a favorable busines, in your behalf, to
be delivered of a joint-commissioner in your negotiation. And as it is natural to rejoice
at the advantages, which do arrive to us, one might imagine, that you will not be angry,
that the whole action will be in your own hands, through the retreat of Monse. de Baas.
Behold, my lord, all that I did preume of the corruption of judgments, which I do really
call corruption, because to take sincerely the things as they pass in effect between perons
of honour, who propone to themselves the interret of the state for their sole end, such
jealouies do never fip: and if it were lawful to allege himself for an example, I would
tell you, that being sent into Sweden in the year 1645. the lords plenipotentiaries at
Munster were pleased to lend thither Monse. de St. Roman, who had the same quality
with them. He arrived three weeks after me at Stockholm, and were so closely
united in the service for three months, that the queen of Sweden called us man and wife;
and we continued thus good friends, till bad company took him of your society, which
Monse. de Baas did feem to me the most convenient that could be delired. All the
dignity and authority was in your peron; he had only a share in the deliberation in secret,
and share without proportion of the action, as much as you would think fit; in the mean-
time you had this advantage for having a perfon of parts to difcouer with mornings and
nights of affairs; and the understanding growing sharp through a fecret jealousy, or, to
speak better, emulation, which is amongst our friends, you might thereby increafe your
knowledge, and confirm yourfelf in your good opinions. One man alone, though never fo
able, is oftimes at a fand, and oftimes irrefohble; he doth diftruft himfelf too much;
sometimes is timorous, other times he is bold, and he hath never a fufficient under-
standing to comprehend all: and herein are our conditions troublefome; for all thofe who
do order and difpofe affairs alone, (us alone excepted) have perfons with whom they
may confer and confult. An embafador is folitary; he muft not, or ought not to dif-
cover himfelf to any body; all is fupfected, or contrary to him; yet nevertheless he is
oftentimes obliged to fide with a party himfelf about the affairs of the world the moft
important. I do feel this inconvemence every moment; for every thing is of importance,
that we undertake; and if all the world did understand fo, they would not judge, that
the intereft of Monf. de Bau was any ways pleafing to you: but we muft give the world
to talk. It is our matters alone, to whom we are to give an account: I do affure myfelf,
that you have a very jufi one. I can tell you, that in the letters of the cardinal and
Monf. de Brien, where they fpeak very large of the strange event of Monf. de
Baas, I did not find one fyllable, that fhould make you to think, that you have lefs
refented than you ought the extraordinary proceedings of the lord protector. Moreover,
his proceeding in the negotiation doth give to underftand, either that he doth expect,
that the Spaniards fhould make good to him what they have promised him, or elfe
he will delay the affairs till the next parliament. As he doth accommodate himfelf the
sovereignty, his neighbours ought to do the like. Here is no news: Over弥hell hath
declared againft the act of Holland, which they condemn as contrary to the union,
and they will have their embafadors fent to give an account of their actions. All this will
fignify nothing; the fear of ruin, that may fall upon the flates through their divisions,
will pacify all.

The king of the Romans is dead of the fmall-pox in three days: the emperor is like-
wife fick.

The king of England, or Scotland, if he may he called fo, where you are, is arrived
at the Spaw: 'tis not known whither he intends to go, when he departs thence.

The history of the Portuguese is very fad. I cannot but commend your compaffion,
which you have for the lord embafador: I hope your interceding will find favour with
the protector; and I have fen the demand, which the English make of the Eaft-India
company.

Without lying, thefe gentlemen have made a peace of importance, wherein fuch ar-
c tiles as of little importance do remain undecifled: I do fpeak it with grief. They are here
very much troubled with the pretences of the English of going directly to Antwerp: it
doeth go to the heart of them. I am, &c.

A letter to Mr. Hellemains.

Sr.,

THOSE of Over弥hell have fhewn to the generality their resolution upon the secret Vol. xvi.
article, which is in ftuffance conformable to that of Zealand. We do not yet know p. 215.
what thofe of Guelderland and Utrecht will fay: they have had fome apprehenfion here
of the navigation and commerce, which the English did defign to eftablifh upon the port
of Antwerp: but now men begin to hope, that the protector will be contented with the con-
ditions, that the fhips of Holland are fubjeft unto, namely, to pay the duties, and to
transport the merchandizes in another vehicle to Liffe. I believe, that you have fen the
lift of the pretences of the English, which doth confift of 62 articles; whereof the firft
concern the Eaft-India company, of whom they demand the refitution of theifles
of Poleron, cum frutibus pereptis, and they do value their lofes and affronts at 2,679,990
pounds flerling. The 2d article fpreaketh of four fhips taken from the English in the Perian
feas, which they value at 100,000 pounds flerling. The 3d doth concern fome lofs in
Greenland, which they value at 66,543 pounds flerling. Petent injuper ad plenum &
integrun Greenlandsie commercium, utpote que pars offic & appendix republ. Anglie. These
are the words themfelves: I give you leave to judge, if these were granted, whether we
fhou’d not part with the prime of our country. Yefterday we had the confirmation from
Hamburg of the arrival of the queen of Sweden, and her defign of going to the Spa;
and fome do think fhe will pafs through this place and Amfterdam, where it may be you
will fee a fubjeft more worthy than in the place where you are. They write me word, that
her majesty did intend to depart yefterday from Hamburg; fo that she may be here within
ten days at the further. I believe you know, that king Charles and the princes royal are
at the Spa. Hague, 24, July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. II. 5 Z
The Dutch embassadors in England to the greffier Ruysch.

My Lord,

There remain no more than 17 days, for the arbitrators for the Danifh questions to determine that businesse finally, according to the tenor of their commissions; and after the fame are expired, but 25 other days for the satisfying of what shall be demanded; so that their H. and M. lordships may easily apprehend, with what impatience the merchants, that are bound, do expect the reimbursement of their money, and how much trouble we daily undergo about it: wherefore we do find ourselves obliged to recommend the provision thereof most seriously to their lordships. In the mean time we are busy about the differences, to debate with all manner of arguments and reafon, the excessive pretences of the merchants and skippers here; and we do hope, that their H. and M. lordships will enjoy the fruit of our labours then. In our laft, which advised what was propounded to us by the faid arbitrators, after the form of questions and demands; and likewise of the intentions of some merchants and skippers to go directly from thence to Antwerp; wherewith we did acquaint Mr. Thurlow, but as yet we received no anfwer; nor did we hear any thing more about it; but we will be fure to keep a vigilant eye that way. We do hope, that our reafons, which we gave, will have taken that defign.

The lord Rojenwing hath communicated unto us the anfwer, which his highnes gave him upon his requelt of refitution for fome Danifeh flips, which is not very satisfactory: but we have confidered of it together, and do find, that it is not convenient to urge that point very much; therefore we perfuaded him from it.


d, July, 54.

Jongefail, the Dutch embassador in England, to count William.

My Lord,

What hath happened in publicis this week, you may be pleased to fee by the inclofed; I have little more particular to add to it. Beverning and Nieuport grow daily more and more intimate with the protector: they have often private conferences. It feemeth I must have patience. I perceive by my letter this laft week from Holland, that Zealand will flag: I did always think fo. I hear no more talk of the flips, that were freighted for Antwerp; fo that I believe it will refl there. There is yet little done in the East-India businesse; and as far as I can perceive, the commissioners of the company do feek to delay it, and to have it returned to the Switzers. Yefterday the commissioners of the East-India company were feated by the commissioners of the Englifh East-India company. I am now fomewhat better in my health, but am heartily sorry at the prefent condition of our country; and that I must fay here without being able to do any service. Certainly I am ashamed of it, when I think upon it. Whether I be here or no, Beverning and Nieuport will not therefore forbear to do what they think fit. Therefore I humbly pray your excellency to further my difmiffion. The lord of Neufville hath had this week twice audience of the lord protector, but as yet nothing concluded on. They would here fain obtain fomething in favour of the protestants in France; but Neufville will in no wife hearten to it, and hath plainly declared unto them, that in cafe they will infift upon it, that the treaty will not take effed. I have nothing more to advife at prefent.

Westminifter, d, July, 54.

Jongefail to the lord John van Aylva, commissioner of the assembly of the high and mighty lords at the Hague.

My Lord,

I have with you understood your return to the Hague; as also that in Frieeland the affairs of the assembly there succeeded fo well: I could with the other provinces would follow their example. I fear that Zealand will not drive the businesse home as they ought. There hath happened nothing of news this week, I do not hear any thing here of the Spanish negociations. The lord Neufville hath had twice audience this week: his businesse will now be soon ended, one way or other. On this fide is fomewhat propounded in favour of the protestants in France; but the lord Neufville hath rejected it. If this fide will defift, all will be well; else not. Pray get me my difmiffion, that I may come home: I fhall not be well till then. I can do no further service here, being hated and fpしてくれ by Beverning and Nieuport.

Bordeaux,
Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to the count de Charol, governor of Calais.

My Lord,

I GIVE you many humble thanks for the communication, which you were pleased to give me of your happy surprisal of the fort Philip; and I do assure you, my lord, that there can be nothing added to the joy, which I receive of all, that may with reason afford you much satisfaction: I might say, that my zeal for the service of the king would give me subject enough to have a very great resentment; but you will not doubt, my lord, but that which regards the public interest, goeth never too near at heart, as that of those persons, who do honour us with their affection. I do fuppose myself to poffefs this happiness, which I do wish to merit with my small services. I shewed yesterday your memorandum to the commissioners who came to speak with me, to examine the articles whereof you have heard; they have no anwer to give me. I spake to them likewise of that of your lofes; but it is not time to expect any reason from them at present. We are upon the point of breaking or concluding, having given them my last anwer upon the conditions of the peace, whereof some are a little extravagant, and which we shall not agree unto. They are to bring the resolution of his highness very suddenly. If in the mean time your armies would bear away the enemy from before Arras, it would be a great advantage for the negotiations, and we should be much more respected. They will have it here, or rather they will, that this place may be soon taken; but Monf. de Mondeieu is too gallant a man to suffer himself and 4000 men to be taken so on the sudden. My last letters informed you of the tragedies, which are represented here: The poor embassador of Porngal is retreated with great cause of discontent.


Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to his father.

Sir,

I DO not fail to inform the earl of Servien by an express continually of the affairs of England, where have happened very considerable busineses of late; and first, in respect of myself, I have been in conference with the commissioners and the secretary of state, which you have seen. We have resolvd nothing upon the chiefest of them, which are the third, twenty-second, and twenty-third; and one addition, which I would make in the second: we shall easily agree upon all the reft. You know the importance of the undecided will not yet suffer a certain judgment to be made of the succeds of this negotiation, notwithstanding the fair words that some give me. The debt of Monf. de Cery is brought upon the carpet again; and it is to be feared, unless we treat and agree with the creditors, it may occasion a greater difficulty in the end.

They are to fend me very speedily a resolution upon all the difficulties, which I have framed; but oftentimes they flay away a month, before they fend any.

Yesterday was a general debate for the chufing of members for the next parliament.

The inclinations of the people do not altogether agree with those of the governor.


Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to Chanut the French embassador in Holland.

My Lord,

I WILL believe, that my lord protector doth not expect, that Monf. de Baas should be brought to a trial, and that he would be contented, if he might only be sent into some place, which might serve for a prifon; or at least that he might be removed from the court, from whence I have had no news since these alterations. The fiages of Stenay and Arras do give them so much to do, that they can have no thoughts of England. I do expect an express from thence with news, which I am often asked after here: it were to be wished, that they may be conformable to their expectation, and that the letter of the lord protector to the king and the cardinal might produce some outward demonstration of discontent with the proceedings with Monf. de Baas, who in effect could not imagine a better way to make him famous in the history. I hope the court will do me that favour, as not to make me the author of disgrace, although it is so reported at Paris. I am made to believe, that I shall have no resolution given me upon the difficulties, which are found in the articles, which the lord protector gave to me, till such time, that the succeds of the siege
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

of Arras be seen. If this advice be true, I do find to have undertaken a negotiation of longer continuance than the siege of Troy was; it being likely, that a great state as France, which is in a war against a crown powerful enough, will be exposed every day to some kind of alterations, either within or without, which might have as much reason to suspend the resolutions of this government. Some will persuade me, that I must expect the fitting of the parliament; but they are such as do doubt of our agreement. I have had several conferences with the commissioners and Mr. Secretary this week about the articles: several exceptions I have made against several things mentioned in them yesterday. I met, as I was walking, my lords Newpore and Jongeffall, who did protest to me, that they had in charge from their superiors, to be affiling to me in my negotiations. They did not speak to me any thing of the two frigates, that took the passengers out of the vessel they met at sea. I am sure, since I have lived here, I never heard they took any men, but well the merchandizes and goods: and indeed I do not care, if they would use a great deal of more rigour than they do; for by that means the states general would easily see, that their peace is fruitless, without we are at peace with the English likewise; and as this visiting did cause the first war, so it may produce a second. I write you in my left, my lord, the rigorous judgment given here against five Portuguefe, and three of the conspirators, notwithstanding the interception of myself and that of the Spanish embassador: the Portuguefe's brother had his head cut off on monday last.

14th July, 54.

The commissioners in the Danish business to the Dutch embassadors in England.

Right Honourable,

Vol. xvi.

p. 216.

BEING exercised upon a debate, which took us up more time than we could well spare, and like to do much more, unless some explanation be made by his highness and yourselves, and directed to us; we take the boldness therefore, upon your excellencies noble expression, to contribute to our dispatch-all that lies in your power, to intreat you to debate the subsistance of our resolve with his highness, which we have sent inclosed herein; and the sooner it be done, the more it will engage,

Right Honourable,

Goldsmiths-hall, London,


Your most humble servants,

Edw. Winslow.

J. A. Russell.

John Beck.

William vander Cruyssen.

A paper of the commissioners in the Danish business, concerning the explanation of an article.

Goldsmiths-hall, this 14th July, 1654.

THAT whereas three other ships were mentioned in the books given by the merchants at Whitehall, and another demand made for a fourth, besides the twenty-two ships detained by the special command of the king of Denmark; it is resolved, that application be made to his highness, and the lords embassadors extraordinary for the states general, to intreat them to explain their proper meaning therein, whether we are to take notice of any other than two and twenty, detained as aforesaid.

J. A. Russell.

Edw. Winslow.

John Beck.

William vander Cruyssen.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,


For news, we have our scene here as well as you; many jealousies, the marks of future troubles. Still more great ones in disfance: his holiness and the Spanish daily affronting and affronted, ready to lay hands to swords: Florentines and Genoese dispute the greatnes of their little commonwealths; in short, this age is active in all parts. The 25th instant,
infant, at midnight, we had here a terrible earthquake; some houses and a part of the A.D.1654. wall of this place is fallen. Many quitted their houses; we only our beds, which with the whole fabric of our palace was rocked as a cradle, which put us in mind of our infancy, and caused us to wish for the like innocency. God protect and deliver us from such prodigies!

W. Godbold.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir, Brussels, 15th July, 1654.

By the last post I had two of yours in distinct packets, to which I accordingly gave answers; and in this shall only tell you of the news here, and particularly of the sieges of Arras and Stenay.

The twenty-second infant, the enemy advanced towards our lines, and the day following, he was a league from them, and pofted upon the river Scarp, and another small river. The advice we have is, that he has got nine thousand horse, and six thousand foot, la Ferté being joined with Turenne. They are on this side of the lines towards Doway. They put men into Vitri and Lens, there to endeavour to deprive ours from any communication with all parts; but they have done it too late, since that we are provided within the lines with all necessaries.

Two hundred horse were coming hither from Doway, and two hundred more of the Croats regiment another way, with some powder in bags behind them, some few of which miscarried by the way; some fifty bags having taken fire, not known how: the rest came safe, and the enemy did no harm to them. We wanted no powder; but however, left it should happen to be so, more was provided for.

Our attacks have been advanced with much celerity and success, especially that, in which the Spaniards and Walloons are, they being joined at this siege, and valiant Condé is not behind. The Lorrainers behave themselves very well; so do all.

Even now I hear, that letters are come, that the covered . . . of Arras, the counterfcarp, and all the outworks are taken by this army, and that two hundred waggons are taken and brought by ours within their lines, and that all convoys yet sent to our army are safely arrived. By the next I presume you may hear more of this siege.

As for Stenay, it is most gallantly defended, there being in the citadel and town about 1400 men, and not above 5000 men now in the siege, since their works were finished: the rest are all with Turenne and la Ferté before Arras. It is hoped, that Arras shall be taken before Stenay can be, and also that Stenay may be relieved; but time will let us see, what this shall be.

The states of the duchess of Brabant, by the archduke’s advice, have resolved to make up a body of 4000 men, and to entertain them at their own charge during this campaign; and all the other provinces proportionably are resolved to do the like, and by that means have a second powerful army all this season. It is incredible to see the willingnefs of all the countries to win Arras from the enemy, all sorts of people not sparing any thing they have towards it.

But bad news we have of the death of the king of the Romans, which is yet hoped to be false. The next post will bring the certainty of it to you.


MY LORD,

From Bremerford, 25. July, 1654. [N. S.]

That which giveth me matter to write to you is, that I promise myself by your inter-cession to obtain the liberty of one called Henry Harlof, who is a prisoner at London, for not being so well affected to the present government of England. If I did not know, that this misfortune was happened to him rather through the malice of his enemies, than by being guilty in effect of what he stands accused of, I would never have importuned you for your favour. Being sufficiently informed of his innocence, I hope through your means to see him set at liberty. This obligation, added to the esteem I make of your merit, will render me always,

MY LORD,

Your most affectionate.

John Thurloe, ESQ. &c. 457

Vol. II. 6 A Munroe
STATE PAPERS OF

Monseur Petit to Monseur Augier.

Paris, 14 July, 1654.

EVERY thing goes worse here for those of the religion; and I do more and more remark, that although cardinal Mazarin should not as for himself much care, that they should have all the satisfaction they desire, yet nevertheless the interest he hath towards Rome is so much the greater, that in the fear, which is intimated unto him, that my lord protector doth only expect the assembly of parliament to make an open declaration against France, he keeps himself in the other party, that in case that should happen, the said cardinal might flow, that it is only a war of religion; and that he might thereby be welcome at Rome, in case he were obliged to forfake France, as that would in all likelihood happen, if my lord protector should pretend him, as Monseur de Servien really believeth he will do, after the fitting of the parliament. There are few in court but with it, and which would not facilitate the occasions thereof, to free themselves of the gulf, wherein all the money falls, which makes every body flark-mad: there being nobody, yea the chancellor Seguier, and many others, who feem to be the most attach'd, but who are pierced at it. If then my lord protector had a design to preferve the said cardinal, according to Monseur de Montbrun's politic, it feems it would be very fitting to send him some assurances and promises thereof, to put him out of his fears, and entertain him in his temerity and weakness, upon condition of full justice in behalf of those of the religion. That envoy was lately Monseur de Veltric's opinion, and often more in a meeting we had; but if it were possible, I think the pretext of liberty would be more fitting, that if the cardinal's infidelity hinders my lord protector from trulthing in him, his highness will shortly have fair occasions to cause all things to flake, by the despair of those of the religion on all sides. The count of Entraigues, who writes a word unto you, explained himself yesterday unto me, that he would cause an assembly to be made at Nimes, presently after his return, to hear the said Monseur de Veltric's account; and that vigorous resolutions should be there taken.

The governor of Honfieur visited me yesterday, affuring me of the continuance of his friendship; but as yet I fee no effects thereof.

A letter of intelligence from Monseur Augier's secretary.


I HAD the honour to inform you by my last of a furious sally made by those of Stenay, which is found to be very true. It happened on the 19. of this instant, and a captain writes from the camp in these terms, dated the 21. The king was no sooner arrived here, but the spirits growing in choler, they meditated the assault of the half-moon, which they thought to have won yesterday night with as much honour as emulation; but the enemies have fallen out of the cattle with so much resolution, and with arms so advantageous, granadoes, and other fires, that the regiment of Breton, which fell upon them, hath almost all been slain, there being few officers that escaped, with about thirty or forty soldiers, who say the enemies have also suffered much loss, which hinders not the besieged from being still masters of the half-moon. The said action lasted three hours with so much fire, that it was then as light as day. The regiment was of four hundred men; so that loss is above three hundred. This example hath made us resolve henceforth to undertake no such dangerous assaults; and that they should proceed with more leisure, thereby the better to preserve ourselves. The number of our men is too little for such a siege. We have as for yet but little advanced therein; but the engineers, which come to us from Leige, are to make progress therein. The last news from Arras are, that the besieged had made a vigorous sally, wherein Monseur le prince had much exposed himself, and which did not hinder the working after the siege, to the advancing whereof he took great care, being powerfully helped by all the country thereof, and also of all Flanders, where continual levies were to be made to facilitate the good success of this enterprise. The marshal Turenne polled himself the 14. of this instat with his army between the said Arras and Doway, upon the river of Scarp, at a town called Mouche Pierreux, where he caused bridges to be built to pass abroad on one side and another, hinder the provisions, which might come to the besieged, and thereby incommodate them. He thought that in taking that post they would forfake the siege to run upon him, and fight him; and that is double the great design, whereof he has written: but yet they have not flirred from their trenches, although the armies be so near one another, that their sentinels can speak one to another. There are news, that the French have surprized three hundred empty carts, which went towards the enemies, whereof they have only taken the horses.

The duke of Guise is not yet gone.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 459

It is written, that the misunderstanding between the Spaniards and the Genoese will be A.D.1654 agreed; and we hear, that they have to that purpose sent an embassador to Madrid, whilst they will send another hither to thank the king for the good affection and amity he hath showed them on this occasion.

It is very certain the Venetians have obtained a notable advantage over the Turks in a sea-fight between them, before the Dardanells.

The cardinal de Retz has, as I have heretofore informed you, sent a gentleman to Rome, to intreat the pope to content unto the voluntary demission he had made of the archbishopric of Paris; but he hath again refused it. We do expect the refult thereof. In the interim it is written from Nantz, that the said cardinal is at present there as in liberty under the marshal of la Meilleraye his bail, that he shall neither fave himself, nor cabal.

There is great assemblry at Nimes of all those of the religion in those parts, to deliberate what shall be done upon the bullines of Florentine, in case the court gives not the least reaason, which they and their deputies demand to no purpose. The said assemblry would have held sooner, had it not been the consideration of the soldiers, which were in those quarters, and which are now gone to Catalonia.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,


BESIDES what you have in the annexed letters of occurrences, I have little to add, the rather that your friend is not now at court, but in the army. There is at court a copy P. 239 of some articles sent by our embassador Bordeaux, which were sent to him from the lord protector, by two or three of the council; and I am assured some of them will not be attented to in this court. Some of the council are appointed to view them, and to prevent their fene; and that will not fo soon be done because of the seafon, which is now only looked upon, the enemy being powerful and dangerous; and they are here of opinion little shall be done in their treaty with the protector till your next parliament, when they expect great discontents in England, as they have (as they say) by fure intelligence from England, to which they here will heartily contribute; and Monf. de Baas's absence is much lamented; for I can assure you, he was more trusted in England than Monf. Bordeaux, and that made him more knowing and folicitous in the late design than Monf. Bordeaux. Of Monf. de Baas I have nothing more to say as yet, than what you had in my former letters; neither do I know, whether the king or C. Mazarin have yet given orders for an anwer to be given to the protector's last letters touching Monf. de Baas.

France expects great quarrels in England, and in the United Provinces; and the war in Scotland is a foundation laid for greater designs, as you had formerly. R. Carolus will be soon there, if he can; and if your protector will let faidly an end to that war in Scotland, it will do more good than can be imagined. I gave you enough of this before.

Of Arras or Stenay I can fay no more now, but conceived a battle may be fought rather than Arras loft.

The moneys for post of letters are highly advanced here, which are not welcome news to, Sir,

Yours.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,

YOURS by this post came to me safe, wherein I see how the Portuguefe embassador's Vol. xvi. brotheruffered, which is very much considered and looked upon here. Some fay, p. 235, it is gallantly done; others, that it is dangerous for the protector to use an embassador's brother fo; others do much admire it, that the protector had the courage to do the like. However it is conceived some mischief will follow, where the protector shall get the worst; but God is over all. Hence you cannot have much fince my former. Some differences happened in parliament on monday, about the creation of intendants des finances, some of them not being capable of the office (as is faid); but all is referred to an assembly of the whole parliament, which shall be next wednefday. We have by the laft letters from Nantz, that Monf. de la Meilleraye parted thence with his forces to Blanet, which place he fortifies at present, for fear of any surprize of the English. He left his lieutenant to guard cardinal de Retz, who at present has full liberty to fee and entertain his friends. I hear the marriage of la Meilleraye's fon, promised to mademoifelle Mancini, is grown cold. Monf. Bailie de Valancé is returned from Peronne, where he went to fee of his brother marshal
A.D.1654. State papers of marshal d'Hocquincourt, and is now preparing to go as ambassador to Rome. He expects only moneys promised to him to make his journey. Mons. de Guife, who was ready to part twelve days past, received private letters from the king, that he should not stir till further orders. Upon which since he sent three of his gentlemen, one after another, to court, desiring his majesty to consider the expences he had made, in hopes to undertake some considerable course; and that now is the time to try it, or at least to have begun. What it may be, I know not; but he expects the answer from the king. He was last Thursday with Mons. Servien, who told him, notwithstanding the king's letter, not to give over his preparations to depart, and to fend away his baggage this day, being saturday, and he would soon follow it himself. It is written from Boulogne of the eighteenth instant, that count de Charol, governor of Calais, has surprized Fort-royal Philip, between Gravelin and the sea, guarded by only fifty men, wherein he found six pieces of artillery, which finding not the convenience to transport, he turned them down to the ditch, and had the provision of victuals, that was there carried away. We hear from Sedan of the twenty-second, that the king returned to the camp of Stenay, fearing the troops, that were between it and Luxembourg, were retired downwards. The garrison of that place do defend themselves very gallantly. The regiment of Bretagne, having endeavoured to gain a demi-lune, were repulsed with a great loss; as also the regiment of the guard in like manner.

The marquis of Marolles arrived there with eight hundred men, whom he took out of the garrisons of Lorraine.

It was reported in court, that the king would depart from Sedan the twenty-seventh instant to come to Amiens, of which we are not yet sure.

We hear by letters from marshal Turenne's camp of the twentieth instant, that Mons. de Monecleu, governor of Arras, called all his officers in the garrison to his chamber, where they signed a league between them to be true to one another; and resolved every one of them to peril to the last man, sooner than fce the place surrendered, either upon any quarters or composition. There are thirteen or fourteen hundred horse in the place, of which mount to guard every day five hundred, besides the foot.

Marshal de Turenne, and la Ferré, being arrived at Mously, jointly have beaten into their lines six squadrons of the enemies; but that there was one of captain Crequi's regiment slain.

Turenne makes his trenches from the right of Arras down to the abbey de Riviere; made three bridges over the river, where he expects boats from Amiens to make more bridges. Senneterre has posted his own from Mously, on the other side of the river. In a manner every day they have some skirmishes, and our generals hope to force them to raise the siege, by hindering relief to come to them; and if they do not that way prevail, they are resolved to beat the enemies in their trenches sooner than fce the town lost. They expect marshal d'Aumont from Boulonois with men, which he got out of some garrisons in Picardy. Mons. chevalier de Crequi is wounded in a sally out upon the enemy, which is all we have at this time. Sir,


Your humble servant.

A letter of intelligence.

From the siege of Arras, 25. July, 1654.

I wonder I receive no answcer to all mine, that I have writ, since we laid siege to Arras. The French will have a bad exchange to lose Arras for Stenay. This very day we opened our attack, after we had drawn a double line about us. I give Arras but twelve or fifteen days from this day. There is not above two thousand foot in the town, with four hundred horse, which is nothing to defend such a town. The prince of Condé is much joyed for this place, which is the most important place, which the French have, being their place of arms, their magazine, their retreat, and what not? Our army is twenty-six thousand men effective. The archduke Leopold is here, and the new duke of Lorraine. Succours have been tempted several times, but to no purpose, except they engage our lines with a very great army. I sent yesterday an express to Bruffels, to fce if any letters were come thither from you. We are with the Spaniards, and not with Condé. Sir Robert's son is admitted general under the prince, an honourable, profitable, and good command.
The Spanish ambassador to the protector.

Having seen what your highness hath been pleased to write unto me the 4th. of this A.D. 1654. month, upon the petition of the sons of Peter Richaut, deceased, (whereof a true copy was transmitted unto me) importing, that considering the justice of their cause, the delays and expences they have been at for the recovery of the debt, which they do pretend to be due unto them, I should apply some effectual means for their speedy relief, to the end high Philip. in the possession of the chanceller of Great Britain, they may have no further occasion to importune your highness for your interposition by extraordinary ways; what doth occur unto me to say unto your highness upon this matter is, that I had notice only in general, that the said Peter Richaut their father did pretend satisfaction for some iron guns, which he sent into Portugal about thirty-eight or forty years ago, the price whereof (as I have been informed) did not come to one thousand pounds; and if satisfaction thereof hath not been given all this while, the exorbitancy of the sum, which they do pretend, (having raised the same unto twenty thousand pounds) might have happily been the cause of it; and this being a particular and civil contract betwixt his majesty and one of his subjects, as the said Peter Richaut was, being born in Antwerp in Flanders, it doth not seem just, that his son might now pretend extraordinary remedies, when their father could not obtain them in the time of the late king Charles, whom he did very much solicit by petition, (a memorial whereof secretary Windebank shewed then unto me by order of the king) that his majesty would grant him letters of reprieve. And I having then represented, what a new thing it would be, to give letters of reprieve to a subject against his sovereign, the same was immediately upon view thereof in the privy council denied him; and his sons having no other right than that of the father, it is evidently seen, that they cannot demand or obtain justly any other extraordinary remedy, than what their father in his life-time could, who was the person, with whom the contract was made, and in whom did reside the quality of subject. But to the end they may know, how much power the authority of your highness hath upon me, I will (notwithstanding their ill deportment hath very much disoblige me) write efficaciously in their behalf to the king my master, that in contemplation of your highness's recommendation, an expedient course may be taken, whereby they may receive all just satisfaction. I wish God to preserve your highness for many years.

London, 14th. of July, 1654.

Most high Lord,

I kiss your highness's hands, and am

Your most affected servant,

Don Alonso de Cardenas.

News from Zurich to Mr. Stouppe.

July 17th. [1654.]

Mons. Stokard has made a deduction, when of all that hath been done in England Vol. vii. and Holland, the chief has been of the great assurance of his highness the lord protector p. 279 touching our churches on this side, and the singular affection which the states do bear us. The senate heard him with satisfaction; he has made at Berne the same relation, and presented all the public letters. After the return of the deputies of Baden, they will consult on the answers, and treat of affairs more particularly. Mons. Pell informs of all things in a witty manner. The piety of Mons. Dury is very dear to us. He will shortly visit all the churches. It is very needful to remember the Griffons, that those good friends, who are assaulted, have some support. Geneva's troubles continue. Papists have a hot spirit, and fear some invasion and attempt against Rome. The death of the king of the Romans will change the face of all affairs in Germany. It is thought the perfection shall cease in the hereditary countries. There will be some alteration in the government of Mest, Sedan, and Brissac. We know not yet what Ulme and Nuremberg will say concerning the synod. Augsburg and Straßburg are very violent against it. Venice had a thanksgiving-day for the victory over the Dardanelles. Florence continues her levies. Naples is in the greatest fear, and demands with all speed eight hundred men of Milan to fortify her ports. The French troops in Piedmont do nothing. Some hold, that the duke of Savoy shall have a new inclination for the infant. The affairs of the league betwixt our cantons and France are at a stand. The court is full and poor at Heidelberg.
A letter from the province of Overysiel to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,


A letter of intelligence from Holland.

SIR,

I HAVE little to write to you, then to let you know, I intend (God willing) to perform your defiers in your laft of the seventh instant. To-morrow I goe thither to see that merchandifé, when I shall write you the condition thereof. We have here new matter to trouble us, occasioned by great differences in the provinces concerning private articles concluded; but especially that touchinge the P. of Orange, which Zealant, Frieland, and Gelderland, doe most oppofe, and faye, they will not confend to it. However Holland is resolved to make peace with you, and are putting forth a manifefation of the proceedings, to content the commonalty. Many feare this fimacr will break forth into a flame. There are incendiaries in these countries to kindle it. The governors of the Holland province are highly threatened openly; it will concern them to look to themselves. They talk much of their new great fhips, what wonders they would doe, if the war began again. It will not be amis you keep your fleet in a readines, untill the ftem be over.

The news of your agreement with Portugal moalets their thoughts, by reafon it will hinder their trade, which is the life of thofe people. My wife is gone into Ingland about fome particular bufinefs; she will wayte on you. If she have need of your affiftance, I beleefh you to favour her. She will have prefent use for fome money; therefore I have prefumed to give her addreffes to yourfelf, intreating your affiftance. Pleafa to pay her 43 l. 6 s. according to the inclofed. The 30 l. therein mentioned, I leave it to your pleafure, if you think it fitting, may be payed alfo to her, which I fhall acknowledge for an extreme obligation. I fhall strive to deferve it in my diligent performance of your bufinefs, and teftifie unto you, that I am,

Your moft humble fervant,


JOHN ADAMS.
The Dutch embassadors in England to secretary Thurloe.

Vir Amplissimi,

QUID vixi honorabiles Ruoffell Winslow, Bex & Vander Cruyssen nudiuflerius suis A.D. 1654.

litis nobis propofitum, etiam fermentifme fuæ celatidimi codem die & modo rela-
tum effe confat: unde colloquium veftre dominationis heri a nobis fummpore deffidera...Vol. xvi.
tum fuit, quia propufo illo dibiio, quod omino extra quaftionem effe, predictis arbitris.

posfet respondcri in omnibus diis colloquao, que unquam de 22 navibus in Danae decenti
infinita fuerunt, nullam aliarn unquam alias in baptiam mentionem fuiffice dominationi veftra
proce memincet; & quin de eo certa fit, nulli dubtamus: ut & in tota illa chartula, quæ a
Martii nobis una cum mercatorum & nautarum poftulatis fuit extradita, nulla alia mentio nulla-
que alia expricta, quamque ad predictas illas 22 naves referatur, nimium ita per totum de
navibus & bonus agitru rege Danae prehensis & decetnis, & de iis que ibi divendita fuit,
&c. que deterioura fata funt, &c. & de quibus ex chartulis mercatorum confett, in quibus
poftulata particulant exprimentur, que una cum illa chartula predicta exhibebantur, que
omnia ad aliæ naves, aliæque merces applicati non poftunt, cum in predictis illis mer-
catorum & nautarum chartulis, codem die extraditis, preeter illa 22 navium & mercium
poftulata nulla reperiantur. Simul etiam memorum fore dominationem veftram speramus, eo
die quo de inftumento commitmentis arbitrorum inter nos tranfaftum effe, dominationem veftram
exemplar quoddam nobis obftuliffe rudi calamo delineatum, cum nimium de dicendi fum-
circumstantis conveniendum effet; in eoque expreffiones aliares repertae effe, que
abfque certa determinatione etiam aliæ quaflatam lites aut quaftiones videbantur includere,
cui a parte & nos contradiximus, & dominatio veftra affenfit, mutatis etiam iis verbi-
t aliter rcfituit, jam in predicto diploma comprehenfions extant, nimium de-
terminanda & judicanda omnia & fingula poftulata & queras omnia & fingulorum merc-
torum, nauterorum & proprietariorum omni, qui intereffati funt, in omnibus vel fingu-
lis ipfs (nota) navibus & navigis, que in portibus regis Danae decimo octavo die Maii
1652. prehensam aut arreftata, & (nota conjonctionem) de quibus mentio facta effe in merca-
torum chartulis mente Martii, lylo Angliae, anno 1654. exhibitis; cum & codem tempore
veftra dominationem nullam aliarn fermentifme feu celatidini menfem effe repofindiffet, & jam
in ipfifimo furo exemplari de rei veritate poftit edoceri; unde supervacaneum quid facti
fimi fitus, il magno connamie fcria dominationis veftre negotio interturbaremus: hafe
autem expeditiones operae prætium fore, ut enixe dominacionem veftram requiramus, quod
præmiium effe, quamprimum fermentifme feu celtidini offerre, in cunquf fefen nego-
tium dirigerent, ut dibiio ifni arbitrorum fecundum ea, que hic poftit & præmiiflta funt, quam
feci potefit citatidme fatiati, perfenfs exiguis temporum momentis, que decedentes tantis
poftulatis retiatis; cui repofionum expértantes, manebimus dominationi veftre

Ad quevis officia parati,

H. BEVERING.
WIL. NIEUPORT.
A. P. JONGESTALL.


Dr. Laz. Seaman, and Dr. John Arrowmith, to the protector.

May it please you, Highness,

HAVING diligently perufed your highnes his letter directed to one of us, wherein we Vol. xvi.
perceive your zeal, together with the like of the right honourable the council, for the p. 88.
glory of God and his truth, though we cannot but be sorry, that any blasphemous and
atheiftical exprfions hefould be used by any belonging to the university, yet we much
rejoyce, that God hath put into your and their hearts to deal with fuch wretches, as they
deferve; and whereas there was a paper inclofed, containing diftferent articles exhbitfed by a
reverend minister againft Mr. Alexander Akehurst, and we are appointed to fpeak with the
perfons therein named:

These are to humble certify, that in obedience to your highnes his pleafure thereby fignifi-
ued unto us, we have spoken with Mr. Robert Scott, Mr. Henry Greenwood, Mr. Joseph
Halley, and Mr. Thomas Senior, and find them ready to affert the particulars fpecified in
the fame paper reipfpective, and to produce their witneffes together with themfelves,
and further of like kind.

Cambridge, July 16. 1654.

La. SEAMAN, procur.
JOHN ARROWSMITH.

A letter
May it please your Highness,

A.D. 1654. TO receive my report concerning Mr. Akhurst, vice-master of Trinity-colledge, who is accused before thee of atheism and blasphemy, &c. Mr. Akhurst is a man knowne to myself, who hath been of late in great troubles both of body and mind, and his ease and refreshment hath not been comparable to the misery he hath endured, so that my very soul hath mourned over him. And what will not a man say sometimes in the bitterness and anguish of his spirit, when the arrows of the Almighty Rrick fail in his sides, especially when the torment of his mind hath been such sometimes, that he could give no account whence it proceeded, nor whether it tended, it being occasioned by no forgoing thoughts, which might disturb his soul? Mr. Akhurst is one, whose soul cannot be satisfied with blind tradition in the things of God, and therefore has travailed to find out a reason of his waies, by reading, meditation, by discourse with men, and finding them weak and insufficient, and sometimes not favouring their own discourse, hath in the anguish of his spirit reproach'd their shortness, parrat-language, in such expressions, as seem to reflect upon God, whereas it might be but a charging of their apprehensions, misconceptions, fantomie, unfavoronie, &c.

I am persuad'd, that whatsoever proceeded from Mr. Akhurst, was not to wound or weaken the true faith of any; but an earnest desire to receive satisfaction himself, and withall to shake all presumptuous and careless faith, which produced nothing; not to withdraw any from God, but settle himself and others on more rational foundations. All the course of his life, of late, hath been a perpetuall breathing after complie satisfaction, that he might justify God in all his proceedings; so that he hath been wholly careless of his credit, if so be any whereof he might find reft to his soule.

These things have I written, not that I would excuse any levity of spirit, or lafcomnie of humour, which sometimes probably might pooffe him; but all things being considered, the bruised reed may not be broken, nor the smoaking flax quenched.

The Lord direc'th thy highness to freere betwixt, and to judge aright. Thus have I declared my mind. Let not my folly in this addresse, if there be any, be prejudiciall to another; for this paper proceeded from me alone.

Cambridge, July 17. 1654. JAMES JOLLY, who heretofore prefented thy excellencie at the Cockpit with a paper to the parliamant of England.

My lord, I call to witnesse the living God, that I desire, not that any contemp of his majestie may not paife unreproved, or any fleightings of his truths, but that there may be a due balancieing of things, that the glory of God may fuffer on no hand; and therefore have I writ with much fear, leaff I should be found a liar for either partie. The Lord make you as wife as Salomon!

A letter of intelligence.


YOURS by the laft I receiv'd, to which I have not much to answere at this time, nothing being now here treatted of R. C. his busines, or any others; but his imperial majesty in his fadness, after the death of his fon, paifying his time with the embassadors and refidents, that come to visit him, at Eberflorf; from whence he parted with his court to Newlacht, where he is to give order to the diet of Hungary to assembe on the fourth of November next, when, if not before, his now eldeft fon shall be king of Hungary.

Upon the remonances prefented to his imperial majesty by thofe of the city of Bremen, how they were treated by the Swedes, and prizing his majesty's affiftance; the emperor has deputted the bishop of Munfter and duke Christian Louis towards general Coningham, to let him know, that if acts of hostility shall be further continued against the faid city of Bremen, orders shall be mann to the five cantons of the Switzen, the High and Low Saxony, Westphalia, and the electors of Brandenburgh, and the High-Rhine, to affift the faid city of Bremen; so that the difference must be composed in some faire way, or a new war may enuit.

Of R. C. I can fay nothing since my former. I am now far from him, or his embassador Wilmot, they being near you. When I shall know any thing of them, or their proceedings, you shall be affur'd of all I know, from, Sir,

Yours,

W. Clarke
Mr. W. Clarke to Mr. Errington, post-master of Newcastle.

Sir,

On Fryday last, after five weekes march above 400 miles with almoft inacceffible moun: A.D. 1654. taines and boggy places, wee had on fryday last (after sixteen miles march the fame day) a view of the enemie under Middleton; and there being a steep hill two miles high, between us and them, yet we got over the severall parties of horfe and foot; but the enemie, having four miles advantage of us, difperfed themfelves severall ways; foe that we only took fome few prifoners, fome of their portmanteus, hampers of provifions, which for halfe they left behind. The night coming on, we could not pursue them further through. I believe they will not deferve the name of an enemie, being difperfed severall times; and now their course will be to fpoile the country in almoft thofe inacceffible places. They had in their march burnt the houfe of Finlarick, belonging to the laird of Glenor- quie, and were beginning to fire other houfes; but their halfe march could not permit them; fo that I hope the worfe of the fummer's march is at an end. The earl of Seaforth, St. Mungo, Murray, Mr. Cloud, Mr. Claur, with about fix hundred men, were lately in the ile of Skye, indeavouring to raife the country, but were withflood by Sir James Mac Donald, and the captain of Clanranald. I defire your care of the inclofed, and remayne

Your affured friend,


W. Clarke.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,


By the laft I had nothing from you; and from hence, fince my former to you, I have not much to fend.

Their imperial majeftries are in very good health. They have been three days in the deferts of Manerforff, and from thence yeft erday they went to Eberdorph. It is now confidered by his majefly to refign the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia to the young archduke Leopold, eldeft fon to the emperor at prefent, being about seventeen years old; and, they fay, of a riper wit and courage than his brother that died.

The king of the Romans was buried with magnificence and pomp, his father the empe- ror being prefent. He was buried at the Capuchins, in a chapel, that the emperor Rodolph built; and now this emperor will caufe another chapel to be built in the Augustines church, which shall be called Caftrum dolbris.

It is remarkable and true of fome things, that happened at Vienna fome few days before the death of the king of the Romans. The night he fickened, being faturday, an eagle, that was fed in the caftle forty years, flew away, and placed herfelf upon the top of St. Michael's church, where many other birds of feverall forts gathered about her, where of mere grief she died; and the night the king died, the young eagles flew aloft out of the caftle, and not yet known, whither they are gone. Many other figns happened too tedious to be written.

Here is nothing more confiderable fince you received the former trouble from, Sir,

Yours.

Intelligence.


The parliament at Warfaw is happily ended, to the great contentment of all. His majefly hath got fatisfaction in every thing, which he defired; fo that in a fhort time he will be in a very confiderable pofture. The alliance with the Tartans is likewife con- cluded fome days ago. Our forces fell upon a party of three thoufand Mufovites, who, according to their custom, very fecurely celebrating the feast of St. James's day, were all routed, and for the moft part killed by them: the refte were taken prifoners.
Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburch, to secretary Thurloe.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburch, to the protector.

May it please your Highness,

HAVEINGE duly informed myselfe of the present report of many great perfonages to the Spaw, and havinge here observed, that the kings of Denmarke, D. of Brandenburgh, and almost all the princes of the circle of the Lower Saxonie, (under pretence of visits) have been often in private consultations with the queene of Sweden, who departed but yesterday towards the Spaw to meete C. Steward, as some of the gentlemen of her owne parte give it fourth, I thought it my dutie, concludinge there must be some further reaon of that meeting then to drink those waters, to endeavour, if possible I could, and as Mr. secretary Thurloe had defired, to find out a fit man to penetrate their counsils and designes; in which I trust providence hath directed me aptly, to effect the needful in due important a service to your highness and the commonwealth, by the present signifyinge this inclofed humble addresse to your highness, whose abilities and interef in that parte and their friends must needs (as I humbly conceive) render him more capable, if the point of fruitfulnesse be assured, as I conceive it is by the fomeine engagement he paffeth to your highness, then any other, in whom that parte have not the like confidence. However, I could find nor better or more likely way for the present expedition, not doubtinge but your highnesse will approve, and God succeed, my real intention of seruinge your highnesse in this gentleman. I shall be careful, if he should prove otherwife then I expect, that he hurt no body but himselfe. I know not what to thincke of his opinion of the queene of Sweden’s intentions, beinge fo contrary to what she hath held fourth to my lord ambassador. It’s true the Swede and Dane breath both in one ayre, and this gentleman speaks but the common fashion touching the queene’s goeinge to the Spaw, to meet with, if not to marry the Scots king; who, he faith, he hath here at Hamburch heard her fife the king of Great Britaine, but it’s the crowne of Sweden, which... with your highness. The inclofed paper speakes all that at present can here be certainly known of the Swedish forces coming towards Breame. Whatever that queen and others may intend, yet I presume your highness will look upon the other advertisement as con- siderable and providentially given; and that this gentleman going to the Spaw at such a time as this, and under such a conjured engagement of his own, to render a true and faith- full accompt of all transactions there, so far as they can be discovered, to be no discrifice, but well worth the charge it may require; and that by the returne of the post, tyne beinge precious, your highness will please to order, how I shall proceed as to his allowance; and for the ship with arms and ammunition, which will be dispatched hence so soon as
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 467

March, and Waite's return, who by this gentleman's accord, and their friends expectation, A.D.1654. will be here again within three weeks or a month at furthest. I shall carefully endeavour to improve this opportunity for the utmost service of your highness, having desired Mr. secretary Thurloe to haft orders to some sure friend in Bruffells, to give notice thence to Sir John privately at the Spaw, by exprefs or otherwife, it not being farre from thence, that he may with safety fend his letters to him, to be fent to your highnesses, which way they will sooner come to hand by any than through this citty. I had fent or writ to Mr. Theivall, had I beene affured of his being there. Submitting the premiffed to your highnesses consideration, together with the inclofed copie of what Sir John wrot to this day, as omitted in his former letter to your highnesses, I make bold to subfcribe, as I shall ever approve myselfs,

YOUR HIGHSNESSE
Most humble servant,


RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Sir John Henderson to the protector.

May it please your HIGHSNESSE,

SINCE my freedom from Edinburgh's imprisonment, by your highnesses singular favour, I vol. xvi. have since acknowledged my lyfe to be holdin' (under God) of your highnesses; and fall ever P. 597. been found very thankful for the fame, fo long as my blood is warme. I acknowledge also att that time many other particular favours done to me, but more especiallie my fone's freedom, taking at the battle of Worefter, thocht verie ingratefully and contrary to my will, he has ingaged himself with Middleton against your highnesses intereft, zitt in in short tyme I houpl to bring him off that ingadjment the bfft I can.

In consideration of all these favours done, if I were ingrate to your highnesses, the earth and creatures therof would be tedious of my being. Therefore laying afide all considerations quafomeron, I humble heir profrrat myfelf att your highnesses feet, prefenting my service, lyfe and blood, for your highnesses intereft, of quom I acknowledge my lyfe to be holdin' rather in confidence can I doe otherwife, since I am tuched with a fenible acknowledgment of God his fatherie providence, by preferving your highnesses fo extraor- nallie in your actions from all machinations quaffomover; and being now in Germanie, knowing moft part, quhat courfes are contrived against your highnesses for the interest of thefe, that are in armies in Scotland; I thocht good, not onlie to make notified to your highnesses att prefent fuch things as I know, but alfo to remain heir in Germanie for three month by the contrivers of the fame; and from tymr to tymr give zour highnesses trew notice of quhat may be concluded contrar to your highnesses intereft, by quhat persons, and quhat their negotiations may be, out of quhat ports, how to be conducted, and quhair to be fent; fo that zour highnesses may in lefionable tyme prevent all. By this I engage my life, my honour, and reputation, and all I have, for zour highnesses intereft, humble defiring ferrecie, that by the contrar I be not ruined for my inter affeccion to zour highnesses and the commonwealth of the three nations; and if all I humble defire a character may be fent me, fo that quhere I fall have occasion of wretting buffinellines of importance, I may be fecked, by not knowing quhat my letters may signifie.

Next, I give zour highnesses humble to underland, that by the kyng and his councell a defensive war in Scotland this fommer is concluded, and by no means that they may hazard the leaff ingadjment, till armies, amnonitionane, and viuall be provyded, quich can hardlie be done till the nightjs grow longer, without hazard of intercepting. Forty thousand armies are intende for their fuccours, with a compleat artillerie, and chichlie good mortar-pees for fortifications. Three flippes are ordaine to goe from the Elve out of Hamburgh; one is preffeny ready with 4000 musquets, 100 barrell of powder, fix pittards, with abundance of match, musquet-ball, lead, and four great moulds of iron, for zetting musquet-ball; two forfeges with their chifts and fervants; the other two are to follow: 'tis to be manager by one colone March, a Kentif man, quho is this day gone in all haff to the Spaa, quhere he is to receave his latt orders from the kyng and the lord Willmot, and in all haff to returne heir again for the effecting his businefe heir. If this businesse fall be published, as therin they are to agree with one Leonard Marelyves, that he the kyng of Denmark his magazin at Ghlickftat in his hand; from thence he will furnith armies and ammunition at pleafure, for ready money; fo that alwyf the kyng's magazin may be compleate again. Colonne March is to goe with the fift flipp for Scotland, ther to receave all succours quaffomever fall be fent thither, to be by him disposed of at generall commandarie; and George Waite, as agent, to remain in Hamburgh for plotting and fending quhar shall be thocht fitinge for their ufe, quha alfo is gone upp
A.D. 1654. Up to the Spa with colloneil March to receive his patent and orders. I conceive no great danger this summer, lave the transport of arms and ammunitioone to Scotland, quich before my departure from hear fall be made notified to your hyghness his resident in this place, so much as I know, or heireafter shall learne, being above at the Spa amongst them. The town of Zermouth wold be very weill looked to; for the discoures goes heir wonderfull of the quein of Sweden's proceedings. Certaine it is, that twelve or sixteen thousand men are to arm out of Sweden to the Weferr; sum affirms, that it is from Bremen; to quich purpoze shee hes mett with the greatest part, if not all the princes of the Nether Saxion circle, as also with the kyng of Denmark. Sum affirms, all is to dippone them to a neutralitie, till the Swedifh attaque the citic of Bremen. Others affirms, that Bremen is pretended as the first rendevous of that armie, upon the Weferr. The nixt is thocht to be in England, thence having concluded a marriagde at the Spa with Charles Stuart, thereby intending a royal work worthie suche a hygh spirt as the hes. In this buffinesse the resident heir will be carefull of any thing of suche a nature, maturlie to acquaint zour hyghnesses with; and quhat fall be concluded above, I fall not be fleecing. One thing I humble defire zour hyghnesses to command, that all letters comming from one Richard Lafie from abroad to London, directed to one Johne Darke, may be catched up in the poft, till I acquent your hyghnesses with a further plot, verie dangeres, if not prevented, and that is of a suddentie in impatrioning the blokhoufe of Linn and the toune also; and consequently the fear of the war to be made in the illand of Elye. This Johne Dace is the correpandent of this buffinesse with one Richard Lafie by the kyng fo nominat, bot his rich name is colloneil Pamerr. Of this, at my cumming to the Spa, I fall in all humilitie acquent your hyghnesses with, and tymelie anec for preventing the same. The train'd-bands of Elye wold be trusted in the hands of a rude mann to the commonewoode. This buffinesse is driven on by severals burgers of Linn, as also by sum pryme men in the illand of Elye. And that zour hyghnesses may know more cleirice my real intentions to zour hyghnesses, and the commonewoode; at Ratibone I did break a bastewick the lord Wilmott, ambaffador, and one major general Stingle, of armes, ammunitioone, victual, artillerie to the rate of 70000 dollars to be prefentil sent for Scotland, lying readie at Lubeck to be fchiped in for that purpoze; but I broke the plot, and cauad him to be difmifed with great discontent, re infelita.

Three dayes hence I am to goe for the Spa, quhair I fall be verie carfull to give zour hyghnesses one account of what paless ther, as well of the kyng's actions as of the quein of Sweden's. My correspondency fall be by the resident in Hamburg, vith quhom I have a character. To this purpoze I have borrowed 50 l. from him for my voyadge thither, till I heir from zour hyghnesses from London, humble intreating, that a honorable meanes be made over to the resident for me for three months-aboaide ther by the kyng and his council; as thenn, God willing, I fall be able to give zour hyghnesses a full account of all quhat may be prejudicial to zour hyghnesses his interest, about the laft of October at London, myselfe in perfone. Certainlie ther is a great plot in hand by the quein of Sweden, quich I houp at the Spa to cum to the knolepde of it by the meanes of sum about hur of his owne natione.

I humble befeech zour hyghnesses to give me truth, and beleive the internall affencion of my proceedings towards zour hyghnesses interest; for as God hes created my foull to be fared by the pretioufe blood of his deir sone, so with I my foull to be damned eternallie, if I shall not prove true and fauflyful to zour hyghnesses his interest. I also humble defire zour hyghnesses to beleive, that my quitting the other partie is not for any discontent or lownes of my fortune; for I am ingaged to the duck of Meklenburg for levies of 1000 men for the service of the kyng of Spain; but this I have resolved to doe zour hyghnesses better service, of quhom I hold my lyfe, zitt the caufe quharrupon I ground my doings, is the poure of God, quich tutch my heart with the reall acknowledgment of your hyghnesses his actions to be both just and godlie; to the performance of quich I fall adheere fo long as my blood is warme. Heirwith recommending zour hyghnesses and all zour actions to the protectionne of the God omnipotent, I shall ever continue.

Zour Hyghness his
Most faithfull and obedient servant,


Jo. Hendersonone.

P. S. Henceforth I will never wrett my name to zour hyghnesses; but allwyse subscribe thus,

K

Sir
Sir John Henderson to Mr. Richard Bradshaw, the English resident at Hamburg.

I HAVE forgot to certify his hyghness of the collection in the Roman impire, of A.D.1654; that which has been conferred by the dyett. First, the Austrian circle, I believe, is comprehended under the 100,000 dollars his imperialis majesty has promised, which cannot now be got, till this 40 next Roman month conferred by the major part of the dyett; for I believe the content of 100,000 dollars turns upon that promise; nether am I certaine, that the Austrian circle fall pay over and above the promis'd 100,000 dollars, till I cum to Spa. Howsoever Mr. Taylor the resident at Vienna is ordered for congregating the moneys ther and in the Bavarian circle; Sir William Gunn, a Scotman, is ordered to congregat the money, in the Suebian circle; and I believe Sir William Curjis of Frankfurth is ordered for the Over-Reinef and Neder-Reinef circle; who fall be for the Westphalifh circle, I doe not knowe as yitt. The Burgundian circle, that the Burgundifh ambaffador hes promis'd in the name of his majetty the kyng of Spain, to find out a fecret contentment for that; the Frankifh, Over-Sachifh, and Nether-Sachifh circles, are prefered for the ambaffador himelf, who intends to, . . . . . . this amongst the electors of Sax and Brandenburg, as alfo to all the princes, particularlie of these circles. Their cheif hoaps is in these circles, and the princes thereof; as in the electors of Saxen, Brandenburg, prince of Veymar, Altenburg, Goth, Bareut, Anfach, bishop Maydenburg, Brunfwyk, two Lunenburgs, two Meklenburgs, Denmark, Holftin, and Heertzen; as alfo of the kyng and queene of Sueden, as princes of Pomerania, Bremen, and Verden, with the count of Oldenburg. From the Ryn they expect nothing but money, in respect of what summes from the Ryne, summes by Amfterdam and Rotterdam. Laflittie, they have no hoops of the transport of any thing, nor from the Wefer, nor the Emn, online their hoops is on the Elve and the Baltick sea; but chefflie from Pomerania under Brandenburg, and Sweden, and from Roftock under Meclenburg; armes from the Elve, victuall and armes alfo from hence, as alfo from Curland. Itt were good 7 friggets and 4 or 5 catches could lye till the dead of the winter in Calfourn upon Hollandifh in Denmark, four or fix myl's further then Efle.neur, for the vifiting of 'ships, which may transport armes and ammunitiones, to the prejudice of Ingland: neither can any searching be refufed by any prince, Ingland alon being in war, and other kyngdomes in peace. I believe the kyng will vifite many of the electors of Germanie, and fome princes, at his removal from the Spa. Of this all which I have writte, I defire your lordship to give an account thereof to his hyghness; and art my cummin to Spa, I fall be no les carfull to observe and mak notified what may be prejudicial to his hyghness and the flate, with all occasions. If your lordship cannot reid this hand, I will alwayes continue the former; til a priva occasionne of taking my leve, I fall ever remain

YOUR LORDSHIP his most humble servant,

Jo. Hendersones.

Intelligence from Mr. R. Bradshaw.

From my house, the 18. July, 1654.


SIR Marmaduke Langdale, and Compton, Northampton's fon, are come hither to Vol.xvi. Hamburgh, and will stay till some further news from Spa. Many other cavaliersp. 291, report hither from all parts, to wait a good hour for C. S. by some imperial help.

On sunday laft, about fix a clock in the afternoon, the queen of Sweden, together with all the prentif dukes and princes, went out to Wandbeck, half a mile from the city, where they continued till one a clock at night, and then came back again to this city. The chief burgomafter, personallly attending in the main guard, caifed the gates to be open'd for her majesty, who at four a clock the same morning went out again, and left the city very privately, attended only by grave Steinberger, one of her greatest favorites, and his lady, besides the rich Jew's eleif ton, where he lodg'd. It is faid, her majesty is gone for Zell, which is the court of the reigning duke of Lunenburg, and intends thence to go to the Spa, where Charles Stuart is come on already, and the princes of Orange is to be upon the way thither. The Bremer are now a little at reit, and resolved not to proceed any further, except they be provok'd and urg'd thereunto by the Swedes, who are only waiting for competent strength, to regain their loft land and reputation; to which the general Wangel is come from Wilmar with 1200 men, and hath lain these five days at a place called Dennitz, lying at the river side, about a score leagues from this city; but is not safe to pas any further. There are some five thousand more at Gottenburgh; which, if these procure free passage, are ordered to follow them.

Vol. II. 6 D
The State of Venice to the protector.

A.D. 1654

Vol. xvi.

p. 283.

FU coni grande il giubilo de' nostri cuori per l'affluzione di vostra altezza al posto cospicuo di protettore di cotelli regni, mentre ben s'aggiusta al grado eminente, in cui e riposta il merito delle sue condizioni prelanti, & le prove che ha date di fe stella nelle funzioni soltannate con virtù singolari, che non capaci li nostri animi di trattenere in fe stesi gli applausi conveniamo diffonderli con voti di sincerità & farglieli giungere col mezo dei Paolucci hora che a tali sentimenti di effusione s'aggiungono quelli che concepisce il senato per la pace seguita sotto la condotta della prudenza tua & li fenomeni fatti ne palefiamo il fommo contento nostro con le preenti & preghiamo l'altessa vostra gradirlo afficurandoli della fima & affetto pienissimo, che con accompagniamo le condi- zioni dignissimi dell' animo tuo, & d'un defiderio ben intenso, di renderle in ogni tempo le prove certe di cordialità, auguriamo a vostra altezza lunghi felicissimi gl'anni & incre- menti di glorie fempre maggiori.

La soprafrattione della fudetta lettera e la seguente :

Serenissimo domino Oliverio Cromwell, republice Anglie, Scottie, & Hibernie protettori, amico nostro carissimo.

Il didentro non si puo fapere per chi, e sigillata, e serrata.

The Venetian resident to secretary Thurloe.

Serenissimo Signore,

Vol. xvi.

p. 280.

I Commandi della mia fenemissima republica, mi portan l'honore di compare all' altezza vostra per attestarle il contento publico per l'effaluatione dell'altessa vostra, & per la pace seguita tra quelli regni e gli stati d'Ollanda ; nella qual occasione, si come si e dato a con- nobere la gran forza di quell' armi, cofi in efa si & confermata sublimi la virtù, e prudenza di chi supremaemente lo commanda, per la qual caufa tutta la gloria, e tutta la commenda- tione, e dovuta alla grandezza dell' altezza veftra. della medefima fono derivate impreffe d'alta virtù, e valore, e dalle medefima, attende la chifiitutia tutta rifolutions di beneficio tuo, e di effaluatione maggiore, al nome dell' altezza vostra.

Lunga & oftinata guerra del Turco sottennata per dieci anni continui dall'armi della fenemissima republica, e quella chi invitta la pietà, è generofità dell' altezza veftra a qualche rifolutioni, accioche si pofte qualche termini alla temerità Orthomana, è fenza dubio volontà di Dio, il grado suprema, & effaluatione prefenti dell' altezza vostra, accioche havendo il potere d'affilire i prncipi amici, & di coniugare all' eternità li fui imprese, lo facci tanto più prontamente, quanto che la caufa di Dio per appunto l'invitta, cofi fe- guirà certamente, fe nella gran copia di quefte navì, vostra altezza ni definerà qualche d'un in dopprefione d'amici del nome Crifiano, dallì che ni rifferirà intercendife le benedicti- tioni all' altezza vostra, con meritò, & effalminatione sempre maggiore della natione Inglefe sempre amata, e fimulata dalla mia fenemissima republica, & che di prefente governata dalla autorità suprema, & dalla fingolar prudenza unitamente con efa, fi rende celebre al mondo, e formidabile a tutti i prncipi.

Le preente lettere pubbliche per l'altezza vostra confermeran i sentimenti dell eccellen- tissimo, fenato autenticheran la debbolezza delle mie efpreffioni, e valeran (fpero) per riporta- re dalla fuprema autorità dell' altezza vostra, qualche pià è generofa rifolutione a favore del publico bifogno, e pregando Dio che nel bene della pace multiplici nem properità a quello fato, & al nome dell' altezza vostra fono sempre maggiori li glorie, io refio laci- ando in scritto quanto ho havuto l'honore di rapprefentare in voce all' altezza veftra ; aggiongendoli di più con detta occafione l'ottima publica difpofizione per fodziar il capi- tano Galley, racommandato per parte dell' altezza vostra, quando ne fia fatta infianza da fuoi intervenienti, & reflì liquidato, quanto il vero effettivo fuo credito formamemente de- siderandofi dall' eccellentissimo fenato di Compiacere in tutte le cofe possibili l' altezza vostra.

Londra, 24 Luglio, 1654.

Servidore humiliflimo, devotiflimo,

Lorenzo Paulazzi, segretario residenti di Venetia.

Mr.
Mr. H. Elsynge to Secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

I am ashamed and beg your pardon, that through the tediousness of a disease, I am A.D. 1654, enforced in this way to make my first address unto you, whose respects to me do require more than a verbal acknowledgment, and shall be performed upon all occasions with all faith and sincerity.

Upon falling into my late desperate disease, I was by Sir Lewis Kirke and his brothers enriched with the care of demanding and procuring satisfaction for them from the French, upon the treaty, for their great losses and injuries sustained by the French at Canada. A memorial of all their losses, and of the justness of their demands, was presented to his highness: it was then likewise hinted to his highness, that this buxomness, in the consequences of it, did in a high degree concern his highness and the state. His highness was pleased to refer it in that nature, and did in a very particular manner recommend the care of the memorial to Sir Anth. Ashley Cowper. I waited once upon him in it, before my sickness: he has since been out of town. The gentlemen know not, whether there has been any thought of, or proceeding in their buxomness; and have importuned me to give you this trouble, and to beg of you, that their buxomness of so vast consequence may find some place in the treaty, with the demands of others. Sir, I hope this may be an opportune to let me in to serve you further; who am, Sir,

18 July, 1654.

Your humble servant,

Henry Elsynge.

You will hereafter receive a like memorial of their demands and losses, as was formerly presented to his highness.

A memorial, enclosed in the preceding.

Lewis Kirke, John Kirke, and James Kirke, interested in the affairs of Canada, in Vol. xvi. execution of the treaty made between England and France, of the 29th of March, 1632. p. 282, upon restitution of the fort of Quebeque, taken by the English of the French, in the country of Canada, and of the ships taken on both sides, punctually executed on this side in the said treaty; and according to the ninth article of the same paid the sum of 827,000 livres Tornois unto the general of Cane.

And although, according unto the fourth and fifth article of the said treaty, the said Cane is debtor unto them of the sum of 12,136l. 6s. 9d. sterling, mentioned in the under-written articles; and that for these payments they have employed all manner of diligence, charges, and expenses, since the time expressed in the said treaty; and also caused the sum due unto the said Cane by the associates in New France to be seized at Paris the 20th of October, 1634. as it is justified by authentic certificates, unto the eighth of August, 1621. yet nevertheless they could never receive the least satisfaction, because of the letters of state, respects, and supports, the said Cane hath from time to time found in the said court, till the beginning of the troubles in England, happening in 1649. during which the said Cane obtained release of the said seizures, inform that the said interested could never since receive the reason nor justice of the same.

Articles justified concerning the same.

For the charge of a ship of 250 tons, for a voyage for seven months, virtualled and manned with 70 men, for fetching home 100 fowlers from the fort of Quebeque in the river of Canada; being allowed by the Trinity-house

For sundry goods delivered at Quebeque, viz.

By William Holmes unto Mr. Meraldow, amounts in all which Mr. Meraldow hath

For 555 beavers, put aboard the French pinnace, called the Lion, whereof Mr. De Cofe was captain; being put aboard by order of Mons. De Cane, and M. Li Rada. These skins weigh English weight 1000 lb. weight, at 25 s. per lb.

For charges of sending one over into France for prosecution of the recovery of the said sum

200

For
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D. 1654.

For the interest of the above-mentioned sums, from ann. 1632. to the
ninth of August, 1651. making 21 years and 5 months, at 8 per
cent. according to act of parliament, to the day and year

\[
\begin{align*}
7500 & \quad 6 \quad 9 \\
12136 & \quad 6 \quad 9 \\
2184 & \quad 10 \quad 0 \\
14320 & \quad 16 \quad 9
\end{align*}
\]

More for interest of the above-said sum, from the year 1651. to the year
1654. is three years, at 6 per cent. according to act of parliament

In consequence of the said treaty for the liberty of the trade, and unto particular com-
miffion of the late king, the said Kirke having sent the seventh of March 1634. the ship
the Mary Fortune of London, to trade in the rivers of the said country of Canada, being
arrived at TadifTaie, where they made some traffic, captain Bon temps commanding the
vice-admiral of the French fleet shot upon the 25th of May, and after many rage paffages,
till the next day, after one hour’s fight, overcame them by number of his ship’s men, two
English killed, and all wounded; the French having only loft one man; this admiral,
which had already fix foot water within, ready to sink, feaing upon all beavers, furniture,
sales, and powder of the English, and of the said ship the Mary, the which his company
and equipment brought to Diepe; of which violence the captain having complained
to the officers of Diepe, the difcutting of that busines was having been lent and remitted
unto the cardinal of Richelieu; and the said captain having had his recourse to him to
have again his ship, equipment and victuals, ammunition, merchandizes of beavers, and
others not yet exchanged, with reparation of 30000 livres penalty against the said Bon-
tems, for their los, damage and inteff suffered, with prohibition to use hereof of
such ways of fact, nor trouble their trade, under penalty to be punished as infractors
and perturbers of the public peace, although the said cardinal gave to understand
that time, that he would do justice unto the said English, and defired that busines should
be compounded between the particulars, to avoid the question, unto whom the country
did belong; yet nevertheless he caufed a sentence to be given the 20th of February, 1636.
signed by him and the secretary of the admimury, whereby, without hearing the parties,
he declared the ship and merchandizes of good prize, gave his right to the tenth part;
and what intervenes the said English captain made to represent their right to the trade
in this said country by the first discovery, and by the prize of TadifTaie, during the war;
and that although the said English had rendered the fort of Quebeque, they did not un-
derstand to be excluded of the liberty of the trade in other ports of the said country.
Finally, they gave to understand unto the said captain after a purfuit of fix months, that
if he thought to expect a judgment, he would always be condemned, the offers, which
were made him, appearing fo little unto his pretenfions, that he chufed rather to return
into England without accepting, than to confume himfelf more in charge; of which fen-
tence finally, after many intervenes, a copy having been delivered in form unto Mr. John
Kirke the ninth of May following, 1636. who came on purpofe to Paris for the busineses,
without he could receive the lead fatisfaction, he brought his complaints to the parliament,
of the unlawful pooffession of the French partners to have of the said country of
Canada, in confequence of the said judgement, to exclude the English out of it, and of the
great los suffered by them by the unjust confimation of the said ship, amounting, as by the
 ensuing articles, to the sum of 34062 l. 6 s. as it is justified by authentic certificates.

Articles justified concerning the fame.

For a ship and goods
For charges of a man to fend to France
For interest of 12,000 l. from the ninth of March, 1634. to the eighth of
August, 1651. is 17 years and 5 months, at 8 per cent. according to
the parliament’s act of the fame date
More for the interest of the above sum, from the year 1651. to the year
1654. is three years, at 6 per cent. according to the said act

\[
\begin{align*}
12000 & \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
300 & \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
16719 & \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
5043 & \quad 6 \quad 0 \\
34062 & \quad 6 \quad 0
\end{align*}
\]
A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir, 29 July, 1654. [N. S.]

HAVING received yours of the 23d of this present month, I can tell you, that your A.D. 1654. government is much admired here by all men; you hanging and cutting off heads, yet no divisions or trouble, which is much expected by your enemies. It is believed, your government cannot hold long in that fashion; yet the beheading of the Portuguese embassador’s brother is not displeasing or wonderful to honest men; but the action he committed is worse effemed, and only taken for madness and temerity, not for any gallontry or courage; so they say, justice should be considered over all things, yet concerning such a perfnon, that grace should take place; which is all here faid of that matter.

Hence the letters from Stanay, dated the 22d, report, our infantries were very ill used by that garfon; and that all we have done there, or gained hitherto, we loft in an hour’s time, and the fame day the regiment of Bretagne was wholly defeated, endeavouring to surprife a demi-lune near the citadel. That regiment consisted of 400 men, the firft day they came to that siege; now all that reft of them is four officers, and eleven soldiers; and in fine, we are no more advanced now at that siege than the firft day. 160 Switzers of the guard were flain there, and the reft of our foot fay plainly, they will not meddle in any more: upon which the council fat, and refolved to continue the fiege in form; and Faber’s advice was to it, who expects the biton du marechefal, if the place be taken. Now the faid Faber begins to work two places, near the counterfcarp, where ours were befted off, before he began; and alfo a gallery over the foffles to pas; but we hear the enemies fett it on fire. Other letters from that place of the 23d bring, that the king was to go to the camp that day; and that Faber fent to his magistrate, fignifying Mr. Chamilly governor of the citadel defired him to fend him a chirurgeon in the place; but that was refufed, because they had not enough in the camp of fuch: yet they told him, if he had pleafed to fend them his fon, they would cure him as well as they could. Marquis De Quernadan a Breton is dead of his wounds, on our fide; fo is count de Blays, the marquis De Bouvray captain of the guard, and Mons. De Guervers; alfo marquis De Humiers wounded. It was written before, that the court was to depart Sédan the 27th: but thefe laft letters do not confirm it; and fo ’tis thought they will remain there, till 4000 men, that come from Guienne, be arrived at the fiege; for the moft part of the troops at Stanay muft be with the king, where he goes. In 15 days they expected the faid troops there.

The prince of Tarante has made his peace with the court, and accepted of an amnesty.

As for the fiege of Arras, the letters from the frontiers confirm, that the enemies will find much difficulty to take that place, Turenne and la perté being well poifed to hinder their provisions in one way, and count de Brigio with his garfon in another way.

Mr. de Turenne writ a letter to his wife here, of the 23d infant, in which he fignifies, he defeated a convoy of powder and bullets of 500 horfe of the enemies, coming to their camp, the day before he writ the faid letter, and forced them to leave the bullets there; for which be was to fend a convoy; as for the powder, he defired to it.

But other letters from his camp of the 25th bring, that a convoy of the enemies of 3000 horfe paffed through Turenne’s camp, and arrived fafe in the prince Condé’s quarters, who, they fay, is a little indispofed. The foon of Mr. de Cumont, a councellor in parliament, being wounded dangerously, and taken prisoner by P. Condé, was fent upon his word by the faid prince in his own coach to Peronne, and the prince offered to cure him, if he had fay’d; and offered him alfo a prief, to confefs and receive: but he, being of the Reformed, would not accept of it, faying, he would die a Huguenot.

Here is now a frefh letter from Turenne’s camp of the twenty-fifth, fignifying, that the 22d an hermit came out of the lines of the enemy, being taken by fome of ours; which made them believe they were Lorrainers; fo brought him to their quarters, as to the Lorrainers, and made La Ferté come to him in lieu (as tho’) of prince or count de Ligneville, who examin’d him, from whence he came: he anfwer’d, he came out of the camp, to flew the way to a great convoy of 4000 waggon’s, full of beer, bread, and other victuals. They ask’d him, who were the letters? He anfwer’d, they were hidden in a certain place near him, where they went and found them all in cyphers, except one letter written in the Spanifh language; all the letters were decipher’d by M. Turenne, and he prefently gave orders to all the cavalry to go to the field, fent 400 horfe to Bethune, and fo many towards Laon, to difcover where the convoy was to pas; and commanded all the reft not to fir out of the camp. In the mean time the Lorrainers went to St. Omer’s, and one of our troops followed them. What happened fince, wehall know per next. However, the enemies are within forty steps to the counterfcarp; but their works are not yet much advanced, by reafon they were fo long busy with the double line, being all perfectly ended. We have from Turin of the 15th infant, that quantities of water fell in thole parts, which ruined many houfes, and more of men and women, in the
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1654.

val de Conté and Yvre, where by force of the water a great mountain appeared of itself, being now full of black, flinking, thick water within it, the smell of it being so strong, that no man durft come near. There is at least a mile between the two parts of that mountain under that water. They apprehend much the plague, the air being to black and moift as yet: some are dead already by that smell. The corn is all spoifed.

A gentleman from card. de Retz arrived at Rome the fiixth instant, who told his holines, to content the king and card. Maz. his matter was refolved to give the demifion of his place in the hands of his holines, to be difpoifed of as he fhall think fit; but some think other things were fent before underhand: which is all at preffent from, SIR,

Your humble fervant.

A letter of intelligence.

Vol. xvi.

P. 304.

I HAVE little to add unto my laft. The poft arrived from Sedan the 22. of this instant informs us, that the king and his eminency for certain returned to the camp before Stenay: that the undermine was made, and that the trenches were opened at the bottom of the ditch. The apocrypha add, that a relief is enter’d in the place, and that the fiege is in fo good a condition, that it will shortly be raised. But the place is held as loft for Mons’ le prince, notwithstanding M. de Perian’s endeavours with the forces he hath towards thofe parts.

As for Arras, it is alfo thought the Spaniards will take it, especially by reafon of the great interefl Flanders hath to defire the fame: but ’tis hard for us here to know the truth of their progres. The laft letters from the French army have confirmed us the mortal wound of M. de Cummont, fon to the counfeller of the parliament at Paris, as he went out with a little party, who at firft had advantage againft another Spanish party; the which drew at laft the faid French party into an ambush, where it was defeated, and the faid M. de Cummont taken, but foon after fent by M. le prince’s courfey to be cured.

We hear, that the troops of Guienne, which had been fent for, amongst which is the regiment of Montpouillan, are arrived at Poitou.

There hath been some small rumour at Bourdeaux, by reafon of a bricklayer, who through zeal for liberty mifliking the fortification the king hath caufed to be made, had been condemned to be tied and whipt at the pillory; of which fentence he had appealed to the parliament of la Real, where there is no quefion but it will be confirmed.

I hear M. de Marin, lieutenant general of the king’s armies, was enter’d into Rouergue with 1200 men, to facilitate the rafing of a great fum of money; but that the people have rifen and repufed him with much vigour, whereof we expect confirmation.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Vol. xvi.

P. 305.

THE deputies of thofe of the religion in Languedoc receive letters at this instant, that the affembly held at Nîmes upon the fubject of Florefes, not thinking itself able to refolve, had only concluded, that a greater one fhould meet on the 44. of next month, to chufe the neceffary means for their security, according to the edicts; and that thofe of Nîmes fhould be charg’d to invite therunto the Cevennes, thofe of Montpelier, all Dauphiné; and thofe of Uzez, all the country of Foix, and of the Upper Guiena; which affembly fhould be kept at Alez.

This is newly told me by M. Perol, deputy of Montpelier: this ought, in my opinion, move this court to fome speedy juftice, if it intends to avoid the confeguence thereof. M. d’Aligre has told the faid deputy, that the only caufe, which has hinder’d the expofition of the buifines of this confulate, was the fear they had of fome rumour, by reafon the Poipil were the stronger in the faid city. But he anfwered, that if that was the only reafon, they had only to go on, and then leave the refi to thofe of the religion. The faid deputy has for the laft time declared unto M. de Ruvigni, that unlefs fatisfaction be given them, they will, at the firft election near to come, chufe their confuls in fpire of their enemies, happen what will.

News arrive at this moment of a confiderable encounter of parties; and of the difpute of a convoy coming, and arrived at the lines of the Spaniards at Arras, wherein the count of Beaujeu’s brother has been flain.

Borcel,
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 475

Borcel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

YOUR lordships have been pleased long since to recommend the furthering and ending, A.D. 1654, of the right of Mr. Lewis Godin, citizen of Amsterdam, concerning his ship, called the Helmet of France, and her lading taken from him some years since by captain Mifulliet, in the service of this crown, about which your lordships have writ thrice in his behalf to his majesty, and after much charges and solicitings, the business was brought so far, that the same was reported to the king's council, and there decreed it to be restored to the said Lewis Godin. Now he, that doth solicit his business for him, has been to complain to me, that the decree or sentence is torn out of the registry, and upon 1's own authority substituted another; whereby Lewis Godin will lose his cause. I could not believe this at first, and did therefore complain thereof to some quality, who have alleged to me more of the like example, that have happened formerly.

In confirmation of my former writings to your lordship, it is certain, that the pirates here, and their confederates, have so much power and respect shewn them, that by ordinary course of justice it will be a hard matter to overcome their injustice.

Paris, 29 July, 1654. [N. S.]

W. BOREEL.

Mr. W. Clarke to Mr. Errington, postmaster at Newcastle.

SIR,

I HAVE nothing to add to my last, but that having given the enemy a turne here, they could not engage them, reduce them 500 in their hasty flight, and left their tyed partie to col. Morgan to follow them with his fresh party, and hope by that means to make them weary of this summer's works. Wee shall like hereabouts for some time, till we hear what becomes of them, and to prevent them from going into the marquess of Argyl's, whose country they had begun to burne, but were driven away by an approach. I am

Camp at Kynnell in Broadelbyn,

Your humble servant

19 July, 1654.

W. CLARKE.

Cardinal Mazarin to Bordeaux, father of the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

I HAVE received your letter, and was glad to understand thereby your arrival. I write something to M. le Tellier, concerning somewhat you are enthrust with, of which you must have a special care. I will refer myself to what he shall write to you about, and will add nothing more, but that I am

Your affectionate friend to serve you,

Sedan, 30 July, 1654. [N. S.]

Cardinal Mazarini.

The letter, that was expected from the lord protector to the king, was taken by the enemies.

Borcel to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

THE suppressio of the lieutenant-governor of Havre de Grace doth still continue more and more. Therefore upon your lordships resolution of the second of this day, that ship, received by me, I shall humbly desire, that your lordships letter to the king may be sent to me with all speed, as also to the duchess of Eguillon, lady governours of Havre; that so, according to form and custom, I may further the establishing of M. van Den-tecom to be confid upon the place.

Paris, 30 July, 1654. [N. S.]

A letter
STATE PAPERS OF

A letter to Bordeaux, the father of the French embassador in England.

My Lord, Sedan, 30. July, 1654. [N. S.]

I know not why you should be so strangely alarmed: all things go well here for you and your son; and the person, whom you presumed to have spoken against my lord your son's proceedings, spoke very modestly of him. Excuse my haste; for his eminency calleth for me. I am, My Lord,

Your most humble servant, Roze.

[ This letter Mon. de Bordeaux sent inclosed in his to his son.]

Intelligence.

Vienna, 20. July, 1654. O. S.

From hence little of news; only that it hath pleased God to visit our present eldlef prince with a malady, which as yet, God be praised, is not very dangerous; and we hope in the grace of God, his highness will shortly recover.

An estimate of the monthly charge in Scotland.


In the poffeffion of G. Duckett Esq.

General officers, the regiment of foot and horse, six troops of dragoons, traine of artillery, life-guards and garrisons, according to the establishment for Scotland, came to, by the month

\[
\text{\text{£}} \text{29551 2 5}
\]

The pay of two regiments of horse, and two regiments (wanting three single companies) of foot, being additional forces sent out of England, and not comprised within the establishment for Scotland, by the month

\[
\text{\text{£}} \text{6208 15 4}
\]

Two troops of dragoons lately raised, and not in any establishment

\[
\text{\text{£}} \text{476 0 0}
\]

Charge of fortifications, garrisons not established, incidents of the traine, and other contingent charges

\[
\text{\text{£}} \text{5000 0 0}
\]

Total of the charge monthly \[ \text{\text{£}} \text{41235 17 9} \]

There is afifted upon Scotland 10,000 l. a month, from the twenty-fourth of June, 1654. But the treasurer Mr. Bilton, by his letter of the 13th July, writes, that by reason of the broken condition of the country, there will not be thereof received above 4000 pounds a month

So that there will want to be furnished out of England by the month

\[
\text{\text{£}} \text{37000 0 0}
\]

Memorandum,

The charge of the forces sent into Scotland out of Ireland, if not supplied out of the money set apart for Ireland, will be more by the month \[ \text{\text{£}} \text{1816 14 8} \]

Memorandum,

Also, that there want 23,000 l. to compleat the pay of the forces and incident charges in Scotland, to the twenty-fourth of June last, over and above all that hath been assigned for them to the said twenty-fourth June.

Memorandum,

That the fequestrations, crown-rents, customs, and casuall revenue, will but defray the charges of the civill lift, and hardly that.
Honourable Sir,

The galley lately dispatched with an ambassador by the Genowes for Spayn has bin at A.D. 1654 to Genoa, from whence the general advys fez, that theyr differences with Spayn are in a Vol. xvi. hopeful way of adjustment; but here is a pryvat advys, that comes by the said gally, that fez, by letters of the fourth of July from Madrid, pryvat search was made, wher any eftat was belonging to Genowes, in order to mak fequestration. This newes came this morning from Genoa, wher they mak greate preparations of arms. It's advised, they are dispatching an honourable ambassador for Ingland to the protector.

The laft advys from Provence, of about eighteen dayes, speakes of twelve ships and six gallys redy fittted for the fea, gon out into Toullon roade; but another letter from thene by the fam conveyance makes a dout, whether the fleet would put out to fea or no; the reafon he gives is the difference lyk to be with Ingland, and the protector fending a fleet into the feas. The lyk reafon you wil fee given in the Roman intelligence, and some others, for a breach with France. I faw a letter from Paris does as good as publickly declare a war with Ingland, by that court.

About ten dayes since cam into port Longone feven Spaniish ships laden with soldiers at Naples for Barfalona, where they lyce, not daring to go to fea, for fear of the French. Indeed the Spaniard is fo low in thefe parts, that without some fuccour from Ingland he can hardly subsist. God fend al may be for his glory, and the good of Ingland! I am,

Honoured Sir,

Your moft humble servant,

[Signature]

[Address]

Sir John Henderfone to Mr. Bradhaw resident at Hamburg.

Right Honorable,

The ansieur of your letter was zettelnicht ready to be delivered at two of the clock Vol. xvi. afternoon, but there cam one to me from col lonell Ogilbie, a gentleman, quho hes P. 337. my wyfe's father's fitter to wyfe, and tol, he cam from Holland, to qho I prefentlie made a withe, found him veie intelligible of all affairs, having cum for three monts age from Scotland. He tol me, that Middtome his exprefs wels three nightis by him, and that he wels cum exprelle from the nobilitie and the armie now on foot to the kyng, hum bile to defire in all hait to cum to them, or if I would not veie fudden cum at them, they wold be forced to make the bele peace they cold for their own subsilence. He tells only of two ports, that is concluded to be fife: for landing the kyng's perfon, and armes, and ammunition. This day at feven of the morning, I am to have a difcourfe ample with him. He has promifed to divulge his mynd quhollie to me. He affirms he will be gone already from the Spa towards the elector of Brundenberg; for all ammunitions, armes, and victuaus, is to be fent from him from Pomer. He affirms alfo, that he did fee a privile feale of the kyng's for his fafe imbarking, both for his own perfon, and for all armes and ammunitions from Holland; and affures me, that at his departure from thence, the Hollanders and other flats of provinces weir att strong confultations, by no meanes to fuffer the kyng and his partie in Scotland to be ruined. Their pryme reafone wes, if monarchie continued, then the general ingroffing of trade by the Hollanders fouli alfo continue; and they be kneu how commodioufle to goe about with a kyng for ther own advantage; but if the republick did continue, quhich wold look narroile to the good of the nations, and the trading, as them, they law nothing but ruine before ther eyes, in repect of the act of transporting and importing of fuch and fuch commodities, zitt flands in vigour to the great prejudice of Hollanders. He has promifed to tell me the names of thefe two ports determinat for landing. He has alfo promifed to expecottat himself to me about the Hollandish privitys with the kyng. He thinks the kyng moit make all hait to be att them, as having his laft pull before him; if not in all hait, they will do for themselves. Their greaest arguments for his haftening are, they say, they are betrayed by his council, in not fuffering no Scots to be in his counsell, nor no Scots at all in the managing his affairs in Germanie, thoct all pretended to be done for the Scots, nou presently in armes for him; zitt nather cau they have his perfon amongst them (quho promis to be ther Januar laf, and everie month since) nor any affilience of armes nor ammu-

Vol. II.

6 F
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

The discoure I held with gentleman to-day shewes a great difference of the Scots, if in all haif the kyng goes not hisself, or send 12,000 armes to them. All ther hors now is the breaking with Ingland, quich I must confess according to his discurse is verie lyklike. As for armes, ther is 10,000 in the hands of one Sir Johne Mackleir in Gottenburg in Sweden. Thefe lies in paund to him for 15,000 dollars. Thefe fall be releived and sent home; therefore it is most incumbent, that one or another have a vigilant eye upon the actions of that man in Gottenburg. The state of Scotland (as he tells me) generally all are verie discontent, and more lyklike to break in pieces, if the kyng in all haif do not remeide it, quich, in my opinion, he can hardlie doe till the long nights cum. The great buffinens the princes of Orange is gone to his brother is, to lett him know of quhat great power the houers of Naffau is in the United Provinces, in making Groningenland, West-Frieland, Zeland, and sum others, declare against the Hollander making that shammfull peace with Ingland, (as they terme itt) and now having also great faction in Amsterdam for the houes of Naffau, as the other partie is; and he conceaves, if his hygnes newfound protector will but for a little tym be comple with that rigourous poynct of extirpating that houes, as them the general state of Holland hes nothing to say. In the meane tym the Scots buffinens must be taking in hand: that being done, ther is no feare of any uproare in Ingland, Irland, nor in Scotland. The landing ports, quich be faife, one is in Stranaver, the other in Skyrafin, or thereabout. The greatest part of the Hylanders are still, and will not rife at all with Mildton, puts off till the kyng cumm. The bodie of his kyngdom, and most part of the nobilitie, is very affectionat to the government of Ingland. Argyle has 4000 menn, and his found joyned with him for the Inglish. In summa, if the kyng doth not cum verie suddenlie to Scotland, all is verie desperate, having ther troupes onlie placed upon the Hollands rupture with Ingland, quho lays down niu petitiones of state, (as he affirmes) that if 10,000 menn be landed in Scotland, they with the other fall give the lord protector more to doe, than 300 faile of menn of warr. Therefore all ther hors goons upon this. They are also confident, that if the Hollander be forced by the provinces to break that from the Roman impyre, they are able to have 20,000 men; but all these petitiones may turne to finke, if the Scots bot agree with Ingland, quich I doubt not but his hygnes will use all possioble middle witt, ether in a fair way, or per force.

This
This cavalier has good intelligence from the king, and what is plotting in Holland; A.D. 1654:

so that with everie post, what he knowes, my wife shall give you such notice thereof.

I beseech your honour not to forget him in the business I wrote of; in respect I have left him pure and empty. Just now I had a leave and I think I have done. I thank your honour for your favour about my wife. I fall no more for the present, but still remain

Your honour's very humble servant,

Hamburg, 31st July, 1654.

Jo. Henderson.

Written in the same letter by Mr. R. Bradshaw.

THAT his lady would shortly learne out the lord Wilmutts intelligencer at London, and give me notice of him; and that for the affairs of Scotland sent home, all is dispatched by the lord Murrour to one Richard, a silke-dyer in Thames-Street, London. His other name he would leume at Spaw.

A letter of intelligence.

Hague, 31st July, 1654. [N. S.]

In my precedent letters you had what I could afford. Since I have to add, that the president of this week of the states general, was of the province of Groningen, endeavoured by all means to conclude by plurality of voices, that the river Schale should be but at Lille, requiring that all ships and barges should be there discharged; but those of Holland did insist firmly in not consenting thereunto; and the province of Utrecht joined in with the lords of Holland; so that with the refistance of these two provinces, the business is left undecided, and it is the opinion of some, that if the English have written hither, that the protector or English have given over that resolution in the letter of theirs to the grannie of the twenty-fourth instant.

The province of Groningen, the twenty-third instant, gave in a paper to the states general, most bitter against the act of excluding the P. of Orange, and against the embassadors Beverning and Newport, for negotiating and concluding the same, contrary to the union, instructions, gratitude, &c. This paper is not inferior to that of the province of Friesland, and so like; that I need not say more of it, having sent that of Friesland to you already.

Count William of Nassau, governor of the two provinces of Friesland and Groningen, is returned from Utrecht, where (although he has not gained wholly that province to his devotion) he has at least fo divided it, that the town of Utrecht alone stands for province of Holland.

The partial party of the P. of Orange in the province of Utrecht are wholly near matters thereof, and have recalled with much indecency William de Riperda, their president in the states general, who was one of the plenipotentiaries at the truce in Munster, and was only recalled for being ally'd to some of the principal ministers thereof.

The manifesto of the states of Holland against the states of Zealaind is ready, and in the pres, by the orders of the said states of Holland, notwithstanding they have not yet presented the same to be read before the states general; but it is thought they do expect the next week, being their turn, to have a president.

They do publish here, that the protector will pay the pension due to the queen of Bohemia, or at least pay her debts, which amount to 300,000 patacons. This you know I need no more to add, but that I am, Sir,

Yours.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

On Saturday was read and concluded in the states of Holland the long deduction, which the province hath made against those who do rail at the feclusion: I am told, that it was five hours a reading, containing a world of relations and caules, wherein the other provinces have shown themselves unthankful to the house of Orange, and of affairs, which do
injure the union. Amongst the rest, they do reproach the other provinces with the siege of Amsterdam; and indeed it is a pretty jest, to talk of the union, a virgin, that hath been forced more than a thousand times. He that hath the power, makes use of the laws, as of a note of wax. Force and interest doth govern all things. I am told, that this long deduction is called a recrimination: there will be many things to be seen in it. Many will open their eyes; and I believe, that those of 139 will find their account in it, together with some pleasure; for as to religion, 139 could do no less than maintain their own; and as to the laws, if 139 hath not kept them, (he will say yes) 104 (the one against another) do accuse one another; yea do convince another, or have falsified their own laws, yea the fundamental laws.

Theofe of 104 have wisely made 171; for and by 130 and by 139, (et dicere licet) they will make their party good; and yet I see, that 145 are as much troubled for making peace, well-affected of Holland 171, and do with, that they had continued in the contrary for many reasons. 173 do almost believe, that between 139 and 145, there was no other difference but about the name; in short, alterum de reiunendo, alterum de acquirendo regno gigie, & ad hoc agere; and the most zealous 141 do now no longer discernible to say, that they will maintain the seclusion; although all the 104 should disapprove of it; yea, that they would do it willingly, without being required to it by 130. Count William is returned from Utrecht, whereby the states have not yet taken a provincial resolution as to the seclusion; however, the two first members are 145; but the power of the city is so great, that it doth yet hold back the rest; and besides, all that will be to no purpose for Holland will stand firm, and in all the provinces, all those, who are low, will hold with 171; and if formerly men have been able to prevail against 139, 171 will imagine to be able to prevail against pr. of Orange 145.

Of the difference, that is in the province of Overijssel, concerning the election of the lord Haerfolt for the office of droffart of Twent, I have advised you formerly. The lord Ripperda, (commissioner in the estates general) on the behalf of Twent, hath carried himself very boldly in this business against the said Haerfolt; and for that reason is recalled by the estates of Overijssel to justify himself; so that likewise in Overijssel they have appointed a fidal, who hath two advocates joined with him, to inform themselves concerning the excels, that have been committed by those, who do oppose the election. Now the opposers are the nobility of Twent, and the city of Deventer. The other four members (Sallant, Vollenhove, Campen, and Zwoll) are for the lord Haerfolt. They do also talk of recalling the lord Berck, commissioner in the estates general, on the behalf of Deventer.

And in Guelkerland likewise they talk of recalling the lord Raefvelt, commissioner to the estates general, on the behalf of the nobility of Velnem, for being too much affected to Holland.

The said revocation of the lord Ripperda is in effect a very rare thing, a very extremity. It is true, that the most part of the nobility of Overijssel is for the lord Haerfolt; but likewise there is a considerable member of the nobles, that are against him; and in friends of pr. of Orange effect it is nothing but the faction of 145, and 171, whatever other name or occasion that it hath.

The quarter of Velauw in Guelkerland, and the nobility in the province of Utrecht, have also declared against the seclusion, declaring it null; and designing at present the young prince for captain-general and admiral, to exercise the charge, when he shall be of age, and in a capacity; but the other members do still deliberate; and yet it is easily seen, that in the end the plurality will be everywhere against the seclusion; but Holland doth sufficiently declare, that they will not care a pin for what they can do, that they will notwithstanding maintain the peace with England by the means of the seclusion.

The protector, in letting fall the design of keeping the Exeulant open, hath thereby oblicted this state, and especially Holland; for already 145 did expect thereby some new disturbance.

Those
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 481

Those of Holland do cause so many copies of their present deduction to be writ, that A.D.1654: they will give a copy to the generality, and seven others for the seven provinces; and in the mean time, they do likewise cause it to be printed; but however not many copies, only as many as will serve to furnish the cities of Holland; but there will be enough of them to be had afterwards; and because it is of such a length, there is no getting of a copy writ out; therefore we must delay till it be printed.

General Schoppe, who is come from Brazil, hath made his report; the substance whereof is, that he layeth all the fault on the council; and I am told, that the council layeth the fault upon him. A great number of soldiers, that are come from Brazil, do walk the streets here demanding their pay. There are commissioners appointed to examine the one and the other. For the reception of the queen of Sweden they had already given order; but the paffeth by Caiol towards the Rhine, without coming hither.

Bremen, the states of Holland

Sir, 158 doth itself here very much frustrated; for 105, chiefly since the return of him, who of 104 hath been in 141, it being to be noted, that 145 should do some harm to 105. Now 105 do perceive well enough, that in the end all 104 will be assistant 105, and in all likelihood it may happen, that 105 themselves do implore the aid of 130; so that I see none or very little likelihood, that 105 should do any thing: now the protector of 130; 158 doth once more desire, whether 130 would not be pleased to accommodate 158 with some money, which might be done under colour of commerce, and would give no offer to 141. In truth, 130 would very much oblige the cause of religion, otherwise 158 will be constrained to fling themselves into the arms of those of the other religion. Expecting some favourable word of answer, I am


Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

WHERESOEVER in this kingdom any sea preparations are in hand, presently Vol. xvi. your lordships subjects feel the ordinary inconveniences thereof, by reason that they p. 314. do make their ships to serve them; yes also those ships, which are brought in, and their caufes, upon hearing in the admiralty, are seized upon, and made to serve them for men of war, notwithstanding my complaints and solicitations, and endeavours still used to prevent the same.


Jongefall to Affluerus van Vierffon.

THERE hath been this week nothing done about the plotters; many are of opinion Vol. xvi. they will put to death no more. Here are still above three hundred prisoners. As P. 313. far as I can learn, the earl of Oxford hath no danger. The fleet of this state is now about to take on board their men. I cannot yet learn of a certain, what their design is; but certain it is, they have pitched upon some exploit or other, which they are now to put in execution. Here were two ships blown up yester-day, the one outward-bound, the other was come home from the Straights richly laden.


Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland.

My Lord,

YOUR example, and your reasons, are too strong, not to cure such jealousy, which Vol. xvi. the adjunction of a reasonable person might occasion; and you do me right to believe, p. 332. that I was never troubled at the sending of Mons. de Baas, although that at the begin-

Vol. II. 6 G

ning
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D.1654.

We ought to have had some kind of rule settled, which would have produced no other effect, than the establishing of a subordination, and the preventing all the differences, which the zeal of the service might have raised. When the said lord departed hence, he did seem to me to be persuaded, that I had done my endeavour to have obtained of his highness the alteration of the order; but you know, my lord, that oftentimes, to the prejudice of the Christian charity and of the truth, men do lay their trespasses upon others; yet I have not hitherto any cause to accuse of injustice those, of whom I expect the approbation of my conduct; but I should be exposed to some reproach, if my negotiation should not have a happy issue, whereof I cannot yet write any certain news, although the commissioners be but newly parted from me, and that I have received an answer upon the difficulties, which are found in my articles, there being no resolution formed, and every one remaining firm to his pretences. It seems however, that they would have a peace, but upon very unequal terms on their side. They do build a pretence of money upon the promise of Mons. de Baas, which he made formerly. The commissioners have declared unto me, that all must be accommodated before next parliament. It is not, that all the words of the country be evangelical, having received, during the space of eighteen months, fair words enough without effect. Men should believe their words at present to be of a better alloy. The distrust is increased through the extraordinary embassy, which is to arrive here from Spain, under pretence of paying a compliment upon the lord protector. After all the reports, that have been made of an alliance made with this state, one may believe, that it is for some other design. My confolation is, that all my mischiefs are upon the point of a crisis.

The death of the king of the Romans will be of as great consequence.

31. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Yongestall to count William.

My Lord,

This week is already spent, and nothing done. The merchants, who are bound for our state, do earnestly desire to fee their money coming, which I likewise do; for I hope, that business being once ended, they will at last grant me leave to return home. We do expect to have audience of the lord protector very suddenly; at which time, we shall demand copies of the treaties made by this state with Sweden and Portugal; but I am of opinion, we shall not have any in hafte; for I am informed from a very good hand, that the lord protector will not easily ratify the first. Here is every day expected the marquis de Lede, governor of Dunkirk, in the quality of embassador of the king of Spain. The negotiation of the lord de Bordeaux is almost dead, and many ruts it meets withal in the way. The earl of Oxford is said to be in no danger. Yester day there were two rich ships burnt in the river, near the bridge.


Mr. John Jeanlett to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

According to his highness pleasure signified by your letter of the twenty-second of June, I have sent you in the Dutchy, whereof captain Edmund Smyth is commander, the bodies of John Selby (formerly called Seamur) and Mr. Richard Wharton, (whom I conceive to be) his confederate; and with captain Smyth, the commissi on of captain Selby, together with an information concerning him, sent to and given in by captain Sherwin, comander of the Primer Rife. I have this day, according to his highness order, received the body of colonel James Gourdon *, prisoner at war, by warrant from Sir William Contable, high sheriff for the country of York; and humble desire his highness further pleasure, how he shall be kept or disposed of, may be signified to

Your affectionate friend and humble servant,


Jo. * * * * *

* He was a chief commander in the Scots army, and came in 12. June, 1654. upon articles to capit. Swayne. Whisl. f. 591.

W. Clarke
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

W. Clarke to Mr. Errington, post-master at Newcastle.

Sir,

SINCE my last, the general resolved easy motions after our hard marches, and to drive A.D.1654.

Middleton's almost tired forces on colonel Morgan, who was fresh in Ruthven, which took effect on Wednesday last. Then they marching to Loughgarry to quarter with an eye of fear backwards upon the general, and being foe intent upon the waives of avoiding him, that to know where colonel Morgan was they neglected, whoe met with their horse in a narrow pass, and totally routed them. The account is hourly expected from colonel Morgan, whoe is in chase of their foot towards Loughaber, they being, at the engagement, about four miles from their horse. Middleton is narrowly escaped, by quitting his horse in a bogg, which we have taken with an Englishman upon him, that did run from colonel Reade's regiment. We have taken about twenty-five prifoners, that escapt from the route, and very many run away from him, that probably they are quite broken; and that most of or all their horse fpoil'd, and great part of their foot diffpered. The general sent yesterday major Bridge with a party of horse to secure the country. Hee fell into Macgregor's quarter, who was to bring the stragglers up after Middleton. Wee tooke two prifoners and nine horses, with divers portmanuas; among the rest, the earle of Atholl's with his cloak, divers letters, and papers of concernment, from Charles Stuart. Sir, I am

Your humble servant,

Campe att Hem-hill, neere Weemes-castle,

W. CLARKE.

Lord George Fleetwood to Bulstrode Whitelocke esquire.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

YOUERS dated the twenty-fifth of June is safely come to hande. I am hardly glade to hear of your excellencie's . . . . . . . . . . . . and well contented jorne fro fair, p. 97. but especially youru prosperus arrivall at Gravefende, which I am informed . . . . . . resident's letter, and hope ere long to have it from your lordship's penne. Our kinge hath bin very inquisitive after your excellency, and seemed to be very well contented, that youru honer was safely come on in England, which I informed him yestrad. Concerninge our late queene's refigure and coronation, I dare not particularise, supposinge ere this, it is in print in all languages. Our noble kinge (who gaineth the affection daily of all men by his affable carriage) is involved in new troubles, before hee is once settled; a warre fomented by the Bremers, and begone without . . . . . . unknowne to his majestie or the privie counsell here (as they all pretend). I suppoze it will not be soone ended, being confident the Bremers would not have begun, had they not bin backed by greate ons; but . . . they are like to be loosers. Ouer whole worke hearre in sending out forces hence, divers from Colmer and Gottenburge already gon, thofe from this porte to go aborde to-morrow; earle Gutfote Stenebocke to commande them under Konigmarkes. They say, in all, 8000 shall be fent out. God fend them good successe.

Before our late queene's refigure, the Portugal embassador was command to departe, not acknowledging his principal; but our kinge did underhande excute-it, and finde with-all civilitie falsed it what poible, as I hearre.

Sparian

Thus, I suppoze, wee have two tasters of owre 209 his desigens, and fear to many will folow.

Counte Erike is to set faile from hence in fewe dayes to Keele, and thence to the duke of Holffen's courte, to fetch owre new queene (the duke's second dafter unmaried). Ouer kinge regulates his jorne according hee feeth the winde ferve, intending to meete at Colmer, where the nuptials are leemified. They repair heather, where this winter a parlament shall fande. Then the queene is to bee crownd, and all affaires of this kQUENCE setled.

Counte Slifpenbacke is sodainely departinge hence ambassador to all the princes in Germanie, to demonstrate the Bremers unite proceedings, and to protest against any mishance can happen to the empire by this meanes.

The riks-chanselor was lately very fike; but now (God bee proaid) reaonable well recovered. The kinde courts him much. Thus much for publique. Counte Gabriell Oxenfente, aboute two dayes since, deified me to write to your excellency, that now the hotte weather was palt, hee would fende over the lord protector's rine-deare; they are now fix or seven alive, and these very frefh and lustie, that hee questioneth not there liveinge now.
ST. PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

now. Hee desirith your lordshippe would sende over one skillfull in ketching hawkes, and you shall have as manie as you please; but withall importuned mee, to put your excellencie in minde of English hores and doyes hee pretenteth promised.

Thus fearing to bee to troublesome, this is onely to beg your excellencie accounte of mee, as I shall allwaies shew myselfe, to power,

Your faithfull servant,


GEORGE FLEETWOOD.

The fifteenth of this present came ould felt-marshal Lelly heather, and departeth hence in few dayes; his busines, as hee pretendeth, to give ouer queene thankes for his gratius affisting him in his business by the lord protector, which compliment he hath layed of to ouer kinde.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

YOURS of the last I received, by which I understand the common occurrences there, for which I have not much to return at present; but that the difficulties in the United Provinces do continue, as you may have better from other hands.

Yours to Vienna I sent, from whence you have now some letters, which I believe give you assurance of the death of the king of the Romans; faid news in this place!

The gentleman you designd for the Spa, within two days begins his journey; for I could not receive the moneys by your bills till this day. He is not perfect yet in health; but will come time enough to overtake R. C. at the Spa, before he flies from thence, as you had in my last but this; and since, I cannot give you further relation of him.

But of the queen of Swedeland, I can assure you, lodgings are provided for her at Antwerp and in this city by particular persons; yet I believe that the archduke will give orders, that for some days her majesty may joufnur in the palace here; and it gives me to believe, her majesty is to stay for some time in these parts, because houses are configned for her. And it may be what is said to be, for R. C. may fall to the archduke's lot, if he will be so virile, which is all I have at present of that.

Of the sieges at Arras and Stenay, I have not much to say since my former. It is hoped here, Arras shall be taken before Stenay; for already one gate of Arras is possesed by the Spaniards, and in their camp powder was wanting to complete the work, as you had in my former; but now all supplied, and the several armies very faithful and vigilant; and beyond all, P. of Condé, whole valour and vigilance is much applauded. Marshal Turenne's encamping at Monchy, so near the enemy, hinders all convoys from Doway.

The enemy some few days since appeared before our army, but did not advance. They looked upon us, and after retired to their camp, where they are yet. In the mean time, another desperate fall has been made by the befieg'd horfe, and worked at first ours, but at last were beaten back. The enemy, to facilitate all succours to the camp, have gathered together some forces from their garisons at la Ballece and Bethune, and left them in Lzoon. The twenty-fifth of last month arrived in our camp a convoy from Aire, with twenty-five waggons laden with powder and some pieces of artillery; so that as now we are provided.

The prince of Condé has taken the countercarp of them, being greatly beaten from it, near the gate of Ronvill, which we posses; but by the wing of the Spaniards and Condé, his men being most Irish, eight captains were lost of our side, besides other officers. The Lorrainers in like manner gained a demi-lune in the place where they are; so that we hope soon to be masters of the town.

Some reports are of an engagement betwixt the P. of Condé with 8000 horfe, with a convoy coming to this camp; but I have no assurance of it, and therefore will forbear till my next. It is written from Basle in Switzerland, that the cantons concludes assembled the eleventh of last month at Baden, where the Spanish and French embassadors were; and the left endeavours to rejoin the High and Low Alfaace to Brifac could not prevail.

Here is nothing else at present from, Sir,

Yours.
To the marquis of Barriere the prince of Condé's agent.

Brussels, 1. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE received your letter of the twenty-fourth of the last month, and a packet to his A.D. 1654.

highness, which I have sent him; but the passagess are so unsafe, that we have enough
to get any sent or come from thence. I have had no news from his highness since the
twenty-fourth of the last month. However there are some come, that bear date the
twenty-eighth, which do advise the battering of a half-moon, and afterwards they intend to
batter the wall of the city; so that we have great hopes the place will be suddenly
surrendered. It is that which we must all desire; for his highness doth continually expose
himself to much labour and hazard, notwithstanding some little diftempers of his ague,
which do still hang upon him; so that some rest, and a place of security, would be very
welcome unto him. Stenay holds out stoutly; the besiegers do advance something, but
with the loss of a great many brave men.

The king of the Romans died on the twelfth of the last month; a horrible misfortune
for the house of Austria.

I will write nothing to you concerning your affairs: pray do you advise me the certainty
thereof.

Count de Brienne to Mons. de Bordeaux the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

Sedan, 1. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

THERE is just now an exprefs from Stenay, who bringeth us news, that the besieged, Vol. xvi.
seeing our men lodged upon the point of the baflion, did demand to capitulate; but P. 305:
that the treaty was broken off, by reason we would not allow them any time to fend to the
prince, to fee if they could not be relieved. Let them do what they will, the town will
be taken. I could no sooner get any time to answer your letters, which you may very well
wonder at, having enough to do to advance the siefe of Stenay; and besides, being a
buisness of great importance you write about, we would take time to debate and confider
of it; and I do find them no ways willing to condefced to fuch conditions. If I had
time, I would tell you what was practiced at London, where the deceased lord of Villeroi,
whose memory can never be extolled enough, did rather chufe to leave the kingdom in an
uncertainty of peace or war, than to agree to any difhonourable or disadvantageous
terms; and that is that, which you are to speak, and to stand upon. We rely much upon
your capacity and gallantery of spirit, to manage the affairs of his majefty for his honour,
and the reputation of the greatnes of his kingdom and power.

As I was going to fign this, there came an exprefs from the siefe at Stenay, who hath
brought the news of the capitulation and hostages given on either side; and that the
garrison was to march out to-morrow, to retreat to Mount-mecy.

Chanuit the French embassador in Holland, to Bordeaux the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

THAT you should have contributed any thing to the disgrace of Mons. de Baas, is a Vol. xvi.
fulpicion so extravagant, that I cannot believe, that it can enter into the thoughts of p. 356.
reasonable man, if you had not the advice from Paris. I am very glad, that all my friends,
who write me very freely of all passagess, do not mention one tittle of it in their letters:
there is not one of them, that is troubled with that foolish imagination.

They all write me word, that they do think it to be a wilful quarrel, which the lord
protector would fain make with us; but that the lord protector fhould engage by his own
reputation in a buinesse, which can admit of no mediocrity; for if Mons. de Baas be guilty,
the king muft caufe him to be punished for an example, and muft fhow him no favour,
though the lord protector fhould defire it; but if he be not guilty, the lord protector
muft make fatisfaction to the king, and to Mons. de Baas likewise, having put a kind of
affront upon his majefty, and gone about to take away the credit and honour of an honeft
man, who is none of his fubjed, and one that is fent from a great king.

Behold, my lord, these are the judgments and opinions of my friends at Paris. Hitherto
I have not heard any thing from my friends at court about it; and for my part, I do
expect to hear what the king will be pleased to order in a buinesse of this nature, wherein
I never faw nor read any examples.

Vol. II. 6 H
I must needs confess to you my weaknesses; for not being able to contain my indignation in answer to yours, wherein you are pleased to do me the honour to write me word, what my lord Beverning had told you concerning my carriage here, will add now no more as to that, knowing well enough, where that gentleman's shoe pincheth him.

I know not what to judge of the success of your negotiation; for my part, I am full of the opinion I was formerly, that there will be nothing effected but upon very hard terms, which do concern our matters to judge whether they will be for their turn.

The lords of Holland have made ready a large writing in answer of that of Zealand, wherein they do very amply justify their proceedings. I will send you an extract of it, for it seemeth it is very handsonely joined together. The plates general are resolved to suffer the English ships to go directly to Antwerp; and I do perceive, that all the merchants do complain, that the peace, that is made, is only a cessation of arms, or, to speak better, of hostility, here being not one point as yet regulated concerning the commerce. And when I have said sometimes, that the first articles, which you have given to your commissioners, concern the freedom and navigation, and the security of commerce amongst the people, all of them have rejoiced, and praised your proceedings.

The business of Bremen doth begin to grow more violent: the new king of Sweden is wonderfully scandalized, that those of Bremen durst be so bold, after they had retaken what they had lost, to put the subjects of Sweden under contribution; but in my opinion, that is no act of insolence, but of necessity. This city, which is very poor, not knowing how to keep a body of an army, which they do stand in need of, is fain to imitate other sovereigns, and maintain them at the charges of others. They write me from Hamburg, that the queen of Sweden doth take this business very much to heart, and that the doth cares the princes of Low-Saxony, who do visit her, to take them off from engaging to protect the said city of Bremen. The emperor, who was not angry to fee this fire kindled, and who did encourage the city of Bremen, hath now cause to be quiet, and not to make any disturbance in the empire, having no certain succour in his house. Certainly the death of the king of the Romans is a blow of a very great consequence to the house of Austria.

Hague, 1. August, 1654. [N. S.]

---

**News from Zurich to Mr. Stoupe**

*Vol. xvi. P. 279.*

**NAPLES** is still in fear, pardons exil'd persons to have soldiers, and presses Milan to send some. Sardinia fears also, chiefly from Lemos, and fortifies places of importance. The French fleet will be strong. The pope is well, will live in the place Navona, and is angry with the Venetians for cauing books to be printed in their towns against his fee. They excuse themselves, pretending ignorance, and that many books bear the name of Venice, which did never see it. Genoa continues to arm. Milan can act nothing, not well knowing, on what side she may be affailed: the misfortunes the Irish, Mantua sends a garrison into Casal. The French grow strong in Italy. Some few soldiers are gone into Savoy thro' Switzerland, but without arms. Geneva is still molested by the prior of St. John, who has had commissions from Rome to the parliament of Dijon, which will act against Geneva. The cantons will embrace their interest. All Germany is at a stand for the death of the Roman king. They write, that the emperor, although sick, goes into Hungary to facilitate the election of the palatine and king of that country. The diet at Baden is ended. The deputies will make relation of all things, and give answer to Mr. Pell's propositions, and upon the matters Mr. Stokar hath related to them.

---

**Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to the protector.**

*Vol. xvi. P. 336.*

May it please your HIGHNESS,

MY last weeke's dispatch inclosed to Mr. secretary Thurlow my addresse to your highness, with a letter from Sir John Henderson, one that now solemnly professeth himself your highness's most humble and faithful servant, which I believe he is; of all which I doe now remit duplicates to Mr. secretnarie, least the last part should have miscarried. These inclosed letters I received just upon his departure towards the Spaw, which for the matter in them contained, I thought fit to present to your highnesses own perusal, adventuring this post his own hand-writtinge; but I presume hereafter a character will be sent me, that I may make use thereof, to impart the needfull to Mr. secretary Thurlow.


It may well be, that Ch. Stuart will haft for Scotland; for the genarall report goes, he A.D.1654.

will shortly be here, in his way to the D. of Brandenburg; and at Stoade, the Swedish garryfon upon the Elve, the preent governour, one collonel Moore, a Scottifh man, writes to a friend here, that he provides to receive him at his house. He travels but with few in company, Langdale, Compton, Northampton's fon, and several other cavaliers of his party, being here alreadie wayting his comeinge with one Carpenter, their chaplain, formerly a Jefuite or fecular preift, who came lately from England in the company's fhips, and is goinge thither agayne, havinge here beene much countenanced by all the diaffected English in the company. Though the Q. of Sweden gave it fourthe, that the was goinge to the Spaw; yet since her departure I am certainly informed, that the intends for Bruffells, and where they will meete with C. S. is yet uncertain; but well they may encounter; for the goes in the fame way to Bruffells, that he comes in from the Spaw. I hope your highnesse will take into consideration the great concoure of cavaliers to this place, where they intend to refide under the winge of Ch. Stuart's agent, George Waites, the revoulted, and for pretent banifhed merchant of the company, fee foon as he returns with this commiffion, which he is gone for to his matter at Spaw, as in my laft was signified to your highnesse, and which undoubtedlie this towne will permit under their smooth pretence of neutralitie, if your highnesse hall not pleafe to command me specially and speedely to mynd them of their engagement, as included in the articles of peace with the United Provinces, not to permit any declared enemies of your highnesse and the state of England to harbour with and among them. If this should not be speedily ended, it will be no liveinge here for me, or any the friends and fervants of your highnesse. It's long since I hinted upon this, as forreigneing it upon the conclufion of the peace; but multiplicity of affaires hath hindered, that I never received any anfwer thereto. Here's a great quantity of armes and ammunition loaden by Englifh and Dutch for Spaine and Portugal, at leaft so pretended; but beinge done by diaffected men, I doubt it may be intended for Scotlant; yet there are fo many laders in the fhips, and fuch diverty of commodities, that it may poiffibly be really intended for thofe parts. The ship with armes, &c. which Sir John mentions, I have discovered thee is to be loaden by one William Griffone, a Scottifh Dutch merchant here. So foon as Marth and Waites return with money and orders, I doubt not but your highnesse will give order with speed, how to proceed in that and other buinneffe, remontrated in my laft. For other particulars of weakely intelligence I humbly referre your highnesse to the inclofed paper; submittly remayneinge

Your Highnesse

Most humble fervant,


RICHARD BRADSHAW.

It's humbly prayed by Sir John, that his letters may not come to any other hands then thofe of your highnesse.

Extrait out of the resolutions of their noble great lordhips the states of the province of Groningen and Omlanden.

Veneris, the 4th of Auguft, 1654. [N. S.]

The states of the province of Groningen and Omlanden, having seen and tho Vol. xiv] roughly confidered a certain act passed upon the fourth of May laft by the lords of Holland and Weft-Frietland, whereby they have formally obliged themselves to the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, never to chufe the young lord prince of Orange, or any of his line, for fadtholder-general, or admiral of their province, nor that he be ever chosen to the captain-generalhip over the militia of the generallity, and delivered by the lords Beverning and Nieuport, extraordinarie embassadors of this state in England, to the said lord protector, by order of the said states of Holland, after the concluding and ratifying of the peace, union, and confederacy between the commonwealth of England and this state; besides, having read the resolutions and protestations of fome provinces, already brought into the generallity, and alfo the protestes made by the comminion of this province in particular, in the assembly of their H. and M. L. upon this subject; their faid lordships can fee nor judge no other, than that the separate negotiation made by the faid lords of Holland with the faid lord protector, without the leaff communication thereof given before-hand to the other provinces, is not to be allowed of, or that the fame ought to tend to the prejudice of others, as being contrary to the express letter of the ninth and tenth articles of the union of Utrecht, lately unanimously renewed by all the provinces, and fo religiously entered into by all the provinces, and to be obERVED especially
A.D. 1654, especially in the conjuncture of times, where the generality itself, with the advice of all the provinces, and with singular care, had already concluded a common treaty by their embassadors with the commonwealth of England; contrary to whose intention and express resolution of the nineteenth of February, the province of Holland, upon a pretended necessity, durst undertake alone to negotiate apart with the lord protector; and for his contentment and satisfacion, besides and above the security, which was solemnly given him by the provinces for the preferring of the peace, treating with him in private, did wave the same, and thought fit to alter it, and to give such other conditions and provisos, as seemed fit in their own wisdom, where the treaty itself is much flights; and withal they have taken upon them the superiority over all the provinces, to whom they intend to give laws, by this separate negotiation and obligation of theirs: besides, this unheard of and abominable feclusion of the young lord prince of Orange doth draw after it not only an indecible ungratitude against the whole houfe of Orange, from whence the first freeers and founders of our liberty did originally proceed, and who have continually, and fo gloriously deferred well of this state, (which then can never be anwered before God and the world) as alfo us and our pofterity; but hath alfo occaioned a notable ignominy and irreprrable trouble and prejudice to the said young prince, who in his innocent years is taken into the special protection of this state, and remaining amongst whom, without the leave fault, is put by and frustrated of all hope of succelion in those high charges poftefled by his father, and his illustrious predecessors.

Wherefore the said lords states do disavow the said separate negotiation, as alfo the said feclusion, and do hold the same for null and of no value; and they do perfift by that special resolution of the twenty-third of December, 1653, for the chusing of the young prince captain-general, with their desire, that the rest of the provinces will take the same into their serioys considerations.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Spa, 5. August, 1654.

ALL your instructions I received, and your moneys of twenty pounds; a considerable part were of I was driven to expend for apparel and equipage, having changed my long habit, &c. I hope you will perform with me. I came hither but this day; and I cannot give that account, which you may expect; but by the next I am confident to give you contentment; and by God's assistance, I dare undertake to give you satisfaction in your desires to the utmost of my power in every particular; and that R.C. shall not fir, but I shall be near him and his actions. All I can tell you now is, that R.C. is here, and all his embassadors and agents from all parts flock to him in such an assembly, and as merry as if they had the three kingdoms; and they give out it shall be so shortly, sed ad calendas Gracae.

The queen of Swedeland is here expected, and a houfe is taken for her. My coming hither is but sudden. This is only to give you notice of my being here; by my next you may expect more from, Sir,

Yours.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Paris, August 5. 1654. [N. S.]

HAVING received both yours by this post, I have not much of news to acquaint you more than I writ in my former. However, as it is, you will be pleased to accept of it. The parliament sat here the first instant, assembeld upon the elections of some new deputys to receive the rent of the town-houfe, which, after many oppositions by the masters of requelts, have chosen four interendants, called Hauffet, Payer, Brifauer, and Bofîeue, of which each of them has paid for his entrance 200,000 livres.

The rest of Guise's train, that parted last week, (as I writ formerly) being arrived at Melun in an houfe belonging to Mons. Breteville, master of requelts, endeavoured to go into the garden to eat some fruit, which the people of the houfe endeavoured to hinder, but were paid, four of them being wounded. The said Breteville having complained of it to the duke of Guise, orders were sent presently by Guise, that such as had done the injury to the people, should be turned away out of his service, and called to justice in Paris. The said duke is to depart this very day.

The siege of Stenay continues always; and last friday in the evening the regiment of la Marine hazarded themselves there most gallantly in the king's presence, casting in quantities of granadoes, fourneaux, and fuch, by which many were lost on both sides: on our side three captains of la Marine's, so many lieutenants, five serjeants, and twenty soldiers, by
JOHN THURLOE ESQ &c.  4.89

by reason they did not retire themselves timely after throwing of the said granadoes, A.D.1654,

many more officers and soldiers of the said regiment were slain, and wounded in a manner: of 700 reef but 200. The enemies lost likewise a quantity of men, and ours took two of their officers, which would not timely retire back; which say, that Rochefort lieutenant of the citadel was dead, and that they had not many granadoes or bullets in the town; that the burgurers were forced to give all their plate to the governor, to make bullets of them. The enemies fell out twice since, to turn ours out of the countercarp: we gained by Marine's regiment, but could not prevail. The 28th last month, our mine, being burnt under the demi-lune, made a great breach, where ours is now lodged at present, tho' we left about 100 soldiers, and eight officers of the guard wounded; of which one called Viol: in so much we were advanced; and the 30th last month all ours took courage, and worked hard in the ditches; so that within eight days we are in hopes to be masters of the place.

The letters from Turenne's camp being still at Moussey, of the first instant, bring, that the brother of Mr. Cumont, that was slain, as you heard of before, having commanded the troops of his brother, being 400 horse, was taken near Pernonne, and was brought with his troops into Cambray, by the garrison of that place; also, that they have taken with them the corps of M. de Beaujeu. The enemies at Arras receive always relief by many of their cavaliers, that carry it behind them sooner than they want it. The first instant, 150 horfemen of the enemy's coming from Cambray with powder and ammunition, paffing near Bapaume at ten of the clock, M. de Peufe went in ambuscade to surprife them; had some of his pieces of artillery play'd in Bapaume, toadvertife Turenne, that the enemies were paffing. Upon which all Turenne's cavalry went to the field, and have beaten this part; took what provision they had, as also some of them prifoners, within half a league to Arras, and were brought to Turenne; which declared to him, next day 1000 horse, laden with the like munition, would come the fame way from Cambray. Turenne, hearing of that, sent M. de Bar with the moft part of his horfes towards that way, but found nothing in the end; however the enemies, to let us know they wanted no powder, shot an hundred pieces of cannon before Arras, the second instant; fo they brag at us. The fame day Turenne sent some foot and horfe to the field, hearing the great convoy was coming; but as we are informed, count Broglio met them with 300 horfe, to guard them before the reef: which Broglio seeing, was sure they were his; so the guard fled away, and Broglio took possession of the wagons; but Condé came behind him with 6000 horfe, and cut him all in pieces, and Broglio escaped narrowly into la Baiffe, being wounded. During this time Turenne endeavoured to raise the siege, hearing Condé was absent; but all in vain; he was repulsed with loss. Some say the great convoy entered; so which we would not, though believed here. By the next you shall have the certainty of all this. The munition-bread in the enemy's camp is only worth five fols: wine and beer is scarce. Some say, Stenay is capitalizing, and Chamilly to take the amnesty, to enter into his own goods: but we must expect the confirmation of it, before we believe it. King Charles is at Spa; which is all we hear from him.

Your friend in Rome writes only at this time, that some differences are between the cardinals there and his holiness; the last being for the common good, and the rest not. Great promises of the Portugal embassador's entrance. Prince Ludovisco is commanded out of Rome, and quitted his office, being general of the pope's galleys: some say he is going to Naples.

Prince Pamphilio's secretary is committed to prison, and the prince himself discovered. This is all he gives at this time: by the next he promised to satisfy you at large; and such shall be the endeavours of, Sir,

Your most real servant.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Paris, 5. August, 1654. [N. S.]

Both yours of the 27th and 30th last month, I received by this post with yours for Vol. xvi. Rome, which are sent away, and from whence at present I have nothing for you; but P. 392.

for myself, I had what you have in the end of the letters of occurrences. R. C. is now at the Spa, and certainly will relieve Scotland by all the means he can, and go himself; if it be possible; knowing well, that without this little will be done in Scotland. As the said R. C. passed through France into Flanders, many Irish soldiers and officers saluted him in his way; and I have seen one, that was present, who heard him give them great hopes, that before long he hoped to see them in better condition. Not only R. C. but also France, are confident to see ditferences in England and Holland, and more troubles in Scotland, notwithstanding all treaties with the protector.

Vol. II.  61 Of
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D.1654. Of M. de Baas I have no more yet to say, but that justice shall be done to the protector, if he has deferved it. I hear the king and cardinal have given answer to the protector's letters upon that subject, which you will find there. The articles sent by the commissioners from the protector to our ambassadour Bordeaux were sent lither, as I writ to you before; and some orders sent from Bordeaux touching them: but what is defired in them for the Huguenots of France, will not be affected to, to the belt of my intelligence, neither will France give any moneys. I presume M. Bordeaux has given there more of this than I can learn; to which I must leave you.

Cardinal Grimaldi next week departs from hence to Rome, as ambassadour extraordinary from this king to the pope. Of the general peace nothing.

The Spanish fleet is arrived most rich in Cadiz: the king's thare, as it is believed, will come to twenty millions of ducats; or thereabouts.

What else of common occurrences, you have in the other letter from, Sir,

Yours.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Paris, 5. August, 1654. [N. S.]

The siege of Arras and Stenay are now far advanced, and men do believe, that the one and the other will be suddenly taken; but in all likelihood, Stenay will be the first surrender'd; for the last letters that came from Stenay, do speak, that all the outworks were taken, by reason whereof they did believe the place would be taken before the eighth or tenth of this month.

The convoy, that was retreated to Aire, is now got safe into the lines of the Spaniards, which hath supplied them with provisions.

At Bourdeaux they begin again to be discontented and to mutiny, by reason of the excessive imposts, which they endeavour to establish here through the favour of the cattle trumpet. There have been placarts fixed up and down the town against Turenne; and many do believe, that the commonalty will be stirring there, here, and elsewhere, if Arras shou'd be taken.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir, August 5. 1654. [N. S.]

Here is no busines spoken of besides the two sieges, whereof it begins to grow doubtful, which will be the sooner over. The king hath again summoned the town of Stenay by a person of honour: the governor returned answer, that whilst his provisions lasted, he was resolved never to think of surrendering; all which notwithstanding, I hear the king is resolved to have it before the fifteenth of this month. Arras is no ways short of the like resolution. A few days ago, there was a hot dispute between a party of the French army, and the Spaniards. The archduke hath committed the whole conduct of the siege to the prince of Condé, with absolute power to give battle, if he think fit: and indeed without him it would go coldly on; for he is in every place. There is a convoy arrived safe in the Spanish camp, which hath furnished them with provisions for three weeks. The duke of Guise hath raised some men; but it is uncertain yet, for what place they are designed.

A letter of intelligence.


I knowe not, whether this maye come safe to your hands; so shall be short, and only tell you, that I am come as farre as Luyck, and this morninge for Spay, where I hope to arrive by times. The K. is still there; and as I heare by some come thence, his trayne increaseth: so we hope, if it stays a while, he maye have a little armye for to garde him; and I am sure, if he doth not remove suddenly, many of our partie must leave him: for the place is too chargeable. News here is none. I beeche you, when my wife waites upon you, to familie her with that money I desired. The poft parts from the Spay and this place for uneaonomically, that my letters will be ou'd, before you have them; and for more certeiny, I will send them by waye of Amsterdam: and so pleade to write to me, and direct them under cover of Mr. Lawrence Cogheen. In hafte I reft

Luyck, 6. Aug. 1654. [N. S.] Your most humble servant,

John Adams.
Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to the count de Charost, governor of Calais.

MY LORD,

THE last post will bring you none of my letters. I can add nothing of news to my former, here having palf not any thing of late worth your knowledge. I am still entertained with fair words, and a parcel of promises: they will conclude day after day; however, I have much to do to expect it; and in the mean time, the belt course your frigats can take, is, not to fall into the hands of the English. Norwithstanding all our endeavours for a celfation of arms, and our civilities shewn to them, we cannot be used in the like manner; as you may judge by the denying to restore the ships, that came from the Newfoundland.

It is still said here, that the Scots have had the better of it against the English in Scotland; and in effect, they are sending recruits thither.

6. August, 1654. [N. S.]

A letter of intelligence.


WE believe here, that Stenay is over. 2dly, The king is gone from Sedan to Amiens, to the end to encourage by his presence his soldiers, to cause them to relieve Arras. 3dly, Some Irish do abandon the Spanish lines, and come over to the French; only the duke of Guife departed hence yesterday, to command his forces, designd, I know not whither. 4thly, All our astrologers and mathematicians are preparing their instruments, to speculate upon the great eclipse, which is to be seen on wednesday next at ten of the clock: many do apprehend the consequences and effects. They do abandon here in all things. The government is firm and settled: there are only some reliques de la fренд, qui grondent; they do laugh at the threats and designs of foreigners.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir, Vienna, 7. Auguft, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS I received with your news from those parts, for which I have but very little to return at this time.

Several letters bring thither great diffentions to be in England the next parliament, as also in the United Provinces. Thofe letters gain credit here, and afford R. C. in the col–p. 377–lecion making for him. Here is one at the emperor’s court earnestly soliciting for the proportion promised by his majesty; but he has not yet received the money. Of his affairs here is no more; and being now in Lower Germany, you may hear more of him. There is no mention of his coming to this court. The king of the Romans death is no small los to him, as to his affairs here.

The emperor is again returned to Eberflorff, where the moft part of the principal persons of Hungary have orders to meet him, to begin their diet the feventh of next month, as you heard before.

We have news, that since the last fight of the Venetians, as you had formerly from me, they have taken five Turkish fhips laden with provision and ammunition, failing towards Candia; five Turks having taken above 2000 cows from thofe of Zara, and fome horses. Which is all of news from this place, at this time, to the knowledge of, Sir,

Yours.

Chanut, the French embassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

MY LORD,

Hague, 7. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE finifhed the buufefs of M. de Baas, in rejoicing with you, that thofe, who are our judges, have wholly discharged your conduct of the accident, which is happened unto him. I read more in your laft than I had hoped of the profefion of your negotiation. If it could be finifhed through a happy conclusion before the beginning of the parliament, you would not repent of all thofe bad nights, which you have had. God bleft your labour, and that all your friends may rejoice at your glory, joined with the peace and prosperity of
A.D.1654.

STATE PAPERS OF

of the kingdom. Here all things hang in suspense, and all business stand, till the first
hearts of the provinces be somewhat cooled; which cannot happen, till they have flung
their fire into the assemblies of the states, and that by these commotions they have then
their ingratitude to the house of Orange. This makes them to consider the welfare of the
country, and the great interest, not to divide, for fear of relapsing into new wars with
England. The age of the prince, which doth not pres, and the present condition of the
state, the consideration of all these will with-hold the most zealous, and prevent the several
mischiefs, which do threaten these provinces. Those of Guelderland do incline to declare
the young prince general of the armies, and head of the union. Those of Utrecht do
not differ much from them, but the deliberation is not yet finished with the one or the
other.

For the busines of Bremen, it is to be believèd, that it will be accommodated, and that
Sweden will not engage in a war at the very first and beginning of his reign; but will
diffemble the injuries of that city. However, they are sending soldiers; and those of
Bremen do continually solicit for relief here. We are told, that those of Bremen are
about to make a league with the protector, alledging their religion; in favour whereof
they think to have him favourable to them: but we do judge, that he will not offend a
kingdom to gain the love of a city. As for religion, (except the Catholic, which being a
true, doth produce a true zeal) we do believe, that all that is done under pretence of
religion, hath no other true foundation than the interest of great ones, or those who would
become great.

The queen of Sweden is past from Hambourgh to Lunenburg, and from thence thro
Zwol, Amersfort, Utrecht; and from Utrecht to Gorcum, where the past'd the Mafie,
and went directly to Antwerp, where she is at present. She past'd all the way dis-
guised, and accompanied only with four or five persons. Her train is arrived at Amfter-
dam by sea; so that we did not see her. She is a princess, who having made herself
particular, hath gained herself the liberty to do what the pleafeth.

They write me from Switzerland, that M. Stockar hath made his report before the
Protestant cantons alone; and that they make a mystery of this negotiation, as of the be-
ginning of an alliance, which must cause all the antient friends to be forgotten:

Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to Chanut, the French ambassador
in Holland,

Vol. xvi.
p. 440.

T
HE discourse, which was made upon the subject of the lord de Baas, was altogether
conformable to the orders, which I had received from the court, to demand of the
lord protector reparation of the injury, which was done to the king in the person of his
minifter; or the proofs and deposition, which did cause his fulpicions; that if he majesty,
by exemplary justice upon M. de Baas, if he be guilty, may make known to the people,
that he had exceeded his orders. This was the subject of an audience, which his highnes
gave me on Monday last; and he took this last part. You may believe, that the audience
did not pass altogether without speaking of other affairs: however, nothing was resolved,
and I was referred to my commissiours, with whom I have had some conferences. I did
this day expect to have had their last resolution upon the terms we stand upon; but as
yet none is come: Some little circumstances, which have been told me this morning, do
almost persuade me, that our differences will be composéd between us; yet I dare not be
responsible for what may happen: for the minds of these people are not so resolute,
not so disposed to determine any thing, as those, who do not know them, do imagine
them to be.

This state hath let fall their pretence of going through the Escault directly to Ant-
werp.

7th Auguff, 1654. [N. S.]

General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I MUST needs acknowledge, I have bine very confident in representing the state of
affayres heare to yourfelle; and perhaps possibly I have bine thought too preffingly
enible of thos particular, which relae to the publick management of things: yet let me
tay, if I have miftaken, I have this pleade, it was what I conceived of publique advan-
tage; as also what I have premised to hint as to thos affayres relating to England, it hath
bine what I have heard, and did conceive myfelle obliged to impart it, both concerning
my lord protector, and in him the state; and knowing the confidence and truth, which
deferaded is put upon you, as one my lord hath a more particular affection unto, and
opinion
J oh n Thurlo e ESQ. &c.

opinion of, made me the more free to adventure my weak concep tion; and so great an ex-eme I have of your merit and publick spirit, that I can, with this freedom mention that to you, which I cannot to many others. I must needs add, this, the affectionate recentment I have of what you mention concerning my lord protector’s tenders to the Protestant party, who though under more darknes as to many things then ourselves, yet surely it is an interest to be regarded above any thing in this world: and I must needs say, that scripture is of weight to me in many such cases: He that gives a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple, shall not, &c. and what though they have bine oppo res, and possibly may be to the worke? but to beare witness against them in that, and yet to minde their as our own byfines, may certainly well confit together. In what concerns the account upon which they flande, in relation to all states, amongst whom they are; and the more opprefed and percutted, the greater argument to owne and appeare for them, even on the account of liberty, as liberty, take it in either fense, as well civil as spiritual. The truth is, thouz two interests are fo intermixed in this day, that we cannot flee them; and that will be found more than a phanfy, when thoroughly disscused. I confesse the worke of the Lord abroad is to me wonderfull, and we are greatly in the darke; but we shall see it more clearly, though it is against the rules of politics; yet whatsoever comes, it will be found the beet, fureft, and lafting way to minde thos moft, who com neareft to the name of fainthippe: and I hade rather my lord fhowld brake with France and Spey, &c. then to hearde he hade left behind him the interest of thos poore (and even darke) people, called Proteffants. Where ther is moft of God, ther is the beet choyce; and I hope amongst them ther is a preuous fadde, who rather waite for a spring-time to budde forth and appeare, then that they want life in the roote. The worke begun will not end in the three nations; pardon my ruches. I might add much. Your letter did revive me, as to that paft. I muft not take up your time; but the more you minde that worke, the greater will be your mercy. As for Ireland, I have seveveral things to fay; but have not freedom by this conveyance: and at this distance, the work, I fear, fuffers by delays. Sende whom you will, fo we may have honest, good, fober, able men. But since you deire my freedom, I muft tell you, that as to Mr. Goodwin, I know him very well, and cannot except against him, if his age will not hinder his dispatch of byfines: I had some experience in England of him. Mr. Stephens is a good man, I hope; though I fear his rigihnes, if the fame as in parliament. And why should you put fuch a difcouragement upon honof Mr. Corbet, as to make him above the latter in place, who, I believe, is no ways inferior, but above him on all accounts? Mr. recorder would exceedingly have anwered the byfines here; and if he canot at prefent com, yet let him have the name, and waite what providence will order concerning his coming or flay; and let me tell you plainly, we muft not have above two or three upon the payment of the fates payne, which is large, and cannot well be leffe for any deffering then 1000 l. per annum to each. Ireland will not beare many large fallaries. As for the other perfon, Mr. Hopkins, he is wholly a stranger; but if what you write he is in truth fuch, I shall be satisfied. He that comes for Ireland, if you expect good from him, and a bleffing upon his endeavor, he muft be a man fearing God, able, and hating covetousnes, the great temptation of Ireland, which moft that come, if not impowerd with a very felfe-denying spirit, will fall into: and indeace keepe off any, whom you fuppofe of a covetous felfe-feaking spirit. Here are too many fnares to intrapp even very good men, who are given up to this luft; and now adventurers and fouldiers lands come to be fet out, bexides other advantages, we had neade have very felfe-denying spirits. I fteher is no cerinity what you intend as to any officers of the army to be of the counfell; but if any, I shall defire coll. Hewfon and coll. Sancky may be two. They are both good men, and faithfull to my lord protefior; and thos, who, I truft, will act uprightly and righteously. I am glade to hearde of our 40000 l. The future fettlement, as to forces and pay, will, I hope, take away the jealousies of a ranke. You will eafily belive me, when I tell you, how much my interef is concerned both as a man, and as a Chriftian, in my lord protefior; and therfor shall not neade to apolofie for myfelfe, either in the former troubles, or prefent given you. If my lord St. Johns would accept to serve for Wooducke, I should heartily rejoyce therein. He is one I dearly love, and highly prize. If I mistake not, fuch men will be more wanted then ever in parliament, as this laft choyce is. The Lord teach us to live more upon him. I am

J uly 27. 1654. 

Your affectionate fervant,

C harles Fleetwood.

I pray doe what you can, to get us the recorder; at leaft let his name. I hearde very well of Mr. Hopkins.

V ol. II. 

6 K. 

M r.
A letter of intelligence.

From Boulogne, 7. Aug. 1654. [N.S.]

ARRAS and Stenay are neither of them yet taken; but it is believed, that Arras will be first taken; for the prince of Condé hath beaten a party of the French army, which was to fall upon and to hinder his convoy between Douay and Arras. He killed 4000 upon the place; he lost 2000 himself, but did his business. The French were 7000; they were wholly defeated. Besides, we have taken marshal Turenne’s camp within a league of Arras. When the marshal was marched out upon a delign, the prince, having notice of it, fell upon his camp, and defeated those that were left, which were but a few; yet a matter of confidence to the prince: so that now the French have given over all hopes of relieving Arras, and have laid strict siege to Stenay, which before was only block up. I believe Arras will be taken this next week. The king of France and the cardinal had like to have been taken the last week; the king coming from the siege to Sedan, as he had often done, Massifene the prince’s lieutenant general was gone into a wood, where the king was to pass hard by with 500 horse. The king and cardinal coming after their wonted manner, the king being before with some twenty or thirty horse, Massifene let them pass; seeing two or three hundred coming close after, imagined the king was there, and so fell upon him, and killed and took most of his men; but his prey (the king) by that mistake got away, and also the cardinal, safe into Sedan.

The duke of York is with marechal Turenne, and so is my lord Gerard. His maffet hath not been so kind to him as he was wont, since his falling out with Sir Ed. Hyde. Charles Stuart is very merry, dancing at the Spa, where is expected the queen of Sweden. I do begin to believe, that the rebel rogues in Scotland have done our friend some mischief; for I hear it confirmed, with many circumstances by a ship, that is come out of the north into these parts, that divers of the English are run over to the Scots; and that the Scots are masters of the field, and never come near the borders of England; and many other things, which I cannot believe; but I am afraid, that in following those wild people amongst their inaccessible hills, we may have received some loss rather by the difficulty of the march, than the valour of the enemy.

A letter
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

Hague, 7. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Since my former of this day seven-night, I have collected what follows: — That our A.D. 1654 embassadors in London writ hither to the states general, by their letters of the thirty-first July last, that these they have convinced the English councils, as for any of that nation to pass or trade (as prefixed) in the river Scheld. In the same letter they give large account of the affairs as agitated, touching the differences of the English merchants lost in Denmark; the murders of Amboyna; also how they demanded audience from the protector by the means of Mr. secretary Thurloe, declaring to him the cause to be, to procure the copies of the last treaty with Sweden, as article and concluded: but all this you have at full there; so I will say no more of it. Many here do wonder, the English would let pass so good an opportunity as that of the trade in the river Scheld; which if they had insisted upon, should be permitted to them. There has been a great dispute amongst the states general, touching the shutting up of the said river; but those of Holland and Overffel remain firm in not suffering the same. But it may be, next week, being the turn for the president of the province of Zeeland, some stars may be about the same; and if that trade be once shut up, the English (for the present at least) have quite lost the offered occasion.

The states of Zeeland are very much irritated against Holland; and it doth evidently appear, how partial they are for the prince of Orange; since to please the people and preachers, the magistrates of that province have been forced to set up in all the towns the banners of the said prince, and particularly in Middleborough, wherein upon the top of their town-house, in which they use to assemble, the said banner is placed.

The first day of this month the states of Guelderland presented a paper to the states general, containing their resolution touching the prince of Orange his exclusion by the embassadors Beverning and Nieuport, in secret. The said paper is agreeable to that of the rest of the provinces, and particularly to that of Zeeland and Friesland against the states of Holland, contrary to the union, honour, gratitude, &c. also to recall their vote of Beverning’s being treasurer general, and to recall him and Nieuport to give account of their negotiations, with desires the prince of Orange may be chosen captain general, &c. as you had in the resolutions formerly of Zeeland, Friesland, Groningen, &c. Some are apt to believe, the town of Utrecht itself will make some favourable resolution in the behalf of the prince of Orange; but I cannot aver it yet.

I do believe, that the print of the manifest of the province of Holland, which will be of 34 or 36 sheets in folio, shall be finisht this week. Yester-day it was begun to be read in the assembly of the generality, the part thereof being read that day lasting for four hours; and the deputies of all the provinces were desired by the counsellor pensioneer of Holland to assist that day for the continuation of the reading of the rest, the counsellor being author of the said manifest, and of so great power in this province, being not above thirty years of age, himself conferred upon his younger brother the charge of droffart of Mutten, being one of the very best, if not second offices in that province.

The province of Holland hath sent into England out of this town fourteen tunns of gold, to perform the payments, for which security was given, in order to pay all damages sustained by the English merchants in Denmark, as agreed upon in the late treaty; and it was not possible at present to induce any of the rest of the provinces to contribute to the said payment.

The vice-admiral de Ruyter failed out with twelve great ships of war, towards the Mediterranean sea, with orders to attack the French ships, that they shall meet in those seas, in revenge of the continual robberies and piracies, that those of that kingdom have done, and continually do, against the subjects and people of these states.

In fine, I conclude, that the province of Zeeland’s great fear for want of trade, and the powerful fleet of the protector’s near at hand, keeps these provinces from being in great broils; and I have some cause of knowledge for it.

A lift I have seen sent by our embassadors there last week, of all the perions excepted by the protector in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in these provinces; which I presume is so well known to you there, that I need not give you or myself the trouble of it: neither have I any more at this time to say, but that I am, Sir,

Yours.

A letter
S T A T E P A P E R S O F

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

A.D. 1654.

THE lord Huygens, president, proposed the last week, whether it were not convenient in the end to give to the princes dowager the pension, during her life, of 20,000 guilders per annum, as a widow; and which Holland itself presently after the death of prince Henry would have bestowed upon her, but the princes pretended forty thousand guilders per annum. At present the hath signified, that she will be contented with twenty thousand. The other provinces have agreed to it; but Holland, after some deliberation in their assembly, doth scruple at it.

Formerly you will have heard, that the four members of Overffel have called the lord Ripperda, since that the two members of Overffel have called the lord Mulart: all which revocations are so many demonstrations of a great weakness, yea disorders of the province.

This week Holland being president, will produce their great deduction in justification of the articles of seclusion; and in the mean time it is printing in folio.

The say, that in a long time they have not seen any blue book; but that now those of Holland are causing one to be printed.

Hitherto likewise nothing hath been concluded concerning the unlading and relading of merchandizes at Lillo, at Sas, and at Eiffele. Holland hath promised to declare themselves this week.

Holland doth take it very ill, that the earl Freder. de Naffau hath lent twenty horsemen, to take the lord Wyenthall, saying, that it is a like cafe to the taking and surprising, which the deceased prince of Orange made of the fix Loveftein lords; and Holland will have the earl lent hither, now duke of Frifs.

They do insist still, that the commissiorners of the duke and states of Friesland should renounce the imperial mandates against Emden. The said commissiorners desire rather to be gone. Having writ thus far, I do understand, that those of Holland have resolved directly not to give any thing to the prince's dowager for her said pension, as a thing which they have formerly denied. Count William is gone for Groningen, where there is to be a general assembly; and there as well the act of exclusion, as their provincial difference, is to be debated.

Those of Zutphen and Velauw have advised in the same manner as Friesland, or very near it. In short, all the six provinces will be sufficiently united as to that; but that will make those of Holland but the more obstinate.

At last those of Holland promised to produce their apology, or contra-deduction, after that already it had been sent to Gueldreland and Utrecht some days since. It is said also, that the other provinces will take the same liberty to make their counter-apologies, and will likewise cause them to be printed. There are some, who do prognosticate to Holland some harm from this apology; as in like manner in the year 1617, when Barneveld published his apology, expounding himself at that time to the affairs and infuting pens of so many famous writers, who wrote against him.

But the states of Holland have supporters, which Barneveldt had not; for Barneveldt and the states of Holland were not matters of the militia, as the states of Holland are at present. Secondly, those of Holland are and will be back'd and assisted by England.

At Utrecht hath been a fair this week, where the citizens made a shew, being in arms; and men speak, that the scarfs and orange-ribbons were worn very brief amongst them; yea that their ensigns were of the same: which is something, but not all; for in Zealand they did also dress themselves with the same colours, upon the like busines; and yet in Zealand more than half the magistracy do hold in their hearts with the maxim of Holland, and do not yield to the prince, no not what doth belong to him, as the right of first noble; which is the chiefest pearl of his crown.

The lords Schoneborgh and Haex, president and counsellor of the high council in Brazil, have likewise had audience, and made report, and each according to his mode: in the mean time all is loft.

Those of Holland have endeavoured to interpose for the city of Deventer against the other members of Overffel; but the other members would not admit of it. Holland admonished continually the other provinces, for the furnishing of one hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling, for the busines of Denmark, with little success; for the provinces, little or nothing interested in the war, do not much mind it.

As for the city of Bremen, Holland doth shew a very great coldness; and there is no likelihood, that they will do any thing; so great is their fear not to engage any-where in a war.

Yesterday was read the great deduction or declaration of Holland, during all the seccion, from nine to one of the clock: the provinces have demanded to have copies of it. Those of Holland have offered to withdraw and suppress this deduction, in case the other provinces...
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 497

after- Your H. propofed where- and prefented fo to pray the and which he <

Furthermore, &fnces hundred and wards he will cause them to be printed: he hath bought all the examples fent from London to Amsterdam; fo that there is not one to be had of the impression at London; and that of Vlac is a very fmall letter. I pray fend me a copy of them at London.

The faid deducfion of Holland, with the appertinances, is as big as half the bible. I am This 7th of Aug. 1654. [N. S.] Your humble fervant.

Extrait of the secret resolutions of the lords fates of Holland, taken upon friday, the seventh of Auguft, 1654. [N. S.]

There appearing in the afemblie the lords commissioners of the council, and having propofed to their noble great lordhips the ways and means, which they in purfuance, p. 419 and for the accomplifhing of their noble great lordhips resolution, dated the fifth of this month, and condered to be molt conducing to the fecurity here upon all occasions: where- upon being debated, their faid great and noble lordhips gave the faid lords commissioners of the council thanks for their care and pains taken about it; and furthermore with a general advice of all the members, according to the project of the faid lords commissioners, thought fit and underftood, that the prefent company of the guard of their noble great lordships, confifting of 400 men, fhall be divided into four diftinct bodies, each of an hundred men: and that to each of the faid four divisions fhall be added an ordinary Netherland company of 65 men, and at prefent be commanded and conducted by good and experienced officers of known worth, who fhall then repectivefly command the 165 men; for which purpofe are already propounded the following companies: that of M. de Ster- renborch's, of quarter-mafter Perceval, of the commander Beaumont, and of captain Pauw; to which end they fhall have fufficient commiffion given them in order thereunto: and the faid lords commissioners of the council are hereby also defired to fee this their great lordships resolution forthwith put into execution.

H. V. Beaumont.

The Dutch embaffadors in England to the greffier of the fates general.

My Lord,

Next tuesday is the laft day, which the arbitrators of the Danifh diftrefs have affigned them for their final decision of the questions in dispute; and upon which they are to be lock'd up without any viuels or light, till they have finally agreed upon them. So their H. and M. lordships may imagine, with what impatience we and the cautionary merchants, who do daily admonifh us, expect their orders for the finifhing of that decision, there being afterwards but 25 days remaining for the execution; which, as hath been formerly often advinced, is prefenfed and accomplifhed here with all rigour and precifenes. Whereunto we muft alfo add, that we do apprehend a very bad ifue of the faid decision, there being in the place of 22 fhips but 18; and for all the merchanizes but only one fhip hired, and that fent back with a lading to the value of 4000 rixdollars; there being to our knowledge not one penny paid in Denmark of the 300,000 guilders, which were the proceeds of the goods fold there; nor of the fhips, which were difpofed of by order of the king, upon condition of reftitution or fatisfaction; which we fhall leave and recommend to their H. and M. lordships widows. But we cannot but complain, that all this while we have not received one word of advice, neither from the resident de Vries, nor from thofe persons fent only by us, which might have flood us in fome stead in the debating of the faid affair; only about eight days ago we had fome papers fent over, no wife authorized or signed, without any inventory or deduction; fo that we could not profe any thing for the anfwering and annulling of the Englifh pretences, than what we could naturally devife in our own judgments, with the advice of fome merchants, who were willing to accommodate us therein with reafons. On the other fide, the Englifh came provided with all things neceffary for the making good their pretences, whereof we fhall advise their lordships by the next. Furthermore, we find ourfelves obliged to leave it to the confideration of their lordships, whether it would not be for the fervice and reputation of the fates, to prefent the faid merchants, who without any great profit, and with hazard of their credit, have ferved their lordships, together with the arbitrators appointed on our fide, and thofe who have ferved us confantly with their advice and directions, being in all feifteen in number, with fome medal or regalia. But as we have not

Vol. II. 6 L
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D. 1654.

Propounded or given any hopes thereof to any, that they should expect it; so we shall leave
it absolutely to their lordships discretion and disposition.

My Lord,
Westminster, 7. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]
Beverning.
Jongestall.
Nieuport.

Stouppe to the prince of Tarante.

My Lord,

The accident, which happened to me at Dunkirk, where I was kept prisoner many
days, and the fit of sickness, which happened to me presently after my arrival in this
city, have hinder'd me from giving any sooner an account to your highnesses of the com-
mispection, wherewith you have been pleased to honour me. Now that I have had an an-
swer of all, I do fend you, my lord, a cypher, and by the next I will fend you word at large of
all, that hath been told me. I cannot write any thing other at present to your highnesses,
but that the things remain in the fame condition they were in, when I left them; and if
the business be purfued, I make no doubt but in a little time it will succeed very happily.
We are told here, my lord, that you have made your peace with the king, and taken the
amnesty: whereas I am expressly charged to ask your highness that, I do most humbly beg
you to let me know, what there is of it. Men do expect here with impatience the succeds
of the parliament, which is to meet within five weeks. In the mean time all things are
in suffence, and nothing will be resolved on till then. There is no doubt made, but the
lord protector will receive the confirmation of the authority he hath either under the name
he hath at present, or under some other.

The treaty with France doth continue still. I do hear from a very good hand, that
there are fuch great difficulties, that it will be long fift, before they come to a conclusion.
Here is a very great fleet ready for fome very grand exploit: moft men will have them
designed for the Indies, to take from the king of Spain what he hath there.

2 Augst. 29 July, 1654.

A letter of Secretary Ofte.

My Lord,

Since my last, with all reverence, I have received their H. and M. lordships orders
of the 11th of the last month, according to which, with all due care and diligence, I
have informed myself what pafile between this crown and the lord Whallocke; but can
find no more, than what is comprehended in the fifteen inclosed articles, whereby, on
reason of the great secrecy here in fuch affairs, there was a copy defired out of England,
which came here by the laft post. Here are fome projects in the council, to defire by
an extraordinary embassy the faid comm. of England to enter into a further alliance; but is
yet deferred, either through defcit of money, or other accidents.

This week the king received a letter from Brenen, wherein they complain of the hofti-
lities done them by Coningsmark, and defire to live in amity with the crown. The
king is faid not to be willing to return any anfwer, or to come to any treaty with the faid city, before they have refored the burgh. As yet there is no order given to fend
any ships to the Wefer.

They work night and day on those ships, that are to bring the queen from Holflein
to Calmer.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Brutfelz, 8. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Yours are received by this poft, and we fend to Vienna and the Spa fuch letters
as you defired to be fend thitherwards; as from both now you have fome letters annexed.
You know the court is not now here, and you muft expect the left of news, only of the
sies of Arras and Steny. The firft we are fure to have, and the laft, in my opinion,
as fure to lofe: yet fome will not believe, but we fhall relieve Steny, after Arras is fur-
render'd, of which we doubt not within three days. True it is, the king of France's
army has been four times repulfed (notwithstanding his royal prefence) by that petty
garld of Steny. In this city they will lay twenty and odds to one, Arras fhall be fur-

JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 499

and marquis a but
Here an but man's of mere the of
This this but for will fpring am
The his mine good inftant, her and yet
were the thoufand that
tector, is to one of her own fervants, not so much as a maid besides in her company. p. 458.
What her intentions are, is not yet known; but this is looked upon as a fantastic trick.
The king of Scots is still at the Spa.

A letter of intelligence.
Antwerp, 8. Aug. [1654. N. S.]
The queen of Sweden came this week to this town in man's apparel, disguised as Vol. xvi.
a page to one of her own fervants, not so much as a maid besides in her company. p. 458.
What her intentions are, is not yet known; but this is looked upon as a fantastic trick.
The king of Scots is still at the Spa.

An intercepted letter.
Amiens, 8. Augulf, 1654. [N. S.]
The enemy is now preffing very hard of Arras; but I am confident it will hardly Vol. xvi.
be theirs this bout; for we have a strong and powerful army; and now the king is
expected daily with his army, which confits of 8000 men, and we are at preuent twenty-
one thousand men effecfive, and as good men as ever I law: of them there are thirteen
thousand horfe; and when Arras is preff'd very near, they are resolved to force the lines, to
which purpofe they have already a great number of falfines, and now drawing nearer to their lines. The prince is the moft laborious man in the world, firft in arms, and firft in the trenches: his army each day diminifheth, and ours increafeth; yet some Germans, and a few French, to the number of fifty, are gone to him with their horfe. The prince,
finding refiflance in his firft attempt againft the town, hath changed his approaches, and is
now ready to spring a mine in the firft half-moon, which will coft him the life of many to get thither; and afterwards he hath a counterfcarp, a great ditch, to pafs. There were all this summer ten thousand men in Guienne waiting on the defigns of the pro-
der, which men are now coming up. This will be a hot summer. I doubt not but the attempting of Arras will be the undoing of Spain; but if taken, and Stenay maintained, the cardinal is absolutely undone; for all the world are incenfed againft him. This day Stenay is reported to be delivered to the king, but the governor to stay and command therein, and takes his oath to be faithful. He is a moft gallant commander, acknowledged by all men; and we have no lefs hopes of the governor of Arras, but that he will give a very good account of it.

[This letter came inclofed in Bordeaux's paquet; and Bordeaux's letter to his fon con-
tained nothing more than this did.
He that writ this letter is an Englifh knight, and one that went from Paris with M. de Bordeaux, on purpofe to interce the irifh from the Spanifh army: but Bordeaux writes, he hath hitherto effected but very little. The cardinal and Tellier ordered him to go along with Monf. de Bordeaux. They both make ufe of him; but Bordeaux writes to his fon, that he finds him to be a mere
mountebank.]

A letter of intelligence.
Paris, 8. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]
The marquis of Mountpouillan, the marquis of Coignac's brother, hath fo much lef. Vol. xvi.
fenced the Englifh forces, faying his highnefs had but about 12 or 15,000 men in
Ireland, 10,000 in Scotland, 4 or 5000 in England, and not 3000, in the fleet, infomuch that there were not too many for the conversation of the country, and that nothing was to be feared on that fide for France, that the deputies of religion (who knew nothing done here
A.D. 1654. have thought that hath contributed unto the disdain their commissi
mioners and this chancellor in particular make always of them ; but that dismi
nified and the hopes they have in the protection and intercession of his said High
ness, who, after Care (fay they) is their only refuge, unto whom they do daily pray for his constant prosperity; and I have so encouraged them, that they demand justice with the real protestation and resolution, to not always endure to be molested as they are ; but to cause the king's edicts and wills to be executed, wherever they shall be the strongest, in case they obtain not the satisfaction they demand, with respect to his majesty's ministrants. They complained yesterday unto Monf. d'Afligre, one of the commissioners, of the little fruit of the last council, who met Monday last partly for their business; but he answered, that what had been done was well enough; and soon after Monf. de Ruvigny having also complained to the said chancellor, that he might grant them another council, and more favourable, he answered him alike, without promising them a council: so that the said Monf. de Ruvigny going thereupon to court, the other deputies have resolved to follow him, to make all together their complaints unto the king himself, of the disdain of his majesty's good will towards them.

A letter of intelligence from M. Augier's secretary.

Paris, 29 Aug. 1654.

These will inform you of the surrendering of Stenay unto his majesty, arrived the 10th ult. The next day the king entered therein, and the besieged went at the same time out of it with arms and baggage, but without cannon; the French having leave to withdraw to their homes, or to remain in the prince of Condé's service, unless they had rather be in his majesty's, which is the truest news known here at present. The letters, which did yesterday acquaint us therewith, add, that after this success his said majesty would come to la Fère, and from thence to Peronne, to hinder, if possible, the taking of Arras, which would be very uneasy, being, I am told, the Spaniards receive daily refrehings notwithstanding martial Turenne's endeavours to hinder it, and that by the last letters come from thence the besieged were so preffed, that the marquis of Noiseduc, their commander, had written to the said marshal of Turenne by a letter, intercepted in a leaf carried by a countryman, that he was not able to hold out many days, unless he were relieved. The fame letters bear, that Monf. le prince had not gotten the belt in the affufts mentioned by the gazette of Paris, saying that the dearth of livelihood was great in the Spaniards camp; but we shall hear next week more intered particulars; and notwithstanding all that is said, the wifer fort efceem the place to be lost, being not credible, the said marshal will or can undertake with good success the forcing of the lines, it being impossible for his army (in its division) to be strong enough to hinder on all sides some convoy from entering therein; besides, many think the besiegers have not been so little foreseeing as it is reputed. I hear the said prince has lost the marquis of Perian in the said affufts.

The parliament of Paris intends to meet about policy; and the fix bodies of merchants do what they can to hinder the ruinous party of Liards, having already had therupon great words with the chancellor.

News came two days since from St. Maf, which assure us of the arrival of the Spanish East-India fleet, very rich, to Cadiz; and it is written from Flanders, that the king of Spain intended to make furious attempts with that supply towards Catalonia, where the rumour runneth a sight hath already been given, wherein by the last letters the French were very refolute. The duke of Guife is still here.

The archbishop of Narbonne hath been received honourable counsellor to the parliament of Tolouf.

The duke of Orleans is arrived at Orleans with a great number of astrologers, there to make observations upon the eclipse, which is to happen next week.

The gazette will inform you of the king of the Romans death; there are some news of the emperor's.

Monf. Bordeaux to his son, the French ambassador in England.

Amiens, 8. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

I DO hear that Monf. Tellier said, that the treaty with Spain is not made with the English, because the protector doth demand Dunkirk for his security, and in the mean time that Calais be taken or some other place; and that is the same proposition, which was
was made to you; and likewise that this extraordinary embassador, which you say is a coming, A.D.1654 is no true embassador, but only an envoy from the archduke; and that the Spaniards do affect his name, to please the protector; and we do verily believe, that they will do all what they can to close with the protector.

If the English do expect the event of the siege of Arras, to regulate their resolution, their parliament may be by that time assembled, where I hope our affairs may meet with better success than in the left. And if we must have a war, we shall have gained so much the more time to prepare ourselves, and then we shall not much fear their strength. Send all your letters to me; for it is certain the court will be here very suddenly.

Colonel Algernon Sidney to Mynheer Bevenring.

My Lord, [Hague, 8. August, 1654. [N.S.]

I WILL not undertake to write any news to you, knowing that you are informed from Vol. xvi. a better hand; but I will take the boldnes to advise you this, and upon good considera\tions, that in case your friends here do not secure themselves better than they do, they will run the hazard to repent themselves ere long. This by the bye: I have spoken with my lord de Witt, but very little yet in particular. My lord of Oudam hath done me the honour to come to see me at my lodging.

Mr. Robert Breton to John Patchell esquire, at Hereford.

Worthy Sir,

In order to my promise there are to remind you, 1. That major Audray, taking his Vol. xvi. leave of our governour Rogers on saturday was sevennight, closed his civilities in these words, or some such, Sir, you see those that hate us begin to rule over us; and therefore wee must resolve to fight it out in the field, or suffer.

2. That Mr. Vavator Powell did say, Believe mee neither to be a prophet or minister, nor man, if the next parliament sit a month.

3. That there is a remonstrance sent downe into these parts, and up into Wales, to be subcribed by the godly party throughout the nation, wherein they complain of all the choisen members of parliament, as cavaliers, or neutralists at the belt, and doe highly inveigh against them.

Sir, since I had the favour of your company, I have found out a way to communicate my intelligences to you alone; for that I know not what further to advise concerning them, but humbly renew my request, that they may not be made to common, whereby wee may be endangerd to loose all future intelligence. The father of lights furnish you and the rest of your brethren with wiolome and courage, that yee may foresee and prevent the intended evil, and may not stick to venture all for his glory, and the good of your country and nation. To his grace and providence I humbly commend you, who in all fidelity remayne

Yours in the best bonds of love and service,

Pembroke, July 29. [1654.]

Robert Breton.

When you have perufed, you may be pleased to burne this scribled paper.

News from Zurich to Mr. Stouppe.

Aug. 9. 1654.

THE deputies of the cantons, and their allies, have framed an anwer to Monf. Pell Vol. xvil. and Monf. Dury, which was delivered them on thursday by the burgomasters and other p. 389. chief men of the town, by word of mouth and in writing; and were conducted to Ruden the gentlems house, to a dinner prepared for them with music. They should have gone upon the lake, had the weather beene fit. The ministers and profeffors were in the company. Letters of congratulation and thanks are wrote to his highness and flares. Monf. Stokard is not yet returned from Berne; we expect him. Monf. Dury goes to visit the churches of Berne and Basil, and at his returne will go to Geneva and Saingel; he gathers good evidences out of charters and records. Monf. Pell is very difcreet, and takes exact informations of all things; the chief is, that care be taken of the churches, and that they be establisht on a sure foundation to preserve in the greatest tempests. Popish cantons admire this new settlement, and agree well enough with us; being amazed at the death of Vol. II.

M
S T A T E P A P E R S O F

A.D. 1654. the Roman king, and at the emperor's dislike. The electors have cause to be watchful. The archduke is called out of Flanders. The French embassador finds not things answerable to his expectation. The Swiss will have satisfaction. Fribourg is joined in this affair unto the Protestant cantons. The Grifons must be well regarded for many weighty considerations. Naples has sent some money to Milan, from which she hath received some German soldiers. Sardinia and Otranto fear the French fleet. The pope fortifies the castle of St. Angelo; he will not have the Protestants for enemies, but would have permitted his highness of Anhalt the free exercise of his religion in Rome for money. Florence and Geneva arm. Milan acts not. Money passes from France into Piedmont. It is thought Genoa's agreement shall be made. Allatia is in peace.

Vol. xvi.
P. 478.


SIR, 

YOU understand, that the news here are only from the siege of Arras, and that last night marquis de Lede, governor of this town, received letters by an express from the army, dispatched from count Fuenfeldagna, that Arras is to be surrendered to the arms of his Catholick majesty this very day, being St. Laurence's day; being remarkable, that the same day the French made their entry into Arras, when they took it, the same the Spaniard shall enter. The next week you may have the articles of surrender.

I have seen letters from Lille, that marshal Turenne, who was encamped between Doway and our army, is dislodged, which is a sign the town could hold out no longer.

This being a special parcel of news for the curious, I thought it fit to send to you, presuming it shall be accepted from, SIR,

Yours.

A letter of intelligence.

Vol. xvi.
P. 485.

I CAME hither four dayes since, and finde access and respect enough at court, where they often faye, they knowe somebody will be sent from you to faye; whoever it shall be, they threaten extremely. I have so already inquisit my selfe into some of the counsell and bed-chamber, that I doe not doubt to learn all their desings. Secretary Nicolls and Hyde are not yet come; so the counsell is not yet conveened; but 'tis said, there will be some consultations to-morrow, and the first things to be spoken of, how to fend armes for Scotland the speediest way, which are to be bought at Luyck, with part of the money Willmot gott in Germane, and I suppose are to be fhippt from Hamborough, by reason one Waytes, whom reftident Bradfw with lipton ther, is now here very bulfy and respetted by them. I eat often with some of the cheifs, of whom I hope to learn their desings. I spare not for any thing, that may render me acceptable among them. My ladie Stanhope is fallen sick of the small pox, which will . . . . . . , and his fitter here this fourteen dayes or three weeks, 'tis intended for the bathes of Aken, and commonly faid, afterward for Ceullen. Bofwell, who was defigned for Scotland, is yet here; but fayes, he shall have his dispach to-morrow. They expect howerly an exprefs from Middleton, whoe is under waye. They speake him very confiderable, 16,000 men, and doubt not but he will beat Monck. You may be affured C. Stewart flands absolutely for Scotland. Some about him, tell him it wear better haften thither, then flaye here and danfe, which is his daily and nightly praetice. His party come into him fatter then is pleading to him, every one pleading poverty to get some money. The 200 thousand rixdollars of the empire will be molt fpent, if he continues in these parts, and every thing being fo chargeable. Culppeper is come hither in great credit again. All their hopes is on the Scoth, that if you could give them a remarkable blowe, their courage would be daunted. They have news, that Middleton defeated some forces of yours coming from Ireland; this makes them talk high. Unlock the cover of this.


Mr. Thomas Garrett to the Protector.

Vol. xvi.
P. 493.

ACCORDING to your highnes command, when I was left with you, I thought it my duty to present a line or two at this time. The last thursday night, messengers from the council came to this city of Norwich, and sent to thaire ince to speake with me, where they shewed me your highnes warrant for the apprehending of one Palmer, alias
alas Tewdor; whereupon I gott nigh twenty honest men together; and about eleven o'clock, twelve a clock the howfe called the White-horfe; and, questioning with the hoftler and chamberlain, wee found such a man had beene there, but was gone the day before. By further enquiry of the matter of the howfe, wee found, that the said Tewdor had one Spurgen lodged at one Mr. Herne's, a private howfe, one of the common-councill of this city, who was put in, when myself and nine or ten more were call out of the said counsell, who told us, that Tewdor was gone with Spurgen to his father's at Shympling-hall, near Swale. I advised the said messengers to take the said Herne along with them, till they found Tewdor; which they did that morning, and I sent my man along with them, who was well acquainted with that part of the country, where they found Spurgen, not Tewdor, and took Spurgen along with them, till they found Tewdor, who carried them to Paine's howfe of Briffingham in Norc. where he had made nere sixe weeks, as they said, in which towne they tooke the said Tewdor; and the meffengers, I suppos'd, before this time have brought him to your highnes. This Spurgen was a ringleader here in the mutiny in 1648; when the howfe was blowne up with gunpowder, a narrative whereof I have made bold to inclofe, whereby you may pleafe to fee as great a deliverance of the people of this place as in any place in this nation, in these times of.... and he then fled from hence beyond seas, and came home again, as I am informed; and without doubt he and one Branby, who had a hand in the said mutiny, and others, who have beene here about the last weeke, are very fulpicious persons to have a hand in the last plot. And if your highnes were pleased to impower fome to apprehend thefe, and such fulpicious persons, it would be a great means to keep us quiet, as I humbly conceive. And also I am informed, that the said Tewdor was at divers mens howfes, minifters, and others in this city, who gave him money; and allo a gentleman's howfe near the city, who is returned by the thite to fitt in the next parliament; of all which I shall further informe myfelfe, and give your highnes a further accompt of it, if occafion be. My lord, I humble preftent to your highnes the diffatisfaction of the well-affectted in this country about the late election of knights. There be very few of the terme we can confide in; and if the choife be in other counties, we are like to be in a bad condition. I am loath to be to bold or tedious to your highnes; onely this I cannot omit, that when others with myfelfe have acquainted your highnes with the condition of our county, and allo of the men therein, it hath bee made knowne to the partys here, before I have gott home; which makes us obnoxious to the malice of our enemies. Bee pleased to beleive, that however the royal party carry it, they are perfect enemies to your highnes as well as to us; and now they do lift up the head, and thinke all is their owne, because they have got fuch men electted in this country as they did defire. But I beseech your highnes to exercise my boldnefes; for it is out of regard of spirit, that I am fo bold with your highnes at this time, which is all from

Your highnes

Molt humble and faifthfull fervant,

Tho. Garrett.

Your highnes may know from Tewdor, I conceive, who they were, that gave him releafe in this city and county.

Extract out of the register of the resolutions of their high mightinesses the lords states general of the United Netherlands.

June, Aug. 10. 1654. [N. S.]

Was heard, the report of the lord Huygens and others, their high mightinesses com-

Vol. xvi; miffionaries for sea-affairs, pursuant to their resolution of the eighth instant; and having, p. 479; among other matters, perused and examined the advice of the lords commissioners of the respective colleges of the admiralty, formed here at the Hague on the fourth of July last past, on account of a letter from the college of the admiralty of Zealand, bearing date, Middleburg, June 22. of this present year, and the declaration of captain Andrew Pieter Boer, and his fbulatern officers, who came with fome homeward-bound merchant-ships of this country from St. Malo under his convey, and which an English man of war pretended to search about the Downs; this affair coming under consideration, it was found, that the faid letter and contained two articles: firft, that it was attempted to search the faid man of war, which in a manner was done accordingly; and, secondly, that the faid English man of war fent her boat to the faid merchant-ships, and fetched out of them all

* This Tuder, a surgeon, had been taken up for having a hand in the late plot, and committed to custody, but on 21 May, 1654, and made his escape through a howfe of office, near the Thanes. Where. f. 59.
the passengers that were on board of them, which however were sent back; that they also in a certain galliot had opened the hatches, and examined the said ship. In relation to the first article, in conformity with their high mightinesses resolutions, taken in respect to the searching of ships of war, and especially those of September 15, 1627. November 20. 1648. and December 17. 1649. it was thought good and resolved, that all captains and other sea-officers, that are in the service of this flate, or cruising upon commission, shall be anew strictly commanded, told, and charged, that they shall not condescend to no commands of any foreigner at sea, much less obey the same; neither shall they any ways permit, that they be searched, nor deliver or suffer to be taken out of their ships any people or other things; and that, shall respectively do or suffer the same, shall be punished for the same as transgressors, according to the circumstances of the fact, without any convention or composition; and as to such a stranger, that shall attempt to force or oblige the said captains, officers, or cruisers, to the whole of the premises, or to part thereof, the said captains, officers, or cruisers of this flate, after having previously by all civil means endeavoured to difudate him from it, may and shall defend themselves courageously and vigorously with those means and forces as are in their power. To be understood however, that in case such captains, officers, and cruisers, shall happen to meet any men of war of the English government, they shall first salute them by striking the flag of the top-mast, and lowering their top-fall, according to the thirteenth article of the treaty of peace concluded with England; and do and regulate themselves further in that respect, to what is customary in relation of other kings and potentates.

And as to the second article of the said letter and . . . . . . touching the visiting and searching of merchant-ships of this country, their high mightinesses do conform to what by this flate, in regulation to merchant-ships of other nations, has here before been regulated and practised, even against English merchant-ships, that were under a convoy; and though they are perfueded, that such a visitation and search tends to an inconvenience of trade, yet one can make no reasonable complaints on that account, nor demand that they would defit from it as illegal. However, inleas of this, it is thought good and resolved, that a letter shall be written to their high mightinesses embassadors extraordinary in England, that they without any los of time, shall debate upon this article, which is left open in the treaty of peace, with that government there, and by a salutary clause and stipulation concerning such a search or visitation, to make such a regulation and order therein, as may be done with the least hindrance and inconvenience of trade on both sides, according to the example of the like particular treaties or regulations made with the kings of France and Spain. The lords deputies of the province of Friesland, and of the city, and Ommelanden, hereupon did perfit upon their at fundry times reiterated declarations, against any further employing of the said lords extraordinary embassadors, and caufed the same to be registered.

Monfieur de Bordeaux to bis fon the French embassador at London.

My Son,

Your laft letters of the sixteenth and twentieth of this month were sent to me to this city. Here I am come from Amiens, being sent by Monf. le Tellier, secretary of flate, to give order for money and provisions for the king's army, which is encamped within a quarter of a mile of the lines of circumvalation made by the enemy for the siege of Arras, which the governor doth defend very stoutly. We hoped we should have able to have debared all provisions from getting to the enemies camp, and by that means to have forced them through hunger, and want of ammunition, to have raised the siege; but now they begin to have provisions and other refreshments to pass safely to them, either by force or treachery; so that I do verily believe we shall engage the enemies lines, if we perceive the place in danger, as it is very much feared. However this will not be attempted till the very laft; for we do conceive the governor hath wherewithal to hold out a month longer; so that in the mean time the enemies army will diminish, and ours increase; and in case Stenay is taken within eight or ten days, as we hope it will, then will the king comeither in person to favour with his presence, and the troops relief of Arras.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ &c.

A letter from secretary Oke.

My Lord,

The king eight days ago, after the receipt of a letter from the queen, went away A.D. 1654 prefixed to Stockholm to meet the queen, where he arrived in the night. This visit continued till Monday night, at which time her majesty was conducted out of the city by the king, who took his leave of her, and is since returned to Upsall. The same day the queen saluted my lady her mother with some few words, which did discomfit the old lady; and then pursued her journey by land to Calmer. Here are twelve men of war sent from hence to Oelandt, under the command of the lord vice-admiral Wrangell, admiral Fleming, and admiral Martin Tyffen Anckerholm, to transport the queen from thence to Pomeran.

The six-states are to be dismissed to-morrow after a banquet. The king has caused some pieces to be coined to be distributed to whom he plealeth; his majesty’s picture is on the out-side with this inscription: Carolus Gustavus, rex; and on the other side the queen with this motto: A Deus & Christinæ.

Many do suppose, that at last there may happen to be a match between the king and the queen.

Here are five ships arrived from Portugal with felts; and here lie a Holland ship laden with eighty guns, pitch and tar, ready to set sail for Amsterdam.

The embassador of Denmark and the resident of France are in this city.

My Lord, &c.

News from Zurich to Mr. Stoupe.

Florence doth arm for fear of the English and Dutch. Genoa makes a mighty preparations against Spain. France and Savoy offer them any affittance, and Venice lends her excuses. The pope is well in health, but ill with the Spaniards, whose embassador hath presented unto the lady Olympia some medicinal fluses, set up with diamonds in boxes of pure gold. Milan’s forces are not yet in the field, but expect orders and money from Spain. Some French and Bavarians march through Tonon, towards the lake of Geneva. The horfe, which did quarter in the territory of Ges, are gone, having entirely ruined that poor people, being almost all Protestants. The prior of St. John cloth anew trouble Geneva, concerning the goods of the church, which that cloth poiffeis notwithstanding all the king’s decrees. Letters have been sent to the cantons, and to the embassador of France in Switzerland: some great persons are concerned therein, who, not daring to act openly, set other men to work. God divert those designs, which tend to the ruin of that poor town! The assembly of Baden doth still hold. Monf. Stokard, our deputy in England and Holland, made relation of all, the last Lord’s day, before the states of the reformed cantons, in a speech of four hours, and purpofes to do the like before the senate of Zurich in presenting public letters. They are well satisfied with his negotiation; but perplex’d at the difference, which arises on the subject of the house of Orange, in which the elector of Brandenbourgh, and some other princes, declare themselves wholly concerned. It was well done to find in that conciliation some prudent means of qualification. The French embassador makes but a small progress in the alliance, which he pretends much, yet without any probable success, since the cantons demand their pay, which cannot be given them. Bern hath not received satisfaction at Paris in the matter, for which they had sent an agent. The affair of the queen’s jewels, which the captains of Switzerland had carried away from Paris, is now upon debate, wherein an agreement shall likewise be very necessary. They will reform the policy or government of the bailiffs, but not without opposition. Monf. Dury labours very hard in his design, and with a great foresight. Monf. Pell expects the answer of the cantons, and will govern himself according to the intentions of his highness the lord protector. The Protestant Grisons, who are for the good cause, with earnestly, that they be remembered in the best commendations, which indeed must be done for the importance of their country. Spain infinuates itself with the cantons. The French churches are still ill used here, and threatened with persecution or utter ruin. The Venetians have obtained some victory in the Dardanels. If their whole fleet had fought, they might have done wonders. The Nicodemites, who are in Venice, could passionately with, that his highness the lord protector would send some public minifter to that city, that by his means they might find some support or liberty in their exercife of their religion. Remember the churches of Piedmont, who write unto you, and who intend to write to his highness the lord protector.
Instructions given by his highness the lord protector, by the advice of his council, to his highness’s deputy in the dominion of Ireland, and to such other persons, as hereby his said highness is pleased to authorize to be of his council with the said deputy, for the government of the said dominion.

It being necessary for the good government of the said dominion of Ireland in all affairs thereto belonging, that a body of a council be established to assist his highness’s deputy there in that government; his highness doth for that purpose nominate, affiign, and appoint A. B. C. D. &c. to be of his council with the said deputy, in whose fidelity, wisdom, and advice, his highness repoeth great trust and confidence; and therefore willeth, that the said deputy shall use their affilience, advice, and council in all affairs concerning the said government.

1. The principal and first care, that his highness committed unto the said deputy and council is, that as well by their own example, as by such other means as they, or the greatest number of them, shall judge fit, endeavour the promulgating the gospel, and the power of true religion and holiness, and the suppression of idolatry, popery, seditious, and scandalous ministers.

2. The said deputy, with the advice aforesaid, shall cause a competent maintenance to be settled and duly paid out of the public revenues, to such ministers and persons of pious life and conversation, as are fully qualified with gifts for preaching the gospel, and instructing the people there in godliness and honesty; taking care that all due encouragement and maintenance be given thereunto by all in authority; and shall have power to put in execution all acts, ordinances, and laws of parliament now in force against malignant and scandalous ministers.

3. The said deputy, by the advice aforesaid, shall consider of all due ways and means for the advancement of learning, and training up of youth in piety and literature, and to promote the same by settling of maintenance upon fit persons to be employed therein.

4. Our said deputy, with the advice aforesaid, shall endeavour, by the best ways and means, as may be, to settle and preserve the peace of that nation; and shall have power to commit to prison, or otherwise restrain, all those in Ireland, whom he shall judge dangerous to the peace thereof, and to release and discharge them again out of prison, when he shall see cause to do the same; and also to remove from their place of residence or habitation, and to send into England, or into such other place, as you our said deputy, by the advice aforesaid, shall think fit, any person, whose residence in those parts, from whence they are to be removed, you shall judge dangerous to the state, or prejudicial to the authority thereof, or the peace of that nation; and give licence to any persons so removed, to return again to their places of residence or habitation at any time, when you shall see cause for the advantage of the public service there.

5. You our said deputy and council shall take care, that administration of law and justice be duly and uprightly executed in that land, without respect of persons; and to that end you are to see, that as near as the present affairs will permit, the laws of England, as to matters of government, and administration of justice, be put in execution in Ireland; and that you endeavour, as soon as may be, to settle and establish the courts of law and equity there, which in the time of the late war have been discontinued, or such of them, as you our said deputy, with the advice aforesaid, shall find necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and in the mean time have power hereby to direct, alter, or continue any court or courts of justice, or judicatories, in any place or places in Ireland, with all rights, powers, jurisdiction, incidents, and necessary requisite for the same; and also to appoint and place in every of them such judges, justices, officers, and ministers, and to appoint for them respectively such salaries and allowances, and to issue forth such commissions and deputations for the execution thereof, as you shall judge needful, and most conducing to the peace and good of that people, and the settling of them in obedience to the present government, until the aforesaid way of administration of justice be restored and settled, or until further resolutions shall be taken by his highness, with the advice of the council here; and you shall cause such statutes to be made and used in the courts of justice for passing grants, or transacting proceedings, as are already appointed by parliament, or shall be for the future directed by his highness on that behalf.

6. Our said deputy, by the advice aforesaid, is hereby impowered to remove out of any office or place of civil government in Ireland any magistrates, governors, officers, or others, whom you shall find seditious, or unfit for the trust reposed in them, or to be dangerous to the state, and shall place other fit persons in their room for the present supply of those trusts, signifying the proceedings in this case to his highness and the council, that such further directions may be given thereupon as shall be necessary, and for the service of the state.

7. Our
7. Our said deputy and council shall take care, that no papist or delinquent, or cif- A.D.1654.
appeared person, be entrusted with, or any way employed in the administration of the laws, execution of justice, or of any office or place of trust in Ireland.

8. Our said deputy and council shall take care, that no papist be permitted to practise as counsellors at law, attorneys, or solicitors, nor to keep schools for the training up of youth.

9. Our said deputy and council shall take care of, and have special regard unto the public revenue of that nation; wherein his highness's pleasure is,

1. That he be certified, what the revenue of that nation was in all manner of kinds in the year 1640, or at any other time within five years before, and what it is at this present, in the same kinds of forfeited estates; and also what other revenue, payments, or duties have been added, or come to the public use, since or by occasion of the war, either by forfeitures, echeats, excise, affeilments, or any other way whatsoever; of all which, as soon as may be, a just and particular estimate and account shall be transmitted unto his highness and council, and afterwards once every year at least, that his highness may from time to time understand either the decrease or increase of that revenue, and the cause thereof.

2. That the said deputy, by advice aforesaid, do use such means, as they in their judgment shall judge best, for recovery of such part of the revenue, as hath been unduly or through negligence withdrawn, with the arrearages thereof, and also to improve the whole revenue to the best profit and advantage of the state.

3. For the better improvement of the revenue aforesaid, the said deputy, with the advice aforesaid, shall take an account of what hath been done upon the instructions given to the commissioners of Ireland, dated the second of June, 1653, for surveying the honours, castles, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to the crown, or to any archbishop, bishop, dean, and chapter, or other officer belonging to the hierarchy in Ireland; and in case a survey is not made according to those instructions, effectual care is to be taken, that it be forthwith done, and likewise that surveys be made of all other forfeited lands in Ireland, which yet remain undisposed of by act or order of parliament or council of state, in such manner as the aforesaid lands, late belonging to the crown and bishops, are to be surveyed.

4. The said deputy, by the advice aforesaid, shall cause all acts, ordinances, and orders of parliament now in force in this commonwealth, for sequestrating delinquents and papists estates, and of the estates of archbishops and bishops, deans and chapters, to be put in execution in Ireland, and also to put in execution all acts and ordinances of parliament, or of his highness by confer of his council, for levying and renewing the duties of custom and excise, at the same rate and proportions expressed in the said acts and ordinances for levying the same in England.

5. The said deputy, by the advice aforesaid, is hereby empowered by himself, or such others as shall by the said advice be appointed, to let and let all such lands, houses, and other hereditaments whatsoever in Ireland, as are or shall be in the disposition of his highness and the state; and also the rents, lutes, and profits of all ecclesiastical benefices of such ministers, as are or shall be ejected, and of all such other ecclesiastical benefices and prebend, as are or shall be now vacant, and not otherwise disposed by act or order of parliament, for such time or term of years not exceeding two years, and at and under such rents and other conditions, as shall be judged most for the public advantage; provided that the said deputy as aforesaid shall have power to let and let the premises for any longer term, reserving thereupon such yearly rent as the same were leeter for, or worth to be let in the year 1640, or at any time before.

6. The said deputy, by the advice aforesaid, is hereby authorized from time to time, as there shall be cause, to lay taxes and affeilments upon the lands and goods of the people of Ireland, not exceeding per month, towards the payment and maintenance of the army and garrisons there, and for the defraying of the public charge, and carrying on the affairs of this commonwealth in Ireland, in order to the execution of these instructions, and as much as may be for the ease of the charge of this commonwealth.

7. The said deputy, by the advice aforesaid, or the greater part of the council, shall inform themselves, in what manner the treasury of that dominion hath been hitherto managed, and shall by themselves, or such as they shall appoint, take an account of all their receipts and lutes, and of the persons entrusted concerning the same. They shall also consider, how for the future there may be established a grand treasury in Ireland, and in what manner and by what persons the same shall be well managed; and in the mean time shall take care, that the same be managed for the best advantage of the state, and give such directions or instructions concerning the customs, luty, alfiliation, or any other offices there relating to the public revenue, and shall have power to appoint receivers, officers, and ministers needful for the raising and collecting the receipts, and managing and laying out of the said public revenue, and to allow them, and every of them, string facilies for their service therein.
STATE PAPERS OF A.D. 1654.

10. The said deputy and council shall consider of all due ways and means for lenifying the public charge of the commonwealth there, either by reducing the forces into fewer regiments, disbanding supernumeraries, demolishing of castles or garisons, or by moderating and regulating the present establishment of the pay for the said forces, or by taking away any superfluous charge of what kind soever, wherewith the public revenue is charged, and to put the same into practice and execution, with such convenient speed, as the condition of affairs will admit, and may stand with public safety and advantage.

11. The said deputy is hereby authorized from time to time, by his own warrant, to charge the treasury and public revenue in Ireland for payment of the army and garisons, either in money or provisions, as also for all incident charges necessary for the army, and all other payments to be made for the carrying on and effecting of any of the said instructions, as in pursuance thereof shall be made by most of the said deputy and council, or of the said deputy and any three of the council, who shall likewise issue all warrants for ammunition to be delivered out of the magazine; and such respective warrant as aforesaid shall be a sufficient discharge to the respective officers concerned therein.

The said deputy, by advice as aforesaid, shall cause to be put in execution effectually all laws now in force against the counterfeiting, clipping, waiting, or debasing of coin; and are impowered to put forth proclamations, as shall be thought fit, of the suppressing thereof.

The said deputy, by the said advice, shall take effectual care for the preservation of the timber in Ireland, and shall use all such ways and means for preventing the mischief and inconveniences by selling the timber there, as shall be necessary, and shall search where most plenty of timber is near the good havens, for making of ships, and thereof certify his highness and the council.

The said deputy, with the advice aforesaid, is hereby authorized to put in execution all the powers, instructions, and authorities given unto the commander in chief, or the commissioners for ordering and settling the affairs of Ireland by one act of parliament, intituled, *An act for settling of Ireland*; by another act, intituled, *An act for the speedy and effectual satisfaction of the adventurers for lands in Ireland*, and of the arrears due to the soldiers there, and other public debts, and for the encouragement of Planters to plant and inhabit Ireland; and also by one commissioun under the great seal of England, dated the second day of June, 1653. by the instructions thereunto annexed, and by the further instructions from the late council of state, bearing date the second of July, 1653. not altered by or repugnant to those instructions, as fully and effectually as the said commander in chief of the forces of Ireland, and the said commissioners for ordering and settling the affairs of Ireland, or any of them, are enabled to do by the said several acts, commissioun, and instructions, or any of them: provided always, that the said deputy, with advice aforesaid, may so far as they shall judge fit, and to be for the public service, dispense with the orders and instructions made and given by the late parliament or council of state, for the transportation of the Irish natives into the province of Connaught, or county of Clare, or one of them; and likewise with the penalties and forfeitures let and imposed by the authorities aforesaid upon such persons, as shall not transplant themselves accordingly; and may also by proclamation or otherwise, as he shall think fit, declare and publish the same.

The said deputy, with the advice aforesaid, is authorized to give fitting salaries and allowances to all judges, justices, commissioners, ministers, and such other persons as shall be employed for putting in execution all and every of these instructions, with regard to and to the ease of the charge of the state; and as well the said deputy, as the council, are hereby authorized by themselves, or by such as they shall appoint for that purpose, to administer oaths or oaths to any person or persons whatsoever, in pursuance of these instructions, or in order to the execution thereof.

The said deputy shall have the gift and dispensation of all temporal offices, as they shall become void, except the offices of the chancellor, treasurer, vice-treasurer, receiver, master of the ordnance, chief justice, and justices of the Bench, chief justice and justices of the common-pleas, chief baron and barons of the Exchequer, master of the rolls, serjeant at law, attorney and solicitor, all which his highness refereth to his own disposition, either upon such persons as the said deputy and council shall recommend, or upon others, whom his highness shall find worthy of such trusts.

The said deputy and council shall give frequent and timely notice to his highness or his council of their proceedings in execution of these instructions, and shall execute such farther instructions as they shall from time to time receive from his highness, from his highness by the advice and consent of his council.

Lastly, his highness willeth, that the said deputy, by the advice of the council aforesaid, or any of them, shall put in use and execution the foregoing instructions.

1. instruction. In the second line, add the words (settle and) before the word (preferve).

2. article
2. Article to be omitted.
3. Instruction omitted.
4. Instruction, instead of the words (to cause competent maintenance to be allowed and duly paid) put these words (to settle a competent maintenance out of, &c.) The word (plurality) to be omitted.
5. Query. How far the particular relating to religion in the instrument, may be inserted into this instrument.

The act, whereby the lands of the college of Dublin are settled upon the lieutenant of Ireland?
6. Article, to be placed as now agreed upon, adding to it (not only unfit, but superfluous officers).
7. Article, the word (delinquent) omitted.
8. Article, to be drawn as now directed.
9. Article, that the act about afeffements be to give order, that an account of the revenue be transmitted.
10. Ammunition to be issued out of the magazine by the deputy and advice of the council.
11. Article, omit (judge) instead of find:
12. You shall, &c. call the council to advise in councils of war, power to the council to be present at councils of war.
13. Article, omitted.
14. Article, to the protector or his council, and from time to time to execute farther instructions from the protector, or from the protector by advice and counsel of his council.

Further instructions to our deputy of Ireland, and the council there.

You are hereby impowered and authorized, to take order for the satisfying the arrears of officers and soldiers in Ireland for their services, preceding the fifth of June, 1649, by the valuation of the lands thereunto designed by so many years purchase, as is now already provided by act of parliament for that purpose, or else by a certain number of acres, according to the rules and proportions allowed to the adventurers and soldiers in Ireland, if you shall find it reasonable, and that the same is desired by the officers therein concerned.

You are by your letters, or such committee, as you shall in that behalf appoint, to give a judgment and determination upon all controversies, that shall arise, and touching which application shall be made to you upon any articles of war since the year 1649.

If you shall find the proportion of land formerly made over, and assigned in the county of Kilkenny, Cavan, &c. for security of the armies and arrears, to be since taken off for satisfaction of the disbanded men, in such proportions, as that thereby the security of the army is weakened, you are in such case to cause the same to be supplied and made up out of such other forfeited lands in Ireland, not already disposed of, as you shall find most convenient.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

By the last post I remitted you duplicates of some letters of importance, which went per the former.

It's now two posts since I received any from you, which gives me to believe you are too full of business to be diverted longe. I shall not therefore trouble you further at present, but remaine, Sir,

Your humble servant,

Hamburgh, primo Aug. 1654.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

I have heard nothing yet from the gentleman since he departed hence for the Spa. I am glad to hear of his good an election of parliament-men.
STATE PAPERS OF

Intelligence from resident Bradshaw.

Primo Aug. 1654. S. V.

FROM Bremen no other news, but that Koningsmark being recruited with fresh men, hath reenact the fort called Tonighafen (which the Bremers lately took from them) by force, having killed eighty men, and taken seventy prisoners: the certainty thereof by the next. Some two or three thousand men at the most are yet expected out of Sweden, to regain such places as the Bremers have lately taken and retaken from them, and thereby to vindicate the afront done to the crown, which the present king hath avowed to revenge, though it cost him very dear. The resigned queen is arrived at Antwerp, beyond the common opinion, who supposéd (as indeed she gave out herself) that she would have gone for Holland. Her majesty hath taken up her lodging there by a Portuguys, and will continue at the place for the space of three months. The king of Denmark was at Altena the last week: it was supposéd his majesty would have come into this town; but he went back again, and continues yet at Gluckfandt.

A letter to Mynheer Gysbert van Beresteyn.

Sir,

Delft, 1st of Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

The dedusion of Holland in justification of their act of seclusion doth please and give content to all honest Hollanders. The pulpets do seem to be poses'd with perverse spirits. Yesteraday a minifter was sent for before the council, to make declaration of what he had said in the pulpit, of an answer, that was already made to it, which was printing; but he excused himself, that he was not the author, only he heard such a thing was a printing: thereupon he was dismissed.

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to Chanut, the French embassador in Holland.

My Lord,

I COULD with, that the conquence of my negociation may confirm you in the opinion, which you have of my moderation, and in the hope, which my former letters have given you of a happy succes of those affaires, which have been committed unto me. My last, without doubt, hath made you to change your opinion, and prepared you for the news of this post, which will tell you, that after several conferences and particular discourses had, I do find no great inclination here to a peace, and my negociation to fland very doubtful; and if so be that his highness will inflict upon what my commissioners have declared unto me to be the intention of his highness, we are not like to come to an agreement. The letter of Zeeland hath not given any satisfaction to the protector; and I make no doubt, if the differences increase in your parts, and that the affaires there be brought to an extremity, but that the protector will give assisstance to those of Holland.

I long very much to hear the event of the fight, that was to be with the Spanish army, whereof the earl of Brienne write me word in his last letter.

1st Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

A paper of colonel Bampfylde's.

The condition and degliment of the titular king of Scots, and of those abroade, who are interred in his affayres.


His councile are his mother, the duke of Yorke, prince Rupert, the duke of Buckingham, the marquis of Ormonde, the earle of Rochefter, the lords Percy, Jermin, Inchequyn, Taff lately made, and Sir Edward Hide.

The four frieze, together with Jermin, are of a faction directly opposite to Hyde and the other party, who for the present intyrely governe in his councile; and ther defignes seem to be as different as their inclinations. Ormonde, Hide, and theyr party have, contrary to the fence of the refte, advised and prevailed with their king totally abandon both the party and principles of the prebiterians, and to relye intyrely upon his old episcopall party, which they perfwade him comprehends the nobillity, gentry, and bulke of the kingdome of England, whose would not rife with him in his late march into England, because he was believed to goe upon grounds disagreeable both to theyr affections, inter-


John Thurloe Esq. &c.

511

efts, and to the good of the nation, and inconsistent with the ancient constitutions both A.D. 1654.
of church and state; and to this purpose, about a year and half sence, or a little more, there was employed over to him one Sir Gilbert Talbot with letters of credit, and to strengthen them with a considerable sume of mony from divers persons of consideration in this commonwealth to his majorie, with assurance, that if he would retreye to his first principles, and intrude the secret management of his affayres to such hands about him, as his friends might fecurely confide in, they would adventure both their lives and fortunes for his recovery. To second this, immediately after, one colonel Phillips was employ'd to him by others to the same purpose: and al怖t I believe there was much of reality in these meffages, yet I doe not doubt, but that the persons and their designes were represented by Hide and Ormonde, (whoe procured themselves to be recommended as fitcet for truete) with greater advantages, then either could produce for the strengthening of their owne credit with their masters; by which means they weaned their king from the government of his mother's counsell, and have ever since bownde him absolutely up to their owne fence. The foundation of all their designes (as I have formerly mentioned) was to have calle himselfe totally one the episcopall party, that being likelyest to engage England. As for Scotland, it being (to use their owne phrase) under the flaverie of the English conquest, they would now embrace their king's interret upon his owne terms, to free themselves from their present bandage: besides, Midleton and Glencame, to get themselves into the chief power of managing all affayres relating to the king's recovery in that nation, undertook his service there, upon the aforesaid conditions. Their designes for England were, firft, the getting of a confiant contribution of mony for their king's supporte, from some of his friends, who were able and willing to spare it; the second, that they showlde rayle a banke of mony to be employed towards the accomodation and mayntaynance of forces, when occasion showlde serve. The third was to prepare parties in all parts of the kingdome to rife, to lay designes for the poscelling guarriions, where they showlde receive arrevidgments from their king, that it was feafonable. The fourth was to use all possible means to engage some considerable person of the English armies, which would bee both great security and encouragement to all others. The fifth was the killing of the lord protector. This particular admitted of much difpute. Those whoe were for it alledged, that the taking of his highnes away would beget great confusion and confeft, and doe give a very convenient opportunity at that present conjuncture of time for all the king's friends to rife. Others were of opinion, that if attempted, the designe was equally probable to fayle as to succeed; and if it did faifarre, would pull a great disreputation and prejudice upon both his perfon, caufe, and party: if it did take effect, and yet fayle in the mayne end of producing his recovery, it would in all likelyhoode sacrifice his party, through the vindicative rage of the foldiey, and fix a perpetual odium both upon him and his bufinels; and that it might rather hinder then contribute to his refloration, in that some other (to use their owne words) of equal parts, and lefs obnoxious to the univerfality of the nation, would probably succeed in the lord protector's place. As to the firft, of rayling money for their king's subfintance, he hath receiv'd, thefe tayne years past, (which his mother and Jermyn hath knowne of, besides what they have not been privy to) 14. or 15000 L. flterling per annum out of England. Thesf somes following I have knowne, of from Mr. Seymour, about a year and a half sence, a thousand pounds; by Sir Gilbert Talbot, about the same tyme, eighteen hundred pounds; by Mr. Villars, about fourteen or fifteen months since, either five or fix hundred pounds to the king, besides somes that he was permitted to referve for himselfe: monies were fome tymes returned by Mr. Afburnham, but what fomes I knowe not; and by colonel Phillips twice Mr. Seymoure brought over a considerable fome, when he was lately there; but how much, I could not learne. As to the second, of rayling a banke of money for the publique ufe, I can fay noe more, but that I have been inform'd from a very goode hand, that a hundred thowsand pound were agreed upon to bee rayfed for that purpofe, upon the accounte of not many persons in number; but whither it was put in execution or not, I am not certaine, he, whoe was the chief promoter of it, being sence dead. And in Walles, I have been tolde, the fame courfe was agreed upon, though for a fomer fome. Touching the third, concerning the prepayring of parties to rife, and of feizing upon garrifons, when it showlde be judged feafonable, I knowe their has been much labouring in it; many emiaries have been fent to and free, some of quality, that I have knowne, and many, that have met the king privately at my lord Hatton's, at the Twilleryes, at fix a clock in the morines, and at Jardin Renarde, especially this springe, that no man could discover but those particularly trusted; besides, I have seen great assurance, when I was in Scotland, whenn written thither, of great and almoft infallible signes, which he hath layd in England. The perfones employed in the agitation of his bufinelfs, whom I have come to the knowledges, are Mr. Seymore,
Mr. Villars, Mr. [Albournam, col. Phillips, col. Myars, col. Digby, col. Morgan, and major Armorcer. The chief places, where they had designed rising, (which I have heard of) were the West and the North. Of the designe in the North I had more particular knowledge then of the other. Newcastel was to have been poossed by landing some men there in some of the colliers ships, whom were treated with to that purpose, whom, they say, doe nowe pafs Tnimouth-calwe withoute either examination or searche, if they are knowne to be colliers belonging to the town; for that the men being flowed under deckes, they might remayne privately there, till in the night-tyme they might have landed and poossed the magazine and cable, where the king was informed there were store of arms and ammunition. This was fo designed, as that the pooffion of it woule have rayfed the North of England, and the South of Scotland, whom (by them supposition, that were the designers) would have sufficient tyme to drawe to an orderly bolyde, and fix themselves either for defence or offence, as they shoulde judge moste expedient, before any considerable bodie of the forces of the commonwthould could give them interuption. A designe then was allo upon Carlile, but by what or by whom, I could never learne. Concerning the bufiness of the West, I can say noe more of it, then that one of Fitz James his undertaking was the pooffing of Portsmouth, which was to have been accomplished, as himselfe fayd, by giving a considerable sume of monye in hand to a perfon, whom he woulde not name, and the assurance of a great pension, whenever the king recovered. Colonel Digby, Mr. Seymor, colonel Phillips, and Mr. Albournam, have had the tranfaction of the Welterne bufiness. Some other designe of importance their was layd in London, which they have much rejoysed has never come into fulpsion, notwithstanding the late discovery.

As to the fourth, I may be able to say more hereafter, then I shall for the present.

To the fifth, concerning the affallination of the lord protector, I shall not need to say more concerning it, then what has been already informed and manifefted, then that Mr. Gerard was very knede to his maffet, to declare at his death, that he knew nothing of it, or at leaft approved not of it, sence, to my positive knowledge, my lord Gerard and one of the king’s chaplynes were put upon another, to perswade him to undertake the conduct of the designe, affuring him that their were perfons in England resolvd upon the execution, foe the king would but fend his commands concerning in it, as to the tymes and other circumstances, and employ a perfon of wit and resolution for the geverning thereof. And this was agreed upon him, eventhough he fell in the attempt, as a pious, virtuous, and glorious enterprize, long before Gerard or Fitz James came over; and the king was then doe farre from disapproving the effect, that he put them to perswade it, and met with the perfon to treat with him about it; but finding him more unapt then he expected, left him unsatisfied. For Jack Gerard, he mett with the king in my lord Gerard’s chamber two or three nights after his arraival at Paris, about ten of the clock discoursed with him about it, and with Fitz James aparate, concerning all his designes; for he came full fraught with variety of projects. There were prefent in the chamber colonel Whitley, lord Gerard, captain Griffin, Fitz James, and major Gerard. Hinshawe came over before the other applied himselfe to one Monf. Chockey, a Frenchman, prince Robert’s agent, and by his means had acces to the prince, propsoed his design to him, with what he defird. The prince acquainted the king therewith, whose approved his undertaking, was resolvd to speake to him about it, as soone as he could find a conveniencye, in the interim, advertisement came to the king out of England, that Hinshaw was employ’d thence by his enemies, and that his undertakings were but to abufe him. Upon this the king gave the prince caution of him, and my lord Gerard his cozen; but he justyfied him as a brave and an honble man, and one whose was real in what he pretended. Upon this you may relye, that the king both knew of it, approved of it, and looked upon it as the only and most necessary means to fet all his other designes in motion; and of this particular I shall fay more to confirme you in the assurance of it (if you are doubtfull, or the visibility of it bee needfull) hereafter, then is convenient in paper: only this I shall ad, which I had forgotten before, that towne citizens, whom fled upon the alarume, that some were apprehended, who had a designe upon the lord protector’s perfon, when they heard in prints all that was discovered, fayd, their was another designe agaynst his highnesse by other perfons, which they perceived was not fuppfed. This they fayd in the garden at the palace royall to my lord Gerard, colonel Whitley, colonel Barkley, one Mr. Floyde, and myself: the king, not long before his parling, (having till then been upon very ill terms with his mother, and communicted little or nothing of his affayles with her) feeming to be very injenious with hir, and to declare all the particulars of his bufinesses to hir, except one thing, which he fayd was of great moment, that he was bounde to conceall by the highfte tyes of fercyce, it was defigned, that all shoue breake out in the beginning of the fomer; and I am confident had, (let the successe have been what God would have permitted) if the discovery of some parte of it, in allmoite the very exigent of tyme, in which it was to be in practice, had not prevented it, and for the prefent deferred it. The
beit ways to prove the particulars I have here mentioned, to discover what only in A.D.1654.

generall is inferred, and to prevent the reafuming of these designes hereafter, I shall
acquaint you with, when I know the particular queries relating hereunto, that you defire
satisfaction in.

My lady Stanhopg gives intelligence to her brother the lord Newburgh, and maynteynes correspondence between the Scots king and others here. Some things the he has given adver-
tisement of, which are feiyd to have come from Mr. Peeters, rather, as I believe, through
want of secrecy then fidility.

The lady Rochefter pretends to have the information of divers things likewise from
him: the brought a messenger to the king particularly (as the queen tolet me) from the
earle of Warwick. She was trusted from others.

My lady Isabella Thinis holds a constant correspondence with the marquess of Ormonde. I
saw a part of one of his letters to him.

My lady Morton holds correspondence with Sir Edward Hide and Sir Jo. Barckley. I
have seen many of his letters to the one. The countes of Newport keeps correspondence
between the king and some of the nobility. She was a little more then twelve months
since at Brussels to that end, not thinking fit to goe to Paris, for fear of fupfition.

Lord Bellafis, Mr. Ruffell, and Sir William Compton, are certaynly believed to be engaged
in the king's bufinefs. The circumftances, which induce both others as well as
me to be of that opinion, I have given you foe fully, that I need not recite them.

My lord Lothan held a correspondence, sent in August twelve month the minister of
Newbottle (the place where he lives) to the king. He came over in the habit of the
folder; his name is Layton: I faue him both at Antwerpe and Paris.

My lord Roxborowse has sent excusses (for some things he has done to prefferve himself
in a capacity to act upon occasion) and meffages to the king, to affure him of his confant
affections to the king. He made many excusses to mee tow years fince, with great prote-
fation of fidelity; and by his counsell Will. Dromond, now in armes in Highlands, he
sent a meffage to the king, a year fince; but I believe he holds noe constant correspond-
ence.

My lord Traquaire was privy to and gave counsel in transactions, in reference to the
king's service in Scotland, for near thefe tow years paffe; particularly he had a hand in
major Rutherford's dispatch to the king aboue Christmas was twelve month, whose,
although he was prifoner, and no papers founde aboue him, had credentiaill letters in
white inke, which he fent before him by the pofte, directed to one Mooet, a merchand
in Paris. My lord Traquaire had allsoe a hand in Sir William Bellendine's dispatch three
weeks or a month after Rutherford's, whose was concealed in London by a lady, and by
her a pafs procured him for his conveyance into France, and a meffage fent by him from
hie to the king, to defire him to receive noe ill impressions from his applications to my lord
protector, (whose was then general) since she did it only to be in a capacity to serve the king
and his friends. She has conveyed many others out of the kingdom.

Captain Howarde, at the tyme of duke Hamilton's engagement four years fince, tooke
commissions from the duke for a regiment of horfe, and another of foote: coll. Atkins,
whose married one of his fifters, was to command the foote. After he heard of the defeat
at Preston, he went to the parliament's committee at Newcastle, and proffered them his
service, and did intercept many of the Scots in theyr returne home, and afterwards made
great excusses for his foee doing, and equall proffesions of affection to the king. This if
be doubted, I can name severall witnesses of quality and neighbours, that were at that
tyme for the king, whose has lately wrote a letter to him (but I cannot fay he has receiv'd
it, the copy of which I have feen) to engage him in his service, when he shall have a
prudent occasion: but I have been foe particular with you in this, as it would be super-
fuous to ad more here. Thoug this may not be worth your fear, it may deferve your
care.

Touching the late defigne, I have adverfified you of many, who have knowledge of it:
amongst them Mr. William Afburnham and Mr. Seymour are very capable of being ter-
ified by menacing into a confession of all. This way you may trye them, as I fhall
another, which peradventure may give you more light, ere it be longe.

Whither there is like to bee a good accorde betwixt the towne princefles of Orange, the
duke of Brandenburg, counte William, which is one of the chiefe defignes, I fhall (I
believe) learnie from Ballares, with whom I intend to meet; and what influence it may
have upon the provinces, and all upon the Scots king's bufinefs.

I acquainted you with the debate held about the Highlanders, when your newes came
to the Pallace Royal of that peace betwixt the Engiffh and the Dutch, that fince their was
no hopes of foraigne affifiance, and consequently as little of their holding oute, that
before they were forced to it, the king fhould give them private leave to capitulate; that
foe they might preferve themselves free from garnisons and all other reftraintes, till a more
prudent occasion fhouldte ferve. The arguments used by Ormonde and Hide agayneft it,
Vol. II. 6
A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,


It will not be amiss to give you the comfortable notice, that the state of things is very well changed since this morning in those parts, in which many people rose with sad hearts, and licentious faces, and such a mule, just as you had in England on the eclipse last talk'd of before yours in the year 1652. for we had all the tracks play'd with our poor vulgar now, as you had then: books and pictures fet out with calculations and disputes about them, full of hard terms, and harder prefaces, and disfactors enough to make a dull people mad; and therefore much more a warm-pated nation, especially falling in such a warm month as this did.

I had lately a letter from my friend at Heydelberg, who writ me word, that prince Rupert is gone thence; some griefs, on resolutions to serve the emperor, though others think he will settle on his plantation, his brother having given him lands to the quantity of twenty English miles in comapfs. Whichever of these projects succeeds, it leemeth he intendeth not his cousin's service, of whom there is nothing lately, being still at the Spa.

The king of France, having at length reduced Stenay, is now at leisure to attend the Arras buincs entirely, whither he is now gone, and is confidently reckoned twenty-five strong, which is equal in number with the Spaniards, who have been wonderfully recruited with very considerable convoys. Their last attempt was on a counter-camp, which was stoutly defended; that they left 900 there, before it was taken. The French within the town have secured the inhabitants as all earnest for the Spaniard. It is conceived, the place is able to hold out three weeks or a month longer; but it is suppos'd, that the French without will engage the Spaniards in their trenches before that time.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier's secretary.


The last letters come from Stenay confirm what I had the honour to inform you by my last; adding, that the besieged had only begun to compound, after a great breach a mine had made; that the capitulation had been made with a Spanish command; and that the count of Charnill had particularly labour'd to his peace, and had taken the king's annelly by surrendring the place: whereupon the garrison with'drew itself to Monmedy. We are moreover informed by letters from Sedan of the sixth of this instant, that the king and cardinal Mazarin were returned there from Stenay at midnight; and that the court intended to part from thence within two days for Rethel, and from thence to la Fere, and from la Fere to Peronne; through all which places they will try to increase their troops; that those of Guienne being arrived, they might all join M. de Turenne, for the relief of Arras; whereto their majesties are resolved, although they were forced to assault the Spanish trenches this way: also the said marechal's resolution by the last letters came from his camp, and we fee he ground'd himself upon the diversity of nations, whereof the besiegers army is compos'd; amongst which there were some, which will not fight, and will willingly call themsevles in the French party. But the resolution of assaulting in this manner is very hard to believe, unless the said court hath great intelligences amongst the said besiegers. And by reason there is some likelihood this place will have been taken before the relief, which is to come from Guienne and other parts, will have joined the said marechal; some are of opinion, that a fight will only be given after the loss of the place, there being no question, but that the French are wholly dispos'd thereunto. The said letters from their camp bear, that divers encounters were daily made, wherein many were killed; and that they did often take some little convoys going to Arras, where both the besiegers and the besieged had been two days without shooting. Whereupon it is noted by some letters from Valenciennes, that the besieged compos'd themelves, but it is not believed. I am informed, that two thousand men of the troops of Guienne have certainly pasted to Mante for the said junction.

Other
Other news, confirmed by divers letters from Nantes, arrived here yesterday, bears, that the cardinal of Retz, having heard that orders had been given to keep him a closer prisoner, had escaped out of the castle of that place, and had withdrawn himself in Belle-ile, with his brother, who is lord thereof, accompanied with eight of his friends, who mounted him upon a fine horse in a place affign'd, whither he went after he had saved himself. Thebufhins is very considerable, and some imagine it hath relation to England. This is all we have at present. Some tell me, that the queen of Sweden’s rendezvous at Spa, is to confer about a marriage between the king of Sweden and the prince of Orange’s widow, and that those who are interrested therein, will do well to take notice thereof.

We hear by the last letters from Germany, that the emperor purpos’d to crown his second fon king of Bohemia and Hungaria.

The embassador of Venice here hath demanded leave to cause the raising of some levies for his commonwealth; but the king hath answered, that he had need of his men in this conjuncture of affairs.

—

**Monseur Petit to Monseur Augier.**


MR. du Veitrick’s man is returned from court, with the consent he went to fetch con-

cerning the bufhins of Niffmes, whereby all the differences seem to be ended. It were p. 27.
much to be desired, that all the Protestant party here should receive the fame dealing: but as far as I perceive, nothing but mere force is considerable here. The other deputies have retired their remonstrances out of M. d’Aligre’s hands, where the deputy of Aiguieres was yesterday treated as mutinous by the said M. d’Aligre’s secretary, who told him, they were swelled with temerity, now they saw the English armado, as though they were always to be feared. I believe the said M. du Veitrick will soon return home: whereupon I will with

God’s help more particularly entertain you by my next.

Our merchants of Monseur have only obtained *main-levée*, according as I had the honour to inform Mr. Thurloe by my last: but there are no charges to recover, as we had pretend-

I fee at this instant by letters of our merchants at St. Malo of the eighth of August, that the town-council had that day met, and that they had resolved to write unto the count of Brienne, to give orders to their syndics to release the goods of the English upon bail; insomuch that I think all will go well.

—

**A letter of intelligence.**

Sir,

Spy, 12. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

By my former you had of my arrival here, where I am still making my approaches to vol. xvii. the work, which I hope to gain within a few days; for I have already access to R. C. p. 123.
his court, and I am confident very shortly to give you some account of his affairs.

Of the moneys you sent me, being but twenty pounds, I disbursed the most part to put myself in an equipage to follow R. C. where-ever he goes; and in case he shall remove, as it is said shortly he will, I shall be frighten’d in following him: therefore to accom-

plish your desires, I pray furnish me with moneys necessary for such a work.

They are all here very merry, and we believed the queen of Sweden had met C. R. but now small hopes of it, that I can hear from these couriers. One of them told me, he believed the would go into England, which is now much spoken of here; and the great marriage of the new king of Sweden with the princess royal of Orange is also vanifh’d, that king being to be married to a princess of the house of Holstein: so our court begins to be more calm; yet we drink more Rhenish wine to comfort ourselves. Some small sums of money Wilmot gets for R. C. but the emperor’s part being firft promised, is not yet paid.

The princess royal is here pretty merry, and hopes great matters by the diffentions of Holland and the rest of the provinces.

It is said by some, that R. C. will go into some part of the United Provinces: others say, he will go into Germany; others, into Scotland: which of these he shall do, I do not yet know; but I am resolv’d to fee the laft of it, if you furnish me.

The news of Germany you have from other hands. I shall by the next, I hope, give you a better account of R. C. his affairs.

Those that follow him, receive divers letters weekly from London, but not of any great importance, yet known to, Sir,

Yours. 

General
SIR,

I PRESUME before this time collonell Jones hath given satisfaction concerning his coming into England: he very well understands your affairs here, and will be able to informe you in any thing relating thereunto. I understand, that you intend us but twenty thousand pounds per annum, which though it may be thought considerable, coming out of England, and that the enemy here beeing neere suppreft; yet considering the unsettled condition of this nation, by reason of the transplantation, and that we cannot have opportunity of transporting more of the natives, divers are run into rebellion, and more we must expect; infomuch that I doubt it will not be safe for you to reduce so considerable a number, as to bring us within that allowance, which I am informed is proposed for us. Consideration must likewise be had of the civil lift, for that the trefuryes of excife and cuftome, which anwered those payments, are now by the late ordinance brought to little. But what is intended as to our reduction, I with wee might know it suddenly; or otherwife the season of the yeare will be so far spent, as will make the bufinefs much more difficult and hard with those, that are difbanded. I am glad to understand from you, that the perfon's intended for the government of this nation are so suddenly to come: I am sure there is need thereof. I desire to know, what is intended as to that part of this army sent into Scotland, where they shall have there pay; for by collonell Allured's instructions they were to have provisions of all forts from England: yet hitherto I have bine forced to supply them with money and provisions. According to my information, so considerable a partie will not be able to subsist there all winter. I wish I might suddenly know what is intended concerning them. I lately writ to general Monke my thoughts as to the bufinefs of Scotland; and I beleive they must be forced to draw all people from inhabiting neere all faftneffes, and put such places out of the lines of protection. Wee found here a very effectual means to reduce those in rebellion; and if those rules we have experimented here, were put in execution there, I hope they would find the fame bleffing upon those endeavours, as, thorough mercy, we have had here: and as long as Middleton's partie is able to subsist in the Highland, he will easily avoyd fighting. The season of the yeare will now come on apace, wherein any thing of that nature must be done, and the people of the Highlands injoyed to come into the Lowlands, or else to be out of protection; otherwife those people will give continual disturbance. The officers of this army now at London will be able much to advife in this bufinefs. I shall not further trouble you, then with what I am,

Your affectionate friend and fervant,

2d Aug. 54.

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

---

The commissioners of Bremen to the states general.

YOUR H. and M. lordships are abundantly acquainted with the sad condition of the innocent city of Bremen, and how the same, upon the confidence of alliance and natural affection to your lordships, hath taken their course to your lordships for some speedy relief in this extremity; and since that upon the former representation of the condition and request of our lords principals, your H. and M. lordships were pleased some months since to offer to her royal majesty their interposition in writing, we do find, that there hath been no declaration made there upon it; and in the mean time the oppreffion of the city of Bremen, by maintaining of the garion, and other inconveniences, doth increafe; neither do the hoffilities in any wise cease: however we, after so long expectation, had hoped, that your lordships would have resolved upon some effectual affittance for the preservation of the good city, and the preventing of the ruin, that is threatened them: but we are informed, that your lordships have again thought fit to repeat to the present king of Denmark the duplicate of their former letter. We do thereby perceive your lordships real affection to the good city of Bremen, to deliver the same out of their miseries, by applying such amicable means. We could wish, that the good city might be freed after that manner; but by reason of the Swedifh forces in the dukedom of Bremen, and the near adjacent places to the city fortified by them, and all paffages secured, it is to be feared, that yet a strong army is coming out of Sweden, whereof severall letters from Sweden make mention; the city of Bremen will be brought to extremity, and for want of maintenance will not know how to keep their garion on foot. Therefore we would not omit humbly to advertize your H. and M. lordships thereof, and to repeat withal our former request and humble prayer, that your H. and M. lordships would be pleased with-
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 517

out any further delay or expectation to resolve to give some assistance or subsidy, as your A.D. 1654. lordships think fit; whereby the city may be speedily relieved, and not be suffer'd to fall into utter ruin and destruction, being a neighbour frontier city, wherein this state is highly interested, as well by reason of their religion, as other politic considerations; and who under God have still built their greatest hopes upon your lordships. Upon all which, according to the constitution of the times, and the present necessity of the city of Bremen, they are expecting your speedy and favourable resolutions; remaining

Your H. and M. LORDSHIPS

Hague, 13. Aug. 1654. [N. S.] humble servants,

The Commissioners of Bremen.

Mr. Edward Pashlowe to the protector's council.

RIght Honourable,

I

in all humble manner I make bold to informe your honours, that this day an attach-Vol. xvii. ment was granted out against the Portugal ambaffador's goods, at the suite of William P. 35-

Garfeld, whoe pretends, that the said ambaffador owes him 52 l. and more*. And I, beinge defierous not to suffer the attachement to be perfectly executed without some directions from your honours, have caufed my servants to forbear, until I can be informed from your honours, whether I shall give permission, that the same shal bee executed, or noe. Therefore I most humbly pray your honours to fend me such order therein, as may tend to my securitie, and according to your honours good pleasures. I remaine (as in
duty bound)

Your Honours

Gravesend, 3. Aug. 1654. most humble and faithful servant,

Ed. PASHLOWE, mayor.

The marquis of Argyll to the protector.

May it pleas your HIGHNES,

TO give me leave, without trouble to your mor serious affaires, to intreate you, to tack In the possi-

a view of fum particulars that concerte me, or prefcrvbe the way, that may bring-son of the

thame bent to your high knowledge with leat increashing upon your patience. I have right honour-
defyred my fervand Collene Campbele to follow any way your high. appointis him. I have doubt not, but your high. hes a better accompt of your affaires in the Highlandis, nor I Lord high
can give you. Thairfore I forbeare to trubell you in thys thinges: onlie I affoor your high. chancellor of

that according to my profellions it will be really found, I am floudious for the publick

dpace, as becometh

Your HIGH,

moft obedient humbell fervand,

A. ARGYLL.

For my lord protector his highnes, these.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

Honourable Sir,

I SHOULD not have sent you any more of the Roman intelligence, but that you Vol. xvii. might be the opinion and fende they have in Rom of the protector's disposition both to Spain and Genoa. Althooh this week we hav had fresh advys from Tollon, yet I can have no account according to any of the French, what theyr fleet intends. Som are of opinion, they com not out at al, except their ambaffadors mak peace with the protector; for they are very jealous of the Inglish fleet intended into thys seas. Others fay, they only attend the coming of theyr general the duke of Guis, and cardinal Grimacdi a Genowes, whoo defyn is thooth to be only to watch, on occasion of the breach 'twixt the Spaniard and Genowes, and to gain to themselves som advantage thereby. An Inglish ship, arryv'd at

* Whitelocks, f. 598. says, the embaffador was arrested by some merchants of London, to whom he owed great sums of money, which they had lent him here.

Vol. II. 6 Q. Naples
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

Naples from Ingland, met off at feast Cales the Spanish West-India fleet, being 28 gallons; the newes whereof comes up all that party in Italy, and contrary the Genowes are found what dejected; for they believe, as they have reason, that the Spaniard will value himself on the occasion; for at left 1/4 part of the plate belongs to them. I understand the Genowes ar sending an ambassadors for Ingland; but as yet no acts of hostility appears betwixt them. Four Spanish gallys arrived here this week from Genoa, not having 20 men apiece; for being man'd wholly with Genowes, the men were commanded ashore. Thes petty affronts ar lyk picking a quarrell; they breed bad bloody, and prepare way for a wyder breach. They ar lyk our paper-conflicts in the beginning of the wars, and the jutling of the militia and army, the which soon grew into a flame. 'Tis very lyk, that Genoa is put on by the French, but such a remedy wil prov worse than the disease; witness Catalonia, that is quyt ruin'd by the French. Sir, you wil very much oblige me now-and-then, when your great affairs permit, to let me hav a word from you, how the protector stands in relation to Spain or France. 'Tis here reported, that a league is made with the former. 'Tis supposd here the other provinces will fal out with Holland, which may produce som notable advantage to Ingland. The Spaniard in the kingdom of Naples raifes quantety of hors, as if he meant to invade the pope. I am,

HONORABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull servant,

Leghorn, 14. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

CHARLES LONGLAND.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,


PRAY let me know, whether the news be true of Middleton's routing, as it is set down in the news-books: for divers here will not believe it, being possetted with contrary reports. All that I can fend you from hence is, that the French have taken Stenay, and now hope to relieve Arras. They say, that at the death of the king of the Romans, there was a moft terrible earthquake at Vienna, so that the people forsook their houses; and they report, that there was a tame eagle, that had lived in the palace twenty years, and never was known but to flutter from place to place; and now at the death of the young king he perched upon the highest tower of the palace, where he flew about an hour, abundance of all sorts of birds gathering about him; and then he took his flight quite away, and was never heard of since, which makes many people prejuge it as ominous to the house of Auffria.

Mons. Petit, to the marquis of Mons, governor of Honfleur.


THINK you will have heard of the justice the king hath been pleased to grant us upon the detention of the English ships at Honfleur, by a decree of his council; after which we have only to receive it by your favourable intermission, and of the authority committed to your prudence, and to your deferts. You have shewed me such expressions of love in our meetings, and so much zeal for the peace and for the advancement of the good of the commerce, that I make no question but you will make it good unto us in this occasion, in causing his majesty to be punctually obeyed. This is that which I most humbly intreat you by this present, which will be delived unto you by Mr. Tomlin, one of the masters of the said ships; and I affure you, Sir, that on this occasion and all others, I will receive with much respect, and true feeling, the means, which shall concern the public reft, and your particular satisfactions, as being in truth, Sir,

Your most humble, &c.

PETIT.
A letter of intelligence.

SinCE mine to you the post before this, the manifesto of the province of Holland, of A.D. 1654,
which I made mention in divers former letters, is now in print, and too large for a packet, or you should have had it by this post. If you please, I shall fend it however. The substance of it extends much to prove, that the said province could justify, and without prejudice or wrong to the rest of the provinces, consent, agree, and conclude, that they had power in the name and behalf of their own province for the exclusion of the prince of Orange, they not forcing nor engaging any of the rest of the provinces thereunto.
The said manifesto is sufficiently bitter and sharp against the rest of the provinces; and the prince of Orange.
The party of the said prince of Orange is somewhat countenanced by the clamours of seven or eight hundred soldiers come from Brazil; yet upon by the prince's party to exclaim against the province of Holland, for not being timely supplied, and yet not receiving the pay due to them, which addeth something to the disgust of the people; upon which the states provincial of Holland called thither four companies of the foildiers, which are most at their devotion, and have lodged them yesterday morning, joined with four hundred men more of the guard, most of them being gentlemen, which the states trust little, because they are for the most part young men, and much affected to the prince and his party, Wherefore the said states have licenc'd all their officers, giving them other employments, and divided the soldiers into squadrions of the new come in four hundred, and gave them new colours, with the arms of the province of Holland above; and four patents were given to four captains, with the title of captains of the guard of the states of the province of Holland.

I need not fend to you the anfwer of the states of Zealand to the letter of the lord protector, being in Latin, because I presume you have the original there before. It is a long letter.
The party of Orange increaseth in the province of Overfjel, being divided into two parts, the one threatening to reduce the other. The states of Holland write a letter to them, offering to become mediators and composers of the differences. The states of Overfjel gave answer thereunto from their assembly at Zwol, very sharp, absolutely refusing their mediation; but only the generalities, which they desired might reconcile all the differences.
The said province of Overfjel now acteth in two assemblies and two seals each, in the name of the whole province; of which one party having the old seals, complains in the same letter to it the states general. The states general have appointed some commitioners to affift the compoffure of these differences; the caufe whereof you had long since.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

The assembly of Holland is adjourned: to every city or member of Holland was given a quantity of copies of the deduction or justifying declaration of Holland, and to every province likewise a dozen of copies. Since that, the said provinces have paft by silence, confentually refu'd to withdraw and fuppref their ferveral writings exhibited upon this fubjeet; and by that means this declaration is going to be carried upon the wings of fame through the world. Yea men do talk of tranlating it into Latin, French, and English. Ubi iam esf illud? jurgia, discordias, femillatae cum foboibus exercentum; civis cum civibus de virtute carabant. The four members of Overfjel have write this threatening letter againft their other co-members, which are Twent and Deventer; and men will fee, that Holland will offer their helping hand to these two members. Holland hath offered their mediation to the said province; but the four members, imagining themselves to be masters, and to prevail (according to the custom and order, that the plurality is to be followed) over the other two, will not hearten to any accommodation or mediation; but do threaten to proceed by the fìcal, that is, criminally, againft the two members, or the authors. Holland by that means will endeavour to foment, or at leaft maintain thefe parties in the other provinces. And this deduction of Holland, thus divulged, is a strong argument, that the said province is resolved to maintain publicly and openly all, that they have faid and held forth in it; and fince that in all the provinces (as is usual) there is alfo a submitting party, Holland will affift such; and in the mean time they are likewise ftriing, who by their threats, and other fubtle devices, do attack the chief of Holland, which men do signalize.
to be the lords of Opdam, raedt penfionary, and Stellingwerf, alias Mr. Pym; but however, this deduction doth bear the title of all Holland.

Of the unloading and relading upon the Scheld, Sas, and Swynd, during this presidencSHIP, nothing hath been spoken; but Zealand without doubt will renew the quarrell, and will endeavouer to conclude by plurality.

France doth continue to deal very feurily with the ships of this state; so that Holland hath seriosly propounded, that there ought five or six ships more to be lent towards the Mediterranean, to attack the French pirats; and likewife that the lord protector ought the pr. of Orange party to be spoken to, to join with them; but the other provinces (who are 145) do seem not the states of Holland to be angry, that to 105 any harm be done.

It is held for certain here, that the queen of Sweden will never return into Sweden, that she is very indifferent in her religion, that she pretends to have great offers made her by the king of Spain, that she may likely go for Spain, that she will change her train in the embrasour of France Brabant, and send back all thofe, who are with her at prefent. 144 of 140 here is very ill satisfied, that she would not be pleased to speak to him, and doth hold her altogether Hispaniolized; but all that is better known at Antwerp, where she is at prefent. This day I have sent you the deduction of Holland by the bark of Antwerp, directed in your name, having fet franco upon it as far as Bruffels.

Since that the assembly of Holland hath been separate, the other province, who are all of Orange party 145 have been very busy about patents; that is to say, since that during the war with England, Holland and Zeeland, as it were the sea, have been furnisht with militia and companies, now the other provinces will have thofe companies to return to the frontiers. Thofe of Holland say, that at prefent (God be thanked!) there being peace abroad, there is no need of any militia upon the frontiers, but that in the inland towns, and espe- cially in Holland, (where the people are turbulent and given to fedition) there is want of the militia; and since that the others do urge: and prez fo much for the patents, (loc. gft, that the companies may be removed from Luchyen, Brill, &c.) that is cause of fulpicion Orange party to thofe of Holland, imagining that 145 have a design to deprive the cities of Holland of their militia, and by that means to expofe Holland, or the cities, (which are) to tumults and feditions; and therefore Holland doth highly oppose their design. Yet notwithstanding, the other provinces by plurality have resolved and concluded this change of garnions, which Holland doth very much contradict, not without words of alterations, and will produce a strong protes. Thofe of Holland faid amongst the rest, Seeing that the states general did so conclude against the good liking of Holland, it seemeth that we are only here to take affronts. In effect it is very troublesome. Holland alone payeth more companies than all the other provinces together; and proceeding fo by plurality of voices, it doth seem, as if they would not leave them one company to dispose of; and in the mean time who- soever is master of the militia, is master of the state, or at leaft the power and authority in the state is proportional to the militia, which every province doth pay. Therefore Hol- land doth look narrowly to it; and the other provinces, knowing that, do likewise look closely to it; and since that Holland by their great deduction doth give sufficiently to underland, the Orange party that they will maintain themselves in the present state, and in the feclusion, 145 do con- sider, that without some tumult or fedition the busses cannot be prevented and redreffed; and therefore they are contriving (as I hear) some private attempts and despis. Paquifs and difcourfe do go about in company. A statefman faid, thofe of Holland by the publication of their dedication have made the people judge; the people being judge, they might likewise be made to execute the fame. In short, if thofe, who govern Holland, do not look to it closely, they are in danger; and as formerly men were wont to call the Eng- liffs, thofe of the prefent government; likewise the fame may be faid upon good ground, thofe of the prefent government of Holland.

By a letter, that thofe of Zeeland have writ to the protector, is to be feen, that the Zeelanders do very much fear the faid protector. This consideration doth favour very much the prefent government of Holland; otherwife there would soon happen a change.

The general assembly of Guelderland is separated; the plurality is there likewise for the prince; at Utrecht the fame. The city, to please the people, hath likewise disapproved of the feclusion; so that all the advisers of all the provinces will be against the feclusion, or for the difowning of it; but for the defigning of the young prince for captain-general do only declare Frieiland, Groningen, Guelderland, (by plurality) Utrecht by plurality, Overysel by plurality. Zealand, in their deduciton of the twenty-second of June, 1654. doth not speak of the de- signation; otherwise there is only Holland, Deventer, Nimmeguen, Bommel, Tilt, and Utrecht, that are against the designation. In Zealand, at Middleburg, Zierrixe, and Tolen,
John Thurloe esq. &c. 521

Tolen, the magistrates are likewise against the designation. In short, I see that it must A.D. 1654. be the protector, that must by authority, or otherwise, maintain the present government of Holland.

It is said, that there are a great many heads at work already, to refuse the dedication of Holland; and that the guardians will especially cause to be refused all that makes against the prince.

Here is a great number of soldiers come from Brazil, and there are more expected. Their men are not paid, nor contented, half wild. Holland hath promised to furnish 40,000 gilders, to give to each two months pay, and to each officer one month; and with that they are to be commanded to depart out of the Hague; for they are men to frighten people, and chiefly at this time, where there is so much inclination to seditions and tumults.

In the business of unlading and relading upon the Scheld, is not yet any thing concluded. Holland and Overwiel are much against it: yet I do believe it will be concluded. The times run strangely. What hath been done concerning the change of the guard, this extract will tell you. I am


A letter of intelligence from Holland.

Thursday the thirteenth of August, in the morning at five of the clock, came Vol. xvii. from Delft: the companies of Percival, Beaumont, Paw, and Sterenburgh; wherefrom being met by the lords of Wimmenum, Pets, and Van Cortenbou, with the recept pensionary de Witt, and secretary Beaumont, as also the lord of Beverwet as sergeant-major of the battels, the company of the guards was ordered into four corporal ships; and there was said to captain lieutenant Doubley, My lord, the states of Holland do thank you for your faithful service, and in requital and acknowledgment thereof have given to you, as they do hereby, a vacant company. Behold here the commission. Which he thankfully received, and went off from his company. The like speech was also made to the ensign, the son of the lord of Beverwet. He was likewise presented with an act of captain over a vacant company. He said, he stood under subjection of his father there present, to whose pleasure he referred himself.

Of the company of the guards were six serjeants: one is impotent, who doth enjoy his salary. The antientest of the five remaining was likewise called, and had thanks given him with a commission of ensign over a vacant company.

Afterwards captain Percival was spoken to, and told, that their noble great lordships were resolved to divide the company of the guard, and to strengthen them with the four companies there present, and that they had thought fit to make him major over them, giving him to that end a commission of major over the four companies of the Holland guard. The like commission was given to capt. Beaumont, and capt. Paw, and captain van Steerenburgh. That being done, the lord of Beverwet was desired to command; he commanded Percival to take the four new colours there present, having a red lion in a yellow field. Then they joined together, and so marched away, and took their quarters in the four quarters of the Hague, and every day one company is to keep the guard.

The states of Overwiel to their deputies.

We understand, that the lords the states of Holland, having heart, that the disputes Vol. xviii. carried on among the members of this province did more and more increas., havep. 116. declared, that they intended by their deputies in the general assembly, to put it into consideration, if not their high mightinesses, by a deputation into this province, ought to interpose, in order to reconcile and make up these differences by way of accommodation; and although we do not doubt, but your noblenesses will know from yourselves how to decline, avert, and prevent such a changeable deputation, yet we have thought fit to let your noblenesses know, that it is our intent, that you in our name shall think the lords the states of Holland in very civil terms for their good affection herein, and take a good care, and such measures in the general assembly, that this province in the like manner as the others be preferred, maintained, and continued in her liberty and sovereignty, without infraction, when no means shall be wanting: these domestic broils, whereby it seems that they are not well informed of with you, may be composed, and to come to an accommodation ourselves.

Vol. II. Being
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D.1654. Being assured of your good endeavours, we recommend you to the protection of the Almighty. Zwoll, Aug. 14. 1654. Underneath stood,
The superscription,
To the noble, honourable, pious, prudent, and discreet lords the deputies of the states of Overffel, in the assembly of their high mightinesses, residing at S'Graven-hague.
Your noblenesses good friends,
THE STATES OF OVERSSEL.
By their commands,
D. ROELINCK.

Colonel Algernon Sidney to the earl of Leicestet.

My Lord,

The states of Holland have put forth a book in justification of the article concerning the prince of Orange, and in answer to the provinces complaints. 'Tis yet but in Dutch, but will suddenly be in other languages. The states of Holland go on vigorously with their designs; and 'tis thought they will suddenly silence the other grumbling provinces. The states of Holland carried the book to the states general, and read it to them. Many rant here; others disavow what is done; but what more they will doo, I cannot tell.


Chanur, the French embassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

I am very much obliged to you for the communication, which you give me of your negotiation in your last of the seventh of this month; and although you speak of the hope of success with a moderation becoming your mind, I do take the liberty to promise to myself more than you will have us to expect. I know not whether I divine aright, but I do imagine, that the great affairs of the court do hinder, that you cannot have on the sudden all such resolutions as you desire upon many points and interests, which the orders can never so well force and provide for, but that there is always need of consulting with the oracle of the matter.

I will not have you to lose more time with reading of my conjectures, which I have made upon all that you have communicated unto me. God bless the success, and enlighten you to the end with what he hath enlightened you hitherto.

I have seen to-day the letter, which those of Zeeland have writ to the lord protector, in answer to that, which they had received from his highness. It is writ in such vast and general terms, that it doth look more like a declaration than a letter; and it may be, that it is done out of prudence, not to engage themselves to treat particularly of their affairs, wherein they think the lord protector ought not to trouble himself to enter upon. The provinces of Utrecht, Guelderland, and Overffel have not yet given their advice upon this act, which hath been so much disputed. If thoe, who have begun to declare their suffrages, do not change their minds, here is a great deal of likelihood, that they will declare and provide at present the young prince with the charge of general and admiralship, and to exercife the fame when he shall be of age. In the mean time I see, that the province of Holland doth seriously provide for their own preservation; and that they will not agree to a certain distribution of the quarters of the soldiers, which had been made by the generality by plurality of voices. Holland will have the troops, which they pay, to remain with them and at their disposal; and in this town, because they might not fear any thing, the lords of Holland have gathered the company of the guard of four hundred men complete, whereof they made four companies of seventy-five men each, and have by this means made four strong companies of 175 men, to whom they have given the name of the guard of Holland.

The apologetic writing of the lords of Holland is published, printed, and divulged. The judgments of men do differ very much about it. I am neither of those that do cenure or approve it, because I do not understand Dutch; but I say it were to be wished, that the other provinces had not obliged Holland to this plea in the form of a manifesto; for it is unavoidable but that there will be more answers, and the people are made thereby the judges of their magistrates.
The king of Sweden hath writ to the states general, to desire them not to meddle with A.D. 1654, the city of Bremen. That is a business, which in all likelihood will end in a compli-
ment.

The lords states general have sent commissioners to me upon the complaint, which they make of the slop of some of their merchant-ships in the river of Seudre, occasioned, as they suppose, by some seamen, who have deferted the king's ships. They do not tell me one word of deportation done unto them by any of the king's ships. Their silence in a business, which doth concern them so much, whereof Mons. Botrel hath exclaimed and made so much noise about, doth seem very suspicious to me, hearing withal, that some have propounded to increase the number of ships of war in the Mediterranean, and to give them order to give chase to our vessels of war, and to solicit the lord protector in England to give the same command to his. It is true, that I am told, that this proposition was not followed, and that since the news of the taking of Stenay, they say now they must proceed with more consideration. The business however is of very great con-
sequence and consideration, and I thought it very important to inform you of it, to the
end you might discover what those of Holland may negotiate with the protector, and to prevent it. However our court, being advertised of it, may take such orders, as may pre-
vent the least inconveniences of such a plot. We know, that the queen of Sweden is at
Antwerp. She hath done me the honour to write to me; and that I would come to see her in some neutral place, where she might recreate herself through curiosity.

We have been here overjoyed at the taking of Stenay; but if it would please God to accomplish the measure of his blessings upon the arms of the king, whereby to cause the Spaniards to raise the siege of Arras, it would be a marvellous consequence for all our foreign affairs, and likewise for our domestic; for I do find, that in all countries the people do increase or diminish their respect to their masters, according to the measure of happi-
ness, that doth attend them. I am,

My Lord,

Your most, &c.

Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland.

My Lord,

I am ashamed to write to you so variously of my negotiation. My last was all full of Vol. xvii. hope of a speedy and happy conclusion. This present will only give you to understand a parcel of delays from time to time; for since my last conference, which is about eight
days since, I have not heard one word from my commissioners, although that at our de-
parture they did promise to let me know, two days after, the resolution of my lord protector upon the points, which we had conferred upon. There is no doubt but they here wait to see what success our arms will take before Arras, upon this confidence, that the king will be glad at any time to treat with this government; and in case that fortune be not favourable to us, the lord protector will be able to draw better advantages and terms from us, than he can do at present. And in the mean time I shall do what I can to look after the one and the other. I could wish, whereby to confound his prudence and folly, that the siege might prove as critic as was formerly that of Calais. The disgrace, which hath happened to Middleton in Scotland, doth likewise contribute to this indiscretion of pro-
ceeding. Some will say, that the protector will expect the deliberations of your province, on purpose to affit thole of Holland with his fleets. Thus I am brought into a condition to try all fortunes, before I can come to a conclusion; and although my interest do cause me to desire this order, yet I do not expect to receive it; and I do believe we shall be forced to lay till the parliament, at which time they do expect an extraordinary embassa-
dor out of Spain.

London, \( \frac{1}{4} \) Aug. 1654.

Monseur Petit to Monseur Augier.

Paris, \( \frac{1}{4} \) Aug. 1654.

The business of the English at Honseur will shortly be ended; for our decree was Vol. xvii. sealed yesterday, and Mon. Tomlin is parted this morning to go and cause it to be p. 128. executed, being charged to that purpose with my here annexed letter to the marquis of Mons.

I believe,
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

I believe, if Arras is taken, the king will again awake here; and Monf. Priolo hath this morning shewed me a letter of his to the duke of Longueville, whereby he added to the great consequences of the cardinal de Retz’s escape, that if the above-mentioned troubles will in all likelihood begin again. If the lines of Arras are assaulted, it is doubtless a snare against the cardinal Mazarin, who hath neither justice nor love for any body.

Monf. Montmartin came yesterday to visit me; and hath since sent me the letter you will find here inclosed. I will more particularly inform you of him by my next.

A letter of intelligence from Monfieur Augier’s secretary.

Paris, 13th August, 1654.

Vol. xvii.

Papers, p. 116.

Gentlemen,

I had the honour to inform you by my last of the cardinal de Retz’s escape out of the castle of Nantz. We have since heard, that he hath for certain withdrawn himself to Belle-île, after many deliberations, whether he should come straight to Paris. You may see the two following letters he hath on his way written to his dioces. This news hath almost rejoiced all the city, and hath so strengthened the courage of his friends, that they had caused the Te Deum to be sung in the cathedral church, and afterwards kindled a fire before the gate of the same, where barrels of wine have been broached, and many discourses held in praise of that cardinal against cardinal Mazarin, who doth thereby receive a notable affront. In consequence whereof, it is said, the said cardinal of Retz lends his nomination in that diocese for the reception of a great archdeacon, with threatening against the curates, who shall refuse to obey him.

Copy of the said cardinal of Retz’s letter to his clergy of Paris, written near Beaucaire, the 9th Aug., 1654.

Gentlemen,

As soon as I have seen myself in a place of security, and that it hath been permitted me to render public the feelings of my heart, concerning the affection you have all shewn for my person, I would not tarry any longer to render you these just sensibilities thereof, by affuring you, that I will inseparably pass the rest of my days with a clergy I shall always esteem as dear, as I have found it generous. My translation hath been the work of your confancy, and my liberty that of your prayers. I render you all the thanks, which I am able; and in the hopes you will always continue in your good offices, I will remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most affectionate servant,

The cardinal of Retz.

Another copy of the said cardinal’s second letter to the chapter of his cathedral church, written from the same place and date.

Gentlemen,

The condition, wherein you are to this present, having obliged me to reserve the true feelings of the obligations I have, I will employ this first moment of my liberty to expound them unto you; and being I have the happiness to be brought up amongst you, and that it hath been the first degree, which hath brought me to the dignity of your archbishop, which you have endeavoured to keep for me with so much generosity, yea in expounding yourselves unto all manner of events for my sake, I will also live and die with you in that same quality, hoping, that as your affections will always increase, my thankfulness and acknowledgment will be immortal. I intreat you to believe it, and to give me the share in your remembrance and prayers desired, Gentlemen, by

Your most affectionate servant,

The cardinal of Retz.

We hear from Arras, that the place is much pressed, and that they had resolved to assault to-morrow 16th Lady-day, the Spaniards in their trenches; to which purpose the French had prepared great number of faggots, hurdles, and other necessaries, to close up the lines; but besides that many of Monf. Turenne’s army did not approve of that attempt, and that they knew not whether the preparations would be ready in time, I see by the letter
letter of a minister of state, that after it had well been examined, they had therein found great hazards and difficulties; so that the wiser fort believe it will not be executed, and that it can be done with good success, the siege being exceeding well made, and the Spaniards being as strong in number in their trenches as the French, and well provided, as I am informed. The court was the 12th at Ham, and the 13th at Peronne, from whence their majesty was to go to La Baïfèe.

The duke of Guise parted hence Wednesday last for his great voyage, going by Fontainebleau, having sent to compliment the duke of Orleans, and mademoiselle. I hear the duke of Mercœur goeth from hence to court, and that many follow him, as though it were to meet at the above-aided assault of the Spanish trenches; which is a buffνενς, wherein every body is exceeding attentive.

Charles Stuart thought to pass disguised into Scotland, to try to uphold the friends he pretends to have in the new parliament: but Middleton’s defeat will break his measures.

Prince Frederick, ekleft son of the duke of Holstein, died here the 11th of this month, of 18 years of age. It is said in the gazette, he made a Christian end.

---

A letter of intelligence.

French camp before Arras, 15. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Sir,

My last gave you full account of what my knowledge could lead me to, concerning this siege, being one of the greatest and most famous that has been in a long time. What since, is thus: Last night the king of France came to Peronne: this night we expect the army that was about Steny, being about five hundred in horse and foot. This same night we expect from Guienne troops, which are the two nights within four leagues of this place; so that to-morrow at night we call our army shall consist of 35,000: and we have taken resolution (though not so much to the liking of Turenne) to feicour the town by assaulting in many places the enemies lines, which is a matter of great danger and difficulty. The enemy now has taken all the outworks, except a small hornwork within eight paces of the wall. Last night the enemy began to mine it, and within four days they doubt not to have it, and presently after, the town. They made, twelve paces from their line outwards, multitudes of holes, to the height of a man’s knee, to enflain our horse. We have many thousands of hurdles to cover them with, also of faggots to fill the lines, ditches; likewise scaling-ladders to enter. I fear, that before this comes to your hands, we may have the greatest action, that has been in my days in Europe; and whoever shall be worsted, is ruined, either French or Spaniard, the resolution and engagement of both sides being high in all respects. God bless all our friends among them.

This is all the relation I can now give since my former. If I live to see the end of this work, you shall have the particulars. So I conclude the town will be taken, if we relieve it not suddenly, which we cannot do but with great hazard; and Turenne is unwilling to the work, being so difficult. No more of it now from, Sir,

Yours.

---

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Brussels, 15. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

By this post I received yours for the Spa and Vienna, which are sent away to them they are directed to. You have with this their several letters. There is no question, you will expect much there from the siege of Arras, but no more from Stenay, that place being surrender’d. All that we have here of the siege of Arras, is by letters from the camp and the adjoining guizions in our possession. Letters from the camp of the ninth and eleventh instant bring, that the most strong horn or fort of Guiche, conceived to be impregnable, (as in truth it was, were it not for the mines) was mined, assaulted, and taken by ours, 370 men being therein, whereof sixty were slain, and all the rest made prisoners, not one man escaping. The plan of this fort, erected by marechal de Guiche, and explained in the printed French paper, you have herewith; as also a frether plan of the whole siege, than that which I sent to you by the former post. Upon this fort or horn of Guiche we mounted fifteen pieces of cannon, which now play upon the town, all the outworks being in our possession; for at this time our enemy has not a man within the walls of the city: for a small work, that was begun by the French within the horn of Guiche, before it could come to any perfection, was undermined and blown up by ours; so that they write from the camp, that they hourly expect the rendition of the city,

Vol. II.

65
May it please your Highness,

I RECEIVED your highness's letter of the 29th of July yesterday. Our businesse see here (blessed bee God) in a reasonable good posture, and I doubt not but it will go on, if your highness please to take care we may be supplied with monie, and that the 23,000 l. in arrear to the 24th of June last may be paid off. I shall take care to fend away col. Morgan's letter with what expedition I may. Middleton is marched into Caithness with the remainder of his forces, which are about 200 horse and 600 foot. I have sent col. Morgan command to march after him, to destroy that country; and myself with a party am now destroying the country on this side the hills, where the enemy use to shelter themselves in winter. I have commanded col. Twleton with col. Pride's regiment of foot, and parte of his owne regiment of horse, to destroy some parte of the country near Loughimond. Concerning the securing of the coasts about Inverness, I have appointed the Affittance frigott and the Sparrow, which are all we have for the present to spare, to lie thereabouts; and indeed one occasion of the want of shipping upon these coasts is, their going into England to viuall, which takes up much of their time; and for thole that lie upon the Wthelene coasts, wee cannot provide for them at Air, but must fend to Leverpoole: butt how thole, that plye upon the Northerne coasts about Inverness, may be viualled at Leith, I cannot resolve your lordshippe, butt shall write to the comissioners at Leith about it, and give your lordshippe an account of it as soon as I may: and wee cannot have leffe upon these coasts to carry on this worke well then twelve shippes. Concerning the papers of Middleton's, that were taken by col. Morgan, they are not yett come, by reason the wayes over the hills.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.  527

hills is soe dangerous; but foee foone as they come, I shall fend them to your highnesse. A.D.1654.
I humbly defire your highnesse, that the garrifon of Loughabbe may be continued either
by these forces or others from Ireland, to relieve them, as my lord Fleetwood shall think
fit; and that they may be commanded by a colonell of their owne, which I finde will
bee of the best ufe. For the prefent the place is fortified, and a store-houfe built, and
provifions fent for the place to make it a fitt winter-garrifon; and will bee of that con-
cernment to us for the reducing of the Highlands, that I doe not know how wee shall bee
able to compaff our worke without it. I hope the continuance of them there till Sep-
tember next come twelve-monthes will (by the bleffing of God) effeft that businesse,
which I humbly offer to your highnesse’s conderation, and remayne

Your Highnesse’s moft humble fervant,
Campe at Lence, 5. Aug. 1654. GEORGE MONCK.

Col. Morgan has been very carneth with mee to bee receaved; and the truth of it is;
hee hath bin almost these two yeares in con tinuall actions, having great occasions
to goe into England, his owne affaires suffering very much, and himfelf indifpo-
ited in body. I cannot tell well how to deny him, and therefore shall humbly defire
your highnesse, you will fend fome fitt man to command in his place with what
expedition may bee, being I have promifed him, foee foone as hee returns from this
businesse of Caithneffe, to appoint another to relieve him.

The supercription.
For his highnesse the lord protector, &c.

A letter of intelligence.

IN my former by the last poft but this I writ to you, that Arras was to be surrend’rd Vol. xvii.
the tenth inftant, being St. Laurence-day, to ours, as the fame day it was surrend’rd to F. 127.
the French. Such news, I affure you, we have had here freth, and yet continued, that
were it not for the surrend’r of Stenay, and the affaults made by Turenne upon our lines,
all which the beleaguer had notice of, and which gave them fuch courage, that they fell
off from treatinge to surrend’r, which caufes my former to be fo miftaken. But I would
lay two to one, here or there, the next week you fhall hear of the rendition of it, not-
withstanding all the power of France to reliev it. This is only, Sir, to excufe what my
former imported; for in itch caufes many alterations are, whereunto all men are subjeft; fo
is, Sir,

Yours.

The governor of Calais to M. de Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

THE court is at Peronne, and his eminence in the camp. M. d’Elbeuf did declare Vol. xvii.
to defeire the command of the troops of Stenay, with the horfe of the king; but p. 144.
that is given to the marehal of Hoquincourt. This doth caufe many to believe, that
the firft is not absolutely fatisfa{ed, and that he will foon leave the province. He went
yesterday to court; it is thought, to take his leave.
It is resolved upon to attack the lines of the Spaniards, to which end great provifions
of all things nece{ary for such a design are fending to Bapaume.
There come every day fome thirt to our army. There is a colonel come away from
the enemy, who tells us, that he is certain to have 3000 follow him.
By the firft mefllenger I doubt not but you will hear of fome fight, which I hope in
God will be favourable unto us for the relief of the place; for it is impoffible for us to
fiep all convoys from getting to the enemies camp.
Jut at the clofe of this letter come news, that the king is resolved to engage the lines
of the enemy this very day, being monday.

Calais, 17. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

A letter
STATE PAPERS OF

A letter of intelligence.

A.D. 1654. [N. S.]

We are still here tippling Spa water, danfinge, and rayling against you. Further resolutions are not yet taken more then to goe from hence on monday to Aken. The money of the princes of Germany come flowly in . . . formerly the other for the Prepetitarian of the latter faction. Here is at court the lord Belkerris, a Scothman, whoe they strive to pleaze, being, as they saye, a popular man in his countires. Yet as I hear, they have all religions enterained, that would fight for the king. There are spyes fent into Ingland; one of them is a Jesuite, called Talbot, a well-fett man, of a middling stature, full-faced, brownefth hayre, a faire complection. So neere as I can learne, his brother is the other: him I know not. There are expresly alfo going for Scotland, whom I doe not yet heare. Hide, who is chanceler and secretry, is not yet come; so the council not compleat. They brag of secret intelligence they get from their friends . . . Therefore you will doe well to visit all letters fent for these parts. There is one colonel Marth a Kentfifhman, and Papift, whoe hath bin with Wilmot in Germany, is very active, and holds correpondency with Catholicks there; hath his letters directed to him under the name of . . . he dates his out of Italy: his wife is yet living in Ingland. I am confident, that women, whose husbands are with C. Stewart, doe very much mischief: therefore I fuppolfe it would be good for the commonwealth to fend them thence to thes parts. My lady Lee, who is married to Wilmot, keeps at Liege, and comes not hither, is now returninge to Ingland; but her fonn Francis hath bin here with C. Steuart, and is now going back with his mother. He hath a great eflate in Buckinghamsfhire, and mayntaynes Wilmot. He ought to be called in queffion, but not before I leave these parts. There is yet noe certaine news from Scotland, where all their hopes are.

17. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Extract out of the register of the resolutions of the H. and M. lords states general of the United Provinces.

Monday, 17. August, 1654. [N. S.]

The lords commissioners of the province of Zeeland have, by special order of the lords their principals, communicated to their H. and M. lords a certain copy of a letter writ to their noble great lordships by the lord protector of England in Westminster, the . . . of July last, 1654, as alfo a copy of the recrifption of their noble great lordships to the faid lord protector, dated the eleventh of this month; declaring withal, that the faid lords their principals did think fit not to fend away the faid anwer for England. They had at the fame time imparted the fame to the confedartes, thereby to make maniffet, that their faid noble lordships are resolveld to proceed sincerely and with open hearts, and not to act in the leaf without the knowledge and content of the government in general. Whereupon being debated, the provinces defird copies of the letter, which was granted.

The lords commissioners of the province of Holland on the other side taking notice of that claufe, wherein it is faid, that the states of Zeeland do not intend to act separately or privately, but sincerely and open-hearted, they do declare, that the faid words were purposely fet down to tax the province of Holland, and to provoke them with words. Wherefore if the faid lords of Zeeland will be pleafed to put those words out of their notes, the lords of Holland will then give them thanks for their communication, although the fame be given them after that the faid letter is fent away, and it may be by this time delivered to the lord protector.

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to his father.

My Lord, 17. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

I can add nothing to what I have formerly writ of my domestic affairs and expenes: and as for the public, I can fay no more, than that I have writ in my laft. My nego- tiation continueth still without concluding: the commissioners taried with me till eight of the clock this night; yet I cannot poffibly fay what effect their words will take. They will perfaade me, that the protector will determine it before the 13th of the next month, which is the day that the parliament is to meet.
To Morus the professor.

At my arrival here I found Milton’s book so public, that I perceived it was impossible to suppress it. This man hath been told, that you were not the author of the book, which he refuted; to which he answered, that he was at least affur’d, that you had caused it to be imprinted; that you had writ the preface, and, he believes, some of the verses, that are in it; and that that is enough to justify him for setting upon you. He doth also add, he is very angry, that he did not know several things, which he hath heard since, being far worse, as he says, than any he put forth in his book, but he doth referve them for another, if so be you answer this. I am very sorry for this quarrel, which will have a long sequence, as I perceive; for after you have answered this, you may be sure he will reply with a more bloody one: for your adversary hath met with somebody here, who hath told him strange stories of you.

7. August, 1654.

The examination of Jacob Claufon, coper-skipper of the said ship St. John of Amsterdam, burthen 220 tons, or thereabouts, with ten guns, taken before the right worshipful Richard Spurwell, merchant, mayor of the borough of Plymouth, and justice of peace there, upon oath of the said examinee, by the interpretation of Joachim Gevers, his sworn interpreter, the seventh day of August, 1654.

The said examinee, by the said interpreter, faith, that the said ship doth belong to Amsterdam, and that Jacob Sterry, a merchant reifying in Amsterdam, is the only p. 328. and proper owner of the said ship, and knoweth of no other. And faith, that in the month of March last he came on board the said ship at Leghorn, and was taken, and there put on board by Monf. Vander Strata and John Suttem, Dutch merchants, reifying in Leghorn, and to be skipper of the said ship; by whom he was laden with curans, galls, wine, flone; and from thence went with the same for Marfelles, and there took in almonds, anchovies, foap, fumack, prunelles, capers, aniseeds, and camels-hair; which said goods he took on board from one Monf. Launfon, to whom he gave and signed bills of lading for the same, and is now bound for Amsterdam, there to undelive and deliver the same to Jacob Sterry, to whom the said Launfon is factor. And being demanded, for whose account the said goods are, faith, he believe not the name is for the account of the said Jacob Sterry, and knoweth not of any Frenchmen, that have any interest in the said ship or lading, to his knowledge. And faith, that he is not bound for any part of France, but directly for Amsterdam, as aforesaid. And faith, that the writings now shewed him, are his writings for this voyage, and hath not another; neither hath he burnt, hid, thrown over board, or made away, any writings whatsoever for the voyage. And faith, that his bills of lading are real, and not colourable; and that on Saturday last, off of the Lizard, he with his ship and lading were taken and seiz’d by the Conduit Warwick frigate, and this day brought into Plymouth.

The examination of Jacob Derrickson, theersman of the said ship, taken as aforesaid, by the interpretation aforesaid, upon oath.

Who faith, That in the month of March last he came on board the said ship at Leghorn, where he was hired by the skipper to be sieerman for this voyage; and there took in curans, galls, wine, flone, and other goods, from one John Suttem, for the account of Jacob Sterry, merchant in Amsterdam, to whom they were to be delivered; and from thence went to Marfelles, where they took in and laded almonds, aniseeds, galls, anchovies, foap, and other goods, which they took in from one Monf. Launfon; but for whose account, unless for the said Jacob Sterry’s account, he faith he knoweth not. And from thence they came about the lat of May, new stytle, bound directly for Amsterdam, there to deliver up the said ship and lading to the said Jacob Sterry. And faith, he knoweth not, if any of the said ship’s lading be for the account of any Frenchmen; but faith, he hath a roll on board the said ship, mentioning the marks and numbers; but for whose account the same are, he faith he knoweth not; neither are they bound for France. And faith, he knoweth of no writings made away, hid, or burnt for this voyage, neither of any colourable bills of lading signed for the said goods. And faith, saturday last, off of the Vol. II. 6 T the
A.D.1654. the Lizard, the said ship was taken and surprized by the Constant Warwick frigate, and this day brought into Plymouth.

The examination of John Williamson, boatswain of the said ship taken aforesaid, by the interpretation aforesaid, upon oath.

Who faith,

THAT what the said Jacob Derrickson the steerman hath said and declared, is true, and for himself deposeth the like in all things.

General Fleetwood to the protector.

May it please your Hightnes,

I HAVE only a most faithfull heart to your hightnes to pleade with your hightnes, why I should be so left alone, as a person almost forgotten since this last change. But were it myselfe only concerned, I hope I should be contented with any thing; but indease your affayres heare have and doe very much suffer through want of a settlement; whereby great advantage hath bin given to the humours and discontentes of others to worke to a division.

I often remember a paffage in a former letter from your hightnes, wherein you wer pleased to mention, that in your haft you was ready to with, that you had wings to fly away, &c. I confesse, when I confider it as the Lord’s hand, I am silent, and can subscribe; but often, when I meet with my very great tryals, burdens, and difficulties, I am ready to complain: and if it were not to serve your hightnes and this precious caufe, I hope for no reward of man, induced what I have done. My condition is too large to trouble your hightnes with. I wish I were more pittyed, and prayed for. I know your hightnes burdens. I should rather choose to beare more then add to yours; which makes me thus abrupt, who am

Your Hightnes most obedient
and most dutyfull sonne,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

My deare wife’s most humble duty to your hightnes and my lady. Her time now draws neare. The remembrances of his condition before the Lord I doubt not.

August 8. [1654.]

General Fleetwood to the protector.

May it please your Hightnes,

I HAVE heere inclosed sent a lift of our elected members for Ireland; amongst whom there being so many cheife officers, I desire to know your hightnes pleasure, whether I should admitt all, or how many of them, to come into England. Your commands herein, I shal beseech, may be speedly signified unto

Your Hightnes most obedient
and most dutiful sonne,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

Sir,

THOUGH I have felt the burthen by the delays in the settlement of Ireland; yet if the publique did not suffer thereby, I should have the lesse caufe of complaint. I am very forry to hear master recorder Steele is not like to be one in the authority here. If petitions may prevale for his stay, I could easilye trouble you with an addresse of that nature to you from us here; and indeed he is a person of that eminent worth, reputation, and abilities, that I must make it as my most humble and earnest suit to his hightnes and the council, that he may be appointed for the service in this nation: and if the businesse of Ireland were thoroughly knowne and considered, the interest of England would be so much concerned in the well settlement of this nation, that I doe beleive it would be thought necessary to fend a person of his merit hither; and if his being chofen for this next parliament cannot well admitt his present coming over, yet nevertheles
A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,

August 19, 1654. [N. S.]

I RECEIVED by this time yours of the thirteenth instant, by which I see you do not receive my letters as accustomed, of which I will take care, if the fault be here, which p. 166. I do not yet well know. I hope you received all mine before this time. The inclosed letter from your friend in the army here, will let you see the particulars of what is past, and to pass, where he is; which is sufficient at this time from the armies. Here we are all quiet; only some differences lately happen'd between the chancellor, the council, and the great vicar of this city, as also the curates, which were to have public prayers for cardinal de Rezé; his liberty in all the parishes, which the council endeavoured to hinder in the king's behalf; but all in vain; they would not obey. The last sunday they had thanks given to God for his eminency's liberty in all places in Paris, at least in the churches; and some made bonne joye to that effect: at which cardinal Mazarin is like to run mad, and the chancellor no less. Here we had a report, M. de la Meilleraye died; but it is not yet true, but he is in danger.

The great vicar of the archbishoprick of this city has set out affay yesterday, commanding all the curates of this diocce to expose the sacrament, and to have common prayers for his majesty's health, and the prosperity and good success of his armies this year; which was done, and continues as yet.

M. le Tellier, secretary of state, has written in the king's name to the duke of Longueville, defiring the nobility of Normandy to come and help his majesty in this present occasion of importance; but I think they may come too late, if at all. Cardinal de Rezé is still at his brother's house, and says in his letters to the clergy and curates of this city, after giving them thanks for the continual affection they bore unto him, that he will live and die with them, and as archbishop of Paris. King Charles is always at the Spa. We don't yet hear of any resolution he does, only that he has a mind for Scotland, if he can. The queen of Sweden is at Antwerp. We expect division in England, and no less in Holland. It is said here, Middleton was the man that defeated general Monck in Scotland, not Monck him, as you say.

He in Rome does excuse himself unto you at this time, having nothing; only thunders did much harm in Naples, and ruined also one house in Rome. By the next he promises more; and so doth, Sir,

Your most faithful servant.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. August's secretary.

Paris, 19 August, 1654. [N. S.]

All the news come from Peronne since my last, have assured us, that the court still persisted in the design to assault the besiegers of Arras in their trenches; and it is yet thought too certain, that exhortations have been made throughout all the churches of Paris for the good successes; wherein I see each one fleweth much blindness, as though they could not tell what to wish in this conjuncture. The letters from the city of Peronne of the 15th of this instant informed us two days since, that to that purpose the marechal of Hocquincourt, who had feated the king there, had been made much of by his majesty; that they had given him the command of six thousand men, come from Germany, Stenay, and other places, and composed also of divers companies of the king's guards; by reason whereof his assault should be called the royal assault, because several were to be given at once.

Yesterday were received letters of the 16th, bearing only, that the night of the 18th to the 19th the said assaults were to be made, although Monf. le prince had received two thousand men of reinforcement in his lines, out of which the archduke was gone to give order.
Mr. Petit to Mr. Augier.

Paris, 19. August, 1654. [N.S.]

I KNOW not what advantage the believed losf of Arras will produce in the behalf of thefe of the religion; but hitherto no justice done them: for no council met on montyday, as had been promisfed them. Whereupon M. de Vettric told me yesterfay, that they were going to affamble themselves.

The buifineses of Rochechoouart goes very ill, being the marquis of Pompador, after new threats of violence, in fpite of the King’s orders, has obtained a decree upon request in the chamber of edict of this parliament, which re-establisheth all things, except the exercife of the religion in the faid place, wherein is well feen the chancellor’s bafe intentions, and his inclinations againft the cardinal Mazarin.

The marechal of Meilleraye doth doubtlesfs jeft with the faid cardinal, notwithstanding his fhew to the contrary.

Herefore the faid marechal, knowing how much he has difobligeft England by his eagreffe and piracies, for which he has flill seventeen or eighteen veffels of his own at Blautet or Port-Louis in Bretagne, which he has caufed to be forftified, and where his principal booty lieth, has feared the faid cardinal would forfake him as a prey to the English, in the treaty, which might be made between the two cattes; and doublefs if any thing keeps him at prefent, it will be the fair, that in confequence of fuch a treaty, his temporallies, which are well worth to him one hundred thoufand crowns yearly, and the furpluiage, which appears to belong unto him, will be confucated to fatisfy in part to the defpirations, whereof the English complain.

I believe fome touch of this to M. de Neufville from his highnefs or his commiffioners mouth would much oblige the faid cardinal in the freights he is in; for England can never look for any other thing than enmity and bad effects from the faid marechal, the cardinal of Retz, the chancellor, and other supports of superflition, in cafe the princes and they fhould gain the upper hand in the government.

I have
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

I have written to the count of Brienne, that in consequence of the resolution taken by A.D. 1654, the council of St. Malo, the king may be pleased to caule the English merchants there to enjoy the same main-levee, as I informed you to have been granted to those grieved at Hondeur and other places.

Captain Howard to the protector.

May it please your HIGHNES,

SINCE the last defeat given to the enemy in the Highlands, several small parties are come down into the adjacent parts, which do very much disturb us; infomuch as I am enforced to keep all the horse at hard duty. There be divers of them, that do proffer to come in upon bond to be of good behaviour hereafter. And according to my judgment, I think (to prevent the mischief, which may ensue by these falling to fleeking, and make a winter busines of it) it were fit to receive them into protection. Therefore I desire to know your highnes pleasure; for by reason of your highnes commands (which I undervant by my brother Downeings letter) I intend to hastenn upp to London; and therefore by reason the time is soe short, that I shall not receive your highnes anfwer, I shall take bonds of some of them; and upon receipt of your highnes pleasure, which I hope to meet with by the way, I shall give further order for dealing with the rest. Humbly take leave, remaining

Your HIGHNES most dutifull fervant,

Carlisle, Aug. 9. [1654.]    Ch. Howard.

Col. Bamfylde to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

I HAVE not much tyme for the present to advertise you of; or if I had, I want tyme to Vol. xxxii. enlarge my selfe, the post being jufte upon departure. All the expectation here of the 459. fill of this great fledge of Arras, which will bee of vast importance, and produce a great change, whether it bee taken by the Spaniards, or kept by the French. Many talke, Turennes intenion is to affaulte their trenches; but I have no oppinion, that he will attempt it; and a very great one, that he will be repulld, if he does. The French king has summoned all the nobility and gentry in Normandy and Picardy, to come to the army; and has rayled all the country of Bullon. the mareschall d'Omont; and of Montrill, Amiens and Abville, under the duke d'Elbuefc, for to strengthen the armye. The likelyest conjecture is, that they will take it, but the certanyt a little tyme will nowe produce. Touching what you write concerning the king of Scots, that it is generally beleived he had noe hand in the deaigne of affallinating the lord protector; or that he did not approve of it; and that the belief of it arise from Gerard's declaring of it at his death; I affure you, his matter is much obiledded to him for dying with a fullhode in his mouth for his vindication; and not a little to you, for your charity in beleiving it. I affure you, it's matter of great indifference to mee, whether he had been priyve to it, or not; but since you desire my oppinion of it, I shall tell you my certayne knowledge, that he was noe fair from not approving it, that longe before either Gerard or Fitz-James came over, he endeavoured to engage another in it, as an effentiaall means to give motion to all his other designements; but sayling of a convenient perfon, he sent for Fitz-James, commanded captain Griffin to write for him, engaged himselfe to give him a fome of money to defraye his charges, thowgh he sholdle not undertake what he had to propone to him: Gerard and he came togethe to Paris, spake to the king together upon saturday night at ten of the clock, in my lord Gerard's chamber, both together and aparte; was with them neer tow houres. There were present my lord Gerard, coll. Whitley, capt. Griffin, Fitz-James, and Gerarde. Jack Gerard had orders, not to put the busine of execution, till he had directions from the king for the vering of it. Hinshaw the king did not speake with, although he had promifed it, by reafon he received advertisement he was employed oute of England from his enemies, to abufe him; and that is still confidently beleived. All this I know as certanyt, as I hope you doe, that I am, Sir,

Your most humble fervant.

Vol. II. 6
STATE PAPERS OF

The mayor, &c. of Carlisle to the protector.

May it please your Highness,

A.D. 1654. UPON summons to us given by the high sheriff of this county, for the election of a burgess for this city, to sit in parliament upon the third of September next, we did accordingly proceed, and elected colonel Thomas Fitch, now under your highness's command at Inverness, for this place to serve in parliament. We have since received a letter from him, dated the 29th of July, 1654, wherein he hath intimated, that he hath received your highness's writ for electing a knight for that shire, wherein he is now resident; in which writ these words are mentioned, viz. And we will, that neither you nor any other sheriff shall serve as a member of parliament. This special exception, he conceives, doth prohibit and debar him: and therefore we humbly request your highness would please either to allow him to serve for this city, according to the election made, or otherwise to grant a writ for a speedy and new election, that so the service required may be duly attended.

Your Highness's most humble servants,

Carlisle, Aug. 10. 1654.

Tho. Craiger, mayor.
Ri. Lowry. Wilfrid Lawson.

A letter of intelligence.

DEARE ANT,

THOUGH I am come from the Spa weary and toyled, yet I would not omit to give you this short account of our adventures there, though the courts are now removed to Aken, under pretence of bathing. The king's trayne is not great, but in very good equipage. The viceroy of Ireland is the ornament of the court, though my lord Taffe keepe the greater busling, except one or two more, and the rest are flaves as little magnitude as influence. All rather with then contribute to the doing of their master's business, and for ought as I can perceive, are rather content to wander up and downe in a present subsisting posture; for a prince cannot want ordinarie necesseties, then have the K. to hazard any thing: such vile spirits are most predominant about him. I beleive the next remove will be to Collen, where 50,000 l. of the German monyes expect his majesty's orders; and then double thee for Scotland, if things goe then but reasonably well. The next weeke you may hear more, though I have had nothing from you nor this fortnight, notwithstanding I expected to hicare from you both, in answer to my last. Pray tell him so; and adieu.

Aug. 21. ten at night, [1654. N. S.]

The supercription,

For Mr. Antonio Rogers, att the post-house, at London.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

THE general report, that we hav had this week from Provence, is, that only six galleys and eight ships are ready, who alfoon as the duke of Guis arryves at Tolfon, shall depart thence for Civita Vecchia, the port-town of Rom, wher they ar to land the faid duke of Guis, who has the king of Portugal's commision to be his extraordinary ambassador to the pope, and that the faid duke of Guis had received of the king of Portugal's ambassador in Paris two hundred thoufand French crownes for his expences in the faid expedition. Others fay, that the only defyn of the French has bin to flur up and join with the Genoveses againft Spain; which feing it will not tak, they now only fend fom small fuccor for Rosas in Catalon, and think no further of Itally. This year the Spa-
Spanyard seems to be too great against any invasion the French could make on Italy by A.D.1654. - he draws at his cies towards his borders. There want not some here beftyes your fervant, that believe, the protector and Spanyard ar agreed, and the great fleete in England is preparing for that purpo. The Roman intelligencher eueus many ominous marks of its downfall, which certainly draws here. The fury of the Genowes, which was fo great in the beginning, is now much abated. They make not the left fiew of war, but rather expect fon good issue of their ambaflage fent for Spayn. The French here report, they have taken Stenay and Arras; how true, we know not. I fhoud be hartily glad to hear, that Middleton and the reft of the Hynderangers in Scotland were queld; which I hope will fidenly be brough to pas. So prayeth,

HONORABLE SIR,

Leghorn, 21. Aug. 1654. [N.S.] Your moft humble fervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

HERE is returned hither one of the envos of Muscovy, having a design to go for France; for which end and efeet he hath been some time at Brufels, there to obtain a pass: but instead thereof (as he faith) they have made him to confume his money; and they told him, that his journey into France was fufpeet, and that hewent about to treat with France, to the prejudice of Spain; fo that he is come back, and here they will accommodate him with a fhip.

The merchants have new complaints in Muscovy; that is the reafon, why they fend one to Muscovy with letters of credence from this place. They are now finifhing the bufinefs about the patents, namely, they have fent towards the frontiers the companies which during the war have been quartered in the country. However, Holland is contented, and ten companies are always to be quartered within Enchuyfen; but they could not prevent the fendings of three troops of horfe to Overfey, which without doubt will be employed for the bringing in of the lord Haerfolte via fatti into the office and charge of Drofart of Twent, which if the nobility (as it is feared) foould oppofe, it may caufe the efufion of blood.

The duke of Courland hath made a complaint by an expref envoy, how that at Amfterdam they have detained and conficrated one of his fhips, called invidia. Those of Holland have fignified to the fates general, that having received formerly a letter from the protector of England, dated the 13. June, they had now returned an Orange pass, anfwer, bearing date the feventh Auguft; which 145 do not take very well, by reazon that anfwer doth rather too much; and fecondly, becaufe they were not to anfwer feperately, but ought to have fignified it to the fates general, and then the fates general would have anfwersed it.

The princefs dowager doth begin to capitulate with thofe of Holland, concerning her dowry of twenty thouflyd guilders per annum, which they have formerly fprouled; now Orange party they faw some inclination. 145 do tax and blame her for covetousnefs, that she ought to have fom’d fuch small profit, and not make herfelf obliged to thofe, who have ifculated her grandchild. 145 do also repeat her covetousnefs for having caufed to be given her by the king of Spain Sevenbergen and Thurnhout, by reazon whereof she difpoefed the prince to favour the peace.

They continue at the Hague to watch every day with a troop of the guard; a bufinefs, Orange party which doth highly deplafe and diftaife as well 145, as the common fort of people; and Orange party a great number of soldiers (as in efeet the moft part of the company were 145) do demand the good Hollanders the pro. of Holl. leave to be gone; a thing which doth not deplafe 173 nor 105. And they will endeavou vor to purge and purifie thofe guards, and to make them all good 173; and fo by little the prince of Orange.

and little they will endeavouer to remove 148. The princefs dowager is going towards Berlin, where she will faye all winter. If the princefs royal will falo pafs the winter at Breda, it will be in her own choice.

You
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

You will have seen, how that they have already resolved and agreed upon the lift of the patents, namely, the vending back of the companies to the frontiers; and that amongst the rest against the pretention of Holland, who do favour the quarter of Twent, and the city of Deventer. They have resolved to send four troops of horse towards Overfijel, which by order of the plurality of the estates of that province are to be lodged amongst the peantans of Twent, to oblige and force them to accept of the lord Haerfolt.

But here is come since the lord Raefvelt, one of the council of state, and one of the nobles of Twent, who doth desire and require, that they would be pleased to alter that design of vending those four companies of horse; that otherwise there will be blood spilt, the nobles of Twent being resolved to oppose it: that those nobles are well thirty in number; that they will raise 150 horse; that there are at least a thousand peaceans well armed in the country of Twent, and that they will in no wise yield and give way to these four companies: that hitherto they have only alleged some formality against the said lord Haerfolt; but if he will not desist and be quiet, they will allege some material thing against him, which will be very vexatious unto him; and as I hear, it will be a contradiction of his nobility.

The Muscovite envoy, who is come back from Brussells, hath demanded of the states 400 rixdollars; but they have denied to give him them.

The prince of Tarante hath signified, that the queen of Sweden did desire to come to see Breda, hoping that the state would not take it ill: however the did not desire, that they should send to receive or compliment her.

The admiralty of Zeeland hath licensed some ships of war, which is against the order of the generality; and therefore Holland hath complained of it: as also by reason that Zeeland hath writ to the protector, bearing date the seventeenth of Augult, and did not communicate the same here till the eighteenth of August.

On the nineteenth they began again to debate the business of the patents; and those of Holland, in favour of those of Twent, have labour'd hard to prevent the vending of the four companies of horse designed for those parts, but could not prevail.

They are very ill satisfied here, that there hath been so little effected in Denmark concerning the restitution of the proceeds of the twenty-two English ships, especially by reason the king hath put 300,000 guilders thereof into his own purse. Whereupon they have caused the resident Charitus to be spoken unto about it by two commissioners.

This 2d of Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Letters of intelligence.

Sir,

Brussells, 22. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Yours by the last I received, and convey'd yours to the Spa and the imperial court. From the last you have now a letter, but not from the first: I wish your correspondent there be well. If you do not hear of him or from him by the next post, there is something in it more than I know; which is all I can now say of that.

The queen of Sweden arrived here last week, more man-like than woman. Her train here yet consists of two earls, two men servants, and one woman: how long they will stay here, or what further she shall do, I know not, her ways being inerinatable.

The news of our camp before Arras come late hither, and not so frequent, because the French have shut up all the ways: but I have seen a letter from our camp of the 20th instant, being the last that came hither, setting on foot, that ours were mistaken in thinking to get that city so soon surrender'd: for after we took the strong horn de Guiche, they had a demi-lune within that, with a strong work adjoining to the walls, which we knew not of; and that work was assaulted the nineteenth instant, and ours about two hundred men, but could not gain above one half of the work; and the rest we intend to attack, and by the latter end of this month we hope to be masters of the town, and not before. It is feared ours want powder and ball, and our foot are much wearied in the service. We have many sick and wounded of the regiment of Norinberg, who were defeated at the last assault.

The prince of Condé has gained all the outworks in his quarters, to the very walls; and eight pieces of artillery are to mount to play against the town, whilft the rest do as he did, that so all together may attack the walls. We fear the French will attack our lines: they play from their camp abroad, and the town very hot at ours: the game is uncertain, tho' ours hope to gain the place very soon; which is all now of the siege.

You have herewith in print the articles of Stenay, where ours lost four hundred men, besides them wounded; and the French 2500, by the best relation I can find here. Were it not for want of able chirurgeons, the commanders being wounded, that place might have held out longer.

Here is no more at this time of news from, Sir, yours.
HNAGE, 21. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

SINCE my former to you, I have only gathered what ensues:

The differences continue in these provinces; but the phlegmatic constitution of this climate will at least defer that, which seems much to incline to a rupture at present; for I see not as yet any appearance of any reconciliation, the regency in being of the province of Holland, being obliged to oblige the populace to the house of Orange, and the rest of the provinces by no means will desert that house, and the protection of it, in all that yet appears. In pursuance whereof, the said provinces are now forming an answer to the manifesto of the province of Holland, which also will be printed, and so much the worse; for the manifesto being rude, the answer will be so too, and coming to the view of the tumultuous people, who continue still their affections to the house of Orange, so far that they already threaten to cut off councilor peninsular of Holland de Witt, for being author of that manifesto; and this notwithstanding the new garrisons and guards established in this court, as you had in my former intimations.

The head of this faction of the house of Orange is count William of Nassau, who is lately commanded to go to the province of Groningen, to compose some differences there; and he is to return hither very shortly, to accompany the old princes of Orange, to visit her daughter the electresses of Brandenbourg, being with child. About the latter end of this week they begin their journey.

The states of Zeeland, upon monday last, communicated to the states general the answer of the letter, which they sent to your lord protector; upon which did arise very great dispute in the assembly; the rest of the provinces alleging, that such answer should not be sent without first the participation thereof to the rest of the provinces; and to participate the same after being sent, signified nothing; but that thereby it appeared, the province of Zeeland, in imitation of the province of Holland, kept secret correspondence with the protector: so it refits, and Holland laughs at it.

By the plurality of votes in the assembly, three troops of horse are sent to Overyssel at the instance of the Orange party, that province being divided, and ready to come to arms, as you heard before; and the party of the prince of Orange is conceived there to be strongest; and these troops will undoubtedly contribute to the ruin of the other party, for the province of Holland did well foresee, and therefore gave all opposition to the sending of the said troops, and protested against it: but all would not do; they were outwitted.

If England has any design to trade in the river Scheld, it will be reasonable to begin; for they may have it; but if it be once shut up, no speaking of it after.

Our embassadors here write, how much they are instruments for a peace with France, which they hope to bring to good issues. What else they write, is known best there.

This is this week's collection by, Sirs,

Yours,

The prince of Tarante to Stoupe.

Sirs,

I FOUND at my arrival here your letter of the eighth of this month, two days after Vol. xvii. that of the fourteenth, which was delivered to me with your cypher. Both of them did give me tokens of your love, whereof I desire the continuation. What hath been told you of my accommodation, is very true; yet however, that shall not make me to change my resolutions, which I have taken, not to leave this country. The letters, which my lord protector hath writ to some of these provinces, have been well received, and done much good in Zeeland, where a few days since I heard of the defeat of the Scots, which is variously spoken of, according to each man's fancy. I pray write particularly concerning the parliament, which is to meet very suddenly. I am told, that a great many Anabaptists are crept in amongst the rest. I can hardly believe it.


I will tell you, in answer to your paper in cypher, that I will have; as long as I live, the same inclinations, which I ought to have, for the interest of those of the religion; and that. I will always make it my work and interest before anything else; but to engage lightly in a business of that nature, without having first the advice and counsel of several persons, is not to be thought on.

The next parliament will make us wise; and what their opinions will be as to our business, and whether they will cloe with France. I do not intend to live from hence in a good while. In the mean time I will send one into Berne to know, what news and counsel there is on foot. I hope you keep what I write to you in the greatest secrecy. In short, you
A.D.1654. You have done well to speak to the protector, and to let him know my inclinations. By the next more at large.

Chanuit, the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

My Lord,


You must be very well used to the frequent retrogradations of your treaty, as I must confess it must needs be troublesome unto you; for I, who do not see half of those particulars, which may displease you, am troubled to think, what you undergo by those unreasonable offers, that are made unto you, which are to be endured. There is no news in those provinces; all mens eyes are turned towards Arras, and we do believe, that the assaulting of the Spanish trenches hath been attempted, which is one of the most desperate actions, that could be thought on. All my hopes are, that in case we do not succeed in our enterprise, we shall be able to retreat without the loss of our army.

They write me from Antwerp, that the Spanish fleet is not so rich as was published. The money registered for the king is two millions eighty thousand ecus; for particular men one million four hundred thousand ecus.

Here is a report, that the English have flopped two great ships coming from Seville, one of Amsterdam, and another of Hamburg; and that the English ships have order to visit all the ships, that bring any silver from Spain, and to seize upon that, which is not registered.

The treaty of marriage of the king of Sweden with the princess of Holstein is concluded. She hath received the presents, which he sent her, and she is shortly to go for Sweden. All the princes of Low-Saxony are met to accommodate the difference of Bremen. Coninghamk is making great preparations to retake those places, that those of Bremen have taken from him. If he can get them again, I believe the Swedes will be sooner brought to an accommodation.

The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.

My Lords,

By the list of the names of these, that are chosen to sit in the next parliament, which is now in print, as also by what we are informed, we do think, that we may assure your lordships, that the same will be so constituted, that two thirds of them will be presbyterians, or at least such as do hold for a firm ministrv, with goods and orders in the churches; and without doubt his highness himself hath given great direction in that business, both in the choosing and approving of them, whereby there is easily to be judged, what his intention and opinion are concerning the affairs of the church: so that there will be sufficient care and provision taken and made for the exercise of religion. We cannot omit to let your lordships know, that the fifth of September next is the last day, that the final sentence of the arbitrators is to be given, concerning which the cautionary merchants have spoken to us about, and earnestly desire to mind your lordships of it.

My Lords,


Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to the French ambassador at Stockholm.

My Lord,

I have received the letter, which you were pleased to write to me the fifteenth of the last month. It doth give me to understand such a good disposition in your parts for our affairs, that what bad success ever my negotiation will have here, there will be matter where-with to comfort ourselves, provided we do not want enemies. Here is variously spoken of the war of Bremen. The English do not think of giving them any assistance; but I
do see other states, who do take themselves to be interested in the defence and preference. A.D. 1654.

tion of the place. It is to be feared, that it is the bane of a war, which is spreading in

Germany; and that the fire will break up there as violent as ever.

My negotiation is upon the point of concluding one way or other. There is a great
deal of likelihood, that my lord protector will take the most advantageous party for his
establishment, and that his interest will be to live in peace with all his neighbours; whereof
you will have very suddenly very certain intelligence.

The expectation of the success of our affairs in Flanders doth seem to have suspended
some days the expedition, which I did long since hope to have received, and whereof the
king had resolved to attack the lines of the enemy. Before that it be known what success
that will take, there will be nothing determined.

The fleet of England of about forty-two ships equipped and victualled for a long
voyage, and also for a land design, is still ready to set sail. He that is to command the
troops, that are embarked, was this day to go to join them; few know certainly, what course
they will feel. There is nothing new from Scotland since the defeat of a few horse of the
royal party, and the affairs of England are suspended till the fitting of the parliament.

21. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Monseur Petit to Monseur Augier.


The deputies of the religion have not yet obtained the last council promised them for Vol. xvii.
the categorical answer to their remonstrances or petition; but upon the great com-
plaints they have made to the chancellor, (namely that of the Aiguères) he had ordered
Monf. d'Eflampes to report it; so that that deputy told me, he hoped for some answer
thereof, which will content him, if he be he were only sent to the chamber of the edict
of Grenoble. The said deputies have let Monf. de Ruvigny go to court all alone.

Monf. de Vettric hath all his expeditions in readiness, except one touching the collection
made of some moneys, which he doth shortly hope for. None are well considered here,
but such as have the strength in hand. We shall see, what will have been done in the
assembly convocated at Allez on the 14. of this infant. I believe it will prove vigorous.

Thofe of la Rochechouart are to be pitied. Soon or late, God will avenge them. The
said Monf. Ruvigny said, he would speak foundly of it at court.

To Monseur Paulus, resident of Venice.

Amiens, the 22. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

We are here in expectation of the siege of Arras, and of the success thereof. The Vol. v.
kings is still at Peronne; but the common opinion is, that he will not stay there long. p. 122.
The marshal d'Hocquincourt having received the command of the royal armies, that
lay before Steny, marched therewith towards St. Pol; which passage he hath reduced,
and fortiied for the preventing of any further supplies from getting into the Spanish camp,
that being the design of the French at present, and not to fight the Spaniards in their
trenches, as was at first resolved on. The governor of the place hath sent word, he is able
to hold out a fortnight longer. The marshal of Turenne was the only man, that insisted
for their not fighting of the Spaniards in their trenches. Some do think, he did it out of
respect to the princes, that he might not be utterly undone at once.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Aug. 22. 1654. [N. S.]

Yours of the seventeenth infant came to my hands this morning, by which I see, Vol. xvii.
God be thanked, you are all quiet there, and hopes to be better by the time, which I p. 219.
pray God send. The wit of your protector is much esteemed by all men, though some
would not with it, if it were in their power to hinder it; but God is over all.

I thought by this post to acquaint you of a fight at Arras, but that failed as yet; for
ours altered their designs. They dare not venture to force the enemies out of their houses,
seeing it to be impossible. We are informed by four letters, that a party of our horse-
met Condé with 7000 horse, and that ours were all routed, and lost 4000 men with five

2 considerable
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D. 1654.

Yefternight I saw a courier from court to the furintendent, who says, the enemies at Arras were beaten out of all the half-moons and breaches they got there; by the townsman, and says, the governour writ to the king, he will hold yet fifteen days; but others say, the town is upon capitulation. We must expect the truth; for the ordinary from Arras yesterday brought no letters. This night we expect another courier.

From Toulon of the eleventh we have, that four men of war parted thence for Catalonia with provision. It is thought they will land at Cape de Guiers, near Roifes, and afterwards will return to Toulon to join with the army naval of duke de Guife.

It happened near Arras, that count de Bouteville met in a party Monf. count de Maure, and Monf. chevalier de Grandmont, which prince Condé invited to visit their camp by the king's permission, which they did, and were gallantly feated by the said prince, to let ours know they wanted nothing for nothing in their camp; after which they were conveyed to our quarters without any harm done to them.

His majesty yesterday fent orders to the parliament here, that they should not make any assembly here concerning the officers of the town-house, till they had further orders, it being prejudicial to the state.

Last thurfday the chapter of Notre dame having received a renovation of the demission of the archbishop, with a letter defiring to interjict it in the Greff from the cardinal de Retz, upon which they assembled and concluded, as he defired, being only fix voices against the reft; but immediately the great vicar of that church, as alfo Monf. Bret, Grange, and Joloy, canons, received orders from the king to come to him, and give him an account of what they have done in Paris, since cardinal de Retz is at liberty. It is not yet resolved, what they shall do.

Monf. de Meilleurye demands an order from the court to gather the world of men to retake the faid cardinal, which was granted, and orders befaide to put a garifon in all towns and places, that belong to cardinal de Retz, duke de Retz's brother, and Monf. de Brefac. We fhall fce by the time, what all that will produce. Some fay, the king will return foon to Paris, of which more by the time, from, Sir,

Your faithful fervant.

Sir,

Paris, 22. Aug. 1654. N. S.

It is strange, what diversity of news we have here from Arras; sometimes it is taken, sometimes fuccoured, now Turenne is imprifoned, and the fuccour abandoned, and a siege intended for Cambray. The next ftoff will, as I believe, let you know something more of it; and in the opinion of moft, Arras is loft; and fome write, the befieged yet twice treated, as I have feen from the camp. It is faid, the king will come thither Shortly for fear of new tumults here, to which a great many in this city are inclined, efpecially since the cardinal de Retz's elcape.

It is now more than formerly believed, the duke of Guife goes to Naples with 6000 men to gain that kingdom, with the affiftance of fome factions there: fome Neapolitan noblemen, baniified by the late viceroy count Ognat, are gone with him; the lord Inchi-quin alfo was to go with him, if he be as good as his word.

Of Monf. de Baas, or our treaty with the protector, I can fay no more than before. You fhall have compliments enough for the ftrift, and for the laft promises at large, it may be in what you demand for the Protftants of France, if you infift upon it; but it fhall be never performed; and our treaty will not come to an end with yours, before your parliament comes; for whatever you write to the contrary, the French court does not believe but you will have real diffentions shortly in England, and they hope in Holland; but fure of Eng-land, as their intelligence gives them.

Your late defeat of Middleton troubles much the Carolifs, and also the French. It may retard at leaft the dignities of R. C. as to Scotland. He is fill at the Spa receiving his contributions. Of pax general here is nothing at prefent, nor elfe I know of, but what you have annexed in occurrences from, Sir,

Yours.

Borcel,
Borcel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

My LORDS,

Paris, 22. Aug. 1654. N. S.

I HAVE received complaints of merchants of the Netherland nation at Nantz, how that A.D. 1654, there happened a tumult on the thirteenth of this month for a small cause, namely, that a Frenchman in the night, stumbling at a pig of lead, that lay in the street before the door of Jacob Roch a Dutch merchant, that lead belonging to others that live in the city; whereupon this Frenchman, curling the whole Dutch nation, raised the whole town in a combustion; and a great company being got together, they cried, they ought to revenge him, and kill the first Dutchman they should meet; which caused the Netherlanders, that were thereabouts, to shift for themselves; but in their own defence they drew their swords against those, that made the tumult, who purg’d them with their swords, cutting and slashing all they met withal, that made any resistance. In this scuffle the Frenchman, who hurt his foot against the lead, was the first man that was killed. He was always looked upon for such a fellow, that took delight in tumults. This incensed these disturbers the more, and made them to bete the house of the said Jacob Roch on all sides. The townmen rife in a tumult, crying, It is an Hollander, that hath killed a native of this city; let us hang him up presently. The judge cometh also among them, caueth the dead body to be removed, and the said Dutchman’s house to be broken open; where they took him and two servants, with another Dutch merchant, prisoners, who were all bound, and carried to prison, crying as they went. Kill them, kill them, but the office of and folders prevented the same; and the said four Hollander fit with irons at their feet. I am endeavouring all I can to get the business to be brought before such judges, as may do our whole nation justice herein; for it doth concern us all, that we may live in safety in this nation.

The governor of Calais to Bordeaux the French ambassador at London.

The lines and the form made by Monf. before Vol. xvii.

Arras, being Monf. de Turenne was not of the advice for the p. 259.

attacking of them, although that it was the opinion of Meff. de la Ferté, and . . . and by reason, that Monf. de Mondejeux hath certified to hold our at least to the . . . of this month, yet it is resolved to retake all the advanced and considerable posts, which may in any wise serve to furnish the enemy with provision and refreshments; and Meff. d’Hocquincourt, and the earl of Grandpré, have already taken the port of St. Pol, and four hundred prisoners. The horfe, of which were about two thousand, retreated to St. Omer. It is imagined, that the enemy doth . . . . . . . when in their . . . . . . . and the opinion of Monf. de Turenne is not to attack the enemy in their trenches to the very last . . . . . . . that the place is brought unto . . . . . . . you have . . . . . . . half-moon hath been taken and retaken a second time, and that the want of powder doth caueth the assault to be made without any vigour. They write me word from Peronne, that the cardinal is departed thence, for . . . . . . . but the king is to be there likewise to conclude what was to be done at . . . .

Calais, 22. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

An intercepted letter.

Sir,

Peronne, 23. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

At this instant 7 commands me to go with orders to the army, so that I cannot pro-

Vol. xvii.

M. de Bordeaux. p. 233.

long my lines. The last I wrote to you was from this place; in the packet of 76.

Now at this instant news is come, that the peace will be betwixt England and France, which is a happy day, you may be assured. Pray visit Monf. Bordeaux, and let him know, how much I am his father’s servant; for I protest to you, I never met with an honest or better friend to me. He hath this day in a most high manner obliged me. Pray require his son there with all respects and thanks. I am glad for his fake, that his negotiation takes effect. Without doubt, we are resolv’d to force the enemies lines; for the cardinal is resolv’d to do it, though he give out the contrary.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654. This letter I overtook at Amiens the twenty-eighth of this instant. Our three generals Turenne, la Ferte, and Hocquincourt assaulted the lines of the enemy, which were the best that ever were seen, three quarters of an hour before day. Their resolution was admirable, and without any opposition. The prince made head, but to little effect. Turenne was the first, that entered the line, la Ferte being beaten off twice, and Hocquincourt forced the Lorraine's quarters, where he received no great resistance; all run away, leaving all their baggage and artillery, some two thousand prisoners, and not a hundred and twenty killed. It was such another as that of Dublin. I charged with Turenne, who gave a very good relation to the cardinal of me. The king and cardinal with the queen went yesterday to Arras. Now I hear the protector demandeth three millions for the peace.

This success maketh us to look big, and little value the protector.

The supercription,
_A Monsieur Dovite, at Mr. Constable's house,
Covent-garden._

Intelligence.

Stockholm, 12. Aug. 1654. O. S.

FROM hence little news for the present, only that there are great preparations making for the embassage of grave Erick Oxenstiern to Holstein, to bring thence to his majesty the royal bride. The marriage was at first appointed to have been at Calmar, near unto Oeland, where his majesty's former residence was; but is now resolved for fear of the plague, which at present is crept in thereabouts, to be celebrated here in Stockholm; all things thereunto requisite being here better to be had. We cannot yet understand of our late queen Chriftina's present abode, nor whither she intends this winter.

Monf. d'Avaugour is now daily expected here; what his embassage may be, time will discover. It is supposed to be chiefly intended for the congratulation of his majesty in his new government.

Mr. Andrew Riccard, &c. to the protector.

May it please your Highness,

We have considered the nature and quantity of victuals to be put on board the fleet to be commanded by general Penn, for the supply of the respective numbers of men to be transported, and to be borne aboard the said ships; and humbly present to your highness's serious consideration the several proportions following:

Bisquet for eight months.
Beer three months; and in lieu of five months beer, more to be put on board of arrack or brandy for six weeks; and beverage, wine, vinegar, and cyder for fourteen weeks.

Beef four months of the old store, two months to be new provided.
Pork six months of what is already made.
Peafe for eight months.

Fifth six weeks haverdine, ten weeks stock-fish, and in lieu of sixteen weeks fish more, the value thereof to be put on board in oatmeal, rice and peafe, butter three months in kind, and five months oil in lieu of butter.

Cheefe three months of Suffolk, and three months Cheshire, the other two months to be supplied in oil.
The flour, raisins, and necessaries, as already ordered; and for the use of the forces at least 100 tons of bay falt.

Your highness's speedy order herein is very needful, as is conceived by,

YOUR HIGHNESS'S
Humble servants,

And. Riccard.
Maurice Thomson.
John Limbery.
William Williams.
May it please your Highness,

In pursuance of your highness's instructions, we have considered of fit persons to be commissinated with those upon the Barbadoes and the other islands; and do humbly present their names as followeth:

Edmund Winflow esquire,  
Richard Holdip esquire,  
Captain Edward Blagg, to be sent from hence.

Commissioners for the Barbadoes:
Col. Searle governor,  
Col. Muddiford,  
Hawkins esquire,  
Thomas Noel esquire,  
Edward Thomson esquire,  
John Roberts esquire.

For Nevis:
Luke Stokes governor, and his council.
For Christophers:
Clement Everard governor, and his council.
For Mountferat:
Roger Osborne governor, and his council.
For Antigua:
Rennell governor, and his council.

Also do we herewith humbly present such instructions, as we conceive meet to be put in execution by the commissioners jointly upon the Barbadoes and the other islands; all which we humbly leave to your highness's consideration, being, My Lord,

Your Highness's  
Most humble servants,

AND. RICCARD.  
MAURICE THOMSON.  
WILLIAM GOODSON.  
MARTIN NOELL.  
WILL. RIDER.

John Limbery.  
William Williams.  
Tho. Alderne.  
William Vincent.  

An intercepted letter.

Sir,  

Boulogne, Aug. 4th. 1654.

I SHOULD be glad to hear, that the lord protector intends to assist the Hollanders, who deserve that favour done them, for they have been very firm to his interest. The which the other provinces have continually opposed; but I fear, if the Scots victory proved no greater than we are made to believe, that his highness will not be able to spare the Hollanders men; which I believe, if it should come to blows, they would want. I wish you were able to settle our affairs with our father in those parts, before any trouble arrive; for if there should a war break out in those parts, you know what damage we may suffer in time, if we do not settle and dispose our business beforehand to our own advantage. But I will say no more of that, because I am certain you will hasten all them to go as fast as you can. Arras still holds out, and the French are confident to relieve it, having drawn all their forces together for that purpose. Some report, that the marshal of Turenne is in disgrace, and suspected to comply with the prince of Condé, and that the cardinal will command the army himself.

The superscription,

To Mr. John Browne at Mrs. Wade's house, near  
St. George's church, Southwark.
STATE PAPERS OF

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

A.D.1654. PERCEIVE the greatest part of the money, which is to be received from the em- Vol. xvii. per, shall be employed in the businesse of Scotland, and C. Stewart shall live on his allowance of France. It cofts him nothing at prefent but board-wages for his fervants, which are many. His fitter keeps a table for him, and pays for his lodgings. She is here at a vaft charge, no reasonable lodging to be had under half a crown a night; at first comming would have a crown. The magiftrates have bin to fahute C. St. and his fitter, and fent them a prefent of wyne. They have fome hopes, they faye, of his converfion, because they fee many of his followers come to mafs. Thefe have news, that there are great diftentions in the choice of parlement-men, which they hope will break a mutiny, whereupon the protector hath put of the parlement, which difcontents the commonalty. I defire you to remit me fome money; make it payable to Mr. Lawrence Coghen, who will convey it to mee. This is all I can write at prefent, I defiring much to heare from you, how affairs are there. I remayne

Aken, 25. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Yours really.

Monfieur Petit to Monfieur Augier.

I SHALL, with God's help, entertain you by my next touching the affairs of thofe of the religion. Monf. du Veltric withdrew on laft faturday his expeditions from the treat, after great contention for the taxes thereof, which he would never pay, and the which they were forced to leave him, upon condition, that thofe of the hospital of Nifmes shou'd pray for the king's profterity.

I have, at the infance of our merchants at Morlaix, complained to Monf. Servien of the pirates of Brefl. He told me, he knew not of them, and that I ought to addrefs myfelf to Monf. d'Aligré, as I intend.

A letter of intelligence.


HERE is poft on poft arrived this day morning, that we have forced the trenches of Arras, facoured the town, defeated all the army, having taken artillery, bag and baggage. Confider then in what a condition are the Spaniards. I cannot commit to paper the inconveniences, which may befal the prince; for this accident, if true, in the nature, as it is related, this victory will difcourafe all the frontiers, who were increafing here to a moft numerous quantity.

A letter of intelligence from Monfieur Augier's secretary.


TRE affairs have changed face since my laft of the 11, of this infant, and the lot hath shewn by the relief of Arras, that the wisdom of this world is but folly before God, the wiser fort having been fo deceived in it; that great wages were laid again yesterday morning, that the place would in few days be taken; and that if fo be they did affault the Spaniards, it would only be after the execution thereof, and as they should retreat themselves out of their lines. And indeed we received news yesterday morning from all parts about the faid place, which did only prefage its lofs, and the good condition of that fiege could be judged until the 11, by the letter written at that time from Peronne, from a very good hand, in these terms: That the foregoing day they had received the sad news, that there were entered 1500 horfe with ammunition behind their backs into the enemy's camp: that the fame day the duke of Joyeufa was arrived at Peronne with a mufket-shot in his arm, which nevertheless hurt not the bone, received at a skirmiffh of the faid enemies, who were come upon the forragers, whom he went to relieve; and that however they affirmed, that Arras would hold out long enough to be relieved: but yesterday night brought us the news of the fame relief, firft by a poft difpatched in all diligence unto Monf. Fouquet, adjunct to the furintendent of the treafury, who faid verbally, that the attempt was done upon three o'clock in the morning; and that the successe thereof had been very happy; and afterwards by fome other letters, which confirm the attempt thereof to have been
been so easy, that there were not above a hundred men slain; adding, that it had only been made in one place, where all the French army had appeared, thereby to give more terror: that it was the marshal of Hocquincourt, that entered the place, and that the engagement having continued, the Spaniards had been exceedingly routed with the loss of most part of their foot, and of all their cannon and baggage, which the horse had forfaken to escape itself; whereof more particularities would at another occasion be told. No doubt of the said fact, and I hear bonfires are this evening to be made thereupon, which will sooner be fad fires, in the fear I fee people have generally, that success will not be received with ditfrecion.

The church-members fent for to court, as you will have heard of, are parted to go thither. The cardinal of Retz is at Belle-île. The notice from Bretagne bear, that the marshal of Meilleraye having fluen his difcontents thereof unto the Duke of Retz, with threatenings to go and befiege him at Machecou, the said duke had anfwered him, that he would fend the keys of hishoule, when he should come, without that it were needful for him to come with force; and that as for his brother, he was not bound to anfwer for him.

I know, that, notwithstanding, the faid duke labours underhand in the faid cardinal’s behalf; but it is credible the raising of the siege of Arras will much amaze them, and that they will be but little upheld by the duke of Orleans.

General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

I HAVE too many confllicts to deale withall, to think a piece of paper can give me cafe; Vol. xvii. and amont't other things I formerly writ about your difpofal and improvement of landsp. 271. in Ireland, but can get no return. I with ther might be fome resolution thenf, or at leaft you will forbear difpofal of any lands, till thofe you fend hither can inform you of the State of affayres here. I underfand coll. Hammond, coll. Tomlinfon, and Mr. Goodwin, are intended hither, for which I am very glad; only I am informed, as if you intende your nomination of perffons as your council to be by your parliament. I fhould moft humbly befpeak my lord protector would doe it himfelf, and not leave it to that deficion. I very well underftande the interef of Ireland and your variety here. I am fure it is for my lord’s and the publick interefl, to determine that himfelf, rather then to leave it to fuch an uercertainty. I dare but hint of things, and can only add, what I am,

Your humble fervant,

Aug. 16. [1654.]  
CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

The Spanish embassador to secretary Thurloe.

Señor Mio,

E N la ultima audiencia que tuve de milord protector entregue a S. A. una carta de fu Vol. xvii. excelefia el fefor Don Luis Mendez, de Haro, Condé y duque Olivares primer mini-P. 267. año de fu magefidad, y defefando remitirle la repuefla de S. A. fuplico a V.S. me haga favor de procurarle, para poder dar buena quenta de haverla entregado a S. alteza. Tambien fuplico a V.S. fe acuerde del despacho del pasaporte para plata, en conformidad de la memoria que embie a V.S. a quien guarde Dios muchos anos como defe. Muy gran fervidor de V.S.

Londres, 26 de Agosto, 1654.  
DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

The Spanish embassador to secretary Thurloe.

Señor Mio,

HAVIENDOSEME dado noticia de España de que un navio Olandes havia apreftado Vol. xvii. y llevado a Cadiz, otro de fubititos de ífí republica, y pretendido fe declarar por dep. 268. buena prefá la carga de aceytes que llevaba, y le fue permitido venderla en aquel puerto, dió orden el fefor duque de Medina Celí capitán general del mar occiano, y cofa de la Andalufia a inflancia de Don Diego Guillén, conful del naifon Inglesa en aquella ciudad, que fe opuló a ello pidiendo a fu excelencia fe reftruyere al capitán Ingles el navio, y fu carga, lo qual fe ejecuto luego como V.S. lo verá por la carta de dicho conful, que eftiwró al fefor duque dandole las gracias por efe fabor, y aunque no dudo que el dicho Vol. II.

6 Z  
Guillén.
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.
Guillem, haverá dado quenta dello a milord protector como oferece haverlo, me ha paresido aviado a V. S. y fuplicarle fe irva, de reprentarlo a fu altezza, para que vea, con quanta puntualidad y gufto fe continua en Espana el procurar dar toda fierte de satisfaccion a los ordenes que para ello ay de fu magefdad. Dios guarde a V. S. muchos anos como defeo.

Muy gran servidor de V. S.

Londres, 28 Agosto, 1654.
Don Alonso de Cardenas.

A letter of intelligence.

W E came hither left frydaye, where, 'tis said, we shall flay a month. Hide, Wilmot, and secret. Nicolls are come hither, and they will begin to fit in councell, when to fend armes to Scotland, whether they shall take in all, that will come to their party, about which will be great debates; and when their matter shall goe himself, and where to remayne untill he goe. I am informed from good hands, he will not goe for Scotland before winter, when they fuppofe it fafef. Many are againft his going, untill Middleton hath given your forces a defeat. Their intelligence from Ingland writes them, that 'tis falfe, that you beat Middleton; which gives them a belief you had the worft of the day. Here are expreffes preparing to goe to Scotland. In my next, I fuppofe, I shall be able to tell you their chief intelligencer at London; they have many; and correspodence is held with Hide and Nicolls; their letters are written in character, and moft come under cover to Antwerp and Brufhels. The lady Leigh, who married Wilmot, and her fon Sir Harry, who was at Spa with the king, are returned for Ingland. Moft of their defigns are executed by women, whose husbands are with C. Stewart. Sir John Morley of Newcastle is here likewise a bufie man. The party is divided into faction; but fome labour to reconcile all differences. They are ordering the church government already. Please to perufe the cover of this.

Aken, [27. Aug. 1654. N. S.]

A letter of intelligence.

S A for news, the French have forced the Spaniard to raife his flege from before Arras, where, they fay, he hath moft difhounourably loft his cannon, and is retired, not only with difgrace, but great los. They fay the pretended duke of York behaved himfelf very gallantly in the French army, and hath done them very great fervice. It is here confidently reported, that your lord protector intends to make a peace with the French, and that he will conclude and sign it before the parliament meets, becaufe he will have the honour and thanks of it himfelf; and if he intends to fet upon Hifpaniola, the Spaniard have an ill time of it, being beaten here by the French, and in danger to be there fo by the Eng- lifh. We hear strange stories of the Swedifh queen with her Amazonian behaviour, it being believed, that nature was miitaken in her, and that she was intended for a man; for in her difcourfe, they fay, she talks loud, and swevareth notably. The king of Scots and fhe, I believe, will hardly meet; for he is going to Aken, and from thence, they fay, to Cullen.

An intercepted letter of Sir Walter Vanc's to Sir H. Vane the father.

I THANK you for your relation of the elections. I never did believe the fectaries con- fiderable in our country; yet wonder, that none of them could be choen. I do not hear my brother is choen any-where: much people wonder at it here, and feemed much pleafed at the report of his being choen at the fift. I am glad to hear he will be at London this September, and hope God will fo direct him, that you may find comfort and fatisfaction by it.

The assembly of Holland is not to meet these three weeks. The provinces do not dislike the proceedings of them; but hitherto have kept themselves in a moderate way. The party of the house of Orange is like to decay every day more and more; and Holland at laft will take upon them a greater share of the government than they have done. Last night here came news, that the Sweedes were landing an army of 10,000 men to join the reft of their army, that was before Bremen. They were already embarked. This may bring
bring the war again into Germany; for it is not likely princes will let that town be lost. The dowager goeth this day out of town for Germany. The prince's royal and her brother are gone to Aken, the small-pox having diverted them from the Spa. The plague is here in town. We have had a great deal of rain here; it will much spoil their harvest.

The siege of Arras is raised by the French, who have relieved the place, and beaten the Spaniards. They attacked them an hour before day. The Spanish foot made a great retreat, and stood it till two of the clock. The prince of Condé hath faved himself at Cambray, and the archduke at Doway. This is one of the considerable actions, that hath been done this many a year.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

The lord Raefvelt hath done all that he can to cause to be delayed for some days the patents for the four companies designated for Overfeyl, saying, that in the mean time he hoped, that they would agree; but that would not serve the turn: the patents are at last dispatched. We shall see now what Twent and Deventer will do against it.

Orange party

The 105 do make good use of these broils about the patents, to shew and prove, that they must have a head, who might govern this business without any noise, dispute, or contradiction. But Holland will let themselves do the more against it.

Thofe of Guelderland have also at last formed the advice, to which I refer myself. It is clearly seen, that not one dare approve of the feclusion; for although Nimmegen, Tiel, Bommel, Arnhem, be of the faction of Holland, and do make a party by themselves; yet they dare not patronize Holland in any thing, when there is any question concerning the feclusion; and although, that as well in the country of Guelder as in the quarter of Nimmegen, and in the quarter of Tarphen, there be many of opinion and faction of Holland, yet not one doth declare themselves; but seem to be afraid, that one time or other, the prince coming to the government, he will remember thofe who have acted against them, and punish fuch noblemen for it.

Holland itself, though at present having secured the Hague with four companies of the guard, yet they have not the confidence of cauing the young prince and the princes royal to remove out of the court, although she is at the Spa with the king her brother, where it is to be presumed she doth not speak or treat of any thing, that can be to the good liking of the lord protector, when Holland doth seem to make profession to please. Yea, it is strongly reported, that Holland by a fecret act will affure thofe of the prince's party, that when he is of age, they will break the act of feclusion.

Thofe of Groningen and Olande have now also exhibited a new prohibitive advice against the feclusion; fo that formerly they only exhibited an act on the behalf of the commissioners.

Thofe of Utrecht alone have not yet exhibited the provincial advice; for the city will in no wise declare fo largely as the other two members; and yet however the city dare not approve of the feclusion.

The mayor of Breda hath fignified now, that the queen of Sweden doth defire to come to Breda; and if she will be known, the state will not fail to treat her, and to do her the honour due unto her.

The commissioneer of Bremen doth threaten his departure. The laft week he delivered in a memorandum for a categorical resolution to be given him. The provinces of Groningen and Olande have formed a very favourable advice of sending a relief of 2000 men. Frieiland will likewise do the same, item Overfeyl; and the more because they fee Holland will not do any thing for the city of Bremen, because that province doth perceive, that count William and the . . . . . . are inclined to affift that city; and by that means the fald commissioneer, fearing nothing will be done, defirith to be gone, having moft hope of Welphalia and Lower-Saxony.

The states of Cleve and Marqüe have writ to the states general, and require intercession to the elector of Brandenburgh for the relaxation of the baron of Wylich, whom the landloth Span is taken by the means of some horfemen of this state, under the walls of Burich; but this state doth fift scruple it.

It is faid, that at Dort there hath been fome new tumult amongst the mariners, but it will be no great matter.

Thofe of Amsterdam do increase their companies, and repair their fortifications, there being a report, that count William, returning from Groningen, was to bring feveral thoufand men with him towards fefte parts; but he is come back all alone. However it is true, that the states of Holland, where they increafed the guard, did conceive, that the
might cause some troops to come hither. There are on either side some people, who do blow the coals.  

The lord Jongefjal by a letter express doth shew and declare to the states general the desire, which he hath of returning home, as in effect he can in no wise be agreeable in the eyes of the protector, being an adherent to the party of the prince, whom they have excluded. Whereupon being debated in the states general, there is yet nothing resolved upon. In the mean time the provincial advices concerning the seclusion run high. Tho' of Groningen do call it abominable; and it is clearly seen, that tho' provinces, which do disapprove of it, will go further; boc eft nibil. Groningen hath given their advice for an affiission of 2000 men. Friesland will do the like; yet all this is nothing without Holland.

**Orange party**

Tho' of 145 begin to grow jealous; first that the protector doth keep and reinforce still his fleet in the Downs. Secondly, by reason that at Amsterd am they raise more than need to reinforce their companies. Thirdly, it is said, that at Rotterdam there is great store of arms in readiness together. Fourthly, tho' of Dort have caufed to march out of their town one company, which hath lain there in garfion for above thefe fifty years, by reason it is of the regiment of count William.

The provincial advices of Guelderland and Groningen are sharp enough. In that of Groningen is also the word abominable applied to the seclusion. The city of Utrecht alone doth full with-hold the other two members; otherwise the plurality had already advised against the seclusion as the reft.

At Nantz and Marieilles there have been tumults and insolences committed against the Holland nation, as the embassador Borel wrote; which letter being read, tho' of Holland have highly reiterated their complaints against France, insulting and defiring, that a strong fleet may be sent to the Mediterranean, and upon the coasts of France, that so the Orange party reputation of the state may be preferred. But the other provinces, or rather 145, take that, as if Holland would wage war against France; a thing, which they think would make too much for the good of Spain and of England. 145 do all that they can to hinder the sending and employing of a fleet towards or against France.

The king of Spain, having released a Holland ship, hath writ a very civil letter, that he was glad, that he had an occasion to do something, that might be agreeable to this state. They are about to answer him with great civility.

The queen of Sweden will come to Breda tuesday or wednesday the twenty-sixth, and will be there met by the embassador of France; from thence she will come (inognito) to see the Hague and other places of Holland.

The lord Jongefjal hath reiterated his desire of returning home. There is a great deal of likelihood they will give him leave; the more because there is no great likelihood of finishing the treaty of navigation.

The princefs dowager will depart this week for Berlin with her young princes, and count William with his do intend to bear her company to Weefel.

Holland as well as 173 are very well satisfied with the letter, which Zeald hath writ to the protector. 145 do think it is writ too moderately and mild; but Holland is displeased, that Zeald first do shew themselves such hypocrites, as if they knew nothing of what past concerning the seclusion; and as if Zeald had not also made a deduction sharp enough against the seclusion. Secondly, that Zeald in their letter shoul'd fet down offensive clauses, as that wherein they tax the protector, as if he took thought, and was concerned in what was done in this country here. Thirdly, that the letter was sent de valida publica auctoritate, as if it were not known, that the rabble had domineered there so much. Fourthly, in the clause nec convenire ad annum, &c.

By the resolution and annotation here included of tho' of Zeald and Holland, you will fee, that Holland is very ill satisfied with the respiration of Zeald, and also the clause, that taxeth, that the Zealders have not done any thing separately, whereby Holland doth think themselves to be touched, laying to the contrary, that it is Zeald, that doeth and goeth separately to work, not having communicatèd the letter or respiration, after that the frame was already sent. Item, Holland faith, that the said respiration is offensive; certainly at least it is offensive, although it were but in tho' words, valida apud nos publica auctoritate, it being manifest, that in no province the rabble hath more authority than in Zeald. Yea there might be letters produced, wherein they complain, that the capers or private men of war do break and dispence with all orders, and that it is not in their power to do justice upon them.

I do wholly perceive, that 173 would but laugh, if 130 with his fleet would make some sudden incursions and booty upon 106; and seriously without that 173 will suffer.

How
How the king of Spain flattereth this state, is to be seen by this copy. I fear how, ever, that having once taken Arras, and the United Provinces falling into broils amongst themselves, he will hardly do it any more.

The professor Thylius is translating the deduction of Holland into Latin, to the end also that other foreign nations may know and fee the infirmities.

The lord president of the states general was required to bid farewell to the princess dowager.

That of Holland should have agreed with the princes dowager’s share for the annual pension of twenty thousand guilders, is not true; on the contrary they say, it would be a cause of conftance to give to a rich body that is not due, and not to pay for many poor men, as Holland is owing unto. Vlack the printer doth now finifh his impression of Milton with his own apology. Morus is still gathering together of attidences to make his; but Vlack will stay no longer. I am

28. Aug. 1654. [N.S.]

Your humble fervant.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Hague, 28. Aug. 1654. [N.S.]

We are still here in the fame posture as I told you in my last: there is no talk of join. Vol. xviii. ing any men of war to the fleet of the protector; and neither are there any ready, P. 391. but men are very much troubled to comprehend the design they are to go upon. For my part I hold nothing diftant, since the Spaniards have fuffer’d themfelves to be beaten in their trenches before Arras after two months siege. They fettift upon the quarter of Don Ferndando Solis, and prefently all was in a confusion, and the horfe fled immedia-
ately. The archduke, Fuenfaldagna, and Garcia faved themfelves at Doway; to which place were also retreated three thoufand foot. The prince of Conde is faid to have retreated to Cambray; you may imagine with what diforder and mixture this muft have happen’d. I am very much troubled for the prince, and all thofe, that are engaged with him. I much confefs this is altogether extraordinary, that an army of that strength and conftidence should be forced in their trenches; and after this action, which doth surpass all thofe of antiquity, I believe the Spaniards muft demand peace in all manner of humilitly, and fee no hopes of ever recruiting but on your fide; and yet misfortune may be a means to change their inftances and affections to the victorious party. This is from above, and therefore to be admired, and not to be murmurd at.

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to Chanut, the French embassador in Holland.

My Lord, [Aug. 28. 1654. N.S.]

I have received no letter from you by this laft post, but well the figns of your care Vol. xviii. in that of your fecretary, which are no lefs obliging. It was juft, that you should give P. 294. to the queen of Sweden the fatisfaction, which she defired. Since you have employed all your rhetoric to diflimate her from stripping herfelf of her crown, you may now furnifh her with more to juftify her retreat, and likewife to diflimate the vexation, which fhe may have already conceived for doing as she hath done. You will very much oblige me to fend the picture of her humour, that I may have wherewithal to encounter the opinions of many, who do quaJify her prefent conduct with the title of folly; that is, without doubt, because fhe is above their reach, and that they are not capable of fuch extraordinary actions.

I communicated on monday laft the news of victory to my lord protector, whereof he did declare fome joy; but publica vox, and the condition of my negotiation, will have it to be no true one: and because he did feem to affect the news, and to be pleafed with it, I did invite him to conclude the treaty; but I perceive him to be fum firn to what he pretendeth, thinking us to be fo greedy of a peace, that rather than we will break, we will yield to any thing. I have been to visit all the embassadors, under pretence to communicate to them the flate of my negotiation; but in effect to let them know, that they retarded the making of an end thereof, and to engage them, if my defiances were not well grounded, to ufe fome diligence with the lord protector to unabufe him, that the province of Holland by accepting of the mediation would be able to give jealousy to all the reit. After that I had engaged not to accept of it separate, I endeavoured also to perflame them, that the only fear, that would caufe jealousy amongst them, which was but too much already in vogue, had made me to form this difficulty; and that if

Vol. II. 7 A
they would warrant me of this inconvenient, I would not rest satisfied with the proposition of the lord protector. The two Hollanders gave me very fine words in general, without engaging upon any offices, till they had orders from their superiors; and the Friar declared roundly, that this mediation would increase the jealousy of the rest. They all three of them held to me the same discourse at the time of their congratulation, which I received on Monday last; so that I expect nothing from them, that may any wise advance my negotiation: and indeed they have and will have enough to do, to look after their own.

I thought fit to give you this long relation, to the end you may upon the place take some measure, and cure the opinion of those, who shall attribute my exception to the distrust of Holland.

Extract out of the resolutions of the council of state of the United Netherlands.

Friday, 28. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.

The lord earl George Fitz of Nassau, commander at Wynberck, doth write in answer to what was writ to him to inform himself about the imprisoning of the lord of Wymendel, and to proceed against the quarter-masters and troopers of this garrison, that were present; that after information taken he doth find the bufliness to be, as he formerly advised their H. and M. lordships, that the landroft Spaen came to him, saying, that he had some jewels and papers belonging to the duke of Brandenburgh in his coach, and desired, that he would let him have twenty troopers for convoy to secure them, he the said commander not knowing, that the lord of Wymendel was in the coach, neither did the troopers nor quarter-masters know so much; and that the commander of Wesel had informed them by his letter of the twenty-sixth of this month. Both the letters were received by the council for information.

Signed,

F. Ruysch.

The Dutch embassadors to the protector.


Vol. xvii.

Quid navibus saneti Johannis Amstelodamensis, cujus magister iis Jacobus Nicolaus Coper, & Regis Solomonis Schiedamensis, cujus magister iis Nicolaus Cornelius Hoeyen, acciderit, non ex annuis folumento documentis, sed ex ipsefimis judicis examinationibus liqueat; quibus simul abunde confatur, nec ratione navium, nec onera damnation, nec auterm, quippe quae omnia Hollandorum sunt, nec respectu curis, aut instituti itineris, aut debuisse visitari, aut potuisse detineri; quis utrique accidit. Proinde enixe petunt fulbignati dominorum ordinem generalum Uniti Belgii extra ordinem legati, ut quamprimum abisque aliquo forma processis, & de plano, predicte naves una cum oneribus & mercibus dimittuntur, illata autem damna tum pesticide refarciuntur, & inpoterum praecautum & prudium fit, ne quis similis quis intentet. Factum Westmonasterii, 28. Aug. anno 1654.

H. Beverning.
Will. Nieuport.
A. F. Jongestall.

An intercepted letter.

Vol. xvii.

Sir,

28. Auguist, 1654. [N. S.]

All the provinces here do unitie more and more to oppose the resolution of Holland against the house of Orange; and because those, that were the chief authors of that novelty, did press the altering and new-modelling of the guard, for their safety and secuity; and some do conceive, that they are soliciting your protector, for some affittance to enable them in their power: but if it should once come to that, you would fee strange doings in these provinces; for all the commonalty, as well as the militia, and we ministers, do abhor such vile proceedings; and it is certain, that we shall suddenly fee some alterations here. Your king and his litter are at present at Aix; from thence they are to go to Colen, and afterwards the king doth seem to be resolved to come and stay sometime at Lige; and already many do begin to glos upon it, and say, that it is to enjoy the conversation and the careles of the Jesuits of his nation. The queen of Sweden is at present at Breda. She doth travel and live after a strange fashion.

The
J O H N  T H U R L O E  E S Q . & C.

The defeat given to the Spaniards before Arras will without doubt cause some alteration in your councils.

The superscription,

To Mr. Mackwitts.

[This is an Englishman, that writ this letter, though he feigneth himself to be a Dutchman.]

Intelligence from several places.

Vienna, 19. Aug. 1654. O. S.

The imperial court, remaining hitherto at Eberdord, the next week will return to this city, to be presenct at the royal exegeus of the Roman king, and then continue here for some weeks, until the Hungarian land-day, which will for certain begin in October next; but by reason of the sicknes, it is yet uncertain, whether it will be kept at Priefburg, where at first it was appointed. It is said, that before that journey the now eldeft fon of the emperor prince Leopold will be declared succeflor in the Roman empire.

Stockholm, Augst 19. 1654. O. S.

C O U N T Erick Oxenfliem is now altogether ready to pass hence for Holftein. His excellency goeth with a moft flately retinue. Two of the capital ships, the Sceptre and the Carolus, are gone down to the Dallers, which besides three other gallant ships are ordered to attend his excellency on his voyage.

An embassador from the prince elector Palatine of the Rhine is arrived here to congratulate his majesty's coronation, who had audience two days since.

The lord rix-chancellor is very sick of the palsy; if he fall away, our king will lose a prime pillar.

A parliament or assembly of flates is appointed here in January next, before which time, and the full settlement of his majesty after the celebration of the nuptials, no private affairs will come into consideration.

Hamburg, 19. Aug. 1654. O. S.

From Bremen little of news for the present, there being nothing at all attempted on either fide. General Koningfmark lies near the Life (a water which flows by the burgh) upon a hill, from whence sometimes he plays with his cannon, which he has planted there, into the burgh; which is anfwered by them in like manner: but their diftance is fuch, they can hardly reach, much lefs hurt one another.

General Koningfmark is now revolved to approach nearer the Wefer as he can, to make a fortification there, hoping by continual playing into the burgh mortar-pieces and all kind of martial fire-works, to force them to surrender the place: but the Bremers are fully revolved to the contrary, although the Swedes have two thouldand foot and 500 horfe for their affiftance, and expect yet a far greater strength. The deputy of this city and the city of Lubeck pas'd hence yefterdaj towards Zell, to the duke of Luneburgh, from whence they are to go to Brunwick, thence to the city of Bremen, to the government at Strod, but not to Koningberg at all. What their businefs may be, is not known, but supposed chiefly to fee, if they can take up the quarrel, before it involve the empire in a second war.

Letters of intelligence from M. Augier's secretary.


Informed you three days fince of the raising of the siege of Arras, where the Spaniards had been forced in their lines. The news hath been wholly confirmed, and the gazetteer hath made it public by the prints I fend you. We have not yet all the particulars in the several relations come from there. But although I doubt not but you will already have received them, this is what is written me, as also the collection of what I could hear of furplusage.
OUR generals have forced the lines yesterday at two of the clock in the morning; slain and made prisoners almost all the foot-soldiers; purfued the horses, which fled away; taken all the cannon and baggage. The enemies were yet but at the counterfearp of the half-moon, whereunto it is added by other news, that the faid befiegers had been forced in this manner by two affaults made at the fame time upon the fame line: that the one, made by the marfhal of Turenne in the archduke's and the prince's quarters, began half a quarter of an hour before the other; whereas the marfhal of Hocquincourt was the guide: that marfhal of Turenne had well afaulted, and the Spaniards well received him: that the carnage had been great, but much greater, when the affaulters had paffed the ditches: that at laft the archduke and the count of Fuenaldagna drew backward, and withdrew themselves with 6000 horfe over a bridge, which they caufed to be guarded; fo that the prince of Condé remained but very ill accompanied: that he did nevertheless continue two hours after the great vigour he had fhewed in the beginning, having charged above twelve times with fury, which made him feek and with for his death: that having a little withdrawn, and feeing the French began to plunder, he fent word to Ligneville, that he had to fall upon, and that he fhould double his forces; but that the faid Ligneville (who had withdrawn himfelf, and let the French under marfhal of Hocquincourt come into his quarters in the fentinall affault) had unferved, that being the archduke and Fuenaldagna, who had moft interest in that buifiness, had forfaken them, and left them to fuch a flaughter, he had no mind to put himfelf in danger: that Monft. le prince had thereupon resolved his retreat, and had been forced there by the danger of three separated bodies, which surrounded him: for then the faid marfhal of Hocquincourt, who had entered into Arras by one gate, had fallied out by another, and beaten him in flank: fo that the faid prince retreated ftep after ftep, always fighting under the favour of fome fquadrons he had fet in a fit place to uphold him, had at laft brought to the archduke the laft news of that furious action, whereof he had made prisoners divers captains of the king's guard, besides thofe that were flain; wherein the faid marfhal of Turenne had amongst others received two fmall wounds on his cheek and his fide. It is alfo written, that the Irifh, who ferved the Spaniards there, had fought as barely as the Lorrainers; and that the moft part of the one and the other had eafily taken party with the king, which doth not agree with the number of prisoners. I am informed, they have made to the number of 2000, whereof the time will better inform us. 'M. de Bellefon, a captain, who was prefent at the faid affault, reports moft part of these circumfiances; and I hear his majefly was yefterday to enter into the city of Arras, whereof the governor hath been made marfhal of France, by reafon he had fo well defended it; in confequence whereof of the court intends to return to Paris, and to arrive there about the end of next week. In the interim it hath fent hither the letters and orders mentioned therein, whereof you will find the print here inclofed. Againft the cardinal de Retz, and all thofe that favour him, order hath been given at the fame time by another ordinance unto his domesticks, to withdraw themfelves out of this city within twenty-four hours, by reafon they are fufpicious unto the flate; and unto the bishop of Dolone, to withdraw himfelf to Clermont in Auvergne, by reafon he hath spoken of the king, as you have heard, of their little power concerning spiritual matters. A Grifon hath been put, by the king's order, in the house the faid archbifhop hath in his archbifhoprick, as alfo in that he hath at St. Clou; which neverthelefs hath not hinder'd many of the curates of his diociffe from proteifting again of new unto the chancellor, that they were obliged to acknowledge their pafftor, and receive his eccleftical orders, yea to the laft drop of their blood. There is news, the faid cardinal of Retz is gone into Flanders by fea, and that he hath in his paffage been met by fome fpirituals. The laft letters from St. Maio bear, that five fhips were arrived there from Cadiz, valued at about 400,000 crowns; and that it did exceedingly rejoice thofe inhabitants.

There is news, the faid cardinal of Retz is gone into Flanders by fea, and that he hath in his paffage been met by fome fpirituals. The laft letters from St. Maio bear, that five fhips were arrived there from Cadiz, valued at about 400,000 crowns; and that it did exceedingly rejoice thofe inhabitants. It is faid, four galleys are arrived from Provence in the river of Garonne.

A plot hath been difcovered in Perpignan, made by the Spaniards.

Divers rumours run concerning Catalonia, as if Barcelona was ready to revolt, being oppofited by Don John of Austria, for the advancing of fome monies, for want whereof he had laid hold on fome churches furnitures: but that is not very credible, and the French are not in a very good condition towards thofe parts, fill wantiug foot-foldiers, as it is written by one of the prince of Conti's captains, dated the 2a of this inflant, which hath obliged the duke of Guife to fend their part of his fleet with relief, before he engagethimself in the execution of his other designs.
### An intercepted letter to Monf. d'Ouitte, at Mr. Brachio in Covent-garden.

Sir,  

In my last I promis'd to give you the confirmation of the relief of Arras, all the Vol. xvii. infantry taken or slain, cannons, bag, and baggage. As yet we have not received all the particulars, which are expected this day, with the names of the persons and slain. Many ascribe the defeat unto the Lorrainers treachery, to be reveng'd on the Spaniards for the base usage done to their matter. Others say other stories; but it is a sad story for the Don Diego, who will not make up in hate such another infantry; and you must think our army will be stronger, by all the shrift taken.  

All the world is surpriz'd at this succouring of Arras, wherein they say the prince solely carried himself like a folder. Since this news, placarts and thunderbolts are fixed on the walls against cardinal de Retz and all his adherents, banish'd upon pain of death with their families twenty leagues from Paris, within twenty-four hours time. This cardinal may well curse the relief of Arras. This is a great cooling card for the prince and his party. I believe your protector will now afford us better looks and language: what not? 

Preflat motos componere fidius.

Paris, 29. August, 1654. [N. S.]

### An intercepted letter.

Monseur,

Il y ait long-temps, que je n'ay pas appris de vos nouvelles, & j'ay differé à vous Vol. xvii. écrire, n'ayant rien d'importance jujusques à present. Je ne doubte pas, que vous p. 344-  
n'aurez divers relations de ce qui se passe mardi dernier, le jour de St. Louis, proche d'Arras, où l'armée de France ayant forcé la ligne du quartier de Don Ferdinand Solis, Espagnol, & general de l'artillerie, les troupes de Monf. l'archiduc prirent la fuite sans faire presque aucune resistance. Cependant Monf. le prince de Condé ayant mis son quartier en bataille avec les troupes du duc de Wirttemberg, voyant le relle d'armée en fuite, & les Lorains ayant refusé de se joindre avec luy, il prirent le route de Cambray avec 40 gros de cavallerie, & 4000 fantais, & entre bonne ordre fit sa retraite au dit Cambray. Toute l'infanterie Espagnolë perdue avec toutes bagages; & pour le bon duc François de Loraine avec tout sa Lorraine est autant blamé, comme Monf. le prince de Condé magnifié de tout le monde en pais ici. Voilà la fin de nolire siege d'Arras.  

Monf. le prince eût à prent à Valenciennes avec madame la princeffe. Vos gazettes d'Angleterre parlent, que leur forces du Esoffois ont batu 800 chevaux de Midleton; & moy je vous affirme, qu'ils ont seulement attrappé une partie du bagage de Midleton, & que quelque peu de cancellerie Esoffois à la garde du bagage prins la fuit, de forte qu'il n'ont pas attrappé 20 cavallers, mais bien quelque chevaux de bagage. Voilà la grande victoire, de quoi vos meilleurs Cromwellens le vantent d'avoir obtenu contre general Midleton. J'avois oublié à vous dire, que les gardes du roy avec les Suiñes ayant preffé la riegurde du Monf. le prince en sa retraite, Monf. le prince commanda de tourner tete, & effrillier les plus avances d'importance. Monf. l'archiduc duc Français, count Fuen- faldana, & count Garci, arrivot à Doway fain & saue, mais un peu trop hafît. J'-epere que ce malheur les obligera de donner le commandement de l'armée à Monf. le prince; au moins tout le monde ici semble le souhaiter paffionnument. Je vous prie de Vol. II.

7 B
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654, de mes baifemens à M. de Meraude, ma vielle cognoißance, & oblige moy de mander quelque nouvelles de Londre. Cependant je suis,

Monsieur,

Votre tres humble
& tres affectéonné serviteur,

J. Jamott.

Anvers, le 29. d’Aouft,
1654. [N. S.]

A MONSIEUR,

Monf. de la Bourt, gentilhomme Françoisy, chez Monf. le marquis de Barriere, ambassadeur pour Monf. le prince de Condé,

A Londres.

The governor of Calais to Bordeaux, the French embaffador in England.

30. Auguft, 1654. [N. S.]

Never was victory fo glorious for the arms of the king, and obtained with left blood, than that of Arras, where the enemy fled after a strange manner out of their lines, and leaving all their bag and baggage to our mercy, above 6000 wagons, fifty pieces of ordnance, great store of plate and money, and abundance of coaches, which booby hath enrich’d our army. The retreat of the prince was not less confiderable, having faved all his horse, and a good part of his foot, at Arleva, where he is encamped at prefent. The king is gone to Arras; from thence he returns back to Pe- ronne, and prefently after he goeth from thence to Compiègne, and fo to Paris. This bufinefs is of great importance to the flates, &c. I believe it will make our negotiation more advantageous, and lefts difficult. I with you all manner of content and satisfaction in your undertakings.

Ch. Raynell to the protector.

Upon the reduction of thefe parts in that expedition of Sir George Afeue’s imploy, I was by him and the other commissioners then impowered, commiffionated to be governor and commander in chief of this ifland Antigua, in relation and obedience to the commonwealth of England, which to the belt of my endeavours I hope in my instrumen I have faithfully performed; in the progres of which my imploy, being I have received by severall advice, that it was and is thought meete, and fo eftablished by the great counsell and litate of Ingland, with your highnes content and acception, that the government of our nation and dominions remayne in yourfelle as lord protector; a thing most acceptable to mee, whoe doe most faithfuliy with your highnes and the commonwealth welfare and hapines; and in manifefation thereof have cherfully acknowledged and submittted to all fuch mandates or expressions, which hath hetherto come in the name of the lord protector.

But in our private consultation confideringe of many fperites amongst us, dourtinge theyre defections have not altered the titles of our .... or .... accordcng to our defires and intentions, let an ill efected partie shou’d preffume to take an advantage thereby, in pretendinge, as fome have already given out, that there were noe powre of government, but all as libitine, uncelt a new commiffion com from your highnes, which by that means might indanger the place to a confusion and ruin; foe render us uncapable of that fervice we defire to performe to your highnes and the commonwealth; the place of irtelie (if incorragement and small helpe were affor ded) beeing of conffiguence by rehon of the fertellity of the foyle, and exceedinge all other setted in thofe partes in convenient and safe harbours, I in relation to the premiffes, and my loyalty to your highnes and the commonwealth, doe proffrate my humble desire at the fte of your highnes care and justice, foe far to take up the people and place into your confideration, as to give fuch order and directions, as may put us not only in a condition of walking inoffenfively, but allloe as wee may be fervicable to your highnes and the commonwealth; which is the harty defire of

Your most obedient subjece and fervant,
CHR. RAYNELL.

From the ifland of Antigua, in the partes of America, Auguft 20, 1654.

I have preffumed herewithall to prefent a copy of the commiffion I have acted by, in cafe your highnes pleae to have it perfuaded.

General
Sir,

I HEARTILY thank you for yours of the fifth of August; and conceive it probable enough, that if any supplies be sent from abroad, they will land them either in Skryaffin or Straunaver. I had before the receipt of yours appointed two men of warre to ply upon the coasts betweene Frithland head and Invermell, Middleton having formes small men of warre, which tookke some of our merchants upon the coasts of Caithness and captain Bunn, who is appointed to lie about Orkney three weekes since, with some assistance of land-fouldiers, thenc drove a small pickerone of Middleton’s of five guns uppon ground, under one Sir James Sincler’s house neere Thurfoe, Sir James having the command of all the countrymen in Caithness. They began to fire at our men, having planted two guns uppon the shore, and one in the house. Our men, having fore’me from the veeffel to the house, mann’d out boates, and followed them: whereupon they alofe left the house, which our men posseffed that night, and the next day brought away the veffel and guns. I need not acquaint you with the worke of these forces with mee since the laft march from Sterling, which hath bin to destroy those parts of the country, where the enemy were usefullie harboured in the winter, being about the paffe of Aberfoyle, which they esteemed unpaffable: but by this means, and the sending some of them to the Barbadoes, their spirits doe now begin to faile them. The earle of Montrofe, and others of them, have sent to come in. Col. Blackiter, col. Kellum, Macgrigger, and Macfarland, are come in to col. Twiftleton. The former defires liberty to goe beyond sea, and the other two to live peaceably at home. I conceive, if liberty were given to some pergons, whom his highneffe might truft, to transport men for the service of some foraine prince or state in amitie, itt would rid us of many of this crew. Middleton’s comission, instructions, and other papers betweene him and Charles Stuart, are not come to my hand, and I shall send them uppe speedily to his highneffe. I remayne

Sterling, 21. Aug. 1654. Your very loving friend and servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

News from France to Mr. Stouppe.

Sept. 1. [1654. N. S.] THE 26th of August the abbot Fouquet went to the temple, by order from the king, Vol. v. p. 245. accompanied by the provost of the ile, a part of his archers, and 100 musketeers, where they did apprehend the marquis du Tartre, who was there for refuge, as being a place of safety, as all royal and pricely houses are. They carried him to the bafeilfe, being accuèd to have spéken ill of the king and of his minifters, and also to have robbed the bagage of the marquis du Pleffis Belleuere, who was robbed some months ago. The 28th the chancellor of France sent a command to all curates of the city and suburbs of Paris, to continue their forty hours prayers, becaufe there are no news of the marshall Hocquincourt, since he went to pursue the prince of Condé; and they fear, that this prince rallied and faced about, and fought that marshall, and fo this be worlde. The same day, by the king’s command, a garifon was fet in the house of the archbishop of Paris the cardinal of Reüz, called the archbishop’s palace, and likewise in his house at St. Clou, within two leagues of Paris. The same day the chevalier Grammont came to this town from the king’s army, which was in Arras during the siefe. He has brought news, that his majesty was expected there, that Turenne was in Arras with a good part of his army, and that Hocquincourt was pursuifing the prince; which prince had killed with his own hand eleven officers of the Lorrain army, and of the fix thousand Irifh he had brought from England, because during the fight, or a little before, they would not obey his orders. Among those he killed, one was a field marshall, who would not change his poft. The Irifh took the king’s part by means of the duke of York; and the Lorrain cried all. Let the king of France live! when Hocquincourt affailed their quarter, and did as the Irifh; and fo were differd by twelve, fifteen, and sixteen, in all the companies of his majesty’s armies. He has also related, that the prince of Condé had fix captains of the regiments of the guards prisoners, that he had rallie the greates part of his army, as welle horse as foot, and had got all his bagage, and that of many other lords, with their horfes. The lady Turenne received letters the same day from the marshall her husband, by which he signified he was in Arras, and that he was well of his wound, notwithstanding the hard labour undertaken against the prince, who has done all which a man in defpair could do, having rallied seven times, and renewed the fight; and seing himself round befor, cried aloud, We are fold;
A letter of intelligence.

NOW the expected counsellors are come hither; viz. Hyde, Wilmot, and secretary Nicolls. To these are added, Ormonde, Culpepper, and Wentworth: the latter was sworn but four days since; they have bin nowe in counsel. I am told their chief busines was to consult the providing and sending armes into Scotland, the which are to be bought at or about Hamburg. Thofe employed in the busines, is collonell Marsh, a Kentifhman, and a violent Papift; and one George Wates, a merchant adventurer, whoe was imprifon'd at Hamburg by reffident Bradhaw. There is a Sweed, who hath bin bargaining with them to deliver ten thousand armes, and I beleive they will agree. From whence they will ship them, is not yet refolved; but I gather from diffcours, from Hamburg. I fee Wilmot (who hath gott the money in Germany, and hath the managing of it) diffcours long with Wates, whoe told me, it was about that. I hope by him to unlock their defigne, that I may give you tymely notice thereof. They beleive the news of Middleton's great victory in Scotland (which I hope is false); for 'tis to be suppos'd they will haften the fending of thefe armes. When Marth and Wates depart, I will give reffident Bradhaw notice thereof, that he may have an eye on their actions at Hamburg, where it would not be amifs for you to have a small frigat riding in the river to attend; for probably Mr. Bradhaw may finde out the fhip they fend their armes by, and to give warning to the man of war. The better to get accesse, and underfand what paffes amongst them, I have made acquaintance with Harding, Blake, Oneal, and Killigrew, all of the bed-chamber. I thought bext to oblige them by an invitation, with some others of the court, to a taverne, where it couf me fome five pounds, which I thinke not ill befettow'd to effect my defigne, for thereby I have ingraft familiaritie with them, which will give mee occasion to know their defignes. I obferve the court and counfell are divided into factions, concerning their matter's going into Scotland, and what he shall doe, when he comes there. In order to his going, fame are hot to have him gue prefently, being Middleton by the laft express, whereof I wrote you, sent to him to come. Others, who
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

who live easily on board wages, allege many dangers this summer tyne, and would have A.D.1654.

[aken, Sept. 1. 1654. N. S.]

---

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Brussels, 2. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS I received, and conveyed to Vienna, and to your friend now at Aken, what Vol. xvi.
you defired from both. You have now divers letters, which will give you the news of thofe parts. —— Here we have the faddef, that can be, of the defeat given to our army before Arras, which is fame and lofs to all the princes there. But it feems there was treachery in the bufinefs; and if that be true, the cafe is more favourable, as to the honour of our army's commanders. The laft tuesday morning this unhappy accident happened, being St. Louis's day the French king and fiant, in the morning, the French, 25. Auguft not known how, enter'd at the entrance of the Walloons quarters, without any noise or N. S. resistance; and the Lorrains quarters being next to them, flarred not, and made little or no refiftance; yet Condé rallying the men, beat them twice out; but the paffage being infalated by the beatings of the horfe, the French horfe got in; and the archduke, Condé, and the reft, finding treafon and power together, made away, leaving all their artillery, bag and baggage behind; only the archduke, the prince of Condé, and fome few more were fav'd, and conveyed away with the army. The day before this the great convoy arrived, and nothing then wanting. The French were within the line above an hour before they were discovered, not going over the line, but at the very gate, which ours made for their own paffage. Don Ferdinando Solis, a Spaniard, and general of the artillery, commanded his quarters, that the French enter'd; for which he is much fufpeoted, and the bufinefs to be well examined; for it was fo strong. The Lorraines will be alfo questioned, fome of them, if they can be caught, of the treafon: if any more, time will difcover it. This is all I hear yet of it. —— That valiant prince of Condé has made himself very famous for his conduct and valour that day; for he brought away the archduke's and his own bag and baggage, and fought the French all the way, being in the rear himfelf, till he came to Cambrai, and flew a great many of them. The archduke and prince of Condé together, were at a town called Condé, betwixt Valenciennes and Cambrai, at leaft 16,000 horfe and foot; and fome of them escaped, daily flocking to them; and divers letters bring hither, if they be true, that we have not loft in the whole hundred men, and loft not one perfon of note. The next will bring more certainty of this great affront and lofs; at preffent I cannot give any other relation of it.

The embaffador, fpooken of to be fent by the king of Spain into England, is at length named the marquis of Lede, governor of Dunkirk, admiral of Flanders for the faid king; how soon he will go, I know not.

The Spanish fleet is for certain arrived, but not fo rich as reputed; for it may want two or three millions of the twenty I write to you.

The queen of Sweden's attendance is mailgrave Frieder. de Heffen-Caffel, who married a fifter of this king of Sweedly: fome few gentlemen of Sweedly came with her; and becaufe the came unknown hither, nobody went to meet her, only the lady of Don Antonio Pimentelli, who was lately embaffador in Sweedly, in whole house the mail queen took up her lodgings. She vifited the Palais Royal, and all places of curioucity in this town, and took much delight in the pictures at Palais Royal, and play'd daily at the mall till nine of the clock in the morning. She vifited, fince her being here, the college of the Jefuits, and the nunery of Baremont. She parted hence to Nivelles, very fatisfied with the civilities the reafoned here; which is all of her, or any other news here at this time, that I know of; every one lamenting the losf before Arras, when we were affiuated it fhould be ours in fome days. Many wagers have been laid upon it, and fome bet four to one it would be taken. Of a general peace nothing faid. This is all you have now from, Sir,

Yours.

---

An intercepted letter.

Sir,


FRIDAY nor tuesday's letters are not yet arrived from thence here; the caufe as yet Vol. xvi;
unknown. I believe you have received ere now from Flanders a full and exact relation of the levy of the fiege before Arras; a moft thameful and prejudicial piece to all interred therein; neither do I well conceive remediable by human forces. As yet the lift of all Vol. II.

7 C
the prisoners is not come, but they are said to be 8000, 64 pieces of artillery, all the place of Leopold, Condé, Fuenfeldtagna, &c. 5000 tents, above 2000 wagons, 25 coaches and harnesses, 9000 horses. The king and court are expected here on saturday. All officers, adherents, and dependents of cardinal de Retz banded with their families from hence; others put into the battelle, himself to be purled with fire and sword; against whom edicts are issued to that effect. Had 100 complied with 200 and 800, matters would have had ere now another face: Corydon liberavit animam suam, & felden suam. We have news here of Barcelona's rendering confirmed: what will then become of Don Diego's? If the 6000 Irish in Catalonia fall off, as most likely they will, we shall have here an army of 16000 foot of Irish only, and all brought on the Spaniards expences. See where he shall find so many again! This ill usage of them hath bred in their hearts an inextinguishable hatred against them.

The duke of Guife fealing at Lions, and dancing with sixteen violins he took from hence to make him mufic, having fold all his estate for this voyage of his, sent his baggage before by water, which is all loft for the most part, to the value of 25,000 piotes, on the river of Roan, at the bridge of Vien, five miles above Lions.

Juff now is news come, that cardinal de Retz is parted from Belle-ile, and arrived at Dunkirk.

A Monsieur D'Outte, at Mr. Brochio's house,
in Covent-garden.

Copy of a paper sent the governor of Archangel by Will. Prideaux esq.

WHEREAS there hath bine a defiance of commerce for some tyme by the English merchants to this porte of Archangell, they are now come heather with their ships laden with goods; soe it is required of the governor, in the name of his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, by William Prideaux, his highness messenger to his imperiall majestie, to know what followeth, and to have the vayvod's answer in writting.

1. If trade shall be permitted with freedome; and if granted, on what terms and conditions the merchants shall proceed?
2. What duties shall be paid on their goods, and where they shall be layd, being the embars at present are full with his imperiall majestie's come.
3. That the liberties of both gates may be speedily fitted for publick use, and to avoyd the imminent danger of fyre.
4. That two bridges maye be erected with expedition:
5. What goods cannot be vented here at sea-fyde, that liberty bee granted to carry them upp into the country; and not permitting, that they may be left here for a tyme, to be retorne into England, when occasion shall present, without paying any duties.
6. That there may bee noe delays in the exporting of goods, whereby my proceeding forward to advis imperiall majestie maye be with more celerity.

Delivered this writting to the scribe Symon Barbrikin, that is deputed from the government to come to me, to be delivered into his owne hands. Archangell, 23. Augllg, 1654.

General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

I MUST tell you plainly, I doe not thincke, as the cafe flands, (unless there were an evident necessitie) to detain any person, that is elected a member of parliament here. However, upon your intimation, I have adventurers to stay for the present Sir Har. Waller, Sir Charles Coote, col. Axtel, col. Sadler, major Redman, and lieutenant-coll. Purefoy, which was the number you prefcribed; and whether these persons shall stay, I shall entrate my lord's positive orders: severall of them have occaions and desires to goe into England. Thorough mercy the army is in a good condition; and though I doe question, whether it be convenient for so many officers to be abente, yet I must be excused, without order from my lord protector, that I detain any. Some of thefe will be delirous to goe; and I would gladly know my lord's commands, not willing to come under the tenure of a parliament, for detaying there members. I shall not at present further trouble you, then with what I am


Your affectionate humble servant,

Charles Fleetwood.

Coleman.
J O H N  T H U R L O E  E S Q .  & c .  5 5 9

By the commissioners appointed by his highness, for the managing the Southerne expedition,

Ordered,

THAT Mr. Maurice Thompson be desired to attend his highness, praying an order A D. 1654, to the commanders of the admiralitie and navie, and commanders of the navie, to transmit unto the commissioners all such papers as concerns the fleete to be commanded by general Penn, as shall from time to time be desired by the present commissioners.

HODGES, clerk to the said commissioners.

Bordeaux, the Dutch embassador in France, to the sates general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

HERE in this city are many commissioners, almost out of all the provinces, who come to complain in general about several excesses, as piracies committed at sea, and the great impositions laid of late upon the goods and merchandizes, that are imported of ten, five, and twenty in the hundred respectively; whereby they do find, that the importing of such commodities doth very much decrease, and all manner of wares and manufactures do rise very much, to the great burden and opprestion of the commonalty. It is said, the court hath some new edicts ready, to lay some heavy impositions, or to raise the old ones.

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to cardinal Mazarin.

MY LORD,

I RECEIVED this day your letter, which your eminence was pleased to write to my lord protector. It will serve me for a pretence to ask of him a particular audience, and to press him still to conclude the treaty, which he hath propounded unto me. It would have been material, that I had known the intentions of the king upon the difficulties, that do keep me back from speaking to him more precisely, and to remove wholly from him the confidence, which he hath, that his majesty, after so many advances to establish the commerce and the amity between the two nations, will not break upon the two points, about which we cannot agree; so that we must either let him see the contrary, or else yield to what he demandeth, tho' never so unjust, having nothing more to manage, after he is reduced to declare, that he cannot yield to the mediation of Holland. Your eminence will be pleased to let me know, whether I shall not stand firm to my answers, and rather speak of my retreat, than to yield to any thing more than what hath been agreed upon already.

3. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to the duke of Elbeuf.

MY LORD,

THE news of Arras was received by the protector, to whom I carried it on monday last, with some demonstration of joy; but many will have it, that that opinion was only affected; and this opinion seemeth to depend upon the condition of my negociation; the conclusion whereof is deferred for two inconsiderable points, and which may yet one time or other be able to produce a breach, if my lord protector will not hearken to reason. Without doubt he doth carry himself firm at this conjuncture, not to appear to be troubled or frightened at the accusations of his majesty. I do hope, my lord, that the parliament, which is to meet the fifteenth of this month, will give me wherewithal to satisfy the curiosity of your highness; chiefly if, according to the opinion of all the world, he puts on the crown, which is wanting to this government, to establish and confirm the authority upon the head of the lord protector. This mark of honour would please him well enough, but his modestly doth seem to refuse it.

3. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]
STATE PAPERS OF

Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to his father.

My Lord,


I RECEIVED by this post your letters of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of August. I have no other answer to make upon the last, than to pray you to read over my former letters to the court, and to consider the condition of my negotiation, and the humours of this people, to make you forfake all those thoughts, which some reflections have put into you, by looking upon the history of times past, much differing from that of these times. The letter of the twenty-ninth contained some proposition more solid, that is, that of Monf. Servien, which I attributed as much to the jealousy, which he hath of his colleague, as to the amity, which he doth bear us; and we must endeavour to profit of the one and the other, to get into a place in effect honourable, and which would let me above that, which is common. I have nothing to write of my negotiation, only it doth not advance; for the lord protector doth remain firm upon the two points, which you know. It would be very necessary for me to know the resolution of the court, how to govern myself, not hoping ever to have any reaion of this government, as long as they do suppospe and imagine, that we are defirous of their amity, that we will rather submit, and yield to what they pretend, though never so unjust, rather than that we will break with them.

My opinion is, that the wise course will be to speak clearly henceforward, and to demand an end, or leave to be gone; but I will have precise orders, before it come to this separation. However I am persuaded it will produce some good effect, and yet there is danger in putting it to a trial, left it should not take.

Extrait out of the register of the states general.

Jovis, September 3. 1654. [N. S.]

IT being taken into deliberation, it was thought fit and resolved hereby, to chuse the following colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and serjeant-majors respectively, to form the council of war for those officers, that are brought over from Brazil, and who might be guilty of defecting the conquests of Brazil aforesaid; to wit, colonel Wynberg, president, Kirkpatrick, Bymsa, Killegrew, Allard, lieutenant-colonel Walter Schotte, and the serjeant-major Van Santen, Van Dorp and Dröft, and for advocate fiscal of the said council of war, is hereby appointed Mr. William Stryen, and for greffier the secretary van Alphen, as also Goris Wolsen, as affilant and clerk to the said greffier, and further, Antony van Bofs, and John Serwouters, as chamber-keepers. Moreover the said council of war is authorized to nominate and appoint such further affilants for the execution of their commiffion, as they shall think necessary; all which persons shall be commanded to be here at the Hague by the nineteenth of this instant month, with order to be punctual as to the time; for which reason, the lords the commiffioned counsellors of Holland are desired to accommodate the said council of war with a convenient place for their meeting. However, upon their arrival here, they shall be asked, if they are not related to the persons, that shall be submitted to their jurifdictions, or otherwise interested. The letters, that are to be written to them, shall be sent without resumption.

It being put into deliberation, it is thought fit and resolved hereby, to depute the lords the commiffioned counsellors, that they would be pleased to have Sigismund van Schoppe, late lieutenant-general in Brazil, secured in his lodgings here, with the most civility it is possible.

The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

My Lords,

We have received your H. and M. L. resolution of the tenth of August, concerning the visitting of the merchant-men; as also concerning the ship John and Peace brought into Plymouth, upon which we shall humbly inform your lordships, that as soon as we had notice given us of the said ships, together with the Salomon of Schiedam, we presently acquainted the president of the council with it, and delivered him a memorandum, to have them presently releaved; and that the like may be prevented for the future, as also against the visitting of the ships, which we underfood they were not subject unto.

We presently upon this our information had the ships releaved, as we advised your lordships by the last post. But by this occasion speaking with the lord president concerning the
the inconveniences, that will happen about the visiting of the shipp, and the bringing of the
them in; and that therefore some expedites ought to be thought upon to prevent the
fame. He asked us, what means we would propound to prevent the fame. Where-
upon we answered, that we must meet and consider together, what is to be done
about it; and that then we would give our opinion upon it: and since we do perceive,
by your lordships resolution of the twenty-second of May last, and by that of the
eighteenth of August, that it is your lordships desire, that we should proceed to make a
treaty of commerce and navigation, we humbly desire, that your lordships would be pleased
to furnish us with your further intentions and opinions upon our letters of the twelfth and
nineteenth of July, and that of the twentieth of August, and that we may have some
orders concerning the fame, that fo we may fully fettle ourselves to accomplish that busi-
ness, according to your lordships good intentions.

Beverning.
Nieuport.
Jongestall.

Mr. William Prideaux to Secretary Thurloe.

Right Honourable,

These are to give your honour advertisement, that my departure from Tilbury-hope Vol. xvii.
was the 7th July, in the fhip Adventure of London, accompanied with two other
merchant-ships, all three laden with goods for the Ruffia company's account; and all
three, prayed be God, (without any evil encounter) arrived, after much calms and con-
trary winds, before the bar of Archangel (distant from this place 20 miles) the 18th cur-
rent in the evening.

The 19th some of the merchants, that were on our shipp, went afofe with our boate,
andSignified to this voyvod or governour Boris Juanowich Porkin, of my being on the
shipp, who fent the fecond fcribe of the emperor's office, (fot is termed the place, where
the voyvod or chancellor (who is as a recorder) fitt and determine of affaires) named
Collina, accompanied with fix musketeers and two boates, to bring me my revenue and
baggage a land. Soe the next morning, which we arrived to this place, from my landing,
I was conducted through a lane of about 500 musketeers to the English house (where I
make my abode) the accustomed place, where the English ambaffadors, and other Eng-
shire publick minifters, are ufed to lodge.

About halfe an hour after my arrival to this house, the voyvod and chancellor, named
Evan Lerenewick, in the name of the emperor, fent the prime fcribe of the afore-denoted
office, namely Symon Barbraekin, to welcome me; who told me, that the governour had
order from his imperiall majefly to give me convoy to Molcho, or where his majefly should
be at the tyne I would appoint. After I had requested the fcribe to thank the voyvod and
chancellor, in my behalf, for my good reception, as his highneffe lord protector of the
commonwealth of England, &c. his messenger to his imperiall majefly, I told him, I had
order to fee the proceeding of the merchants affayres hereafter; that by reason of our
long paffe, the lay of the shipp here for their discharge and new lading could not be
many daies, before they returne (the tyne of threfe fayre must not paffe the ingoing of the
next moneth); and therefore I must fee their departure, before I could for myfelf for-
ward towards his imperiall majefly.

This reolution is thought by the merchants very convenient and necelfarie for them;
for that my being here may free them from some obfluctions, that would undowly befall
them in their commerce, if I should departe from hence before the shipp.

The day after my arrival to this house, the fcribe Barbraekin brought me from the
governour a prefent of a quarter of beeves, a live sheepe, and fome other things, telling
me, that foe much the emperour did allowe me daylye, and left it to my choice for the
future to have that allowance in victualls or in money, which I doe daylye receive.

The governour by Barbraekin hath fent to me to be excufed, that he doeth not vizite me
himfelfe in perfonne, which he cannot doe, neither can he permitt to bee vizited by mee;
for that fuch a publick minifter, as he is, cannot communicate with a publick minifter of a
foreyne prince, before that minifter have fene his imperiall majefly; but the faid fcribe,
is appoynted to paffe all matters betwixt him and mee; fo that Barbraekin comes heather
to mee once, and sometimes twife a daye with fuch meffages, as concerns the merchants
affayres.

I am acertayned by our merchants and others, that I have had that extraordinary recep-
tion, as I am his highneffe messenger and fervant, as would be given an ambaffador
of a crowne,
The day, that wee came to the barr, there arrived alsoe a Dutch shipp of warre with this emperour's messenger, that was sent to the states of the Netherlandes, and accompanied six warre-ships with merchandize.

The Dutch merchants, that lived in the city of Mosco, were some three moneths past commanded to disinherit, and to retire at a village, called the New-cittye, distant from Mosco two miles, but come to the city to traffick, when they please. They had but two daies given them to accomplish such command.

Tis credibly reported, that the emperour's army against the Pole consists of 700,000 fighting men, divided into severall bodies, and of a good part are at the siege of Smol-leanko, where the emperour is in personne, who went forth of Mosco in an exceeding rich equipage, and glorious pomp.

The contagious fickneife is at present in the city of Mosco, and hath bin there about two moneths; so that the empeffe is retired from thence to a place distant about 100 miles.

I have now received from the governour an answer to such propositions as I sent him, of which I send you your honour here inclosed copies. Any thing in them you doe not understand, the Ruffia company will give your honour the explanation of them.

This is all I know, that merits your honour's lecture; and indeed as much as I can write for the present, being the ship, by whom I fend this, is on departure for Amsterdam. I humbly take leave of your honour, and remayne

Your Honour's most humble servant,


William Prideaux.

---

The answer of the governor of Archangel to six propositions propounded to him by William Prideaux Esquire.

1. By order from his imperial majesty of all Ruffia, the English company is licensed freely to trade at Archangel in all goods, except prohibited ones.
2. The English company must pay cuftom for their goods, as other strangers do, the rates being set down in the chief cuftomers commiss; and for their warehouses, as many as there can be found room for any-where else, to empty the corn into, they shall be with speed employed, and the rest made ready against the next year.
3. That both the English gates shall be opened, and waiters set at them, left any goods should be conveyed without paying of cuftom.
4. That the English bridges, one shall be made ready prefently, and the other so soon as trees can be provided to build it withal.
5. That the English merchants, as soon as they have done trading, must go beyond the seas, and not go up in the country for Mosco or any other city in Ruffia, either with or without goods: if any goods shall not be sold at the fair, they may either leave them at Archangel, or carry them back for England, without paying any cuftom.
6. There shall be no delay in their exporting of goods; but so soon as they come into the office, to desire a pass for their goods in or out, they shall presently be dispatched; and for his highnes the lord protector's messenger, it is not handforme for him to make so long a stay here at Archangel, but to make haste to his imperial majesty to Mosco; it is my commiss from his imperial majesty to dispatch with all speed all foreign embassadors and messengers from hence for Mosco. Therefore it is my duty to acquaint him with it; but he knows his own commiss, and must answer it to his highnes the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

Received in Archangel, 25. Aug. 1654.

---

A letter of intelligence.

Abbeville, the 4th of September, 1654. [N. S.]

The French army is marched towards Cambray; but whether to fit down there, or, as most believe, before la Chapelle, is yet uncertain. The Spanish army is ralied betwixt Valenciennes and Doway, reported 18,000 strong, but scarce credible, though many of their foot got off in great bodies. The king and court are gone to Paris, to improve the victory in that inconstant place.

A letter
A letter of intelligence.

Bologna, the 4th of September, 1654. [N. S.]

I CAN write you little news from hence. The particulars of raising the siege before A.D. 1654. Arras I presume you have; and therefore all I can say to you at present of it is, that the prince of Condé played an ill game well; and though he were overpowered, yet he made a handsome and folkloric retreat; and having left his bag, and baggage, and cannon, yet he preferred his men very well, and brought off most of his army. We have here a flying report, that there is a new conspiracy discovered against your noble lord protector; but because you write nothing of it, I do not credit it; for I cannot imagine so much mischiefable malice can be contrived against so worthy and deserving a person. We are much at a gaze here: whither your great fleet is designed.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 4 Sept. 1654.

THE court is to be here on Friday night. In the mean time Mons. de Servien hath given order for the coinage of lyards. The body of merchants did very much oppose it; but the relieving of Arras hath qualified their vigour; and the court for managing of the mint hath already confirmed the said arrest; according to which, here are to be forty-four prelats set up at Corbeil, Caen, Tours, Rochel, Bourdeaux, and Lyons, for the coinage of them. This will be worth twelve hundred thousand livres to the king at the very first.

The embarking of the cardinal de Retz at Belle-isle aboard of a Holland vessel for the Low-countries is confirmed by an honest man, who was then present. I have seen letters from Saleé in Barbary, dated in July last, which speak of young Tromp's being there at an anchor with six men of war; and that he had sent others towards the Streights. The French have lately taken another Holland ship of a very considerable value.

News from Paris to Mr. Stouppe.

September 4, 1654. [N. S.]

THE last of August the chapter of our lady was held according to the court's order, where all the members did resolve to acknowledge no other archbishop than the cardinal of Retz, and made then their declarations before apostolic notaries; and concerning the king's command to convocate their assembly for the nomination of two great vicars, that was put off to the next day; but none met then but their ulthers, notwithstanding the bell did ring very long; and for there was no convocation.

De Gondy, one of the society of the oratory, and father of the said cardinal, hath been sent by the king's order as a prisoner to Clermont in Auvergne.

The king has sent back all the canons of our lady and curates of Paris, who by his command did wait for him at Verneuil in Picardy, except the curate of St. John in Greve, who is commanded to follow the king.

It is believed, that Mons. Fouquet, the attorney-general of this parliament, shall be the only treasurer, and that the earl Servient, who is the other, shall be keeper of the great seal, instead of Molié, who shall have for his recompence the archbishoprick of Paris.

The marshal Granly, who commanded the royal army in Italy, has been arrested by the king's order, and is to be brought to the Baillée. They say, he is arrested for the loss of Graveling, whereof being governor, he was not there during the siege; but had left it unprovided of men, provision, and ammunition.

News from Calais tell us, that the cardinal of Retz was arrived at Dunkirk, whither he had a convoy of English ships, and has been since transported to Hamburgh in a ship of that town.

We are informed from Picardy, that Turenne having given order to fill the Spanish trenches, was going to beleaguer Ayre, which the marshall la Ferre had already surrounded with his troops; that the prince of Condé was but four leagues from the army, and did what he could to recruit, and so to give battle to the king. He has sent some troops into Rocroy, for fear it be besieged. That prince wounded lightly, with his own hand, Turenne in one cheek, and in one side, having pierced four squadrons of horse. Condé took prisoners the duke de Chaune, governor of Dourland, Offrie, Verdron, (who is also wounded) Flavacourt, Lafolie, and other captains of the regiment of guards. It is thought, that
that the marquis of Sauvebeuf hath been killed or taken. That prince carried away two great pieces; and for that caufe left his coach, having put his horses to the cannons. As he was flying from the fight, he saw himself pressed by five cavaliers, of which he killed one, and his followers three, as mifftrufing wherefore they followed him so clofe, which the fifth, perceiving no means to escape, fell at the feet of the valiant prince, begged pardon and quarter; and having received a promife of both, told that prince, they did fo follow him with an intention to kill him; notwithstanding his confeffion, he was led away prisoner.

Letters from Vienne in Dauphine report, that the great part of the duke of Guife's baggage was loft upon the Rhône in a narrow paffage near their town.

The king is this day expected here; or at Vincennes, and is to go to parliment to make them pafs and register many edicts. He will not stay long here, but will go to Fontainebleau, whence he will fend fummons to the duke of Orleans and his eldier daughter, to come to court; and in cafe of difobedience, he will procure them by all due and legal forms, and proceed againft them as guilty of treason, and diftrubers of the public peace, as perfons having intelligence and correpondency with the enemies of the crown, and namely with the prince of Condé and cardinal of Retz.

**Extract, &c. of the States General.**

Jovis, the 4th of September, 1654. [N. S.]  

IT being debated, it is thought fit and understood hereby, that the lords Verbol and others, their H. and M. lordships commiffioners for the affairs of East-Frieland, having exhibited to the afsembly, and also confequently caufed to be read, their written report concerning the allegations of the lords commiffioners of East-Frieland on the one fide, and the lords commiffioners of the city of Embden on the other fide, concerning the differences rifen between them about the maintaining of fix hundred men in the faid city of Embden, it is resolved as afofaid, that their faid lordships commiffioners fhall have thanks given them for their trouble and pains taken already about this bufinefs, and alfo be defired to continue their further trouble and pains in endeavouring to effect an accommodation of the faid differences between them, and that in the mean time they would supercede all further prosecution of proceedings begun in the imperial court at Regensburg, and that the mandate of the fifteenth of February, obtained from the emperor, may be fupended for awhile.

**Monfieur Bordeaux to his Son the French Embassador at London.**

My Son,  

I HAVE received your letters of the twenty-fourth and twenty-seventh of this month, whereby I have underftood the difpofitions there as to your negotiation, which this victory of ours will undoubtedly advance, if well managed; and you must know, that our fortune is, and doth prove every day greater and greater, either by the deaths of thofe of quality on the enemies fide, or by the taking of their baggage, which is infinite, there being above 6000 waggons, and as many horses. Here is a resolution taken to remove the court to Paris, for three reafons; the firft is, to chaffe or diminifh the frondeurs, who were met in the parliment; the fecond is againft the clergy, that fang Te Deum at Paris for the escape of the cardinal de Retz; and the third is to eftablifh new profits and revenues, and to receive what rents are due. This is already blazed up and down at Paris; and it is to be feared, it may occafion fome new trouble there through the artifice of thofe, who do all that they can to disturb the peace of the flate, and to difquiet the king in his government. I fhould be overjoyed, if you could speedily conclude with the English. It would be a means to prevent much mifchief here at home, if any fhould be plotted at any time.  

[4. September, 1654. N. S.]

**Intelligence.**

Vienna, 26. Aug. 1654. O. S.  

LAST Sunday night about fix of the clock, his imperial majefty came fafely here with all his retinue: whereupon the next day, the whole court having put on mourning, they began the royal exequies in ufual form, and accompanied his majefty the emperor, together
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

565
together with the empress, and archduke Leopold, to the Augustines church, where a A.D.1654,
molt lately and sumptuous caftrum deloris for the late Roman king was erected, with 1000 wax candles about it. The emperor went in a long mourning cloak, having his face covered with a black veil; archduke Leopold in the like manner; but the empress was wholly covered with black, for that nothing was to be seen of her, being attended by thirty of the chief ladies, all in the same apparel. Their ceremonies continued for three days together; all the bells of the city ringing every noon a whole hour.

Stouppe to the prince of Taranto.

My Lord,

The last post arriving very late, I could not render any sooner to your highness my Vol. viii. most humble respects and thanks, which I owe you for the letter, which you were pleased to write unto me. Since that you defire I should continue to give you an account, I will endeavour all that I can to merit the continuation of that honour. The parliament, which is to meet shortly, will be composed of above four hundred persons. The election is not made, as formerly, with much clashing and faction. There is a list of all their names in print, but no true one. It is true, there are some Anabaptists amongst them, but not very considerable. There is no great likelihood, that they will have any credit.

Quelques uns croyent qu'il y pourroit 15. 73. 10. 24. 22. 40. 54. 32. 21. 39. 40. 62. 74. 62. 56. 58. 66. 83. 32. 87. 54. 45. 24. 44. 57. 60. mefmes 89. 2. mais je le vois fi bien a prefent, que je ne vois pas qu'il y ait 73. 85. 13. 65. 93. 65. 4. On croit que l'evenement arrive devant Arras apportera quelque changement 20. 65. 88. 95. qu'on fairoit 36. 44. Il eft certain que celuy que 32 & 22. fairoyent 13. 85. 92. 42. & 6. 36. 37. 67. 4. 60. entierement 43. 21. 14. mais peut-eftre que ce dernier accident le 8. 45. 36. 91. 66. 36. 92. l'obligerà 15. 70. 12. 61. 63. 57. 83. 32. dont on a parlé pour 10. 37. 40. 67. 93. 32. 32. 38. 61. 57. 44. 92. 91. puifance 70. 41. ce qui me confirme dans cette pensee c'eft, que je fay que 61. 61. s'eftoit 73. 37. des 60. 92. 37. 4. 71. 22. 87. 82. 10. 1. 36. 74. que 44. demandoit à fçavoir 70. 66. 37. 40. 10. 94. 50. 60. On donnat 48. 66. 67. 4. 37. 40. a 63. de tout ce qu'on 33. 42. 93. 7. 84 aura 70. 93. 13. 29. 33. 59. 17. 84. 70. 44. journe auflit qui on 62. 83. 61. 46. 20. 41. 83. 61. 63. 62. tous les 53. 61. 22. 9. 84. qu'ils ont fait pour 32. 38. 11. 87. plusieurs 97 dont ils ont eu beitoin pour 51. 40. 65. 37. 44. 39. 93. leurs 97. 70. 90. 10. 27. 33. 40. 14. 74. 68. & puis qui ont 10. 27. 22. 74. 70. 34. 67. 70. 41. tous ceux 70. 61. 70. 9. 66. 59. des 74. 60. 65. 33. 93. 60. 71. & enfin qu'on 46. 72. 67. 71. 74. 62. 71. 30. 93. 7. 98. 62. 22. 74. qu'ils avoient autrefois. Il y a de l'apparence, que la France en fe flattant de cette grande victoire, refufera encore plus ce qu'on luy demandoit, quo y l'en foit, je crois que l'on fçaura bientôt le fuccès de ce traite. La flotte n'eft pas encore partie; l'on y envoye encore 6000 hommes; on ne fçait pas encore affurement, qu'elle route elle prendra. 28 eft toujours en grand foubçon de 40 depuiz le dernier voyage qu'il a fait, & fur tout parce qu'il a fçu, que depuis fon retour il avoit 100. 30. 10. 4. 84. 2. c'eft pourquoi il 22. 36. 10. 87. 4. 60. 100. 41. qu'on 46. 82. 40. 60. 88. 36. 84. 62. 84. 68. 70. Il à fin de 70. 51. 83. 65. 92. la correspondance qu'il a avec 61. il ait perdu plusieurs lettres; mais par quelques unes, qu'il a reçu, on luy mande 69. 65. 35. 59. devoit 12. 66. 89. 22. 74. 84. 39. 20. 13. 1. 36. 32. 50. 53. 2. 38. 4.
SOME do believe there will happen some alteration in the government, ye concerning my lord protector himself; but I see him so well settled, that I do not believe there can be any danger as to him. It is thought, that the raising of the siege of Arras will cause some alteration in the treaty with England. It is certain, that that which the ambassador of Spain and Mons. de Barriere negotiated for Spain, and Mons. the prince, was quite broken off; but it may be this last accident will oblige this state to make a league to counterbalance the greatnes of the court of France. That which doth confirm me in that opinion, is, that I know, that the court did but laugh at the three articles, which England demanded, namely, that they should give caution or security at London for all that hath been taken from the merchants of England; as also, that they reimburse all the charges, which this state hath been at for the equipping of several ships of war to guard their merchant-men; and likewise, that they banish out of their country all those of the house of Stuarts; and lastly, that they restore the Protestants to all their privileges. There is a great deal of likelihood, that France, being now pulled up with the consent of this great victory, will now refuse to yield so much the more to what hath been demanded of them. However, let the business be what it will, I do believe, we shall soon see an end of this treaty one way or other. The fleet is not yet gone to sea; they are sending 6000 men more to them. It is not yet certainly known, what course they will take. Mons. de Bordeaux is still very jealous of Stoupee, since the last voyage, which he made; but above all, because he knoweth, that since his return he hath seen the lord protector several times. Wherefore he hath writ into France, that they should intercept his letters, to the end they might discover the correspondence, which he heldeth with those of the religion. He hath left many letters; but by some, which he hath received, they write him word, that at Rouen was to be an assembly. If your highness know any thing of it, I humbly pray you to write me word of it, as also the news of the country, where you are; and I will communicate them to my lord protector, on your behalf, who will be very much obliged to you for it.


**Extrait out of a letter, dated the sixth of September, 1654. [N. S.]**

In great confidence these are to inform you, that I do understand, that the elector of Cologne, and the elector of Brandenburgh, are entering into an alliance with one another, and other princes; and to exclude the duke of Nieuwburgh, with whom they will renew the war.

**Cardinal Mazarin to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.**

My Lord,

I send you with an open seal the answer to the letter, which my lord protector writ to me, to the end you might see, whether there be any thing to be added or diminished, and to the end you may deliver it, or suppress it, as you shall think fit. I do then wholly submit myself to you, conjuring you to believe in the mean time, that I am

Peronne, 27. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Yours, &c.

William
THE inclofed is a duplicate of my last to your honour, sent under my covert to the A.D. 1654.
governor of the Ruffia company, and by a ship, that went for Amsterdam, to be
sent them from thence.
This now goeth by a small vessell of Amsterdam, bound to Briftoll, laden with tar, said to bee for account of Englique of that cittey.
Yesterdaze here arrived an Englishman from Mofo, that departed there hence 18 dayes past. By him I understand, that the people dye there of the contagious sickneffe in great numbers, and that mofte of the perfonnes of quallity of the cittey are gone forth, and retired to other places, to avoid the morbo.
The mofte certain newes of the emperor is, that he is in perfonne at the Siege of Smolenfo, where he is in continual action. He hath taken about seventie citteyes and places of the king of Poland's; but of those few of any great conquence. Hee attempted an entire prise against Smolenfo, but came off with los of 5000 men, without executing his deigne. Tho' within the city are few to defend themselves very valiantly. His majeftey's camp before that place (as alfoe in other parts, where his army lyeth) the fouldiers and horfes dye for want of bread and forrage; and the reptee is, that in all quarters of his armey is no good orders nor conduct.
This is all I have for prefent; wherefore doe humbly take leave, and remayne, right honourable,

Your Honour's

Mofte humble fervant,


William Prideaux.

Sent by Samuel Waite, master of the ship Hope of Amsterdam, bound to Briftoll, under my covert to the Ruffia company.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Aken, 8. Septembris, 1654. [N. S.]

Since my last I have only to tell you, that, as I understand, R. C. will lay here for Vol. xvii.
three weeks yet to come. His stay or going depends much upon his negotiation with P. 392.
the emperor, which prince Rupert soliciteth in the imperial court; and whatsucces he shall have therein, is not yet known. Sir Edward Hyde is come hither from Holland,
not with good news from Scotland, as I hear. There are here come above eighty in R. C.'s
train, all gallant men; Ormond, Wilmot, Hyde, and de Vinc, are the most leading ones.
They are divided into three factions, one for Scotland, another for Ireland, and the third for England; poor fellows, like to do little good, if all united.
Yesterdaze R. C. and his fitter the prince's royal, with all their train, were invited to
even-fong by the canons of the cathedral church of the blessed virgin. They went thither at three of the clock in the afternoon, where feats were made for them covered with black
velvet within the choir, upon which they both sat, and heard even-fong all out, with
extraordinary mufe. After, two of the canons came to give them thanks, and demanded
whether his majesty would be pleased to see the relics and antiquities within the said church,
which he accepted; and fo they went with all their train to see them. His fitter kissed the
skull and hand of great Charlemagne, and R. C. drew out Charlemagne's sword, and kissed
it, and meaured it with his own. I was prefent at all this, and had the honour to do as
all the rest; which is all, that happened since my former. Yours I long expect with the
bills you promife. There is no remedy but patience for, Sir,

Yours.

Intelligence.


The Muscovites, with their whole body, are fallen upon the duke Radzeviit's Vol. xviii.
army, consisting of about 15000 men, and routed the fame totally, himself very p. 90.
narrowly escaping, whereby the whole dukedom of Littaw is expos'd to ruin and de-
struction. The Poles fit still, and some think some of the prime ones are not much dif-
contented
A.D.1654. contended with his overthrow. What advantage the Muscovite will make of this victory, time will shew. Some are in hopes the new Tartar chan will fall in upon the Muscovites, having order so to do from the Turk; but our intelligence is very uncertain. They say likewise, that the city Smolenko was surrender'd unto the Muscovites upon discretion, but yet uncertain.

P. S. By this day's post from Riga, Radzevil's loss is not without great loss to the Muscovites.

A letter of intelligence.


I have weekly taken such care in the delivery of my letters, that I am confident they have not miscarried, although I have yet had none from you to assure me thereof. If you please to write once by waye of Amsterdum, and direct my letters under cover of Mr. Lawrence Coughen, merchant there, they will come safe to mee. Sir, it hath pleased the Lord to visit my wife with a dangerous sickness, at her arrival at Yarmouth, where I suppose she yet is for want of strength to travell to London. She hath occasion of money there; wherefore I must befooch you, in case the herself hath not yet bin with you, to paye twenty pounds of the money dew the fourth August, to my kinsman Mr. John Holland, (a man well affected to our interest) whoe will convey it to my wife; and when she is able, will waite on you herelle for the rest. Herein you will extremely oblige mee, befooching you to pardon my bouldnef therein.

C. Stewart and his counsell have fat fervall tymes this weeke: their chief bufines was concernning the speedy getting of that money, that was granted him at the dyett: whereof none is yet paied, but the elector of Mentz: therefore I was resolved, letters shoule be forthwith sent to the remote princes, and meffengers to the adjacent; for the treaty will not beare the other charge; for there is not money to be spared to fend one to the emperor to condole the death of the king of Romans. They have found out a Catholick Ingliſh prieſt here to fend to Neath duke of Newburg. They certeifie the princes, how much it would add to their favours, if they would make 따른 payement, being his occations are urgent. I obſcrve he cannot feal for Scotland, before part of this money be payed him. Thither he will goe, as he declared the laſt week to his counsell; neyther can any armes be bought, untill money be receaue. Wates and Marth, who are defigned for to buye them at Hamburg, Lubeck, and thercabout, are yet here. Wilmot hath given in his account of his embaffic, and is approved. He propounded, that the money he had procured in Germany, might be moft part implored in the buſines of Scot- land, and that a ſum of money might be transported thither, wherewith he doubted not but to rayle an armie out of yours, by putting out a proclamation, that all horſemen, that would come into their party, Ŝhould have five pounds, and the ſoote twenty ſhillings. This, they are confident, will withrow your men, there being many of them well affected to C. St. and weary of your service; and many lift themselves in our armie, to make escape to them. Some care would be taken herof.

The laſt week some of them received intelligence from Ingland, that moſt of general Monck's horſe were loſt and fpyeld: and his horſe and his foote hill, that he fcarfe to bring into garrifon: he was incapable to keep the field, and Midleton might now fpye the whole country. Any reppore, that doth but come to their advantage, they prefently credit.

There comes one or other every weeke to them from Englaund. Laft weeke came a man of the lord Wentworth; and this weeke one Mr. Armoorer, a gentlemen of the princeſs of Orange, who hath bin up and downe there this twelve-month; and now another of her gentlemen is going thither; they give it out, upon some difcontent at court, but I believ upon deſigne; for I have lately ſeen him converſe with moſt of the counſell. His name is Mr. Philip Howard, foon to the earle of Berckſhire, a young gentleman, without any hair in his face: he fayes, he thinks not to ſtay in Englaund. I hear them often bragg, how many friends they have would appear for them in Ingland, if there wear any opportunitie. Thoſe whoe are come, report, you have not in all Inglaund feven thouſand men in armes; and that you are not able to rayle men; for none will ferue you.

As I hear the names of their friends, I take notice of them: there are many in the North, about Newcaſle, but their names they conceal. I know there is one captain Brad- band, who hath serv'd C. St. is now living at Rotterdam, trades as a freeman of the merchant-adventurers, houlds corrcpondence with severall malginitants in those parts, who have left C. St. be tould, that they are as loyall as ever, and ready to convey men or letters into Scotland: and at Amsterdum they corrcpond with Richard Bridgman, mer-
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 569

chant, whose conveys letters to and fro, as he did frequently to Weymouth, when he was in Denmark.

When C. St. was at Spa, Wilmot's wife (who was the widdowe of Leigh or Lee in Buckinghamshire) came to Leige to meet him, where she cunningly flayed, because you should not except against her for C. St. Nevertheless she sent her fone Sir Francis to wayte on him, and her husband went toe and fro. Several malignant courtiers wear with her all the while, as coll. Price, and col. Phillips and Marth, whom I heard say, he was a great friend to C. St. She is returned for Ingland; you may be sure the hath her errand from her husband. These things I thought fitting to advise you; but 'tis beft to lett them lye dormant, until I be returned, that they may have noe fujpition you have any intelligence from hence. They are all full of their church-ceremonie, which pleads the Catholics, hoping in tyme they may joynie churches. Yesterday they invited C. St. and his fitter, to fee their church and religies; whither they went with their wicked trayne, and flayed to heare vefpers, which gives the Romanists great content: but I doe now perceive they are inclined to that religion. Wilmot prefles hard to have the lord Belcarris receive fatisfaction; and I heare the ref of the counfelf begin to condeufe; foe that 'tis not doubted but they will agree: which makes the Prefbyterian faction faye, they doubt not but their bufinefs will be very fuccesfull, and they shall have a powerfull arme, that party joyning with them. Alderman Bunch is come hither, and very bufie: he promifes for thofe in Ingland. Where Maffy is, I cannot learn, but he was a few dayes at Spa; foe I prefume fent on fome defigne. The fpeech is, the court removes about fourteen dayes hence for Ceullen, not to flaye long there, but to goe to Cleave, which is nearer Holland, and more convenient for C. St. to take his paflage. Some thinke he will be gone suddenly; I beleue not, becaufe there is noe money; others, that he will flaye untill winter, when your fhips cannot lye on the fea coaft. I fhall be as vigilant as I can, to obverse his remove. I am,

Really yours.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir, September 9. 1654. [N. S.]

The letters of England of this day are not yet come, because they arrived not at Vol. xviii. Calais, when the pott parted. Since my former we have but little of news. Our king and cardinal went yesterday-night to Bois de Vincennes, where they are as yet. 'Tis thought foon they will go to Fontainebleau, and, may be, from thence to Compiagne. It is thought we fhall beleave fome place upon the frontiers, which is conceived to be Armaniers, or Clermont. We have great hopes of our peace with you there. We do not yet know how you are difpofed for it.

M. marquis de Bentivol, mafter of camp of a regiment of foot, being taken at Arras prifoner, was fet at liberty upon his good word; for which the cardinal gave way to two of the enemies taken by ours, in recompence of that, and gave to each a watch of a high price, with a good horfe, and a pair of piñoles. One of the faid two prifoners was a coufn to Fuenfeldagna, and the other nephew to M. Pimentelli.

Saturday in the morning the curates of this city afembled together, to fend a remonfrance to the king, for the return of M. de St. Jean and the two grand vicars banifhed lately; but they gave it over afterwards till another time, for fome reafons, becaufe they are fure the king himfelf will fend for them by the time.

Here was great folemnity laft faturday for both our victories of Arras, and the king's birth-day, as I mentioned in my former. The king went to Noitre-dame at four of the clock in the afternoon, with the whole court and parliament, and had Te Deum fung there, the cannons of the Bafville highly playing; and after their return at night, every man made his fire before his own door; which was ordered by M. prevoft des marchands.

Mr. Broufell the counfeller, banifhed this good while paft, died laft faturday, and his fonn was the fame day received in his place in parliament.

The fame day orders were fent to the curates of St. Jean de la Greve, and M. Biet canon of Noitre-dame is to retire to Bourges; and the like orders were fent to M. Chevalier and M. Advocate grand vicars, to retire, the firft to Clermont in Auvergne, the other to Lyons.

Sunday morning M. Joly, canon of Noitre-dame, received the like orders to retire to Chaumont in Balligny, and M. du Hamel the like, to goe to Angers: and as his parish was divided, half Janenifs and half Molinifs, the firft made a great bruit for his banifhment. So our churchmen are difpoled of.

Monday the parliament deputed out of every chamber to the Louvre towards the king, to congratulat his return, and his happy successes in the field; alfo to reprefent their Vol. II.
remonstrances for the election of deputies de novo, as was resolved and promis'd in court in October, the year 1648. Also for the recalling of their banished members, which all after one another was presented by the first president, in the behalf of the rest; and the lord chancellor answer'd for the king; first gave them thanks for their speech and congratulation, in favour of the prosperity God was pleas'd to call upon his majesty's army this year; secondly, for the election of new deputies, that they ought to understand what that was promis'd and determined in a time of sedition and troubles, when his majesty could not do otherwise; but seeing it's not necessary, that his majesty did not intend to quit that declaration to execution, by reason all will be paid by the good orders given already by his said majesty fo abolutely, that is put aside; thirdly, as for the banished members, that his majesty already had the goodnefs to recoll some of them, as they knew; which since their return did behave themselves as bad as before in a manner, that there's as much cause to turn them again away, as was in the beginning; and therefore his majesty did not think to purpose to recall the rest; which is an end of that.

You heard before, that the flate of Languedoc in their last assembly promis'd to pay to the duke of Orleans the sum of 50,000 crowns of their own rents for this year, which he cannot get without a letter from the king's council, which he desir'd by his deputies to court; and his answer was to the deputies, that when the duke of Orleans would come and live near his majesty, that then his said majesty would do any thing possible for his interell, which was all he could obtain from them; yet he did not give over to congratulate his majesty in his prosperity and happy successes; and so did his daughter, which, as some say, is disprof'd to come to court; as for her father, not at all.

M. de la Meilleraye has placed seven or eight ships about Belle-île, to hinder any thing to gõ in or out of it; which hearing, the old man de Retz went into the île, and sent the duches de Retz to court, to signify he was not caufè of cardinal de Retz his liberty; and that he was always a true servant to the king, &c. yet cardinal de Retz is not there, and no man here knows where he is; some say at St. Malo's, others in Italy, others in Holland, others in Hambourgh; but no certainty.

I hear nothing from king Charles since my former; which is all from,

Sir,

Yours moft faithfully.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier's secretary.


The truest news from Arns are, that the prince of Condéc hath moft courageously fought, and that there have been amolt as many French as Spaniards slain.

But all this hindered not the Te Deum from being sung here, and from making bonfires, and shewing as much joy, as though the triumph had been perfect; and that, although the Spaniards have still a fine army, this court doth think upon new designs, to end the campaign with more advantage than it hath been begun, caufing to that purpose new troops to come from Guîenne, to replace the lofs his majesty's army hath received in that action; which troops passed the Dordogne on this side, when the last letters we received from Bergerac were written. It is thought these new designs are against Armentiers or Landrecy; but it is believed they will rather prove againſt Clermont and Rocroy, by reason of the incommodity Sedan receives therefrom; where cardinal Mazarin intends to establish his nephew. However, I am informed Monſ. le prince hath caft many forces into Rocroy, and that it will not be surpris'd.

Their majesty's, having received many compliments from all the bodies of this city, intend to part from hence on Monday next for Compienge.

Monday the parliament congratulat'd their majestys upon their good success; after which having spoken to the king of the necessity to continue the rentiers pay, and pray'd him to recall the exiled members, he answer'd, that he understood the said rentiers should be paid; but as for the exiled, their liberty should be thought of, when the general peace should be concluded.

Yesterday the little queen fea'd at dinner their said majesties with the cardinal at the royal palace, where was also the titular duke of York.

I hear news are this morning arrived of marshal of Turenne's taking of Quefnoy, a little city near Landrecy, the which he had taken unawares, and found very ill provided of all manner of things.

We hear nothing of cardinal de Retz. The letters from Rochelle bear, that he had shipp'd himself in a vessel of St. Malo of twenty-two pieces of ordnance, coming from St. Lucar; which having been forced by bad weather to withdraw to Belle-île, he had been
been forced to unloade his riches, which were considerable in merchandises and silver bars; A.D. 1654.

and that the said cardinal was afterwards entered therein: where to go, it is unknown. And it is written from St. Malo, that that ship was missed there, and that they feared it had been taken by some English frigates. The marshal of Meilleraye doth still mistake the dukes of Reitz and Briac, having put garrison in the least house they have in Bretagne. But the first hath given to understand, that if so be they did rigorously prosecute him, they should carry him to such extremities, as were contrary to his inclination. This court murtherous and fears the intrigues of that party with the duke of Orleans. I hear the king hath sent for his royal highness, and will in earnest have him to come.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

I have not any from you this post; neither have I yet heard from the gentleman other Vol. xvii. then that he was come thither; and so soon as a resolution should be taken, he would give notice. If I hear not from him by the next post, I shall then conclude something hath intervened contrary to expectation. I doubt not his reality in what he had undertaken. I have the faithfull promise both of the senate here, and of the king of Denmark's council at Luchfor, that noe arms or ammunition shall be ship'd out of either place, or out of their jurisdictions, for Scotland. I shall take what further care I can, to discover and prevent the shippinge out of any from other part within the river, or without. I doubt the Sound above any other place. Now they are discovered here, I give it out, that some letters were taken at the late routinge of Middleton, which discovered the shippinge of arms from the Elbe. The ship with masts departed hence for London two days since; but the wynde is now contrary, so as I doubt thee hath not got out to sea. She hath twenty-six of the great masts in her, with some iron and pitch for ballast, without which thee could not faile; and is to pay the fright, with the proceeds of it. I am this day told, that Carpenter the Jesuite is gone privately in her: he pretends to be a convert, but hath fowed his tares here to purpose amongst the malignants, whose chaplaine he hath been in a private house ever since he came. Langdale and Compton, his chiefe matters, are gone to Ch. St. at the Spa. Sir William Palmer remaines here still, but hath sent two of his servants to England lately, as I am told. I beleive he hath noe greater designe in hand then to make his peace at home, if he can. For this week's occurrences I refer you to the inclosed paper, and subscribe myselfe;

Ham. 29. Aug. 1654.

Sir,

Your humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

A list of the ships provisions, presented to his highness.

May it please your HIGHNESS,

We have considered the supplies needfull for the fleete, and doe humbly propose Vol. xvii. the severall particularit following, as necessary to be put on board each shipp for P. 415. the present expedition.

Boatseamen.

Each to have two suiftes of sayles throughout, together with one spare fore-corse and maine top-saile, double stores of canvas, twync and needles, oxld sayles to make awnings fore and aft, and tills for the boats.

Eight sufficient cables, four hawlfers whereof to be cable-hide, the other two sole laid, that they may serve for thowdes, if occasion.

One anchor more then formerly allowed: her boates usuall.

Oares extraordinary, according to the rates of each ship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Dozen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shovells for ballast extraordinary; a leather hose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Dozen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all other stores double allowance, according to the time above-said.

General
General stores:

Twelve careening tackles and blocks; whereof two for second-rates, four for third, and six for fourth.

Twenty-four dozen of leather bucketts, fix leather hofes, eight sparr-anchors.

These anchors to be not under the size of best.

| One for second-rate. |
| Two for third-rate. |
| Five for four and fifth. |

Carpenters,

Each to have tarr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ra.</th>
<th>Bsr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pitch, the same quantity as tarr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ra.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Okum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ra.</th>
<th>Dec.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Junk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ra.</th>
<th>Dec.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Axles to hew wood extraordinary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ra.</th>
<th>Bsr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And hatchets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ra.</th>
<th>Bsr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One spare maine top-maft, and two files.

Ironworke,

Bolts, chaine-plates, spikes, nayles, lead, iron-work for boates, double allowance, according to the time above-mentioned.

Stuff and tallow enough to grease and tallow the shipp once compleately, together with an overpluss to trimm boates three or four times over.

General stores.

Twelve backs of leather the pumps: six sawyers.

Gunners,

Each to have eighty rounds of powder and shot, whereof five to be double-head hammered, three barrels, two partridge; but for demi-cannon all eighty rounds to be round shott.

Double stores of all things else, according to the time above-said, except hooks, tackles, and breechings; of which to have onely single allowance.

General stores.

250 lance-irons and staves; 200 paire of pistols.

Steward,

Each to have of small barrells, otherwise called barrichoes, according to the rate of each.

Brandy and vinegar, flower, and refons,

Each shipp to have brandy.
To each hundred men four hds. of flower, and 6 hds. refons.

**Cloaths,**

Shirts for 4000 men, at two per man 8000
Linnen stockings, at one paire per man; pairs 4000
Wollen or cotten stockings, one paire per man 4000
Cotten waftcoates 4000
Cotten drawers 4000
Canvas jackets, two per man 8000
Canvas drawers, ditto 8000
Shooes, three paire per man 1200
Haire hats, or Munmouth caps 4000

Each ship to carry her boats usuall; but the pynnace of the men of warre to be large, and the victuallers each of them great long-boate.

To have frames for twelve boates, all to be 35 foot long, shalloops; and to have boards, iron-worke, nailes, put in for them to be put upp in convenient place.

The long-boates to be built forthwith here, to be large for second-rate shippes for towage.

For the two first months spending tallow-candles; for all the rest of the voyage wax-candles, and oyle for lamps, with weeke-yarne.

'Tis necessarie to have two faynes for the flique.

300 lines, 300 fith-hookes, forts fitt for the country; as 2 6 of the faid iron.

Twelve smiths with bellowes, tooles, iron, and fifty chaldron of coales, to be put on board some of the victuallers, instead of ballaft.

Six bricklayers with materials; four glafters with letan and shipp-glafs: each ship to have two cooper's extraordinary, with iron hoopes and rivets, as possibily may be got, with beckhorne, cold, chiffe, hammers, &c.

The before-mentioned particulars, wee find, are already granted.

**Additionals further proposed for the flique.**

Particulers further to be propoied to his highnes consideration, as necessarie for that present expedition:

Twelve hand-pumps, in cafe of careening the shipp.

Three herries, each of four oares apeece.

A water-shipp of 300 tons, iron bound: casks, hogheads, and puncheons for the fame: ten or twelve thousand of fope.

**Medicaments.**

The respective chirurgeons cheifts being compleated for eight months, as above-said; that the particulars hereafter mentioneid, with their values, be prepared for an hundred men; viz.

**| Item | Value |
--- | --- |
Emplasters | 110 |
Unguents | 142 |
Oyles | 64 |
Pills | 04 |
Waters | 118 |
Electuaries | 166 |
Syrups | 188 |
Powders | 164 |
Symple | 560 |

For every hundred feamen to be put on board, and for the accommodaation of the commanders with freth provisions; as alfoe to provide some sugary and other necessaries for sick and wounded men, to be paid the captain ten pounds

Vol. II. 7 G

Twelve
STATE PAPERS OF

Twelve drakes for boates heads, fitted with iron pinthes for landing of.
Sixty large freele targeettes for boate heads, for the theler of the men upon landing.
Twelve futes of armour of proffee to be in every flagg-hipp: eighteen futes for the putting out of fier, and other desperate service.

That care may be taken for reliefe of the feamens families, by paying their wives and relations the half of their pay, at the end of every fix months.

May it please your Highnes,

We doe humbly propofe to your highnecfs, that in regard to the great want of feamen, and the decay of trade thereby, and how much it concerns the honour and benefitt of the nation in the increafe of navigation and trade; we are humbly of opinion, that it may fand with your highnecfs wildeome, that fhipps; as well in the flate's service as on merchants affaires, may be enjoyed to carry young land-men from feventeen to twenty-four years of age, to be bred upp as feamen, and to allow them 16 s. per monf. and that proclamation may bee made in every market-towne in England, to give notice, that all fuch as are willing to ferve, may come to Trinity-houfe in Ratcliffe, or at the cheque at Debeford, Woolwich, Chatham, Dover, and Plymouth, where they may be enter-
tayned in the fervice of the flate, or in merchants affaires accordingly. All which wee humbly submit to your highnecfs great wildeome, and affcribe ourselves

YOUR HIGHNESS

humble fervants,

And. Riccard. Maurice Thomfon.
Martin Noell. William Vincent.
Tho. Alderne.

A letter of intelligence from Sir J. Henderson.

Sir,

For the avoyding of tecliouffe dicouffe, I prefent this to zour confideratione, fuch for the preuent I know to be efeectuad fuddenlie, if not prevented.

Att my beinge at Aken, Charls Stewart made a folemn declareation to his counsell and all cavaliers with him, that he wold goo home to Scotland this yeir in the winter, and rather dye with his fword in his hand, repeating his kingdome, than heir of the diftriftes, and live in fuch contemptible calamities as he is lyke to be pref with hereafter. To that effect he has fent home Middleton his brother-in-law, on Mr. Durham, with a patent as general quarter-mafter to the cavalrie, and coll. of horfe. He were alfo to fend home coll. Blatik, of great power amongst the Prefbyterians, to give them affurance of his fudden coming home with all pertinent for their reliefe. Att my coming away, it was in deter-
mining of fending home alfo the lord Balcarras, with a patent for the lord of Lorne, as a lieutenant-general to the kyng, upon the Prefbyterian fcore, having gotten a patent for hisfeife to be general-major of horfe to the lord Lorne.

For the better afpeeting of all this, the lord Wilmott was went away (havinge in his company for his confident Mr. Geo. Waits) to all the princes of the Nether-Saxen, Over-Saxen, Frankifh and Westphalian chiefs; but chefield to the elector of Branden-
burg, qhooe quonum in permited contributions extends bot to 13,000 dollars, both hes promised 24,000 to be delivered at Hamburg, therin all privacie to be bufflowed upon armes, quhich treulie can be hadd from thence by feveral wayes; which by dicouffe I fall make notified to you, but chefield by the meanes of Mr. Waits, qhoo for that pur-
pofe was fent with the lord Wilmott, for afecting the fame bufflines.

The elector of Brandenburg hes also promifed 2000 men to be in readines against the kyng's going over; and of other princes he has alfo promifed of men, that I am fure in all will not amount to 3500 men, qhoo, fo much as I can understand of Balcarras, wes to land in the Lowland, and prefentlie to fortifie a port for securtie of the armes, ammu-
nition, and vicktual to be fent home. The port is to be refolved upon betwixt Tay and Crummetis firth, and hes Montroffe, Peterheid, or the earl of Arrell's house the borne; so havinge made fure ther ammunitions and all other preparatories, they are to rayfe the North of Scotland, havinge communication with the Highlands, quhair it is thocht the kyng will land, fending before him sum 6000 armes, with all other necessaries, to the Weft at Loughaber, by the ilande of the Mule into Emerlochlie; quich house they intend to make ther magazin for untiie of all Hyghlanders with the Lowlanders. It is not doubted but by the kyng's prefence all will knit and combyned together; for preparation of which, Balcarrace was to goo home to ground the buffines before the kyng's coming home: but for the preventing of this I fall have a full dicouffe with zou at leafer.

Sir,
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 575

Sirs, be assured, the kyng will hazard home, before he begg his bred abroad; for A.D.1654.
certainly the emperor and the princes of Germanie will contribut no more to him, ex-
cept they fee he prove active in his owne affairs, and imploie this he has gotten to that
same use; nay, many of them has lettin him knowe by ther letters, that he hes spent
too much tyme, and suffered good occasions to flipp from his hands in affecting nothings.
The dukes of Lunenburg, Brunfwyke, and Meklenburg, hes promised good affianc:
they are able to send him ammunition, armes, victuals, and other provisions downe the
river of Elfe, if a course be not in tyme taken for preventing the same; quich eafily
can be done, if richtlie considerate. If Brandenburg schipp any menn from the fort of
Hamburg without my impachent, upon the Elve, or such preparatories, he can doe
come from Colberg in Pomerania; quich alfo must be eafie known.
Sirs, the next I propoje to zour consideration, is my sudden departure from heir for his
hyghnes service; quich, fo long as my blood is warme, shall be reallie effected by me:
and for further securitie of my fidelitie, I will fende my wife and chilfring heir to remaine
at London. I am able to doe his hyghneffe good service, either in Germanie, Sweden, or
Denmark; in which parts I have spent thirty-fix zeis, and loft much blood. I defire it
may be inquired of the vice-roy of Norway, or Sir John Coachran, quhat my abilities
may be in this point,
As for my dispatch, I defire to be gone on thurfday next cuming, that I may goe over
in the pacquet-boat from Dover to Dunkerke. To that purpofe I defire a pafs may be
granted me to com and goe, as suddde occasions may prel it, from Germanie. Next
I defire a plenipotencie from his highnes, for the leuing of 3000 menn in Scotland:
not that I intend to mak any of it in tyme cuming, but for the better culloiring of
my being here; quhereof queftionlefs they have intelligence. Thridtie, that I may have
a competent feted meanes by the refident of Hamburge monthlie, directed by his hygh-
nes; as alfo fun meanes for my prefent transport, in reſpect of my great travell I must
make this winter: for what shall be done by them, must be ether done in the for-winter,
as in December, quich from the Balftick fea and Germanie is contant with East or Noth-
Eaft wynds; or in the middle of February in the efter-winter; fo that cumante by
every poft I fal let zou know quhat is to be done in prejudice of his highnes service to
which purpofe to-morow in the afternoon I will give you character ample and eache,
made by myfelle. Fourthtie, I defire a plenipotence and pour for fecretarie Maflenett, to
transporte himfelfe, his wyte, child, and goods, for London, if his hyghnes thinkes good,
in reſpect of the good use may be made of him, quho is the onlie man, that the fecrets
and letters to German princes is truffed in writing, and did communicate all with me. He
has alfo the prive communicatons betwixt the kyng and the quein of Swedenn to
Antwerp, by meanes of the old lord Goring; how fare that will extend, I fhall let his
hyghnes know at my cuming over to Collonia. He is the onlie fecretarie for French,
Latine, and alfo for Engliſh, much reſyes upon his dexterity of wretting. I have him
fure, and have lent him mony, thoſch byrby I have impoſsibl myfelle by it; zitt for his
hyghnes service ther are nothing under heaven but what I will hazard for him. If his
hyghnes finds it fittit, I defire a private pafs, as fent from his hyghnes into Germanie
for his hyghneffe his affayres; that if at any tyme I be examined, I may have protectione
from his hyghnes his pafs, and libberty now and then to communicate, and (in a kynd)
gainfay the too much forwardnes of fun particular princes, in affiting Ch. St. contrair
to his hyghnes, and the prefent elftablitcd government in Ingland, Scotland, and Ireland.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

TH E 13 409 413 40 913 was so long 409 401 19 26 417 31 44 60 405, that Vol. xxiv. p. 505.
arrived
at
Rotterdam
on
1 400 44 417 16 420 405 40 att 417 2 26 419 405 44 406 400 39 359
eighteenth
September
only upon the 405 60 10 408 26 5 405 19 418 405 24 419 405 412 401 405
old style.

44 913 2 43 406 48 26 60 49. I stayed not there at all, but came to this place
the twentieth-one of the
419 50 405 708 2 6 12 405 413 419 60 405 914 414 19 405 548 2 404 910
month.
by nothing
1 490 3 4 400 16 504 19 419 26 50 419 19
10 541 as yet; but that 164 548 913 is now 403 2 39 405 548 to 156 418 403
ch: St.'s court.

14 18 44 26 500, with good 44 405 419 60 19 420 405 and 48 24 410 405
revenue
Strong endevourings.
413 40 60 406 914 5 14 18 60 24 31 10 405. 418 419 414 19 10 350 405
ONE of his grandees said, his master need not put his life in hazard this summer; and against winter Middleton would cleare Scotland: befithe, he need not spend any of his German money; for his allowance from France will mayntaine him. I think it will, if his sifter flyes with him; for she pays all. How to proceed, when he is in Scotland, is more eagerly disputed then the former question; for here is the lord Belkarres, Sir William Kith, and a Scoch minater, ext out of Scotland from the Prebytiers (of which faction part of Middleton's army confils) to C. Stewart, to put him in mynde of the covenant he tooke, and to obtaine a new promis of him, that he will mayntaine of the privileges of the civil and ecclesiasticall government in Scotland. If he will set his hand to this, Belkarres will affure him, the most of Scotland will rife presently, and fight to the last man. They will also confedance to his entertainyng all that will fight against you: he hath gayned mane to be of his opinion; but fo far as I can perceive by discourse, the most of the grandees are not for him. They would have Ch. St. not admit any into the army, butt sucthe as came to fight meere for his interest, and make no tearmes with him, which may happily ruinse his affaires there; for I heard Wilmot and Blake (who are of his partie) faie, that Belkarres was the man, whoe first made this last insurrection, and is a popular man in his country, havinge bin one of the counsell there. On the succes of his negociation the Presbytierian parte now gazes, and eyther will close with you, or shew themselfes enemies, as it takes effect. You must looke to them in Ingland; for I learn by discourse, there are mane wiill joyne with those of Scotland. If I can heare theire names, you shall have them. I speake with fear here, but have their weckly intelligencye from Ingland. Hide and feer. Nicolls never mis; and if I am not much mistaken, I knowe the man by a word one lett slip. It is he hath been formerly secretary to Hopson, and now lives in London. His name is Truechuell, a Cornishman, with a red face, and stature thick and short, with curled browne hair: I beleue you will easily find him. Their letters are all writ in charaters. There is a lady (her name is concealed) that wrothe letter to one Mr. Heath, that there is come over one of the protector's gardes, a Highdutch-man, named Leonarts, whoe is sent to sype, and, if he can finde an opportunity, to kill C. Stewart. He is decypher'd, with reddish hayre, and a flatt nofe. They have inquired for him at all the ins in towne, and threaten to kill him, or any other, that they finde to give intelligency; but I truft the Lord will bringe all their wicked defignes to light, and frustrate their evil intentions. This weeke come hither one coll. Hollis, formerly a parliament-man, and coll. Smith of Wilthire. The last came from London but sixteen dayes agoe. He tells them, the people are weary of the preffent government, and their friends expect an occasion to rise. He reports much more frivulous newes: he sypes, he is affured, of many of those men chosenn for the nexte parliament, are well affected to C. Stewart. They feare now the Spanish are beaten, that you should make an alliance with France, and Ch. St. should looke his penshon, which is all his subsistence. This is all I can give you of publique affayres.

A letter of intelligency.

Vol. xviii.
F 54.
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Monsieur,

L'E Sieur Raefvelt a fait tout ce qu'il a pu pour faire différer encore quelques jours les patentes pour les quatre compagnies destinées vers Overyssel, disant que cependant il n'espère qu'on s'y accommoderoit, mais cela n'a servi de rien ; les patentes sont enfin expédiées : on voit ce sera. Mais la Hollande tant plus s'opinionnera à l'encontre.

Ceux de Geldre enfin affi ont formé leur avis, auquel je me rapporte, & on voit affe, que pas un n'ose approuver la scelution ; car quoique Nimmguen, Tel, Bommel, Aernem joient de la faction, attendent de la Hollande, & faissent bande à part, neantmoins elles n'ont en rien patrocinier la Hollande, quand il s'agit de la scelution ; & quoique tant au pays de Geldre qu'au quartier de Nimmguen & au quartier de Zutphen, il y a plusieurs nobles, qui font du sentiment & faction de Hollande, neantmoins pas un n'ose declare, mais semblent avoir peur, qu'un jour le prince venant au gouvernement, il ne s'en fouvrife & faffe mal à tels nobles.

La Hollande même, quoi qu'a prétant ayant afferi la Haye de quatre compagnies de gardes, neantmoins n'a pas l'affurance de faire retirer le jeune prince & la princesse royale hors de la cour, bien que prétant étant à Spa avec le roy son frere, doit être présument de ne parler ni traiter rien avec lui, qui soit au goit du protecuteur, à qui neantmoins la Hollande fait profession de vouloir complaire.

Voici il se parle fort, que la Hollande, par un secrét aëe, affera ceux du prince, que venant en âge, elle rompra l'aëe de la scelution.

Ceux de Groningue & Omlande ont auffi maintenant exhibé un nouvel avis improbatoire de la scelution, tant de ce que cy-devant ils ont exhibit en un aëe, que de la part des députés.

Ceux d'Utrecht feuls n'ont pas encore exhibé leur avis provincial, car la ville ne veut nullement se déclarer fi largement, comme les deux autres membres, & toutefois la ville n'afferait pas auffi approver la scelution. Le maître de Breda note maintenant affi, que la reine de Suede defi de venir à Breda ; & si elle y veut être connue, l'état ne manquera pas de la faire traiter, & de lui faire l'honneur du.

Le député de Bremen minute son depart ; la femme paëc se balila un mémori pour une resolution catégorique. La province de Groningue & Omlande a formé un avis fort favorable d'envoyer unécours de 2000 hommes : la Friis sera bien le même, item, l'Overyssel ; & d'au tant plus, parce que voyant que la Hollande ne veut rien faire pour la ville de Breda, parce qu'elle voit le comte Guillaume & les * * font inclinés à aider la dite ville ; & par ainsi ce député, voyant que l'on ne fera rien, s'en veut aller, ayant plus d'esperance sur les princes de Welfafie & de Baffe-Saxe.

Les états de Cleve et Marche ont écrit aux états généraux, & requisi intercession envers l'éleuteur de Brandenbourgh, pour la relaxation du baron de Wylich, que la landroff Spaen a pris par des cavaliers de cet état sous le hon de Burick, meme l'emmanto par defus la contrecharpe de Burick : mais l'état encore fait le difficile.

L'on dit, qu'à Dorth il y a quelques nouveaux remuements dans la gilde de marinsiers ; mais ce ne fera pas grand chofe.

Ceux d'Amsterdam grandifient ou renforcent leurs compagnies prefidiales, & reparent ou rendent meilleures leurs fortifications, ayant couru un bruit, que le comte Guillaume retournant de Groningue ameneroit plusieurs mille hommes vers icy : mais il est venu tout fin feu. II est vrai toutefois, que les états de Hollande, quand ils ont icy aggrandi la garde, ont eu la considération, que * * feront venir ici des troupes. Il y a de cote d'auatre des gens qui foufflent le feu.

Vol. II.

Le
A letter of intelligence from colonel Bamfylde.

SIR,

The king haveinge furnished the frontier guarisons with all necessaries until the next campagne, is returned to Compiegne, and intends to be here on tuesday next, having ended this summer’s expedition with much better success, than they began it. The bounty of the cardinal de Retz and his proceedings gives them much more disturbance then they defire to have apparse. Many believe him to be in Paris; which opinion is confirmed by many probable circumstances; firstly, that it was certainly knowne he was within thirteen leagues of this place twelve dayes since. Next he has wrote a letter of a very late date to the admency, excellently well penned, with great resolution, and with not too much regard either of the king, ministers of state, or of themselves. In it are many materiall paffages, but principally one, wherein he tells them, that they to much compliance with the court hath given authority to their irregular proceedings, in prejudice of the common dignity of the church; and that they voluntary diffimulation would shortly bring all under an involuntary and shamefull squence; and that for his part, havinge with great patience waited for redres of his injuries by their application to the king for justice, and not being likelie to arrive at the end of his expectation by those meanes he has hitherto expectated to, he is resolved to make use of his spiritual armes by inhibiting masses, the administration of all the sacraments, together with all other rights and ceremonies of the church in his diocess, which he is like to do, and that as likelie to produce great confusion in this place, where the people are frit at their way, and very affectionate to their bishop. This letter was read in the admency, but fent to the king, and endeavoured to be smothered; but he has caufed some coppyes to be dispered, but they are very privately kept by reason of the king’s frit edict, that none shall publish or have any coppyes thereof. However as is promisde one, and tells me, he will fend it 874, by the way of Rouen, you a no ther pa ke 36. 8. 72. 30. 43. 55. 58. by which 862 will have 63. 46. 85. 793. 614. 90. 34. 22. 74, which should be inquired after. The baron Vignancour, whose was fent hence to the emperour’s court, is called back, and upon his returne with one of this answe the king of France’s complaynts, that there was not any article in the treaty of Munster prohibiting the king of Spayne making of levys for his owne monye of voluntiers in any part of the empire; and upon that accounter those men were rayed, which marched into Flanders. For his fending an army into Italy, he avowed it, as done upon great judgisse, the duke of Modena being his lecdatory, and the duchy of Millayne held on the same condition of him, which gave him a right of reducing either, that should invade the other without his content, to reason. And upon those grounds he was not onelie resolved to con- tinue those troupees already in Italy, for the protection of the ends they were fent for; but shoulde employ new ones, as occasion required. One of the colonels of houre, a perfon of quality, in the guarison of Briface, is secured, being accused of holding a correspondeuncie with the emperour. They make new levyes dayly in those parts, and work eight and day about that repaying of the fortifications. 903 tolde me within this howe, information by Spayne that he had 498. 12. 37. 31. 8. 42. 165. letters yesterday from 959, that your 632. to
Colonel Bamfylde to Mr. Adrian Corcallis.

TOW days since, 512. 44. 30. 36. 64. 16. met mee in a garden with other company; and after some short discourse of other things, fell into the most bitter and slovenly language of my lord protector, that can be imaginable. The company only gave him the hearing, but made not any reply to his wilde discourse, few here thinking him much better then a mad-man; but I stayed with him till all the rest were gone, and then desired him to let mee knowe, what his late discourse tended to. He answerd, that he spake it purposely, that I might ask him that question; for he had hitherto admired my patience and virtue, that could so long suffer what I had done from the king, and not abandon his interest after the many services I had done him and his famely; and that he had beleved, that my going into England was rather to serve the king then the contrary: but that he perceived, I was keeping a country cure, and would be my owne ruine, which he, as my friend, laboured to prevent. I asked him, wherein? He replyed, that my making conditions in the French service, as things now stand, was the same thing as to serve your protector, and was abandoning of my former principles; and next, the protector had lately sayd, that he had designd to murder him; and that he had never discoursed with any but the king and my selfe about it, and might therefore have some ground to suspect it came from me. I told him, I had never seen the protector, and forgott the business he spake then of it; and that he might more reasonably imagine, that it might come by his cozen's confession, or some of his affectates; he sayd, he knew his cozen had not confessd any thing, and that he did not say this to vindicate himselfe from the desiring of it, as a crime, which he beleived a virtue and meretorious; and would doe it himselfe, if he could; but however, that he wanted opportunities; yet 'twas not impossible but it may be done yet, as close as he keeps himselfe; and began to recommend it to mee, as the most deffering and glorious action in the world. Mr. Montague and divers others are dayly harping upon the same string. Valiant men may fear to little, as well as cowards fear to much. It may be worth his highnes consideration, that he has those enemies now, that holde affallation of heretics merits heaven; and may prevale with zealous fanaticke persons to attempt it, thoughe they be sure to dye. There have been but to many pregnant infances of this of late years. All heere, that will converse freely with mee, say, all attempts without that will not signify much, and that would bring soe great disturbance, that a small resitance would restore the king. There is one Rotherforde, a Scots colonell here, goinge over into England to raise 8000 men, to recrute his owne and colonell Dowglias regiments. He says, you have given leave for it in Scotland. He is a very great enemie to you.

A letter to cardinal Mazarin.

SINCE my last I have been particularly informed, that there remaineth but one article to be concluded between France and us; namely, that France should not raise the importation of all foreign merchandise into France; for so much the more we raise the price of your merchandizes, as wines, salt, al manner of linen-cloth of all sorts, filks, and the like, for our return. It may be, you may answer me, our people make cloth themselves as well as we; but we do not trust too much, and pay so much impost to the king; besides it would be better for the king, there were not one yard of cloth made in France; for the importation thereof would do much the more increas his revenue and customs.
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D.1654.

Your fillis and linens would be transported in the greater abundance; for it were to be wished, that for the profit of the king, there was not any of the growth of France used in France, but all exported, and foreign manufactures brought into France to supply them; by which means the revenues of the king would be worth as much more than they are at present; besides you would have the effect of the value of forty or fifty millions of other nations, for which your meaner sort of people would be credited for eight months, or a year and more.

Your eminence may consider of this with Mons. Servien, and the rest of your council. Your goodnes and bounty make me thus bold to address myself more particularly to your eminence.

---

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

Honourable Sir,

A BOUT fourteen days since I writ you, I had received a letter from one Mr. Bartholomew Harris, at Rom, a gentleman, that had bin employed as private agent at the diet at Ratlibon by secretary Scot, for the state. This gentleman is now com hither: he seems to be of good ability for the servis you defir'd at Rom. You may be fully informed how he behaved himself in the said employment, and accordingly afford me your approbation of sending him to Rom, when he is very knowing, having lived ther about ten months. Your ful answer herunto be pleasa immediately to afford me, because till then I shall keep the gentleman from going for Ingland; yet not to let him be yele, I am sending him to Toulon (he being a perfect Frenchman) to know ther what that fiet: will doe, now the duk: of Guis is com thereto; that if general Blak com into these feas, he may hav good advys thereof. I hav directed him lykwyys to giv you a contimual account therof, and how to fend his letters to you. The Spanih gallyes are still in this port. The Genoves affaires ar at a fland; they hope an ajutment with Spayn; but others doubt it. The pope is very sick, and will hardly escape. His death wil mak a great change of affaires in Itally. The warlik preparations in Naples goes flin on. The overthrow of the Spaniard before Arras has reduc't them very low. I am, honoured Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Leghorne, 11. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

Charles Longland.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

YOURS are received; but your corrspondent, by whose order I write this, is not in a condition at present to write.

Of news we have not much here. This same day their imperial majesties came hither from Vienna safe, after solemnizing the exequies of the king of the Romans. I came with them.

The plague is very hot in Vienna, of which daily many do perih, as also very hot in many other places of Germany and Hungary. However the diet of Hungary is to begin the 1st of November, wherein shall be crown'd the young archduke Leopold, king of Hungary, and soon after in that of Bohemia the like done, and all the convenient speed that may be for a new election of a king of the Romans.

The count Volmar was lent from Vienna, by his imperial majesty, to the diet of Francfort.

His said majesty has commanded to give an affignation to prince Rupert Palatine of 30,000 rix-dollars, of a certain sum due to him since the treaty at Munfht. The said prince Rupert besides solicits moneys for R. C. of which some part is paid, and more promised; the sume you had before.

Here are letters from Constantinople, that the galleys of Malta, and those of the pope, have taken a Turkish ship with 200,000 ryals, and worth 30,000 in riches, near Canea.

Here is not a word more of any news considerable known by, Sir,

Yours.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

The commissioners of Ovryfcl to the states general.

Received the twenty-fifth of September, 1654.

H. and M. Lords,

We have received your H. and M. L. letter of the 17th of this month, and thank you A.D. 1654, for your own interposition offered unto us for the accommodating of the differences and differences riven in this province, which are not yet so far proceeded, but that they may be decided amongst ourselves, without troubling our confedates.

Datum Zwol, 11. September, 1654. [N. S.]

A letter to Bordcaux, the French embassador in England.

Calais, 12. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

The news brought us this day is, that Monf. de Turenne hath taken Quefnoy, a Vol. xviii. place not much considerable. Our army is near that place. If they undertake to lay P. 20. down before any considerable place, the court will come to St. Quintin.

I found at my arrival here an English vessel laden with merchandizes, brought into the harbour; the goods belong to the Offenders, according to the declaration or examination of the matter; and if the Offenders will make use of the name of the English to colour their goods, and that the English will undertake to reclaim them for them, there is no reason, that letters of mark should be granted against those of Calais for doing of justice in confiscating the goods of Offenders. This being a truth, I thought fit to inform you of the fame, that so you may make some further use of it.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

PAR les gazettes publiques & imprimées, ceux de 142, 143, publient comme si Vol. xviii. le 141 auroit traitée les miniftres de 128, & 104, fort incivilemement; mais si 141.

l'empereur l'Efpagne les états généraux

143, 139, faifoit une composition ensemble, dont le contenu feroit, que 104, de-

l'Efpagne l'empereur

voirent rendre cela à 139, cela à 143, comme l'un & l'autre n'est pas fans prétention; l'Efpagne Suède

& les miniftres de 139, 141, 142, venoient propiner cela à 104, que jugés-vous, que les états généraux 104 difioient? Prenons-vous que la réponse feroit plus modeste? Car quant à ces fables, que les gazettes y ajoutez, ce ne font que des pur es menteries, inventées par ceux

Suède

Denmarche

de 143. Je ne voy pas, comment le 141 auroit pu fans honte & fans perte d'honneur

parler autrement; car il n'a pas les fers aux pieds, que 128 ne le veulent pas affiftre: cela

comme por le concert du quartier d'Aquit, comment pourroit le 141 répondre sur cela plus

modestement qu'elle n'a fait? 128 sait bien, quel cœur les 139, 142, 143,

Brand. gr. d'Orange Polaced.

170, 148, 175, leur portent, ce font les mêmes ennemis de 141: quand il plaira neant-

Denmarche l'empereur

moins aider le 142, 143, & contre 141, le 141, doit faire comme il peut; mais je

les états généraux

la France

vous puis bien aflfrer, que 104 & 105 en feront surpris, & ne le pourront croire; & cela aura de facheufes suites. Il est bien certain, que tant 140, que d'autres princes &

le Suède

electeurs ont bien vu, que l'Allemagne retournoit en trouble, & 141 a bien prouvé, qu'on

voudroit mettre toute cette charge fur les épaules de 141. Mais il a été plus sage, & pour

Vol. II. 7 I...
Vande Perre, to John de Bruyne, raedi-pensioner of Middleburgh.

My Lord,

I SHALL continue to give your lordship a particular account of all what passeth here weekly, and because I would not make this packet too big, left it might be broken open, I shall add something else for you in another.

Lieutenant-colonel Lilbourn was sent to the Tower out of Newgate on Sunday morning last between three and four in the morning, having a troop of horse to guard him. From thence he was carried the next day to the Isle of Wight, or some other island belonging to this commonwealth. He is charged to have some conspiracy with some cavalier colonels, for the service of king Charles. Some of those colonels are also taken and sent to the Tower. Saturday last here were brought through this town three or four prisoners, which were carried through the town in triumph, and the Monday following the captain; which are all of them lodged in a place called the Meunis, formerly the king's stables for his horses.

This post we received an order of their H. and M. L. concerning the assistance and the relief to be given to the poor prisoners, and to provide for their transport for the time to come; which we shall observe to the best advantage and service of the state.


An intercepted letter.

Meeting with our friends, the messengers of the gospel, &c. at Paules, where they sit, the evening after I parted from you, I found them making some preparation and entrance upon the works they had to do; and they there agreed, that the first busineses they would proceed upon the next day, was to debate this question; viz. whether any, except messengers or elders, might lay on hands with prayer, in order to the receiving the spirit upon baptized believers; which accordingly they proceeded in order to debate it, and, being there the next morning, they ordered me to come in the evening for the refult of that debate, when I coming about three of the clock, I found them upon another; for brother Lamb, brother Allen, and brother Morley being there, had ordered them this question to be resolved; viz. whether the congregations under laying on of hands might have communion together in breaking of bread, &c. with those baptized congregations, that were not under it; which debate continued long, and was great until candle-lighting; but in the conclusion they resolved unanimously, that they might not in that; only they granted, that in prayer, &c. as occasionally any might fall in amongst 'em, they might in that, but not otherwise; and they that preffed the question, acknowledged themselves sweetly satisfied. After which, they spake something in order to our going out as chaplains in the fleete, and these three things were ordered; viz. whether that by reflexe their queftion, in order to laying on of hands, was not resolved upon, it should not be the first thing debated on the second day in the morning, which was affented unto. Secondly, whether in cafe there were brethren in any flipp or shippes considerable for number, that there ought not to be elders chosen to take the care and oversight of them, as well as at the land, and so to walke together in doctrine, discipline, fellowship, breaking of bread, &c. And, thirdly, to confider of the pay allowed to the chaplains, touching the lawfullnes: all which things were appointed to be spokent unto on the second day in the morning, and to begin again and end at eleven; and then to proceed upon the examination of the dividing the congregation of brother Lowday, and the rest of the fupper-people. They, in reference to the former, deferred me to fay to take their refults downe with me; but by reflexe of your preffing me fo to com downe, I gave them to understand it, with brother Eifpritz, and brother Jefferyes, and others, in confideration of the things however did engage me, preffuming of your wel liking of it, when you understand it, which is the reflexe you muft fay. So to-morrow night-tyle, God permitting, I will be with you. I spake to brother Eifpritz to exercife for me this day, and he promised
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 583

promised me he would this morning. Mr. Bolton took up the ordnance, &c. Thus, A.D. 1654.

according to my duty, I thought good to certify you thus much in brevity, with my deare

love in the Lord to you, and reft

Your brother in the faith of the gospel, and servant,

From my house this 3d of Sept. 1654. John Asell.

A letter of intelligence.

Rome, 14th September, 1654. [N. S.]

By this post I received nothing from you or any other. Our affairs here still alike. His Vol. xviii.

holines, though weak, is found, but not altogether sure, by reason of his old age; yet, he says, he will for S. Martin, whereas d'Olimpia is princes; but many doubt of that voyage. Our vindemia begins with hopes of a prosperous earnt thereof.

Of Genoa, I have nothing to add since my last, Spain having prohibited all sort of commerce, and taken into the royal bank all the moneys and goods recoucvred, which cannot be without an open breach, of which many are very glad, thinking thereby, I mean by the pillaging of the Genoese, to become rich. Many Italian venturers or volunteers will from all parts of Italy thither, only the Spaniards will allow flocking or pillaging. From Naples, the companies of that battalion do appear daily at Naples, and as they come, are lent to the place of arms, as Sefla, &c. Be sure great preparations are at Naples, and do terrify those, that are guilty of the Spanish hindrance. All the carts and wagons are commanded to appear at Naples for the leading of the artillery, and other warlike necessaries. The third last, veffels departed from Naples, did disembark seven hundred foot at Barcelona. From Venice, Marco de Moino having suffered a great storm betwixt Corfu and Zante, returned from Candia, where he was general, to Venice, having lost sight of the veffel, wherein the general Focofi was, by that tempest, of whom since no news were had. From Dalmatia news came, that the Turk did pass those mountains, and the Venetians fortified a new garison made above a great rock near Sebenico, to secure that garison. The duke of Mantua is still at Venice.

Here by a true or scignd letter from Peronne, of the secretary of state of France, the Spaniards are troubled much; which letters do affirm the siege of Arras to have been disvaniished, with the loss of all the foot, &c. Many wagers laid on both sides, and the letter was given to the printer. The truth we expect in few days. A Jesuit had a brave poem in the Roman college, praising the French king, that day being the day of his birth. Genoa expected hordes from Piedmont for to mount some foot there, and commanded their named embassador for France and England to depart within six days upon pain or forfeiture of 3000 crowns. Some bad news came from Catalonia against the Spaniards, but suspected coming by Genoa. Just now I got the instructions left by Monf. de Valente to his successor here, of which you shall have an account per next. The Spanish army of Milanis near Trino, and the governor vigilant both here and there. This army is numerous, and of old valiant soldiers.

The French army is at Moncalvo near Caffal, where intelligence was discovered, and twelve therefore executed, which is all that I at present can afford. Sirs,

Your true servant.

The work of the new church St. Agnes, in Piazza Navona, is going on both by night and day, and is brought to a pretty end, I mean of fine and curious work, made like a Rotunda. Here his holiness will have his sepulchre made. My love and service to all well-wishers of the lord protector, whose noble and vigilant care of his subjects may be example to all monarchs and states in their government.

Mr. John Leverett to the protector.

My Lord,

May it please your Highness,


SINCE my last, bearing date the fourth of July, I received a copy of your highness's Vol. xvin.

additional instruction to major Robert Sedgwick, and myself, bearing date the first of Oct. 38.

May, which I received the thirtieth of July, under cover of a letter from the honourable commissioners of admiralty of the fourth of May; before which time the expedition against the Dutch, upon Hudson's river, was brought to an issue by the colonies declining the
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D. 1654

the prosecution thereof, upon intelligence brought in by Mr. James Garrett, of the conclusion of peace, as by the above said Mr. Gray I gave account more at large to your highnesses, and of the fleet putting forth forth for the harbour towards the French coast (commonly called the coast of Accadca) upon the fourth of July: since which time, as a letter formerly, so by another this day received from major Robert Sedgwick, by a small ketch he sent to me, the Lord hath been very graciously manifesting himself in owning of him in his endeavours and undertakings, by the small numbers of (generally very vicious) folders, in owning of the English intereft, and enlarging your highnesses dominions in these western American parts, or rather the intereft of the Lord Jesus, in removing so many of the locuits, as were crept in among the blind Indians, to deceive them, as elsewhere they have the nations; and thereby vindicated his own glorious name against the blaspheomers of this deluding crew, who had given it out among the Indians, that the English were fo and so valiant and victorious against the Dutch at last, but that one Frenchman could bear ten Englishmen abore; wherein the Lord hath nobly obviously befooled them: for that he hath not given them a heart to abide any one stroke, though their numbers, and other advantage, rationally advantageous enough. Major Sedgwick with the fleet first setting forth, they directed their course to the river and fort of St. John's, (as called by them,) where God gave them to arrive about the fourteenth of July, and had it delivered to him the seventeenth: a strong fort, wherein were seventy fighting men, eighteen pieces of ordnance, one several buffes, under the command of Mon. Latore. From thence, about the thirty-first of July, they set forth to Port-royal, about ten leagues distant from the fort of St. John's, where they had about a hundred and fifty men, within twenty as many as major Sedgwick could land, to bring against them, who had laid an ambushe for other men between the place of their landing and the fort; who upon the fowler's approach, being about forty men, they in ambush fired upon them. Upon the alarm, our men fired and run in upon them, that they presently came to handy-blows, in which encounter God gave such spirit into the folders, and withdrew from them, that frequently they gave back, and took their heels to the fort, though double the number of our men, as my intelligence informs; and the resolution in our folders had its proportionable effect upon the ref, the Lord leaving them, that their hearts failed, and upon composition surrendered that fort alto, wherein were eighteen pieces of ordnance, besides small flock-fowlers, and buffes; also ammunition a good quantity for their full supply.

From thence having settled a garion of Englith, as before at St. John's, major Sedgwick failed with the fleet to Penobscote, a third hole, a place by them taken from the Plymouth men about eighteen years since, then a weak place; but now made very formal, and a strong fort, the which was delivered upon the second day of this instant; the which being settled, the major part with the fleet intends for Piscataqua, whose arrival I expect daily, for the taking in of mails and other lading provided; so that they may be dispatched home, and by them your highnesses may have more ample and particular account. In the last fort there was eight pieces of ordnance, and three smaller pieces well supplied with ammunition.

Sir, the intelligence brought into these parts of the Lord's gracious working for your prefervation, and disappointing the conspiracies of bloody-minded men against your highnesses, hath been thankfully acknowledged in the churches unto the Lord. The general court hath appointed the twentieth of this instant for a publick solemn thanksgiving to the Lord, for his gracious working for and with you; and this is certain, there is a general satisfaction in the hearts of good people, of the Lord's putting the government into your hands; and it is matter of trouble to them to hear, that there is so much dissatisfaction in many of God's people in England therewith, who have caufe for God's owning and working with your highnesses, that he yet hath more service for you, to his own praise and his people's good; the which he in mercy effect in and by you, and for that end raise up your heart, that while you have both hands full of so weighty and difficult employment in government, you may have an eye of faith upon him, who hath the government upon his shoulders, which is the daily prayer of him, who is, Sir,

Your Highness's servant in the Lord,

JOHN LEVERETT.

A letter of intelligence.

Hamburgh, 5. September, 1654. V. S.

MONDAY last, general Koningmark having made shew as if he intended to go over to Vegefacl, and drawn a great part of the Bremers thither at night, the fun being set, took a quite contrary march; for having in an instant caufed a bridge to be made over
over the water (the Hamme) he marched over it in the night, and so (though with great A.D.1654. difficulty, by reason of the extreme deep and muddy ground, wherein several of his horses were smothered) to the no small admiration of the Bremer, notwithstanding their con-
tinual playing with their cannon out of the city, he paffed without the losse of a man over the Maas.
As soon as he had got over with about an hundred men, (the rest to follow one by one) the Bremer with a considerable number fell out, and placed themselves not far from the Swedes, but beyond a deep marof, where they could not come together, but only charged upon one another, until the Bremer (the Swedes growing stronger and stronger) were forced with the losse of a good many of their men to retreat towards the city. Soon after some troops of Bremifh horfe appearing, they were also convoyed by the Swedes to the very gates of their city, and about twenty of them killed. The Swedes are faid to have loft but two men, a young officer called Breda, a man of special valour and courage, and one mulquier. Towards night the general placed himself in the next village to the city, commanding a brigade of horfe for Vegesach, which place being of inconsiderable strength, will not be able to hold out long.

This unexpected and wonderful march hath put the city in a great fright and perplexity; which is much augmented by a letter from the emperor, wherein his majesty doth admonish them to make their composition as soon and good as they can; for that since the unhappy defeat of the Spanifh army before Arras, he was not able to succour or prote-
tect them; which otherwise he did intend to have done with a considerable army, by the duke of Lorraine. This news being fent hither from Staade in print, was expofed to be fold by a fellow before the senate-houfe; but the senate, having notice thereof, fent two officers to take the copies from him, who refusing to deliver them, they gave him found
blows, and took the news from him by force. This day the news was printed here; but the senate had no sooner notice thereof, but fent and suppress'd all the copies, suffering none to be fold: which proceedings being come to the Swedifh refident's ears, are very ill reftented by him, as also by all the Swedifh party there, judging it a special token of partiality in this city. Dantzick, 9. Sept. 1654. [N.S]

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

I made no question but I should have received letters from you before this tyme, had Vol. viii.
it bin only a word to certifie me, that myne, which I have wrote weekly, came safe. 66. to you. Sir, be pleased to take care to supply mee with money, or I cannot prosecute your employment; for I dare make no more use of my friend for credit, and I hope my being here will be a good service to the commonwealth. I need fay no more to that. The lord Newborough hath gott letters from fome of his friends, whoe write him, that whatever you fay, Middleton hath beaten Morgan; with a relation of a great victory: that general Monck was for't to retreat into garrison, and Middleton with his partye rayling forces in Fyle and other parts. This is fo confidently believed, though yet no expref comes from Holland to Ch. Stuart, that he is refolved to go for Scotland, fo foone as he can conveniently gett awaye; wherefore there are pryvately meffengers fending to feveral places, to trye where he may beft take shipping: he intends to feale awaye from his trayne. I dare faye, there are not foure more knowe this befcides myfelle. I have it from one, that is to be an actor in the bufnifes, whereof Wilmot is chief. He intrufed him to bring him luff out of Ingland, and now is to carry him for Scotland. There is one coll. Marmaduke Darcye, a North-country gentleman, intrufed also in this. I under-
stand he shall goe by way of Rotterdam for Newcastle, to speake with fome of their partye in that country, whether C. St. may not get into Scotland that waye. You must give order in the North, to have all pañgengers strictly examined, that come from Holland, and a diligent fearch into the letters the matteres of the ships bring; for I knowe fome of them to be knaves. I am not certaine, whether Darcy faye in thofe parts, or whether he goe for . . . . It would be a good service, to take him and his letters; he is a

Wilmot is to goe to Hamborogh, and fee what conueniency he can meett with there for his matter; if he fayes there, to Denmark, or Bergen in Norway. This is all I have yet informed myfelle thereof, but hope by the next to give you more intelligence thereof. Wilmot was to have gone this week, but his journey is defer'd until the next; the reafon I knowe not, except his matter intend to goe with him; or whether Darcy may not endeavour to hyer a Scoch ship at Rotterdam to carry them hence. I have not one friend there I dare trufe to looke after Darcy's action there. I will be carefull here to obferve Ch. S. motions, and give you, or bringe you notice thereof with all po/fible speed. The lord Belcarres and the cavalier-partye doe not yet well agree. Creighton
preach't the laft Lord's day, and tould them, they intende the kinge no good, whose

Vol. II.

7 K
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D. 1654, made condition with them: Belcarres would not heare him. All their sermons are rayling against the protector, and advising their master to leave his spores, and goe to his loyall subjects now in arms for him. They certanely belive the nexte summer to be in full poffection of Ingland. One of the grandees told me, how much his offices would bring him in yearly, which he questioned not but to receive the nexte yeare; for the preuent government could not stand. Thus they pleafe themselves with phantazs. There is yet no certanetye of their remove from hence. Some report, manie of the princes of Germany are cominge hether to salute C. S. Their money would be more welcome then their company; but that comes in slowly. I have no more worth your notice. I am

Aken, 15. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

Really yours.

Vol. xvii. P. 593.-

YOURS of the 28th I received, but yet no bills, to my great grief, but I hope for them per next. As you write, you need not put me in mind to follow diligently my just motions; I affirme I shall not fail in the least of them, to the peril of my life, and that itself, rather than fail you, since once I undertook this busines.

Last week came hither landgrave van Haffia from Antwerp, after visiting the queen of Sweden, with whom they say he is in great favour. Thursday last he invited R. C. to hunt and hawk with greyhounds, hawks, &c. They went out about seven in the morning, and returned at four in the afternoone. They killed only four partridges, and one hare. That night the landgrave fupped with R. C. and his fitter at one table, with many others the table full round. They were extreme merry; R. C. drank the queen of Sweden’s health to the landgrave: the health went round with many laughters and ceremonies; the moft part of that night spent in mirth, singing, dancing, and drinking. I had the honour at this to be preffent. Saturday last the landgrave went away, and ’tis here commonly said, the queen of Sweden is in love with R. C. which I do not believe.

Our lords and cavaliers here fall out one with another. The lord Wilmot and lord Newbourg fell out last day eagerly: they were to fight, but R. C. having notice of it, hinder’d their duel. The lord Wentworth and one major Bowfel quarrell’d and knock’d one another laft night, in the next room to R. C’s bed-chamber: the one cannot endure the other; the wine makes them mad. There are fuch factions among them, as if the three kingdoms were all their own, and to be divided by them.

I hear Culpeper and one other were together by the ears laft night also. It is thought they will not remove from hence till this month be ended; for till then their letters cannot be answer’d, nor their emissaries return; which is well for me: for if they go, I cannot go with them, till you furnish me. Which is all since my former could be gathered by,

SIR,

Yours.

5. Sept. 1654.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

T HIS day I received your letter of the 25th August, in answer to myne of the fifteenth. The post haveinge failed, this ordinary course gives but little time for answering the particularis of your letter; nether truly doe I desire to infift upon any thing, than to thank you for the assurance you have given me, that whilst we remaine in the condition and relation we doe, you will take care, that nothinge on dishonour or inconvenience befall me. I know my adversaries will turne every fome to render me blacke, that they may estrange persons and relations, and gayne a good opinion of their proceedings against me: but I presume of the justice and lawfull favour of my master, and shall not doubt but you will consider what I have formerly writ, who they are that so actively seek to obstruct my due vindication, which I profess to you, and before the almighty God, I have no other reafon impelling me to desire, than only to wipe off the dishonour, which I find would otherwise fatte on me, and in me on my master, among ftraiteners, should such a malignant faction, as appears plainly to have been set on foote by that traitor Waites in revenge, (of which I will give you the particularis hereafter, as I have lately discovered them) carry it on without check.

I yet heare not of any letter come by this post from the court of the company at London, tho’ there in present power here; nether can I gueffe, how they may resolvse among themelves to answer his highness’s commands concerning me: but I doe believe they will shuffle off the businesse to the end of the mart or quarter, that so it may be said Mr. Townley layd downe the place in course, to eclips the vindication, if they cannot avoid it. When I shall be invelted with the place of deputy, from which I was so unhappi-
fome removed, I shall let the whole fellowship fee, it was not the beneft of their A.D.1654.
place, which made me feeke for a fuitable vindication for the indignitie offered me. I
came not neither purpofely to ferve in that capacitie; if the company had not fought to
me, I fhould never have undervalued my publike character in feekeing to them. I have
their fufficient testimony of the fervice done them in the worth of tymes; which at the
leaft deferved a fairer repect then of late a diſaflected partie among them have afforded
me, whom indeed nothing would ferve as fuitable to their revengfull fpirits, but to put a
fome upon me: which is the real truth, let Mr. Townly, or any that act for him and
his partie, pretend what they will to the contrary. Were it not to trouble you, I could
tell you, that the true reafon of his becoming my enemy, which hereafter I fhall doe,
being well afliured you will not approve of it. In the interim I hope and defire, you
will not give creditt to the infinations of any to my prejudice; but be pleated to acceopt
of me as one, that for my faithfullneffe to the flate I ferve, have derived the malice of its
enemies upon me; neither will I deny but my unfaithfullneffe in politieles, and love to
plainneffe, may in fome part have expofed me to envie. I have this day a letter from the
gentleman you know, but not tyme, ere this poft pafs, to unlock the character,
onely in general, I find he is true to his trufe, and that ere long I fhall know the reffults
of thefe counceilors, their junto beinge att their wits end. I beleive ere long, if you can
but bringe in a few more of thofe mountaineers, their grand matter and his counceil will
fift their feverall ways from the place where they are. There's a ftrong report, that
hee fhall be spoken kinge of Hungaria, because he is of their religion; but the houfe of
A. will have enough now to doe to looke to its other affairs. You will fee by the inclofed paper, how the Sweades carry their buifieffe againft Breme, and what elfe hath
offered here fince this day.
Sir, the maft-hipps was forft in agayne to this place in extreme foulle weather,
capeinge very narrowly: I beleive he is fill at the river's mouth, wayting for a wynde.
It is here fayd, that Mrs. Towneley is an active folicirtefs at court for her hubbnd and
his party. If the frefh not beyond the truth, I fhall never blame her zealze for fuch
friends. I am much beholden to you for refultinge the quetion, till I be in flatu qua;
and then if they have a mynd to be further troubleome, I know none will wave their
anfweringe, knowinge full well, that nothing hath been writ but will be proved, if that
be required; I meane, that hath come to my knowledge; and howmetog more they may
inforce to be diſcoverd, if they have a mind to pull an old houfe on their heads: but
prefume they will be wifer, and take up what is there tyne. I have yet faid nothing
but what hath been openly acket, and what I could not avoyd, except I would injure my
felfe, neither fhall I be willingly drawne to be further troubleome to my freindes in fuch
a petit buifieffe.

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to the count de Brienne.

The poftscript in my laft letter will without doubt have given you to understand Vol. xvi.
some advancement in my negotiation. Two of my commiffioners have told me on p. 43.
the behalf of the lord protector, that the fitting of the parliament drawing nigh, he was
refolv'd to put an end to our treaty, for fear left the dometick affairs would not afforded
time to apply to foreign affairs; and that his highnefs perceiving, that the arbitration of
the province of Holland made the chiefet difficulty, to remove that, and to follow the
offer, which I had made of referring it to the flates general, his faid highnefs did pro-
pofe unto me their 3 embassadors. I did approve very much of that choice, as perfons aple,
and very honell, and well-minded, and affected to our accommodation: but I did give to
understand, fince that they could not accept of that without the confent of their super-
rors, and likewife, that one of them made an acceopt to beinge home very suddenly,
therefore to go to work with more folidity, it would be moft requeite to refer the bu-
ifiefs to the flates general, who without doubt would authorize them, if we gave in no
exception against them.

Several other arguments I used to perfuade them from this proposition. I told them,
that it would help to increafe more the jealousie of the faid provinces; and at laft I did
declare unto them, that it was but lofs of time to infift any longer upon the arbitrage of
the province of Holland alone, unlefs the other fix might be joined with them; and that
if the lord protector had a mind to agree, there were other arbitrators enough to be found,
designing Venice, the Switzeres, or the Hamburghers. We parted without concluding
any thing; and the next day the fame commiffioners came to me again, and we debated
the whole buifiefs over and over. Amongst the reft we infifted a good while about that
of the rebels. They do pretend the fame ought to pafs conformable to their laft writing,
without
A.D.1654. without exception of any of the contents in the memorandum, which was given me. Many confutations passed between us.

My lord, you promised me to let me know his majesty's intentions, how far I may safely venture to engage before-hand: the commissioners are to bring me an answer to-morrow; I could wish he had his majesty's resolutions. This day the parliament sat, and yesterday the members met in Westminster-hall; from thence went to hear a sermon, which was prepared for them. His highness went very modestly clothed and attended to the parliament: general Lambert carried the sword before him in the painted chamber, where they all met, and there his highness made a speech to them of three hours, which was to this effect. That they ought to acknowledge the mercies and graces, which God hath shewn to this nation, giving them peace and tranquility at home and abroad, after so many changes. He spoke against the Levellers, Independents, and Anabaptists, making it to appear, that the one and the other, under pretence of establishing one intire equality, and to pervert the people, that the time of the fifth monarchy was come, did only labour and intend thereby the establishment of their own greatnes. And after that he had admonished them of having a care of such men, and that they should not believe, that Christ would come and reign bodily here on earth, but in the hearts, he afterwards spoke of the purity of religion, and of thefe, that are perfecuted for their religion, pointing at those of Germany and Austria, who were driven out of their countries, and forced to beg their living amongst other nations. This point was prosecuted with an exaggeration of foreign wars and treaties of peace, which have been lately made with Holland, Denmark, Portugal, where liberty of conscience is established, and Sweden, although the king of France had a minister there; giving to understand, that he had, as it were, loosened this last crown from our interest, yet however they did offer presently to conclude a treaty with his embassadors; and that there was great caufe of giving God thanks, that France, which seemed to be the most powerful, should seek the amity of England. He did not speak of Spain, but did point at it, how that he had demanded liberty of conscience, and suppression of the inquisition, without having any other answer given him, than that it was to ask the right eye of them; and ending this matter in demonstrating, that England had nothing to fear but from France, Sweden, and Denmark; and that these three states not being able to undertake any thing without the states general, this commonwealth had great caufe to maintain and to hinder, that the faction of the prince of Orange do not suppress the liberty. At last he fell upon the confidence, which the enemies of this nation had discover'd would take place in their body. He did declare unto them, that they were assembled for the weightie affairs, which England ever had, or will have the like again hereafter. He did allure them, he would not meddle with their liberties; and that he would not act as a superior, or lord, but as a servant, in the account of so great a work. He ended in exhorting them, not to imitate the children of Israel, when they rather defir'd to eat the onions of Egypt, than to purse their journey. He prayed God to blefs them, and then presently he withdrew, and came back by water to White-hall.

Then the commoners withdrew likewise into the house of commons, where they propos'd to choose a speaker. Some propounded the old speaker; others him, who was president of the council for the high court of justice for the king, who is altogether an enemy to this government. Some would have them to cast lots; others again to change every month; at last the old speaker was chosen, upon the influence of the commissioners, with whom I treat ordinarily, and another of the council. By this beginning one may judge, what the authority of the lord protector will be in this parliament. However, it was observed, that as often as he spoke in his speech of liberty and religion, that the members did seem to rejoice with acclamations of joy. This last'd from ten o'clock in the morning, till five in the afternoon; and at their parting one of my gentlemen met with one of my commissioners, who did declare unto him, that I should hardly be dispatched from to-morrow: and likewise the discourse of the lord protector doth demonstrate, that he did not speak of any treaty as concluded. I am not assured, that he hath not given any answer to the proposition, whereof my last letters gave advice; and if there be any sincerity in his speech, we must not believe, that this commonwealth will have any league with the house of Austria. 14. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

---

Sir Benjamin Wright to secretary Thurloe.

My late unto your honour was of the nineteenth of August, accusfeng a former of the fifth; both which I hope will be come to your hands before this. The notice therof I shall be glad to receive, in regard of their contentes, and to be honour'd with your commandes.

The
The French, with their army in Catalonia, hath acted notheinge of importance since my last. They lyne within three leagues of Girona, pilleginge and destroying the country, as a letter I have from thence of the sixth of August reporteth. It seeme they expect their sea-fleete from Toulon, the which came upon the caoffe of Catalonia; but our fleete in Barcelona, haveinge notice thereof, went to fight them: but the French intantly fled without fightinge, and our fleete purfued them to Toulon, and played two days before the port; but feeinge they would not come out, our fleete returned to Barcelona. It is much admired, that the French army (beinge, as it is reporteed, much more numerous than ours) doth attempt notheinge all this while. Here is a murmureinge, as yf they might have some secret intelligence with thofe of Barcelona. This yeere I believe they will doe little more than what they have done; the which is not much. Niewes came of yet another four daies since, that cardinal de Retz in France, haveinge escaped out of prison, was come to San Sebastian in Bifayy incognito, and wil be suddenly heree. In this hapyne some daies since an accident, of which I thought good to give your honor notice, for what it may procure in time, and is: The marquis de Canete, a nobleman of great qualitie, had some words with the gentleman of his horfe and his laceyes in his owne house, that provoked him to drawe his sword to chaflfe them; and so did they against him; and the gentleman of his horfe, as it is saide, killed him; but others say, that it was one of the laceyes, who fled to the church, and the other was taken prifoner, and condemned to be strangled, and his hand cutt of. This man pretended to have orders of the church: wheareupon the vicar of Madrid demanded him; but the judges refued to give him; foe the vicario excommunicated them. The pleyto was carried to the confexo real, who declared, that the vicario did force; upon which the judges proceeded and carried the man to the place of execution; the which obliges the cardinall Mofcoo archbifhop of Toledo to goe to the kinge, to defire, that the fentence might be fulfpeede for four daies, untill better proffes might be made. His majettie granted his requet; and his eminencie doutinge the man might be executed, before he could make his majettie's pleasure knowne to the judges, he gave his cardinall's cap to a bishoife, that was with him, to make halfe to hinder the execution of the fentence. The man beinge upon the feafold, the people and some prietees feeinge the bishoife comeinge in greate halfe, cryed out, Pardone! Pardone! Whereupon some prietees gott up to the feafold, and violently tooke away the man, and put him into the bishoife's coach, and carried him to the cardinal's house. The confexo intantly assembeeld at the president's, and determined to sett guards about the cardinall's howse, that the man might not be conveyed away, as they did; and the next morninge entred and tooke away the condemnde man, and caufed the fentence to be executed in the market-place, as he was; and since the confexo proceeded against the cardinall, and have notifed his eminencie severall times, to goe out of Madrid; but he hath anfwered, that the confexo hath no authoritye over him, and therefore as yett he hath not obeyed: but the confexo still infifteth; and yf they doe oblige him to leave Madrid, as it is beleued they will, it may caufe some great alteration in this kingdom; for the clergie is altogether for the cardinall, and have proffered him great fummes of money to profeccute the buifines at Rome, whether he hath dispatched too poftes, and the kinge other too; and in cafe they will force him from hence, he telleth them, that he will then goe out of the towne, accordinge to his pontificall. Sixe daies since came hether niewes, that the French had beaten the Spanyards from before Arras, and killed them many men, and taken all their ordainance and bagage; but it would not be beleived, beinge so bad for us, untill yesterday, that there came a poftle with confirmafion thereof, whereby we are heree mightily dejected, as indeed we may well be, yf your loffe of men, &c. be so great, as it is reported to be, all Flandres is in great danger to be lofte. It is saide, that the French had intelligence with the Lorrenes and the Irliff that served under them, who gave them entrance in thier quarters, for a great fumme of moneye, that the cardinal Mazarini gave them, otherwayes it had bin impossible to have beaten us out of our trenches. And to make this niewes the more fenfible unto us, yesterda came in letters from Cadiz, advizeinge, that the Turkes had taken the friggare, that went from Cadiz for Dunquerque, with the fix hundred duketts, that in my laft I advised your honour this kinge fente for Flandres, of the monies that was come from the Indias; and besides the kinge's monies, there went for the account of particular perfones above eight hundred duketts, as it is sayd. God graunt that this niewes proveth fable! By this your honor will fee how all things heree are governed. To bring a million from the Indias, they fend twenty fhips of warr, and adventure it in one friggare from Spaigne for Flandres, beinge fujette to meet with mane enimies; foe that yf his highneffe doth not affiwe them, they are in a very deperate cafe. I hope, that I shall be fo happy as to receive suddenly advise from your honor of the course of my fonctours, and your command to continue writinge unto you, the which I shoold doe with leffe feare, yf I might be secured from the danger I am fujette unto, yf my letters should fall into thofe peoples handes; whereof I beleeech your honor to confider, and
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654. of the injustice this king doth me, by havinginge taken from me, now seven yeeres since, to great an estate, as in my late I advised your honor; the which keepeth me here out of my native country, pretendinge for satisfaction: but I have little hopes to get any, unless he his highness would be pleased to protect the justice of my cause, as I hope he will, yt your honor will vouchsafe to meditate for me.

Your Honor's most humble and thrice obedient servant,

Benjamin Wright.

A letter of intelligence.


The king and cardinal go to St. Germain's for some days, to return very speedily, and afterwards will go to la Fere, to be near the army. The duke of Lorrain is reported to have escaped, and gone to Portugal in a Capuchin's habit; of which news was sent from this court to the duke of Orleans. We are like to continue contented with our great victory, and this winter encamp or quarter in Flanders. Here is news, that your lord protector raiseth twenty thousand men de novo; to what design, is variously spoken of.

General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.

I LATELY received a letter by general Moncke; by which, as alfo by yours, I understand, the partie sent hence into Scotland should remaine there this winter, which came so late to my hands, that I cannot well relieve them by other companies, though the uncomfortablenes of the place, and the want of conveniences, might have required it. I am glad you mention, that provisions are making for them in England, because general Moncke writ to me about it, and we can never well provide with billet, cheele, nor butter convenient for them. I shall therefore desire you will doe me favour by the nexte polette a particular of what provisions are making in England, from whence they shall be lent, and when readie; that I might the better provide for them accordingly with what att present or for the future they shall want. The feation of the yeare grows on space, to fend what is intended, or else those feas will be too troublesome to come at them after sixe weekes, or two moneths. I likewise desire to know, whether they are to have their pay from hence, or from England; but if they are to be paid out of the Irish treasury, I think they are better to be paid from hence. We are thorough mercy in a quiet condition, though some parts are troubled with Tories; and more we must expect, when harvest is got in. I presume you will hear a report of some speeches spoken by Fonne against the present government: the words are absolutely denied, and you shall have suddainly a full accompt thereof from

6. Sept. 1654. Your very affectionate friend and servant,

Charles Fleetwood.

Col. Richard Overton to secretary Thurloe.

I SUPPOSE I should not much mistake myselfe, if I shoule more then supposse, that there will be attempts and endeavours by persons of great ability and interest against the government, as now it is: but for my parte, I shall seeke my owne quiett and the publike peace, and be glad I may be an instrument in the prevention of disturbans. I may happenly be capable of doing some considerable service therein, as may fall in my way; and I assure you, I shall be very ready to doe it, if it may find but your acceptance. If it doe, I humbly pray the favour of your notice, when and where I may beft waite upon you, and have some discourse about the busines, and to receive your directions and commands therein. Sir, craving your pardon for this presumpition, and with all due acknowledgment of other favours I formerly received from you, I shall still remaine

Your Honor's most humble servant to command,

Richard Overton.

A letter
A letter of intelligence.

Sir, Vienna, 7. Sept. 1654. [O. S.]

YOURS I received, and am glad to hear of your quietness in England, which shall not continue long, if your enemies can help it. Have a care of divisions at home, and be sure some will happen in the United Provinces; and the emperor, with the princes of Germany, may have some hand in it, as time will discover. I shall endeavour to give you what I can learn of it.

The first infant the emperor returned to Eberfeldorf, where he is to stay till the diet of Hungary shall begin, where a new Palatine is to be chosen, and the archduke Leopold Ignatius, eldest son to the emperor, crowned king. The first of November his majesty begins his journey to that diet, with the archduke and the rest.

M. le comte de Volmar, that goes to Frankfort, as I writ in my former, is invited in his way by the elector of Mentz, with whom he is to have some conference about businesse of importance; and part of it may concern R. C. and his designs. Within two days after the said count Volmar’s being gone, Mr. Cranc, counsellor to his majesty, has in command to follow him to Frankfort.

Since my last but this, here is nothing more known to, Sir,

Yours.

From Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh.

UPON the seventh of September, 1654, comming from my garden-house towards even, I was about to enter the citie gate, several coaches of the English company, who had been feasting it abroad with their new deputy Townley, came up with me, and moft incivilly stuck in at the very head of my coach, to take the gate before me; which all men know is the greatest affront, that can be offered to a publick person in these countries (much wondred at by the Dutch, that it should be done by his highness subjects to his servant here): onely by chance their coach a coach in their way, that they could not go forward; so I passed by them, telling them, it was rudely done to offer me such a publick affront, multitudes of the Dutch, and the guard of the citie looking on: notwithstanding I was noe sooner past the gate, but those coaches, driving hastily through another street to gett before me, tooke their opportunity to give me a second affront, before I got home, by strikinge in right before my coach again in the open street, and so continued going all before me, till they came to the English house. These men were moft, if not all of them, the new courters.

A letter of intelligence.


SOME days since I writ to you, since which I have no news to impart to you, but that yesterday in the morning R. C. with five or six more in his company, walked a-foot through the streets from his lodgings to Cæsar’s bath, where the princes royal was bathing her self. Old Hardin and four with him (he was in black with a cloak, with his ribband and garter) together in a coach. In the afternoon they went both with all their train to visit grave William of Friedland. He and his wife arrived here wednesday last from Friedland, and is altogether for R. C.

I understand the lord Wilmot is to go again to the emperor within a few days; and that R. C. will depart from hence for Cologne the 25th instant. 'Tis thought Wilmot will part on monday next. His businesse is secretely carried, and it cannot yet be penetrated by, Sir,

Yours.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

Honorable Sir,

In my former letters I writ you of my intents to send on Mr. Bartholomew Harris to Tolland, to discover what the duke of Guife intends with his fleete ther. The gentleman departed this morning: he is a fitt perfon, expert both in the French and Italian. I have ordered...
A.D. 1654. ordered him to give you advys of what he can ther discover, and directed him to send your letters to Mr. Geo. Smith merchant in London, by a sure way. I have given him some pieces of elit to bear his charges this expedition. At his return thence, if you giv your approbation, I fhall fend him to Rom, upon the servys you formerly defyled, being in my poore judgment a fit man for that purpofe. He affirmes to me, that he was imployed at Ratifbon by Mr. Scot, then secretary to the council of flate, from whom you may be informed well of this man's ability and integrity; for to be true to you, did I not believe him to be fuch a man, I fhould not propon him unto you, nor fend him upon any matter of truft. Your anfwer herunto pray, Sir, omit not for my future government. The great los of the Spaniard at Arras renders him extremely low in the ey of the world. I fhould gladly hear, how Ingland stands in relation to Spayne and France. I am,

L-ghorn, 18. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

Your moft humble servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.


Sir,

In my lafte but this I gave you a stricct account of the state of the affayres then here; fince, what I collected, you have as followeth: I have fene three letters from the embafiators in England to their masters the flates here, fince my laft to you; two of them were of the fourth infant, and the other of the eleventh of the fame. One of the firft contained altogether particular buffifnes; the fconnd mentioned mofte of your great fleete a preaparinge, conceav'd firft to fayle to New England, and after to the Weft-Indies againft the Spaniards. Of this they write at large, the beft intelligence they could get; but this is the fubftance, with fome few particulars of the preparations, which are beft knowne there. In their third letter of the eleventh they write mofte of general Blake's fleete, their equipping extraordinary, this fleete conffiting of twenty-two fhips of war, and five other vessels. In the fame letter they write of the fecond fleete preaparinge in like manner under Lawfon, as admiral, and collonell Venable a general of the land-forces, the fleete intended, as neere as they can learn, to the Weft-Indies againft the kinge of Spaine; and that war to be purfued, and peace made with France.

Alfo they write of compofeinge the differences of the Eaft-Indies, and to pay by two portions equal, in January and March nexte, 85,000 pounds, and for the busines of Amboyna 3615 pounds; with which accommodation they are very well pleased here, especefally of Amboyna; for they would be content to give twice foe much, rather then it fhould be done. This is the fubftance of the letters. The province of Zeeland hath intimation fecret from the embafador Jongeftall of continued fecret vifits and conferences the embafadors Beverning and Newport have with the protector and his council, without his privacy.

In the busines of the prince of Oranget here is nothing newe fince my laft; onlie fome inveccive libels, that have been fett forth by both parties, but immediately prohibited.

The deputies of Utrecht arrived here, and those of Guelderland are expected: both, as I underftand, came into favourable refolutions for the prince of Oranget; for it is hoped by his parte, that by plurality of voices he fhall be captain and admiral general of thefe provinces.

There is great contention betwixt the province of Holland and the ref, about the proceefs againft the officers of Brazil, committed, as you had before. Two of them are of the province of Zeeland and Groningen, which Holland would have tried by their feveral provinces; and it is fayd, that their ends is, that it may be prefident; that in cafe Beverning and Nieuport come to queftion, they may be tried by the province of Holland alone, and not by the generality. The ref of the provinces allege, thefe officers were swore to the generallity, and muft therefore by them be tried.

This is the collection of this week, from,

Sir,

Yours.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.  
Intelligence.  
Stockholm, 9. September, 1654. O. S.

MY last mentioned our ship's passing by hence towards Nycoping, which is not since re-A.D.1654. turned, but expected here within two or three days, there being an express arrived here with letters out of Lieland, from the general governor there, Guiffavus Horn, touching as is thought, the somewhat too near approach of the Muscovites to the Swedish borders in Lieland and Ingenland, their late victory over the Polish army, under duke Radzivil, making them somewhat inoffent. Six crown ships, which have carried over land forces for Bremen, are safely returned hither, which, and some other ships, are to take in more yet to the number of 8000 men; so that before winter his majesty is resolved to have a considerable army there to bring the Bremeners wholly under his devotion.

The French embassador, Davaugour, is now arrived here with a flately retinue. Great preparations are making for the solemnizing of the royal nuptials, the bride being now shortly expected here from Gottenburg. We hear of the peft being along the sea-coast of Norway, and also at Maclland, but four miles from thence; so that no vessels with any kind of commodities are permitted thence to be brought.

De Richelieu to Monfeur de Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,  

PARIS doth daily furnish us with some novelty or other. On Sunday last here was in the poiffe-imprisoned a cozenor or cheat, who under a borrowed name, made a shift to draw from the poor nuns of the monastery of la Roquette, the sum of 40000 livres; and if he had not been discovered, he had deceived the matter of the chamber of accounts of as much money. This is no new thing; for I do remember, that in the year 1608, a certain Italian, a doctor of physic by profession, who had a wife and children, changed his dwelling, and took upon him the quality of bishop of Venafry; and through the skill, which he had in counterfeiting hand-writings and seals, he got to be made over to Venice 10000 ducks, wherewith he bought a quantity of jewels, which he brought to Paris; where, upon a note of recommendation, which was given to the goldsmith and jewelers, he was taken and carried to prison, and there poisoned himself to avoid hanging. He that is now taken, will run the same fortune.

After a while expecation, we hear now at laft, that the cardinal de Retz is at St. Sebulian. There are letters come of it from the earl of Grammont, and from Bourdeaux. The journey of the king is put off till tuesday next. The army of Guimene is joined with that of the king; so that they will be able to form a siege, and to refiit those, that will oppose them, although the prince of Condé hath received 4000 fresh men to join with him. Certainly there is some great design in hand; for besides all the ordnance, that were taken at Arras, and those that were before in the army, there are more drawing out of the magazine here; for which purpose they take and seize upon the houses of those, that bring provisions, as also of the poor labourers, which doth cause matter of discontent.

Paris, 19. September, 1654. [N. S.]

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 19. September, 1654. N. S.

THE only news here is reported, that there is war betwixt this nation and England, Vol. xviii. of which all the town ringeth; which if so, we are like to see strange alterations. The court goeth away tuesday next towards la Fere; for they intend to besiege some new place before winter, if these tidings of war do not dissuade them.

Vol. II. 7 M  A letter
A letter of intelligence.

PARIS, the 19th of September, 1654. [N. S.]

CARDINAL de Retz is landed in St. Sebastian, whence bound for Rome; for the greatncs of Mazarin filleth all France, who is now archbishop of Rheims, first duke and peer of France, by the demission of the duke Nemours his father, and fourteen more naturalized by the parliament since the king's return, who formerly refuted the same. You see what change hath brought Don Diego's base run-away before Arras. Few of the prince's Irish were taken, only some slain. They all fought gallantly. Murphy's regiment are for the most part prisoners, and most of them have since taken service, being disguifted and forced men under his command. Most of all the Lorrain Irish were taken; some as yet prisoners, some took service; others are turned back. God augment the lord protector's favour towards our contrynmen! Turenne was met on Sunday at Merimont, within seven miles of Bruffels, by the courier. What the intereft of all, Deus melius novit.

Hocquincourt is now upon the march to Amiens with the Guinie-men, who are seven hundred effective, besides what the court will add thereunto, which is resolved to depart hence on this day for Picardy.

The duke of Joyeufc is deadly sick, if not dead; a prince much lamented by all. He was wounded before Arras, and fell into a fever. By his death two great charges will fall vacant, that of grand chamberlain, and general of the houfe of France. They say, Mazarin the cardinal's nephew shall succeed to one, and the duke of Mercœur to the other.

O abominable Arras, which doth produce such extravagant effects! All the French armies are resolved to winter this year on the charges of Flanders, which will hardly be able to support both armies.


YOURS from Hamburg I receaved here in Aken the 9. of September. I am innittie glad of your health and prosperitie, and wishes the continuation of the same. From heir I cannot certify of you nothing, but that the kyng's revolutionne for Scotland stands firme; yet his going will not be till the hard winter; but in the meane tyme he is to fend coll. Blake to them, as also one coll. Huime, and Sir James Haime of Eckalls; and both going for Scotland cum from Suedenn, having his hyghneffe the lord protector his pass: they are to effect what they can in the Meife for the royall partie cause; you have good attendance upon Berwick. The machinations are great and many; and certainlie ther will be abundance of armes and ammunition sent for Scotland. Therefore it were good to prouyde in tyme for it. This nixt tuesday I am to wret to his hyghnefs at full lenth all I know. Four dayes hence coll. Durham and major Strachan the expres from Scotland is to be sent home again, and, as I believe, he is not to goe home emptie-handed; but from whence armes fall be sent home with him; I know not as yet. The lord Ninfur, the director of his diptachs. His correpodent in London, to my opinion, is one, that is named Richart Ilies, a filk-dyer in Thames-street, at the London-post. Catch fuch letters as are directed to him. The lord Wilmutt is to goe for the gathering in of his moneys in Germanie; bot in great haift to Berlin to the elector of Brand. Where both is hoops of 2000 foot, and shipping for the same, with money to pay for thefe armes in Hamburg. Keep this defigne principal to yourfelf till the nixt poft. I fall acquaint you with further att my nixt advertisement. Have your secretarie, or lurn good ingenious mann reddie to goe for Berlin to waiue upon what may be concluded ther, if they find any danger of transport from Hamburg, as thenn be sure they will use the ports of Hinder-Pomerania. In four dayes hence, we expect the great reolutions of all particulars before our departure hence to Colonia. I am hard fetten by the kyng and my countrymen to goe for Scotland for the conduct of the infantrie; but I thunn as much as I can, bot when I fall fee they will putt me hard to a resolutionne, I intend them to excufe all, and say I am promited for the affittance of Spain and the houfs of Austria against France, and thenn in all haift to goe for London, ther to have a conference with his hyghnefs, and most suddenlie to be back, before any capitall busines be effectuated in Germanie. Sir, I intreat you affure his hyghnefs of my contant fidelitie; and be affured, if I knew to gett half a kyngdom from kyng Charles, I will not meddle with them; because, when they hadd me, they wold not mak use of me. Now they fee their infantrie wants conduction, and wold fain make use of me, when my honor and my parroll is utherwhair ingadged. Sir, I beseech you, lett not my
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 595

my wyfe want for any thing; and if I goe for London, and it be his hygienes his pleasure A.D.1654.
to detain me ther, or fende me for action to Scotland, as then you will difpose my wyfs
mynd to cum to London with the greater part of his familie, because I am fully inten-
tionated to give the lord protector full satsisfactione of his familie by introducing my
famelye for a reward of my confiance to his hygienes, to whom I owe my life, and intends
to hazard the fame for him, of whom I hold it. Herewith I begg your patience till the
next occassione, at which tyme you fhall expect more ample letters from me. In the main
tyme I fall ever continue, noble Sir,

Your verie humble fervant;

ACKEN, 7th. Septembris, 1654.

Sir, the confidence I have of my noble freind Monif. Reafteau, moves me now not to
make use of my character; bot heirafter I will, and fende you a compleat character, which
I have compiled myfelf. I am forced for the keeping of great and compaine to live at a
hygh rate, chieflie in fending for good Rhyne-wine; for fuch as I mak use of hear.

The supercription,
A Monfieur Monfieur de Piffe demeurant a Hamburg.

A letter of intelligence from colonel Bamfylde.

Sir,
I CAME hither upon wednesday lafte. I landed at Rotterdam, and have had but little Vol. xviii.
reft fince I faw you, which besides my want of any thing, that may countervayle the p. 114.
penannce of a longe letter, I have foe great paince in my head, and am to full of the
general apprehenion, that this place trembles with, of having my quarters beaten up to
night in Bruxells by the French armeye, that I muft refer a larger accouete of all things to
the nexte poft; only I muft tell you, that the French armeye flarve the Spaniard here in
their owne countreys, by their exercife appetites. They make out three meals a day, and
each devour a ** **. They intend shortly to breake theyre faft at Valentien, and dine
here, and flip at Anwerpe. The playne truth is, I never fawe foe much fadnes and de-
fection in any place in my life as this; and 'tis reported, the conquerors exceed much in
infolence, which I am not unapt to believe. Amongft the reft they have pillaged two
or three munereyes, and ufed the virgins foe, that if the reft of the women of this country
were fure of a French armeye every year, I believe they woulde all turne reledgeous; but
if they will let us alone to fleep quietly at night, (which may be quetioned, they being
but fix leagues hence) I am resolved to fpare them, till the nexte pofte, by which I intend to
fend my man, and by him to let you knowe all I have to fay, and all I fhall defire of my
friends where you are. In the meance tyme, I fhall requite you to write mee all your
newes, that is communicable, and direct your letters for mee in my owne name to Mr.
Hewer's, the Englifh house, on the Mere at Antwerpe, and they will come fafely to the
hands of, Sir,

Your moft humble and affectionate fervant.

Bruxells, September 19. 1654. [N. S.]

Intelligence from several parts.

Sirs,
Bruxels, 19. Septembris, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS are all received and fent to Acken and Vienna, from both which cities you have
annexed letters.

From hence we have not much of news fince my former. The archduke is ftil here
fince his return from Antwerp, (as you had in my former letter) ordering all things the
beft he can, to put our armee in a defensive pofter, againft the incursions of the French,
who have done great spoil. All the country ran away from them with their goods and
cattle, and broke all the mills; fo that albeit they have come, yet they want mills, and
consequend bread; which neceffity of itelfe will drive them to a retreat into their France.
Beside, the prince of Conde is at Mons with 15000, and others difperfed are coming to
him; fo that the French, though not far from Mons, dare not advance further, neither
to lay flege to any place, which we expected before this tyme, because they are frong,
and murthered ere yesterda 21000 gallant men. The greatest harm they have done is in
the country of Hainault, where, when they scatter into small parties, they are feized upon
by
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

by ours, and knocked on the head, or made prisoners. Of that fort some 1500, the
relation here is, are already lost.

In my former I writ, that count Grandpré took some pofts before la Capelle, in order to
the Siege of it, which news were brought hither to the secretary of state, but it was not in
order to a siege, but to prey. And it is not to be believed, what mischief they do, where
they come, committing all sorts of barbarities and cruelties, after their usual manner.

There landed in Dunkirk from Galicia newly, colonel Philip O Reily, with his Irish
regiment, of about eight or nine hundred, for the service of his majesty in these countrie.

At Dunkirk likewise arrived the plate, which I writ to you about a month since,
intended to relieve the army at the Siege of Arras. It is come too late for that, but
feasible for the defence of this country. There are in jars of silver five hundred and
eighty bars, and some pieces of eight besides; the whole may amount to two hundred and
twenty thousand pounds sterling. I think some part of it belongs to the merchants; but
what quantity, I yet know not. Of marquis de Leda's going as embassador extraordinary
to your protector, here is nothing renewed since my former. Duke Francis of Lorraine is
here; so is his son. He sent marquis de Lencour to Antwerp to compliment the queen
of Sweden; and so did the prince of Condé from Valenciennes send to compliment her
majesty Monf. l'Esté. The queen (as is conceived) will at least keep this winter in An-
twerp, and it may be longer. Count Fuenfeldagna, and count Garcias, are fortifying the
town for Condé, left the French should.

Here is no more of news; but all expect to hear what your parliament do, and
whether the great fleet you are a preparing tends; for now the Spaniard is jealous of it
against his West-Indies. This being all at present from, Sir,

Yours.

Lorrain's escape in Spain is not confirmed.

An intercepted letter of Mark Harrington, &c.

Most Rev. and Honoured Sirs,

It is not unknown to us, that the favours our mission hath met withal in France are in
great part originated from his fervent zeal and piety, whom the Almighty, ever admir-a-
ble in his ways, hath placed in a high orb of influence into works of charity; or as we
may say, sent as another Joseph into a more fertile soil, to provide necessaries against him
of need for his brethren left behind in a more penurious land: we mean yourself.
We have certainty of the thing from thence, who though known to be great co-operatours
to the works from the beginning, do attribute both beginning and progress to you, and who by daily experience find you their protector, their advancer, and your
solicitude more than paternal for their prosperity in all virtuous and commendable pro-
ceedings. And as we are with humble thanks to acknowledge this, and to request you
to hold your hands continually elevated, left the works go down, and that what is well begun
may go better on; so considering your study wholly bent to the good of your country,
encouraged by the fame thereof, we take up the confidence of representing unto you the
great need our clergy hath of an agent in the court of Rome, whom all here judge fo
necessary, that without him we conceive no hopes of successe in any thing, that may be
suggested for our good, or redresse of any other wants (our wants are many) from the sea
apolitick. We doubt not but divers men may be found fitt for the employment; but
by reason of a domestick streights generally overspread our country, we know not how
to contrive a competent subsistence for the person; and therefore rather then be in a
perpetual want of all, for want of once speaking, we thought best to venture on a represen-
tation of this mayn want unto you, to refer the addresse to the divine providence, and
your consideration, that if any for tunat way occur, that may be easily turned to this cha-
ritable relief, you may please to take hold of it, as your prudence shall direct; adding,
that to the rest of your meritorious works for your country, and that the obligation of,

Most Honoured Sirs,

Your most humble and devoted servants,

Mark Harrington.
Andrew Knightley.
W. Herb.
P. Peterson.

An intercepted letter of Henry Metham's, &c.

Our dearly beloved Brethren in Christ,

As we hear from your selves and others of our friends in those parts, that you are accommodated at Notre-dame des Vertues for all things requisite to the apostolical ends you aim at, through the compassionating zeal and providence of those great lights of the Gallician church, and true fathers of their country, whom the divine goodness, without merit of ours, hath inspired freely to pour of their heavenly oyle to our lamps, that are almost going out and dying; so we earnestly desire, that you make such use of your time and accommodations, as that your lives may evidently appear to be nothing else than endeavours to put on Christ, by emulation of their spirits, to whose care and institution you are committed, that at your return into your native foil, which clains a share in your labours, cries for your assistance, and beares with your absence, in hopes of greater gain, you may import so much of the oratorian primitive spirit, as may reduce Great Britain, now unfortunat and decayed in spirits, by herefe, schisme, and other vices, into the happy condition of France, now flourishing in all kine virtue and literature, and so much celebrated in other countries for the reformation of priests and people; then which nothing can be more defined by true priests and patriots. We also desire you, with the like earnestness to look upon yourselfes, as the objects of many eyes, diversly affected, from friendly others apt to obverse the least moth of midlemanour in your carriages, apt to carp and detract, but of no power to blast your credits, or hinder your progress. Boni amulatorres fuciit, cautioius funmil evill and all fliw thereof; and that not for fear of their eyes, but his, who clearly behold the hidden secrets of all hearts, and for the love of him. You know how much we are indebted to the charity and patience of those worthy fathers, your most loving entertainers, and that we have no other demonstration of gratitude to return them, but our acknowledgment of their favour, and a tender of what you may afford us, your submissive conformity to their wills, in order to the end proposed, with a punctuall observance of the rules, that are or may be ordained thereunto, your improvement in all priefly parts and exemplary of converfation; which we request may daily appeare more and more even out of that motive of our gratitude, to the speciall comfort of us here, and the better satisfaction of those, with whom, and under whom you live there, who, not animated by your virtuous improvements, to continue their gracious helps, might be well discouraged by the unhandfom parting of some, that were once among you, who deferted their flations, too unmindful of their own credit and ours, and of the respect they owed unto all. We are sorry for them, but do hope for some recompence from you, who have now more time and libertie to do what befits your places, being freed of their company, who it seems had no minde to be better then they were, by the faire opportunity offered. In this confidence, with hearty wishes of all good successes unto you, we refl, Sirs,

Your most loving friends to serve you,

HENRY METHAM.

AND KNIGHTLEY.

W. HERB.

PET. PETERSON.


Mr. William Prideaux to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I SEND your honour herewith a duplicate of my firft, and a duplicate of my laft unto Vol. xviii. you, both fent by feveral convoyances by sea, and under cover to the governor of the p. 144. Ruffia company. The merchants trarckke here fynde feverall obftructions, by which fome will rather be loosers then gainer by the commodities they have brought. The caufes are; firft, too great quantities of goods brought by us, the short tymne our merchants have to dispoze of them, and to invet their provenew in goods of this country, to relade their shipes for England, and their not permutting them to goe further into the countrey then this place; the which being well known to the Ruffe, makes them to kepe upp the prices of their owne commodities, and to undervalue ours. A second caufe is the total want of monies in our partes to help of fuch goods of ours as usuallly we put in barter for Ruffia commodities with parte mony; and the want of monies the Ruffe have for the buying of fuch of our goods, as usuallly they were wont to doe with monies; for that at other handes thefie Ruffia merchants have servd themfelves here with the emperors treafure Vol. II.
A.D.1654.

(To are called the finances or moneys, that comes into his majesty's coffers by coffomes and else as well in this place as others, for some 100 of myles hereabouts); but now all is sent away to the armies for his majesty's occasions there. A third cause is the contagious sickneffe at Mosco, and the emperor, and the multitudes of people that be at the warres, there will not be that vent for commodities as otherwise there would be. Moreover the fourth courrant here arrived two Dutch merchant-shippes, which is also another cause, that these Ruffe merchants keepe upp the price of theire goods.

To further particularis and debate on the mercantile affaires would but seditate your honour in their lecture to noe purpose; therefore I will defit from further infifting on them, and come to that, which is more proper for your honours cognizance.

Upon the shipp of warre from Holland, that I writ your honour of, that arrived to this port with us, they serv'd to convoy some merchant-shippes, and to bring the emperor's messenger, that was in Holland; there came also upon them about 300 tunnes of ammunition and arms for his imperiall majestye's account, which have bene disembarked out of those shippes, & here imarked on eight greate botes, whoe carry them by river to Vollada; from thence are to be transport'd by land, where the emperor hath appointed. For the entire payment of thes arms, there is yet due to the Dutch 10,000 rubbles; this money (which is 5000 pounds isterling) which fume some Dutch merchants doe here dayly expect payment for the dispencing of shippes they have here in porte, which cannot be done without that money.

"Tis fayed, that the patriarch of this empire (who hath great power with the emperor) perfwaded his imperial majestye to inhibit the Dutch & other strangers (as hath bin for some yeeres to the English) to proceed any further into his dominions than this place of Archangell, and to be put in execution this yeare. Therefore of what will follow in this particular, I suppofe I shall know, before I departe this country.

As for the emperor's progresse in his wars against the king of Poland, wee cannot have any certayne relation from these minifters or other Ruffes. What I leerne, that is apparently true, is by an Englishman, that is come heathere from Smolensko, and departed hence the 4th Auguft, whoe tells me, that hee faw the emperor there in perfon, having his quarter a little more deftant from the citty then a cannon-shot, behind a little hill; that thes in the citty had made a fally forthe on a quarter of the Ruffes, and killed about 600 of them, which is attributed to the negligence and fault of a Dutch colonel, for which hee was like to have left his head, when indeed the fault was in the emperor's general, (who once was his majestye's tutor, and hath the greatteft authority with him, and it should feeme noe great fooldier nor captayne) whoe, to fave his owne reputation, would willingly have put his owne fault on that Dutch colonel.

The emperor, at the departure of the Englishman from the leager of Smolensko, had 150,000 men before it, and had fent for as many more; and 30 cannon were on the way thether from Mosco, which arrivinge there, his majestye intended to storme it. The Englifhe colonels, and other officers of our nation, that ferve the emperor in that warre, doe thinke his majestye will be forced to quit the fiege, for the brave defence is made by thef in the citty, the ill conducf, that is in the emperour's armes, and for the great want of breafe for futfaying the millitia, and forrage for his horfe, as may be judged by that they have havye and oates brought from Mosco to Smolensko, 500 miles diftant one from the other, and in fumme waye will afk a long tyme for the conduft of fuch provifions; and the neareft places, that the beleagers of that citty doe for their forrage, is 50 or 60 myles off from their camps.

The king of Poland hath bin at Danzicke; but when the Englishman I speake of departed the army before Smolensko, it was not knowne where he was.

The fickneffe increafeath at Mosco, and therefore the empriffe is gone further from that citty, then the place where the was firft retired unto.

The secrety, that cometh and goeth betwixt the governor and me for fuch things as occurs, hath bin with me, and tells me, they have received a pofte from the emperour, but noe newes more, then that his majestye hath much increas'd his titles*; and that before my departure hence, here will be anfwer from him of the adive given of my here arrivall.

And this is what I know for prefent; foe doe humbly take leave your honour, and remayne,

Right Honourable,

Your Honour's most humble servant,

Archangell, 10. September, 1654.

WM. Prideaux.

* The ear this year added to his other titles that of lord of Greater and Leffer Ruffia. See Puffend. de Reb. Suec. lib. 26. § 7.
Sir,

I WROATE you the 15th by waye of Amsterdam, supposing it the safest: this I adven-
ture, upon the word of a merchant here, whose hath bin impioyed since my laft, to ask the magistrate, if C. St. should resolve to flaye in their towne this winter, whether they would give a free house to live in; but by their anfwear, they are not verie defirous of his company. You must know this is only to give occasion to the world to think he will flaye in these parts this winter; but be confident he intends for Scotland to fone as poſsible he can contrive a means to ftle away thinner; for one, whom I named in my laft letter, is to go alongeth with him; and he told me yesterday, that C. St. the night before afured him, he would make all the haffe he could, and he fhould goe with him; for he would go through his country, (which is the North) where he was acquainted with his friends and the wayes. This gentleman and Wilmot goe from hence to Ceuillon on munday nexte; from thence he goes to Rotterdam, and as near as I can gather, Wilmott for Hamburgh; but they are to meet where I can get from him. I think I have learnt the way how C. St. designs to ftele from his court; he will pretend to goe vifit the elector of Mentz, in order to solicit his money; only take with him a felect company, and with some two or three of them to ftele away. If he doe fo, I fhall knowe juftly when he goes away; but although I may be mistaken in the circumftances, yet in the dayne you will finde it true. Now it may be, he will goe into Norway to take fhipping, and thence from the North; but it is not probable, he will goe further then Hamburg or Lubeck. Collonel Blake goes alfo with him, not . . . . . . one of them; but is a remarkable perfon, and eafily to be knowne by any, hath formerly seen them, although they are . . . . . . It will be requisite there be a ftrick examination of all perffons, that arrive in thofe parts; but not before I euyher bring you word, or write you he leaves thofe parts, becaufe that would make him fearful to venture that waye, where in my opinion you may meet with him. One Mr. Armorer, whom I formerly advised you was in England, is lately come from the North, where he fayes C. St. hath many friends. I fee the marquis of Ormond take him from court, to difcourfe privately with him; when Ormond came againe, he tooke C. St. on a fide, and fpake with him, which made me thinke it concerned their voyage. They fend as often into Inglend as they please.

Yesterda† they got newes, that Middleton hath defeated Morgan, kill'd and taken 6000 men, and beleager'd general Monck in Sterling. Now all is their owne. They expect an express to-daye. They fay, he is arrived. I truft this is true. Some Scochmen themselves will not beleive before the express come. Count William of Friesland and his lady are here, fapt laft night with C. St. and his fifer, whoe fhew him great reſpeft, hoping thereby to gaine a greater interefit in him for their family. This is all at prefent. I befpeech you remember mee.

Aken, 20. September, 1654. [N. S.]  

Mr. Bradfhaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

Honoured Sirs,

By the laft weekes poft I gave anfwer to yours of the 25th Auguft; since which have not received any from you, or the gentleman you knowe of, other than what you find inclofed. I believe, that junta is diſfolved ere this, and every man shifted his feveral way. If otherwife, and that they have confidence to hold together, and come to fome importinge refolutions, I fhall ere next poft knowe of it. The companyes late letter from London to this court was publifhed yeftardey; but nothinge then done upon it, fave onely, that thofe then in power fhelded their different at their brethren of London, for writinge such a fmart letter to them, havinge (as they fay) foe fully owned and thanked them for their proceedings in all their former letters. But upon fecrond thoughts, Mr. Townley this daye resigned, and the commiffioners choofe me againe to the place of annuall depoite; but before he resigned, he with that court partly refolved to write letters by this pofte to his highneffe and the commiffioners at London, to vindicate themfelves; and I fuppofe, their addrefs to his highneffe will passe through your hands, and that you will pleafe to hold it upp for one pofte, till I can have time (which at prefent I have not) to give you an account how imutely they are fallen upon that courfe to beget further trouble to the company, and diuerfion to his highnes. I preſume, if their letters be not before the cominge of nexte pofte, the bufineffe ere that tyme
tyne may be compos'd here, to prevent your further trouble, then onely to fipprifhe the letter by their owne consents.

I am very fensible of the goodneffe of my matter, and your favours in hafteninge that command, without which the advice of the company at London would have little avayled. I hope, now they fee to what extremity they had brought the busineffe by their neediflesse confeftinge, they will not be fo apt hereafter to hazard their open welfare; yet I muft needs fay, that by what I have observed in their carriage of the busineffe yesterfaday and to-day, what they have done femes rather matter of neceffity then choyfe; but I hope, ere another poff all things will be quietly settled among them, towards which I shall con- tribute my utmost endeavours.

I should acquaint you with a foule miscarriage of a yonge man of the company three dayes fince, which if he doe not fuitably submit himfelfe for, I fhall do it by the nexte.

The inclofed weeklye gives the occurrences fince my lafte. The poore Bremers are but in a fad condition; yet the Swedifh refident here affures me, the busineffe will be compos'd shortly. Which is all at prefent, and that I am, Sir,

Your very humble fervant,


Richard Bradshaw.

News from Paris to Mr. Stouppe.

Sep. 22. 1654. [N. S.]

C A R D I N A L Mazarin has bought of the marquis of Munic the government of Fere in Picardy, for 150,000 livres; and therefore the king goes from hence the next week, to put the cardinal in poffeffion of that place.

The feventeenth of this infant, the king's council was called upon advice fent to court, that the Englifh fleet at Plymouth intends to land here in three places. Advice confirmed by Monf. de Bordeaux, embaffador in England, that they fhall beware of the Englifh, as having a defign upon France. It is not yet known, what resolution is taken by the king and his council on that matter; but that the duke of St. Simon was the fame day commanded by the king to go with fpeed into his government of Blaye, which he did prefently, taking poft the fame day.

The troops, which the king has drawn out of Guienne, paffed laft week through Nantz, to go join Turenne's army, lying about Quefnoy. They did ufe fuch hufhilities every-where, that their officers would not fuffer them to do the like in the very enemy's country.

The prince of Condé has difmiffed upon parole all the captains of the guards, and other captains, as well of horfe as foot, on condition they fhould do their bell to obtain of his majefly the liberty of all thofe of his, who are prisoners in the Baf'llie, Vincennes, and other prisons elfewhere, not obtaining that liberty to yield themfelves prisoners again to the faid prince, within the fifteenth of the next month. All thofe captains report, that the prince ufed them very courteously, and had a fpecial care of the cure of all his prisoners: that relation pleafed the king very well.

Cardinal de Rezt is at St. Sebastien's, having made his ecape out of France in a fiftier's boat, with two gentlemen, lying all three on their bellies in the bottom, for fear of a difcovery. He expects a paftпорт from the king of Spain to go to Venice, and thence to Florence. He fent lately a packet to his majefly; but it was refolved to fend it back without opening it. He wrote alfo to the duke of Orleans, who did not open his letters; but fent them to the king with one of his in the faid cardinal's behalf, remonfrating his innocence, and praying to be permitted to live in France, and pafs the reft of his days at Belle-ife, and protefting for him, that being recalled, he fhall not meddle with state-affairs. It is not yet known, what anfwer the king has made to his uncle; but it is reported, that the duke and his daughter are like to agree with the court. Believe it, when it is done.

There is a rumour, that the prince of Condé has received great recuits of men; and that at an encounter, he hath taken upon Turenne eight great pieces, and two hundred chariots of his baggage; and that he intends to befiege Corbie. Time will shew all.

Paris, September 25. 1654. [N. S.]
The 22d the marquis of Faulwenke of the house of Montmorency was arrested in this A.D.1654, as being one of his intimate friends: he is in the Bastille.

The 23d the king went hence as far as le Fere, to put the cardinal in possession of the government, to whom his majesty has given the property of it, with all the duties belonging to it; amongst which there is a forest, called Gaudouin forest, containing five long leagues, being of the demesne of the house of Navarre; besides, the king has given him 900,000 livres, to be taken on the forest of Compeigne, to pay him thus the two millions of livres he lent the king, and use of that sum. Thence the king intends for Mezieres, to take the government of that place from the vicount Lamet, being resolved to bethe him, as well as Charleville and Mont-Olimpe, in case of refitance. The marquis of Normoutier, governor of this laft, nor Lamet, would not appear at the king's coronation, although they were summoned. The rumour, that was spread, that the marquis Meilleraye, master of the ordnance, was become a Carthusian, is not true; for he is here, and follows the king in his voyage. 'Tis thought, that the treaty of his marriage with one of the cardinal's nieces, is renewed. The king had no mind to go to le Fere; but the cardinal preffed him by the consideration, that his preence or arms must reduce those unto his obedience, who swerve from their duty.

The king of Sweden's brother is expected in this city, where he intends to stay, and hence to pass into Italy and Con fantinople.

The 22d the council of state gave a definitive sentence between the Papists and the Protestants of Sancerres, by which these laft, although very much few in number than the other, have been condemned to pay three in four parts of all taxes and impositions, either ordinary or extraordinary, thus to force them to their habitations. They have informed all the Protestant churches of this kingdom of this high injustice.

The 23d, as the king was ready to go into his coach for his voyage, the provost merchants and the sheriffs, with five companies of merchants, prefented themselves before the king; and, being all upon their knees, one made an oration of half an hour, in which the people's misery was represented unto him, by reason of the great and daily charge of taxes affeft'd on them, and particularly upon out-works and laces, either of Genoa or Flanders, and of gold and silver; which impositions caufe a decrease in all trades; and so ruin many workmen. The speech being ended, the king put off his hat, and made them rife, and affured them, he would see them satisfied in those things. In going from the king, they met the queen, who let them know in harfth language, she was not well pleased they had spoken to his majesty without her and the cardinal. This has lately bought the marquisdom of Neuf between Peronne and Fere, one of the finest in all France, having seven or eight gentlemen for vaffals. 'Tis not yet known what he gave for it.

---

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,


YOURS the 11th infant I received, foyo novo, with the bills of exchange, which came in Oct. VIII. moste feanoble; but the rate is extreme, that I shall not gett here or in Cologne for eighty pounds paye there but 320 dollars, a dollar being here no more then 4 s. 6d. by which I loose eight pounds. However, I am glad to receive any thinge, being in want and in debt. While this lafts, I shall wanty here diligentie, or where R. C. shall be you may be affured, to improve what you defire.

Here arrived laft night from Brussells the bishop of Derry and Thom. Talbot. They came together, and their bunfiness, I thinke, is not much more then to follow the court.

Here is yett grave William of Nassau. It is faid here, that he and Wilmot will goe together to the emperor, and the rest of the princes of Germanie. Friday laft R.C. with count William of Nassau, and the lord Wilmott alone in one coach, with some of their traine, went to take the aye; they three were in a little field for four hours together in conference. The fame day Ormond, Sir Edward Hyde, and Daniel Oneil went to Maettricke, but returnt hither upon funday laft.

To the best of my intelligence, the rest of the provinces but Holland are to bring in the emperor, and to deliver their strong places, and to submit to him upon good conditions, leaff they be curbed by your protector, or the province of Holland. R. C. shall have auxiliaria fufficient, and shall be in capite. I have this from some able perfones in this citie, and from some of R. C. his dependents. That night R. C. returnt, and with the rest was very merry at night. The next day R. C. fent the lord Taaf to invite them to dinner, where they were more merrie. Yesterday they went all to a clofiter of regular Chanoenets neere this town, where they were dancing, and as merrie as men could be. I have the honour to be prefent at thefe fports.

Vol. II. 7 O  R. C.
A.D.1654.

R. C. expects to receive part of his contributions in this city. They will buy armes and powder, to send into Scotland; which they resolve not to give over, but pursue it clofe this winter. You may be affured, this is their resolution; let them, that are concerned, prevent it as well as they can, and tymelie. There is something else brewing, and ways contriving to get infinita auxilia. Ormond with his ingeneers are working this; of which I hope to give more by the nexte pofte. It is yet uncertaine, what day R. C. shaldeparte hence to Cologne. If he stayes longe, I must goe to Cologne, my bills being configned thither. Here I fend you a neuf lift of fuch chief perffons, that are here of the three nations. Haveinge not more at preuent, I am,

SIR,

Yours,

Of Englishe:
The lord Wilmot, alias earl of Rochester.
Chancellor Sir Edward Hyde,
Lord Wentworth.
Lord Culpeper.
Bishop of Derry.
Sir Henry De Wicke.
Sir John Mennis.
Sir Gilbert Talbot.
Old Hardin.
Secretary Nicholas.
Coll. Philips.
Major Bofwell.
Coll. Blake.

Of Iffes,
The lord Goring.
Mr. Kellegrew.
Ormond.
Lord Taaf.
Daniel Oneil.

Of Scots,
The lord Newburg.
Lord Belcarres.
Sir Alexander Humes.
Coll. St. John Anderson.
Lieut. coll. Ogleby.

All the rest are gentlemen, and cavaliers, and fervants.

In this lifte I doe not mention them, that belong to the princes royal, &c. being very many men, and fome women.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier's secretary.


I have but little news to add unto my laft, both by reafon the letters from Catalonia, Provence, and Italy are not yet come, as alfo the court parting this morning to go and lie at Nanteuil, and from thence to Soiffons. The public entertainments have on this occasion made way unto thofe of particular affairs. Cardinal Mazarin hath above this week kept his bed of the gout; but he is now in a condition to follow the king. There is no likelihood, that the defign is to frame a Siege; and by reafon the Englifh armadoes are of great weight, 'tis thought they will content themselves to quarter, if poiffeible, in the enemy's country, and to change the governors of Mont-Olimpe and Mezières, who are not too fure unto his eminency, and may be fuppicious unto his majefly, becaufe they are partizans, and (if I am not deceived) kinfmen to the cardinal of Rezz. We can tell no certainty of that fuggitive cardinal, fave only, that the king's attorney general prefented yesterfay complaints from his majefly in the vacation-chamber of this parliament, to inform of his landing and march into an enemy's country, that his procef may be made, as the cafe should happen, &c. Whereupon Mr. Ferran and another member of the afSEMBLY were commanded and depayed to make the faid informations, with the help of fuch officers of peace, as need shall be. A merry confident to the fame cardinal has for that caufe a few days since been clapt in the Batiffe.

General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Coll. Hammond, Mr. Goodwin, and coll. Tomlinfon are lately arrived here, and I hope will prove a bleffing to this poore land. Since their cominge, they have had a flate of our treafury, and the neceffity of supplies from England; though to reduce both civill and military lifte, we shall goe as far as safety will permit and suffer us, though you have deferred the tyme fo late, that it will be very hard with thos, who shall be reduced
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 603

this winter time, the condition of Ireland being to live much upon their potato-gardens, A.D. 1654, which now they cannot; but now they come into places, where they have nothing to live upon: besides, we cannot fett them out their proportions of lands for their arrears, being not surveyed. Many other considerations ther are, and reasons might be urged; but I shall be glasse to do what I can to ease the publick. I shall intrat you will labour to let me understand my lord protector's fence about this busines, and what apprehensions you may have from lord Harry's parts of any designings upon Ireland; allo that I may know what is intended out of England for our monthly supply. - We must expect no more than 10,000 l. from Ireland towards its charge. My haft must excuse this rudeh,
as

Sept. 13. [1654.] Your affectionate friend,  
and humble servant,  
CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

A letter of intelligence.

Noble Sir,  
La Citate, 15. Sept. 1654.

BEFORE this wayte on you, I doubt not but Mr. Longland's will have acquainted Vol. xvi. you with his havinge dispatch'd mee to Toulon upon occasions of your service; b. 194: wherein, for the first character of my zcale, I think it not fitt to omit to present you, with this relation, which I mett with at la Citate, a port-towne in Provence, five leagues South-westward of Toulon, where I am jult now arriyed, and necessarly to stay two dayes at the leaff, before I goe to Toulon. The subsance is this; that the fleete at Toulon confists of fifteen vessels of warr, and fix gallys, all fully ready to goe to fea: the number of fouldiers about 15,000; the designgs generally conceived to be Italy, and peradventure Naples, however caution be used to huffe the noise thereof amongst the people. The confirmative arguments are thefe: That they have embarq'd 4000 bridles and saddles, as many pair of boots, as many pair of palfolls, and as many musketeens; and principally they have five-and-twenty Neapolitan gentlemen of all calibre, all infefted with principal charges amongst them.

But that, which oppofes this, and gives fufpicion they intend for Millan, is there having fent a body between 20 and 30,000 men into Piemont, 5000 whereof are horfe; which are fabd to have occup'd and fecured all the paffes and inlets that way.

Upon the whole, it is generally believed, that the forces will to fea within eight or ten dayes at the farthest, being unfurnished with nought but onlie some fecret and positive orders from the court. And this is all upon that fubjeft, till I come to the place, whence you fhall have all much more certainly, and more particularly, by the firft opportunity.

As in relation to myfelfe, I will forbear to importune you with a narration of what I am, or what my employment hath hitherfor been, and where; only thus much, that I am the fame perfon, who was dispatch'd by authoritie in England two years ago to the dyer at Ratifbon, and continued there till the fubrogation of that authoritie. I silence the frequent attempts made upon my life there, and the miferies I have fuffer'd fince for my zcalous affections and endeavours to God's prefent caufe, differing it till I have the honour to be perfonally knowne to you; and humbly remitt you to Mr. Tho. Scott (if you finde it requisite) for my name, &c. which yet I humbly afk defire may be kept intirely fecret.

Within a moneth at the farthest I fhall be returned (God willing) to Mr. Longland, in whose hands I fhould be glad to find your orders addrefsed to mee, under the name, which I heer borrow to subcribe myfelfe with fincere refpeft and reverence,

Sir,

Your moft humble, moft faithfull,  
and moft obedient (though unknowne) fervant,  
Ferdinand Vander Hagen.

Extract of a letter from Aken, of the 25th of September, 1654. N. S. to Mr. Bradfhw, resident at Hamburgh.

GEORGE Waite is yet here, with col. March a grand Catholic, who is to go with Vol. xix. him for your parts, to buy arms. I conceive the main reafon of their flay is want of money, which is very scarce amongst them. None of the German money yet come in, than
A letter of Boreel, the Dutch embassador in France.

My Lords,

The lords commissioners of the Hans-towns have declared themselves in the quality of embassadors in this court, and have demonstrated, that they were admitted in that quality by king Henry the fourth; received and concluded a treaty with that title; that they were received and acknowledged in the court of the emperor as embassadors; neither were they received in Spain more nor less than other embassadors of what state soever. The alledging of these examples had some force here, and the said lords were received here as embassadors by the count de Berlise master of the ceremonies, and brought to an audience before the king, who sat in a chair with his hat on; and when they approached, his majesty rose up, and took off his hat a little, and put it on again, and then sat down again, and heard the speech and proposition of the said embassadors, who were all the while bare-headed: which being ended, they took their leave; and then the king took off his hat again, fitting fill in the chair. The embassadors did desire amongst the rest the renewing of the alliance made by this crown with the Hans-towns, and formerly renewed with Henry IV. anno 1604. Whereupon commissioners are appointed to treat with them in the absence of the court, who are the lords of Brienne, Aligre, and Bignon, advocate general of the king in the parliament of Paris.

I, nor other embassadors, could not have access to the lord cardinal, to make our propositions. He sent a gentleman to me, to excuse it, by reason of his indisposition.


W. Boreel.

Chanut, the French embassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

I give you most humble thanks for the handsofe relation you were pleased to give on the meeting of your parliament. There was none in this country, that had such an exact relation of it. It was published there, that the lord protector would take upon himself a new title, before the sitting of the parliament. Some do suppose now, that this parliament will have the same illife, that the foregoing had. We are only spectators in the affairs of another: in ours, wherein lieth our real interest, I could have wished, that the success had been as speedy as I did expect it. I was deceived this time; but because I will be so no more, I will henceforward follow the opinion, that you shall be of, and in no-wife the appearances and the common report, which most an end proceed from the relations of the lords embassadors of this state a few days since, and upon what was presupposed, that you had concluded. I was spoken unto by one of the chiefest lords of this state, concerning the peace, which you had made. The two propositions formerly hinted unto you were restated unto me by him. I gave him the same answer as before, and such as I had order for from the court.

The business of Bremen is in a fairer way and condition of accommodation at present, than it was before that the Swedes had taken the fort of Bourg de Breme, and redeemed their...
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,


SINCE my last to you of this day sevennight, I could not collect more than what follows of any importance.

The deputies of the admiralitie of these provinces assembled here have given their opinions to the states general, touching the piracy of the French the 22d instant in this manner: First, that their mightie highnesses send their letters and commands to the ambassador Boreel, chargeth him to doe all good offices with the kinge of France, that his majestie would be pleased to give strict orders to his governors of provinces and maritime towns, to cleare the seas from such pyrates, by sendinge ships of war against them, or by some other means. Secondlie, they give their opinion, that the shippes of warre of that commonwealth, sayling in convoy with merchant-shippes, (after leaving them safe in their ports, whilist they are unloading and reloading) shall goe to sea, and fecke after these pyrates, by all the meanes they can, to destroy and confute them.

To this opinion, after due deliberation, all the provinces assented. The said deputies gave also their opinion for all Portugall vessels taken, to be lawful prizes henceforth. All the provinces assented thereto; onlie Holland pretend to their consideration, that divers merchands of theirs had manie goodes in Portugal, &c.

The said deputies the same day gave also their opinion, that the ambassadour Boreel should have orders to inquit with the king of France for restitution of some shippes taken lately by the French corsaires, and brought into Rochel; also, that he should pursuie with the said king the maritime treaties, as the precedent were.

The 22d instant likewise the committee of the respective collidges, upon the resolution of their mightie highnesses, the fifth of the same month, and other former resolutions, gave in their opinion to the states general, that the placart against the English manufacture, of the third of January, 1653, should not be repealed: but notwithstanding, for trade and convenience sake, that entrance should be made for the English manufacture (without taking notice of the placart) it was practised with England before and after the war; and that it should be written de novo to the ambassadors in England, that they finish with all possible expedition the maritime treaty, begun with his highnes the lord protector; and to procure particularly, that the act made in England concerning navigation, to the greate prejudice of these countries, may be annulled. All the provinces have assented to this advice.

These states are ill satisfied with a letter of the kinge of Denmark of the twenty-fourth of August last, oldle file, written to their highnesses; the substance of which is, that his majestie doth not thinke himselfe obliged to pay any thing to the states general, as by them defir'd, for the English shippes or goods by him disposed of, till that first the English restore and recompense to his subjects, what shippes and goods were taken from them duringe the tyme of war with England. This may breed some difference among them: the Dane will not lose any thing by the matter.

These states are resolvd to give an answere to that king's letter, concerninge the restitution and compenstation, which they doe pretend for the shippes and goods, which he has tolke, belonginge to the English.

These days past some different libels were dispers'd against the prince of Orange and his adherents.

The disputes continue betwixt the province about judginge the officers of Orange and his adherents.

Sir, yours.

JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

their reputation in being routed. Koningsmark hath forced them to yield upon disre- A.D.1654.}

Mr. de Rolfenhan being come expressly for this negotiation, will not conclude the fame, before that time doth form the return of the Swedifh folkery into their country.

If the queen of Sweden doth send me a pass to make use of the permission, which the court hath given me to go and salute her at Antwerp, I will not fail at my return to give you a description of what I shall have seen, since you defined it, and that you have power to order me, through the passion which I have to deserve your love; and that our correspondence may not be altogether included in the necessity of the service of our matter.
The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

My Lords,

In our last, we did fully inform your H. and M. lordships of the solemnities and ceremonies, which were observed here at the meeting of the present parliament, and the substance of the speech his highness made in the painted chamber to the members, that appeared there; adding withall, that the first deliberations were to that purpose. That in the first place, they should particularly examine the government of the commonwealth, concluded the sixteenth of December last. Whereupon a council of many honourable members was appointed, who did confer and debate some days upon the same, and especially upon the first article, whereby the supreme legislative power was agreed upon to be and remain in one person and the people assembled in parliament: and report being made thereof back to the parliament, the opinion of the members was not conformable in many circumstances to the intention of his highness; nor yet fo unanimous, that they could or would conclude upon it, it being, as we are informed, the intention of many, that his highness, in quality of protector, should be settled and continued during life, but with the form of a new election and delegation from the parliament, and not upon that foundation, which was laid the sixteenth of December last, nor by virtue of the instrument, which was then concluded and agreed; there being anb, besides, several considerations moved upon the constitution of the present council of State; and likewise pronounced, that the parliament ought to make therein some alteration, and to have the sole authority and nomination of the next alone, to be at the further disposal of the parliament. But these considerations being made known unto his highness, they were no wise pleasing unto him, tending to the unsettlement of the present government; and in a few days the deliberations fell into extremes; and in the mean time it is said, that another party, called the Anabaptists, under the direction of Harrison, was busy to get the hands to a petition to present to the parliament; that his highness was moved thereby to secure Harrison at his house in the country, and to remedy what was acting in the parliament, and to send for the members into the painted chamber, as happened on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, there being several regiments of soldiers dispersed up and down the city, and all places well secured. His highness told them after a long speech, that he must hinder their meeting, unless they would sign the recognition of the present government, as it is now established; and so went away from them, having left order, that upon a table before the parliament-door the form of the engagement should be laid for those to sign, who would fit in parliament: and as his highness went away, so likewise many of the members departed. Some 145 signed prefently; and the next day some 50 more. There are others, without doubt, who after some consideration will do as the rest have done, sign, and fit in parliament, as they ought, and not stand without at the door, and be laugh'd at.

Beverning.

Nieuport.

Jongestall.

Westminster, 4th Sept. 1654.

To cardinal Mazarin.

My Lord,


There is much uncertainty in affairs of state. Men speak here so doubtfully of the agreement with France, that I tremble. It is said, that we have taken twenty ships laden with salt, for the king's gabelle. Besides, there is a report, as if France were drawing their forces towards the United Provinces, to affift the Orange party. I cannot believe it; for by that means France would declare point-blank against my lord protector, who in the parliament hath been declared to have sole power of our armies, both by sea and land, to the end his designs may be kept secret. They are still waiting of men here for the fleet, whose design none knows but his highness; the parliament itself is not acquainted with it: a very strange thing! Our kings have submitted to the parliament; at present no such thing; his enterprises are only known to himself: he doth in this, as he did with his business in Scotland and Ireland: he did his work, and spoke afterwards. Notwithstanding these rumors of the treaty being broken off between us and France, yet I am told, that the same is putting into Latin. Certainly we are led into the clouds; we know no longer what to believe. There is no body hardly can judge aight of the intentions of our superiors, no more than a blind man can of colour: but that which is most admired at is, to fee that France should neglect to compose their business with
his highness. If you will do good to France, prevent the breach, that is between us; A.D. 1654. for if once it be broken out into an open war, your trade will be utterly ruined, besides the continual alarms your country will be still subject unto through our fleets at sea; and what alteration may happen thereby at home, is uncertain. Mons. Servien told me once, that it was easier to make a war than a peace: I am sure Holland found it so to their suit; I wish it may not fall out so with France.

Mr. William Prideaux to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THE other, that goeth herewith, is a duplique of what I sent your honor by a ship of Hambourough bound thether, and under cover to what sent the governor of the Ruffia company. Difcourfing at sea with the moft able and experienced merchants, that have traded to this countrey, touching the fashion and manners of the emperor's court, of which I had from them information, and withall told me, they wondred the company would fend me to his imperiallyl majeftie with foe small a retinue, as they give me allowance for, (which is onlie for three perffons besides myfelfe) beinge that the major part of them, that have lived at Mofco, and know very well the refLECTION, that is made at that court on the porte, trayne, and equipage of a publack miniffier, not regarding fo much the carracler hee heareth of a prince fent to this emperor. The like difcourfe was held unto me at my firft cominge afoare by the merchants of our nation, that for many yeares have lived in thefe parts; which I takeinge into confideration, did upon the demands, that was made mee (the day after my arrival) from this vyvode, by the fecretary, that comes to me, how many perffons I had with me, to give their names and quantities; I told him, I had fix (whereof four did fit at my table) and gave the names of fo many, which I have effeCtually; and with that number doe intend to goe to the emperor, for not to difparage his highneffe and my employment: but for the expence that this will require, I must make ufe of my credit; and how to be reinfurbred here, I know not of as yet.

Our merchants are now at a period of their traffique for the prefent mart; and although they have made bad bargaines, in puttineging of their goods at fmall rates, takinge the Ruffles at great prices; yet our men have good quantities of goods remayninge to fell, which they intend to leave here. And whereas at the firft cominge hether, the governor fignified unto us, that the emperor's order was, that as foone as the mart was finished, our merchants must returne beyond sea, without beinge permitted to flaye here, nor to goe further into the countrey; notwithstanding the anfwere I have fince obtained from the vyvode, chancellor, and others his majeftie's officers, that our merchants, that will flaye here to looke to their goodes, shall have free permission to doe it, and to remayne with all fecury, and be courteously entertained, and for their depart may, when they pleafe, goe to Colmogro, a citty distant fixty miles from this place, up the river; which permission, thefe officers give me to underftand, they doe of their owne authority; but they will write fuch letters to the emperor, that it shall not onlie be well likt of, but they hope I shall have from his imperiallyl majeftie greater favours for the nation.

Two dayes hence I intend to proceed on my way to the emperor. Here I embarke on a greate boat provided me by the vyvode, very commodious, which will carry me to Vollada, a citty dilufant from hence 1200 verze, (every verze is a thousand fathom, of fix foone every fathom,) which I make to be an Italian mytle by; up the river, faylinge when the wind is good, and the river broad; but when contrary and narrow, drawne by men; for which purpofe we have thirty. From Vollada to the emperor's court of Mofco is other five hundred verze by land, which to travell in summer way, will be tedious, and aike many dayes; for I fupmode I shall have order to flaye at Vollada till winter weather, when the earth is covered with fnow, and that frozen, we make thefe five hundred verze in fleds, in five or fix dayes, commodiously; and for I make account it will be about the tenth of December, before I shall arrive at Mofco, if the emperor come thither; of which it is yet uncertaine, by reafon of the contagious fickneffe there; nor can I tell yet, where I shall fee his imperiallyl majeftie, nor where to proceed towards him furfer then Vollada; for I fupmode, that thefe will come time enough to your honor's hands to receive your further commands then thefe I have, before I fee the emperor, or departure this country. In my returne, if your honour pleafe to write backe upon the receipt hereof, as I thinke the company would doe to me. That, which hitherto I have obferved (and learned of others) of this people, is, that the men are rather of a tall then middle stature; they are withall grofe, and ftronge; and thofe strangers, that deal with them, find them fubtle and crafty, but are very puttillaneous. They are of the Greeke faith; but in fome rites and fome other things in their devotiones and reli-
gious practices, different from the Greeks of Greece. They are very superstitious, and ignorant of learning, and in part are held foe by the prince, as a maxim of flate, who will not have them study. The bibell they have in Sclavonian tongue. Their carac-
ters are parte of that language, others of the Greeke idiome, and others of their owne
speeche. 'Tis said, the men are much addicted and doe exercize the abominable sinne
of domony with boyes, and use beasts; and in those vices not inferior to Turkes and Ita-
lians.

The present patriarch of this empire is a man about fifty yeares of age, and of meane.
learning, who giveth the emperor to understand, that hee shall be master of the whole
world, and that all nations shall come to be of his religion.

The emperor is esteemed to have more money in cith then all princes of Europe toge-
ther. Hee hath also more commerce for his owne particular account, then all the mer-
chants in his vaft dominions; and his merchants doe his builnesse for nothinge more then
what they can fleale. All qualities and conditions of his people are held as his flaves.

For the fettinge forward and moneyinge the present warre he hath against the king of
Poland, his people doe pay the tenth parte of their eftates; those of the citrve
of Mosco, according to the value, that they themselvese saye they are worth; but all
the rest of the countreye, as they shall be esteemed to be, by commissiioners appointed
for that purpose.

The emperor coynes noe other money but such as I fend your honor a piece here
inclofed, which is called a Copeke; fifty of them make a dollar, and are made of dol-
ars, and pieces of ½ rylls, that are brought into this countrey, by way of commerce.

For matter of victuals, both fielh and fiile are here in great abundance, and good
cheape. Their drinke is beer, mead (made of honey) that's good and pleafant. Both
men and women of quality, that have meanes to spend, doe rich in their apparill, and
wearr many jewels, and in particular pearle in abundance; especially of those that
are fihht in the Scottifh sea, and are called by the name of Scottifh pearle.

We have noe newes from the emporor, nor of what he doth in his warres; neither
know I of any thing, that merits your honor's cognizance: wherefore doe humbly take
leave, and remayne in all obfervance,

RIGHT honorable,

Your Honor's


most humble and devoted servant,

WILLIAM PRIDEAUX.

Intelligence.

Stockholm, 16. Sept. 1654. O. S.

FROM hence very little of flate affairs at present, the court being taken up in preparing
of all kind of fettival jovialties, and extraordinary fireworks, for the feelizning of
the royal nuptials, the bride being now shortly expected. Here is arrived one of the land-
graves of Heffe-Darmfladt, by name landgrave Frederick of Homberg, who had audience
ten days ago, and was at dinner with the king's majesty, who returned hither from the
country on wedneday laft, being the twelfth infant. The French ordinary embaffador
M. d'Avangour hath not yet had his audience, but is to have it on monday or tufday next.
He keeps a very clofe house, having hired his lodgings very near the caflle, for the space
of two years. We long to understand, where the extraordinary Englifh sea-fores are going,
there being many variable conjectures here, but no certainty of their intentions.

A letter of secretary Ofte.

MY LORD,


THE king came back to this city on tufday laft, and hath given order for the reception
of his bride, who is shortly expected here. The lord embaffador d'Avangour doth
expect further credentials from the king his matter, there being fome exceptions made to
thofe he hath, the court there not knowing the alteration here: wherefore the French
resident is necefified to defer his journey back a while longer, upon the propofition of
the envoy of Lunenburg, concerning the mediation between this crown and Bremen.
There hath passed nothing further about it, than what I advised in my laft.

The queen-mother is expected here suddenly, and is to remain here at court.
A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Sept. 26. 1654. [N. S.]

I RECEIVED yours of the twenty-first instant, by which I see you have great hopes of your present government to prevail in spite of all enemies; which I pray God may continue. We have from Toulon of the fifteenth instant, that Monf. de Guife, with a great many of his officers, were there as yet, and all their troops in the country near them. It is believed, they will not be shipped yet these fifteen days to come, till they receive new orders from court; and that, as some say, to know the designs of the English fleet gone to sea, which, as some say, is not to be trusted.

We have from Catalonia, that prince Conti was advancing with his troops towards Puicerdà, which it is thought he will besiege before it be long.

As I write in my former, his majesty and court parted hence last Wednesday, being the twenty-third instant, and lodged at Nanteuil. The cardinal was carried in a chair by reason of his indisposition of gout, with which his eminency was troubled three or four days before they parted.

Thursday following, his majesty went from Nanteuil to Soifsons, where he stayed that night; and next day went to la Fere, where they are now. Their design is not well known as yet. Some think, they will besiege la Capelle; others, they will not, but endeavour to quarter their army this winter upon the enemies. We shall soon know the truth. It is confirmed by many, that marquis de Mont-Olympe is treating with the cardinal for his government, he being a great friend of cardinal de Retz in time past; yet the cardinal Mazarin offers him the government of la Fere, with twenty-five thousand livres for the government of Mont-Olympe.

The troops, that we had in Guienne, to the number of five thousand men, are now in Vendome, and marching towards the river Sein at Mantes, to join with Turenne’s army, to winter also in Flanders this year.

We have, by letters from the frontiers of Picardy, that prince Condé defeated a small convoy of ours near Thum, and has paffed this side of the river to endeavour to hinder our army from relief, ours being fortifying themselves in Binci.

The doctors had some hope of the recovery of duke de Joyeufè, till now; but at present, they say, he cannot live three days; a gallant man. Monf. marshal d’Estref, being sick of the stone, was yesterday morning cut, and hopes of his recovery, though he be eighty years old. The cardinal, before he parted, bought the marquifate of Neife, yearly worth 60,000 livres. We are informed, that the accommodation of Madame de Longueville is made with her husband the duke of the fame name; and that she is come to him now from Moulines, where she retired herself in a monastery all the while past.

The letters from Valenciennes of the nineteenth instant bring, that the enemies were decamped that morning from Mantes, and having the river d’Aine in them places, posted themselves side by side by ours within two leagues, theirs being very considerable and gallant, as they were before Arras, before they loft any thing, are now so well furnished in all things, both bag and baggage, and artillery, enough of provifion and ammunition, and in number 25,000 effective men. They were like to take Monf. marquis de Castletons Mauvifieres, who loft some of his baggage, men, and horfes, because the enemies paffed this side of the river unexpectedly; which seeing, marshal Turenne caufed his army to march towards Rocroy. The enemies do intend to make ours quit Quefnoy, before it be long.

His majesty was pleased to give the prince of Conti 100,000 livres by the year, out of his brother’s goods, payed out of the Hoirel de Condé: he has given him also the feignory of St. Maure, near Paris, and that of Chaftieu-Briant, in Bretagne, which belongeth to the said prince Condé. I have nothing else at this prefent, but that I am, as you know, SIR,

Your real servant,
in respect of his resolution taken for his going to the relief of his friends in Scotland. This is all I have from secretary Maffonet, with whom I am dealing to quit his charge, and go for London. There have some letters past between the King and queen of Sweden, by means of the old lord Goring. I befeech you, send some understanding man to Berlin, who can acquaint himself with old general Sprag, and lie at his lodging; for he is an open-breasted man, and hath good intelligence what is done at that court. By him he may have intelligence what Willmot effectuates. Colonel Turner is come from Scotland, hath made his relation to the king; but pleaeth him not. Since his coming, he is very melancholy.

All is going wrong there, if the king go not suddenly home. He tarrieth here till the beginning of this winter, and goeth not for Cologne; but on Monday eight days, convoyeth his fitter thither, and cometh back again. Sir, if George Waites come from Hamburgh, or thereabout, be assured he cometh to ship out arms from thence for Scotland; yet the greater fort believe, that all will be kept and provided, till the king's going for Scotland, as they will all go at one time together, when no ships are at sea; but the best to prevent that is, to have some ten or twelve ketches of fix or eight guns to wait on them, with twenty or twenty-four mufketeers on each of them, to keep the North-sea. If these shall be cast away, the loss is not great; and certainly they must be attended on. Colonel March talks here, their plot now is for the landing some men, but for the impa-training some part of the Low-land, and suddenly intends to fortify it. I suspeft, that from the dukes of Lunenburg and Brunswick some assistance of arms and victuals may be shipped in on that side of the river of the Elve.

Colonel March is totally disquieted with Willmot; and, for any thing I know, he intends for England.

A letter of intelligence from colonel Bampfylde.

Sir,

I HAD soe little to say by the laste poffe more then what I wrote your fonn worde of, concerning the state of the French and Spaniſh armes, that I doe not remember, that I gave you the trouble of my letter, as knowing you had not that tyme busineffe of soe great importance to be dispenc'd withall, for the reading of any unneceſsary papers. Nor doe I nowe believe your occaions leſſe, or my informations fome much the more materiall this wecke, then they were the laſte; that I should not conclude it needfull to tell you, that this is principally to let you fee, that I cannot omit any opportunity of letting you knowe, howe truly I am your fervant, when I have any thing besides the bare assurance of that, which may recompence the trouble of my letters. I have written to a perlon you knowe of, to meet me, whom, I beleive, will very shortly; if I can take him of from the courfe he is in, it will be, in my opinion, conducible to the end you drive at, as it may be beneficil to himselfe. The French armes are retreted beyond the frontiers, without professing their victory, according to the great advantages, which the weakenesse and distractions of their enemies gave them; which yields occasion to manie to beleive, that they are upon some very secret treaty. If it shoulde produce a peace, what the confequence woulde be in relation to theyr neighbours, is not very hard to conjecture. They had taken (or rather poffefed) fome places of small strength, and leſſe importance, near Bruxelles, which they began to fortify, and intended to have made theyr winter-quarters in the Spaniſh territores, both to have cafed theyr owne countrey, and to have prevented their enemies busineffe against the spring; which they had certainly done, and not that alone, but have cauſed theyr present force to have mouldred away, if they had confined them to fuch narrow quarters, as only a small part of Brabant, and leſſe of Flandres; but they are withdrawn, and have quitted the plaços and advantages upon paffes, which they had, and have given the Spaniard much more roome, whom have really an army of 160,000 men. The French befriend a towne of their owne, which the prince of Conté cauſed to revolt, ioe as they will not lye idle during the treaty, if there be one. If it succede not, they gayne a towne in the interim; if it takes effecte, they recover only that, which they shall need to part with upon any capitulation, it not belonginge to the Spaniander.

The king is, I beleive, removed by this tyme to Collen, where he intends to refide for some tyme, at least till he can have some good occasion to remove more to his advantage then his laſte motion has been; which is with great confidence expected ere long. I shal trouble you noe further in this way at preſent. I am, Sir,

Another letter of the same.

Dear Sir,

Antwerpe, Sept. 26. [1654. N. S.]

I hope you had my last, and should have a longer nowe, but that in carneft I am A.D. 1654.

Very ill of an extreme colde; besides, I am sure you will be no stranger to what I have wrote to your father; foe as it will be but troublesome to us both to write one and Vol. xviii.

The same thing to you, that I have to him. But by the next I will be larger, although I was deffir of all hopes, that you would write mee all the news, that's fit to be impert from your parts. The man wee met betwixt Dover and Canterbury, riding poffe, did knowe mee. He is gone over into England, and may finde means to pumpe you, unless you be a little careful. I have noe more now, but that I am, Sir,

Your most affectionate servant.

You may please to direct your letters,
A Monsieur Monfort Mayo, chez Monsieur Huet,
demeurant fur la Mere à Anvers.

A letter of colonel Bampfylde's.

Sir,

I have this poffe but little to trouble you withall, having not yet met with the perfon, Vol. xviii.

who, I told you, I intended to speake with; but am in dayly expectation of him. P. 252.

Here, and shall then be able to say much more then I can nowe to all things where he is, as well as what concerns himselfe; and if my perswasions can bring him to that, which I should beleve his owne reason and interest fhould lead him to, I knowe it will be of full as much advantage to your affayres, as of benefit to his particular. The French have not profecuted their victory with that activity and vigour, which they obeyed it by, or that their enemies fears and diffractions gave them opportunity for; which gives many forber men grounds to beleve, there is some very secret treaty betwixt both flates for an accommo- dation. What influence that may have upon his majesty's affayres, and upon the English nation, you are noe much better able then I to foresee, that it were but affection in mee to be larger in that particular. They have taken some little places of noe great importance near Bruxells, but have quitted them agayne, and are retir'd towards the frontiers, wher they befriend one of those garrifons, which the prince of Condé caufed to declare agaynset the king of France. What the name of it is, I have forgotten. This and what you will finde another way, is all I have for the pretent to say, more then that I am, Sir,

Antwerpe, Sept. 26. 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble and faithful servant.

The supercifion,
For Mr. Corellis, merchant in London.

Intelligence from several parts.

Sir,

Brussels, 26. Septembris, 1654. [N. S.]

All yours are received hitherto, and such sent to Vienna and Aken, as you directed; Vol. xviii.

from both which places you have herewith at present letters.

p. 218.

Of news from hence you cannot expect more, than here is expected from your new parliament; but seems by yours, there is not much to be done in England, but to settle and efabilish their government, of which many here are forry, they hoping for some greater change in England and Holland.

The queen of Sweden continues still at Antwerp, in the same manner as she has been by my former letter to you.

I have seen a letter from a good hand in Madrid of the thirtieth of August last, that his Catholic majesty, and all his court, mourned for the death of the king of the Romans; and that duke Charles of Lorrun is arrived at Toledo, accompanied only with his own people, with his confessor, one page, and his secretary; the rest being dispofed of by orders from his majesty, and provided for in such manner, as they may handfoinely live.

In the said letter it is said, that the difference between his majesty and the Genoee is adjusted; and that the king sent orders to his garrisons and naval forces, not to offend hereafter any that belonged to Genoa.
A.D. 1654. The news from this place since my last but this to you, are not much. The prince of Condé, hearing marshal Turonne was put to flight by Binch, a village fortified, and within three leagues of Mons, sent presently a thousand men into Nivelle, and afterwards towards Mons, to get his whole army into a body; and now our army is drawn to a body, which being seen by the enemy, they joined all together, and retired from Binch, and marched towards Maubeuge, and from thence to Beauvais; and yesterday they were encamped betwixt Chateau-Cambresis and Quenoy, and they suffer much for want of vituals in their army. It is reported, they intend to beleaguer Capelle Chauflet. The next may let you know. Our army is betwixt the towns of Condé and Valenciennes, and St. Ghislain, whereby they endeavour to shelter the country from being preyed, as now is pretty well done; for our army is about 20,000 strong, and daily increasing, new troops coming from Germany; and we have moneys for them. The fourteenth of this month, a party of 500 French horse arrived at Maria-Moneck, within a league to Binghret, entered into the royal park to hunt the deer, which being known to ours, Mons. baron de Lubeck was appointed to wait with a considerable party their return, as he did, and met them, fought, and destroyed, not above four of them escaping, but were slain or taken prisoners. The inhabitants in all these places of the country fly with their goods and cattle near and into the cities, for fear of their enemy; but not so much now as last week.

The archduke took a view of the burghers here, and has chosen of them 10,000, to whom he gave orders to be in readiness for a call, in case of the enemy's approach; which they promised to do with great acclamation. In the mean time we daily repair the fortifications of this city, and keep strong guards. Also we search narrowly after persons suspected for fear of treachery, or some that might endeavour to raise the people to a mutiny; so that no way is left for security unattempted.

The loss before Arras is now solely attributed to count Fuenfeldagna; for in case the French did not assault our trenches, the army could not longer submit, for they wanted powder, balls, and many other necessaries. It is behind, Fuenfeldagna shall be by orders from Spain removed from hence, and count Garcius with Don Ferdinando Solis in disgrace. What further of it, time will let you see or hear of; which is all now, but that I do not hear of marques de Leda's going embassador into England: the distractions here may be the cause of it, &c. Adieu, Sir,

Yours.

A letter of intelligence.

Valenciennes, 26 Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

Die 21. hujus mensis movit exercitus Gallicus Binckio verius Malbodium, inde

Prince William Frederic of Nassau, to the states general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

My Lords,

Lewarden, 26. September, 1654. [N. S.]

Your H. and M. L. are sufficiently informed, how that his imperial majesty hath been pleased to promote to the princedom the three Nassau lines of Eilenburg, Siegen, and Hardamar, whereupon the churfuhl Brandenburgh's embassador, Blomendel, on the behalf of my house Nassau, was publicly admitted into the public society; and there he took his place, and had his vote granted unto him, with other princely prerogatives, as is to be seen more at large in this diploma of the emperor, which was sent unto me a few days since by the churfuhl of Mentz; which I sent to your H. and M. L. you, and unto your H. and L. withal, that alteration or promotion, either in honour or dignity, shall make me averse from doing and performing the duty I owe to your H. and M. lords, and the welfare of the state; but that
that I will always remain in sincerity of heart, and faithfulness, for the good of the com-
monwealth in the service of your H. and M. I. the rest of my life.

William Frederic of Nassau.

Extrah out of the secret resolutions of the states general.

Lunæ, Sept. 28. 1654. [N. S.]

Upon the representations made in the assembly by the lords the deputies of Holland, vol. xviii.
concerning the repeated memorials, presented here before their high mightinesses by p. 256.
the deputies of the city of Bremen, containing a request of affittance for their city in her
present circumstances; after previous deliberation, it has been agreed to and resolved, that
some deputies, in behalf of this state, shall be sent to Bremen forthwith, furnished with
credentials and letters of address to the senate of the said city; as also to general Koning
mark, the present commander of the Swedish armies in the duchy of Bremen and there-
abouts; as also, that by virtue of the directorium conferred on their high mightinesses in
the fourth article of the alliance between this state and the Hans-towns Lubeck, Bremen,
and Hamburg, made respectively in the years 1635. and 1646. some deputies shall be
summoned from the said cities Lubeck and Hamburg, to appear at Bremen aforesaid.
Further, that the said deputies shall have directions, together and with the deputies of the
said cities, by mutual good correspondence and advice, to do all possible endeavours, to
the end, that the differences fallen out between the crown of Sweden and the said city of
Bremen by their mediation may be adjusted in an amicable way, or at least to bring it
about, that in the interim all hostilities may cease on both sides, and be abstained from.
And in case this, against expectation, should not be obtained, that their noblenesses shall
make their report to their high mightinesses, to the end, that the same being heard and
considered, such further resolutions may be chiefly deliberated upon, and taken upon the
said subject, as according to the exigency of the matter shall be thought necessary. Further
it has been resolved, that in the mean while, by a civil letter, notice shall be given to the
king of Sweden of the sincere intentions of their high mightinesses, with a friendly request,
that he would be pleased to give to the said general Koningmark, and other his majesty's
ministers there, such orders and directions, that the said endeavours may be brought to an
happy issue. As to what was further proposed concerning the appointing of a resident in
Sweden, the same is put off.

Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to his father.

My Lord,

London, September, 1654.

I SAW in your letter of the twenty-fourth, the opinion of Monf. de Brienne upon my
Vol. xviii.
mightinesses, but it would be very necessary, that his letters were conformable to p. 258.
his words. He sent me word not long since, that he should not press too much, till I
had received resolution of the court upon the article of the royal family. However, I
would not have failed to have concluded, if the matter had been disposed thereunto before
the sitting of the parliament; and I do daily expect commissioners, with whom I parted
in my last conference, as if all had been agreed between us, and nothing left undecided.
If the protector hath not altered his mind since, or that my commissioners intended sincerely,
my affairs are like to end very suddenly.

You have underbrowed by my foregoing the little change happened here. There hath fol-
lowed no alteration upon it; yea many of the commissioners have signed that act, which
the protector did desire for the securing of his government; and now they are busy in the
parliament about an act to be published to justify the late proceedings of the lord protector.
This is the only news, that this country doth afford at present. I have no new subject to
write to the court at this time. You are in a condition to inform them, and to justify me
from the reproach, which Monf. de Brienne hath cast upon me, there being no hindrance
or delay at all happened to the treaty through my fault.

Vol. II. 7 R

A letter
STATE PAPERS OF

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, 29. Septembris, 1654. [N. S.]

By your seconz billz of exchange for 160 rix-tallers, besides what I had before, in all amounting to 100 poundes English; to secure the lat part, I came hither from Aken, where I receiv'd Faithfully the saiz monies, and to-morrow I return to Aken, from whence you shall at large hear from me per zexze, of which you may be assured, if I live.

I pray remember, that in July next the 24th, I begin my journey, as you defir'd; and since have been in your service at such expence, as the nature of my busines requires. When 'tis due time, I hope you will confider it.

The sad representation of the affayres of R. C. in Scotland is nowe confirmed by others; for that for all his dancing, I believe he has a heavy heart; but he has some hopes of divisions in England and the United Provinces; and if all that fayles, he will attempt some other ways, as tyme will demonftrate to you, which is all I can fay of it at present.

Here is a common report, of which your letters lay nothynge, that the protector went into the parliament-houfe, and there had his peroration for an houre; and that after, the parliament with unanimous consent called his highnefs emperor; and his title they have written thus: Oliver, the first emperor of Great Britain, and the fyes thereunto belonging, alwayes Cezar, &c. Your nexte will cleare this.

The lord Willm'tt is not yet gone; but will this wecke for certaine, without some other accident shall happen, yet unknowne. I doe heare, that there is for him 5000 rix-talkers at Francfort, of the monies promised to him by the emperor. Some he receiv'd before, and more yet due.

The princez royal will part from Aken the nexte wecke for Breda, as they give out; and R. C. will tarry a while after at Aken to receave anwere by his emissaries, as also monies, armes, and other afliftances promised.

The lord Taaft is sent by him to Antwerpe, to fultate the queene of Swedland, and about some other busines of nothynge. You are to add to my laft lift of his retinue of English, coll. Price, coll. Tuice, and Mr. Alfin, one of the grooms of his bed-chamber. I cannot add more at present. The next from Aken iflcelle shall give what you shall occur. In the meane tyme accept of this from, Sir,

Yours.

News sent from Paris to Mr. Stouppe of the 29th of Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

The king hath sent an expref to the duke of Orleans, to know if it would please him, if the queen of Sweden should lodge in his palace in the Fauxburgh St. Germain, believing, that she is to come to Paris; but others do doubt of it, because the news now, that she hath too great an aversion for France, and affection for Spain.

There are news from Picardy, that the marshal de Turenne was inqur'd into by the army of the prince of Condé, which is along the river Scheld, about Montanenot, and that this marshal was betwixt the faid town and that of Bruffels, and could not go out from thence without fighting, and is in great want of victuals for his army.

The letters from Low-Bretagne and Low-Normandy do note, how the English had seiz'd many French vessels, which did return from the New-land, and others which did come from Spain laden with merchandise, and had taken fifti or fifti of them; that being, the commerce of France upon the fae muft needs be broken.

Of the second of October.

The twenty-eighth of the laft was made a decree against the cardinal de Retz, bearing, that one fhall inform against him; and that according and conformedly to the commiffion they had receiv'd it from the king.

The duke of Joyeufe is dead. It is faid, that the duke of Mercœur is to have his command of colonel of the French horfe.

There is news, that the king is still at Soiffons, and that his majesty hath sent most strict orders to the troops of the duke de Guisle, to join with the army of the prince of Conti. One relates also from the court, that an expref was come to the king from the faid prince, who prays his majesty in all humility to give him leave to return into France, he being unable to fubfift any longer in that country, because of his indiftitution; and that it was unknown, whether he should obtain his leave or no.

The house of Condé is preparing for the prince of Conti, wherein his wife is to go and lodge in the mean while.
News there is, that mademoiselle, daughter to his highness the duke of Orleans, was A.D.1654, at Blois; and that one did not know yet the cause of it.

There goes a report, that the duke of Orleans is to come shortly in this city, and like-wise the duke of Beaufort.

News there is of the army of the marshal de Turenne, that he had raised the camp from Beins, where he was, and had passed within Manbeuge; and that he was gone towards Landrecis to attain Guise; and that passing by Manbeuge, it should happen, that the marquis of Savoufe had flaid there to hear mass, there being four squadrons of horse, that did wait for him, which a party of the prince of Condé knowing, had entered in that place by another door, where being, had fought in such a manner, that ours were totally routed, and that the marquis had a shouder all broken and bruised with the shot of a musqueton.

There is news, that the Spanish navy was upon the borders of the ecclesiastical state, to maintain the Spanish faction for the election of a pope, in case that he, which is now sick, comes to die.

One writes from Bayonne, that the dukes of Retz and Brilac are still at Belle-ile, resolved to not surrender it. The marshal de la Meilleraye did dispose himself to go and besiege it; but it may fall out, that the Spaniards, who are betwixt Bayonne and Belle-ile, will hinder this design.

One writes also, that the duke de Guise was now on sea with part of his army, having sent the other in Catalonia.

News from Switzerland, written to Mr. Stoupe the eighth of September.

Mons. Dury hath been above three weeks at Berne, where he hath conferred of all with the lords of the council, and of the church: touching his project, he finds all things disposed to his will, as also at Zurich: he is now at Bafil. We shall shortly see the event of his treaty. One shall write to the lord protector. The embassador of France doth still urge the league with our cantons, the which being effected, he offers to give satisfaction; but one will be paid before to hear any proposals.

The pope is sick of a dysenterie. Some cardinals come nigh to Rome. Donna Olympia does all with the cardinal Barbarin. Genoa continues its arming. The French in Italy are stronger than the Spaniards. They have spied Cafal and Crececentin. Venice doth her laft endeavour against the Turks; but one must at laft forfake all, if they are not powerfully assisted.

News of Holland the 24th of September, 1653. [N. S.]

He, that nameth himself king of England, is still at Aix, uncertain if he shall stay there, or remove to Cologne, or pass into Scotland: his council, as ordinary, is much divided. The count William of Nassau and his wife have done a great journey to go and see him, and have been received with many balls.

The lords states of Holland, which are assembled since laft week, have done nothing considerable; and it is also believed, that they will depart without speaking of any other thing, than of the means to find money. The lords states general, on their side, leem to be very much pacified.

Intelligence.

Dantzick, 25. September, 1654.

That which amuseth mens minds here, is to hear of the English fleet's going to sea. Every man conjectures, but none know the design. As for the bullenfs of Scotland, the disaffected party will not give credit to what is writ or printed. The news out of Poland is very little, only it is credibly reported, that the king is broken from Warfaw to the place of his residence, the twenty-fourth present, and is gone for Littaw, to raise the country against the Muscovite, which is feared will be too late, unseasonable weather being at hand, and the year so far spent.
STATE PAPERS OF

Boreel, the Dutch embassador in France, to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

A.D. 1654. By this post I have received your H. and M. L. resolutions of the sixteenth and twenty-first of September last, concerning Henry van Dentem. The diforders against the Netherland merchans and their goods at Marseilles are now together remedied by the good order, that hath been given there for the quieting of the same, and the preventing the like for the future.

Some ships have been here confiscated, that did belong to the subjets of your H. and M. L. some others have been restored by the king and his council. Your H. and M. L. will be pleased not to take it ill of me, if I here by permiſſion do declare, that there will be never any end of the piracies here, but by making or renewing of the alliance with this kingdom; that the treaty of navigation and commerce cannot be obtained alone, unleſs as a part, and as an ingredient, of the said alliance, by reafon of the abſence of the court; and that no more lords are authorized to treat apart with me about a treaty of navigation and commerce; fo that I cannot do any thing more in order to your H. and M. L. resolu-

tion of the twenty-fifth of September.

Paris, 30th September, 1654. [N. S.]

W. Boreel.

A letter to Monsieur de Bordeaux; the French embassador in England.

My Lord, Paris, the laft of Sep. 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE received your packet, and fent away your letters to my lord your father, who is at la Fere with the court, where they will play a fortnight, being as much time as will serve to satisfy Quefnay, which the army is obliged to secure, before they can undertake any other fiege. The marshall of Effeé hath been cut for the ſtone this week, and is prettily well after it, for the time he hath been cut, as a man can be in his condition.

The duke of Joyeufé died on ſaturday morning laſt.

Chanut, the French embassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord, Hague, 30th September, 1654. [N. S.]

To dispatch that, which doth pref me moft, I do acknowledge the obligation, which I am owing to you for the favours thewn to the abbé of Iffoire, far beyond what I de-

serve. I did very well prognoſticate, that he would be troubled with a conſumption. He writes me word, that he hath found the cure in your purfe. I give you many thanks for the favour; pray write me word, to whom I ſhall repay it.

I perceive by your laſt letter, that the matter of your negotiation doth advance a little. I mufť confefs, that the point, which cauſeth a ſtop on your ſide, is very tickliſh; and I ſhould no leſs ſeruple at it myſelf, but we have ſeparated as diſtrefs things as that; and if there be only that ſeruple, I make no doubt, but you will over‐come it. Your laſt letter did also advise us of the danger of the protector with a fall out of his coach-box: cer-

tainly it was very great.

Monſ. Jongeftall is not yet arrived, that I know of. The wind is not favourable. If Monſ. Nieuport do alſo return home, you will have none but the lord Beverning, which will be more easy unto you; for in matters of bufineſs one doth dispatch sooner with one than many. It is impoſſible but you ſhould always have one thing or other to do with the miniſters of the states general; and you cannot have to do with a fairer conditioned perfon than the lord Beverning, as I do hear by thofe here, that do know him. The province of Overifiel have taken, as you have heard, the prince of Orange for their ſtateholder, and during his minority count William to admiſter for him. I juſt have now received a letter from a French captain, that is in one of the garifons there, who writes word, that the count William of Nassau hath made his entrance to Zvoll, in quality of governor. Deventer doth oppofe him, with great number of the nobility. But I do comfort myſelf herein, that they write me word, that this difference will not caufe them to take ūps arms. God preſerve the provinces from ūch diſtractions! Some did imagine, that Holland would have ſided with Deventer, and ſent them a relief of men; but I do hear...
hear, that they do not intend to take any such resolution; and I do think they do very A.D. 1654. well; for nothing can pacify the civil divisions: when they have once taken up arms, and that both parties have well drawn blood, it is a hard matter to reconcile them.

The states of Overflel to their deputies.

Noble, honourable, learned, prudent, and discreet Lords, particularly well-beloved good Friends,

We understand out of the report of the lord Quadacher, out of sundry letters, and from Vol. xiiii.

the lords our commissioners to the conferences at Winsem, that the lord droffart van Zalland, with some of the lords commissioners in ordinary, have been pleased to appoint again an extraordinary assembly against the third of October, at Zwoll, in order to confer there the day following concerning certain matters. Therefore we cannot but reprent to your nobleneffes anew, that we still obferve with an inward grief, that our good and cordial intentions for the welfare and union of our province are anfwered with fof little fincerity and uprightness; that after fo many reiterated proteftations of an inclination to help to accommodate the differences, that are rifen among us, and to refotre a good har.

mony and sincere love between the members of this province, that we fay, at the fame time, when you give us repeated affurances, to renew an amicable conference, the words do fo greatly differ from the actions, that instead of helping to remove the caufes of the preffent differences by summoned an illegal and feparate meeting, as likewife by projecting new points of convocation, among which there are even fome of the greateft weight and confquence, matter and caufe is given for new controversies. Your nobleneffes cannot be ignorant, from the preceding proteftations and manifold reaons alleged for that purpofe on our fide, as also from your nobleneffes own knowledge of what has happened, that it is a notorious and unquestionable law, that the ordinary assembly of this fiate, for this preffent year, being legally and in due form met together, according to the order and antient cuftom of government, and not yet broken up, no body can have any right, under what pretence foever it might be, during the faid feffion, to issue out any new summons, or points of convocation, without being for that purpofe expressly authorized by the fame. Nay, if the faid feffion were broke up, yet it is our opinion, that the fame ought not to be held in any other place than here, at leaff not within the towns of Campen or Zwoll, without an evident infringement of the old hitherto obferved cuftom; espeциallly it being queftioned befofe, if not in the fummons thereof feveral members of the nobility are left out, as we for certain are informed, that this has been done before; it being very well known to us, that others, contrary to form, have been summoned; which only thing, though an affembly be otherwife unquestionable and legal, and beyond any contradiction, will make the fame lawles and illegal, not only for the known reaons, that to make a legal body of convocation, all the members muft legally be summoned thereto, but alfo because of the old and antient practice, which has been contantly obferved in this province, that in cafe thofe of the country have not summoned, either defignedly, or for fome particular reaons, all and every one of the nobility by himself, duly, and in manner aforefaid, fuch an affembly was obliged to break up ftrifles, and the faid members were to be summoned over again and anew, whereof fo many infuffles might eafily be alleged. And certainly we cannot wonder enough, that it is pretended under the name of your nobleneffes, and of the worthy magistrate of the city of Zwoll, that you thought neeffary for fome, for that purpofe alleged, and other reaons, that an extraordinary and separate convocation ought to be summoned touching the affair of the election of a fladholder; understanding also, that your nobleneffes, in your affembly, have come already to a definitive resolution in relation thereunto, and have fent, befides this, a deposition to thofe members of the nobility, that have formerly favoured the droffart van Lingen with their votes in his pretended claim to the droffart's place of Twent, to bring them over to your sentiments by the weight of the confenting vote of two towns, without any previous conference or communication with the other members, which are unheard of proceedings in an affair of fo great confquence and tender concern, as is the election of a fladholder, and comprehends a fuch a confiderable share of the administration of sovereignty, which, as a fpecial pre-eminence and prerogative, is devolved on all the members in general, and being again for feveral years confolidated and exercifed in the fovereign and general affembly, can confequently not be taken from the fame without common content and good will of all the members, met together in a lawful affembly, and ought not to be propofed without being previously confidered in particular conferences, and after having heard the opinions of the feveral members; and in cafe this should be done, we flatter ourselves, that we are able to fhew and to prove, what really is, and tends moft evidently to the good of the country, fo plainly and evidently, that no body of a found and unpre-

Vol. II.
A.D. 1654, judged understanding shall question the fame. Therefore we cannot believe, that the said proceedings spring from a free and mature deliberation of your noblenesses, but rather that they come from those, that for some time, we know not how, but without doubt by sinister and artificial ways, have so often endeavoured to make a wrong use of the name of your noblenesses for the encompassing of their projected designs, and now likewise make use of the fame, to draw into their particular broils some eminent and illustrious persons by such and the like proceedings; and thus and under that name to firkem their odious transaction, your noblenesses themselves, according to your own wisdom, may easily conclude and be persuaded, that in case, against expectation, they should proceed in such an assembly, which we declare by virtue hereof, together with all whatsoever they shall happen to conclude therein, to be illegal, null, and invalid; to an article of such great moment and considerations, we cannot consider the fame otherwise than a real encroachment into the rights and privileges of each member in particular, and usurpation of the sovereignty of this province. These and more other arguments if your noblenesses will be pleased to take into your consideration with due attention and examination, we do not question in the least (which we also friendly and earnestly desire) but your noblenesses will affift in making and giving such directions, that the like proceedings may not be entered upon, especially among other arguments, for this particular reason, that what we in this cafe, for the maintenance of the sovereignty, liberty, and rights of this province, (more dear to us than all considerations, may dearer than our lives) should be forced to do and to resolve upon, may not be to the prejudice and detriment of such gentlemen, who because of the merits of their ancestors, as also for their good qualifications, are greatly esteemed by us: and further, that the said assembly, which must needs give caufe to further differences and disturbances, may be entirely laid aside, and instead thereof, those just and equitable proposals for the composition of the present differences, which we have made by our commiffaries at Winem, may be at last agreed to and accepted to-morrow; whereupon we expect your answer, and commend your noblenesses to the protection of the almighty God.

Deventer, the laft of September, 1654. [N. S.]

Count Oldenburg to the protector.

Serenissime ac celfissime domine Protector,

RETULIT mihi redux ex Anglia iluiftriffimus perdilectus meus filius, & oblatis cum munere magnifico fereniffimo celfitudinis veftrae litteris benigniffimi favoris & affectus pleniffimus, maximopere depredicavit gratiam ac benevolentiam, qua fereniffima veftra celfitudo ipsius officia humiliime ac paratiffime cum meo, tum fuo nomine offerentem complexa & perfecuta eft. Rediere itidem, quos ad sereniffimam veftram celfitudinem ablegaveram, deputati mei, fperm & fiduciam de veftra in me benevolentia pluribus comprobantes, & teflati quam grattiofa & prompta facilitate mei sereniffima veftra celfitudo petitis annuere, ac non folum me meofque comitatus ac baronatus, verum etiam meum ex forore nepotem, celfitudinum principem Anhaltinum, in tractatum pacis inter fereniffimam veftram celfitudinem & dominos ordinem Federan Belgii initium affumerre, infuper & ampliffimo diplomate juris neutralitatis & exemptionis a parliamento republlicae Angliae ante triennium impetrata confirmare vohert.

Tot tantifice beneficiai a sereniffima veftra celfitudo obturus, necio unde gratiarum agendarum initium vel finem facere, aut quibus modis & mediiis ea ex voto & debito promerendi posfim. Memoria certe eorumdem non nisi mecum expiratam eft; & in id incumbam maxime, ut fi plura non licet, saltem gratum effe voluisse offendam, atque benevolentiffimum tanti principis & herois affectum farum tecum mihi confervare queam: nihil enim mihi accidere poterit gratius, quam ut sereniffima veftra celfitudo per mandata tua promitiffime meae voluntatis experimentum facere, fimulac media & occasiones suppetdeitate dignetur, quibus, gratitudinem debita comprobare & demonftrare posfim, quod ad extremum utique vitae fim & permaneam

Sereniffimae veftrae Celfitudinis humillimus & paratiffimus servus,

ANTONIUS GUNHERUS, comes in Oldenburg.

Dabantur Oldenburgi, 1. Oceobris, 1654.

Count
Count Oldenburg to secretary Thurloe.

Nobilissime ac clarissime Domine,

POSTQUAM mihi a deputatis meis, quos ad serenissimum dominum protecrorem A.D. 1654. reipublicae Angliae, Scotiae, & Hiberniae ablegaveram, maximopere deprehendendam et nobilissimam dominationem vestram ipfos non solummodo perhumaniter & placide audire, verum etiam mea negotia & delideria, qua apud serenissimum dominum protecrorem pollet, auctorisitate, ita promovisse, ut practici mei deputati optata cum expeditione dimittit, mearm partium effe credidi, nobilissimam dominationem vestram hisce litteris compellare, atque pro singulari illo favore & affectu, quibus practici mei ablegatis gratias agere quammaximas, officiose rogo, ut benevolentiam re & factum comprobant etiam imperium erga me meoque conserver, certoque fibi perfuam habeant, hui victoriam ipsi fidus & officios meis prodest queam, quod me uti obligatum, ita paratissimum temper & ubivis habebit. Quod superef, nobilissimam dominationem vestram divinae tutela commendat.

Ex arce met Oldenburgica, 1. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Nobilissimœ Dominationis vestre
Paratissimus
Antonius Guntherus;
Comes in Oldenburg.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I RECEIVED yours of the 11th instant, for which I return you many thanks, and int the poffefsam glad to finde, that the defignes you mention are fco fair prevented already; trufting in the Lord, that they come not to any disturbances aimed at.

Affaires heere growe quiete by fco many of the enemies coming in already, and more daily; among whom Kenmore hath for himfelfe and party agreed to come in, and deliver lord high up their armes. Yet I heare, that Charles Stuart hath writ to Midleton his defire, that they continue in armes till December next; and that in cafe hee doe not come over by that time, they fhall have libertie to dispose of themfelves as they can. They are not (as I heare) above two hundred ftoote, and forty horfe with Midleton, and thofe are already much diftreffed for want of provifions, and are like to be in a eareving condition this winter. I fhall not falle (God willing) to give you frequent acce IMPIMIIMIIHED of affaires heere, and fhall befeeme it a great favour, if I may receive advertifements from you of the flate of affaires there, which I fhall make the beft ufe of I can, for the publicke service; and fco, Sir, I remaine

Your most affeccionate,

humble fervant,

George Monck.

P. S. Lieutenant-coll. Irwin, one of the enemy's party, attempting to apprehend chancellor Lowden, that he might (as I fuppofe) bring him in to us, pillol'd Lowden, though he got off.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the states general.

My Lords,

We receivd on faturday laft a vifit from the lord Rosewinga, and at the fame time communication of the treaty figned between them: the fame was read unto us. We obferved only this about it, that the treaty was not figned by his highnes, but only by the lords commiffioners, the name of his highnes and of the commonwealth of England standing for the moft part before that of the king; but he declared unto us, that in that, which he had delivered to his highnes, the name of the king ffood before that of his highnes, and was figned only by him. We have fince given him a vifit, and congratulated him on the fucces, in the name of your H. and M. lordhips; and amongst
the rest the said lord Rosewinge told us, he had given a visit to the Spanish embassadors; and so telling him, that there was a great deal of likelihood of a treaty between that crown and this commonwealth, the embassador replied, No, not so long as the flate did infit for the abolishing the inquisition in that kingdom, and the free navigation to the West-Indies, which he declared to be the two pillars of their government. We have also received a copy of the treaty of Portugal concluded. We were highly recommended to keep the same private, there being yet four months remaining for the ratification thereof. The reasons why we were desired to keep it private, your H. and M. lordships may easily comprehend out of the text of the same, in regard it is doubted, whether the embassador at his arrival will be able to ratify the same. We do expect every day a copy of that of Swedes, and then we will send them both together. Westminster, 22. Sept. 1654.

BEVERNING. NIEUPORT. JONGESTALL.

Fleetwood, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I am sorry to understand, that wee here find the said efecte of a dividing spirit. It hath a lower voyage, than at present wee may possibly be able to heare; but fully in the general it calls for these two things; to make us cease from man, and to let us know, that all our standing is upon the accept of our Lord's owning of us, and being present with us; as also it calls for a very carnall calling upon the Lord for wifdomme and strength, that wee may be kept firme in wayes well pleaunting to him in this ticklish and very uncertaine house. I am perswaded, the Lord will keeping my lord protector's hart firme to that great duty of minding the faints interest, as faintes, he will prosper. I must needs say, I am fearfull of nothing so much, as least he should be tempted and prevailed upon by that spirit, which I doubt too much rules and governs some mens harts of an impolinge spirit. Things are heere in a very quiet posture; and I hope, thorough the same hand of mercy, will so continue: which that it may, is the prayer and desire of

22. Sept. 54,

Your affectionate and humble servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

Intelligence.

VIENNA, 23. Sept. 1654. O. S.

FROM hence little of news, the emperor and court remaining still at Eberdorf, where he intends to continue until the sixt of October, and then return hither. It is said, the defeat of the Littawilh army by the Mucovitizes hath moved his imperial majesty to command the Silefians to put themselves in a defensive posture there; but it is rather believed the said command was given in omnem eventum to encourage the Swedes, if they should provoke the emperor to a new alarm, as some give out they intend, as soon as they have got their will of the city of Bremen.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

SIR,

PARIS, the 3 of October, 1654. [N. S.]

DURING my stay here, expect my letters. The court is at la Fere, and Turenne's army between Quehnoy and Cambry, as this inclosed billet will beft inform, which is most exact. I would fend it to none but to you, though coveted by many. We hear, that the prince commands now in chief in the Spanish army. It had been more available for Flanders, he had done so before Arras: however, it is better late than never. Mazarin hath got the Mont-Olympe near Meziers into his custody. No news of cardinal
de Retz since his landing in Spain. All things here are in alatisina quiete et pace. Duke A.D.1654.
of Joyeuse is tandem dead; a most gallant prince. I could wish you installed in either of his charges. O quonam biberemus tune!

Your lord protector is only capable to govern that proud boastful nation, as it ought to be governed, in virga ferrea, seeing they have no carriage, but in words. Give him his due, he is worthy of what he takes in hand.

Pray have a care mine come to no other hands but your own.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Brussels, 3 Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS by the last post I received, and sent to Aken and Vienna, as accustomed. Vol. xvi.

From Aken or Cologne you have now some letters; but from Vienna I had not one p. 314. word by this post: neither do I think much was to be written from thence since the date of the last letters you had.

It is much noted here, contrary to the expectation of many men, that you have no discontents among yours in England, at this meeting of parliament. It will be a cooling card for miserable R. C. who, they say, spends much time in dancing. His friends here are much troubled at your quietness, and at the ill success of his affairs in Scotland.

The news here since my last are, that the queen of Sweden is still in Antwerp, and that she is to become Roman Catholic; which was the grand reason of resigning her crown: which many incline to believe, the rather, that Don Antonio Pimentel, as letters import from Madrid of the fifth last month, is qualified embassador from the king of Spain to her majesty, and from thence to the now king of Sweden; likewise, that Don Stephano Gamarra is qualified embassador from the said king to the states general. The said Don Stephano is now here, and preparing to succed M. le Brun in the Hague; of which more in due time.

The lord Taaf is here, and is gone to Antwerp to visit the queen of Sweden, being sent by R. C. with some compliments; which I presume is his bulkiness. The said queen is under the protection of the king of Spain, and consequently the emperor.

Here are some letters arrived, that bring cardinal de Retz's landing at St. Sebastian's; but from Bourdeaux the certainty is not yet clear to me.

Since my last nothing of action passed between the armies. A general mutter has been made of all our armies by the archdukes Condé and Lorrain near Valenciennes at Mentz in Haynault, wherein were found 12,000 horse, and 8,000 foot, effective men; and since arrived here of new levies 10,000 men from Germany. They received a month's pay all; and after followed the French army, which caught marshal de Turenne to decamp, and quit his post at Binch, after having pillaged it, and burnt many houses, both there and in his way, as he passed. Divers skirmishes the army had with them, wherein were slain about three hundred of theirs, and so many prisoners taken. Both the armies since are at a stand about Chateau-Cambrefis, Qufnoy, and that way; which was all the account now of the armies.

The abbott of St. Catharine's, employed now in Ireland by Charles of Lorrain, parted from thence to Dunkerke, to be ship'd in the frigate, that came thither with the moneys I mentioned, a fortnight since. The said abbott goes to Madrid, sent by duke Francis of Lorrain. His bulkiness I do not yet know; it may be ceremonies. Last tuesday the marquis Matthie received here the knighthood of Alcantara from the king of Spain, and a brevet of 3000 crowns per annum.

The letters of the fifth of last month bring from Madrid, duke Charles of Lorrain was then at Aranjuez, a bouse of pleasure of that king's: the castle of Toledo is preparing for him. He is very well treated, and as well guarded; which is all of this week past can be written by, Sir,

Yours:

A letter of secretary Ofc.

MY LORD,

Stockholm, 3 Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

THERE is little news to write at present. The lord earl Magnus de la Garde is come to this city, and hath been treated at his majesty's table; whereby it is pre-p. 302. fumed, that his excellency is perfectly recovered with the king.

The lords commissioners of Lunenburgh and Heffien departed from hence yesterday.

Vol. II. 7 T
The lord Grif. Coyet is preparing for his embassy with England from this crown. The lord commissioner of Oldenburg hath not yet had any audience, by reason of his indisposition.

My Lord,

J. van Oste.

Cardinal Mazarin to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

La Fere, 3 Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

My indispotion hindered for these three weeks to be as punctual as usually to write you an answer; but I have not failed to read exactly all your letters, and let M. de Brienne know the intentions of the king to make them known unto you; and also two days before our departure from Paris, we held a conference, where the lords fur-intendants were asisting; of which M. de Brienne took upon him to send you the result; and M. Servien promised me likewise to write unto you upon the same subject.

I have seen also yours of the 24th of last month, and have not anything more to answer, than what I have given credit to M. Brienne, to let you know on the behalf of the king.

A letter to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

Amiens, 4 Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

I AM come to Amiens, to receive the orders of the court, which is at present at la Fere. M. de Bordeaux did follow me, and is at present at Montdidier, to give order for the subsidy of the troops of Guipenne, which are to march towards St. Quintin. The design is not yet known.

Mon. de Turenne is quartered at Chateau-Cambresis; and Quensnoy is strongly fortifying.

William Hamelin to secretary Thurlo.

Sir,

Vol. xviii.

P. 332.

I HAVE done my uttermost to know the name of the person, that I last gave notis of his intents, but have not obtained my deifiers therein. Lastly here is a person, by name de Goye, who hath bin formerly a cornet of a troop in Portugal, which hath presented his service to the royall partie, upon consideration to cum for England, and to kill his highnes the lord protector. Sir, this is very truth; but whether he is employed by them, I am not certain. I shall doe my beft indevers, if he be in this land, to have a fight of him. In the meantime I commend his highness and yourself in God's protection, and myselfe in your favour, and remaine

Utrecht, 5 Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Your faithfull servant to command,

WILL. HAMELIN.

Sir, one mondaie last the powder-magazine in Delt blew up. In it was 160,000 pound of powder. Many streets are totally ruined, with theur houses. Not one house in the town, but hath suffered. The number of persons lost are not yet known: already is found four or five hundred dead. The town is so demolished, that the streets are not passable; and noe house, six English miles from thence, is freed from this sad disater.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Vol. xiv.

P. 313.

WHEN all men expected the pope at his last period, this very morning he appeared in the consistory better, but cannot long live, tho' most unwilling to die.

Cardinal Antonio with great pomp visited old cardinal De Medicis, and the embassador of Florence the cardinal Antonio; which is very much admired. Utiquid sit, factiones Rome concurrent; but to what end, none can penetrate yet: some say, that from thence a begin-
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 623

A beginning may be given to conferences, and consequently a general peace; of which A.D. 1653 time shall be a witness. In the mean time cardinal Francesco Barberini, *lacet non appartenent,
diponit de papa, & Olympia jam eufodit & separata omnia tenet.*

The cardinals, that appear openly for the French faction, are the two Barberini, Urfino, d'Elte, and Bichi.

The Spanish faction may do something secretly in Rome; but outwardly nothing yet appearing.

The pope has taken from his nephew prince Camillo Pamphiljio the being general of the galleys, army, &c. respecting him too much a Spaniard. Prince Laudovilio and cardinal Stalli are still in their retirement from Rome, for the same cause.

We expect general Blake and his fleet in these seas; but some of Italy fear it: also your other grand fleet is a greater terror. Which is all I have now to give, but what you have in the occurrences from, SIR,

Yours.

Extrait out of the register of the resolutions of their H. and M. lordships the states general of the United Provinces, taken,

Lunæ, 5. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

In regard their H. and M. lordships do from time to time fill more and more apprehend the present inconvenience of the province of Overffeld, and the said difficulties, therein, which are hapned among the governors thereof, with the dangerous effects, which have been seen already to arise from thence; also considering, that the said difficulties may at last proceed to an open hostility, in case there be not proceeded with wisdom to prevent the same; and that in case of hostility the one or the other party, or both, might come to make use of the militia of the state, for the effecting of their designs; wherefore it was resolved, that there should be letters sent to the captains of the companies both of horfe and foot in the province, that their H. and M. lordships have with forrow of heart understood the differences and difficulties, that are rifen in that province amongst the governors thereof, to have proceeded so far, that the two several parties have taken upon them the distinct name of states, and have made distinct orders. And in regard the said officers are in the service of the state, and that they may not be brought into any perplexity or inconvenience, they shall not suffer themselves to be employ'd in the execution of either party's resolution concerning the differences and difficulties rifen amongst them, nor meddle nor make with any thing concerning them; and all this by provision, during the difficulties and differences of the said members of the said provinces, till such time that the body of the state of that province be consolidated, or that the differences be accommodated by impartial judges; and that then this their H. and M. lordships resolution shall be no longer in force, but void, and of no effect; and then the said forces shall obverse the orders of the said province during their abode there. Moreover, an extract of their H. and M. lordships resolution shall be sent to the lords states of the said province of Overffeld; and withal, that their H. and M. lordships have understood, that their noble great lordships are buty to raise new militia; that they would forbear to proceed therein, and to difband those they have already rased, for the better preventing of all disorders and confusions, and the better settling of a well ordered government amongst them.

The lords commissioners of the province of Holland have declared to be of the same opinion of their H. and M. lordships, and would with all their hearts, that letters were writ to the officers of the said militia to that purpose.

The lords commissioners of Zeeland, being to advise in their turn, do think it fitter, that some lords commissioners be nominated out of the assembly of their H. and M. lordships, to be sent with all speed to the said provinces, to offer their interpolation for the deciding and terminating of the said differences and difficulties amongst them.

The commissioners of the province of Friedland do consider and advise, that it is a known order, and that the oath of the militia doth import it, that all companies quartered in a province are bound to obverse the politic commands of the states of that province, and therefore cannot consent to the said conclusion; desiring that the Butnifs may be deferred, till they have acquainted their lords principals therewith; otherwise they do protest, not to be guilty of any inconveniency, that may happen by the said conclusion.
STATE PAPERS OF

The prince of Condé to Barriere.

From the camp at Noyelle, 6 Octob. 1654. [N. S.]


A. D. 1654.

THERE is no other news to write from hence, only that the enemy is still at Chateau-Cambresis, where they make some fortifications, but no-wise considerab.] They also are still fortifying of Quefnoy; but there can happen no other thing, only that all their army will remain all winter upon the frontier, to preserve those two passages there; which if they do, their troops will be utterly ruined: and if they retreat into France, to take up their quarters, we shall then be able to retake those two places without much trouble. Yesterday col. Miquel defeated a convoy of 300 horse, and took a great number of them prisoners.

We have also news from Rocroy, that the earl of Durars hath taken prisoner the earl of Grandpré, and reinforced Clermont. He stay'd there two days and a night; since that he is come near Rocroy to be afflicting there, if necessity be.

The marquis of Renel, marshal of camp of the French army, was taken the fifth of this month by the Spanish troops.

Some other small advantage we have got of the enemy of late: these may presage some greater to come before the end of this campaign. The enemy dares not undertake any enterprise for want of forage; neither dare they undertake any march, for fear of finding their weaknes; so that all they have done since their victory of Arras, is reduced to the taking of Quefnoy, a place demolished, forfaken, and without any garrison.

---

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.


Sir,

By your silence these three last posts, and what I heare from others, I conclude you so buse, as that it's not suitable to give you diversion; yet I cannot omit to offer you the perusal of th'incoled from the gentleman you know of, presuming they may pass as safely to you, as they came to me. If you shall judge it meete to send to Berlin, I must entreat you to shew some of your perfon to come from you hither, and to hold a correspondencie; for here I shall not find any fit to truft with such an affair, except I should send one of my owne servants, which would be dangerous, being they are knowne.

I shall not trouble you agayne with the accompt I gave in my last of the companie's busines here, hoping by the nexte to heare from you of the receit of myne by each post, and what's the issue of that grand affaire, which held up the house so long. For the weekly intelligence I refer you to th'incoled paper, desiringe to heare of your receipt of thefe, to satisfie me they have not miscarried. I refl, Sir,


Your humble servant,

Richard Bradshaw.

I shall take care, and endeavour the best I can, to prevent the shippinge of arms, &c. hence. As soone as the gentleman who writ these letters comes for England, pray let me knowe of it, and how his highnes approves of him and his service, that I may governe myselfe here in the point of charge. He hath had already somewhat above 100 l. of me. If the articles of peace with Sweden be yet publisht, I pray inclose them in your next.

---

News sent to Mr. Stouppe.


The king is to be in Paris shortly, after he shall have given necquey orders for to belej ge la Catelet, or la Chapelle.

The pope's nuncio stayes for the king's coming back again, to have his audience of leave, to return to Rome, the pope his matter having given him order for the same.

The troops of Guienne, which stay'd at Tours and in Turenne, have passef some days ago by this city, and the places about; and they go to join with the army of the marshal de Turenne.

There is a rumour, that the king, by the advice of his council, having changed his mind, was to give the command of the French horse to Mancini, the cardinal's nephew, or else to the duke of Mercœur; but that he gives it to the marshal of Turenne.

The
The news from Picardy do give out, that the generals of the armies of the king and of A.D.1654. the enemies had made a truce of six hours, during which they had visited one another, and had drunk and eaten together, and drunk the health of the emperor, the king of France, and Spain.

News from Valenciennes do bear, that the prince of Condé had been nine hours a-horseback, in pursuit of the marshal of Turenne, where there was made an encounter between the rear of this marshal, commanded by M. Caflchnault of Mauvifiere, where a great many did fall on both sides: that this marshal was at present towards Guife; and that the prince of Condé had now the absolute command of the king of Spain's army: that they did not believe, that any siege shall be made during the time, which remains of this present campaign, by either side.

There are letters of Marfelles, which do give notice, how the duke of Guïse was gone to sea with twelve great men of war, and six galleys; and that they did think he was going towards Barcelona.

The 10th of Octob. [1654. N. S.]

Mademoiselle, eldest daughter to his highness the duke of Orleans, did fend to court one of her gentlemen, to assure the king and queen, that she was their most humble servant; and that she prayed the queen to forget all that, which had passed between them; and that the would be pleased to obtain from the king, that the might come and dwell in one of the houses she hath by Paris. Upon which the queen made an answer to the gentleman, that she did much like the good purpoze of mademoiselle her niece, in that she had a desire to repent of her fault; but that it was hard enough for his majesty to forget all she had done, being she had directly oppofed herfelf to her sovereign. So the gentleman went back again, without having had the content he hoped for mademoiselle his mitref.

There is news, how the king was come to la Feré in Picardy; and that the cardinal was there fick of the gout. Monf. Faber governor of Sedan, was there alfo, to whom his majefty hath given a field-army *, to execute an high enterprize, unknown of as yet; and * Camp wun. that as soon as he fhall have put it to an end, the king will make him marshal of France.

The rumour goes, the pope is dead; and that the king and his council, having known it, had fent a very ftrict order to the duke of Guife to go with his fleet towards the ecclefiafical state, to uphold the faction of France againft that of Spain; with the which duke Guife the forces of the dukes of Modena and Parma are to join, which will make up between fix or feven thoufand men; and the faid dukes have alfo the like number; and that the king doth fend the duke to Roan. Chabot is embajfador extraordinary to maintain the intereft of France in the new election of a pope.

They write from St. Quintin, that the king was come thither with all the court, except the cardinal, who did fay at la Feré; but that fince he was gone to Guife; and that the king did go and come from Guife to St. Quintin; and that there was fome great design, which would break forth in a few days.

The queen hath yielded to the cardinal Mazarin the governments of the province of Onyx and Broitage, as alfo their lands, which were given her for a part of her dowry *

The letters from St. Menehould, as alfo from Sedan, from Moufon, and from Stenay, I received this week, do give notice, that the earl of Duras, one of the lieutenant-generals of the prince of Condé's army, was gone to Clermont, where he had filled that place with men and victuals, and all other neceffary things to fustain a fiege: that going back again, he had taken the earl of Granpré governor of Moufon, as alfo his brother, who were gone a-hunting; and had brought them prisoners to Rocroy. They relate alfo an encounter of fome troops of the king with thole of the prince of Condé, wherein a bloody fight was fought, and wherein the earl of Bouteville, cousin of this prince, and one of his lieutenants, had been wounded to death.

Intelligence from several parts.

Sir, Aken, 6. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

UPON saturday laft I came hither from Cologne, and found yours at my lodging, of Vol. xviii. the 18th of laft month: but all letters but yours (as they tell me here) bring, that your parliament is difperfed again, and that Cromwell (as they call his highnesst here) has imprisoned divers members; which is a great folace to all here, and they make much of it, and will be merry till the next post, when they expect more.

What you defire, that I should dive as near as can be, into the secrets of R. C. you may be affurred I shall do what lies in my power; but I will not undertake it, neither, I hope, is it expected from me; for I never promifed it, nor could. All the truth I can gather, Vol. II.

7 U you
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654.

you shall have; and for lyes, I shall not study to be author of them. Here are sufficient
of both; so that a man cannot speak truth from any of them: but all that I gather from
the beginning I write formerly, is, that R. C. intends for England, if he finds (that which
he expects) a civil war there, as it seems some have undertaken; but what they are, I
cannot tell you, for R. C. carries his secret affairs as close as any one can do. In all that I
can observe since my being at this court, if he fails of his expectation in England, he will
for Scotland, if any hopes be left of doing any good there, of which they doubt not here,
for all the submissions you write of.

The lord of Ormond has some great matter in hand, being to get moneys. I do not
yet hear what was concluded: they say it is a great business, if it comes to pages, and can be
done. By the next I doubt not to give you something in particular of it.

The lord Wilmot I left at Cologne; and upon Friday last he went to Bon, four leagues
distant from Cologne. The next morning he returned to Cologne; was most part of the
day with the receivers of the said prince elector, soliciting and receiving the affiance
given to R. C. by that prince. From thence I hear he goes to the elector of Brandenburg
about like business, and to consult with him of his matter's affairs. Count of Nassau is yet
here, and is said within three days the princes royal, Nassau, and all, will go to Cologne,
and the princes with Nassau from thence to Holland; after which R. C. will return hither
again; so that by the next you shall have the truth of it. There is a curious visit at
Cologne that came from Holland, to carry home the princes and hers. Here were some offi-
cers of Maertrick, Rhynbourg, and other places belonging to the United Provinces. They
were all sent for, and commanded home to their garisons; so they obeyed, and went all
to their respective garisons this week. Remember what I write to you formerly touching
some garisons, and it may be provinces of the United, that may put themselves under
the protection of the empire. I fee now more appearance of it, than when I write before.
Count Nassau is not idle; and it was once said, he was to go to the emperor's court: but
he need not; others will do his business there.

At Cologne Sir Marmaduke Langdale and the bishop of Derry have an ancient Latin
book, full of prophecies; and they lay they found one out for Cromwell, which, as they
accommodate, is very like to be of him; and if it be true, as they say it is very true,
cromwell will fall. This prophecy they very willingly shew to all, that have a desire to
hear it. I could send it all to you, but I valued it not at that high rate as others do.
Since mine of the last week to you, I cannot add more, but that I am constantly,

Sir,

Yours.

SIR,

Hague, 9. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.
P. 473.

SINCE mine of this day seven-night to you, I have not any tedious matters to write
of, necessary for your knowledge there. The difference between the provinces is now
seemingly to be at some stand to that, which it has been; but still there is life in it.
You may be assured, that the calm that is, may proceed from necessity; for the Orange
party would gladly have the fleet of your great preparations gone, be it to what part of
the world they have a mind to; so they be far from them. I shall not now insist longer
on this business. Our ambassadors there, Beverning and Nieuport, have written to their
matters two letters of the twenty-fifth of last month, and the second instant, wherein they
gave a large account of all the affairs in London, touching the lord protector and parlia-
ment, the recognition, his highness's speeches in the painted chamber to the members of
parliament, and the whole proceedings. The letters are very long; and since all was
acted extraordinary there, I shall not need any repetition to them, that already are knowing
of it. Peter Jongefall, one of our ambassadors in England, tandem has obtained licence
from the states general to return to his country, after having made great complaints here,
that his colleagues have continual conference at Whitehall without his knowledge or
concurrency.

The deputies, defined by these states to compose the differences betwixt Sweden and
Bremen, have departed from hence; and those of Hamburg and Lubeck are called to be
at the place appointed, to the same effect.

The twenty-fifth of last month, the baron d'Avangour, embassador extraordinary from
the king of France to the new king of Sweden, arrived at Stockholm. It is confirmed,
that king sends an embassador to the late queen of Sweden, upon the two points you
had in my last but this.

Every week cannot produce much; accept therefore of what you shall hear from,

Sir,

Yours.

Sir,
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 627

Sir,

Brussels, 10. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

ALL yours hitherto are received, and conveyed as you directed. You have herewith A.D.1654. letters from Aken; but from Vienna I had none by this nor last post. The reason

I know not, if it be not your correspondent is sick, or wants matter to write: however I sent yours to him.

It was not expected here, that the protector could carry business in this parliament, as he has; but now all say, his highness's valour and prudence are not to be conquered.

The armies of these countries and the French are in the same place and posture, or near it, as you had in my last but this; both armies being strong and vigilant. Turenne hath considerably fortified Quecnoy.

The king of France is at la Fere, and cardinal Mazarin in Guife, a little troubled with the gout. It is reported he intends to bejeige Chatelet, as you had in my former letters, or la Chapelle, or both, if he can.

The count of Duras went to introduce some foot into Clermont, which holds for the prince of Condé, and happily introduced above 600 foot, and in his way took prisoners the marshal of Grandpré, which had the blocking up of Clermont in his charge: with him also two of his brothers were taken prisoners, as I write to you in my former letters. It is now confirmed, that cardinal de Retz is arrived at St. Sebastian's, from whence he sent one to Madrid to give notice thereof to his majesty. Some letters bring word from Germany, that colonel Michel in a conflict took 400 horse, and made prisoner the marquis of Renel, a colonel of horse.

Count Fuenfaldagna is indifposed, and so ill spoken of for his cowardliness before Arrias, that he intends to go to Spain, or rather go to his disgrace.

The lord Taif is now here, after returning from Antwerp, and delivering his message to the queen of Sweden: what it is, I know not; but I prefume, no more than a compliment. Here is nothing of peace, truce, or any the like; but as much for war as may be. I have not more at present. Sir,

Yours.

Vice-admiral de Ruyter to the flates general.

H. and M. Lords,

Before Cadiz, 6. Oct. 1654. [N. S.]

In regard we understood there lay before Cadiz two Zealand men of war, to convoy home thofe merchant-men from Cadiz; as also understanding, that captain Pilcke had ordered to convoy home the Malaga-men, I thought fit also to divide my squadron, and to fend some to convoy the Malaga-men, and myself to come for Cadiz to help to convoy home the merchant-men here; where we arrived the second of this month, where pleasantly the confult came aboard of us, complaining and shewing us letters writ from Salleé, containing the proceedings of the government of Salleé, by reafon of the prize, which Tromp took and brought in here; namely, that in revenge thereof they had imprisoned three merchant-ships of Amsterdam, with their lading, putting the mariners and freemen into prifon, threatening them with a perpetual slavery, unlefs the prize be fully restored.

Whereupon those poor men do make a pitiful moan, that I would come to them with my ship, believing that in regard of the acquaintance I have with the government of Salleé and the chief of the place, I might be able to redeem them out of prifon. And by reafon the confult and merchant-men here assured me, that it would be four or five weeks before their merchant-men could get ready to return home; I have thought it for the service of the flate to fail with all speed for Salleé with the two Zealand men of war, to endeavour the clearing and refolution of thofe ships, and the releafing the men out of prifon; and fo to endeavour, that the breach between our flate and Salleé may not grow wider. I am also informed, that there are a great many Turkih ships abroad. I make no doubt, if I had more ships with me, to meet with fome of them, before I come back.

An intercepted letter of John Hughel to Mr. Humphrey Jones.

Sir,


The news in general, we are all quiet; and for particulars, it's confined to a few. We are more close and provident than their predecessors. For my own part, I am well content to be a stranger. The commiffary general arrived here lately; and I am told there is something intended in the nature of a recognition of the government, to be signed by thofe in command and employment here. There was much talk of it on monday last; but since silenced.

Intelligence.
Intelligence.

Dantzick, 7. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

The Muscovites and Coflacs have taken from the Poles, according to report, about an hundred miles of land in length. The last post from Koningberg we had news, that Vitopets had beaten off the Muscovites three storms, but had taken in Milotiff, situate upon the river Dwyna, by accord; yet kept not the articles, but few the male Jews and antient women, captiving the young women and young men of the town. He fortifies and keeps himself upon the other side the river Dwyna. The Poles, as yet, are not able to make any reftance; and if the country do rise, as is reported, I fear it is too late in the year to effect any thing.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier's secretary.

Paris, 7. October, 1654. [N. S.]

The first news I have to add unto my last, is the pope's death, which was affured on Monday last by an express dispatch from Rome to the post-mater of Lyons, and from him to Paris unto the chancellor of France, who soon after sent it to court. There is much likelihood, that the Spaniard will after the said death caufe the stirring of the armado by them made at Naples, to favour the creation of a new pope; and that makes me think cardinal Mazarin, who doth particularly take to heart his own interest in Italy, having foreseen what would happen, liath caused the armado to be made at Toulon, both to be in a condition to uphold his friends at Rome; as also to caufe commotion at Naples, so that it's thought the duke of Guife may at first land in the ecclefaftical state, if fo be the Spaniard were strongeft there, and from thence pafs where he shall think most convenient.

In the interim this court, endeavouring to increase its reputation towards Flanders, continues its preparatives there for some siege; whereunto it's thought the Spaniards will not oppose with much resolution, being we hear, that the prince of Condé having had advantageous occasions to charge the rear of marshal Turenne's army, whilft it returned from its incursion near Bruxelles, the Spanifh officers would never confer the same.

'Tis written from la Fere de la Paille, that the French army was situate towards Cambresis, and the enemy towards Bouchain, on this side l'Escaut; and 'tis added, that the count of Grandpré had been taken by a Spanifh party; and that cardinal went that day to Guife. We have yet no news from cardinal of Retz, as also no confiderable news from Catalonia. I hear mademoifelle has sent a gentleman to their majesties, who hath complimented them in her behalf for her reintegration in the court; and it was anwiered him, that all, that the had done, was taken for gallantry, except the action of caufing the cannon of the Bafile to be drawn upon the king's troops, in the battle given some years since in the suburb St. Antoine.

Prince of Harcourt's wife is lately deceased at Amiens.

Richeific to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

Paris, 7. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Since that the most severe and most rigorous do ufe retractations, I will make no difficulty to do the fame. I writ you word of the arrival of the cardinal de Retz at St. Sebastian's; in the mean time it doth not hold true; I have been deceived; the king and his council were fo likewise. They did so far believe it, that there was published in the streets of Paris a commification of the king to inform againft the said cardinal, grounded upon this, that his majesty was advertised by the governors of the frontier-towns of Bretagne and Guëne, and by many particular men, that he was gone out of the kingdom, and arrived at St. Sebastian's the fifth of September. Now that they hear, that the said cardinal was not arrived at St. Sebastian, and that they do not know where he is, having so well concealed his march, they have endeavoured to suppres the said commification. The pope's nuncio doth complain of this commification, by reason it is paid of him, that he should have made several propositions to the said cardinal, tending against the king. The nuncio, having made search after these words, hath writ to the secretary of state about it, and doth protest to complain to the king of it.
The news of Rome of the fourteenth of the last month do bring great joy, which the pope had for the raising of the siege of Arras; and indeed the Spaniards thinking themselves sure of the place, they were grown already so insolent, that if they had compassed their design, there would have been no enduring of them.

You have heard how his holiness the pope hath been very ill of the diarrhoea: he doth all that he can to recover, but his strength doth daily fail him; so that it is thought he will not continue long alive: however, the physicians do not fail to give him good hopes, and to advise him to remove into the good air of St. Martino. It is believed since, that when he feeth himself at the brink of his grave, and in a good condition not to fear the brags of the Spaniard, that he will provide for the vacant churches of Portugal, wherein he will satisfy his conscience, and not a little oblige him that shall succeed. The report is, that he hath granted a brief of abolution to Signora Olympia for all the simonies, which the hath committed during his pontificate.

Here arrived yesterday an express, who hath confirmed the death of the pope, which held for certain before. We have no embassador at Rome, to sultan the interest of France in the conclave; but men do pretend, that the marquis of Guise, who is gone to sea with his fleet, will supply that defect.

The cardinals Sachetti, Gualtieri, Chigi, Corrado, and Fiorenzola, are those, who are nominated to be popes.

The marshal of Meilleray and all the Bretons will have the cardinal de Retz to be fill at Belle-île; others believe him to be at Florence; few there are, that can exactly tell where he is.

The court was fill at la Fere on Sunday last; and the lord your father at Mondidier to give order for the passage of the army of Guiscome, which will be to-day at Beauvais. They intend to join, before they undertake the siege. In the mean time they fortify Château-Cambrefis, as well as Quefnoy. They talk here of some great design to be acted this campaign.

The charge of a great chamberlain is given to the duke of Guise: as for the other charge of general of the horse, that remains yet undisposed of for some time.

Marefoct, to Mons. de Villeré, resident of Parma.

Sir, 

Paris, 7. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

I have saw the archbishop of Tholoupe, who hath assured me, that he is fill, and will be always ready to serve you, having assured me, that he doth with all his heart you were restored; but that he doth not see yet any likelihood for it; for which he is sorry: he will not fail to serve you. I have seen Mons. Cochet, who doth with you were in Italy or Holland. His eminency is not to be spoken withal; yea madame la princesse Palatine cannot have access to him herself.

The king is at present at St. Quintin. They have besieged Chaffelet and Clermont, both at a time. It is thought, they will be taken in a fortnight. It is held, that the duke of Guise will return back to demand the charge of his deceased brother the duke of Joyce, and it is said, that the commonwealth of Venice hath declared war against the king of Spain.

The news is, that the pope is dead; and that the French cardinal Barbarini, or the cardinal Mazarin, will be pope.

There are four millions of livres at Rome to bribe the voices; and that the fleet of Mons. de Guise is set fat for this caufe.

The king will be here again very suddenly.

Cochet to Villeré, resident of Parma.

Sir, 

Paris, 7. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

I have heard of your safe arrival at London. The princess Palatine fell ill presently after her arrival here; so that I was fain to caufe your letter to be delivered unto her by her gentleman; and I have seen her but once, and that in her bed. She declared to me, how forry she was for your disgrace; and that she would do all what she could to reconcile you to the cardinal. I hear, that your enemies will endeavour to render you guilty, by reason of your passage into England. You know, that that country is held with us very fast. I will tell you no more, but be contented to affuie you, that I am, &c.
Sir,

YEARS of the first instant I received, by which I see you have not then received my letters. I am confident, God willing, your government will go forward by the means of his highness and parliament: yet it is written from thence by many hands, division is to be feared; of which you are to take notice. We have not much to acquaint you of news since my former; only confirmed, that a commission is sent from the council to prince Conti, to oversee the flutes general in the province in Languedoc, which is to begin about the latter end of this present month; and for that the princes of Conti is preparing for her journey thither, and by reason the duke of Orleans is governor of that province of Languedoc, for fear he should take it ill, the king write to him a civil letter with his own hand, defining his alteffe royale to be pleased at it, being for the common good and conservation of his kingdom.

Saturday last letters de cachet were sent by the council to the parliament here, with orders to annul the last information made by them against cardinal de Retz, by virtue of the king's commission sent to them (as you heard of before); and that, both because it was not confirmed, that the said cardinal was at St. Sebastian's, as they were informed of them, as also to quench the fury of the pope's nuncio, in setting out in print he was the messenger of the propositions proposed to the said cardinal for his accommodation before last Easter.

The troops of Guipuscoa marched twelve days ago from Tour, after having pillaged all suburbs of that city, where they lodged; and were afterwards lodged about Chartres, where they did the like; from whence they continued their march, till they passed over the river Seine at Mantes three days ago, being in number four or five thousand men. Marshal de Turenne demands the honour to be colonel general of the cavalry; which is thought will not be refused.

It is reported, that M. count de Buffon enter'd some men into Mezieres; also that he and marquis de Normoutier are joined together to declare against any, that would trouble them. Tho' that know best, say, they will not declare yet, that they will endeavour the conservation of their governments, till they be forced to quit them.

The court is now at la Fere, and do nothing of consequence; and the more, because the cardinal is indisposed, and much troubled with his ordinary gout. However, the letters of yesterday bring, that the king is to return again to St. Quintin, to give orders, that the convoys might pass to the army, which returned back again to Quefnoy, and are fortifying of it as fast as they can, thinking to quarter the most part of their armies thereabout this winter.

Madame la princeffe d'Harcourt died two days ago at Arrins of the small-pox. Father Boyon provincial of the Jefuits, died at Bourges lately, making his viuets. Madame d'Elbeuf is very sick, and madame de Guife much recovered.

The princes of Orange is returning to the Hague in Holland, and king Charles remains yet in Germany, in expectation to get relief from the princes there, and go for Scotland, where I think little is left for him.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 7 Oct. 1654. [N. S.]

PHILIP O Rieley is landed in Flanders from Spain, with 1500 Irish; and I hear 400 more are landing in Dunkirk, as they say, from Ireland. I hear lieutenant-general Darrel is coming to Flanders, if not there already, with a commision from the king of Spain to command in chief all the Irish there.

It is reported also, that all the Irish, both horse and foot, that were under Hugh Neil in Catalonia, are come to the French service; of which we expect the confirmation.

An extraordinary courier palled through this town yesterday, coming from Italy to the French court. What may be his business, is not yet known; only some think it is about the pope's death, of which yet we have no certainty. His nuncio here says, he cannot live two months; at the falling of the leaves, he says, he will die, by reason of his old age, being fourscore and two years; which is all at present from,

Sir,

Your most real servant.

A letter
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Hague, 2. Octob. 1654. [N.S.]

YOU will be pleased to excuse me in not being so large as I was accustomed, because at this hour some particular busines has happened, which calls me a few miles off for two days. By the next I hope to give you recoumence in what may be; which I may do with the more ease, because that this week the passages are not many, nor notable, nothing being touch'd concerning the prince of Orange, but what you see herewith in print against him by this province. I am of opinion, the great fleet and preparations you have retard the violent designs of the differing provinces; also in expectation of some diffentions among you; and further intelligence from Germany, where count William of Nassau now is.

The differences in the province of Overess are not yet decided: and whereas the said province heretofore, as I writ to you, would not accept of the province of Holland to endeavour a compofure, but that the generality should intervene; now they write, that they will agree, and so save the generality from the trouble. By the next post I hope to give you a further account of it. I have seen a letter from Stockholm, which imports much, and peculiarly, that the new king has resolved to send a count embassador to the queen of Sweden to Antwerp, to treat of two points. The first is, to shew her the great conveinencies of her return into Sweden: the next is, to divert her from turning to be a Roman Catholic, of which (it seems) they are jealous in Sweden. Besides, it is dangerous for the lands conquered in Germany by the late king of Sweden, as Pomerania, &c. and being the lawful inheritance of his child, the queen might be by this aliened from the crown by the power of the emperor and empire. I cannot tell you what shall become of this busines; sed multis latent, que aliquando comparebunt. I pray excuse me till the next, when I presume you shall have more from,

Sir,

Yours.

Fleetwood, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

Wee are here thorough mercy in a very quiet good condition, and I am still more vol. xviii. and more of that opinion, that there is not any one of the three armies, that have p. 360. lefe dijsatisfaction than this hath: though I desire my lord protector and all of us may more and more cease from man, who so often proves but as a broken reed, when relyed upon, the Lord thereby shewing, that our only trut, dependence, and confidence should be in himselfe, it being conceived advisable at this juncture of tyme, that wee should manifest some further exprerisions of our affection unto, and satisfaction in my lord protector and present government; and accordingly there were two petitions framed: the one was so particular as to many things, that I, believing it would have many diffentions, it beinge intended to pass thorough all the officers of the army, was not satisfied in it, leafl it should divide us, who have so great a mercy in our present union; it likewise referring to some things under your present consideration in parliament, and thereupon the desire of the chiefest officers, I did take in part of another petition, with additions of what I conceived necessary, and that is now under consideration; the substance of which will, I hope, have a very great concurrence. This briefe account I thought fitt to give you, leafl it should be misrepresented as formerly; and desire you would acquaint his highnes with the same. I must once more earnestly desire you will let me know, whether 'tis intended we shall have 32,000 l. per menem continued to us; without which, I must tell you plainly, I do not see how we shall be able to pay the forces; though I hope we shall suddeiny reduce the charges of what it hath hitherto been, of neere 10,000 l. per menem. I am in haft, and shall not further trouble, then with, I am

Your affectionate friend

Dublyn, 27. Sept. 54.

and servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

General
STATE PAPERS OF

General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

A.D. 1654.

I HAVE not long since received a letter from my lord Aubigny's agent, who understand there is an intention to dispose of the alnage; to which it is conceived (according to this inclosed) he hath a clear title and interest. The occasion of my being concerned in it, is this; he is my near kinman, and a very hopeful young gentleman, fathered and mothered: upon which considerations, being desired by lord duke of Richmond, did take upon me to be administrator to my young lord. I shall therefore recommend his concerns to your just favour and care, that he may not suffer by my absence: and you being one, in whom I have great confidence, I shall desire you will permit his agent, as there is occasion, to make addresses to you in his behalf. Your kindneces to him shall be esteemed a respect unto

Your very affectionate friend,

Phenix, 27. Sept. 1654.

and servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.


To his highness the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland;

The humble petition of Charles lord Aubigny, and Katherine his sister, infants of tender years,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners trustees the right honourable Charles Fleetwood, lord depute of Ireland, and others, have a right in law, but for the benefit of your petitioners, to the said subsidy and alnage, due upon all manner of woollen and draperies within England and Wales, (Gloucester citye and countye excepted) which is there whole livelhood and subsistence. They humbly acknowledge, that the rents referred upon the patent which they clame, have been in arrear for two or three yeares, occasioned by the late obstruccion of trade, and almost a general denaill to pay the duty; yet your petitioners have paid 600 l. of the arrears of the said rent, and intended to continue the growing rents, as they shall be enabled to collect and get the said duties: but there being some endeavours to obstruct a patent from your highnesse, and to avoid that, whereby they are thereby the more disabled to receive the said subsidy and alnage, and pay the rent and arrears:

Your petitioners doe therefore humbly pray, that your highnesse would not passe the new grant of the premises, which is now endeavoured; and be gratiously pleased to install the said arrears; and that your petitioners may have letters of assurance actting according to the laws of the commonwealth, to enable the payment thereof; and to give such directions touching the premises, as to your highnesse shall seem agreeable to justice and right.

And they shall daily pray, &c.

The state of the severall offices of alnage and collector of the subsidy, alnage, and duetys, due as well upon the old as the new draperies, and the forme thereof, as now it stands.

THAT the late king James by several letters patents, both bearing date the 13th of April, in the eleventhe yeare of hisaigne, and by indentures of confirmation dated the fourteenth day of the same month, for the consideration therein respectively mentioned, did give and grant the premises unto Lodowick late duke of Richmond and Lennox deceased, his executors, deputies, and affignes, for the terme of fiftie yeares, from the fiftene th day of March then laft pass before the date of the said indenture and letters patent, rendring several yearly rents, amounting in the whole to the summe of 899 l. 2 s. 5 d. halfpenny per annum, as by the fame letters patents and indentures, wherein several non-oblitantes, pardons and releaues of contious concerning the premises are respectively conteyned, more at large appareth, that the said late duke, beinge by virtue of the letters patents poiffed of the premises, dyed intefate; that after his death the lady Frances his wife as administratrix to her late husband, became inventeed and poiffed of the premises; and being fow thereof poiffed for the then residue of the said terme of fiftie yeares by her inventure, dated the 17th of February, 1623. for the consideration therein expressed, did grant and affigne over all her estate in and to the premises, unto the
late duke of Lenox, deceased, his executors and assignees, to commence from the twenty-A.D. 1654.

fifth day of March, which then should be in the year 1631.

That the late duke Efinns, before the said day of March, died also intestate; after which decease the lady Catharine his wife did to her late husband become intestate in the premisses, during the residence of the said termes; and being thereof so interested as aforesaid, the said lady Katherine, by her indenture dated the twenty-first day of April, in the . . . years of the raigne of the late king Charles, did grant over and assign all her then estates and interests in the premisses unto the late lord keeper Coventry and others, there executors and assignees, upon trust for younger children; which trusts are now devolved unto the children of the lord Aubigny, deceased, that from the said late Thomas lord Coventry, and the rest of the trustees, there estate and interest is by means of affignments come unto the right honourable Charles Fleetwood esquire, and others; there are two children of the late lord Aubigny now living, viz. Charles lord Aubigny and Katherine his sister; infants of tender age, and destitute of means and subsistence; that the aforesaid Charles Fleetwood, administrator to the said deceased lord Aubigny, during the minority of the said children, being there neere kinman, in whom the present right and interest is.

That by reason of the late obstruction in trade, and allmott a generall denyall to pay the duty, the rent hath been in arrear two or three yeares; yet 600l. of those arrears hath been paid in that time, and some part thereof lately.

That suites beinge commenced in the exchequer against divers, that denyed payment of the duty, after a great expence, by meannes of the act of grace and general pardon, the suitors were discharged, and the duty and charge loft.

That suites are now againe commenced, and depend as yet undetermined against divers, that, by combination, deny payment of the duty, to the great expence and charge; yet letters of assisance being granted, as hath been formerly, they acting according to the laws of the nation, and consideration being had of the arrears, and those installed, both the growing rent, and those arrears, shall be paid for tyone to come, as they shall be enabled to collect and get in the same.

An intercepted letter of Robert Hammon to John Traver esquire.

Deere Brother,

Dublin, 27. September, 1654.

Our affaires here are in a quiet posture; and indeed had we help suitably to our bufi., Vol. xi. needs, (which hath in it difficulty enough) we might, through God's mercy, in a little time, give a good account of our affaires here, to the advantage of the publick. The great businesse we are engaged in, is the contracting the publick charge, and establishing the old courts for administration of justice; which we do effectually require the better help than ever we have here, as you will easily judge, when you consider us. I hope you will send us over a supply with my lord Henry. My lord Broghill and Sir John Temple may be of good use. If the matter come before you, pray give them a lift over to us. The armies here, being very fensitive of the jealousies of friends, and hopes of enemies, are putting out a representation of their good affections to my lord protector and the government established. It is said it will be full and unanimous.

A letter of intelligence.

Bremen, 28. September, 1654. O. S.

From hence as yet little good is to be advised, the interposition of the elector of Brandenburgh, and the cities of Lubeck and Hamburgh, having as yet wrought nothing but the obtaining of an armifice, which is indeed bought at so high a rate, and the conditions so heavy, that we wish it had rather not been done at all; for then we had been in a far better posture, and, as it appears, as near an accommodation as now; whereas now we lie, as it were, wholly at their mercy. However, having heard of the arrival of the lord Rosenhaen, plenipotentiary legate to the king of Sweden at Stoda, to compound with us, we are reloved to enter into treaty with him, although considering their great strength, wherewith daily their forces are supplied, we cannot but expect it will be to little purpose, and that their demands will be so unreasonable, that we shall not be able, without our total ruin, to condescend to the same; but shall chuse rather to die for our liberty, than live everlasting slaves.
STATE PAPERS OF

R. M. to Antonio Rogers.

DEAR ANT.

A.D. 1654. I AM now at Rotterdam, where only merchants news is to bee learned. The most material is, that our English traders doe extremally murmur at the inhibition ther is upon all comodities, that doe not grow in this country. This makes trading dead here, and the exchange of monies very high. The refuits of our flates laft sittinge were no more then signified to you in my last as to the generallity. The court, we hear, is moved to Collen. I am going that way. I hope cap. Manley is safe arrived with you by this, who will give you a particular accompt of our country. Neither you nor Fr. wrote laft weeke, or your letters miscarried, which puts me in an agony. Direct your next to Maastricht, and love


The supercration,
For Mr. Antonio Rogers att the post-office, London.

Mr. Charles Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

I DOUT my frequent writing you may prov troublesome, especially having nothing of import to acquaint you with. However I shall not omit my duty therein, in regard your commands hav not bin taken off. Capt. Harris from Tollon wil giv you better advys, what the French fleet does, then I can hence; yet you shall hav what I here. Two dayes since arrived a small fisher-boat from Marfilles paft by Tollon the 5th curret, reports, the fleet was then coming out of Tollon to the number of twenty ships, as many barns, and seven galleyes, all ful of soldiers; and that he paft in the midff of them. The French here report, they were to go to the yles of . . . a good harbour, from fome legues from Tollon, when they were to attend another squadron from the Weft, under the command of the admiral of Fraunce, who is to command all the fleet, and the duke of Gius the land soldiers. 'Tis believed they will go for Puglia, which is the other side of the kingdom of Naples in the gulf of Venis, wher, it is fayd, at many discontented piple. A Spanifh galley arrived here this week in ten dayes from Barcelona, with dispatches for Millan, this place, and Naples. In Catalonia ar ten good Spanifh ships wel appointed, and two galleyes. They expect ther other ten ships from Barcelona; so they will be of a confiderable strength to meet the French, if they should go that way. Here is no more of the Genowes, as if they had no breach with the Spaniard. The pope is recovered.

I am, HONOURED SIR,

Your most faithful servant,

Legh. 9. October, 1654. [N.S.] CHARLES LONGLAND.

Sir, if you would now-and-then, amidst your great affairs, affourd your servant a lyn or two, it would much oblige and encourage me in your service.

Count de Brienne to Bordeaux.

MY LORD,

9. Octobris, 1654. [N.S.] YOUR letter of the first of this month, which was delivered to me the eighth in this city, doth relate the affairs of England to be in such a condition, that notwithstanding your diligent endeavours used, you have not been able to difpose the protector to fign the treaty, which you have begun. It is prefupposed, that the affairs of his majesty are in such a condition, that they can no ways change his majesty's resolution in condefending to any thing more than what is already made known unto you. If fo be his majesty had been pleafed to have engaged himself in the troubles of Scotland, which he might eafily have done, he might have continued the war there. He had been often fought unto to fend some affiftance thither; besides, that antient and conftant alliance of France and Scotland did also invite him to it; yet he would never act any wife to the prejudice of England. This you may let the protector know, to render him more tractable to yield to thofe articles, which you are to defire of him. Take great heed and care of being surprifed.
prised. It is presupposed, that you will sign a treaty composed of such terms as may be acceptable here. Be sure, that the officers, who are in the service of his majesty, may not be concerned in the exceptions. Therefore let that be explained, that there be no cause of reproach made hereafter, that we do transgress against the treaty by the keeping of them in this kingdom. That which you say, that our victory hath raised our power to have pretence to unite with Spain, that is a thing, which may be imagined; but our properties are not yet arrived to such a height, that they can render our power suspected. However it is left to comfort one’s self, and it is more expedient to be envied than pitied. But it must be your business to relate the business, with so much delicacy, that in publishing our victories, the doubt must be left to the strangers, that we are uncertain of our fortune; and truly that is inconstant, and cannot be relied upon, by a peace, which we cannot deny but that we desire; but this is a sign of our moderation and prudence, and not to presume, that our last victories will be followed with any other.

Chanut, the French ambassador at the Hague, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador at London.

My Lord,

Hague, 9. of October, 1654. [N. S.]

I did not answer the last week the letter, which you were pleased to write to me of the twenty-fifth of the last month, because I was gone to salute the queen at Antwerp with permission of the king, and a pas of the archduke’s limited for three or four days stay in Antwerp. Not to defer what I owe to your curiosity at the return from my journey, I will tell you, that I did not find in that prince’s so many extraordinary things in her conduct, as were published of her. She did not seem to me to be far engaged to the interests of Spain; nor her manner of living extravagant, nor her thoughts void of good reason and sense: her design is, as she told me, to go into Italy, where she will establish her dwelling-place, and there live privately. I do not think, that the earl of Chantelou and the abbot Iffoire, who went with me the journey, and are now bound for England, are yet gone from the Brill, through contrary winds. At their arrival, they will be able to tell you more of her, than I can write in many sheets. I have only one thing, which doth surprize every body, at the table of the prince: that is, that she is very free topropound a great many paradoxes, and to maintain them, as if they were her own opinions; although, in my judgment, the doth daily propound them to know the opinions of others, to try their minds, and to divert her own. There is not wherewithal to be wondered at, that the first success of the parliament of England should have hindered the course of your negotiation. My lord protector will now fit and accommodate his counsels to his interests; and many think, that he will resolve upon a war, either with Spain, or with us. I do understand by your last, that the opinions and reports of the common people were, that he would make us his enemies; but I am of your opinion, and I hardly believe, that he will have to do with a nation so active, so unquiet, and so valiant, as ours is. In the mean time, you have wherewithal to exercise your patience. Here hath passed nothing considerable, only a contest about the supreme command over the militia. Holland pays twof-thirds thereof, or thereabouts. The companies are differenced through the provinces, and the great resolution of 1650, after the decease of the prince, doth say, that the magistrates of the cities, wherein any militia is quartered, may dispose of the fame in each province.

In Overfyel there are divisions of three parties. The two, Campen and Zwoll, have set themselves in opposition to the third, which is Deventer. Their contest is not for droollart of Twent; but it is much increas’d, by reason that the two cities will name the prince of Orange for their governor, and count William to take upon him the function thereof prestantly, till the prince be of age. Deventer doth hold with the interests of Holland, and doth oppose this nomination.

Thofe of Campen and Zwoll sent, a fortnight ago, orders to the captains of the companies, who are quartered there, to come and be in their garion, pretending to make use of them against the enterprizes of thofe of Deventer.

The lords of Holland, who pay the faid companies, made prestantly prohibition to the captains not to obey the magistrates of thofe two cities; and after much flir they agreed, that the lords of Holland should recall that prohibition, and that the fates general should write to the faid captains not to meddle with the debates of both parties, who do share the province of Overfyel.

It is very remarkable, that the United provinces gave no affiance to Bremen, although that city doth pretend, that they were obliged to it by the treaties between them, and that now they do offer of themselves to be mediators, without being invited or accepted by the king of Sweden.

A letter
A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

The lord Beeke, ordinary commissioner of Deventer, did make a very long speech in the assembly of the states general on Saturday last, the third of this month, of the present constitution of affairs; and in his conclusion demanded three things, whereof afterwards he delivered the inclosed writing, No. 1. At the same time came forth a writing printed of the same matter, which doth lay open the lord Haerfolt as a man very foul in his actions, No. 2.

In the affairs and differences of East-Frieland, there hath been an accommodation endeavoured, but as yet in vain; so that they have given to those of Embden, at their request, further time of six weeks, as is to be seen in this resolution, No. 3.

The commissioner of Bremen hath taken his leave, and is since departed. His expedition, in effect, is no other than the sending of commissioners: if the city is wise, they will make their peace as well as they can, and leave their revenue to God, as well against the emperor, who hath not protected them, as against the states general, who have not assisted them, however obliged, the one by duty, the other by promises, treaties, and alliances; and it is not strange, that God transfer regna, or punisheth the governors, who do so villanously fail of doing their duty. This state hath already felt the anger of God by the war with England (for having begun to abandon the good city against the earl of Oldenburg); and now (I fear) it will feel it more through the inward diffentions, that are amongst them. The most of the provinces have declared to be of advice, that there ought to be writ to the companies in Overyssel not to meddle with the differences, which are there amongst the members. Frieland is yet a little single. There is also likelihood they will send commissioners thither.

It seemeth, that they will gain the city of Leyden through favour and courtiers; for they have made a fenator, one Goes, an alderman at Leyden. Item, Holland hath proposed the son of famous Daniel Heinsius to be resident in Sweden, on the behalf of this state, which is a part of the resolution and advice of Holland. Also the abuses of the deduction and execution is almost forgotten, and no more spoken of. The assembly of Holland is separated to meet again very suddenly. They have resolved to call seven companies of horse of the fifty-two, so that there will remain forty; and instead, that every company now is fifty men, in time to come every company will consist of fifty; and Holland, who alone doth pay fix of those twelve, will call the rite-masters, who are in foreign service, as the earl of Waldeick, and the like. Item, they will reduce the companies of the guard of the prince, of count William, and count Maurice, which do exceed the number of fifty, to sixty men: that of the prince is of a hundred to two hundred men. In the end, there is a resolution taken in the affairs of Overyssel, wherein is to be friends of the pr. of Orange noted, that there were two opinions of extremity; the one (145) would have, that the generality ought not to meddle with, but leave the four members to act against the two, well friends of the pr. of Orange knowing, that the four members were altogether 145, and the strongest, and would easily the well-affected of Holland, the well-affected of Holland, states of Holland overcome the other two, being 173. The other (173, 105) would have the well-affected of Overyssel, states of Holland the generality to meddle with it; yea so far, that they had commanded five companies of the repartition of Holland not to obey the politic commands of the states of Overyssel, which was judged an extremity on the other side.

At last the other provinces, or rather the states general, have resolved by some middle way, as you will see in that resolution of the fifth of October, where is to be considered, that Holland hath found their account, and that of Frieland in no-wife; and I believe, that the four members of Overyssel will be no wife satisfied, but the other two members the well-affected of Holland (who are 173) will be very well contented. And hereby one may see, that Holland gethersh ground, and that the other provinces (although that 145, yet they) will not blindly and scotland pr. of Orange rashly fling themselves always in the interest and passions of 138, 148, and 144. There hath been also a dispute concerning the sending of a resident into Sweden, which was opposed chiefly, by reason that Holland urged it, or because that province did propound it; but at last Frieland condescended to it, upon condition, that Holland would agree to the coming home of the lord Jongeefl, embassador in England, who had often writ for his return or revocation. They have agreed to it for six or eight weeks; but when he is once returned, I believe he will hardly be got to return into England again; for the other two do exclude him out of all secrets.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

The lord Beverning is said to be promised in marriage to the fair daughter of the A.D. 1654.

The lord Redenborough, who hath been commissioner in England; and he is senator, and a man powerful enough at Utrecht; so that Utrecht will maintain the lord Beverning as well as the well-affected of Holland, friends of the pr. of Orange.

Zealand, which is as much 173 as 145, and doth very much fear 130; and by this means the lord Beverning, at his return, will run least hazard of losing his charge of treasurer-general, conferred upon him during his absence; and I believe, that by little and little the other embassadors will also think of their retreat; and if the lord Nieuport doth desire to remain embassador in England, they will establish him there, unless Zealand do desire that charge, or pretend that it belongs to their province alone. Above all, it is consider-

able, that the lord protector doth establish himself in his government; for 173 will lay here the well-affected of Holland ingeniously, te fane virebro, and I think I am not deceived, if I say, that 173 here do pray heartily for the prosperity and establishment of his highness the lord protector.

The commissioners design'd for Bremen are some of them already departed; the rest speak of going this week. In the mean time there cometh no advice from Sweden, whether the king will accept or like of interposition; and before that answer can come to the letter writ to the king, it will require a great deal of time. I remain

Your most humble servant,

9. October, 1654. [N. S.]

SECRETARY.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

I DO understand, that a certain book, Historia pacis, &c. hath been seen in England by Vol. xviii. the lord Beverning, and that he doth hold himself offended at it, saying, that it con-

ained many fallacies. It is true, that Elzevir, because he would print the peace of Munster, urged for an adjunction the peace with England. Upon this occasion he ought to have added some introduction, wherein the author doth believe to have observed all manner of discretion and indifferency. It is true, that his first intercession was to speak with some you more freedom; and to this end he wrote to 126, desiring of 130 some act of commission, the dates general

such as 104 have given to several, especially to Mons. Hoefit, merchant at Paris, to pro-

tect him; but seeing, that 126 did not return an answer, he left that. He doth believe, that the relation of the negotiation of the said embassador is so dicreet and neuter (fne studio aut odio) as was possible to be done. If there be any thing contrary to the truth, it is not through malice; & humanum of labi: omnia scire, & in nullo errore, divinitatis, non humanitatis of. To write a history to please all is very difficult: gratia a

Our friends book

posterior expetita. They were here at first very angry with that book of the Herfiedel lewes: now the chiefeit make use of it.

The treaty between England and Portugal is not yet arrived here.

I pray you to write me your opinion (of fallity, or of truth) for the Latin I know is none of Cicero's: Rem, non verba, spes vivit autior. They have amongst the English, de historia

patri Anglie.

9. October, 1654. [N. S.]

Your humble servant.

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to Chanut, the French embassador in Holland.

MY LORD,

I HAVE not received any letter from you by this ordinary, which I do attribute to the Vol. xviii. visit, which you were to make the queen of Sweden. But the letter, which you did 449. me the honour to write to me of the twenty-fifth of last month, hath been delivered unto me, and did declare unto me your surprize at the continuation of the reminiscis of this flate; and in effect there is enough for one to admire at; that after two years negotiation nothing should be effected all this while. But now, by my last letters from court, the king writes word positively, that he will have an end of this business, which, I believe, will hardly be done yet a while. I shall hasten it all that I can.

Vol. II. 7 Z

The
The lord Beverning and his colleagues do solicit to get discharged two ships laden with sail for the gabelles of France; they hope they shall prevail, and have promised them an exchange of their good will, which they do shew; and after that, I was desired thereunto by them, that you should continue all good offices, that may prevent the resolutions of the provinces against the act of declension.

His highness's authority doth settle more and more; and the parliament increaseth in number. They are still busy about the government, and there is not like to be any other alteration. Blake hath order to depart with twenty-five ships with the first good weather. They are still equipping; and many do believe, that they will be contented with threatening, having no such far design in hand as hath been talked of.

They will not believe here, that the Swedes are so much inclined to an accommodation with the city of Bremen.

I humbly thank you for the complacency, which you are pleased to declare unto me upon the subject of your visit.

London, 9. October, 1654. [N. S.]

The Dutch embassadors in England, to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

In our last we informed your high mightinesses, that we had presented a memorial on the twentieth of September, with a request, that some commissaries might be appointed to enter with us into conferences about sea-affairs: and we can assure you, that we have since that time not only entirely prepared ourselves for those matters, by examining all the former acts, as also by drawing up some acts extracted from the same, but likewise, that we every day without intermission have defined Mr. Thurloe, as well as our secretary as by sundry letters, to make the necessary dispositions, or to give us at least an answer. But hitherto we have not yet had the happiness of any success therein; the lords of the council, either by reason of the uncertainty of their vocation, whereof they first intend to have a final decision, or by their continual occupations in the parliament itself, whereof they are almost all of them members, having been so greatly hindered, that they have been assembled but twice, and but for a short time, ever since the beginning of this parliament, which we think we can assure for truth. In the mean while, we have received your high mightinesses resolution of the nineteenth of September, concerning the searching of the ships. We have made some alterations in the articles drawn up for that purpose, and will do our utmost to express your high mightinesses good intentions, and to give you all possible satisfaction in that respect; and will likewise, as opportunity serves, make use of the letters of address you have sent us, and regulate ourselves according to your high mightinesses resolution of the twenty-fourth of September, touching the other affairs and complaints, which, according to the thirtieth article of the peace, ought to be communicated to the cantons of Switzerland. As to the other resolution of the twenty-fourth of September, with your high mightinesses permission, we cannot as yet meddle with giving any advice concerning a direct revocation, or indirect cessation, of the placet of the ninth of October, if sued here, which your high mightinesses are pleased to command us, in hopes that by some conference or other with the commissioners of this side, we may be rendered more able and skilful in the considerations, that may occur touching this point, and in the hope itself, which may appear from this side, when we will not be wanting to obey your high mightinesses commands likewise in that respect, neither will we be slack to comply with your high mightinesses good intention about the regulation of the frontiers of New-Netherland, whereof we received yesterday your high mightinesses resolution of the twenty-ninth of September in the affair concerning the ship The Union, mentioned in our last, whereas your high mightinesses resolution of the eighteenth of September did not come to hand before the fifth instant: nothing has been done as yet, because of the aforementioned inconvenience; viz. that the lords of the council do not meet. Yesterdays we were endeavouring by all possible means, yet in vain, to procure the release of the ships, whereof we send the inclosed lift, which are taken about Havre-de-grace, and are brought here into the river. We will prosecute this affair however without intermission, and pretend not only the restitution of the ship, and compensation of the freight, which the captains declare has been offered them, and which they were inclined to take, but also of the lading itself, according to your high mightinesses resolution of the sixteenth of September last past. We are obliged also to communicate to your high mightinesses the complaints of the inhabitants of Yarmouth, which you will be pleased to obverse out of the inclosed copied and translated attestation: the same was delivered to us last night by Mr. Strickland, in the name of his highness and the council; where-
whereupon we promised to write to your high mightinesses about it, assuring them of your A.D. 1654.
good intentions to prevent and to forbid all excesSES and insults, and that your high
mightinesses would make a good regulation against the same. We have also thought fit
to write to the commander of the fishiNG veffels, that he should inform us circumstantially
and exactly of the whole matter. Wherewith,

H. and M. Lords, &c. Was signed,

Beverning.
Nieuport.
Jongestall.

Westminfter, 9. October, 1654. [N. S.]

P. S. After the writing the foregoing, we have heard, at a convenient opportunity,
from a lord of the government himself, that forthwith orders should be given for
the releafement of the above-mentioned veffels; and that the privateers and commanders
of the men of war should be expressly commanded to abstain, for the future, from
taking any such veffels, whereof we hope by our next to give information more at
large.

Intelligence.

Stockholm, 30. Sept. 1654. O. S.

From hence for the present nothing of importance, but what hath been formerly Vol. viii.
notified. The king's majesty expects now daily the safe arrival of his espoused queen, p. 166.
having received notice this day of a schout, which came within five days from Kiel in
Holstein, hitherto; that at his departure all things were ready for count Erick's return with
the royal bride and her train, the most part of his gentlemen being then arrived there,
whom his excellency, with the queen's, was to follow within two days after.

It is now past, the French embaffador Mon. D'Avaugour's credentials were intimated and
directed to his majesty, as being prince; and that therefore he must have others before
he shall be admitted to audience.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Vienna, 30. Sept. 1654. O. S.

Since my former I have not much to fay of R. Carolus or his business, but that his Vol. xix.
collectors are daily receiving in all parts of the empire. He is now at Aken, far off p. 144.
from me, so that I cannot give any exact account of his affairs. The emperor gave orders
in several places to pay some moneys to him, till he be paid 100,000 rix-dollars promis'd
by him.

The deputies of the states of Hungary sent hither towards his imperial majesty, being
dispatched and sent back again with promises of satisfaction, for the establishing a new
Palatine, their assembly is to begin the first of next month, but same think a longer time
must be had. In that diet, it is said, the young archduke Leopoldus Ignatius shall be
crowned king of Hungary.

Five days since arrived to the emperor deputies from the king of Poland, representing
the great powers and violations of the Muscovites against that crown, without respect or
mercy to any forts of people or places, which he is not able to reft without the relief
and affittance of some Catholic princes. Thus the deputies began with the emperor.
What their answer shall be, I do not yet know. Poland is in a sad state.
Here is nothing more of importance now. Accept of what is from, Sir,

Yours.

Extract out of the resolutions of the states of Guelderland.


Brought into the generality, 10. October, 1654. [N. S.]

It being put to the vote, it is thought fit, that the lords commiSSioners at the generality, Vol. xix.
shall use all their endeavours, that the treaties with the churl'Sh of Brandenburgh, and p. 15.
other evangelical princes, states, and Hans-towns in Germany, shall be followed and brought
to a conclusion.

Monf.
A.D. 1654.

I HAD the honour to send you by my last a memorial full of the marquis of Pompadour’s violations. The original thereof has been since sent to count unto Monf. de Ruvigny, and we expect what will be there resolved, all those complaints being true, and the harm greater than it is made.

The present notice from the said court is, that after a great consultation and meeting at Guife between the cardinal Mazarin and the general, where his eminency obstinated for a siege, the plurality was then, there should be none on that side, by reason, that at the same time they should assault la Chapelle or the Châtelet, the enemy would retake Quefnoy; that the French army was not well enough provided for such an enterprise, and that the enemies were strong of above 6000 foot; and 10,000 horse; adding, that the French army did in the interim fortify itself with a fort at Chateau-Cambresis, that the Spaniards were not far from thence, and that in all likelihood they would content themselves to take Clermont in returning.

I send you the book of edicts. Nothing is here done in those businesse, so much the lefs, that the two last weeks have been days of recreation for the council.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier’s secretary.

Some people doubt of the pope’s death, by reason his nuncio here has not yet received any extraordinary post of the same.

No considerable action has yet been done in Picardy. You have heard of the taking of count Granpré by the count of Duras, who going to the relief of Clermont, has thus taken with him his brother, his nephew, and twelve gentlemen, who were hunting with him. In consequence whereof, I am informed, that the said count of Duras is entered into Clermont, and has caufed the raising of the siege thereof by the king’s troops, and has afterwards carried his prisoners to Montmedy.

It is said, that the king and the cardinal Mazarin have paffed by Guife. Marshal de Guife hath obtained of his majesty the furnivance of the portion of the dukedom of Angouleme and of the county of Pouthien, for the prince of Joinville his nephew.

The news from Catalonie bear, that the prince of Conti, after he had received some reinforcement of foot, thinking to besiege Piucerda, the besieged had fallied out, and had nailed four pieces of his ordnance.

We hear nothing from the cardinal de Retz; and by reason the inhabitants of Belle-ille do fortify it, I hear order has from hence been sent unto Monf. d’Efrades, and unto the commissioners of the castles Xaintonge and l’Aulnix to watch in those affairs, and to act unanimously with the marshal de Meilleraye for his majesty’s service.

The d u fiefs of Lefdigierues, the said cardinal’s great confident, as I have heretofore written, has newly received order to withdraw herself from hence to Grenoble; where her husband is.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Yours I received by this post, and I cannot return you much more than what you have in that of occurred.

Of Monf. de Baas I can say no more, than what you had formerly of Monf. Bordeaux. I can add, that he writes comfortably towards the end of negotiation, finding the protector’s propensity conformable. It is true, that Mazarin is pleased as well as you, and for Hambourgh to be arbitrator as to accounts, and such-like, as I write to you formerly, in which he thinks he will have the better of you, whatsoever yours may prejudice to the contrary. For the banished perfons in your life, (which is best known to you there) what is proposed may be attented to, rather than break with you; but it shall never be performed, if France be not brought to a very low condition; so that the protector will do well to make a secure and not distempering peace.

There
THERE are now several designs in hand with the French court, as the duke of Guise, the A.D. 1654.
Genoee, further success of Turenne's army, a new pope of their party, after this man's death, who may not long live. Mazarin looks upon all these, while he treats with you, and much more; so you have need to have a care how you deal with him; for it may happen, you will find his interest and the interest of France sometimes different.

Monf. Bordeaux had orders to present some new-framed articles, more short than the former, to yours. I know not what he has done in it. Mazarin's indisposition delays and frustrates many business, which gives those here the less subject to write of. Cardinal de Retz is landed in St. Sebastian's, and from thence sent a gentleman to Madrid to acquaint the king of his being there arrived. This is a great joy to many here; but the Mazarinists are much troubled at it, as they have reason; for Retz has a very considerable party in this city, he being their archbishop; and without question, if he and Condé come any time together with a good army, if they be not beat before they come hither, this city will embrace their cause against Mazarin, but not against the king: for no peron in the world is so hated here as Mazarin; yet he rules in despight of all his enemies.

Of your great armado several rumours are; but none can fix. Several here fear the Protestants of Languedoc do invite them; and they flew at court some reasons for it, but no demonstrations. Others say, not without ground, (as they suppose) against the differing provinces from Holland; yet some will say, against the West-Indies, which this court doth most heartily pray for, and Mazarin will sing Te Deum to it.

The common opinion now all of here is, that the protector will carry all before him; yet many letters from London bring the contrary; and that already in Ireland the Anabaptists are in arms, and Ludlow at the head of them. Great heart-burnings in your army at home, and much more in the people, &c. The old cavaliers are not wanting to write fuch-like, and they may have afflince now of some others discontented.

Of a general peace here is nothing said, or towards it, nor likely to be, till a new pope shall be; and then something may be talked of it. Of R.C. nihil, nothing, but he will go to Scotland. His brother York, I affure you, is in great esteem here; which is all at this time from, Sir,

Yours.

Resolutions of the states general.

THE present deputy for the province of Overfjel has thanked their high mightineffes Vol. xvi. for and in the name of the lords his matters, for their interpolation and deputation, p. 43. which they have offered for the accommodation of those differences, which for some time have subfitted between the members of the government of Overfjel; and has declared, that the faid mediation and deputation would be in the highest degree acceptable to the faid lords his matters.

And whereas those members of the states of Overfjel, that in the late diet, kept at Deventer, did separate themselves from the general assembly, and continue fift separate, do clearly reject their high mightineffes offered mediation, and flew themselves entirely averse and unwilling to have the faid differences adjusted by impartial judges, arbitrators, and friendly composition; and on the contrary do only endeavour to bring their unjust designs to bear by all farts of hostility, as the fame has been proved more at large in their high mightineffes assembly, by word of mouth; therefore the faid deputy of Overfjel doth request in the name and behalf of the faid lords his matters, that their high mightineffes would be pleased, according to their obligation, effectually and speedily to give their directions, and provisionally on the three following points, viz.

That without loss of time (since there is pericum in mora) the militia of Overfjel may be directed and commanded, during the faid differences, entirely to abstain from committing any hostilities, although any contrary orders might be given them by any members of this province, under what title or denomination ever.

That the three companies of foldiers, under the respective captains Reve, . . . . . . . and the militia, which, contrary to their high mightineffes express command and edict, are detained at Campen and Zwoll, may be anew commanded to march with all speed to their appointed garrisons, and further to declare the reasons of their long stay.

That instead of the two companies of horfe of colonel. . . . . . . . . . van Haerfotole, and of captain Symon van Haerfotole, (which likewise against their high mightineffes orders are detained at Campen and Zwoll) two other companies may be ordered to march into Deventer.

Vol. II. 8 A Extracted
A.D.1654.

Extracted out of the records of the states general, Sabbati, Sept. 3. 1653. [N. S.]

After being put into consideration, it was thought proper, that the deputies to the general assembly should do their endeavors, that the treaties with the elector of Brandenburg, and other Protestant princes and Hans-towns in Germany, may be continued and finished. And further, that a defensive alliance with the princes and states belonging to the circle of Westphalia, and adjacent provinces, may be attempted; and that some of those treaties, if possible, may be extended to the empire of Germany, and the queen of Sweden, desiring assistance, according as the circumstances of times and affairs shall permit.

Presented in the general assembly Oct. 10. 1654. [N. S.]

Copy of the disposition of the decree given in the upper council, in the behalf of those of the religion at Rochechouart, upon the petition they have caused to be again presented unto the said council.

Vol. xviii.

His majesty being in his council, without regarding the decree of the said chamber of the edit of the eleventh of August last, and conformly unto the said decree of the 29th of May, hath ordained, and ordained the said petitioners shall re-enter, without delay, in the public exercice of the said pretended reformed religion, in the same place and manner as they did before the said decree of the council of the thirteenth of May, 1653, until the said chambers of the edit parties being heard, shall have otherwise ordained; and that to that purpose the place, where they had their temple, shall be emptied and put into their hands, his majesty prohibiting unto my lord and lady of Pompadours, as also unto all others, not to trouble them in the said exercice and possession of their temple, nor to mis-ufe them in any manner, without that this present decree can bring any prejudice to the parties rights in the principal, nor be drawn to consequence at the judgment of the said procès. Given in the king’s council of state, his majesty being present, held at la Fere the tenth of October, 1654. [N. S.]

Signed, Le Tellier.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Rome, 27. October, 1654.

By this post I received yours with the great hopes of a settlement of the present government of England under the protector, whose wisdom and care are easily discovered by all nations.

The affairs in Rome are much changed. The pope is well recovered, and become young again. He laughs at all, and says, he will live as long as he can; in order to which, he looks only to his health, and will not be troubled with any great businesfs; fo that cardinal Francifco Barberini, being of the secret council of Donna Olympia, rules all, to the great grief of the Spaniards. Cardinal Chigi is he, that in open view does all, being secretary of state to his holiness, but by the influence from Olympia and Barberini. You may be assured, this pope thinks neither of a general peace, nor R. C. at least at present. When any thing shall be of either, it is very probable you shall know it from me.

Olympia is now very much discontented for 25,000 crowns she has been last week robbed of in her own palace, for which great inquisition is made in Rome, and some of her servants in prison.

There is a report and appearance, that the two brothers, cardinal Francifco and Antonio Barberini, are not in good correspondence, which is suppos’d to be real, and occasioned by the subterfum of old cardinal de Medics, and the Spanish councils.

The title of general was taken from prince Camillo Pamphilio, for the reasons you had formerly, being too much a Spaniard suspect’d; yet being the pope’s only nephew, and Olympia’s only foil, money is to prevalent with both to put him unto this disgrace; as also prince Ludovisco for the fame cause, being married to a sister by father and mother to the said prince Camillo. That office of generalship is now exercis’d by Mons. Franfone, and it was offer’d to Maffeo Barberini, prince of Palestrina, nephew to the two cardinals Barberini, but he nobly would not accept of it.

The difference betwixt Spain and Genoa continues yet, but more mildly, because of the division in Genoa, and the inflall encouragement they find in Italy. Their embassador to Venice had once audience, and having declared his businesfs, was defir’d, if he had no other matter, to return home; for that the states of Venice would not engage in a war against Spain in their quarrel. The duke of Florence would not admit their embassador. The pope did, but told, that his advice was to Genoa to make their peace with Spain, and
and not to expose their city to a war against so great a monarch. So stands that matter at A.D. 1654.

The fourth of this month we had great feats and fireworks in this city, being the day of his holiness's coronation, and his entrance into the eleventh year of government. His holiness suffered that week two days in the confistory, in which he proposed the archbishopric of Firmo for cardinal Gualtieri, son to the first husband of Donna Olympia.

From Venice, I hear, the French embassador there made great fires, caused public prayers for the victory before Arras, and distributed two hundred crowns to the poor.

From Naples, I hear of a felucca or small boat, arrived there from Leghorn, with some intelligence of the duke of Guife and his fleet; whereon that viceroy ordered a thousand of the army to guard Salerno, and garrisoned the sea-ports, having in a readiness the galleys for any occasion. And he dispatched a felucca into Spain, recalling all the galleys of the Neapolitan squadron.

From Sicily we hear, that the city of Messina did exile the president Don Petro de Gregorio, the president Marotta, the advocate fiscal, and all the greatest ministers of his majesty of Spain in that city. The cause was, that the city alleged those ministers were the occasion of the present differences betwixt the viceroy and them. The viceroy is ready to fall with horse and foot upon that city, to punish this disobedience, and in the mean time dispatched Don Diego Jopolle to prevent the cafe to his majesty of Spain. So stands that bullinews as yet.

Here is nothing more at present known to, Sir,

Yours.

The states of Overyscil to the states general.

High and mighty Lords,

The lord van der Beecke, commissioner at the assembly of your H. and M. lordships, hath communicated unto us what your H. and M. lordships, according to the present conjuncture and constitution of affairs, upon the verbal and written propositions made by the special order in our name the fifth of October last, thought fit to resolve; whereby we are obliged, not only to thank your H. and M. lordships for their care, but also to desire your H. and M. lordships to continue in that good resolution, tending so much for the good, quietness, peace, welfare, and amity of the United Provinces.

H. and M. Lords, &c.

Your Lordships good friends,

The States of Overysel.

By order of the same,

Deventer, 7/22 October, [1654.]

J. Prockel, Secre.

Extract out of the resolutions of the states general.

Lunae, Octob. 12. 1654. [N. S.]

The lords deputies of the province of Gelderland communicated to the assembly, and amongst other matters, dated on the eighteenth of July last past, as the same is, word for word, inferred here; viz.

Extract out of the records of the provincial assembly of the lords the states of the duchy of Gelderland and county of Zutphen, held at Nimceuen.

Whereas by the resolution of the fourth of February last past, in the provincial assembly at Zutphen, taken in respect of the twenty-nine projected articles between the lords the commissioners of this state and the government of England, it was agreed to, that the words enemies, rebels, and fugitives, should not be interpreted, nor any other who had suffered, than only of subjects and inhabitants of the republic of England, coming to dwell under the jurisdiction of the republic of the United Netherlands; and that what further was agreed in the said resolution, should be sent to the deputies of this province in the general assembly, with order, that they should endeavour, that the same interpretation might be agreed to by a general resolution of their high mightinesses: and whereas nothing
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654, as yet has been resolved thereupon: the said province doth now, as before, still persist on
the said interpretation, declaring, that they, in no other fene, have ratified the said treaty
of peace.

Which being put under deliberation, the other provinces have desired a copy thereof,
which hereby is granted to their noblenesses.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Vienna, Octobris 13. 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS are receaved punctually hitherto. Some weckes I write not to you, because
I have not matter, as at present not much. Prince Rupert is still here, and promised
what he pretended due to him at the conclusion of the peace of Munfier. His traine nowe
is come to sixteen perons. He is much honoured here. There was a strange report here,
that R. C. was to come to this city; which coming to the emperor's ears, he wrot to the
elector Palatine to hinder that journey; upon which the elector writ to R. C. to divert
him from Vienna, if any such intent was. R. C. anwered the elector Palatine's letter,
that he never intended to goe to Vienna, which letter the said elector fent to the emperor.
The said R. C. writ a letter to the emperor concerning monie promised to him, parte
of which monies are paid, and orders for the rell foe to be, which is all of his busines
nowe here.

Of the diet of Hungarie, the Palatin, or the archduke, I can say yet no more than what
you had before; onlie for the archduke's age you desire, he is yet now fourteen years and
near sevene moneths; onlie in the moneth of May next, it is hoped, he shall be crowned
kings of Bohemia, and be fure of Hungary.

The emprefs is with childe, and expected to be delivered in February next; after which
the emperor will befit himselfe for the promotion of his son Leopold.

The court is still at Eberflorf.

The defeat given to the Polender was not foe greate as firft reporte; for the Mus-
covite loft manie in the battle. It is faied here, that the Muscovite is nowe 197,700
strange; but that Ragotfski, the Wallacks, Moldavians, with the Tartars, have joined
with the Polander; fo that nowe they are very considerable.

I forget to tell you of a ftorie I heard from the elector Palatine's court, which is, that,
the king of Sweedland's onlie brother shall be married to the elector's fister, called Sophia,
which is here much spoken of; and that this kinge of Sweedland will never gett a childe,
being fo corputile, fat, and groffe a man; and therefore the brother beinge heir, and like
to gett children, will in tyme strengthen R. C. and his party, &c.

Here is nothinge more considerable at present worth the fribbling of, Sir,

Yours.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

Honourable Sir,

Vol. xix.

This post brought me yours of the 22d September. I am hartily glad the great bu-
ines is foe happily over. I truft ere longe to heare, that all your members are agayne
in the house, actinge unanimously the great affaires of the commonwealth, to the comfort
of our friends, and disappoinhte of our enemies, which great mercie to the nations God
is able to effect for us. By the laft post I fent you two letters from the gentleman at S--
who, I prefume, maye be with you, ere this come, to give you a full accompt of affaires
there. And in my former letters of the twelfth and ninetieh of September, I acquainted
you with my beinge returned to the place of deputie, with the manner of their actinge
therein, who then had the court-power in their hands, which indeed that party hath still,
and will hold it, by reafon of their number, till some of their leadinge men be removed
from actinge in court, as they well delvere for their malignant actings, of which I formerlie
gave you notice. By yours nowe received, I perceive Mr. Townley and his partie had
writ a large letter to his highness for their vindication. I have perufed the copie of that
letter, their books being now againe in my hands; and doe finde, that therein they have
the impudence to fay, that I rejected the place of deputie, because I might not have it
upon my owne terms, and profess to have endeavoured all ways poftible to teftifie their
good affections and dutifull obedience to his highnes, through me his reffident; ye
yet at fuch tymes, whenas my actings as deputy might have discouraged them, con-
veniently affirming all to be fale, which hath beene remontrated to his highnes concern-
inge them in their actings towards me. Trulie, Sir, I am forsi, that the ambition and
pride
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 645

pride of some men occasions soe much trouble to his highnesse, yourfelfe, and others; A.D. 1654.

but whilst their addrefses are received, I find a necffity to vindicate myfelfe from their false oppofitions. I have a better testimonie from the companie at London, and the court heere, under both their hands and fcales, than to have given any man juft caufe of difcouragement by my actions as deputie. But it feems, these men are difcouraged, because they may not be as bad as they would. In a word, Sir, what either myfelfe, or the honeft partie here have prefented to his highnesse or yourfelfe concerning thee men, fhall be proved true in each particular, if it be required, and much more will they enforce me to faye of some of them, if they continue their flubbornefs.

I fhall not doubt but that his highnes and yourfelfe will credit what I write, before the misreprefentations of fuch kind of men, who do deceitfully pretend to have given all due refpeft to my publifh character; and that you may fee how impudent they are in that particular, as well as in other things, I incofle you a short narrative of a late affront given me by thefe very men, who pretend to smooth; which indeed I had not troubled you with, but that I fee thefe men are fhameleffe, and thinke, because they write as a court, they must be beleived. I fhall not be further troubleome, but refer you to the inclofed paper of what prefents heere, and affectionately remayne, Sir,

Your humble fervant,

3. October, 1654. RICHARD BRADFASH.

Sir, if the articles with Sweeden and Danmarke be made publifh, as I fuppofe they either are, or will be, I pray order them to be fent mee.

Intelligence from resident Bradshaw.

Hamburgh, 3. October, 1654. O. S.

THERE are great hopes of an happy accommodation of the Swedifh difference with Vol. xix. the Bremers, the flates general having nominated three lords; viz. Beuninghen, Lut-P. 296.
zenburgh, and Aitfema, as mediators to compose the faid difference.

The lord Rothenham is arrived at Stoade, and waiting for the Bremifh legates, who were here yesterday, and are this morning paffed for Lubeck, from whence they intend within three or four days to return for Stoade to make a beginning, and, by God's bleffing, a quick end of treaty. It feems they are resolvd, feeing themfelves wholly left to themfelves, to make a virtue of necffity, and to make their composition as good as they can, if the Swedes, who, as is faid, will admit of no mediation, be not too unreasonable.

Count Erick from Sweden arrived in Holften fome days ago, with two royal fhips, and a moft flately train of one hundred and feventy perfons, all moft fumptuoufly appalled. We hear as yet nothing of his dispatch; but no doubt but it will be haftened as much as poffible, the wind being very favourable for them.

An intercepted letter.

Cologne, October, 17. 1654.

I DOE give you very hearty thanks for yours of the fifteenth of the laft, and for let. Vol. xix. ting your good frends knowe the good health you are in. There is nothing more, P. 27.

that your friends defire to heare of, than that your commodities are in a way of putting of, which Monf. du Ploe hath given his beft advice to advance. There is little new in these parts, but that the beggarly cavaliers with their king are now at Cullen, but intend not to flay there long, but to returne to the towne, where they were before.

Your fervant,

The supercription, Jo. MARLEN.

To Mr. John Appleton.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, 13. October, 1654 [N. S.]

YOURS of the twenty-fifth of laft month, our account, I received, which repreffes Vol. xix.

the flate of affairs in England far different from that, which is laid before R. C. and P. 31.

his company, to their great comfort; but next week, when theirs prove to be lies, then

Vol. II. 8 B

new
THE earl of Grandpré with his brother, and fix other gentlemen, which were taken by the earl of Duras, have been brought to Valenciennes.

Letters from the court lay, that the king was at present with all the court at Peronne, and had been at Guise with the cardinal Mazarin, where being, had a conference with the marshal of Turenne, and that they were all to meet at Peronne, where his majesty shall caufe the great council of war to meet to advise, what they shall have to do to finish this campaign, as soon as the forces of Guise shall be come, and shall have joined with those of the army of Picardy; and all together will make at least 25,000 men.

Other letters from Peronne do lay, that the king shall be in this city within fifteen days at furthest.

The rumour goes, that they will marry the king to the infant of Savoy, sister to the duke of Savoy; and the second brother of this duke hath one of the nieces of the cardinal Mazarin, and that they hold, that his majesty and all the court were to go to Lyons in a few days for that matter.

The news from Sweden do give notice, how that the king, their master, sends an embassador to the queen of Sweden his cousin, to pray her, she would return into Sweden; and in case that the will not content to it, to declare to her, that the king of Sweden, and the states of the kingdom, are resolved to give her no more pension, the kingdom being reduced to such a want, that it could not supply the excessive expences, that she makes.

Of the 16th of October,

LETTERS from Compeigne of the thirteenth infant do give advice, how they did stay there this week for the king and all his court, and that the troops of Guise were about their town; and that it was not yet known, what they would do with them.

Letters from la Fere in Picardy do give notice, that there was held the great council of war, whither his majesty came with the cardinal Mazarin and the marshal of Turenne, where this first did inliff, that they should go and besiege the Chatelet, which Monf. of Turenne opposed, fiewing to the king and to his council, that the feaion was too much on, and that the prince of Condé was as strong as they, who would hinder them from executing any feige. All those of the council were of his advice.
There are letters from St. Quintin of the twelfth infant, which do give notice, that A.D. 1654, they did expect that day the king and the cardinal Mazarin.

They said also, that the army goes the way towards Lorraine; which caueth many to say, that they go to Clermont.

There have been two encounters between the king's army and that of the enemy's; but with very little advantage on either side.

The king hath sent again to the marquis of Noirmoutier, that he should deliver Mont-Olympe into his hands; who made answer, that he was ready to obey his majesty, so that it pleased him to reinvest the cardinal of Retz his kinsman into his archbishoprick of Paris; protesting never to surrender it, before what he demanded be executed.

The last letters from Brussells do give notice, that the archduke Leopold goes again into Germany, to be crowned king of Hungary, because that the states of that kingdom would not receive the emperor's son, because he is but thirteen years old; and that the laws of the land do bear, that no prince shall be admitted to be their king, who hath not at least attained nineteen years.

It is given out also, that the prince of Condé remains alone, commanding in Flanders; and that the earl of Fuenfaldagna was very much hated in that country, because of the cowardly action he did before Arras.

The king, being warned of the great disorders, stealing, and robbery, that the troops of Guienne have made, is very sorry for it, as also the queen and the cardinal; and they would very gladly, they had behaved themselves better.

This week they have taken poffessions of all the goods of the prince of Condé, in the king's name, whereof the confiscation hath been given to the prince of Conti.

---

**A letter of the states general to count William of Nassau.**

Highborn Prince and Lord,

We have received your highness's letter, writ at Leuwarden the 26th September last, and style loci, and there inclosed the original emperor's diploma, wherein we have seen and taken notice, that it hath pleased the emperor to promote your highness to the princely state of the holy Roman kingdom: whereupon having deliberated, we have thought fit to return your highness's diploma, as also to congratulate your highness in your promotion, and to wish you all happiness and prosperity. Datio Hugae, the 13th of October, 1654. [N. S.]

Your Highness's affectionate good friends,

The States general of the United Provinces.

---

**A letter of intelligence.**

My dearest Friend,

Cullen, 14. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

I do not intend to continue here above ten days; by which time I do expect to hear news from my good friend concerning the proposition already made. Reiley will be very sad; for shortly he is to part with his most kind sister, which I believe will be of great trouble to both. Then he will return to his former habitation, where (if this place, which is far beyond it, doth not work upon him) the best part of this winter will be spent; but that is not a pin matter for or against our design; if that be the cheaper, this is the pleasanter. We will do things for the better, &c.

---

**A letter of intelligence from Mr. Angier's secretary.**


The news of the pope's death hath proved false. A post arrived here on last Saturday, day, bears, that he had only been two days in the convulsion-fits, and smothered, as it were, by an apoplexy; so that he was thought dead, when the first post parted from Rome. But although he was not, the cardinals, feeing he could not live many days, had already begun their assembly for the election of a successor. Whereupon the cardinal d'Efte hath written hither to send speedily an embassador to that court, with necessary means to favour the said election to have a French pope; which is much desired by cardinal Mazarin. I am informed, the duke of Rohan Chabot is like to have that embaßly. In the interim it's thought, the letters, which are this day expected from Provence, will inform of
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D.1654. of the departure of the duke of Guise, being the last letter bore, that his shipping was
decided. This fleet is or will be compounded of the following forces.

From the Levant,
12 men of war.
2 frigats.
5 flutes.
2 fire-boats.
6 galleys.
5 loaded with horse.

From the West, which have not yet joined
the said duke,
5 men of war.
4 pirates.
6 Portugal ships, commanded by the
commodore of Neufchafte.
6 fire-ships.
2 flutes.

In all which ships, it is thought, there are about 6000 men, besides the sailors. It is
thought they may land about Civita Vecchia.

One might say, those affaires have changed the desires in Picardy, where the French
are making no siege. I hear this court returneth hither; and that it will arrive at Com-
pingone on monday next, to be at Paris upon the latter end of that week, according unto
a letter the queen hath written thereof.

At last we hear cardinal of Retz hath passed by Genoa; and that doth so much the
more trouble the court, by reason that the above-said last post from Italy adds, that he had
met him about three leagues from Rome, whither he was going.

It is not true, that Belle-île hath revolted, and declared itself for the Spaniards; and the
court seems too modest a little in what regards the howse of Retz.

A letter to Mons. de Villcre.

SIR,
Vol. xii.

T HE king will be here very suddenly. His eminence is so unquiet, so much troubled,
and so much out of humour, that it is said, no access is to be had to him; yea
almost his own servants dare hardly speak to him. And besides, he is afflicted with
that pain of the gravel and gout, which do render him impatient. God comfort him!
It is thought, that the king's army will only besiege Chaftet, if any place. Notwith-
standing the troops of Guinche, that are now joined with them, no place is yet besieged.

Here is a report, that the peace is concluded between France and England. All your
friends here with you in France again, and are forry for your retreat into England. The
Cardinal de Retz is gone to Rome.

An intercepted letter to Mr. Troweman.

SIR,
Vol. xii.

Mr. Antony is now at Cologne: Mr. Wiltshire hath been with him. Mr. Antony tells
him, that he shall shortly be in action; but it is much feared by the great losses by
the last grand tempest, that Mr. Polnart suffered. Prince Rupert is said shall have
the government of Silefia under the emperor. Here hath been the king of Sweden's brother
princely entertained; who before his going hence hath concluded a match with the prin-
cess Sophia. 'Tis thought he speedily returns, and then the marriage is to be.

A letter to prince William of Nassau.

High-born Prince, Gracious Lord,
Vol. xii.

UPON the general summons against the fourth of this month, here appeared thirty-
fixed gentlemen, and the commissioners of Campen and Zвол, who have this morning
unanimously agreed about the choosing of a stadtholder, and in the afternoon proceeded
to the nominating of persons: whereupon is nominated and chosen the lord prince of
Orange stadtholder; and your princely grace is authorized to officiate for him during
his minority, upon the same instructions as formerly the lords princes of Orange have
officiated, with little alteration made therein. All this happened, notwithstanding the
sharp protest delivered unto the assembly by the secretary of Deventer; but in regard the
name was drawn up in the name of the states of Overjylc, it was not read, but delivered
out again: wherein the opposing party doth declare, amongst the rest, to send commis-
soners to all the confederates to desire assistance against this usurpation and oppression of
their
Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

Honorable Sir,

Altho' the affaires betwixt the Spanyard and Genowes hav bin long sylent, Vol. xix. without any nois, as if they had bin nyh som aiumtment, this week the Genowes 125 galleyes hav taken a couple of barks of Einate, a sea-town of the king of Spayne's, belonging to the state of Millian, the Genowes pretending the lordship of thos fea; and that the said barks ought to hav com to Genoa to pay theyr custom.

This day I hav had advys by a bark from Marceslles, that the French fleet, confisting of 22 ships, 18 barks, and 6 gallyes, departed the yles of Eris the sixth of this month, and three dayes after wer fien off the Boca di Boniface, which is the freit or paffage betwixt the yles of Corfica and Sardinia. Now whether they are com thorow to this fyde, I know not, but the generall opinion is the contrary, that they ar gone to the South end of Sardinia, and thence will ftre thor the channel of Malta for the gulf of Venis, to land theiir folded in Pulia, whither 'tis fad the French ar fending 4000 foor out of Piemont, and hav demanded pafi thor the prince's country; which is granted them. I doubt not but you ar more fully advyfed of the French fleet's proceeding from captain Harris at Tollon. I know you ar extream ful of biffes; otherwise now and then a word of occurrences at hom would be very acceptable to,

Honored Sir,

Your most faithfull servant,

Leghorn, 16. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Charles Longland.

Col. Algernoon Sidney to Mr. Spencer.

Sir,

Hague, 16. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

We have been of late alarmed by the two dangerous elements, fire and water. The Vol. xix. other day the town of Delft was almost blown up by a magazine, that took fire. Itp. 121. was fuch a terrible blow, that it fhook the Hague. Since, by storm and rain, we have been in no lefs danger. Some take upon them to tell us, that theſe figns are very ominous to the province of Holland. Above two hundred houses were blown up; it made the very Hague to flake again.

This sad accident happened through the careleſnes of one, that hath the looking to the magazine. The commiffioners went at ten o'clock into the magazine, and about eleven it was fired.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague:

Monsieur,

D'Overyfliel ef venu reponse, je dis des depute des eftats, difants avoir veu avec grand Vol. xix. etonnement la proposition, que le fieur Beecke a fait dans les eftats generaux le 3: ergo P. 77. le defavoyant; item, que le 4th de ce mois ils tiendront un assemblee provinciale de leurs eftats, & que du refultat d'icelle ils advertoiroient les eftats generaux. L'on verrà fi ceux de Twente & Deventer vourront auffi venir fur cette assemblée-la. Je penfe que non.

Il y en a bien auffi qui s'etonnent, que la Hollande favorize en ce cas a ceux de Twente & de Deventer; car il pourroit aisement arriver, qu'auffi 4 ou 5 membres d'Hollande difcrependent des autres membres d'Hollande; & que ces 4 ou 5 membres s'adresseuent Vol. II.

8 C auffi
Et il est notable, que jamais encore ni Leyden ni les autres villes, qui en la seclusion du prince ont été contre les autres villes d'Hollande, toutefois jamais encore ne s'ont ofé ny voulu adhérer aux eftats generaux : consequemment, ayant un grand zele pour ne toucher pas à cette partie de la fouverainete d'Hollande, en laquelle ils ne veulent point que les provinces ayent rien à dire.

Cependant c'est auffi signé, que tous, qui ont le prince en la bouche, ne l'ont pas au parti d'Orange cœur; & l'on remarque, que la plupart du 14.5 n'ont fait que fuivre aurum populum; car à prefent la peuple se laffant decrier tout, Vive le prince! & s'occupant à autre chose, l'on voit que l'interfet du prince s'en dort; & les nouvelles difpûtes font oubliez les vieilles.

Comme en Zelande à prefent ils ne peuvent pas accorder fur des offices vacants. Ces offices font une chose fort friande; on oublie pere & mere (beaucoup plus le prince) pour les obtenir: & l'Hollande ayant tant d'offices militaires à conférer, autant ayant une bourfe fi riche, feroit malheureufe, il elle n'acqueroient pas beaucoup d'amis. Mais pour dire la verité, fon plus grand amy (apres Dieu) est le protecteur; & fon plus grand ennemy est ou a effé le peuple, lequel peu à peu s'appaife fort.

Il feemble, que la Geldre veuille derechef un peu montrer les dents pour le party royal ou du prince; car elle produira une resolution, loulouffant, que les mots lofis, rebellis, &c. dans le traité de paix fait avec l'Angleterne, ne doivent pas effre entendu felon la lettre; comme fi auflî que les Anglois declarent quelcon enemy, cet eftat feroit obliged de le chauffer. Mais tous ceux de Geldre ne font pas d'accord en cela, & desja la plupart des eftats generaux auffi font d'avis, qu'on laiffa telle chose hors les notules; & que le Geldre peut bien retener ce sentiment pour elle, mais que crabrones non fum territandi.

Item, ceux de Geldre ont predict une resolution, afin de parachever l'alliance avec la France. Ils veulent auffi, qu'on face alliance avec l'electeur de Brandeborg.

Hier nous avons vu ici à Delft un tristeスペクトル, dont parle cette relation. C'efloit comme une croup de canon, qui ft trembler meme toutes les maifons de la Haye telle façon, comme fi elles fe vouloient renverfer de fonds en comble. Cent-mille coups de canon n'ont jamais fait le degaft en une ville affiegeé, comme ce feul coup a ruiné Delft. Le commis de ce magazin à dix heures dit à fa femme, qu'il alloit pour en tirer deux livres de poudre; il reviendra encore. C'efloit un tour environnee d'une fosse. Le tour eft tellement arraché, qu'il ne refte pas une pierre, & eft devenu une gouffe ronde. Diversスペクトルs (6) venant voir la deftruction, ont encore efté tues de ruines de murailes efbranlées, & lors tombants, quand ils y paffoient. La plupart des maifons tombées ou renversées font des pauvres, principalement fielers de laine, tisserants, &c.

Jusques encore le monde est eut de tous ceffés voir la deftruction de bien un tiers de la ville de Delft, dont fe content quantité de particularités & effets mirables du feu. Le lendemain on trouva encore un petit enfant fur une petite chafe, vif, quoique entouré de pierres & ruines. Deux jours apres on trouva encore une fervante dans une cave, vivante, avec le bras rompu. L'occasion de ce feu on dit, que le commis entra avec un autre homme dans la magazin, pour y prendre une preuve ou deux de la poudre pour le vendre, & frappant fur le tonneau pour l'ouvrir, en frappant aurait fait feu.

La populace indifcrete (principalement ceux qui ont perdû en cette destruction leurs maifons, ou meubles, ou enfants, ou pere & mere, ou amis, voir toute leur fortune) dit, que ce second, qui entra avec le commis, eftoit un Anglois, & que tous deux (apoftes & gagnés par les Anglois) ont mis de la mefche au poudre, qui a prins feu en demi-heure apres qu'ils s'en eftoient fortis, & sauves, ou fuifs, on ne fait où. Mais pas une homme de disfrecion le croit.

Bien une demi-lieu de Delft, aux champs, on a trouvé une main & une demi-tête, efant probable, que ces font des fragments du commis & de l'autre homme, fon second, fans favoir qu'il eftoit: mais on l'a veu entrer au magazine avec le commis, ayant la mine d'un capitain de mer, ou semblable officier. Les curieux font des explications, que Dieu nous veut & peut auffi bien punir en paix avec les inftruments de la guerre, qu'en guerre.

Autres diient, que c'est un accomplissement de la prophetie de ces provinces, qui ont fi haut crié contre la seclusion du prince d'Orange, dans la troifieme piece & troifieme bylage, imprime derriere la deduction d'Hollande, fol. 10. (felon l'impression en folio) que les os des princes interrés à Delft criveront vengeance de cette ingratitude, & que cette des- truction eft un effet de ce cri. A quel propos on remarque, que le temple, oü eft cet entremont, eft crevé, ou a eu des crevettes diverses dans la muraille, des vitres rompus, les tuiles jetées, le toit ouv'er, fans que la fepulture des princes ni celle de Tromp aye eu la moindre mal ou dommage; spécialement on remarque, que les beaux vitres de grand artifice
artificé & rareté, où le roy & la reine d'Espagne font peints à genoux & en devotion, A.D.1654.

L'Overyssel sont ici maintenant dans les états généraux, de chaque partie un : le sieur Bon Hollandais partie d'Orange Beeck de Deventer, (ou des 173) le sieur Wolfen de Zwol pour les 145; & parfois ont quelque petite vexation touchant leurs différents provinceaux, mais il faut attendre l'effet du land-dagh.

Le baron de Griethuyfen ayant été ici quelque temps de la part du duc de Neuborg, en fin demande credentialles pour partir, ayant aifloïé le mieux qu'il a pû les reprifailles, que cet effet a exercé contre les sujets de Juliers par plus qu'une douzaine d'années. Là où on croit ici tant contre les Anglais pour avoir seulement exercé reprifailles contre les Hollandais douze années à picne. Je fuis

Ce 16. Octob. [1654. N. S.]

Votre très serviteur.

Chanut, the French embassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord, 

Hague, 16. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

As I was speaking here of your negotiation, as of a thing whereof the success was yet uncertain, a certain person of this flate told me, that my lord de Witt had p. 91. affurued him, that the accommodation was infallible; and that he had it from a very good hand. We are not (thanks be to God!) in that condition, that the event of that business should give us so much apprehension. Tho' that will declare themselves our enemies, will have a good share of the fear. The reverence, which you have made of that declaration, which was defired of us, is very worthy your judgment. I have not yet refused it here: the time runnth on, and I hope, that without explaining, if we would go so far, the occasions and desire of preffing us to it will ceafe. The lord penfionary de Witt hath been for some days at Amfterdam, where it is faid he doth intend to marry a niece of the deceased Becker, being a rich, fair, and well-qualified lady. He deferves to meet with a good fortune; for he is a very honeft perfon. He is very ingenious, very honeft at heart, and of good judgment and prudence, far above his age. I can affure you, that I do all, that I can, to prefervce the union; but it is impossible to imagine, how casual and undeterminable the motions of this flate are, by reafon of the multitude of refors and motions, which are not fubordered. Without doubt the party of the lords of Holland is the best governed, and the strongest; but not having within itself any authorized head, by a well-governed power, it is capable to be difolved through itself: and I do underftand, that many are weary of the controversies, which do daily arife about the distributing of honours and offices; and do avow, that it will be very difficult to keep all quiet any longer, without making choice of a governour. If they must have one, let them chOoSe one of themselves. And what concerneth us, who do love them and defire their prefervation, let us follow their government, such as they hall think fit to fet up, without prefuming, that they shou'd alter it upon our perfuafions. I am very glad of what you write to me of the fatisfacrion, which you have of my lord Beverning. He is here in very good efteeem amongst thofe alfo, who are not of his party: and upon your relations, I do help them to fpeak well of him.

I have writ to you of the ceffation of arms between Bremen and the Swedes. They do make no hatte to accommodate the buifines, as was thought they would; but the ceffation of arms is to end the twenty-fifth of November, where the nature will prolong of itself, without any treaty. Somebody told me, that the Swedes are jealous of fome troops, which the Mufcovites have upon the frontiers of Livonia. That province is not only in debate between the Swedes and the Polanders, but tho' of Ruffia do pretend to it; and without having any further right to a place, it is enough for a prince, that his prdecessors have once had it in poeligion.

Monf. d'Avaugour is hindered at Stockholm from having audience of the king, by reafon his credits are not in fuch form and terms as are pleasing to the Swedes. They were writ at a time, when the court had no notice of the alteration. This doth very much trouble him.

The earl of Oxenfhire hath received aboard his Swedifh ships the princefs of Hol-fein. She is the second daughter, much fairer than her elder fister, feventeen years of age, and who may be faid to be more agreeable than extraordinary handfome. We have had here the earl Tot fent by the king of Sweden to the queen of Sweden, to defire her, as is faid, to return to the Swedifh territories, or at leaft the fhe would remain in France. All doth confift in the payment of the penfion, which that princefs hath referred for herfelf. It will fall very heavy for Sweden to entertain three queens at once; and at the fame time many think, that her penfion will be ill paid her. And the queen herfelf declared...
The states general to his highness the elector of Brandenburg.

Most serene, &c.

OCTOB. 16. 1654. [ N. S. ]

On the sixth of January last past we received your electoral highness's letter, written at Cologne on the Spree, dated December 5, 1653; together with the pieces thereto annexed; whereby we observe with a particular satisfaction and pleasure, that your electoral highness has been pleased to have the confidence in us, and to desire of us, that we might appoint some deputies from among us, to go to Ratibon, to assist, together with your minister plenipotentiary there, your electoral highness's right and claim to the countries of Juliers, Cleve, Bergue, and Marcck, and to support the same, since the right of succession to the said countries was to be decided there, either by the treaties of peace, or by a final sentence. All which being taken into mature deliberation, we have this day resolved to give our sincere thanks to your electoral highness hereby, for the great honour you have done us and this state by the aforesaid; and to declare, that we desire nothing more earnestly, than to remain and inviolably to continue with your electoral highness in a most sincere correspondence, friendship, and confidence; as being one of our nearest, best, and most confident friends and allies; affuring your electoral highness, that we, in corroboration and testimony of our sincere good meaning and intention, will not fail to send our deputies against the limited time, and for the above-mentioned purpose, to Ratibon aforesaid; willing with all our hearts, that every thing may succeed to the intent satisfaction and content of your electoral highness, to the advantage of your electoral house, dominions, people, and subjects, and especially to the advancement of the true Christian reformed religion. Wherewith we conclude; and after recommending ourselves most friendly and neighbourly to your electoral highness, we pray the almighty God, &c.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

AFTER the sending away of our letters of last Friday, we were acquainted the next morning, which we heard nothing of the night before, that about that time a mischance happened to the lord protector, which might have been in all likelihood very fatal unto him, if God had not wonderfully preferred him; as we are informed the manner of it to be thus. His highness, only accompanied with secretary Thurloe and some few of his gentlemen and servants, went to take the air in Hyde-park, where he caufed some dishes of meat to be brought; where he made his dinner, and afterwards had a desire to drive the coach himfelf, having put only the secretary into it, being those five horfes, which the earl of Oldenburgh had prefented unto his highness, who drove pretty handsomely for some time; but at last provoking those horfes too much with the whip, they grew unruly, and run fo falt, that the poffiftion could not hold them in; whereby his highness was flung out of the coach-box upon the pole, upon which he lay with his body, and afterwards fell upon the ground. His foot getting hold in the tackling, he was carried away a good while in that posture, during which a piftol went off in his pocket; but at last he got his foot clear, and fo came to efcape, the coach paffing away without hurting him. He was prefently brought home, and let blood; and after fome reft taken, he is now pretty well again. The secretary, being hurt on his ankle with leaping out of the coach, hath been forced to keep his chamber hitherto, and been unfit for any buifines; fo that we have not been able to further or expedite any buifines this week: neither do we hear of any resolution since our last taken in the parliament, but that they are still busie in examining of the articles of the government, and especially the fifth article, wherein is fpoken of making peace or war. It feemeth the opinions do incline, that
that his highness or his council ought not to have an absolute power for the taking up a parliament, to consider of it. There have been several other business under examination, but nothing finally concluded on.

Westminster, 16. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to Chanut, the French embassador in Holland.

My Lord,

I CANNOT begin my letter with a more pleasing news, than the arrival of the abbot Vol. xix. of d'Iffoire with the earl of Chatelet. The rarities of London have so taken up their time, that I have hardly been able to enjoy their company; only yesterday I had an opportunity to offer unto them, and chiefly to the lord your brother, all that is in my small power. And I must also complain, that he did not come and lodge at my house. You will do me justice for it, my lord, one day; and the better to obtain it, I will apply myself with more care, to render him some service during his abode here. He hath made me a relation so accomplc'd of the manner of the queen of Sweden's living, that there wanted nothing, but your judgment to frame mine, and to beat with more authority thence, that dare to blame her conduct. I have not yet any thing to write unto you of my negotiation. It was referred six days ago, under pretence of an accident happened to the lord protector and the secretary of state in a promenade, wherein the first took the place of his coachman, and his horses running away with him, he was flung out of the box, amongst the horses; and if his shoe had not broken or flipp'd off, the mischief had been intire. He got off only with some bruises, and was likewise noways hurt with a pithol, that went off in his pocket. During this disorder, the secretary of state fat in the coach, who endeavoured to get out, sprained his foot; which was all the harm that happen'd to him. Both of them do not forbear to keep their beds, nor to bury themselves also. But the affairs of the parliament go before all ours; whereof some of the council have assured me I shall soon have an end. The embassadors of Holland have not yet any answer given them about the salt laden in their ships. It is put off without any cause; and I doubt of the effects of those words, which have been given them. The parliament doth continue to proceed upon the articles of the government; and it is said, that they have resolved, that neither peace nor war can be declared without the consent of parliament. Some of the commissioners have been busy with my lord protector to reduce the militia; and some regiments are to be disbanded. This will give a pretence to the lord protector to rid his hands of those, who are not thoroughly affected to him, and who have shewn themselves not altogether pleased with this last alteration. It is said, that the fleet under general Blake is gone for the Straights; that the other will be also suddenly ready to set sail: however, some do imagine, that there is more of feigning than reality in this voyage.

16. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

[The embassador Chanut's brother, to his brother's secretary at the Hague, hath this expreffion in his letter: No doubt you have heard of the accident happened to the protector, who, being in the park in his coach, got up into the box; and his horses being unruly, they flung him out of his throne, and he had like to have been rack'd alive. This doth afford matter of speculation to some, and discourtesy to others. His enemies speak him to be very ill; and his friends, in health.]

A letter of intelligence.

SIR, Hague, 16. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

SINCE my former last week, I have to add, that the differences betwixt the provinces Vol. xix. are still continued; the one protesting against the other, and these differences have yet produced no other effect. Something you may fee by this extract of Guelderland; to which they add lately, that they will renew their league with France, though the rest of the provinces are not disposed to it.

Vol. II. § D Hague.
THE lords deputies of the province of Guelderland have presented to the assembly, and after caused to be read, the following extract of the resolution of the lords their principals, bearing date the eighteenth of July last, as it is here following inserted de verbo ad verbum.

The extract of the receiv of the courts of the lords the states of the principality of Guelderland and earldom of Zutphen, held at Nimicueen,

Tuesday, 18. July, 1654.

AS by the resolution of the fourth of February last, taken in the courts of Zutphen upon the conception of the 29 articles, agreed upon by the deputies of these states with the commonwealth of England, it is understood by the interpretation of the words bojes, rebelles, fugitives, that they shall not be explained otherwise than of the subjects and natives of the commonwealth of England, who shall come to live under the jurisdiction of these provinces. And that which further has been understood in the said resolution, is ordered to be sent to the commissioners of this province in the generality, to affit and obtain from their high-mightinesses a general resolution, tending to that effect: upon which nothing has been done hitherto; and therefore the province doth perfit as before in their precedent interpretation, declaring, that they have not ratified the treaty of peace with England in any other sense. And after deliberation, the other provinces demanded a copy thereof, which was granted, &c.

I have seen here a letter from our embassadors in London to the states general and the greffer, which contain nothing but the proceedings in parliament, and of general Blake's being ordered to go to sea with his fleet. The letters were of the ninth of October, 1654: and their substance being better known there, it is needless to return further their contents.

Count William of Nassau, governor of Friesland, signified to the states general his being made a prince of the empire, and sent to them the emperor's letters-patents for it, which the states returned to him, with him all happiness with that dignity.

Upon monday last at Delft, a league from hence, at eleven o'clock in the morning, a most sad accident happened by some fire, that got into the magazine of the province of Holland, and which was blown up, with all that was in it, with the death of many persons, and ruin of many houses.

Before yours and other letters came hither, were great rumours of the death of the lord protector; which now appears false. This is the collection of this week's news from,

Sir,

Yours.

Intelligence.

Vienna, 7. Octob. 1654. O. S.

SOME days ago the embassadors from the prince elector of Brandenburgh departed hence homewards, and count Montecuculi, as it is said, for Antwerp.

The Hungarian land-day is deferred and prolonged until next year; and his imperial majesty resolved first to go to the city of Prague, there to have the empress crowned queen, and the young prince archduke Leopold Ignatius king of Bohemia.

A letter of intelligence.

Stockholm, 7. Octob. 1654. O. S.

THE king's majesty is with his chief noblemen, at the present, at the Dalderoon, making all necessary preparations for the entertaining of the royal company of his bride, whom he now shortly expects, the being to land at the said place. As for other news hence, none of importance, save of the French embassador's reception, who having received other letters credential on sunday last, retired himself two miles hence, and was thence brought into the city with eighteen coaches, most whereof were lords of the secret council, and convoyed to his lodgings: wherupon the next day, being monday, he had public audience; and tuesday again a private conference with his majesty for the space of
John Thurloe Esq. &c. 655

almost three hours; and then he was dismissed with great civility. An express is gone A.D. 1654, hence for Muscovy, and another for Poland, with letters from his majesty, whose bulines and reception shall be imparted as soon as it can be known.

A letter of intelligence.

Deare Ant.,

Maastricht, 17. Octob. 1654. [N.S.]

I am just now arrived here. The post being upon the instant of parting, the import. Vol. xix. tunnitie of friends, my owne wearenes, and the shortnes of time, will not perempt mee p. 141. to enlarge; only this, that the place is full of the protector and his two sons being murdered; which news I range amongst the old tales. The court is at Colen, but will winter at Aix, in nothing extraordinary happen. I hope by this time the captain is safely arrived with you. Pray tell his brother Cof. A. Man, that I sent him last weeke a bill of exchange from Rotterdam. I would gladly know, whether he hath received it. My friends must excuse mee for this time; and farewel.

I have heard nothing from you these two weeks.

The supercription,

For Mr. Antonio Rogers, at the post-houfe, London.

Intelligence from several parts.

Sir,

Brussels, 17. Octob. 1654. [N.S.]

Yours of the ninth instant I received, and sent yours to Vienna and Cologne, Vol. xix. as likewise I fend new letters to you from your friends in both thefe cities. Till p. 143. your letters came, I was in great doubt, some mishance happened to the protector; for instead of Mr. Holland's being slain, it paffed current all this week, that the protector was slain in the parliament-houfe, and his children also cut off. This has been also published in Holland, but now all here cry out upon them as lyars, that invented it; whose joy fure now must return to forrow and dishonour.

Several letters bring hither from Holland and Flanders relations particular of divers ships come from Spain, with plate to the value of four millions.

This night was to arrive at Antwerp an embaffador from the king of Sweden to her majesty the late queen. It is reported among other things, that he brought to her majesty the fcurity for her rents: his name is count Tor. He is a fenator of that kingdom, and of kindred to the royal blood; a young man, of about thirty years old at mott. The king of Spain has difpatched Don Antonio Pimentelli to the faid queen, (as you had formerly) to welcome her into his dominions, and thank her for the honour she does him in coming into them, &c.

I do not yet hear of any embaffador here to go into England, more than you had long fince of the marquis de Lede.

The count Grandpré is fent prisoner to the castle of Antwerp, where he is to be this night. He is fent with a guard, armilfs, and without any great noise or fhow.

Count of Salazar, governor of the citadl of Cambray, provided sufficiently with viftuals and ammunition Châtelet, left the French fhould befiege it.

It is certain, prince Condé met with a confiderable French convoy, which he has routed and flain, taking fome hundreds of prifoners, officers and foldiers. The French army is ftill about Château-Cambresis, Quefnoy, and that way, fortifying Cambresis, to secure convoys to Quefnoy. Our army is frong about Boufain. Condé had fought before now, if he had been permitted by the Spanish councils. The archduke is indifpoled, and not like to take the field more this campaign; which is all the news of this week from,

Sir,

Yours.

The
The count de Charol, governor of Calais, to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

Calais, 17. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

I DID not write to you by the last post, having nothing considerable. In the mean time I received yours, wherein I perceive, that the lord protector had like to have killed himself: he is too old to learn the trade of driving a coach. I saw once a child of seventeen years undertake such a busines, and he had like to have killed himself. If an express should carry this news to the king of England, that he had like to have broken his neck, he would not have been forgot for it. In that, as in all things else, it shall be as it pleaseth God. There is very little news else, beside the death of the pope. Pray God, that he, that is to succeed him, may settle peace in all Christendom. Notwithstanding what you write of the protector, he hath not the title of king, but he hath all the offices and functions of the king; and with his negative voice in the point of war, he hath more than ever the king had above the parliament.

In short, he doth not manage his business amis; if he had managed his coach as well, he had not put himself in danger of his life.

The court will be within these few days at Compeigne; and no siege yet resolved on.

Richelieu to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

Paris, 17. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

The great tides happen but once a month at the full of the moon; or, to speak more properly, but twice in the year, at the two equinoxes. It is one and the same thing with news, which do not happen every day. Sometimes there is good store of news; but that is not often. When there doth, you shall know of it. The court did intend some great design, and to that end the regiment of the guards had new colours given them, which were worn to pieces; but I believe the enemy will see none of these colours this campaign. The design is vanisht, and the king is to see his troops of Guienne, and afterwards to come to Paris, where he is expected on Wednesday next.

A letter to Mons. de Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

Paris, 17. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

We expect your father here very suddenly. The court is come to Compeigne, and from thence they go to Chantilly, where they are to stay some time; and from thence they come directly for Paris. Here arrived on Monday last another express from Rome, who says, the pope was not quite dead, but lay in an agony, and every minute expected to give up the ghost. The duke of Guise is said to be gone from Toulon with his fleet. It is thought this fleet will do more good than an embassador, whom they intend to send for Rome. The said express says also, that he met the cardinal de Retz near Rome.

Mons. de Servien is still at Meudon.

A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier’s secretary.

Paris, 17. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

The 11th of this instant letters arrived from Provence, bearing, that the duke of Guienne failed out ever since the fourth, fide noce, as for Italy, without one could notwithstanding discover his design. It’s thought to be chiefly for the upholding of the interests of France and Rome, from whence we hear no other news, than that you have already known, that post being only to arrive to-night or to-morrow. The court intended to be here Monday or Tuesday; but I hear it will only be some days after, as much by reason of the care it takes to fortify the frontier places, as also because that cardinal Mazarin being in a treaty with the marquis of Noirmoutier for the Mont-Olympe, it is in some manner necessary for the king to stay there, to intimidate that marquis, who doth intercede for cardinal de Retz. He inffith, that he may be established in the archbishopric.
of Paris: he is answered very civilly, that they would be so much the more willing to A.D. 1654.

but that agreement, which is, as I am informed, managed by the craftiness of madam de Chevreux, will not be an easy matter, since whatsoever this court doth promise, it is always at the exception of the said archbishoprick; for the confervation whereof cardinal of Retz hath hitherto been so obstinate: befofe that, the interests of that cardinal, and cardinal Mazarin, seem to be incompatible, and chiefly because of their misfortunes.

We are informed, that the prince of Condé's troops have for certain defeated two French parties; one of some eight hundred men commanded by the marquis of Renel, as he conveyed some provisions to Quefnoy; and the other of five hundred commanded by Monf. Guillotiere, both the said commanders having been made prisoners, with most part of their men, after many killed.

The prince of Conti is coming from Catalonia upon the latter-end of this campaign, to preside in the flates of Languedoc, which are to meet in six weeks or two months. The king sent him a brevet; and the duke of Orleans doth not only fee himself scoffed thereby, but also ill used at present by the denial of the 50,000 crowns you have heard of, which his majesty had given him leave to accept from those flates; and the said duke having demanded the vacant government of Gergeau upon the river of Loire, for some gratification his royal highness would make thereof, his said majesty hath refused it unto him, although it be of little importance or value, saying, he had already put the dispo[al thereof in cardinal Mazarin's hands, unto whom he should speak of it. The difficulty the said duke makes to compliment the said cardinal is the caufe of thee he findeth in his way. And nevertheless he is full stiff-necked, saying, he will never submit unto that first minister, who can do nothing but undo him, and not take from him the quality of the king's uncle and servant. The notices from Blois are, that the said duke's court was reasonably g'dant; that Mademoiselle was there, and that the duke of Beaufort went not far from it.

We hear from Bordeaux, that at laft the exterior defences of the castle Trompett[e] have been ended; and that Monf. d'Esthades was putting therein 1200 men in garrison. The laft letters from St. Malo bear, that four veiffels of Terra Nova of Grand-ville were happily returned from that country well loaded, but had brought news of the los[s] of four Maloin ships by the ice; adding, that the English veiffets richly laden from the French, at the road of New-haven, as he thought to have gone in the port. The inhabitants of St. Malo are ill satisfied with the king's council, by reason it hath ordained, that the goods, which were found in the prize a while ago upon the coasts of Spain by the commodore of Neuflaife, whereof they have complained, will be only distinguished from those, which belong unto the Spaniards, instead of granting them the whole main levee thereof.

The duke of Longueville, being agreed with his lady, compteth from Dieppe by Caen, to Vernon or Euraux to receive her, as it is written unto us from Rouen.

---

A paper to the protector, shewing the difference of tolerating Papists and Protestants.

My Lord,

If I had any caufe to believe, that this my boldness of writing were burdenome to Vol. xix. your highness, or that your highness might conjecture, that my aim therein was self-p. 5. interest, I was very much to blame to affume to myself that liberty. But the belief, which your highness hath poiffed us with, by so many miraculous actions, and divine confirmations, as a perfon actted by an ardent and universal zeal for the good of the churches of God; and moreover having a certain knowledge, the churches of these parts have endured a very great brunt by the deceitful promises, which have been made unto them by the former supreme powers of Great Britain; and therefore upon these two fo public accounts may safely conclude, that there is just caufe of inquiry, forasmuch as the providence of God has restored to pious and noble a government in the person of your highness, how we may, if possible, be instructed by your highness, from this so pure a fountain and well-spring, how to derive some streams of comfort suitable and proportionable to thofe evils, which have befallen us; as also considering, that we have no other human powers in view, which have interefted themselves in the caufe of God: upon the serious contemplation of this, I say, it is, my lord, that I have taken the boldness, upon the account of thofe former negotiations by me tranfacted, to implore your highness to bend your heavenly thoughts to take cognizance of our state and sufferings, as your highness Vol. II. shall
A court and council they present papers of grievances and complaints of their ill treat-
ments by those of the reformed religion in France, contrary to those formal concessions
formerly given by edict for the liberty of their religion, and continuance of their persons
in all sorts of employments, which they are now denied.

In the place of justice they are wont to depose by way of scorn,
That in England and Scotland the papists are more rigorously treated than the reformed
are in France; and that in equity there ought to be an equality and proportion between one
and the other.

To which, among other defences and allegations, of which there might be a great number
produced, it is anwsered by the notable differences between the one and the other:
First, that the papists beyond the seas, for the most part, are devoted to the Spaniard,
whom they have endeavoured to make master of all the places, where they have abode,
and by a great many devices, universally perceived, have attempted the total subversion
of those governments, under which they live. The continual machinations of the deceased
queen of Scotland, and the bloody massacrees committed and almost brought to a head for
the feizing on and taking the possession of the king, even in England, are witnesses of
this beyond exception.

Besides, although the innocence of some particulars may be vindicated, as not being
disposed to such horrible attempts; yet this may be asserted, that all the Papists uni-
versally depend on another sovereign, than that which they have established in the place
of their abodes, which is the pope, unto which they render a blind obedience, and who
is able to displace with all sorts of obedience, and oaths of allegiance, and mould all sorts
of people and subjects for his own design, and discharge them of their native and established
laws, as well secular as ecclesiastic.

On the contrary the reformed Christians serve and yield obedience to their own proper
governors, excluding of all others; and that as well out of confidence, as upon account of
birthright. The kingdom of God and found doctrine is by them entirely kept and pre-
erved, and they are independent of any other jurisdiction than that, under which they are
consecrated, obeying the bad as well as the good; from whence it may be concluded,
That if the Papists, and not the reformed churches, had the authority and power in
their hands, there would be no assurance of any government, or any (though never so
solid) constitution; the which they would resign to the pope, and call in the Spaniard
also, whom they think their only potent supporter and prop of papistry, to the utter exclud-
ing of the native power, by which they ought to be governed. And oftentimes the
pope is altogether swayed by the Spaniard, whose ambition, it is known, has always been
greatly aspiring to the monarchy of Christendom; and therefore have indefatigably laboured
to destroy all other kingdoms.

Moreover
Moreover it is evident, that since the great reformation in the commonwealth of England and Scotland, made through all the corporations, and especially amongst the higher powers with all the members of state, the Papists have had no establishment in Great Britain by the fundamental laws of the land, but have been rejected; what by their being estranged from the word of God, what by their cruel and horrible machinations and deportments, which are too manifest in those late unmerciful persecutions, which a great multitude of protestants suffered under them in Ireland in their late times, which one would have thought ought to have been more moderate. And the said rejection of the Papists is solemnly engaged, that if there has been since that any toleration of any particular persons, it has been no other than by a contrivance contrary to open laws.

But as to the reformed in France, what ought they not to seek and obtain for their advantage, not only to give aid and assistance to their kings and princes, known to be the legitimate successors of the government, and that notwithstanding that, they have been ejected and disposed of their own rights, the protestants having this to glory of, viz. the conservation and re-establishment of the house of Bourbon, and the preservation of the kingdom from its declining condition, against all the machinations of Spain, and the horrible licences of that contentious? But over and above these public favours, what may not the reformed protestants pretend to? and what is not due unto them after such horrible persecutions? And not to repeat those of the poor Albigenenses and Waldenses, and which have been followed with cruelty not to be imagined even unto our days; I say, besides such plunderings, murders, burnings, and mafacres, be it that of St. Bartholomew's at Paris, be it of all other great cities and other countries, where there may be reckoned more than fifty thousand protestants to have had their throats cut, at least been put to death at the same time; the which in the head of this diabolical intention, that these bloody men had to extinguish them, God suffered to increase and augment in such a manner, that they were at least able to give law everywhere, without dilunity or treason against princes, who under colour of affording them relief, and managing affairs for their restoration, and that under oaths and promises, fold and delivered them up; they should not be now in a declining condition, into which they were reduced, as it were, in a way of kindness and courtesy; but the work of God shall abide for ever. Wherefore they have just cause and right in all points of equity to pretend, that the whole kingdom is deeply engaged to them, and owes to them all parity and equality with all other subjects, with the same prerogatives of other inhabitants, for the reparation and just compensation of their losses, depredations and wrongs, which they have suffered, and of those services, which they have actually performed.

At the least we ought not to think it strange, that the said protestants should strengthen themselves (as God permits) by any human helps, (while second caues do not refit the first and supreme) and provide before-hand so far, as it is just and equitable, against the rage of the people, which the magistrates reprent not with sufficient authority to preserve them in union, which is the strength of a state, seeing that the said protestants are exposed to such a condition at the present, and such a convenience for their enemies, by the demolishing all their works, that at the first firing or motion they may be seized upon, or taken openly; for the preventing of which, and for the cause of liberty and safety, divers cities have been surrendered for the security and tranquillity of the states, as well as for the safety of their own particulars, that so the facility of wronging or attacking them being out of the power of the people, by reason of the strength, which the protestants had in their hands by means of the said cities, the envy, passion and rage of their evil-willers, was hindered and made invalid, and so the insurrections hindered; which so many times and so often being repeated, have troubled the states; and so by this means peace and tranquility preserved. But it is now come to pass, that the protestants have been fraudulently defecived and disposed of their cities, and laid waste, and as it were, openly exposed to the fury of their adversaries.

Intelligence.

Sir,

Vienna, 8. October, 1654. O. S.

By this I have had nothing from you, but many letters are come to the great disadvantage of the protector; but I will not give credit to any, till yours come; and many others are of the same tenor, because we are confident you will write nothing but truth as for such. In several former letters I gave account of all I knew concerning the affairs of R. C. here, to all which I refer you; for since, I have nothing to add of his affairs of certainty, but many rumours, to which I do not give any belief, being not well grounded. When I shall find truth or probability, you shall have it.

The
A.D. 1654. The emperor is well, and preparing for his voyage to the assembly of the states of Hungary, to crown his son, the archduke Leopold Ignatius, king. The prince of Transylvania is still going on making great levies in his country, but to what end, is unknown. The emperor, upon the late application of the king of Poland's minister, defires the adjacent countries to consider the power of the Muscovites, and their violence against the Poles, who endeavour always to hold out: so it is thought, they of Poland shall soon be relieved. Here is nothing else since my last of this day sevennight, as I take it, worthy your trouble from, Sir,

Yours,

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

BY the post I received yours, and I have not much to write at present, but that our embassador's treaty with your protector is much refented, as to the high demands made by his highness, and, which is more, the equality inter feriorum, &c. which we in this court cannot swallow; and I doubt, the busines will not come to such a conclusion, as expected by many, but time will be drawn from you. Bordeaux was once remanded, and he gave such hopes of finishing his treaty to advantage, that as yet he is permitted to stay there; and if matters fall out well with us here, his stay shall not be long. However of a general peace we thought here, valiant illam. Our design against Flanders is great, and will cost much money. We expect a rupture in your army, which we value as the only means to break your protector, and not otherwise to be done.

Of R. C. I hear not much. His gallant brother the duke of York arrived here yesterday, beloved and honoured by all, and he deferves it. He studies Nevertheless night and day how to return into England. His brother of Gloucester is to be bred a catholic by W. Montagu, who is in good esteem in this court. This is intended, if some frats, in policy hinders it not. All our army go into their winter-quarters as soon as Clermont is taken, and the Irish are now in great esteem here. Their winter-quarters are to be in Champagne.

Orders are gone to our army in Italy, not to think much of winter-quarters this season; and whatever the common rumours are at this court, I cannot yet give you positive, where the duke of Guife and his army are. Till be sure of it, I shall be silent; but we are resolved here to have Rome and the pope of our side, whatever it shall cost; and we are not without fear of general Blake and his fleet, to prejudice the duke of Guife's designs.

Many merchants here make overtures of a sea fleet, to clear and secure our coasts, being nettled at the taking of so many of their ships and goods.

Prince of Conti stays in Dauphiné this winter. Yesterday his wife parted from hence towards that province.

Many of Bordeaux, and some presidents of parliament, are daily committing for the great plot, of which in my former; which is all at this time from, Sir,

Yours, &c.

A letter of intelligence.

Yours of the seventeenth of last month came safe to me, whereby I see all is quiet there, and so like to continue; but others write from thence the contrary, I can assure you, and large demonstrations of it; but the great heads themselves here say, the protector will carry all in his days, and after his death great troubles shall arise. Much talk of it, and that is all.

Some write, but I cannot believe it yet, that R. C. and the queen of Sweden will come hither, their chiefest busines being in order to a general peace. The most forward of all the cardinals to this peace is cardinal Albino: the rest of the cardinals res proprias curant; and all the cardinals of Spain are silent, either not knowing what to say, or saying, that they can do nothing.

The busines of Genoa is now in a calm; so I have not any thing to add to what I gave you formerly touching it.

Here, by proclamation, a thousand crowns, and pardon for life, is offered to any, that shall discover the robbers of Donna Olympia's moneys; but that, which may cause you to laugh,
laugh, as it hath done all Rome, he that took the monies, being some twenty leagues off, A.D. 1654, writ a letter to Olympia, serioy exhorting her not to vex any innocents for what he himself had done, and to change all her locks, because he intended again to visit the same places, &c.

Duke de Terra Nova, embassador for Spain here, present to Donna Olympia four thousand crowns in jewels, since the pope's recovery, who is now very well, and this morning sat in consistory. His niece principessa Rosana, married to his only nephew Camillo Pamphilio, was delivered yesterday of a daughter: a great busines here.

Cardinal Antonio Barberini sent a gentleman expressly to the grand duke of Tuscany with a salute; and here old cardinal de Medicis was with great pomp to visit the said cardinal Antonio, where the whole train were feated and banqueted. Of this familiarity between the two eminent French and Spanish cardinals, much is said as to a peace; but I see nothing of it as yet.

D. Lucretia Barberini, niece to the cardinal Barberini, and wife to the duke of Modena, is with child. Some say the French naval army appeared near Sardinia; others say, it was the English fleet; no certainty of either yet here.

At Naples the great preparation for war goes on fill. The elects of the people, in caufe of necessity, offer to that viceroy 30,000 men in arms. Some troops of horse are sent to Salerno, and others to Seifa, where thirty carts of ammunition arrived from Naples.

An edict is from the said viceroy published, that whoever of the banditti shall kill another, is pardoned for his life.

Frangipani, formerly governor of Frankendal in Germany, under the king of Spain, is now made governor of Salerno; and the command of the galleys of Naples is to be given to P. Avelino; and marquis de Bayona shall command the Spanish galleys.

Orders are given to fortify Cafltrighone, Gaeta, and many other places. In sum, unspakeable preparations are for war in Naples, and the duke of Guife daily expected.

Here have been public prayers for the recovery of his holiness's health; which is all since my former of news, from, Sir,

Yours.

Letters of intelligence.

Cologne, October 20. 1654. [N. S.] T

Hough in my last I spoke of a return to Aix, yet by this you may take notice, Vol. xix. we like the situation of this town so well, that we do rather chuse it our winter.-P. 153.

My Dear Friend,

Cologne, 20. October, 1654. [N. S.] I

LONG to have an answer of my former letters. I do now more than believe, that Ch. Stuart

Mr. Riley will continue here the best part of this winter.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

According to promise att our departure, I shall not fayle weekly to corresponde with Vol. xix. you; and indeed had not mift laft pofte, butt that our change of places unfettle all P. 159. our busines; but nowe we begin to hice, and are resolv'd to fayle here, until we goe a longe journey, and to returne noe more to Aken, findinge this a better place for our busines and divertissements, and the magistrates every way as obliging (if not more) then those of Aken to his majeste, recieving him with 30 piece of cannon or more att his entrance, and next day invitinge him with the ceremony of harangues and accustomey presents of wine in pots, and in some few days after payinge that ceremony to the princeffe royall; butt we liked the laft ceremony best, in runninge two lufty fodders of their choicest wine unto his majesty's cellar. In a word, they are very kind, and this weeke they intend to invite the kings and the princeffe royal to a banquet to the fattlehoufe, and to waite on his majesty thither (as my intelligence fayes) from the court in thire coaches. The churchmen on the other fide are as kind thiere way: they have not beene ferupulous att all of entertaininge the king in thiere fervall orders and waies. The Jesuits they began, and welcomed the king att their colleague with fervall harangues and prefentations. Amongst the refit, I cannot forget one paffeage: upon his majesty's entrance into the refectory, after Vol. II. many
many fatoles before, there stood prepared to receive him seven boys richly habited, holding in their hands seven shields with the letters Carolus written on them, every one (he with the letter C beginninge) congratulating his majestie's welcome thither, and in an infant, tumbling them, the word Colonie appeared; and then they all sung Colonie her welcome, bowing their knees to the ground. There were after this many other pretty entertainments of voices, and musick, and speeches, with several impreffions too long here to infer, and a banquet after all of the fruits in season. Next was monday (Sunday interveninge, when every one attended their devotions) the king came to the great church, where all the reliques were set out in the veftry for his entertainment; and after two cannons of the church in their robes of crimson velvet (which were earled) opened the tombe of the three kings, a burgomafter and another lord of the towne beinge prefent (it beinge the cuttome, whenever that is done, fob to doe, which is very rarely done) after which they tooke leave of his majesty, who returned to court. The remainder of that wekke was fpent in viſiting of the Carmelites, (where the pope's nunto mett the king, and the chiefe burgomafter, and the suffragan, where was a banquet of fruits allfoe, and excellent musicke in the church, it beinge their great festival and in viſiting the Francifcans and the Benedictins (where lies the body of St. Alban the proto-martyr of England) and lastly, in vifiting the Carmelitinh nuns. But I cannot ende my diurnall of that wekke, except I tell you of the congratulatory welcomes and addrefies of the elector Cullen and duke of Newburgh made the kinge by thirre miniſters of beft quality fent expreff for that purpoſe, the laft excuſing his not waitinge on the kinge, as he came through his territories, which had he knowne, he would not have fayled, he faid; for the day the kinge went from Aken, he fent his chiefe hous-falter to the kinge to Aken, who arrived that night he came thence, there, for that with many other complimentes, too longe to fett downe here. Thus much for news. I defire you would nowe addrefse your letters for me, to Mr. Anthony Ring merchant in St. Lawrence-street; and to doe me the favour to write to your correfpondent in England to be careful of my wife's letters, and fend them in your pacquet. I fent two letters of yours from Aken inclofed in mine from thence, directed to your father-in-lawe for you. I hall not fayle you weekly from hence; and you may be sure, what commands you have clem for me, I shall be punctual in beinge.

Your moft humble and affectionate fervant,

Cullen, October 20. 1654. [N. S.]  
Jo. Marsh.

Pray send me word whether you have wrote to Aken, and how, that I may recover those letters. God give you joy of your conjugal meetinge!

---

**A paper of the commissioners of Overffel.**

Exhibited 20. October, 1654. [N. S.]

The lords Ripperda and van der Beeke, commissioners of the province of Overffel, have in the name and on the behalf of the states of Overffel their principals, made known to the assembly of their high and mighty lordships, that upon the 19 Sept. 1654, the commissioners of the members of the states of Overffel, who had separeated themselves the laft general assembly at Deventer, have had a conference, to make mutual propositions for the removing of the present differences, that reign amongst them at preſent, but that the commissioners of the separate members did propose unreasonable propositions, and would no wife hearken to the reasonable propositions of the other fide: that thereupon an unlawful assembly was held on wednesday laft by the separated members, and there the lord prince of Orange was chosen flashholder of the province of Overffel, and lord prince William of Nassau his lieutenant-flashholder; and that by them are intercepted, and as yet detained, their high and mighty lordships letters, and orders sent to the militia in Overffel to command them to defiſt from all manner of hostility: that also lieutenant Meyer at Hasselt, in the abſence of his captain, did require powder and shot of the commis¬sioners there, laying, that he had received order lately to march very fuddenly towards Twent: and that the lords their principals do bear, that there are other captains, that have received the like order; whereby we presume, that the separated members are resolved to execute their deligens by force of arms. Wherefore the lords their principals have defired, that the fame might be made known to your high and mighty lordhips, and that fome speedy course may be taken to prevent all apparent dangers, as they in their wisdome shall think fit.
The count de Bonneau to Mons. Datin.


We expect to hear, what is become of our fleet, which was to go to Brest. On saturday A.D. 1654. the day next I shall know, what resolution they have taken. The merchants, that trade abroad, do admire at their frequent losses; and that nothing is done against the English. It was hoped, that all would be suddenly remedied through an accommodation with us; but I perceive by your letters, that the buffets is still prolonged.

The king is expected on monday next. Here is no siege intended. The pope is somewhat better by the letters of Mons. Goman of the twenty-eighth, who spake to his holiness the same day.

Intercepted letters. To Dr. S. Barbe.


The armies of the king and prince lie within two leagues of each other, both about a tenth of Cambresis. They talk of fighting; but it is generally believed, that neither party have any mind to fight any more this campaign. The prince’s army is said to be the strongest in number; and that the king’s army is disordered for provisions. The king is every day expected at Paris, where, it is feared, will again be some commotion, if not prevented by his speedy repair thither. A general discontent reigneth through all parts of people.

To Monsieur Ouitte.


The court will be here on saturday night. Some report they will lay siege to some place; but I hold it impossible for want of forage. We displease all here to pass the winter in mirth, having so well behaved ourselves this campaign.

Advice of the council of state to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,

We have read the inclosed resolution of the twentieth of this month with the inclosed proposition of the lords Ripperda and Vander Beeke, tending to the end, that three companies of horne and four of foot may be sent unto Deventer, only to be employed in their defence against all acts of hostility. We have also read the further orders, resolutions, and letters of the lords states of Overfjeld. Having fully considered of all things, we do conceive (under correction) to forbear sending yet a while any soldiers to Deventer; but in the mean time earnestly desire the lords states of the province of Overfjeld to desist on both sides from all acts of hostility, and to accommodate the differences amongst them in a peaceable and quiet way: and for the furthering thereof, that they would be pleased to accept of the interposition and mediation of some commissioners to be sent thither, only receiving them as mediators, without any prejudice to the sovereignty of their noble great lordships.

DUYST VAN VOORHOUT.

By order of the council.


Intelligence.

Dantzick, 22. October, 1654. [N. S.]

The enemy proceeds no further, but keeps Szklaw, Smolenfko, and Dambrownaua besieged, which places will now shortly be relieved, our army being in a manner descendant, and resolved to encounter the enemy. The plague is said to be exceeding strong amongst the Muscovites. The loss of their general Ion, who was slain before Wittebsko, caused great alteration amongst them.
We have had no letters from you by this post; and we do comfort ourselves, that no body else had any from England. I did not expect the conclusion of your negotiation, since it was deferred till the parliament met. It may now continue till they discharge; and you are already so accustomed to patience, that six months more or less will not cause you to wonder. I know not whether it is not for me to complain of the tediousness of your treaty; for although it was concluded, yet you would not be at liberty to return into France. You must begin to keep a correspondence between the nations, after you have procured their amity. There is no body so fit for yourself; but I do persuade myself, if your work were done, I should have a door open to obtain my dismission.

We have nothing of news, but the heat, which doth incrase about the difference between the members of the province of Overffel. At the beginning it was only a contest about the election of the droffart of Twent; but one of the parties, who was already the strongest in number, hath strengthened themselves by nominating the prince of Orange for governor of the province, and count William to officiate till he be of age. That lord is of late made prince of the empire. The other party, which is of the city of Deventer, and of the chief of the nobles, hath recourse to the province of Holland, fearing that their adversaries will take up arms, and will force them to receive this earl for their governor. You see how infensibly the difference doth fall upon the question of the house of Orange. And certainly, if it be not remedied, all the provinces will partake of it, and it will at last end in a civil war, which would be a signal unhappiness, and which must be timely prevented by prudence.

But it is so commonly, that states engage themselves: God preserve these provinces from such a blindness. In the mean time Holland hath called their assembly of states to meet speedily upon this occasion. The busines of Bremen doth remain in the same condition. The new queen of Sweden was embarked at Holein the fifteenth of this month. I wonder that the king of Sweden would not give audience to Monf. d'Avaugour, by reason his credentials were not in that form as they desire them. It is a symptom of their northern flegm to be tied to such punctualities. They write me word, that the king of Sweden, upon the advice, that the Muftcovites have had some advantage in Lithuania against the Poles, hath sent 8000 men to watch the frontiers of Lithuania, which is prudently done.

Another force is going from the French at Bordeaux, to count de Charoff, governor of Calais.

My Lord,


After I have given you humble thanks for the continuation of your remembrance, there is no other news remaining for me to write, than the continuation of the indulgence of the lord protector, which the common reports of the people do make greater than it is in effect; for this night he was to receive a visit from one of the embassadors of the states, who hath leave to return home. Another maketh account to follow them very suddenly; and the lord Beverning will remain here alone. The fleet of Blake was forced to come to an anchor upon the English coast. It hath been good weather since; so that it is likely it is gone to sea. The other is still repairing. The parliament, during the sicknes of the protector, hath not resolved upon any thing considerable. The earl of Monteculli is still here; and my negotiation is in the same condition, as my foregoing will have informed you; but I hope it will have such an end, as will permit you to pass the winter at Paris.

Mr. Charles Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

Honourable Sir,

Here is not yet any newes, wher the French ar landed. The catholick faith of this place, is, that they ar defyled for Puglia: one reason is, that the fleete has again bin met on the west syd of Sardinia, going the way therether. Another reason is, that the French, undertaking a winter's expedition, must needs be bound thither; for that only contry of the kingdom of Naples cannot receive an army in the summer for want of water, there being nether.
nether wells, springs, or rivers. They had no other then rain-water; so that it is only A.D. 1654, invadable in the winter-son. We hav latey had very fowle and tempeftuous weather; fo 'tis a question, whether they be not wrakt by the way. We hear nothing what paffles betwixt the Spaynacd and Genowes.

Upon the hyf fortune of the French, and theyr great victory at Arras, the cardinal de Medici in Rom has made frendfhip with the cardinal Barbarini, being the heads of the Spanih and French factions. You may fe the wyfe Italian princes will be nether of the French nor Spanish party longer then it turns there to account. 'Tis reported, the Genowes, prince of Parma, and duk of Modena, hav al given fre pas for the French hore throh theyr contry. Here is som reports, the Fimontes begin to quarul with their matters the French, and grow wery of theyr protection. I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your moft faithful fervantt,

Leighorn, 23. October, 1654. [N. S.]

CHA. LONGLAND.

News from Paris sent to Mr. Stouppé.

23. October, [1654.]

The king was expected in this city; but his return hath been delayed, becaufe that all the waggons of the king and queen, the duches of Anjou, and of all the court, were given to make a convoy to carry to Quefnoy. And since it is known, that the prince of Condé had taken molt part of those waggons.

The duke of Mercœur is to take pofleffion of the office of colonel of the French hore, which was promised to the marshal of Turenne, and refused to the duke of Longueville, who had asked for his fon the earl of Dunois.

The letters from Bordeaux fay, that the cattle Trompette was at laft finifh'd to be forti'd; that Monf. d'Eftrade, their perpetual mayor, had cauf'd fome cannons to be brought, which he had cauf'd to be bought in Holland; that thofe, which had fold them to him, had brought them under pretence to come and buy fome wine; that thofe mayor had cauf'd them to be brought by night in that cattle, fearing an uproar of the people, because the inhabitants had refufed to give him thofe, which belong to them, which are in the towne-houfe.

The count de Charoif, governor of Calais, to Monfieur de Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

MY LORD,

Calais, 23. October, 1654. [N. S.]

BY reafon I was not certain, whether the king and the cardinal were at Paris or at la Fere, I thought it my bef course to fend yours to Monf. Colbert, who will have care to drefs them to the court, and to pref for an anfwer. I wonder they still keep you in fulpenfe, and delay your negotiation with continual pretences, and that they do frame every day new difficulties. I do not understand what the earl of Montecuculi can do in England; for to take any command upon him there, it is not likely. The king will fay fome few days at Paris, and will then go afterwards to Fontainebleau.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

YOU have formerly feen a fheet printed, containing the examinations, which have been taken againft the lord Haerfoile, called droffart of Twent. This citation, N. 1, P. 247, is to admonifh him to anfwer to thofe crimes, wherewith he is charged, or elfe there will be a more fpecial and ample writing divulged againft him. There is at prezent a general meeting at Zwoll, but thofe of Deventer are not at it. On the contrary thofe of Deventer have written a letter of thanks to the fates general, declaring, that they accept of the offer of the fates general, N. 2.

We do not yet fee the refult of the other members upon the election, which Campen and Zwoll have made concerning the prince for fideholder.

Vol. II. 8 G They
They have writ to the elector of Brandenburgh, as is to be seen in the inclosed copy, N°. 3. however I do not know, whether these confiding persons will be embassadors to go to Vienna, or whether they will be commissiniers to confer only with his electoral highnes.

There is an aet permissive sent to the lord Jongefal to return home, and also a warrant to all men of war to transport him. It is a strange thing, that there is yet no refutation come forth in print against the defecution of Holland. It is true, that a fleet containing a counter-calculation is come forth, concerning the expences made by the prince of Orange, which you have seen. However it is said of a certainty, that there will appear very shortly a manifesto, under the name of the states of Frifeland, which will be the refutation of the defecution of Holland.

There is yet no provincial advice come from the province of Utrecht concerning the defecution; and I believe, that will be forgotten. In the mean time I do perceive, that 173 do endeavour to cog, collegue, or flatter a little 149. I do not know, whether it be in earneft, or whether it be to separate them from 148, and the intereatts of 149; but we shall see shortly by the counter-definition of Frifeland, how it stands.

There is yet no news of the arrival of the commissiniers of this flate in the dukedom of Bremen, much lefs whether and how they be received or admitted. It is clearly fem, that the Swedes will not admit them for mediators, in regard the Swedes do pretend the city to be subject unto them, and do hold this difference as domestic. And as for the commissiniers of the elector of Brandenburgh, and of Lubecck, and Hamburgh, they have admitted them as affiftants, not as interpofers.

Thofe of Frifeland have complained to the flates general, how that several scandalous books are put forth against the house and perfon of the princes of Orange and Nassau, defiring, that they may be prevented by a placart or otherwise.

Now is come advice, that the four members of Overyffel (Sallant, Vollenhove, Campen, and Zwoll) making the plurality, have named the prince of Orange for flathholder, and prince William his lieutenant. This will caufe some new trouble and disturbance.

The difference of Overyffel is not yet comphed. The flates of the province (that is, the plurality) have writ a very ferious letter to the flates general, containing very expressive terms, and which do render the other, or thofe that fiare in the opposition, very criminal.

Yea one of the flates general, after the reading of the letter, faid, that many of them had been hanged on a gallows, who had never trepaffed fo much as these men accused in that letter N°. 4.

The lords Ripperda and Beecke have propofed by word of mouth, and delivered in writing, that which goeth here inclosed under, N°. 5.

Upon which the council of flate, into whose hands thofe two papers were delivered, hath advised, as is to be feen in this paper N°. 6, which very likely the flates general will affent unto. Thofe of Holland are perplexed, by reafon that thofe of Overyffel do fet down in their letter, that they will accept of the mediation, upon condition, that the other provinces will also by a resolution promife the faid feparation, also affiftance to any city or cities, which may separate from the other cities; a busines which may redound very much to the prejudice of the province of Holland, who are not altogether of the mind concerning the fefecution.

The raede-penfionary hath been abfent for this fortnight, making love to the daughter of the deceafed burgsmafter, John Bicker, at Amsterdam. One of his friends told me, that the Bickers, at leaft thofe that had any credit, were dead; that their name is not acceptable; that the raede-penfionary can have no great affiftance of the Bickers, nor love of the people. But it is no matter; the Bickers are very much allied at Amsterdam, and also at Dort; that is no small matter.

The flates of Holland arc summoned together on the sudden, chiefly about the busines of Overyffel to meet again on monday next.

The company of East-India hath fent bither some of their commissiniers, to make known, that by the old resolutions the flate is obliged to give to the company the 1/5 of the sum, which they have paid, and are to pay, to the English for the busines of Amboyna.

The defence of thofe of Deventer and Twent is to be feen in paper, N°. 7.

A.D. 1654.

23. October, 1654. [N. S.]
Sir,

Hague, 23. October, 1654. [N. S.]

This weeke yeelds not much of newes; but it may be, in some tyme after the arrival A.D. 1654:
your greatness and land armie once out of sight may add to newes here, because the
of the ambassadour Jongestal, you may have more of newes. Likewise the goinge of
you great fleete and land armie once out of sight may add to newes here, because the
house of Orange are still buifie, and hoped more divisions nowe in England than it seems
are or shall be.

Of the fyre of Delf I writ to you formerly. The particulars I leave to them, that
have liesture to feake after them.

Tuesday last the lord Riperd came to this court, and brought the news, that the states
of Overeyfel divided, as you had before, into two parties, being but six in all, of which
four of the one and two of the other. The four elected the younger prince of Orange
for their captain-general and admiral-general, and count William of Naffau his lieutenant-
general, during his minority. The two did protest against this resolution of the four; but
the four, being more in number, intend to compel these two to a concurrence with them.
And to that end this lord Riperd is come hither from the four, and demanded the states
generals affilance and interposition. Whereupon great contention has been in the assembly
of the states, and high language paased, every one seeking to support his own party and fiction, which is not wanting among them. At length, after all their debates, they could not agree, and therefore the busines was refered to present to the council of state.

What they shall do in it, tyme will let us see.

The deputys of Frieland complained in the assembly, that daily facetious libels by
seditionary persons were printed and spread against, and to the great prejudice and dishonour
of the prince of Orange, and the whole house of Naffau; and desired therefore, that the
placarts against such infamous libellors should be put into execution. The province of Hol-
land, though authors of them, well difembled the matter, and expressed much of their
displeasure against such libellors, and would pursue them with the greatest rigour; and in
order to it would have search made, and the penalties expressed in the placarts severely
put in execution.

I have seen a letter from our ambassadours in England, dated at Westminster the ninth
of October, to the states general. It contains only some passages there of the parliament, proctor, and fuch-like in one part, and the other is of the treaty of maritime affairs; all which you have been there; and I do not see any caufe to send the extracts of them
to you, because I have always oberved since the conclusion of the peace, that Beverning
and Nieuport write favourably as in any thing relates indifferentely to the protector or council. Many letters they have written, to which Jongestal, when there, did not subscribe. This is all this week yeilds to, Sir,

Yours.

An intercepted letter of Sir W. Vance to Sir H. Vance.

Sir,

Hague, 23. October, 1654. [N. S.]

Here is a flying report of the fleet's being gone to sea again, which makes everybody
foul with the French, and that Bordeaux hath his time for his retreat limited. It startles
the governors, by reason of the necessity of the alliance with France, and their almost
impossibility of their being neuters. The last week the prince of Orange was declared by
the province of Overeyfel their fladholder; count William, during his minority, his
lieutenant. This resolution hath been occasioned by a division of the province concerning
the giving of an office. The stronger party, the better to maintain choice, hath done it.
It hath surprized those of Holland, and hath made the council summons an assembly in very
great haste. They are to meet next tuesday. Though this province be the least, yet
examples having governed much here: it is feared the rest of the provinces may follow,
there being very great inclinations amongst the most of them for it.

Bordeaux,
Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to Brieane.

My Lord,

23. October, [1654. N. S.]

In answer to your letter I do assure your lordship, that I will do my utmost endeavour, and use all my industry, to conclude the treaty upon the conditions his majesty can desire; but by reason of the long conferences, which I have already had with this government, it is very easy to understand what may be expected from them, which will be no more than what I have formerly made known unto your lordships, and I do think it will be in vain to expect more from them now. However I will do my endeavour to the best of my skill, to satisfy his majesty's intentions. I do not see, that it is necessary to make mention of the queen, of her domestics, and the officers that serve in the troops of his majesty, since that the article will not be set down in general terms; and that in the memorandum of those, that are desired to be sent out of the kingdom, there is not one of them, that is in the one or the other service; but without doubt, the sending away of all envoys of Moufieur the prince, and other rebels, will not be contested. The relative clause in the antient alliances between France and Scotland will receive more of difficulties; and al.so it is needless to insist upon it, since it hath been so often rejected, when I have proposed it; and since now the treaty doth only regard the revocation of the letters of marque, and the establishment of commerce, which they have interrupted, one may presuppose, that it will not give any pretence to all the antient treaties made between France, England, and Scotland.

As to the arbitrage of the city of Hamburg, I have formerly explained myself, that the intention of the king was not to submit it to any other difference than the valuation of the merchandizes, that have been taken at sea. The commissi oners did not go beyond that retribution, nor did I ever understand, that their intention was to do otherwise. I have not failed to inform the necessary clause to hinder that, in case the commissi oners and arbitrators shall not judge and determine the differences in the time agreed on, that then however no new letter of marque shall be granted, to which the commissi oners have given their hands; but they will not bind themselves in case of contravention, for want of executing the treaty.

I did also think it necessary to reject the two articles, which did limit the authority of the king upon the establishing of impostions, although the equality was offered, confounding well enough the difference, that there is between the commerce of France and England; and without doubt, this state would not have made new instances upon that point, if the interests of the king had permitted to defer for some time the augmentation of the customs upon foreign merchandizes.

My commissi oners complained to me, and amongst the people they make use of this consideration to cool the heat, that the people of England doth declare to have to fee the commerce with France and the liberty of transporting the cloth of England established. Thofe of Jerfey, amongst the rest, do make great endeavours to this council for the charge of the impostions put upon the flocks; and without doubt, as I promised to write on their behalf, I shall be preferred for some answer: what doth concern in general the laws of commerce, I shall not have much trouble to reduce them conformably to the antient treaties, since in that, which is proposed unto me, there is no mention made of it; and that they do presuppose, that by making to cease the acts of hostility, and the letters of marque, the people of the one and the other nation may continue it after the same manner, as they did it before the laft times.

I hope also to find no difficulty upon the levy of the Irish; at laft, having formerly spoken to my commissi oners, they did agree to give the same liberty to the king as he did to them of Spain.

I am advertized from several places, and it is every day confirmed to me, that the fleet of general Blake hath order to fight that of the duke of Guife; as also that the English have taken Canada: yea the pamphlets of London do publish it; and by reason that I cannot plead ignorance, it would be in some kind to cover the action by passing in silence a proceeding, which doth give caufe to believe, that they seek rather war than peace. But I do not believe, that it is the mind of the parliament: and that I may profit by their sitting, I must henceforward pres all manner of ways the conclusion of the treaty.

The parliament hath resolved, that the council shall chuse the protector in the intervals of parliament.

The protector is said to be discontented at the vote, that passed lately, for having the protectorship elective, and that he will endeavour to have it recalled; but his friends through policy say, he never desired to have that dignity settled upon him and his posterity. They talk here full of the design of their fleet; but some do presuppose, the raising of men is merely to increase their number of forces by land.

Bordeaux,


Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to his father.

_MY LORD, 23. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]_

YOUR last letter doth begin with reproaching my little resolution in the publick A.D. 1654 affairs; but the despatches de la cour m'accoutument, & m'a encore éloigné de vous donner la conclusion du traité, & depuis deux mois toutes les despatches de Mons. de Brienne m'obligeant de douter plus de vous en réponse, que par le paix, d'où vous pouvez juger le fondement, qu'il y a de m'accuser de bafsefe & irresolution, quand au d'ou de la Bas de moi ils ne font en aucune considération, & qu'ici de quaternion, puisque son E. ne défaut pour pas ma conduite, & qu'en effet les delays, dont l'on ufe, ne peuvent m'être attribués par ceux, qui ont quelque connaissance de ma negotiation & des esprits de ce pays. L'exemple de Munfter est beau, mais ne fait rien pour le traité d'Angleterre. Je pourrois alleguer beaucoup des différences, fi mes affaires particulières m'en obligeant pas de venir au traité.

I can add no more at present, by reason it was late before I had your letter. I am also to write an answer to the letter of Mons. de Brienne.

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to Chanut, the French embassador in Holland.


I CANNOT yet write you the end of my negotiation, although that on monday last Vol. xix. I had a conference of five hours with my commissiioners. All the time was spent in p. 237. debate of the articles formerly mentioned. As I treat with person, who have not the power to change a syllable in the writings, which they bring, the first difficulty doth oblige them to go to council, to the oracle, which doth not a little prolong our busines.

The lord Jongefal, who is gone from hence this day, will inform you of the news of this country, having assured me, that he would not fail to see you. He had conceived some jealousies of late, through the often visits, which his colleagues had made without his knowledge: but I believe he is in the wrong. I must give this testimony, that during the course of his negotiation he did appear very zealous for the interest of France, and with a great correspondence. I hope you will renew the thanks, which I have already given him.

The lord Nieuport doth also pretend to retreat very suddenly; so that there will only remain here the other two. This is without doubt on purpose, to bring all in subjection of Holland. I am still of your opinion, that our busines will end in peace. This council hath not yet resolved what they will do with the salt-ships.

The parliament is daily busy about matters of no conquence. There was spoke in the parliament concerning a succesor; four or five were nominated, and amongst them the captain of the guard. The protector is said to be very ill; but I hear the contrary. Admiral Blake, being driven back upon the coasts, is gone to sea again.

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to count de Charost, governor of Calais.

_MY LORD, 23. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]_

THIS last ordinary brought me a letter from the court, and now it will only depend Vol. xix. upon the lord protector, either to determine well or ill. I am persuaded, that we p. 243. are not to suffer ourselves to be injured and plundered any longer. They do publish here, that the fleet of Blake hath order to fight that of the duke of Guife. The lord protector is now in perfect health. The parliament is still debating of the articles of the instrument. They have referred to the council of state the election of the protector in the intervals of parliament; but the parliament doth pretend the establishing of the said council; so that by that means they will referre to themselves indirectly the choice of the protector. The place is fine enough to merit the suffrages of all the people.
A.D. 1654. 

The fact, that was appointed to give God thanks, that my lord protector did not break his neck, was our hindrance, that we did not pass in the last packet-boat.

This city is very long; and certainly from the end of one suburb to the other at least six miles, but it is narrow. There is nothing so pleasant about it, as the shore upon the Thames, and the view of all the ships there. There is never a key; the houses are built to the very water-side. The nobility lodge in the suburbs, which is the best part of the city; but there is not one good house amongst them, not the king’s palace itself, none of them being completely fair: but surely the place hath some resemblance to Paris. There is a special conveniency of the coaches, which attend at every corner of the streets, and will be hired, as long as you please, for about three shillings of Fiemish money for the first hour, and two shillings an hour after. There is infinitely more dirt than in Paris; and who had seen it in the king’s time, and looked upon it now, would discern a great change in it. There are in it few or no persons of quality, most of them being ruined and reduced to a rustic kind of life. We have not yet seen the protector: he doth as yet keep his bed of his fall. I fear we shall not see him at all; which is a great affliction to us.

Sir Benjamin Wright to Secretary Thurloe.

My laste unto your honour was of the seventh of this month, since when I have received a letter from my brother of the 4th of September, advizeinge me of the receive and delivery of mine unto your honour of the fifth and nineteenth of August; and therefore I doubt not but all others as I have fente unto him for your honor will come safe into your hands; and that you will be pleased to favours me with yours, whereby I may remayne assured, that mine hath and will be acceptable unto your honour. In my laste I signified unto you the care wee were in heere for not haveinge then received advize of the arrivall of the shipp, that carried the monies from Cadiz to Planders; but now we have certaine nieces of her arrivall ther, God be prayed. The cardinal de Retz is to goe from San Sebastian to Valantia, without comeinge to Madrid, and ther to embare for Rome in two gallies, that this kinge furnisheth his eminency with, haveinge likewise furnish’d him with a great summe of monies towards the defrayinge the charges of his journey; for wee heere give the pope for dead. This king hath called the kingdom to cortes; the which is, as your parliament of England, compoi’d of two burgeonies out of every citie and town in the kingdomes of Castil and Leon, that hath voyce in the cortes; and they are to begin on the eighth of December next. In them the princes of Spaigne is to be sworn for queene, in case the kinge her father, to whom God give many years of life and heyses males, shall dye without leavinge any. His majestie also will demand in them from the kingdom a donative of five millions, in regard of his great necessitie and expences, his domefllick and forrague warres; as also that they doe perpetuam some former donatives granted. This is the cause of callinge these cortes, as is generally reported.

In the month of June, 1652, the kinge commanded the brasse-mونie (that for manie yeers has gone current in this kingdome) called the Calderilla monie, to be cried done, and carried into his mint-houfes; but no man did carry it in, imagininge, that it was cried done to be made current agayne, as soone as the kinge should have it all in his owne poiffeion; and fo wee may imagine it was to be, by what we have seen; for the twellieth of this month ther cam forth a proclamation, commandinge upon great penalties, that every man, whosoever had of that monie, should carry it into the mint-houfes within thirty dayes; and that the kinge would pay them the one halfe of its worth; and giveinge it a newe fee or marke, make it passe agayne at the same price it paied before it was cried done in the year 1652. But the people is not contented thus to lose the one halfe of their effates; and as yet none carrieth in the monies. By this your honour will see how things are carried heere foe much to the disslikeinge of the people, that more cannot be.

Much talke there is of a great change to be made of the minifters; to say the presi-
dent of Castil, beinge a churchman, shall be made a bishop, though against his will; and in his place cometh the condé de Ognate, esteemed to be one of the wiseft men in Spaigne; and indeed he gave testimonie thereof dureinge his vizerynatshipt at Naples. The marquis de Leganes, now presidante of the council of Italy, shal be made mayor-
domo

STATE PAPERS OF

An intercepted letter.

London, October 1654.

Vol. xii.

P. 239.

Vol. xii.

P. 277.

2
J O H N  T H U R L O E  E S Q ,  & c .  

Your Honor's most humble


and affectionate servant,

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

The French army is marched towards Clermont. His highness the prince doth intend to follow them, and to attempt the retaking of Quefnoy. It is very likely, that this campaign is almost at an end, and that the French are drawing to their winter-quarters.

Intelligence from several parts.

Brussels, 24. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS are come safe to me, and the letters directed to Cologne and Vienna are sent Vol. xix., as accustomed; and your correspondents letters from those places you have herewith. The great rumours, that were of the protector's being slain, and his children, are now vanished here; and I hope little or no credit shall be given hereafter to such, being too frequently found false.

This last week yields no great matters. Here is a report, as if the queen of Sweden would interpose for a peace betwixt the two Southern crowns; but I have no assurance of it: wherefore I leave it to at present. Count Tor, of whom in my former, is still at Antwerp, and said he will sojourn there some time, to bear the queen company; and nothing more yet said of his negotiation, but what you had in my former letters. Of marquis de Lesa's going embassador extraordinary to the protector, I hear not any thing lately. The archduke has been indisposed, but now mended, and walks abroad to take the air and his pleasure. If any troubles shall happen in Germany, we are afraid his highness shall go thither, for which we should be forry here, because the rest of the commanders here after him will never agree.

His majesty of Spain has written a letter to the prince of Condé, after the unhappy bunefes of Arras, to this purpose:

Monseur le Prince,

We are well informed of all the transactions before Arras and other places in Flanders, and especially your worth, valour, and gallantry, as also fidelity in my service, beyond all the rest of my commanders there. And as for that remains of my forces and places there, I owe all to you, &c. Signed, I, the King.

This letter was very sensible to the other generals here, only owning the glory, honour, and generosity of a stranger, and nothing of themselves. However, the said prince doth promise,
promised, that this winter he will recover Quefnoy and all other places taken by marshal Turenne in Flanders; which he may easily do, Quefnoy being taken. As for the posture of our army and the enemy's, it is thus at present: 

Yesterday our army paffed over the river Sambre near Maubeuge and the abbey of Aumond, and are still vigilant to obferve the enemy's motions. 

The French are retreated further towards France for forage, which they wanted, and left three hundred horfe and foot in Quefnoy in garifon, and to keep the country in contribution: This army paffed not over the river Leur, betwixt Guife and La Chapelle, as was believed they would. 

The troops of marshal de la Ferté Senneffe are advanced towards Clermont, and those of Guienne are come to Turenne in their places, being near equal in number. This is what occurs this week: what the next week shall produce, you shall have from,

Sir,

Yours.

Richelieu to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

My Lord,


Vol. xix.

p. 251.

T h e poets have feign'd many stories of the voyage of Ulyfles, whom they made to pass through many ways and paffages, which were not in his way from Troy to Ithaca, which lay not far diftant one from another, to have been fo long a time about it. The fame hath been practifed at prent at about the cardinal de Rez, who was faid to be gone to Dunkirk; from thence to Hamburg. Some faid he was gone from Belle- ile towards Italy in an English veffe. He was faid to be landed at St. Sebastian: he was faid to be met within eight leagues of Rome: in short, he hath been made an ubiquitary; fo that there is no certainty where he is. The common reports fapeak him to be at Rome. And this I am alfo told to be true, by a peron, of quality, one of his intimate friends. If he be arrived there, he will have found the pope not dead, as the letters adoff'd from thence, but full of life; and that his holinesfs hath taken care for his subsiffence. This gentleman went something further, and told me, that this news being arrived here at court, it had caufed some moderation there; and that his greatest enemies began to fapeak for him. The king is to arrive here to-day. 

On tuesday left he was at Meudon; and as he was coming home, his coach overthrown in the street about even o'clock at night: he was flightly hurt in the head, M. Pepin in the shoulder, and I in both my legs. We made as good an escape as my lord protector, who, by the going off the piftol he had in his pocket, doth declare to stand in fear.

Brienne to Bordeaux.

My Lord,


Vol. xix.

p. 555.

I know not whether my lord cardinal hath received the letter, which I do presup- pose, and with certainty, that you write to him the day of the date of that, which I have received since my arrival in this city, which was the day before yesterday; but I could wish he had, for it would have been for the service of his majesty, that I had been at court; for the affairs contained in your letter are of that importance, that they cannot be resolved but by a full council. But all what I can tell you upon the one and the other of those affairs, do not engage yourfelf to fay any thing more than what you have resolved on; but expect a full answer to your letter. And as for the differences of particulars, there might be commissioners named, and we might hope, in cafe the English came to the conference with an equal intention, as ours have, that satisfaction would be given to the interefted. I make no doubt, but his majesty doth approve of the compliment, which you have made to the protector, for the accident happened unto him. There are letters, which do repreft the businefs far worfe, and of a worfe confequence, than what yours do. That, which doth surprife me, is, that he carrieth arms hid about him for his defence; but whofoever will be feared of many, is subject also to stand in fear of many.
THE business of St. Malo was three days since reported to the council by M. d'Orcival A.D.1654.

matter of requests, who will not yet be named. He carried it on with an English favour, and as though he had been waged by us: but the buifiness was referred to the upper council, as being a flate's buifiness, and of great importance, where the faid M. d'Or-P. 259.
gival is to report and maintain it with all his power, asfoon as the king shall be arrived; questioning not but that we fhall have the upper hand, in spite of all the Maloin's frivings.

Thofe of the house of Vendome do still exceedingly curfe the English, to fee that one fhould suffer to be continually taken by them, without that one durft take them: on the contrary, restore what hath been taken upon them, infead of uifing reprifals againft them.

A letter of intelligence from Monsieur Augier's secretary.


The laft article of the here inclofed gazette will tell you of the eafeheat received in Vol. xix.

Italy by the Spaniards, whereof I made mention in my laft. The particulars we p. 261. have thereof with divers letters, ar, that the marshal of Granday, entering into the Milanois, had met with the fore-guard of the marquis of Caracena, and had routed it upon its retreat into the junction of the refl of the army, which he had also caufed to withdraw, with the loss of above three or four thousand Spaniards slain, and five hundred taken prisoners, with two pieces of ordnance; but not without a coniderable los for the French, with whose succifs the Genoese fcamd to be well pleafe, in the dilcontent they had always of the Spaniards; the fame letters adding, that the pope was fill better and better, and that they had fen from the faid city of Genoa the army of the duke of Guife plaintiff near the ifland of Sardinia, without being able to march on which fide it drew: which all news do exceedingly rejoice this court; as well as the great relief entered into Quefnoc, without that Mons le prince hath aftaulted it, although it pafted but a league and a half dilant from his camp.

In confequence of the arrival of that relief, the marshal of Turenne feing he could not eafily keep Chateau-Cambrefis, he hath, as I am informed, caufed the works he had made therein to be cut off; and that he hath for certain dilodged with his army, and hath pafted between Guife and the Chateau; which hath obliged M. le prince to do the fame, and go towards Maubeuge, as he hath done.

The king of Spain hath written a very courteous letter unto that prince, in these terms: "I have informed myself of all, and all has been told me; and as to the remainder, "I owe it unto God and to your valour. I the king, &c." So that it is faid, that prince is fo much the more pleafe, that the fates of Flanders do alfo attribute to him much glory of that action of Arras, and offer to fecond him fo far as to furnish him wherewithal to keep his troops in action all the winter upon the frontier, to free themselves of the disorder of the winter-quarters, defiring only, that their moneys be well managed and distributted by commiffioners, which they will nominate to that purpole. It is written moreover from the faid prince's camp, that the queen of Sweden was to go thither; and that Pimentelli was to return from Madrid towards that prince. Whereupon it is told me, that the faid Pimentelli returning by her, he is to make fome propofitions of peace from the faid king of Spain, though it fhould only be to give fome jealousy unto England.

Their majeftefs are still expected here to-day or to-morrow from Chantilli, where they arrived three days fince. In the interim my lady Montall, wife to the governor of Rocroy, hath been made prifoner in a house of our suburbs of St. Germain. She came from Avuerge, with a paft from the king, to withdraw herfelf to the faid Rocroy; and this by the chancellor's orders, who after he had seen the faid paft, faid, that they fhould notwithstanding keep the faid lady until his majeftefs' arrival.

His faid majeftefs doth exceedingly prefs the duke of Orleans to agree with cardinal Mazarin, and to write unto him the firft; but this duke would not yet do it, faying, he would enterprize nothing againft him, nor againft the royal wills, if fo be they are to maintain and approve his miniftry; but that it is impoffible for him to be his friend.

His royal highnefs doth paft his time at Blois. The prince of Conti hath of late dispatched a gentleman unto him, to pray him to content, that he should prefide in the fates of Lauguedoc, according to the command the king hath fent him thereof, but Vol. II. 8 I that
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D. 1654.

that gentleman has been secoed at by his said highness, asking him amongst other things, whether it were true, that the said prince his matter had married, as was said, unto Mazarin: and I am informed, that the said gentleman hath withdrawn himself without any other answer.

We have had news, that the said prince of Conti is better; and that almost all his army was tayled to Puidera, with likelihood of a happy success, having in the interim taken some caftles near that place.

You may see by the gazette of Paris cardinal Retz's march from St. Sebastian to Madrid, at the beginning of last month; which does notwithstanding not hinder this court from thinking him past from thence into Italy. Cardinal Mazarin could not, as I hear, come to any agreement with the marquis of Noirmoutier to render Mont-Olympe, which he faith he will keep as well as any other for his majesty's service. In the interim his eminency is said to have bought the dukedom of Bethel; and that he will caufe Clermont to be besieged again by the marquis of la Ferre Senneterre.

The king's marriage with the daughter of the duke of Savoy is a thing much spoken of, upon condition, that the prince shall marry one of the said cardinal's nieces.

The duke of Aumale's marriage goeth on with the duke of Longueville's daughter, to the exclusion of the titular duke of York, for whom she had hertoreof some inclination.

A letter of intelligence.


We heart of a misfortune befallen the lord protector, for playing the coachman. He had better have fat in his chair in the painted chamber to govern the parliament, which is more pliable to his pleasure, than in the coach-box to govern his coach-horfe, which have more courage to put him out of the box, than the three hundred members of parliament have to put him out of his chair. Eft mala omnes, & ab animabus forjan deficient exemplum; qui sedit, video at ne cadat. We hear your fleet is gone to sea; at which I do not much trouble my wit: for if I live, I shall hear the succces. If the prince had been master of the army at Arras, perhaps ere now it had changed matters; sed ferio sapient Hispantium; yet better late than never.

The court arriveth here this night, having been since wednesday at Chantilly, a house formerly belonging to Condé. The army will speedily retire to winter-quarters. A strong garion is left at Quenoy, which caufeth contribution far and near. The marshal of Turenne's nephew is appointed governor. The marshal is made colonel general of the horfe of France. The prince of Condé hath got more Irish, than he left at the rout of Arras. We do not yet hear, for whom Belle-ille declares; only it holds itself refractory to our commands. It is certain, that cardinal de Retz is near or at Rome. We have made a shift to get Mont-Olympe of the marquis of Noirmoutier. Montbazon is dead, aged 84 years: his fon the prince of Guines succedes in his charge of grand veneur of France, and is to wear horns at his gate, as his father did, in signum of his charge. His government of Île de France is given to marshal d'Esfrée, and the survice to his fon, paying to Montbazon's heirs eighty-five thousand crowns.

The marriage between madam Longueville and the duc de Nemours is concluded; and Mazarin now archbishop of Rheims, and premier duc and pair of France thereby. Marshal de Grande hath given a defeat to the Spaniards commanded by the marquis de Corafen in Milan, 7000 flain and taken prisoners. Sir James Preston, who commanded five regiments of foot and five of horfe, did wonders in that execution: this is certain. Now they have the paflage free to Alexandria and Genoa, where Don Augustino de Spinola is made doge, that is, the chiefet. The duke of Guife is gone to sea with 7500 effective men, and 600 volunteers.

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to cardinal Mazarin.

My Lord,

I have not much to add to my former letters, which I write by the laft post to M. de Brienne, concerning my negotiation, there being nothing paffed since the conference on monday; but I am since confirmed in the opinion, that they are indifferently inclined and disposed here to an accommodation. I shall do all that I can to manage all the advantages, which may render the accommodation more agreeable to the mind and desire of his majesty. Since the indisposition of his highness, the parliament hath not paffed any thing of consequence; and although there are a great many members, that have signed...
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

The engagement, and sit in the parliament, with a contrary affection to his interests, A.D.1654. yet it is not seen, that they have acted any thing against him. The common report is, that he is yet indispofed of his fall, and that it will confine him to his bed and chamber for some longer time; and that he hath now-and-then a fever, and sometimes fits of the stone and rheum, which is fallen into his leg, that is hurt; but having lent yesterday a gentleman to inquire after his health, the lord Pickering, who received my compliment, lent word, he was pretty well. The secretary is still indisposed. The preparations for the other fleet continue still. Blake was fain to return back again upon the English coasts: I believe he is gone away. Since, the lords embassadors of the lords states do seem to defire an accommodation; and the lord Beverning doth declare a great deal of affection to our interests. They have not yet received an anfwer from the council about the ships with falt, taken and brought in here: they hope to get some relief.

I am certainly told, that the marquis of Lede is to arrive here within this fortnight, in the quality of embassador extraordinary.

The earl of Montecuculi is still in this city; and the fame day of my conference, he was at Whitehall.

I do hear, that the states embassadors here do take ill, that our ships should moleft their merchant-men in their free navigation and commerce, by bringing of them into their harbours. Wherefore they are fending a squadron into the Streights, to prefervfe trade.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

By the laft Tuesday's poft I faluted you with fuch occurrences, as this place affords, Vol. xix. which M. Anthony Ringe of St. Laurence-freet (to whom my laft defired you top. 281. addrefse your letters for me) inclufed in a packet of his, which I prefume is come to your hands. Since that I can tell you noe more, then that one of the landgraves of Hefte, a Catholique, and newly made generall of the ordinance in Flanders, invited the kinge and Princefeoyall wenfday laft. This day comes my lord Bellcarris; (who is after bound for Paris to fee his lady) coll. Blake, and Mr. Knox, (who are bound for Scotland) and coll. Tuke, (who is defigned to winter with you in Holland) towards you. I told you in my laft, the kinge winters here; therefore I recommend to your kind care once more my correspondence with my wife, whom I have addrefed to your friend at Tower-hill. When you have read your diurnalls, fend them me; in which, amongt the rest, you will very much oblige.


The Princefe royal defignes wenfday next
go to the Hage.

Your very humble and moft faithfull fervant,

JO. MARSH.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Tho' yours arrived laft night, I have not yet received them, the first receivers all affiting this day the funeral of the king of the Romans.

Rome is always fo; nec utta mutatio flatus since my laft, but this, the pope is very well, and every day abroad. It is now thought, many of the cardinals may die before him.

The embassador of Spain is notpleased; and here is a flying report, that 3000 French horse marched from Piedmont to Modena, and there joined with one thousand more, and paffed through this pope's dominions towards Calabria to meet the duke of Guife, being already there difembarked: but this, I am confident, is but a mere fiction. The next poft will, I prefume, give you more of this matter; for the preparations at Naples are fo great, that it argues they apprehend something; and if the French appear there, without doubt they will find strong reftance.

True it is, cardinal Antonio Barbarini made his requett to his holinfes, to grant passage through the territories of the church for three thousand horse of the French; but his holinfes gave him a check and reprehencion for propofing that to him: yet his holinfes neither denied nor granted his requett. Many reports you may hear of it; but this is the truth; what may be hereafter, I know not.

P. Ca-
STATE PAPERS OF A.D. 1654.

P. Camillo Pamflio, P. Ludoviso, and cardinal Stalli, are in the same state as in my former letters.

The skirmish in Piedmont betwixt the French and Spaniard, by the last letters here, the Spaniards had the better of it.

Of general Blake's fleet, or any other English ships upon these coasts, I do not yet hear any thing.

The last letters from Venice bring, that general Mocenigo in Candy preffeth that senate for licence to return home; and that the Janifaries in Constantinople are in arms against the divan, for having beheaded the first vizir, and elected a new vizir, whose house was plundered and pillaged.

The Venetian naval army at Archipelago met with twelve Turkish tartanes, of which they took seven, and funk four. Genoa and Turin are near you by the French post, to which you are referred at present by, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Intelligence.

Vienna, 16. Octob. 1654. O. S.

Eight days ago there arrived upon the Donaw a Muscovian embassador, with sixteen persons, whose business is said chiefly to confit in these three particularis; as first, to proffer unto the emperor the fair correpondence and amity of the great duke his master; secondly, to justify his war with the Polifh king; and lastly, to defire his majefly, not any ways to intangle himself in the said king's quarrel.

His imperial majefty remains still at Eberfdorf.

We have this year, God be praised, such a rich vindemia, that where we did expect but twenty pails, we got forty, yet some fifty pails of wine, insomuch that the wine is like to be extraordinary cheap.

A letter of intelligence.

Hamburgh, 17. Octob. O. S.

We hear as yet little of the treaty at Staade, only that there hath been one conference between them, wherein the lord Rofenhain, having propounded some part of their pretentions against the Bremers, thefe defired, that their demands might be fully and generally prefented unto them in writing, and that then they would give a general anfwer to it; which being refufed by the Swedes, caufed that the faid conference, notwithfanding the good advice and endeavours of the prefent mediators, viz. those of the fates general, as also them of this city, and the city of Lubeck to the contrary, was render'd fruitlefs. The emperor, well knowing that the Swedes would not admit of his mediation in the faid bufinefs, hath fent now to the treaty; and for the others, though they be permitted to be prefent in the afsembly, yet in regard of the Swedes firm determination to have their wills of their subjectis, (as they term them) it is to be feared their mediation will be to little purpofe.

This day the lord Plettenburgh, refidant for the emperor here, pafted hence for Sweden to congratulate the new king, and to carry on some other bufinefs from his matter, it is thought, touching the election of a Roman king, and the bufinefs of Bremen.

I fuppofe you have the news of the pope's death from other parts: the current report here is, that there are great divisions between France and Italy about the election of another; and that a French embassador with 3000 horfe, and the duke of Guife with 8000 foot, is gone to Civita Vecchia.

The queen of Bohemia to the fates general.

Hauts et Puissant Seigneurs,

Nos tres-chers & tres-bons Amis,

Il n'y a long-temps, que la preference de meilleurs les eftats de la province d'Hollande nous ayant donne occasion de representer les extremes necessitez, es quelles les malheurs du temps, & especially de notre maison, continuent sans relache de nous precipiter, nous les praiemes quant & quant, que pour le comble de tant de bieffaints, que nous avons receu durant nofure fejour en ce pays, il leur pluit pour la derniere fois nous acorder
corder quelque subsides, qui nous aid a subvenir aux despenfes, que mesmes apres les a.D.1654.

prières de moniteur le éleuctre notre fils, & notre resolution arreffe, de nous trans-
porter vers la Palatinat, &: enfinne d'enuifation d'icelle desja faite aux allémbles, nous
avons efté obligés de continuer par le retardement de notre dit voyage, que nous n'avons
voulu refuger aux infants qu'a la contemplation de nos creanciers, mefleurs les eftats
fufaits en remirent pour lors la resolution a leur allémbled prochain, pour avoir le
moyen d'en deliberer chez eux par l'inftertion, qui en doit eftees es points de leurs
deliberations, & que nous apprenons, qu'ils font a la veille de fe raflambler, nous avons
veu a-propo de adresser par la prefente les mesmes prières a vos feigneuries, lesquelles
pour n'efte point intemptives, nous avons remifes a l'occasion, que vous en puiffiez
conjointemment refoudre avec mefleurs de la province d'Hollande fufedit. C'est avec un
extreme regret, mefleurs, qu'apres tant d'affittance et fouflagment, que durant notre
refuge en ce paix nous avons reçu de votre courtoife, au lieu des reconnoiffances, que
nous defirons fi ardemment vous en pouvoir teffnoigner, nous-nous trouvons contraints de
vous faire encore cette demande, & vous pouvons affurer, que ce n'efte point fans violence,
qu'une tres-urgenté necéffité nous l'a feu extorquer. Nous efperons, mefleurs, que la
defcharge que notre depart pourra en mesme temps donner aux frais, qu'ils vous a juques-
ci plus contribuer a notre fejour en ces lieux, facilitera en quelque forte cette feuille &
derniere priere, que nous femmes forcees de vous faire; principalement, fi comme nous
vous prions & requerons affi très-affectueulement, il vous plaif non feulemef avoir pour
agréable, mais aussi favoriser & avancer notre retour vers la Palatinat, ainf qu'en cas que
nos creanciers ne puiffent tenant rencontre leurs juftes pretentions en Angleterre,
collecte il y a lieu de efferer le contraire, pour les raifons que ci-devant nous vous avons
deduites fur ce fubjeft, nous puiffions par de-la mefigner les moyens de les contenter,
que nous ne laison que deverter & diminuer par de-ca, & dont neantmoins nous ne
feront jamais fatisfaits en nous mesmes, qu'ils n'ayent reçu leurs entiere satisfaétion; &
comme cette derniere courtoife doit effer le comble & couronnement de tant faures,
bons offices, affances, liberalités, & civilités, dont il vous a plu l'espace de tant d'an-
nees ufer envers nous & les nosfres, & qu'il n'eft pas feulemef hors de notre pouvoirs de
les dignement reconnoifitre, mais aussi de trouver des paroles affez significatives pour en
exprimer notre reflentiment, nous prions la bonté divine de subvenir notre impuiffance,
& de combler votre efât & vos persones de tant de bonheurs, qu'elles ne puiffant
jamais efte reduites a faire de pareilles demandes. Ces font les vœux, que fait du fond de
fon cœur,

Hauts & puiffants Seigneurs,

Nos tres-chers & tres-bons amis,

A la Haye, 27. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Votre tres-affectionnée amie,

Signée,

ELISABETH.

A letter from the Hague.

My Lord,

27. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

SINCE the English letters are not come, we have news brought us by Nicolas Spyck, Vol. xix.
our ordinary meffenger, who was at Nieuport, Dunkerke, and other places in Flanders, p. 295:
saying, that there was a strong report, that Cromwell, as he was coming from the parlia-
ment, was shot through the head by one of the members, and that he fell down dead
presently; and that all the ports were shut: which the letters of the Spanish embaffador
in England, write to the archduke Leopold, and sent by an express little before the shut-
ting of the ports, do alfo confirm.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Cologne, 27. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

I CANNOT yet procure the rest of the remonftrance for you, and left the petition, Vol. xix.
which I mentioned in my former letters: but you may be affured, I shall use all means p. 301.
to get them. Of news since my last, here arrived an express from Scotland; his name is
Walker, born in the county of Antrim in Ireland. He was in the party of the earl of
Glencarne. Upon his letters and relations were difpatched from hence fome three days
col. Blake and col. Tuke, and fome others, whose names I do not yet know; and the
Vol. II.

8 K

said
A.D.1654 said Walker went also with them. They go from Holland, and bring with them to Middle
deton some arms, ammunition, &c.

Grave William de Naffiai, and many others in those provinces, will do what they can for them; and Culpepper is already preparing all things to be sent away. Of this you may be sure.

R. C. will stay here for three months. His sister will go from hence thursday next, as they give out for certain; and Daniel O'Neill will wait upon her.

They go every day here a-hunting, and every night drinking, dancing, and wenching. Sunday last they were invited to an Englishman’s house; his name is Gutter, married to a rich widow’s daughter in this city. R. C. and his sister were there very merry, and were nobly feasted.

The lord Taaf the pope’s nuncio here invited the last sunday to dinner, and gave him great encouragement for R. C. to go on in the great design, of which I writ at large in my two last but this to you: but I have to add, that the Jesuits take now in hand to undertake the business. How it shall further proceed, I yet know not; and I can assure you, that here is no more pertinent, that this week produces, come to the knowledge of

SIR,

Yours.

News sent from Paris to Mr. Stoupe.

27. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

THE king came to Paris the twenty-fourth of this instant with all the court.

The governors of Mezieres, Charleville, and Mont-Olympe, have again of late refused to put their governments into the hands of the king; asking first, that satisfaction be given to the cardinal de Retz, by re-establishing him in his archbishoprick of Paris. The rumour still goes on, that the king goes to Lyons for his marriage with the daughter of the duchefs royal of Savoy.

The king having sent order to the prince of Conti to hold the fates in the province of Languedoc, his highness the duke of Orleans, who is governor thereof, hath opposed himself unto it, delaring, that he will never give his consent thereunto.

The news from Valenciennes bear, that the king of Spain had written to the prince of Condé, to thank him very kindly for that he had done before Arras; and that he alone had hinder’d, that the fates of Flanders were not loit to him; and that he should always be bound to him. There is news from Marfelles, that the duke of Guife was hard by the islands of Corfica and Sardinia.

Boreel, the Dutch embassador in France, to the fates general.


THIS court did order Mons. d’Avancourt, going in embassy from Sweden, to found the king concerning the business of this city of Bremen, which his excellency hath performed, as well in his way in the dukedom of Bremen with the Swedifh generals, as also with the king himself. The said embassador hath signified to this court, that his majesty was fully resolved to subdue that city, and that he was not willing to hear spoken of any accommodation thereof. This I thought fit to communicate to your H. and M. lordships, as a most necessary advice.

P. S. I am certainly informed, that this court hath writ to their embassador M. de Bordeaux, and sent him precise order, not to delay any longer; but that he do either conclude, or break off; and return home.

Intelligence.

Dantzick, 28. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

It seems the Muscovite is satisfied with what he hath got this year, having now, as the report goes, betaken himself to his winter-quarters; and I see not how the Poles can mend the matter, or help themselves. The plague is very much at Stollitz; they write of near twenty thousand dying in three weeks time; and some say it is also in the Muscovite army: however, that part of Russia under the Pole is walled, this year’s growth of hemp, &c. depopulated, and not like to be planted this next year, &c. Therefore, if the flate be not the better provided, but should want, they must pay a great rate for it.

A letter
A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,

October 28. 1654. [N. S.]

The pofs of this day, or left Friday, are not yet arrived, by reason, as I believe, of rain and foul weather. Our king arrived Saturday last, and court; since which time they have done nothing but recreate themselves after their journey.

The cardinal visited Monday last the queen, that was, of England, in the afternoon, and after he went away, she went to the Louvre, and visited the queen of France.

Mr. Montagu is a great man at the French court, so is my lord Jermyn too. The first has gotten of late upon St. Martin's abbey, 800 pistoles by the year, besides what he had before. So he is now yearly worth 1800 pistoles by the year.

The lord of Incequain, after he shipped his regiment with the duke of Guise's army at Toulon, returned himself to Catalonia, where he is now in a town called Migny, to see whether he can draw the Irish from the Spanish service there. Whether he will follow Guise, I do not yet know; but I think not. Our king goes this day to Bois de Vincennes, and after next sunday will go to St. Germain's, to pass there St. Hubert, being his day of hunting, and the ordinary hunting-feast for the kings here. Whether he will a longer journey afterwards, as spoken of, I know not. We have from our new camp at Neuville of the twenty-fifth infant, that marshal de Turenne, passing from Chaffillon with his army, sent colonel d'Espres scouting to the field with ten squadrons of horse; and has beaten a party of the enemies he met, and took many prisoners.

Next morning another, called St. Lieu, was commanded in like manner, who met with another party, of which he took a hundred and fifty prisoners, and a quantity of horses. The twenty-sixth the general Turenne had four thousand out of his army commanded by Mons. count de Libonne, to convoy home the two hundred waggons, that went to Quefnoy with the provisons, as you have heard of before; but hearing, that the prince of Condé with his whole army was decamped from Noyelle the twentieth, and was marching after, the convoy was forced to return again to the army in another way. In the mean time Condé with his army were camped within a cannon's shot of Quefnoy, where having observed the fortifications ours made there, returned and marched towards Meubuge. His army is strong enough, but ours have eaten all the forages in those parts, which will cause him to retire unto his own countries, or starve both men and horse.

Our armies are considerable, though not so numerous as theirs, and composed of an hundred squadrons, and twenty battalions, as strong as they were in the beginning of the campaign, of which our general marshal Turenne is high and glorious. Mons. la Ferté's army commanded by marquis d'Uxeles, being reinforced by the troops of Guinne, and some of the king's guard, are gone to Clermont, and now about it. They doubt not but they shall get it. The town is not strong, but the castle is considerable. When it is taken, all will look for their winter-quarters, and our general will come to court; for now he must be vigilant to hinder the enemies from giving any relief to Clermont.

Last Saturday the procureur-general told the parliament, that the clergy were offended by the declaration given against cardinal de Retz, being much prejudicial to their privileges. Upon which his majesty ordered they should present their honours and titles; and in the mean time he would himself give instructions to make the said cardinal's process, whole informations were given into the hands of the lord chancellor.

It is reported, that part of the Neapolitans, as those of Calabria, offered to sell three considerable places in the French hands, and that the nobility and clergy of the said Calabria desire to have the duke of Anjou for their king. This is certainly by many confirmed. Judge as you please. You have from Genoa of the fourteenth infant, that cardinal Grimaldi is yet at St. Pierre de Strena, where the senators of that commonwealth visit him often. He endeavours wonderfully to unite that commonwealth with France. In Provence they are busy making of biskets and other provision for feamen; and at Toulon they are making more galleys and great ships to fortify Guise's army, which a bark failing from Levant met, and laid, to shorten their way, they passed at the mouth of Boniface, between Corfoa and Sardinia, and were to arrive at the isle of St. Helena to be master of the place called Reggio, as also the best part of Calabria, where the great prince of that place doth expect the said duke of Guise with his forces, being desired this while past, and long expected; of which more by the time. I have to add to your letters of Rome of the sixteenth, that the recovery of his holiness defeated the Spanish designs, hoping for his decease, and thinking to make a pope at their devotion also, that the disgrace of prince Pamphilio proceeds from the secret intelligence he had with the vicrory of Naples, and other ministers of state belonging to the king of Spain; by which means prince Palestrine has obtained his charge and office as to the general of the troops of the church; and by the intervention of the king of France, duke de Florence and cardinal Bichi, those
of cardinal Medicis and cardinal Antonio are reconciled, and visit honourably one another; the visits of cardinal Antonio being very rare after the old Roman fashion; two hundred coaches all full of fleur-de-luces and black spots, as the gentlewomen here wear in their faces, accompanied with thirty prelates, with the most part of all the French, Roman, and Portuguese nobility in Rome; which reconciliation was not so well approved by Donna Olympia, or cardinal Barbarini the brother of Antonio. I have nothing at this time from Catalonia; if any comes, you shall have it next from, Sir,

Your moft humble servant.

Intelligence from several parts.

SIR,

Paris, 28. October, 1654. [N. S.]

To the occurrences I have not much to add at present; but by the next I expect something fresh.

I hear our embassador Bordeaux has written to count of Brienne, secretary of state, and sent the copy of seven articles to him, as they were amended by the protector and his council.

I do believe Mon. Bordeaux shall soon have them again with some amendments from hence; but these things of course must be best known to yours there in time. I can only tell you from hence, that in this conjuncture of times cardinal Mazarin will make peace with the protector upon any tolerable terms, of which you may be most assured; but how long it shall continue, God he knows.

Here is a report, as if some English frigats had taken Canada in the West-Indies from the French. I do not hear certainly, that any letters are come to court of it. If so, they keep it private, and will be angry at it, and shew it when they can. The merchants cry out, and threaten already I cannot tell what. The other news of our army, in brief, la Ferté's army consisting of about 5000, are gone to besiege Clermont; and Turenne's army is near Guise 15,000 at least, strong. The Spanish army near Landreci, is within two leagues of them, and are about 20,000; some say 24,000 strong. They are like to give work to ours till Christmas, which is all now, &c.

Engagement of John Streater.

JOHN Streater do promisie, that I will make good my promisie to general John Diffrowe, which was, that I will not act or speake any thing to the disturbance of the commonwealth and the present government thereof; and that I will, upon notice given me, appeare before the counsell, or any person the lord protector or his counsell shall appoint, there to answer any thing of misdemeanour, that shall be charged against me,

October 18. 1654.

In witneffe whereof wee hereunto set our hands the day and year above-said.

John Streater.

JOHN Diffrowe.

CHARLES Worsley.

News from Paris, sent to Mr. Stouppie the twenty-ninth of October.

The pope's nuncio with a good number of prelates and clergymen are resolved, when the king comes back again, to go to him, and to ask of him very submissively the recalling of the arraignement of the cardinal of Retz, before his natural judge, who is the pope, and the confirmary of cardinals, whereof he is a member.

His highness the duke of Orleans hath sent an express to the king, with a letter, by which he befeecheth him with all submition, that he would make a general peace; and that he would consider, how all the people of his kingdom were totally ruined; and that he would cause the princes of the blood to return about his person, who had removed, seeing the disorders, that were in the kingdom, at the perfusion of some ill-willers, who ask nothing but the total ruin of the state, having cast away the chiefest upholders of the kingdom, which are those of the houehold; and amongst the rest have forced the prince of Condé to go out of the kingdom, and to seek his refuge with the enemy of this crown; and that by this peace he shall be bound to acknowledge his fault, and to have recourse to the goodnes and clemency of the king to take
take again near his majesty the rank, which his birth has given him. The same letters A.D. 1654. bear also, that he did most humbly beseech his majesty to permit the marriage agreed upon of his second daughter of his second bed, promised to the duke of Enguien, son to the prince of Condé, by the consent of the king, of the queen, and of all the council, and, that being it will be the means to bring in again peace and tranquillity in the kingdom. It is not yet known what was the king's answer; but it is believed, that the duke of Orleans will make his agreement.

Letters from Compeigne do say, that the governor of Arras, the magistrates, mayor, and aldermen, with all the commanders of the garison, had sent an express to the king, to represent to him the misery they were brought to for want of victuals, because none could come to them, seeing the prince of Condé did hold all the passages; and that it was impossible, that any could enter in that: that it would please his majesty, most humbly to take into consideration, to chafe the prince away from thence, and to make the passages free; or else, that they should be forced to starve for hunger.

It is written from Brusfels, that all the Flemings do call the prince of Condé the protector-general of the Low-Countries.

There is news from Italy, that the cardinal of Retz was at present arrived at Rome. The prince of Condé has taken away all the Irish officers, and hath set all the Irish troops in all the companies of his army; and so they will not any more be able to commit treason.

An intercepted letter of Sir W. Vane to Sir H. Vane.

Sir,

I DID in my last tell you, the assembly of Holland was called together extraordinarily Vol. xix. upon the sudden chusing of the province of Overffel the prince of Orange fladholder, p. 315. and prince William his administrator. They met laft monday, and parted the next day, after they had resolved very little or nothing; only passed one vote, that plurality of voices were not enough to chuse a fladholder in any province; but that the general consent was necessary. This may be a coal to make a great fire in time. The princefs royal is come from Cologne, and will be here the next week. The king of Scotland stays there all this winter. The town hath given him a house, firing, bread, and wine. The plague con-

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to count Brienne.

My Lord,

I HAVE received your lordship's letter, which was delivered to me, and that I must defer answering it till the next post; the domestick affairs having also employed his highness and the council all this while, so that I have nothing to write of my negotiation. I did not think fit to presf for. . . conclusion, till such time that I know his majesty's intentions upon my letter of the nineteenth. There is nothing remaining for me to write, except what hath past in the parliament. My foregoing gave you to understand, that there was spoken in the parliament of successe to the charge of protector; and that this proposition was traversed. I did also add, that the opinions of many per sons hindered this buis-

establi$hed
Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

Honourable Sir,

THE great expectation, where the French will send their forces, takes up every man's tym in this place; but Puglia is in most men's eyes, as the most probable place. The gentleman, captain Harris, whom I sent to Tollon, is now returned hither. He affures me, they are raising as many more men in Provence for a suply; and when the ftift ar landed, the fleet retomes to tak in the ref. The Spanyard is very vigilant, and has made very great preparations in the kingdom of Naples; but my opinion is, if the French gain a landing place, they will prov a thorn in their fide for the piple in that kingdom, or much discontented by the great taxes and opprefions. 'Tis certain, that thes princes giv paffage to the French horse out of Piemont in fmal parties of forty and fifty in a company; fo that the Spanyard is lyk to be embroiled every-where, espeffially if the protefhor fends a fleet for the Weft-Indies, which is the general newes upon th' exchange in London.

I am, Honourable Sir,

Your moft humble and faithful fervant,

Leghorn, 30. October, 1654. [N. S.]

CHA. LONGLAND.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

Behold here already the letter wrt to the princes royal dowager and elector of Brandenburgh in print. It is said, that prince William Frederick, governor of Frofeland, is now ready, and disposed (by commiffioners fent expreff from Overyielf to him) to go to Zwoll, and there to accept the charge of fubftitute, or lieutenant-fladtholder; and by this means there will be two lieutenants fladtholders; for colonel Haerfolte was already before lieutenant-fladtholder, as was formerly Monf. Smeltzinck; but this difference there will be, that Smeltzinck and Haerfolte were by fubftitution of the fladtholder, and prince William Frederick will be by the flate, and will be the true function; the others in effeét were only commanders at Deventer the chief city.

As to the advice given by the council of flate upon the propofition for the lords Ripperda and Beecke, demanding aflance of three companies of horse, and four of foot, there hath not been any thing resolved upon it; for thofe of Holland have refumed it to themfelves, and have exprply called the flates their principals together to adfice upon it, but chiefly upon the election of a fladtholder, for fear left that fhould take footing in all the provinces

[Orange party] to embroil them with England; for the intention of 145 is not to ref t here; for that doth alfo rafe the fpirits elfewhere, which were lulled alleep; for really here in Zeland and elfewhere, there was no more fpoken of the dedication nor of the effufion; and I know, Grave William

that men did believe, that they had alfo pacified and contented 1493 at leaft they were in a fair way towards it; but this will difturb all again.

In the commiffion, which thofe of Overyielf will give to their new fladtholder, there will be no change or alteration, only that they will add, that as well the fladtholder as his fubftitute fhall fwear the obervation of the peace with England, according to the thirty-second article of the peace, to the end to content Holland, and to avoid offending Eng-

land. The informations again Sigifmond Schop are now finifhed; but the council of war fath, they can go no further; and fo likewise there is no further proceeding again Schonenburg and Haex, by reafon of the connection of affairs; for likewise in effeét Schonen-

burg and Haex have been as well military as politic, in regard they have as it were com-

manded over Schop, and have composed a council of war together. This business and

pr. of Orange Grave William

opinion is fomented by 148 and 149, for the consequence; namely to the end to bring

Embadgers

Friends of pr. of Orange

also the two 124, who are with 130, under the cenfure and judicature of 145 or

flates general. The well-affected of Holland

republians

104. 173 or 174 on the contrary, and for the fame reason, do inft very much, to the end that such judicature may be left to each province upon

their
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 683

states general

their own, not to 104, and to this effect the one and the other party do search many A.D.1654
retro-acts; but the most evident and chiefest retro-acts are the history of the year 1618,
where the states general changed all Holland, changed Utrecht, &c. caufed Barneveld and
Hogerbeets to be punished: item, since that in the year 1626 the generality caufed the
delinquents come from St. Salvador to be punished: item, several of the admiralty of
Rotterdam: item, in the following years also there were several judged, as well of the civil
as military role, by the generality.

But it is true, that since Holland fhewed themselves fensible, being not willing to admit
any more of the judicature of the generality, but began to follow and extol the maxim of
Barneveld and Grotius, that every province is sovereign, and not bound to obey the gene-
rality, unlefs it be as to the military.

In effect it is a great dispute and question, what power the states general have. The
union fecemeth to have given the fame power to the states general, which formerly the king
had; for in effect all placarts, (or laws) treaties, peace, war, commissioners, viceroys, &c.
have been given and made by the states general. Moreover, every province hath the
rights, privileges, customs, item judicature, magiftrates, governments in particular, which
the king was bound to swear and obferve. The states general are more than the king; for
they do not swear to it, but for the confequence.

The states of Holland will maintain their rights every manner of way, that the provin-
cial sovereingty is in themselves, yet during the lives of the princes. In the year 1640
I did fee, that the states of Holland, as they visited and welcomed the queen of England,
did cover themselves before her as well as the states general.

Vafquez and Hottoman have writ illuftrious queftions, but they have not treated nor
decided the fald illuftrious queftion; and it is strongly to be prefumed, that at haft a third will
carry it away; fo that neither the states general nor the states provincial will have that,
which formerly the king had.

By reafon the letters of England do fay fo long before they come, men do publifh
very much the death of the protector; which if it were fo, there would be more com-
motion and difturbanee; but that being false, Holland will fhew a great deal of vigour.

27th of October.

THE lords of Holland have been for fome days met together. It is with them, as you
may have already preconjectured, and partly heard, the effufion (as a synagogue) was
already buried; but it is revived by this difference of Overyffel. Item, according to the
rule, Quod tibi non vis fuiri, alteri ne feceris, 173 theyfelves in 105 would not, that the
states general of Holland states of Holland other 104 fhould affift any of 105, feparated from all 105, in the fame manner as pre-
rent as Deventer feparated from the reft demanded affifiance. Yet however there are
some amongst 173, that are lefs scrupulous therein than the reft. Of 112 I understand,
well-affefled of Holland Amsterdam

that they have declared themfelves refolute enough to give affifiance. Verily 173 do want
a protector. In the year 1618 prince Maurice, to remedy thefe differences, did not
merchandize any long time; but as the Arminians then did fpeak only of moderation,
states of Holland
tolerance, accommodation, and peace, fo likewise at prefent the moft part of 105 and
well-affed of Holland
173 will not refolve, at leat not yet awhile, than to agree, and urge a deputation towards
Overyffel, a preliminary exhortation to the peace, and the like. In the mean time prince
William Frederick is gone to Zwoll to accept of the charge, and to pursue the bufines,
not only of the stadholderhip of Overyffel, but alfo for that of Guelderland; for in
Guelderland they are also very forward to produce fome like thing.

Notwithstanding amongfthofe here themfelves, that do hold and are for the prince,
there are fome, that do envy Haerfolte and his family, as too powerful; and I do believe,
if Haerfolte did quit his election on pretence to the charge of droffart of Twent, to fome
one of the contrary party, that generally the nobility would be contented, or would fhew
Orange party
themselves content. Deventer however would murmur, but for that 145 would not
greatly care.

Orange party

But this example of Overyffel will serve for an example to thofe of Guelderland, if 145
do not fucceed in Overyffel, notwithstanding the oppofition of Deventer.
Orange party

145 will proceed further themfelves, notwithstanding the oppofition of Nimmeguen,
Aernem,
A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

My last unto you was the 23d per post. Since the inclofed are come to my hand, whereby you may perceive the occurrences at C. St's court; only I must add, that per this post, that came yesterday, I receaved noe letter from my correpandent; but a letter was read to me, wrotte from Secretary Nicolls, who wrote to Sir Edward Walker, that C. St. had resolved to flaye at Cullen this winter, finding it more convenient for his affaires, untill the tyme he could opportunely transport himzelfe on the other side of the sea: that Wilmot was gone into Germany, to gather mony of the princes: that Wyntworth was gone into Zealand, from which, I suppofe, he is fioine into England: that C. St. and his fifter wear invited by the duke of Nuburgh, and laye there the laft night at Diffieldor. He was intended to bring his fitter to the borders of the flates territories, into which he would not goe, being forbidden by thofe ingratefull Hogen Moghens to come into their country. Thofe were the contents of his letter. Culppever talk'd about his particular affayres, whose by waie of difcource commended the protector's speeches, yet hopes the parliament aid he will not agree. They begin to beleive the affayres in Scotland fucceed. Thofe gentlemen mentioned in Marthe's letter are not yet come hither. When Blagge comes, I will, if I can, learn of him, which waie he intends to goe. Neither have I heard since from Armoror: he comes with the princes of Orange. My requet to you in my laft to give a letter, or procure one in my behalfe from his highnes to the company of merchant-adventurers, for the secretarie's place at Rotterdam, which is now voyd, and offered to mee by some of the company to folicite it. The office will fuit with my occafions, and not any waies render me incapable to ferve you, which is my chief ambition. My friend Mr. Thomas Harris will wait on you for your letter, and he will prefent it to the court of merchants. To him I befeech you likewife to paffe the 30 l. for allowance of house-rent. I have fet him my bill on Mr. Upton.

Yours reuly,

28. October, 1654.

JOHN ADAMS.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

One of the chiefest things, which hath happened since our laft in the parliament, is the debate, that hath been, whether the charge of protector shall be hereditary or succession, which was at laft decided by plurality of voices for election, notwithstanding many endeavours to the contrary, and amongst the reft the lord general Lambert, who voted for succession. Now the debate is, upon whom, and after what manner, the election is to be made; whereas we shall be able to inform your high and mighty lordships by the next. His highnes is now pretty well again, and was yester day in St. James's park in a feadan to take the air, and is also fad to be pleased with the resolution of the parliament, and to approve of the fame. Blake is faid of a certain to be gone to sea with twenty-four ships, which were to be followed by five others, that were somewhat dammified through the laft great winds. What course they will fleer, and what design they have in hand, is not possible to penetrate into.

30. October, 1654. [N. S.]

BEVERNING.

NIEUPORT.

Bordeaux,
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland.

My Lord,
I PERCEIVE in your last, which you were pleased to write to me, a great caute to A.D. 1654.

contest, in regard, that you pretend, that the tediousness of my negotiation doth touch you more than me. Although I have been here long enough to provide good store of patience, yet the delays of a day are now more infupportable to me, than those were of a month at the beginning of my arrival here; and I am no les resolved than you, as soon as the treaty is ended, to return into France. My difficulty is to know the time, when I shall be able to execute this design. If this government doth continue to proceed as slowly in my negotiation, as it doth at present, it may be measured with the siege of Troy; every word doth oblige me to a new conference; and it is but once in a month neither; fo that I shall have none this fortnight. The lord Beverning, who came to see me to-night, told me, he was newly come from Mr. Thurloe, secretary of state, who had made several protestations to him of a real disposition of the state to an accommodation with France. This being true, I wonder they should infult upon such unreasonable things. He also told me, that he was resolved to return hence, and to leave the burden of affairs upon his colleague. The parliament have this week debated a question, which many did believe they would not have meddled with; and fo the decision was not fo as the protector did expect. They have resolved his charge shall be elective. General Lambert made a long speech to have it succive. It is thought, that this will alienate the minds of the officers of the army, whereof the least doth expect to govern England in time. Now they are debating to whom the election shall belong, and who shall govern in case of death, during the interval of parliament. General Blake is gone to sea. The other is still preparing. The quarrel of Övernyfyl is a spark able to revive the fire, which was suppos’d to be out. All the friends of the states general ought to pacify them. I spoke in these terms to my lord Beverning, and assured him, that it was the opinion of the king our master, and of his public ministers, still referring the public declaration.

London, 30. October, 1654. [N. S.]

Barrière to the prince of Condé.

My Lord,
I WAS so ill the last week, that I was not able to write to your highness. I am still forced to keep my bed, which doth hinder me from writing at large to your highness. I will only tell you of what last night I had advice, that the peace was to be concluded between this state and France; and that the protector had power from the parliament; and that which hindered the conclusion were the disorders, which are between the protector and the parliament. Wherefore there must be no time lost, and it would be very requisite, that Spain would hasten away their extraordinary ambassador, to the end some fleet may be put to the treaty with France; which might be easily done, if such means and endeavours were used, as there ought to be. I sent word of it to the king of Spain, who sent me word back again, that the Spanish extraordinary would be here within this fortnight, which I can hardly believe; and that in the mean time he would not neglect it; but that he did also believe, that although the peace was so far advanced, as I had been told, the businesse of Canada, which the English had taken from the French, would retard it; and that there must be an article for that.

It is thought the protector would break this parliament, which doth very much oppose his designs.

Mr. Henry Oldenburg, agent for Bremen, to the protector.

To his highness Oliver, lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.

SIR,
The senat of the free imperial city of Bremen hath commanded me to attend your highness, to present their most humble respects and services unto you, with you a continuall increas of all prosperity, and to make on their behalf an humble request unto you.

Vol. II. 8 M
The city of Bremen lyeth at present under a very hard pressure, which threateneth them with the loss of their liberty and life, which they, as all rational bodies ought, put an equal price upon.

This city hath been from immemorial times, yea from many ages, a free immediat city of the empire, constituting with the other imperial cities a peculiar state in the frame, whence it hath not only a feition and vote in the diets of the empire, (as it had lately at Ratzebome) but also a call to such consultations, as concern the welfare of the whole. Whereupon this city sent their deputies to the last treaty at Munfter, in which the same was declared and confirmed to be seperat from the dutchy of Bremen; and artic. 10. in terminis, thus stipulated for, that unto the city of Bremen, and the territories and subjectes thereof, should without any incroachment remaine safe and unviolated their present state, freedom, rights, and privileges, both in ecclesiastical and civil matters. And if paradventure any controversies should arise betwixt the dutchy and city, they should either by an amicable composition, or by law, be terminated, salvo interim eujusque parti fias, quam obtinet, possedens, & omni vi armorum sub pena reatus f fracte pacis feculae, art. 17.

Notwithstanding all this it hath pleased the Swedish government of the dutchy of Bremen refiding at Stade, not only to call the knowne rights and liberty of the city in question, but also against the express words of the formentioned treaty, to attempt to right themselves in a hoftil manner, by taking from the said dutchy several places indubitably belonging to them, by floppinge their commerce, and by waftinge their territories with fire and sword; which violence the city of Bremen, out of a deepe respect to the crowne of Sweden, and an abhorrence from shedding of blood, endued with all patience imaginagable, and for a long while made use of no other arms, than of appealeing to the compact of Munfter, of demanding either a friendly composition, or legal decision; and of procuring from the emperor several earnest edicts and inhibitions against such violent proceedings. But the city finding, that by bearing wrongs they occasioned but more, and that their adversaries interpreting their patience puflilanimity, went near to put the sword to their throat; the senat of Bremen then, and not till then, thought themselves bound to defend, what God had intrusted them with, from that violence and mischief, which every day came nearer and nearer upon them. And in this their undertaking they prospered so well, that the adverse part was forced to send for succor, which being come in from a kingdom, whom a single city in an human way is not able to grapple with, they began to lose ground; and the affillence of the empire comming on flowlie for the city, a ceffation of arms was agreed on for two months, which will expire the fifteenth of November approaching. In which ceffation a treatie being begun, the senat of Bremen reflecting upon your highnesse's renowned zeal to rightoufneffe, just freedom, and the interef of the Protestant religion, as afo upon the power you have with the king and crowne of Sweden, they with all humility pretent themselves before your highnes, befeeching you would please to look upon them with a compasionat heart, and effectually and (eb jumnum in mera periculum) speedily to interpole your authority to this purpose, that the crowned of Sweden would ponder well what hath been articulated with them concerninge the city of Bremen; and that therefore no hostility may be reallimed, but those ways of amicable composition, or legal determination alone infulted on; and the city in the interim remaine in a quiet enjoymement of what she did possefs by the treaty of Munfter, till it be otherwise by either of those waies declared.

Such an interpoleation the senat and whole city of Bremen do looke upon as that, which being granted, will be the life of that treaty, and a great rejoicing of all good Protestant in Germany and Helvetia, if they shall see your highnesse imbarqued in their vessel, and keeping intire the Protestant line of communication from the Ocean unto the Alps; which, if Bremen be lost, will be cut asunder. And the city of Bremen will ever acknowledge your highnesse as the chief pillar, under God, of their preservation, and earnestly pray for your highnesse's perfect recovery, conflant health, and flourishing government.

Your Highnes's
Molt humble and devoted servant,


HENRY OLDENBERG, of Bremen.

A letter of intelligence.

HAGH, 30. Octobris, 1654.

THIS is a barren week of news with me; I know not what it might be with others. All I could gather this week is as followeth:

Our embassadors in England have writ to the states general here, dated the sixteenth of October instant, wherein they give an exact relation of the accident befallen the
the lord protector and secretary Thurloe, in all the circumstances, in Hyde-park. And A.D.1654.

truly they write very modestly of all the story, and the being well of the protector and his secretary. I need not send you an extract of this letter, bein you know all bett there: In the same letter the said embassiators give a relation to their mighty highnesses of the proceedings of parliament, and that also with much modesty.

Jongeafal is daily expected; but for as much as I can find, he shall not lay long here, but be remanded into England, becaufe thoofe of his province will have him to attend the public and secret actions of the other two embassiators, who are suspected by them; fo that when the diffenting provinces can pump Jongeafal dry of all they can learn from him for their advantage against the province of Holland, in my opinion he will return to London again.

The differences continue full in the province of Overyfel. Thoſe, who have chosen the prince of Orange (as you had formerly) their governor, gave notice of that their election to both the prince's mother and grandmother, and likewise the elector of Brandenburg, and sent to prince William of Naflau, inviting him to come and to take possession of the faid places, during the prince of Orange's minority. The two, that oppofed that election, made a protest againft it, and defired from the states of Holland relief to conferve their liberties and privileges. Whereupon thoſe of the province of Holland caufed an afembly extraordinary to be made, which was but yeftiday diffolved, and no other reformation taken upon the whole, but to try and endeavour an accommodation, and in order thereto to fend commifioners. What further shall become of this buſinefs, I know not, neither speaks this week more from, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Intelligence from several parts.

Sir,

Brussels, 31. October, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS of the twenty-third infant I received, which clears many lies spoken of here, of the protector's being paft recovery; and the world of lies, which in the end muft be a shame to their authors. Yours I fend to Vienna and Cologne, and also fend to you letters herewith from your friends in both thoſe cities.

News in this court since my laſt are thus: Don Anthony Pimentelli is arrived tandem from the court of Madrid at Dunkirk; and now is in his way from thence hither. From hence foon (as I hear by good authors) he will go to Antwerp to the queen of Sweden, to which office he is qualified embassador, and has instructions of large offers and great kindness to the faid queen, in testimony whereof, by the king's special order, in the king's palace in this city, lodgings are a preparing for her majesty, and for certain the will shortly come hither; by which it is inferred by fome, there is more in the matter of a long time than yet discovcred. Of this time muft be a witnefs.

The marquis de Lede, governor of Dunkirk, and admiral for the king in thefe countries, named embassador extraordinary for the faid king to your protector, is now preparing for his journey into England to execute the faid office; fo that shortly you may fee him in London. Of our army here is nothing confiderable to be faid since my former, both armies being in the fame posture. Ours is still near Avennes, obferving the enemies march. It is faid marshal de la Ferte's army is marched to befiege Clermont, and Turenne watcheth our army, while Clermont shall be befieged.

Count Fuenfeldagna has been here thefe two days, frowned upon by all forts. This day he went to Antwerp to visit the queen of Sweden, and returns within a day or two. Some fay ftil he shall be recalled into Spain with difgrace, and not without juft caufe, as moft men fay. Never was any fo generally behated, and unworthily spoken of. The archduke is well, which is all this week produceth known to, Sir,

Yours.

Monfieur Petit to Monfieur Augier.


Mons. Veftric hath written unto the deputy of Montauban, that all they had done the chamber of the edict at Caftres are ftil worfe and worfe. He intreats the faid deputy to infift here anew againft them, which he prepares himfelf to do; and if' fo be he cannot speak thereof unto cardinal Mazarin, to write of it in good terms unto the faid cardinal. You fhall have at my next the decree given in the behalf of thoſe of Montauban, which is exceeding favourable.

A letter.
A letter of intelligence.

Sir,  

Paris, last of October, 1654. [N. S.]

Since my former I received two letters from you, by which I see the lord protector is well in health, though quite contrary to all other relations, saying, that he is very ill, and in danger of life, as also his secretary of state; but it was not the first lie they writ before, I hope.

Here all is quiet. His majesty was resolved to go to Blois to visit the duke of Orleans, who was very sick; but now seeing he was recovered, it is thought he will not stir. When he writ to the duke, that he was to go, he writ in answer, if he had, not to bring the cardinal with him.

Here was a report of the king's going to Lyons to confer with Madame la duchesse de Savoy about some busines of importance; but now I see no certainty of it. Some say, that was to conclude a marriage with the princes of Savoy between the king and her highness; and her brother the duke to marry one of the cardinal's nieces, of which nothing yet certain.

Yesterday was broken alive at la Greve one called Chevallier, being captain of about a hundred robbers in the high way; being taken, was examined, and suffered the question ordinary and extraordinary, where he confed all; and has also accused himself to be one of a certain company, that were resolved to murder the cardinal; and that each of them was to have or receive from the secretary of Monf. president Viole, being now with the prince, ten thousand crowns; also that one of the cardinal's own domestics was with them, who knew the whole plot, and did not discover it. This poor man was taken, and will suffer as well as the accuser, and may accuse yet more. Madam de Chaflillon having last week conferred with Monf. l'Abbé de Fouquet, is thought she will come to court within few days.

It is written from Charleville of the twenty-fourth instant, that marquis d'Uxelles, with la Ferté's army, passed the river Aline near Kethel, and took their rout towards Clermont, where la Ferté himself was to meet him; because he heard, that Monf. le comte de Duras passed the river Meuse at Guémené with a great quantity of flying horses, and went into Luxemburgh, and draws toward Clermont. We may hear of some meetings between both parties.

We hear from St. Quintin of the twenty-sixth instant, that the enemies army parted from Boye near ours, and marched towards Aline to refresh themselves, till they fores going to winter-quarters; after which Condé will take his course the best he can. We have also of the twenty-seventh instant from Neufville, that our army is there considerable in number, sixteen or eighteen thousand men, and does not intend to undertake any busines of consequence this year, only to quarter themselves upon the enemies in the frontiers.

Last tuesday his majesty and the cardinal visited the duchesses of Joyeuse, de Mombazon, and Angoulême, to comfort the first on the death of her good husband, being much lamented here.

The twenty-eighth the king and cardinal went to take the air at Bois de Vincennes, and returned on thursday in the afternoon late. In the mean time the court do confider, how to subfift their army this year upon the frontiers, that this country might be free.

Last wednesday the clergy assembled about the cardinal de Retz's procès, and resolved to maintain their privileges, and give their names and titles to the king, as formerly he demanded.

Thurday some deputies from court went to gain possession to the prince of Conti, or put him in possession of the chateau and land of St. Maur, and l'hoffel de Condé, where now the princes his wife lives royally.

You have from St. Menhault of the twenty-sixth instant, that the day before that day Monf. marquis d'Uxelles arrived here with about 2500 foot, and 2000 horse, and next day formed their siege about Clermont, of which more in due time. However, the garrison is well provided, and have prevented their siege long since; so that we may have difficulty to get it fo soon. We hear Madame la duchesse de Longueville passed Maulin, and comes to Vervins to meet her husband to come with him to Normandy.

Monf. de Lionne, heretofore secretary to the queen, is upon his departure hence to Rome, to be sent as a man from the king to do busines, having refused the quality of a refident, also from the court the quality of an embassador. Yet some think he will go no further than Piedmont about marriages or some such. I have no more at present, but that I am, Sir,

Your most real servant.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 689

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Paris, left of October, 1654. [N. S.]

YourS of the nineteenth and twenty-second instant I received; you would not believe what a noise there is here of the protector and his secretary of state, by several letters from London, that they cannot live; that the publication of his highness is already dead; Vol. xix. and a thousand such; but I see by you the business is nothing considerable, and that those fellows ranting will soon bluster, when truth appears. The court is not displeased at the worst of relations, and make their patience of the discourse. Mazarin laughs at it. I could write large of this subject, but I leave it, till time gives a better subject.

Mazarin is all here, I assure you, emperor absolute of France, and the king no more than the captain of his guard, as great men here say.

Orleans holds out still, and cannot be reconciled to Mazarin. The report of Canada continues, and if it be certain, the English took it, they will recall the embassador Bordeaux, as they vaunt at court; but there are bugbears. Mazarin desires nothing more on earth than peace with the protector, without which he thinks himself always in danger; but he is yet, as he says, in hopes the parliament will do something, before it rife. He has good intelligence from England in divers ways; before of it, he doubts not of the conclusion of the treaty with the protector. Monf. Bordeaux has some new orders and instructions sent to him about it; which will shortly appear there, as is told at court to,

Sir,

Yours.

An intercepted letter to Monf. Ouitte.

Brueells, 31. October, 1654. [N. S.]

I AM now come from the army to supply myself with some money. The states of the Vol. xix. country have been here to treat for the payment and quarter of the army, but are returned discontented; so that the treaty will bring great alterations in the militia here; and truly it will go near to be the loss of the country. Count Fuenfeldagna stands high. The prince of Condé is extremely satisfied with the Irish; for none of them all, that were prisoners, ever stayed in France, but returned and brought others with them. The Spaniards give his highness very little power in the army; but he was never better in health nor merrier.

A letter of Mr. Edward Sedgwick.

Sir,

WERE it not that I apprehend the honor and justice of the nation; as well as the Vol. xix. interest of Sir Peter Richault's family, were highly concerned in the granting of letters of repriual against the king of Spain, and that I cannot give the business that attendance that I would now, the service being at hand, I had not given you the trouble of these lines, to request you to put your perfectinge hande to that worke; but being full well teted in the premises, I could not witholdie my pen from paper, to intimate thus much to you, that I received it in charge even now from general Dibrow in his name to desire you to put an issue to it; which, I assure you, will not only oblige the family before named, but him also to express his gratitude one way or other, that is, Sirs,

Your humble and affectionate friend and servant,

Whitehall, 21. October, 1654.

Edw. Sedgwick.

Intelligence.

Hamburgh, 22. October, 1654. O. S.

The Bremish affairs remain still in suspense, &c. Though the day of their first session Vol. xix. was appointed to have been on Wednesday last, yet something is fallen in the way, p. 408, infomuch that as yet nothing is passed. It seems the Protestant churches do make it their interest to mediate in the business; and it is said, the Bremers are privately resolved to Vol. II.
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D.1654. prolong the beginning of the treaty, until the coming of the expected Switzer legation, the Dutch ambassadors being already arrived, and now admitted by the lord Roffenhaen.

Intelligence.

Vienna, 22. October, 1654. O. S.

SATURDAY last the two Muscovian ambassadors were brought to their audience before his imperial majesty at Ebersdorf, in great state and solemnity, who prefixed his majesty with a box full of oriental pearls of inestimable value; and thereupon having delivered their commission, were conducted back to their lodgings with the same magnificence. The king of Poland hath likewise sent the master of his horse hither, to present his majesty with six gallant horses of Tiguehaire, and several other rarities. But it is believed the emperor will meddle with neither of them, provided they give not any just cause thereunto by offering violence unto any of his majesty's dominions.

The prince of Condé to the marquis of Barriere.

From the camp at Hanmont, the first of November, 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE received your letter of the twenty-third of October. In regard the earl of Fuenfeldagna is not here, I could not speak to him about your business; I have writ to him concerning it. I have sent you another cypher according to your desire. I have not much news to impart to you; only the enemy is retreated upon their frontiers, and a part of their army is gone to Clermont; the rest remain in their quarters about Aubauton, which is not above three or four leagues distant from Rocroy. They stay there to go to their winter-quarters, as soon as our army hath taken up theirs. I believe there will be nothing further done this campaign.

Resolution of the states general.

Lunæ, 2. November, 1654. [N. S.]

THE lord Jongeltal, one of their high and mighty lordships ambassadors extraordinary in England, being returned home from thence, hath made a full report of the constitution of affairs there to your high and mighty lordships; whereupon being debated, their high and mighty lordships have welcomed home the said lord Jongeltal, and moreover desired of him, that he would put his said report into writing, and deliver the same to their high and mighty lordships; and also, that he would add such points, as he shall think for the service of the state, that so resolutions may be taken in order thereunto; as also, that the copy of the treaty made between England and Portugal, brought over by the lord Jongeltal, shall be put by provision into the secret, and kept private till further order.

Mr. Bradfhaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I AM now to understand from Mr. Dorilias of his highness and your then indisposition with the occasion of it; blessed be God, who delivered you both from graciously. I shall longingly wait for the good newe of your perfect recoveries. Havinge noe notice by the last weeke's post from any friend at Whitehall of that accident, I could not give such a check, as I desired, to the malignant reports given out here pretently about it, some affirminge his highness was slain, and you dangerously wounded, and that the house was much divided; but by good happ I had notice by a friend from Amsterdam, what had befallen his highness and yourself in goinge to take the ayre, soe as I wrote thereof to all parts by the very same post, which could vent the malignant newe.

I this day receive a letter from Sir John, then at London, who I presume hath accompted to you his services, and that I shall heare thereof by the next, which is all the trouble at present, and that you will pleae to looke over the inclofed, if there be any thinge worth notice; yet it is all we have here, and that Mr. Townly and his party heighten daily
An intercepted letter.


I RECEIVED not yours of the 17. of this last moneth, till the first of this, just as Vol. xix.

Mynheer van Lorne was taking hore to accompany Mr. Good parte of his way towards France, doe as I had only tyme to fiew it him, whoe was very well satisfied with Mr. Ashwell's kindnes and redynes to affift in his fuyte, which he hopes will be brought to a full hearing this terme. I should be glad to heare, that Mr. Hutchins were fooe well recovered in his health, as that he were able to take their ayre, which would doubtlesse make him the sooner gather strength againe. As for Mr. Croffe's buifnes now depending in the higher bench, I am told by tho: that feeme to understand that cafe very well, that all his evidences and witneses are fooe well prepared, and ready to make appeare his right, as he and his friends are confident, that they shall now have a speedy and happy determination of that troublesome action, without any further demurrers in law; but if it shal (after all the cost he hath bene at) be againe put off, it will even breake the poore gentleman, who is already undonne by that teclous and chargeable fuyte. Mr. Dovey acknowledges himfelfe much obliged to Mr. Ashwell for his good opinion of him, and wifhes he were capable in any ftrete to ferve him as effectuall as he fhall ever doe affectionately and faithfullie. Monf. de Fond's wares in Normandy are much fallen in their price of late, and I doubt will looke of their value every day more then other, being of late gowne much out of request, doe as it is now thought by many, that it will not be worth Monf. du Fond's labour to goe thither to trye, if he can there get a better market for them. Philip Williams faith, he is a playne-dealing merchant, and foe he hath ever bene, being unaquainted with fuch shifts of witt, as are of late practifed by many factors; but if Mr. Ashwell, or any friend of his, fhall have occasion to make use of his factorage, he will give him a very cleere and faithfull account of whatsoever he fhall intruft him withall. If you pleafe fometymes to lett me understand how the exchange and merkettes goe there with you, and what trade is there driven betweene Mr. Croffeby, Mr. Kirton, and Mr. Iface's factors, I fhall be the better able to know how to manage Mr. Croffe's traffique in these partes, and to comply with the markets, and fhall not fayle to lett him fee your care of his small concernements. You cannot have to doe with faier dealers, nor merchants more expert in commerce, then Mr. Calloway and Nick's friend, whose name I cannot call to mind, that came lately to Bridges, and foe Monf. de Fond willed me to affure you. I pray preffent my service to them, when you fee or fend to them. Pray lett Mr. Dovey heare frequently from you by your owne pen or by Mr. Row; whereby you will very much oblige, Sir,

Your humble fervant,

E. de Beavieu.

Mr. Croffe is not yet returned hither, but expected this night, being longer detained by Mr. Good then he intende, when he went hence.

The superscription,

For my honoured friend Mr. Stinton, thefe.

Intelligence.

Stockholm, 24. October, 1654. O.S.

THURSDAY last, the long expected royal bride with her whole princely train arrived safely at the Dollers, where the king himself with his chief nobility gave her majesty p. 520.

the first welcome, and afterwaurs a moft royal entertainment, the faid place being moft richly provided with all kind of raritie for that purpose; whence on tuesday next his majesty intends to conduct the young queen to his castle called Carefburg, about an English mile from this city, being moft royally adored and provided for their majesties to lodge in for some days, until the country thereabouts be likewise fully prepared for the due reception of her majesty, with as great pomp and magnificence as can be adviser, whereof more in my next, God willing.
STATE PAPERS OF

News from Paris sent to Mr. Stouppe.

A.D. 1654. The 30th of the last past, the duke d'Amville went away to go and meet the duke of Orleans, and to dispose him to return to his majesty; but 'tis said, that the duke of Orleans hath made an oath, that there shall never be any reconciliation between him and cardinal Mazarin; and that he will never trust to him. The marshall de Villeroy was also gone two days before to meet the said duke for the same matter. We shall see at the return of these two lords, what shall be the answere of the duke of Orleans.

The first of this instant the king and all his court went to St. Germain's.

The king hath made a present to the marshall de Turenne of 10,000 livres.

The duke of Modena hath asked in marriage one of the cardinal's nieces.

There is news, that the duke of Guife was upon the coasts of Sicily, and that the Spanish army did follow him; but it is not believed, that this durt encounter him, because the duke of Guife is much stronger; besides, that they prepare at Toulon a supply of galleys and men to fend to him.

News from Poland say, that part of the army of the great duke of Muscovy was gone towards Warfaw to beleige it; and that another part was entréed into Lithuania.

Barrière to the prince of Condé.

In my laft I gave you your highnes to understand, what I feared would happen here: I do still fear the fame thing. I do not fail to solicit the perfon, whom your highnes writ word about in your laft, wherewith you were pleased to honour me; but I fear there are considerations, which do hinder him from preffing of that bufinefs. I cannot write to your highnes what I have to communicate unto you, by reafon of a mischance, that is happened to my cypher: therefore pray let there be another sent me with all speed. In the mean time I will not fail in any thing, that concerneth my duty.

The parlament doth all that they can to diminifh the authority of the protector; which, notwithstanding, I believe he will keep in spite of the parlament. As soon as I have a cypher, I will give your highnes a full account at large.

3. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

A letter of intelligence.

Dantzick, 2. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

From Riga it is written, Smolenfko is loft. From the Wildt they mention it not, but say, they in Litaw draw their forces thither, and join to the number of 30,000 men, and will before winter see what they can effect against the enemy, who lieth still, only feking to reduce their garrisons within his quarters, which are like to be loft, if they get not timely relief, which is much feared. The Swedes have drawn 12,000 men to the borders of Courland, defiring to pafs through that country for their moneys into Prussia for winter-quarters, where they pretend interest in a dowry belonging to the old queen of Sweden: but it is thought rather to eafe their own country of their burden, and to be in readiness against the spring, to force thefe garrisons of the Poles upon the river Dwina, between them and that part of the country, which the Muscovite hath taken from the Poles; that so they may have free trading to Riga. We are like to have troublesome times; and it is feared the Poles will come to ruin, who are divided and fecure.

A letter of intelligence from Monsieur Augier's secretary.


The arrived here deputys of Rochelle, sent from those inhabitants and from the militia, which is there, to affure his majesty of their fidelity, and compliment cardinal Mazarin upon the happy successes of his minifter: but they have not yet had audience, by reafon the king is gone to celebrate the holyday of St. Hubert, or of hunters, at St. Germain in Laye, still accompanied by his eminency, who by the fame means hath, or is, as I am informed, to settle his nephew in the office of captain of that cafe,
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 693

and of the hunting depending thereon. It is also thought, that for certain the said A.D. 1654.
nephew will be established colonel of the French horse, which the duke of Mercour pre-
tended to have; and as for marshal of Turenne, some think, that he hath demanded it,
and that it hath purposely been refused him, thereby to hinder some demanders, less con-
ciderable than he, from demanding of it.

There is some talk of abolishing the great number of treasurers of France, which are
as this present, and to leave but very few in each generality, which shall be obliged to
make each one a present of 10,000 livres Tournois unto the king.

We have no news from Rome, nor of cardinal of Retz, nor also of the duke of Guise,
notwithstanding what may be said of his landing. Each one doth much praise the design
general Blake is said to go to execute in the behalf of the Christians detained at Algiers;
but many fear, left he meet with the French fleet.

The embassadors of Muscovy arrived here yesterday, where they expect his majesty's
return: their train consists only in ten persons.

The embassadors of Holland and Hamburg do still complain of the little justice done
unto them, and do much misrule the arming of some ships by marshal de la Meilleraye,
saying it is only to pirate.

Fleetwood, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

The late wonderfull deliverance of my lord protector is such, as indeed ought Vol. xix.
exceedingly to affect the heart of all that fear the Lord; for certainly there hathp. 499.
not bine for many ages past more concernment in one man's life then in his,
for the good of these three nations; and I am very confident, it will be more and more mani-
feated suddenly, how much the mercy to all the Lord's people is in his preservation. The
Lord sanctifie these late providences unto him and us all concerned therein, that wee may
understand the mind of the Lord in this dispensation. It seemes you had a large share in
the deliverance at that time. The Lord grant, that as you had a newe life given you,
so the Lord grant you may still improve it to his praise, and the people's good. I know
not how at present your condition may render you capable of businesse; and therefore I
shall not trouble you with any things of that nature; onlie that you would endeavour
to procure the lord of Muskerrie libertie to transport four or five thousand men; and
that securitie may not be insisted on to hinder so good a worke. I am

Your affectionate friend and servaunt,

25. Octob. 54.                  CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

Boreel, the Dutch embassador in France, to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

Here are some men, as is said, of great understanding and experience, who have Vol. xix.
propounded to the king's council an expidient, whereby this kingdom might be pro-P. 499.
vided in a few years with above four thousand merchant ships; and that thereby the
inhabitants might drive all their own trade and commerce. It is also added, that this expedi-
tent may be practised without any prejudice to the English nation, but to the great
prejudice and ruin (which God prevent!) of all the United Provinces commerce and
navigation.

H. and M. LORDS, &c.

Paris. 5. Nov. 1654. [N.S.]

The Dutch commissioners at Staden to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

On wednesday the fourth of this month the commissioners of Bremen delivered in their Vol. xix.
plenipotential power; but in regard therein was mentioned, that they should aE. 411.
according to their instructions, thereupon the lord embassador Rofenhaen did refuse to
receive it, and would not be disposed to be in the treaty than upon the mediation and
Vol. II. 8 O promise
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D. 1654.

promis of us and the lords commissioners of Lubeck and Hamburg, that within five
days we would undertake to get a power without any restriccion; so that we this day
begin to treat. The place of our conference is in the chancery, where as in tertio loco
the lord Roffenhaen sitts at the upper end of the table, and then we, and next to us
thofe of Lubeck and Hamburg. The lord Roffenhaen hath caufed ouverture to be made
unto us of the demands of the Swedes by the lord Hoppe, director of the chancery, who
doth affift his excellency. Firt they do demand, that the city of Bremen shoule renounce
their being a free city of the empire. Secondly, acknowledge the king for their lord.
Thirdly, they shoule make reftriction of what they have taken, and make satisfaction of
charges. Fourthly, give security de non turbando vel offendiendo. The lord Roffenhaen
told us at our conference, unless we would agree to the firt, there would be no hopes of
the treaty. We do all that we can to accommodate the differences.

Statens, 5. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

BEUNINGEN.
BOOTSMA.
KNIPHUYSEN.

A letter of intelligence.

YOURS of the third present came to my hands last night, butt after some trouble;
for Mr. Burett our burgher of Aken, that speakes English, had by his too much ochi-
cienes gott my letters (amongst others); and ere we could meete, 'twas night: but
next morn, my lodginge beinge noe neare the poft-houfe, I will prevent such unnece-
Sary kindnefes. Your other laft I met withall that day after my laft to you at Mr. King's
houfe, who the day before had beene att my lodginge, where he and my loffe could not
agree by their wife comptations, I was the perfon, to whome the letter was directed;
but nowe, for a more methodicall course and proceedinge, I have in my letters att lenth,
and accordinge to the German mode, given my exact and formall landlord my name and
distinction (which he calls titles); foe that if hereafter you direct your letters to me at
Fredrick Dercum's, in the Stenegaffe theete, they will finde me out, if I finde not them
at the poft-houfe; for Mr. King's houfe is distant some good space from me, and either
he or y, or both, will find troble, if they come to his hand. I thank you very kindly
for your ingenious and free manner of correpondinge. There can be noe meaures taken,
or judgement made, by or uppon palliated informations. You shall find me after your
owne heart herein: you shall know trueaths, lett them bee for us, or against us; and the
fame you will continue to mee by your hand. I am sure, since my laft this place hath
afforded us nothinge of new matter; for his majestie return'd hither butt laft night,
havinge accompanied his fitter nere twenty leagues from hence, where weniday morninge
they parted in teares. Their entertainment by the duke of Newburgh was greate and
evry civil, meetinge the kinges and princesses royall a mile from his court, accompanied
with his princefes, nobility, and gentry of his subfubjects, with twelve coaches, before horse,
just at there cominge in a manner out of the jolcke, which paffage the king chose rather,
havinge a fair and brave gale of wind that day, and sent the coaches and horses to meete
them at that place; from whence the duke conducted his majestie and fitter to his court,
where were tables appointed for all persons of their traynes, according to their several
qualities. The cheere and order is greatly commended, and his respect to the kinge
admired, for to be paid his majestie that respect, that had he beene abre from any notion
of his misfortunes, and as absolute as any of his predecessors, he could not well have done
more; for he pres'td infinitely to give the kinge the towell to warre, and was very hardly
denied that condefcretion. They flaid there all friday, and on saturday (uppon very
greate importunitie too) they were suffered after there repaff to departe; yett upon
condition too, that his majestie would give the duke his royall word, that he would
within ten or twelve daies honour him with his companie againe, and spend some tyme
with him in spors. This is the sum and substance of that journey. Now to tell you of
all the particulars of the matter and forme of their treatments and passages therein,
will take upp a good winter's eveninge; and after my imprimit, my very items, without
layinge more, would fill upp this sheete, which I cannot give way unto: for I must tell
you somethinge from the other side of the country from Bradenburg's court. Yeater-
night I receaved two letters from my lord of Rochefter and Mr. Bellings his secretary,
dated the 27th of October, N. S. My lord tells me, that he hath two or three trouble-
some and tedious journeys to make yett, ere he can returne: butt if he bee as well receaved
every where, and as kindly, as there, it will make his journeys much easier. Yet he says,
to use still his owne words) he shall never be at cafe, untill he is with us againe; which
he will haften to doe what he can. Mr. Bellings affures me, the elector will approve very
much
much the king's friend; yet I do not hear they have their monie yet: that must come A.D. 1654.

at partings, or else all the rest is complement; but I find noe doubt of it made there. Thiere next will tell us more particularly. They are butt enteringe into busines yet; for I find my lord is but newlie come therither.

If the good company be yett with you, pray present my most humble and affectionat service to them, and let them knowe our newes. In earnest, I doe honour both my lord and the collonell with all my heart, beinge perfons of greate thoughts, parts, and honesty. I would to God, that circumstaction and diligence they have were in fashion amongst us: I believe then our busines would be better chal'd then nowe it is. Coll. Tuke will stay with you; pray present my kind and best respects and service to him, and lett him knowe, I am ready to obey and expect his commands. I shall not trouble you with any forreyne news, but shall keepe myselfe to the diurnall of our affayres here and abroad; and if you can furnish me with English news, (because for your friends sake I shall not feele the fame from any other hand there) our busines is done. The English diurnall is the best pretent you can give us here, after the knowledge had of your health and welfare. I am sorry for the indisposition of your family. You may attribute the same, I believe, very much to the season, which gives us all chatairs. I am sure I have had a bitter boute of it, but, thankes God, am now by a violent partinge of one of my teeth parted with the same. I wonder I hear nothing from duke Darcy: he is amongst you somewhere in Holland. Pray, if you knowe where, and can with conveniency, present my humble service to him; and by noe means-forget my true and faithful respects and service to my lord Culpeper, whom if I had knowne he had bee in the towne before, I had not beeene now to have begun that duty by your hand, and the advantages I shall have by your doinge itt. In the last place doe me the best office to yourselfe, and inrich me with your effayme, that I am


Boreel, the Dutch embassador at Paris, to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

HERE is arrived an embassador from the duke of Muscovy. He gave no notice of Vol. xix. his arrival to any foreign embassadors here residing; so that none of us sent him? 435; our coaches to wait upon him. He hath not yet had audience; he is lodged in a private house.

The embassadors of the Hans-towns are still here, having as yet effected nothing of their commilions. They insist upon these two points; that their alliance with this crown may be renewed; and secondly, that the inhabitants of the Hans-towns may be used and treated in every thing in the kingdom, as the inhabitants of the United Provinces.


A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIRs, embassadors states general me,

I HAVE heard again, that the two 124 and 104 are very ill satisfied with 127, esp. Vol. xix. states of Holland me,

officially the first; yea that they have writ a letter to 105 against 127; wherein he is sufficiently accused, to the end to have him punished in his book and relations. 127 hath states of Holland, not yet heard of a certaine, whether any such letter be come to 105; and much les, states of Holland whether 105 hath resolved any thing to his friend. If that be true (as I do verily believe, that their intention is such, but that their correpondent here hath diverted or suppress'd it) men do fee again, that they are not yet quite cures of their ancient malady; which is, council of state protector that they are ashamed to have spoken with demonstration of amity to 128 and 130; or, protector council of state in a word, that they are ashamed to have amity with 130 and 128; or, to speak better, that they are ashamed of the state, and that they would be glad to belong again to 148;
A.D. 1654: one of Orange

148: for I do hear, that with great expression, chiefly the first, they have declared, that they are very humble servants to 148; that they are most cordially sorry for what they were forced to do against 148; and that they will do all what they can to annul it. But this first hath magnum ingenium cum mixtura dementiæ; and he is often used to offend people, and then to ask their pardon. 105 have given to Mr. Doleman four thousand gilders, and to his son an ensign's place, for only making way for the peace or pacification. Was it so agreeable and necessary with them; what harm is there then laudare quod ipse fecerunt? I rest.

6. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

---

Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to cardinal Mazarin.


I did not write to your eminency by the last post, the letters not arriving here till it was late. Since, all my time hath been employ'd to pursue the measures of the ministers of this state, or in a conference with them, to put an end to our accommodation, flopped through the same difficulties, whereof mention hath been made in my former letters; and through a new one, which I did not foresee.

On the reciprocation of the secret article, I thought fit last night to signify to the secretary of state, en nous separant, that the orders of the Roy m'obligeoient, par quaiqa ma négociation ne prênot point de fin, de voir aujourd'hui Mons. le protecteur, pour écrire éclaircily de la dernière intention & résolution, & de remeigner beaucoup de regret de ce que les avances de sa majesté n'avoient produit l'effet, qu'elle en devoit attendre. But my business was deferred till night, under pretence that his highness in the mean time would assemble his council to consult upon our affairs, before he would see me; which will make me to defer writing my letters, which, it may be, I shall be forced to fend by an express. The railing and transport of Scotchmen is still uncertain. The two officers, that prefented themselves to me, do refuse the offer of twelve eclus for each folder, pretending great difficulties in the railing and transportation of so considerable a body.

---

Bordeaux to Mons. Brienne.


Les deux lettres, que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écritre, feront sans doute efperer quelque eclaircillment des intentions de Mons. le protecteur par l'ordinaire. Aujourd'hui je me suis mis en effet de satisfaire à cette attente, & depuis trois jours il n'est passe aucune heure, que je n'ai préfè mes commiffaires & le secretaire d'efter de me donner une reponse. Ils m'envoyeroient famemy au four par ecription, fans aucun changement des premiers, ce qui m'obligea de demander hier au four une conference avec le dernier, chez qui un de mes commiffaires se trouva. Il n'y fût encore rien refolu, & meme outre les premiers dificultes, qui regardent le titre & la matiere, qui doit esre mifie en arbitrage, ils rejettent la reciprocation des articles secrets, pretendans que je devois nommer les perfonnes, que le roy defiroit elioigner d'Angleterre. Apres beaucoup de controverses fur ces deux derniers points, le premier n'ayant point este'agit, ne peuvant rien avancer, je les prie, qu'il n'y aye plus d'espeère d'accomodement, je puisse voir aujourd'hui Mons. le protecteur. Ils me promirent l'audience pour ce matin, & ayant envoyé chez un de mes commiffaires pour favoir l'heure, il la remis jusques à cette four, fur ce que son alteffe desiroit, auparavant que de me voir, refoudre avec son confiel nos affaires, & à neuf heures du four il ait mandé qu'elles avoyent ete' traicées cette après-dinée, mais non pas entierement refolu, & que je pouvois faire efat demain d'avoir une decifive reponse fur tous mes articles. Que mesme les termes en eriocept examinez, afin que je ne pretendisse plus y rien changer. Anfi je ne puis rien ecrire de certain, ni donner eclaircillment du voyage du Blake, dont fans doute j'aurai demain des nouvelles; & s'il'y a quelque changement d'ordre, je l'envoyeroi par crouier expre, qui arrivera asuf-toft que la prente.
Bordeaux to his father.

My Lord, 

I HAVE not much time to spare to write any more of news to the court, nor with A.D. 1654. standing there be matter enough. And if the affairs take the course, which I believe they will, you may expect the news by an express. God grant they may prove to be good, and that men may be satisfied with my care and pains. I make no doubt, but men will be apt to cenfine my labours, as not answering the expectation of the public after two years negotiation: but whoseover will enter into the particular of my negotiation, will find, that I have forgot nor omitted nothing to establish a greater hand at the; and that it is very difficult to persuade some minds, who do believe, that their interest will be better found in an indifferent state, than in a strict amity; and such as are also sufficiently given to live by plundering and piracy. There hath been nothing resolved on in the parliament all the last week; to-morrow they are to make an end with the government, and to turn it into a law. As to the commotion amongst the sea-men, it doth now again appear to be pacified. The vice-admiral had no hand in it, as was publish'd at first; only gave consent to the prefenting the petition for their pay and liberty: the first being granted and satisfied, the last was soon forgotten. The colonel, that is imprison'd about the petition, which I mentioned in my laft, is threatened to be severely punish'd; at leaft he will be catheried.

Bordeaux to the count de Charost, governor of Calais.

My Lord, 

I HAD not time to write to your lordship the last week. Here hath happened a kind of insurrection amongst the mariners, whereof you will have heard; who in all like-lihood were fet on by their officers, demanding their pay, and speaking of the liberty of their country, which begun to caufe them here to look about them, and to fend down the admiral prefently to pacify them with a good fum of money, which they conceive will compofe their minds. The murmuring of the colonels doth also feem to be pacified through the imprisoning of one of the colonels, that had figned the petition: he is threaten'd to be tried by a council of war. Thus the lord protector doth overcome all these obfacles, and these little rumours do but efablifh him the more.

The parliament is still taken up about religion: I am afraid they are not good enough to be fathers of the church, to form a true canonical one. In all likelihood they will fet the Prefbytery uppermoft, and give toleration to the others: God grant they may not smart for it in another world! My negotiation is not concluded, but will beuddenly ended one way or other.

I praise God for the difcovery, that hath been made of the discontented citizens of Bordeaux. Here hath been a whispering a long while fince of fome alteration, that would suddenly happen in thofe parts: I know not whether there hath been any treaty with the lord protector. However, let the buifines be as it will, time will discover it. In the mean time the mischief being known, it will be easy to prevent it.

Mons. de Bordeaux to his fon the French embassador in England.

My Son, 

I HAVE received both your letters, and have nothing to add as to your negotiation. You know what you have to do: you have your orders and instructions fent you. Make no long delays; conclude your treaty, and return victorious: you may then obtain your full defire here.

News sent to Mr. Stroupe.

Paris, 7. Nov. 1654. [N. S.] 

THE third of this instant came into this city an embaffador extraordinary from the great duke of Mufcovy. The king hath given him a very magnificent coach. They speak not yet of the caufe of his embaffy.
M. de Lionne, who was heretofore secretary of the queen’s commandments, goeth embassador extraordinary to Rome for the king.

They write from Guife, that the prince of Condé had taken from his army 8000 horfe, and that his design was unknown; and that marshal de Turenne was encamped hard by Guife, hoping to put his army into their winter-quarters; and that he flaid only for the orders of the court for that purpofe.

The embassador of Sweden, whom the queen had in this city, when she did reign, departed yesterday according to an express order from the king, who will fend another in his room. The king hath again made known to the queen of Sweden his cousin, that she fhould return, or else that she fhall receive no more pension.

The letters from Catalonia fay, that the prince of Conti was ftill very fick, and that he had left to the duke of Candale the ruling of the army, which had taken by composition Puicerda, and was gone to befiege Belleverde.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir, 

Vol. xix. 
P. 477.

Paris, 7. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

No news considerable; but men do believe, that the Spaniards will lose Clermont, as they did Steny : and what then will become of the prince of Condé, and the reft? The duke of Gloucefter is become a Roman Papift, and will now speedily make his abjuration of Profeffancy and profession of faith.

The Scotch king is at Cologne, and his counfellors fome gone one way, and fome another ; upon what designs, I know not; but I believe the chief design is to get money for his fubftance: and I think, for other things, they are left to time and chance.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir, 

Vol. xix. 
P. 475.

Paris, 7. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

What I wrote to you, as related touching the king’s marriage with Savoy’s daughter, it will not take; for he will not hear thereof. M. de Lionne goeth as envoy for Italy, and carrieth with him a hundred thoufand crowns to ftrengthen the French party there, and is to refide there as embassador. He will be well fupplied, being a nephew to Monf. Servien. Puicerda is taken by the prince of Conti, and all the garifon prifoners of war; amongft which were 400 Irifh, which took part with Inchiquin, who is there, having fent his regiment with Monf. de Guife. The faid Inchiquin hath 300 more come to him; but the foldiers are no sooner here, but for their ill entertainment they return again, as thofe of Arras did; from which there came as good as 1300, and but 400 in . . .

Here we make preparation to receive the lord protector’s embassador; for M. de Bordeaux doth write, that the peace is agreed, and commiffioners appointed to value the reprivils on both fides.

The queen of England is to depart from Paris, and Madrid to be her residence.

There is no certainty of Monf. de Guife’s landing, as yet.

Letters of intelligence.

Sir, 

Vol. xix. 
P. 479.

Paris, 7. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

The port of this day is not yet arrived. You have now your letters from Rome; and hence, besides the occurrences, you have, that our embassador Bordeaux now affures of a fair conclusion to be shortly to his negotiation in England, all difficulties being now removed. This he affures the court, and gives an account of the particulars, the seven articles, &c. as is beft known to you there.

It is certain the duke of Guife paffed by Corfica and Sardinia with his fleet, and after into the Adriatic fea, and was discovered off Apulia, a province of the kingdom of Naples, where it is thought he will land, if it be poffible: which is the laft intelligence this court had from him, that I can learn of. Some believed his design was upon Sardinia; but it feems not now to have paff it, and the old report like to be true, that it was againft Naples; for Monf. Lionne, secretary to this queen, goeth next week embassador from the king of France to the pope, part of his businefs being to get free paflage from the pope for the duke of Guife and his army, and for the French army in Piedmont to march thro’ his territories, and meet where conveniently they may. The faid Monf. de Lionne has with
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

with him a vast sum of money, to make friends in Rome, as well for this, as for the future A.D. 1654.

The said M. de Lione in his way drops at Savoy to treat for a marriage for the king of France for that duke's brother, and the duke to marry one of the cardinal Mazarin's nieces. This is on foot for truth by Mazarin; and that of Portugal quite broken off.

Of a general peace here is not a word, and as little at present of R. Carolus. His mother must remove from Palais Royal to a house of the king's, called Madrid, some two leagues off, where also the duke of York may fojourn.

The young duke of Gloucefter goeth to the Jefuits for education: his tutor, a Proteftant minister, was difmissed yesterday; they will have him Catholic.

The long lay of your great fleet takes off much of the terror apprehended, and we boaf the duke of Guife is gone. Now it is confirmed here and confeffed, the protector, as also the secretary of state, is well in health, which takes off much of the great hopes this court had of divifions in England. Cardinal Mazarin is to be archbishop of Rheims.

A great lofs this king had lately in Catalonia, all the victualls, provifion, and ammunition he had for this winter for the army, being surprifed by the marquis of Bayonne, a Spaniard, in the port called Lefla. This is very fecret, but too true: none dare fpake of it.

Here is none more at preffent from,

Sir, Yours.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir, Nov. 7. 1654. [N. S.]

THE post of this day is not yet arrived, that I know of; but ifince my former, an- Vol. xix.

other extraordinary arrived from Rome, by which I received your letters, and by p. 453.

which we are certified the pope is not yet dead, but rather the contrary; great hopes he will yet live longer, as I believe I shall find in yours from your friend. From hence you have, that an extraordinary courier or express arrived here yesterday to the court from the prince of Conftantin in Catalonia, ftgnifying Puifcerda after a fiege of ten days was turrend'd to ours upon composition, the 22d laft month; where there were 2000 men garri-

foned, among which was an Irish regiment, which took fervice in our army, with many others. In a manner refented not 200 men more, which were conveyed into Barcelona; and the fame day they arrived there, the powder they had in the caille of the town took fire, by which about forty poor soldiers were loft by accident. We have from Toulon the twenty-seventh laft month, that the duke of Guife writ to M. de Demois de Cartes from a place near the ifland of Sardinia, that his voyage to that place was very happy; and that he had hopes in his Saviour, the reft would be no lesfs. Since that time divers

barks, coming from fea, report diverfly of the faid duke, and espécially thofe that fail from Levant; among which nothing certain. Some fay, he is landed at Callari in Sardinia, which he took by the intelligence he had with the governor thereof; others, that they returned to Saragao; others, landed at Brindal, and have taken Taranto in the Brufc, and other places: but the moft opinion is, that he would be master of Sardinia, which, as fome fay, had been more worth to France than the conquering of the kingdom of Naples.

Here arrived yesterday fresh news, that nine ships of our army, with four galleys, landed a quantity of foot towards Barcelona, and thought they were to befedg Rozz; and that the reft went to pillage at fea; of which more by the time. Laft Tuesday arrived here an envoy from the Czar of Mufovey, in the king's coach, which was sent for him as far as St. Denys, accompanied with fome embaffadors in this town, as the king ordered. He has not yet gor audience, neither yet is certain, what they will do with him.

Some write from London by the laft poft, that the great army preparing there are to go to make war againft the corsairs of Algier, that the commerce might be free in the Mediterranean seas, and recover a liberty for fo many English slaves, that are in the Turkifh fervitude. It is also reported, that there is great trouble in Conftanti- nople, which hinders them to advance their war againft the Venetians.

We have from Quefnoy, that our governor there M. de Beaucette does encourage the garifon, defiring them not to fear any body, or that the enemies durft come near them, their works being fo well ended, in a manner that they defy all enemies this year: also, that the enemies have demolished the suburbs of Valenciennes, for fear of that garifon, and made a new counterfcarp, wherewith they might cover themselves from our invasions, our parties being daily at the gates, and make many of the towns, that have houfes

abroad,
A.D. 1654, abroad, to pay them contribution, for fear of burning their houses round about their great towns. So we prevail in Flanders this year.

From Prouy, of the thirty-first of last month, that our army crossed the river Oise to come thither, and that marshal Turenne was willing a while to pass his time in hunting at Mouchy: but he thought it more necessary to ride with his horses or troopers to gain some villages in his way to Rocroy, where he intends to stop the enemy from giving relief to Clermont. Many officers went into Quefnoy, thinking the place to be beleaguered by the enemies; of which no danger, as we hear. Wednesday last in the evening the king returned from St. Germain, after having feasted there in honour of St. Hubert, patron of the hunters, where he had a world of people.

The duke of Orleans was in the like manner at Orleans, and the duke of Longueville with about three hundred gentlemen at Rohegion, where he expected the duchess, his wife, to be reconciled; and is to live in the castle of Caen with her children, when the comes.

Wednesday last marshal de la Ferté Senneterre parted hence towards his army, with orders not to form any siege about Clermont in Lorraine, only to keep it blocked, and hinder all relief from them, till they be forced to yield by necessity, for want either of victuals, or provisions of war.

Notwithstanding the prince of Condé was so rigorous against Monf. comte de Grandpré, yet he altered his mind, and gave his consent to change him for M. comte de Coligni Saligni; yet he was resolved to have his head cut off.

We expect embassadors here shortly from Genoa, Venice, from Florence, and divers other places; what may their bufinesses be, time will discover. I have nothing else at present worth your hearing, only to be,

Sir,

Your most real servant.

Extract out of the register of the resolutions of their high and mighty lordships the states general of the United Provinces.

Sabbathi, 7. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

There was read in the assembly a certain memorandum of the council of war appointed by their lordships for the trial of the military officers, who should be found guilty in the yielding up of Brazil; containing in effect, that they had done their duty in the trial of general Schop, and had found and resolved, that he might be kept in the prison, and free access had to him till further order. Whereupon being debated, it is resolved, that he shall have the liberty of the prison, and free access had to him of wife and children, or any body else; and that his guard shall be discharged.

An extract of a letter from Amsterdam.

Brother,

I had hopes we should have found our estates in such a posture, upon our unhappy exclusion from Brazil by the perfidious Portugals, as to have been ready to vindicate what we have lost: but alas! we are so taken up in domestic broils about a fadholder, that the Portugals is secure of his leisure to reckon with him.

Therefore I shall make a discovery to you, that I hope is worthy your embracing.

In Sierra, which is a place between Pernambuco and Maragran, there is a range of mountains found out, which runs two hundred miles in length, and is a wall and boundary between that part of America on the North sea, and that which looks towards the South sea and the Peruvian coast. These mountains afford a rich silver mineral, such as men may behold the silver in it with their eyes; and there is here a certain person knows how to wash the said mineral for the extraction of silver, with whom our East India company have begun to treat, that he should communicate his skill; and so it should have gone forward. To which purpose there was a ship sent thither, called the Schonenburgh, to fetch a lading of some tons of mineral, and bring it home thither to this country, which was taken by the English in the time of the war between them and those lands; by which means that bufires received a drop to this day, and is like to do still by the troubles, that begin upon us. Notwithstanding I do find, that some here have written into England, to procure and send hither some quantities of the said mineral, that the person aforesaid may make a proof and trial of it; and thereupon to truck with the Portugals for their advantage; I say, for their particular profit, and the Portugals. For this cause I find myself bound for the relation I have to you, and the love I bear to England, rather to endeavour, that this advantage be yours, than the perfidious Portugals. If you are
are not yet so fast allied to the said Portugal by your accord with them, as to deprive A.D. 1654.
yourselfes of such an officer; which indeed would produce an unspreakable benefit, beyond
what Spain hath had in those lands; about which place the Portugalls had a garion of
about an hundred men only, it being distant from any of their places near 200 miles.

Now in cafe his highness the lord protector entertain this offer as a thing to be
weighed and embraced, it would, in the first place, be most necessary, that the aforesaid
mineral already be not carried out, but committed to safe hands and custody. I shall
promise his highness, or any, whom he shall appoint, to make so full a discovery of
this whole busines, yea and produce the very perfon, that shall make trial of that mineral
now in England; in his highness's presence, as he shall desire and appoint. But if England
be so far and so fast agreed with Portugal, as that this motion be frufrate, and not feif-
able upon that account, then my desire is, that you keep this letter secret by you, that it
may not be known, that a thing of such importance was divulged by me.

Moreover, I shall let you understand, where and by whom the ship was taken, in which
was the said mineral. The matter of the ship dwelling at Dort, whiter, as soon as I had
knowledge of the affair, I sent to know particulars; and give you to understand by letter
from Dort, that the ship was called Schonenburg, and was brought into Foy in Cornwall;
that the matter of the ship was examined there by one Mr. Smith, who spake Dutch;
and that the ship was bought by one Mr. Thompson: that the mineral was brought on
shore, and much left in the said vessel Schonenburgh for ballast. The owner of the ship
is called Mr. Trip, a Dutch merchant, who told me, he had written to Cruife in London,
who negotiates the affairs of the West India company there, to get over by one means or
other some of the said mineral; but they of Foy would not let it go; and since that it was
sent up to the parliament. If it be fo, it is well; if not, it were good to fend down to
Foy for it, to have it by you at London, in cafe my lord protector should clofe with
this offer. Now although I have often seen with my eyes a proof made of this mineral,
and silver bars taken out of it, yet to-morrow I propose to make another trial of it; for
I brought some of this mineral with me from Brazil.

That of the said mineral now in England and here is but of the topmost of the hill;
and it is out of all dispute, that by digging deeper such veins are to be found, which
contain by far much richer ore than this is. The most costly thing, that is used in
working and in trying this mineral, is English lead.

By all that is said, you may gather what an invaluable treasure is to be gotten by this
overrise, which is now newly loft, as to our country, by our intelline broils; which make
us neglect that, which is of such great interest and advantage. This I have thought meet
somewhat largely to communicate to you, to the end you may present it to his highness;
which being attested, I doubt not but I shall be judged, all things weighed, to have per-
formed an office well deserving thanks. Thus allowing to hear the acceptance and ifue
thereof, with my love to my fifter, I ref

Amsterdam, 9. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Your loving brother,

JACOB LE MAIRE.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Coln, 10. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

THE last letters from Paris inform us of the French design to make the duke of
Gloucfter a Roman Catholic; in order to which he is sent to one of the Jesuits
colleges, called Clermont in Paris. The King of Scots and his council are much troubled
at it, and I believe they will take the best course they can, to prevent it. He hath both
writ and fent an express into France to forbid it, if it be not too late to ftiit the flabe-
door, when the fleed is floyn. We are likely to refide here all this winter

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Cologne, November 10. 1654. [N. S.]

All that I have to require you withal for your kindnecfs, is to give you a relation of a
journey of pleafure I took this laft week, our trading at this time being but small: I P. 493.
made shift to get myself into the train of the Scots king and his fifter, who went fome
few days journey on her way with her towards the Hague, they being both folemnly
invited by the duke of Newburgh to his houfe, being juft her way, and five hours going
Vol. II.
A.D. 1654. from this town, where was one of the greatest and noblest receptions, that ever I saw in any place in my life. The duke and his lady met the king and his sister some a mile from his house, his coaches, horses, and equipage being very great. We came in a very fine barge down the Rhine. Then they went into coaches. In the duke's coach went the king and his sister, the duke and the duchess, the pretended marquis of Ormond, and lady Stanhope. There were other coaches provided for those, that attended the Scotts king. From the time they took coach, till they lighted at the door, they were all the way saluted with great cannon. They stayed that night and all the next day, where their entertainment with all sorts of music, and variety of provisions in all kinds, was very magnificent. From thence we continued our journey as far as Zanten, where the king and his sister parted, which truly was a very sad one, as ever I saw in my life. In our way as we passed, all the towns and garnisons saluted them with their cannon, and drew out their horses and foot, some of which were belonging to the states; and therefore it was thought extraordinary for them to pay such civilities. I am now returned to this town.

News from Paris sent to Mr. Stouppe.

10. November, 1654. N. S.

The officers of his royal highness the duke of Orleans refunding in this city, to prosecute the payment of what his majesty oweth to his royal highness concerning the reft of his pensions, having been heard, it was found, that the king oweth him 1,300,000 livres, which have been allowed him, upon condition, that he shall thank the cardinal Mazarin for it, by whose favour he did obtain them.

Letters from Bruffels say, that they did expect there the cardinal of Retz, coming from Spain with Monf. Pimontelli, who hath been embassador for the king of Spain in Sweden. They bring, that the rumours, that were spread, that this cardinal was in Spain, are found true; and not those, that his party hold, who maintain the contrary, saying, that he was gone through Holland, after that through Germany, and from thence by the territories of the Venetians to Florence: we shall know shortly, which it is of the two.

Letters from Mazarées do give notice, that their governor, likewise those of Charleville and of the mount Olympe, would not acknowledge the prince of Conde, nor confer with the men he had sent unto them.

News there is, that the general Blake had passed the Streights of Gibraltar with thirty frigats, and that twenty great ships, men of war of Holland, were joined with him, and that they would be now in the Mediterranean Sea. It is not known yet to what purpose.

The last news from Bourdeaux are, that they had taken there one of the exiled, who was one of the chiefest, that had caufed the city to rife, and that he was come with another of the fame crew, to try again to make the inhabitants of this city revolt against the king, defiring to make them believe, they should be helped by his highness the lord protector; which being known, the king and his council had given order to the prince of Conti to fend in Guippe the companies, which they have in their army, which was before in this province, his majesty purposing to give them here their winter quarters. It is said, that this man, which hath been taken, confessed, that there was a great conspiracy against the duke of St. Simon, governor of Bayle, and Monf. de l'Eltrade, mayor perpetual of Bourdeaux, whom they were to kill; and that there was a great number of men of Bourdeaux, who were of the fame plot. That is the rumour they spread abroad; but it is believed, that they are only pretended accusations, which the court invents to serve a pretence for a defign it hath to ruin the said city of Bourdeaux. The lords of Grammont, governor of Bayonne, St. Simon governor of Bayle, and l'Eltrade, perpetual mayor of Bourdeaux, do raise each a regiment of foot to fet in the castle Trompette, to put in awe the inhabitants of Bourdeaux.

The ninth of this instant, the embassador extraordinary of Muscovy had his first audience.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

10. November, 1654. [N. S.]

The princes royal arrived here the seventh. The king her brother accompanied her as far as Zanten, where the embarked in a pleasure-boat; so that her brother did not enter or pass through any garnison of this state. She talks high of the great entertainment, which the duke of Newburgh made her, having treated her three days, and very gallantly,
Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to Secretary Thurloe.

Honourable Sir,

I AM glad to understand from Mr. Needham of the good recoverie of his highnes and yourfelfe. Since my last, here hath come nothinge more to knowledge than what you will find in the inclofed. I am still expecting anfwer from the company at London, what they will doe of themselves for the curbing of thofe infolent Spiritus, who are resolved to carry on what they have begun, if his highnes will suffer it; as in my letter of the tenth instant I more particularly accompted to you. I shall not give you further trouble at prefent, but fubcribe myfelfe,

Hamb. 31. Octob. 1654.

Your most humble fervant,

Richard Bradshaw.

A letter of intelligence.

Hamb. ult. Octob. S. V. [1654.]

Touching the Bremen affair, it is now believed, that it will come to nothing; whereas the Swedes are fully resolved to have homage from the city, before they enter upon any other point: but the Bremeners will in no way condescend thereunto, nor

renounce
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654. renounce their predicate of a free rix-city; promising besides to accommodate themselves to every thing, which in reason shall or may be required of them. To-morrow the terminus is expired, and the Bremeners, who having had commissions as from a rix-city, were sent back again, and enjoined to bring their commissions without the title of a rix-city, or else not appear at all, are not as yet returned. The intervenients of the states and cities are nothing else but mere pretenses falsules, being indeed allowed to be the assessors at the treaty; but with this condition, not to speak any thing but what is contra Bremenese pro Suecis, ne offendatur.

A letter of intelligence.


Vol. xx. p. 3. In my last but this, I gave you the best account I could of the affairs here: since we have nothing of the duke of Guise, that I can hear of.

Our embassador Bordeaux writes positively in his last to cardinal Mazarin himself, that his treaty will be soon ended, and his peace made with the protector; yet some will not believe it. But this I can assure you, that the court favours more of favour and countenance now to the Huguenots, than ever I saw in France; not for any affection to them, I must confess, but to pl fatigue the protector, left he and they should act something which we always fear; as you may see by my news in the letter of occurrences of the design of one of your fleets against Bordeaux, M. d'Eltrade, &c. But I believe all to be false, yet here very common; as also that the protector is very ill, and so far past recovery, that the parliament have already chosen three, of which one is to succeed his highness. However, great alterations are expected here in England, and they hold still and firm in that opinion, but upon what grounds, I know not.

No more I have to add since my former, but that I am,

Sir, Yours.

Richelieu to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.


Vol. xx. p. 7. The siege of Clermont began the twenty-fifth of the last month. Since, 'tis said that the trench is opened, and that the place will be shortly taken, there being but thirty officers and two hundred soldiers in garrison.

It is said here, that M. d'Eltrade hath discovered an enterprize, which the Spaniards had against the city of Bourdeaux, through the affilliance of some discontented citizens, who are all discovered through the taking of a Spanish bark, together with the design, to the number of two hundred citizens, who are like to be made examples to the rest; and this will be a means to secure that city to the king for ever after.

Prince Condé to Barrière.

From the camp at St. Gery, 12. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx. p. 11. I am very sorry to hear of your indisposition. Be assured, there is none more troubled for it than myself. I refer you to the lord president Viole concerning your business; therefore order your affairs, according to what you shall receive from him; and believe me to be wholly yours.

President Viole to Barrière.

Vol. xx. p. 11. I can say no more to you concerning your business, than that I mentioned in my last; therefore you must endeavour to persuade the merchants to take that affigation, which is really good.

The affairs are here still in the same posture. They have given to his highness la Capelle; and they are endeavouring to find out quarters for his army. In the mean time Clermont is besieged, and doth run great hazard of being taken, if not relieved.

Mr.
John Thurlow Esq. &c.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurlow.

Honorable Sir,

In yours of the twenty-eighth September you inclin to employ Mr. Harris in Spain at A.D.1654. Madrid, St. Sebastian's, and Cales, as your occasions shall require; and you arc pleased to honor me so much, as to tak my judgment of his qualifications, fitting that fervis, and what fallary he may deferv. For the first, he has serv'd the duke of Lorain fon tum as a gentleman in his troope; then he was secretary to the earl of Norwich; after that employd as a privat agent for the parlament at Ratiflon, whence he was forc'd to fly for his lyf, being hyly threatened by Wilmot, that was ambaffador there for the pretended Scots king. The gentleman is very diuert, sober, and temperat. I hav not met an Inglishman abroad so rarly qualified as he is a great matter of languages, to fay, Latin, French, Italian, Spanifh, and Low Dutch; all which he does not only speake, but wryt. Befyds al thes abilitires, this gentleman declares a reall affeccion to the flate's fervis; fo that I am confident he will giv you a very good account of what you imploip him in. I hav acquainted him with the defyne, which he will redily embrace; and within this twenty dayes tak his paffage hence upon an Inglish ship for Cales, wher he wil attend your command, which you may pleas to direct to Mr. Bartholomew Harris, (for that is his nam, except you pleas to order him another) under the cover of Mr. James Wilfon's letters in Cales, wher he will cal for them. He demands ten pounds a month, which indeed is no wayes extravagant, considering the dearness of that country; but if you order him to travel much betwixt Madrid and thos other places, this mony will not hould out. I hav lykwyws acquainted him, that your favour shall be more worth to him then the fallary, if he comport himself well in your fervis. He anfwer'd me, that the thing he depends upon; for he has no hopes to lay up any thing of this fallary. I shall difburfe to him five in fix months pay, to proceed in this fervis. In conclufion, I am confident you hav in all respects a fit man for your fervis.

I infinitely rejois, that the protector and parlament agreed, which muft certainly conduce to the happiness of this nation. Here is no newes yet of the French fleet's landing in any part of Italty. 'Tis suppos'd they ar in fom diffrefs (or was at left) by long contrary winds. About twenty-five dayes since, they landed a few foldiers upon the South-eft end of Sardinia, and poiffed themfelves of fome watch-towers ther to secure their watering, but fince no farther newes. What was reported laft week of their landing at Regium, we hear noe further of. A bark from Sicilia reports, they wer paft the channel of Malta, which indeed is theyr direcft way to Pugilia; but hereof theyr is no certainty; neither 'tis here beleevd, that general Blak's fleet wil come hether, about which I hav bin often demanded, but anfwer them with filence. I am,

Honorable Sir,

Leghorn, 13. Nov. 1654. [N. S.].

Your moft humble and faithful fervant,

Cha. Longland.

Chanut, the French embassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

Hague, 13. Nov. 1654. [N. S.].

Madame la princesse is arrived here, and hath left the king her brother at Cologne, where he is resolved to spend his winter. He was resolved before to live at Aix, but the country round about Cologne was more agreeable to him, and where he may recreate himself in riding and hunting.

I am told, that the elector of Cologne did not make any compliment to him. All those parts are all armed, for fear of receiving new guests this winter. The necessity, which the house of Austria hath of the lords the electors, for the making of a king of the Romans, will hinder Cologne and Treves from being devoured: but it is said, that the duke of Newburgh is not altogether unwilling to suffer the Lorrainers to quarter in his territories; and for the country of Outre-Meules, it is thought will not be altogether free from quartering of soldiers.

There is nothing done in the business of Bremen. The cessation of arms is expired, and the treaty not begun.

De Witt to Beverning.

My LORD,

Amsterdam, 13th Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

THE post is not yet arrived, which I very much long for, to know whether the treaty be concluded with Neufville, and what you have done further about the treaty of navigation.

The lords states of Zealand were summoned to meet against the fourth of this month, to consider about the deduction of Holland, and to nominate a fit person to send embassador from that province. I have not yet heard, whether they have debated those points, or what they have resolved upon them: but upon the advice I receive from thence concerning the inclination of the members, I still fear they will proceed to a designation of the prince of Orange. I have not heard any thing further from Overysel since my last; so that I believe count William will endeavour to draw on his side some of the gentry of Twent, and some of the magistrates of Deventer.

The states of Holland are summoned together against the 17th of this month; so that I intend to go from hence for the Hague on Monday next.

P. S. The post is newly arrived, and I have received your letters, with the inclosed to 303, which I find very civilly penned, and much to the purpose, and which I hope will prove effectual.

[The lord de Witt is a servant to a lady at Amsterdam, and my lord Beverning is a servant to a lady at Utrecht, whom he courts by letters and a proxy; but neither of these lords can gain their mistresses' affections, and there are but small hopes for them.]

The Dutch commissioners at Staden to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

My LORDS,

Vol. xx.
P. 33.

AFTER the four first days of the negotiations, here begun, were passed with disputes touching the independency of the city of Bremen, as their high mightinesses will have observed, out of our last of the . . . November; and that the lord Rosenhaen did finally declare, that the king his master would not grant the same; and the deputies of Bremen, that the lords their masters could not defile from the same, the said lord Rosenhaen did at last declare, that he would consent, that this point of independency should be laid by, and that each party remaining unprejudiced in his pretentions, the treaty might go on, to find out a peaceable composition of the depending differences; which being a long time dilcourfed upon, and conferences held, as well with the said lord Rosenhaen, as with the present lords the deputies of Bremen, touching sundry cautions to be observed therein; we, together with the lords of Lubeck and Hamburg, in consideration of the arguments alleged to us by the one and the other party, made a proposition in writing for an accommodation, and delivered the same on Monday last to the said lord Rosenhaen; and his excellency promised to give his answer thereupon: since which he informed us, that we should have this day all the conditions whereupon his majesty was inclined to treat, drawn up in manner of a formal treaty, with many civil excuses, that it could not be done before, since he had thought it necessary to get several informations from general Koningsmark, who is at present at one of his country seats, seven German miles from this town. Mean while the lord Rosenhaen has propos'd to us and the deputies of Lubeck and Hamburg, by
by the director of chancery; that, whereas we for your high mightinesses, and the other A.D. 1654.
lords for the said two cities, did mediate in this negotiation, his excellency was of opinion,
that it would be for the respect due to your high mightinesses, and for the better security
of his majesty, that their high mightinesses by an article, to be inferred in the treaty, by
way of guaranty, would be security for the observance thereof, and that we on that account
should sign the treaty for your high mightinesses. Whereunto we answered, that your
high mightinesses would not only be glad to see, that herein a good treaty was con-
ccluded, but also, that the same were well kept and observed; but that, as to the said
subject, we were not instructed: however, that we would willingly write to your high
mightinesses; however we hoped, that the principal affairs for that reason would not be
delay'd. As well the said director as the lord Rofenhaen, who afterwards at a visit at our
house made the same motion, did first mention, that their high mightinesses fully shoul
be guarantees for the city of Bremen; but acquiesced nevertheless with our answer, that
such a security and guaranty in a treaty could no otherwise be done but jointly. Here-
on upon we expect your high mightinesses orders.

After the writing of the foregoing, the director of chancery came to our house, whom
the lord Rofenhaen . . . . . and delivered and read to us the annexed project
of the treaty, after a preface by word of mouth, that his excellence in the drawing of
the same had acted very moderately, and that he therefore might perhaps admit in formalibus
one or other alteration, but in materialibus none or but little altering. We must own,
after the many protestations made to us of his majesty's affection, and that he would afk
no hard conditions, the same seem'd very surprizing to us, since it contains not only
extensively (to the prejudice of the city) whatever the last archbishops have had, which is
the utmost of his majesty's pretensions (and which nevertheless the emperors and the
whole empire have deemed to be ill grounded, and which the lords of Bremen refuse
with very strong reasons); but also besides this several other grievances: moreover, that
his majesty opposes so openly their independency, and makes such excessive demands of
several domains of the city, and among the rest also of Vegesack . . . . their fort, for a
subsidium of . . . . . as if the lords of Bremen had attack'd his majesty
offensively, and forced him to a necessary defence. We have complained hereupon in
plain terms, that we saw ourselves thus deceived in our good confidence; and further we
spoke seriously against the harshness and iniquity of the said conditions, which we shall
see to-morrow in a nearer conference with the lord Rofenhaen, whether we can reduce the
same to reasonable terms; whereof the said director gives us but little hopes. Whereas
in the said project no mention is made of the guaranty, nor any thing said by word of
mouth at the delivery thereof, perhaps we shall not be any more spoken to about it. The
lords of Bremen, however, should very probably be glad of it, if the negotiation should
come to a conclusion; which however, as long as the Swedes inflict upon the former or
the like conditions, is not to be hoped. To-morrow we shall see likewise, whether the
lord Rofenhaen is inclined to a further prolongation of a cessation of arms, which expires
on the twenty-sixth instant. The lord protector of England has written to the king of
Sweden, and to the regency here, in favour of Bremen, and is said to be well affected to
their affairs. The emperor likewise doth urge very much by his resident at the diet of
the circle of Lower Saxony, the princes and states, to dispose them to the support of the
city; but every thing is taken ad deliberandum; as likewise the pretensions of the deputies
of Bremen, as coming from a free and imperial city, to take their place in the said particu-
lar diet.

Wherewith, &c.

My LORDS, &c.

Was signed,

Staden, 13. Nov. 1654. [N.S.]

C. V. BEUNINGEN.

E. V. BOOTMSMA.

R. V. KNIPHUYSEN.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

13. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

PRINCE Willyam is still at Zwoll, besieging the town of Deventer in an extraor.-Vol. xii.
dinary manner, not with arms of steel, (that would doe harme) nor with arms of...
example and tryal how salutar and necessary a stadtholder is; to the end that Guelderland (which is thereby very much of that disposition) should follow, and afterwards Utrecht, and in the end Holland itselfe: for men doe discover every day more the weaknesse of Holland. There be those already (I speake of 173) that say, that men ought to send an ambassade into England, to defire and induce them to the restitution of the act of seclusion. And although the protector should continue to deny the restoring of it, yet that would serve to content the people: item, that designation is no election; that they may very well defigne the prince for stadtholder, without giving him the charge or commissiion, till he shall be of the age of twelve years: that that would not make against the seclusion: that in the mean tyme much alteration might happen, either the death of the protector, or that of the prince, or that of prince Willyam, states of Holland

It is very well known, that amongst 105 there are many of 145. That such do speake good Hollanders

fo, is not strange; but men do wonder, that some of 173 should speake: after that men say, that the people are such, and that mos gerundus of Thaid; but wee doe also know, that the people are blinde, and doth followe blind for their superiors. Now how shall good Hollanders

they follow their superiors, who themselves (I speake of 173) do not know what they would have themselves, nor what path they will go in? And what confafncie can the cities of Deventer, Arnhem, Nimegun, Tiel, Brommel, Middleburg, Ziericx, Tolon, have, seeing that Holland, which is to them as duz & auter, doth fo much varie and totter?

The nobles of Holland, who would faire have the charge of bailiff of the Brill for one of Duvenvoorde, are angry, seeing that the city will give it to the son of the deceased.

The reect penfionary De Witt having beene for these three weeks at Amsterdam, where he doth make love, doth caufe men to discours of him here. His mistrius and future wife is niece of the burgomaster de Graef, a man, of whom Afrifolte himselfe might

Orang party good Hollanders

learn the politiques, being as much 145 as 173 in making a Mife, jaff potie, whereof men doe believe, that he will give to drinke to the said reect penfionary: but I am too dull and heavy for fo much fubtilty; and it was much better to plunge one's felf again into the stadtholderhip up to the very ears, than to swime foce betweene two waters, and leave the people in foce much an uncertainty, that men doe not know how nor where to have it.

They are somewhat discontented, that the Swedes at Staden doe: so much question the quality of the commissioners to accomodate the difference in Overyfel. They do propofe, that the lord Harefofte shall hold the title of droftrit of Twente, and the comparition at the general assemblie; but the ret of the administration of the charge shall belong to another: but I doe understand, that as well the city of Deventer as the nobles will not hearken to it.

Morus is gone into France. It is believed, that he has a calling, & quidem a caferis, and that he will not returne that at Amsterdam. They love well his renoune and learning, but not his conversation: for they doe not desire, that he should come to visit the daughters of condition, as he was used to doe. He promisef Vlack to finifh his apologie, but he went away without taking his leave of him; fo that you fee, that Vlack hath finifhed abrupte. The truth is, Morus durft not add the sentence against Pontia, for the charges are recompened, and where there is payment of charges; that is to fay, that the action of Pontia is good, but that the proofs fail him; yea I believe, that Morus was faine to purfe himfelf upon oath; and the attestation of his life at Amsterdam and at the Hague, he could not gett them to his phante.

The Dutch embassadors in England to the states general.

H. and M. Lords,
cerning the free exportation of wheat, rye, barley, malt, pease, beans, and butter; each A.D.1654.
species however regulated to a certain price: if above the same, exportation remains pro-
hibited, and under a certain permit from the customs, and under an express reservation,
that the said exportation shall not be permitted, but only in English ships, and by inhabi-
tants of England. Only foreigners shall have liberty to export butter, but with the
charge of paying double custom. It is whispered here, that some disturbance has hap-
pened among the sailors of Penn, in the fleet at Portsmouth, and that some of them
intended to draw up a petition, and deliver the same to his highness, confiding chiefly in
these three complaints or grievances; that all their provisions are spoiled; that they were
sent upon an expedition, which was known to all the world, and the enemy ready pre-
pared against it; and that they would not any longer be thus prefed, but be lifted by
beat of drum, as it was done in the Netherlands. However, we know nothing certain
of it, only so much, that general Desborough and Penn have been there; and as we are,
likewise informed, they have entirely quieted them, and caufed their provisions to be
changed: as to the expedition, assured them, that the state would take care for their
reputation and conservation; and as to their laft complaint, they would favourably repre-
sent the fame to his highness. Here is also made public in print a certain petition signed
by three certain colonels, Thomas Saimden, John Olby, and Matthew Alured, containing
fundry considerable points against the high power of the lord protector; but the said
petition is suppreffed, and the said Alured, in whose houfe the fame was found, is fecured
here in the Meufe, and the great council of war has been twice afsembled hereupon, with
hope and probability of an intire satisfaction.

Wherewith,

H. and M. LORDS, &c.

Weltminter, 13. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

SIGN'D,

BEVERNING.

NIEUWPORT.

From the Dutch embassadors in England.

My Lord,

AFTER we had dispatch'd by the post our laft to their high mightineffes, was deli-
vered to us an extract out of the refolutions of the council, concerning the eleven P. 41.
known falt-ships, a copy whereof is here inclofed, whereby we obferve, that this affair
was not fent for advice to the judges of the admiralty, as the lord prefident inform'd us;
but that the fame was returned for a final decree and decifion; and expeeting therein
nothing elfe but an unavoidable condemnation, we have thought proper to try fll all
poifible means, according to their high mightineffes resolution, to procure alfo the relaxa-
tion of the falt; and thereupon we have not only fpoken with Mr. Thurloe, who lies fick
in bed, but alfo with the lord prefident and other lords of the council, with altercation of
the damages, which our ships on the coaft of Portugal and in other parts might do to
their veliefs; of variances and troubles, which on both fides might refult therefrom; and of
the conjugature of time and things; that winter being now at hand, fuch difputes
might poifibly not happen fofoon again; and that being on the point of a conclufion
with France, and upon a negotiation of marine, all affairs could hereafter not fo conve-
niently be regulated with us. Hereby we have brought it about, that the council fhould
further afsemble and refolve about the fame; which was done laft night: the refult thereof
however has been fo as their high mightineffes will be pleas'd to observe out of the
inclofed copy. The negotiations of the lord de Neufville are now fo far, that the only
difputes are about the rank and titles, fince he will admit of no alternative; viz. that
the lord protector in one intrument fhould be named before the king of France, as it has
been done with Sweden, Denmark, and Portugal: however, there is propofed an expe-
dient, viz. to mention only France and the republic of England, whereof the succefs is
expected. Mons. Oldenburg, who formerly tranfacted here the affairs for the city of
Bremen, has affured us, that at his requete his highneffes had written letters to the king of
Sweden and to the faid city, offering his mediation; and that among other things he was
anwerc'd, that in cafe this government was in due time and along with others defired,
they would have made no difficulty to take the mediation upon them along with their
high mightineffes. We have heretofore written to their high mightineffes for fome cre-
dential letters to the prefent parliament, as alfo fome in favour of the creditors of the
queen of Bohemia, in order to prefent the fame along with their petition, when oppor-
tunity ferves. Whereupon we received with their high mightineffes anwerc of the eighfth
of October a copy of the faid letters, in favour of the creditors, dated on the 30th
of September; and find, with fubmilfion, that therein these two affairs are thus
Vol. II.

8 S drawn,
A D. 1654. drawn, that the whole tenor speaks only of creditors, without mixture of any other matters; and behind a clause of authorization to us being added only in relation to that business. Whereupon we have thought fit to represent again to their high mightinesses, if they would not be pleased to send us some credentials in general terms, in case perhaps we had something to propose or communicate in the affairs of commerce, touching the edicts of October 1st, 1654, or the like matters, to the end that those letters may procure us the necessary access: and as to the affair of creditors, that the letters might be written anew, omitting the last clause, since, with submission, we see no likelihood how we can propose such an affair only by itself, without addition and mixture of others. Concerning the superscription, Mr. Thurloe has told us, that it would be sufficient to direct, 'To the parliament of the republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with some titles, as, Illustrius, &c.' however, that it depended from one's own discretion. Hereupon we expect some further directions.

Wherewith, &c.

My Lord, &c.

Signed,

Beverning.

Nieuport.

We have not been able to get the said resolution concerning the eleven salt-ships, which was taken yesterday, before the closing of these presents; but we hear, the fame is not favourable.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

Sir,

I have yours the 27th October, the contents whereof shall be diligently observed. There is nothing yet done in that affair, the which I formerly gave the intelligence of, though it then was designed with such speed. The gentleman hath not bin with me according to his promise; he is newly returned to the Hague; and 'tis apparent, that the ill success of forces in Scotland may obtrude the other work. I will be as vigilant as possible in all things, that concern our business. Coloneel Blagge went from Amsterdam the last Monday with the lord Belkarris. They gave mee no notice of their departure, which they promise to doe, only left word at their lodging, that they went to the Hague, and would returne againe. I heare no more of them; so I believe they are gone both for Scotland, although the lord Belkarris sayde, he went for Parys to his lady. Blagge returns to his matter with all speed, to bring him certain intelligence concerning the condition of Middleton and his friends there. As to that, I knowe no more. These people are now very quiet, and for ought I see, they will suffer Swoll and Campen peaceably to enjoy their new flatholder. What paffes at C. St.'s court, my correspondent's letter will inform you at large: I have made him so sure, that you may be confident nothing materiall shall pass there, but we shall have notice of it. Sir, I will not trouble you nor myselfe with compliments; for I esteeme them needles, where there is realitye of favours, as you have pleased to infferr on mee in your most kinde motion to the company, concerning my desir; for which I cannot omit to returne you my hartie thankes. Especially I must acknowledge an infinite obligation for your noble proffer of your endeavours to get mee the deputie's place, the which I humbly shall accept of, and take it for a great honour to supplye it, hoping I maye be serviceable to you and the commonwealth in the same. By how much the place is more worthy then the secretary, by so much it is more chargeable and liable to be removed according to the passions of disaffected persons, whereof there is many amongst them; so that as the court is at present constituted, 'tis no prevailing argument, that a man is faithfull to the state, but the rather shall be excepted against, and suffer injuries; all which I shall be able to bear by your suppportment, not doubting but there will be an alteration for the better, ere long, amongst that company, wherein I wish to be an instrument, having had a particulier respect for them, ever since I was a member of it. The management of this affaire I leave to your courteous selfe, humbly beseeching you, to use your utmost endeavoure to obayne it for mee, whoe am

13. Novemb. 54. [N. S.]

Your faithfull and

Most humble servant,

John Adams.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

A letter of intelligence to Mr. White.

Sir, Bruffels, 14. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

The army is to be in their quarters the latter end of this month. The queen of A.D. 1654.

Sweden is then expected here at this town, where she is to pass the winter. There is order from Spain to receive her as if she were the king’s person.

There is an embassador come to her from the king of Spain by Don Antonio de Pimantel, who is to reside as ordinary embassador by her majesty. My lord of Castle-haven left the prince’s service, by reason that they gave him but little power or command; for he pretended to command all the Irish, and have them in a body; which he could not obtain, and now is given to M. d’Omaree, who commands in his place.

Clermont we do not intend to succour. All the court will be here shortly. It is intended to reform the Lorrain army: they are to be quartered about Lillers, in the country by Artois.

News from Paris, sent to Mr. Stouppe, the 14th of Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

The twelfth of this instant the princes of Conti went away from this city to go and meet her husband in Languedoc, where that prince is to cause the states to stand at

Montpellier, having been already assembled there.

The embassador of the great duke of Muscovy, having left to his majesty the letter of credence, in which are the demands of his master, did make known unto the king, that he did with submissively pray him, that his answer might prefently be given unto him. The great duke his master hath also sent embassadors to the kings of Sweden, of Denmark, to the emperor, and many other princes, to pray them, as also he doth the king of France, that they would not meddle themselves in the warre he makes with the king of Poland, because he hath not undertaken it without a cause; whereof he hath made knowne the reasons.

Men are sent to affit the prince of Conti in the assembly of the states of Languedoc, as also in Provence likewise, to convocate the states there; the king desiring to have some money of both those provinces.

The letters from Rouen note also, that the duke of Longueville was to cause the states of Normandy to hold at Rouen, for to have there some money for the king.

The rumour, which was spread, that the prince of Condé had a mind to besiege Quefnoy, was not true, there being no likelihood, that he would undertake this siege in a feaon so far spent. It is not believed, that Clermont is besieged, notwithstanding what hath been said to the contrary.

The last advice from Bruffels doth affirme, that the president Viole, chief of the prince of Condé’s council, did powerfully labour to find out some money for his master; and that he had also received a sum, which the king of Spain had caused to be given him; and that all the towns of Flanders and Brabant did also tax themselves for to give him some.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir, 14. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

I received both yours since my former, by which I see your new government prevails always between his highness and the new parliament; but indeed I see in many other letters the contrary, and that the parliament will not condescend to his highness’s demands; of which I should be very sorry; likewise, that division is expected soon, not only between the protector and parliament, but between the officers of the army, which is worfe. Whatever it be, in the Palais Royal they think within few days they may cry once, Le roy! within London, and with free power and liberty; but yet I doubt it much, though many are working for it, both here and there.

It is written from London of the fifth instant, that the parliament resolved hereafter the protectorship to be by election, and not by succession, as defined by his highness the lord protector; also, that the continuation of wars by the English against ours at sea caused last week our embassadors to speak highly for an absolute and laft answer, which he hath not yet received; likewise, that the English fleet was to pass to attempt some considerable place belonging to the duke of Florence: but we fear more than him, though yet he keeps himself upon his guard.

From
STATE PAPERS OF
A.D.1654.

From Perpignan, the twenty-ninth last month prince Conti parted for Montpellier, to be there against the opening of the general states of Languedoc; and after his departure the duke of Candale was to leave his baggage and equipage behind him, and post himself to Paris, after having gained great reputation for himself and his majesty's forces in those parts, the last campaign.

The last place he took, called Puicerduegne, they say, is a place of consequence.

Don Joseph de Margerit having received orders to come to a place called Drigol, and a considerable one, before he arrived, Don Ferdinand Galile, being there with 800 men, got away, and did not so much as stay with his baggage; which signifies he was guilty.

From Toulon they write of the third infant, that they can have no news from their army naval of Guife, but by way of Rome, Malta, or some vessels, that fail from Levant; yet they are sure, seeing they took their route towards Sicily, that they ought to land at Otrant; and that the commissio the court sent to cardinal Antonio to command in Calabria, signifies they were first to attack that province: however, 'tis certain, they landed some in Sicily.

From St. Menehould they write of the ninth infant, that their trenches were opened the fifth infant, and the next day gave the first attack; by which, after being about it that day and night, they gained the half-moon near the church, being gallantly defended. The second attack was the next day, and very hot in the wood side of the town, where they made two breaches, and placed after much dispute two batteries upon a height; and sunday laft in the morning another half-moon was taken that side by ours; so that we hope soon to be masters of Clermont, whatever the enemies may say to the contrary.

The news of Bourdeaux write of the seventh of this month, that they are very much thankful to God Almighty, for the discovery of that treacherous plot of the Spaniards and English together. Their parliament do give such testimony of love and affection at present for the king's service, that they were never so well united before; and by reason of that the court promises to establish them, before it be long, in Bourdeaux; and to that purpose a commission is to be sent to M. de Verdier.

Wednesday his majesty and the cardinal went a-hunting to Bois de Vinccennes, and next day the queen, duke d'Anjou, Mad. la princefse de Conti, la duchesse de Mercœur, and many others, followed them; and except the queen, they were all both men and women a-horfeback, running, as also the cardinal, with hundreds more, after a deer, that was killed in the end; but Mad. la princefse de Conti got a fall, and was like to be hurt, but yet it came to nothing. They returned on thursday in the evening, and are now here quietly.

I am informed, that the envoy of the duke of Mufcovy does offer to this king the 400,000 men his master has on foot, and to keep them in service upon his own cost and charges, where this king pleafes, either by sea or land. What he may expect for it from this king, I know not yet; but it is a great offer; which is all from hence known at present to,

SIR,

Your most humble servant.

A letter of intelligence.

SINCE my former, I have nothing certain from the duke of Guife; but it is apparent his design is against Naples, building upon some princes there bands. By many his people is reputed desperate. Of our treaty with you in England I can say nothing new, but we shall not here accelerate it, till we know further, what shall happen among you; for divisions are still expected with you. We have assurance here, and so far give belief to the design you had against Bourdeaux in my former letters, that now and always we fear you never intend war against Spain, but to amuse us here.

You may be assured, some of your parliament, and it may be of your council, keep fair with card. Mazarin, and that by M. Bourdeaux's English acquaintances in London; which they are, you may be less inquiring there.

Notwithstanding the gracious letters written by the king of France to the states of Genoa, to affit them against the Spaniards; yet the French army enter'd into Lombardy, and have burned that which belonged to the enemy. After the spoils, marshall de Grancey sent to excuse the fault, promising severe punishment upon the actors. This will halten the Genoese to a peace with Spain; and so believed. Many
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c. 713

Many reports are here of the Muscovite embassador's business, for marriage of his A.D.1654. daughter to this king, with a million of crowns, 60,000 men, &c. But his business is to divert France from giving assistance to Poland, and to prevent the issue of the war. Here is nothing more than what you have in the occurrences from,

SIR,

Yours.

At the committee appointed to consider of the forces of the commonwealth, &c. Vol. x upon the report of the sub-committee, appointed to meet with the officers named by his highness, to consider with them, how an abatement may be made of the forces and charges of this commonwealth, consisting with the safety of the commonwealth.

Novemb. 4. 1654.

RESOLVED, That these following garisons be dismantled and demolished.

Resolved, that the fort of Brittol be dismantled and demolished.

Resolved, that the castle of Hereford be dismantled and demolished, and that the wall of the city of Hereford, from St. Owen's gate unto the castle, be likewise demolished.

Resolved, that Warwick castle be dismantled, and the fortifications thereof thrown down.

Resolved, that the castle of Chester be made untenable; and that the wall of the city of Chester between the New gate and the East gate be likewise demolished.

Resolved, that the fortifications about Red-Castle be thrown down, and the castle made untenable.

Resolved, that Denbigh castle be demolished.

Resolved, that Taunton castle be made untenable.

Resolved, that Merfey fort be demolished.

Resolved, that the castle of Carmarvon be demolished; and so much of their town-wall demolished, as shall make it untenable.

Resolved, that the castle of Shrewsbury be no longer continued a garison, unless upon further consideration it appear to be necessary.

Resolved, that the confirmation of Chetnolw castle be left to his highness the lord protector.

Novemb. the 4th, 1654.

Resolved by the said committee, that these following garisons be continued, and very well manned.

Resolved, that the castle of Tynbigh be continued a garison.

That the castle of Carmarthen be continued.

That the garison of Liverpool be continued.

That the castle of Cardiff be continued a garison.

That the castle of Beaumaris and garison be continued.

That the fort of Yarmouth by the spier be continued a garison.

That the garisons in the isle of Guernsey be continued.

That the garisons in the isle of Jersey be continued.

That the garisons in the isle of Silley be continued.

That the garisons in the isle of Man be continued.

That the Mount in Cornwall be continued a garison.

That the castles of Pen-dennis and Mauds be continued garisons.

That Portland castle be continued a garison.

That Cal-hot castle be continued a garison.

That Hurlf castle be continued a garison.

That the fort and island at Plymouth be continued garisons.

That Portsmout and South-lea castle be continued garisons.

That the castle of Dover be continued a garison.

That Sandgate castle be continued a garison.

That Walmoor castle be continued a garison.

That Deal castle be continued a garison.

That Sandown castle be continued a garison.

That Uponor castle be continued a garison.

That the fort of Tilbury be continued a garison.

That Langer fort be continued a garison.

That the garisons of Hull and Scarborough be continued.

That Tinnmouth castle be continued a garison.

Vol. II. 8 T  Resolved,
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654. Resolved, that the garrisons of Berwick and Holly Island be continued.

That the garrison of Carlisle be continued.

That the tower of London be continued a garrison.

That the castle of Windsor be continued a garrison.

That Conway castle be continued a garrison.

That Yarmouth fort in Norfolk and Leofott in Suffolk be kept as now by part of the lord Lambert's regiment.

Order of the states of Friesland.

TRUSTY AND WELL-DELOVED,

WE are assured from good hands, that in several places of the United Provinces, at all opportunities, public prayers are made by the ministers of the word of God, for the welfare of his highness the young prince William of Orange, being the third of that name; and that the same is not practised in this our province. And whereas we are of opinion, that the state of the United Provinces is highly concerned in the welfare of his said highness, we therefore desire of you, and by virtue of our office we do also command you, seriously to exhort the ministers of the word of God in your district, and to oblige them to it; that they at all opportunities in the public prayers do pray with an earnest zeal to the Lord, (by whom alone kings do reign) that it may please the divine majesty to let this young branch grow up in his fear, and further to bless the same with all spiritual and bodily gifts, to the magnifying of his holy name, and advancement of the true reformed religion. Where depending upon us, we commend you to the protection of God. Leuwarden, this fifteenth day of November, 1654. [N. S.]

Underneath follow,

Your good friends, The deputies of the states of Friesland.

Was signed,

A. LYCKLEMA.

By order of the same, A. VIERSEN, 1654.

An intercepted letter.

SIR, since my letter to you went to the post, I have receiv'd on from Jacson, and am defir'd to send an answer to it by you. I wish whatever any of... intend me, may bee addrec'd the same way, that his brother-in-law lends his, who has a servant in towne to looke after his affaires, that will bee carefuller then any I can imploye to reafeve and deliver them. This is all, besides defiring to heare from you what Janning pays to Lombard, and how hee is receiv'd by Jonfon, that I have now to say : farewell.

The supercription,


A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR, those that come from the king of Scotland at Cologne, say, that he is full of good hope, especialy concerning the treaty between England and France: that he is very much followed by Englishe and Scots, and more than he often defir'd: that good store of money is sent him out of England: that he payeth more in English coin than in French; yet however he is very much withered, and looketh ten years older than he is: that Sir Edward Hyde is his chancellor: but all the Englishe royallists, that used to be here, are now there. He doth also promise himself much from the election of the prince to be stadholder of Overoyw. But in the mean time I cannot say any more of that, than what I have writ formerly. The lord Jongeefball hath infir'd, not to give his report in writing; but he is gone to inform the states of Friesland of the true position of the cafe; so that in the end we must expect from thence a counter-deduction.

There
JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

There is come forth a book called *Confederations upon the deduction of Holland.* I have A.D. 1654, read it; but the states of Holland took such a good course and order to suppress it, that there is not one to be had of them; otherwise it is well enough made. But those of Friesland will come *aperto ore* by way of manifesto avowed, and in the name of the states of the province.

He faith, that three hundred members had signed the act of recognisance: that at least 150 more did refuse to sign it: that amongst those, that refused to sign, were three colonels, and Mr. Bradshaw, formerly president; but that the son of my lord Stamford had signed: that at the beginning, when there were so many, that did refuse to sign, the protector said, that he was not angry, that so few men went into the parliament; for I had rather they would stay without: one, that is within, may do more harm, than ten that are without.

Prince William departed with four commissioners of Overysiel, who had been treated at Leuwarden, yet with great applause, the guns going off at the same time; and was received on the monday following at Campen, with great magnificence. The joy was so great, that the tears were seen to fall from the eyes of several of the magistrates. On the wednesday he came to Zwoll with great exclamation of *Vive la maijou d'Orange & de Nassau!* On thursday was a thanksgiving sermon in the church of Zwoll. On Friday the prince went early in the morning to Deventer, only with four persons more, whereof a lieutenant is sent to one of the burgomasters in that city. I do not yet hear, that the said prince hath been yet introduced or sworn there; but that he will endeavour to induce those of Deventer to conform themselves, and to deft from their protestation.

Having writ thus far, I am newly informed, that prince William hath done nothing at Deventer: that those of the said city have not only refused for their city to consent to the election, but have also excused and declined the mediation, which he hath offered to accommodate the difference concerning the lord Haerfolte. Neither do I yet perceive, that they have been to see the gentlemen their opposers.

The Orange party

In the mean time it doth seem, that 145 do not greatly value that opposition, saying, that prince William hath not therefore refused to accept the charge, and that he is already sworn: but I do not comprehend how that can be, before the prince of Orange be brought in confirmed; for prince William as lieutenant and substitute cannot be confirmed before his principal.

The lord of Gent goeth in his own particular for Guelderland; but I am made to believe, that he will endeavour to do good offices there for a stadtholder; for it doth seem necessary, that there should be a king in Israel; yet in Holland I do not yet see any likelihood.

The commissioners of this state have been very coldly received at Staden. 145 have

The Orange party

an opinion, that 130 doth cooperate in that; and that 141 durst not without secret instigation and assistance of 130: but I think nothing doth animate 141, but the pusillanimity of 104. If 104 had kept 155 (as honest men ought to do) against Oldenburgh, formerly, 141 would have borne to 104 a great deal of respect more: but God is just, and doth punish perfidious.

Chanut, the French embassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,


Ne revelloops point les defirs, que nous avons l’un & l’autre de retourner en France, Vol. xx. contestant sur les cautes & sur les eperances, que chacun de nous en a. Elles font... fort différentes, mais elles peuvent agir de meme force. Your age and your fortune do call you to action; my condition and my weakenss on all fides draw me to my rest. God will dispose of us both; and in the mean time let us do our duties. Ce fut une rude facade en voce notation, si ce bruit que vous m’escrivez du so, le trouvist bien fonde. I cannot comprehend, how that can be digested or dissembeled. Ce n’est pas que la chose en foy vaille beaucoup. Je la connais a fond; mais certes elle ne se peut honnetement abandonner, & j’ay au ce que vos prochaines despeches ayant leve au scruple, tout m’et plus certain.

We have had here my lord Jongefall, who hath not been to see me, in regard he departed preently for Friesland, as icon as he had his audience of the lords states general, where
 STATE PAPERS OF
A.D. 1654.

where he did complain in general of the lords his colleagues, as having acted alone themselves, and without his advice, in the greatest affairs. He doth not accuse them of any ill conversation; but I am told, that he did not do it, because they were able but at their return he would declare himself. These are ordinary things in all commonwealths, where the condition of men, who do feed themselves with a vain imagination of liberty, is more subject to the outrages, than in a monarchy.

Count William is gone to Deventer to endeavour to pacify the difference of the province of Overfjel. At first he found the minds of men there very little disposed to peace; yet many believe all will end in a calm way; which will be the best course they can take. The princes of Orange is now expected, and it is not known whether the will approve, that prince William should administer during the minority of the prince her son.

I do understand out of Poland, that the division, which is between the king and the nobility, doth put the affairs of that kingdom into a confusion.

The Muscovites do keepe the field, and take cities. The great Turk hath commanded the Tartar, Valachian, Moldavian, and Transylvanian, to affift Poland. That kingdom doth now feel the incommodity of having a king with so little power.

I do admire, that men in England consider so little the merits of the protector, that during his life they will dispute his succession: that cannot be without weakening his authority; that of the army cannot be continual, in my mind; for in the end a powerful people will grow weary of being subject to a handful of men. I believe there are examples to be found in England of this.

They write from Brussels, that the Spaniards do put incredible honour upon the queen of Sweden: that nation is prodigal of perfumes.

Mr. Rich. Laurance to the protector.

May it please your Highness,

THE inclosed was coppie of my last, and as yet have not receaved any of your highnes commands. Some fewe dayes paff arrived here the captain bafta, with those flippes and galleyes, which were of his fleete, about sixty sail. Upon the thirtieth of the last month it pleased God to take out of this world the Dutch agent. Now in your capitulation with the grand signior, there is an article, which saith, that in case the Dutch have neither ambasadors nor agents upon the place, that in such case they shall remaine under the protection of the English, until such time as other provision can be made from Holland. Sir Tho. Bendish hath bine with the keymakan, unto whom hee carried a present, and desired, that the Dutch might bee compelled unto his protection, according to the capitulation: but I cannot understand, that his request was granted, because that since Sir Thomas hath bine with the captain bafta, and visited him as before is said, he had donn the keymakan; and hee hath this day called the Dutch, commanding them to remaine under the protection of the English, until further order from Holland; but they have utterly refused it. Some trouble it is like there may bee about it, when the new vizere comes, which may be in fifteen days; but I do not find, that either the French or any other desire to receive them: yet their pride makes them oppose the English protection. Thus committing you and your weighty affayres to the protection of the almighty, rest,

Your obedient subject,


RICHARD LAURANCE.

Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

I AM right glad his highnes is perfectly recovered, and that you were in tooe hopefull a way to it, as yours of the 27th October, this day received, makes mention. I cannot but thinke strange at that gentleman's free imparting to his acquaintance foe much to his owne disadventage. The best is, he can hurt none but himselfe: you may take and leave as you see good. It was allways his purpose to doe over, as at first his owne letters, which I sent you, signified. I supposse he would as willingly have continued where he was, had you ordered it, when I first gave notice of his going thither, and his intention to write on his highnes, after he had effected what there he could.

HAVING
ment there, at first of his returne heither I visited him, and have since kept a friendly

The company's business I have troubled you so often with it, that I am resolved to say

Sir; 

Your very humble servant,

RICH. BRADSHAW.

Sir, pray let me knowe, if there be any money due to Mr. Benfon

from the state, for his service at Dantzick; and if there be, please to

flop 120 l. in your hands for me and my freind, disbursed for his

necesary subsistence there. Of this pray let me heare from you

per next post. The little, which hath come to my knowledge

since last, I present you with in the inclofed. Wishing you a perfect recoverie, and the

parliament a happy close, I am,

SIR;

Your very humble servant,

RICH. BRADSHAW.

May it please your Highnes,

THAT in obedience to your commandes, I have presumed by this bearer, a gentleman,

(who hath given evident testimony of his dewfull and faithfull service to the com-

monwealth, as he hath beinge employed by the commissioners at Leith) to returne the report

of the commity for mitigation of fines in relation to my selfe, who as they have

beene zealous in the discharge of their trust, in not neglecting to returne what certaine

informations they have found towards the enlargment of my estate and guilt, doe have

they not omitted to returne the leaft (though groundles) information, that hath come to

their ears thereof. But your highnes goodnes and unparalled wisdome doth give me

much confidence, that the reall and well grounded information upon the acts of parliament,

commtity of estates and sithys will overballance that groundles and unwarrantable

informations of my estate to be above the valuatione, which doe much to evidence the

contrary, I of my owne consent doth humbly offer the forfeituer of what is more. And

as to my sitting at or acting in the parliament 1650. and 1651. and my being at the corona-

tion (as I did declare the same to your highnes my self) doe I truut your highnes
goodnes will not interpret that as a guilt, my perfon and estate being then under the

fee of the king, whereby I was coacte to give that personall obedience to his comands,

though not att all occasiones omitting to evidence my diffent towards any ingagement

betwixt the nationes, as the certificate under the hand of the president of parliament, and

other members thereof, will evidence; but that my former deservings, my late and continu-

ed sufferings, (through the dayly incursion of the Highlands upon my estate) will

overballance that shadowe of guilt, and produce a more favourable constructione, and

move your highnes out of your grace and favour to looke upon my diftreffe, and put

me in a capacite to doe your highnes service. And as it hath please your highnes to

evidence for much of your bountie and favour to me, as to command only the return

of the inclofed; and that my absence in not attending upon your highnes shoulbe

graciously accepted, foe an favourable and gracious anfwere is in all humility attended

upon and expected by

Yours Highnes

EDINBURG, 7. NOV. 1654.

faithful and obedient servante,

J. COUPAR.

Richelieu
Richelieu to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

My Lord,

I AM newly come from the court, where I have understood, that the fleet of the duke of Guife hath taken Reggio in the kingdom; that many of Apulia and Calabria have declared for him; and that the earl of Quinze is to join 6000 men to him, for whom the cardinal de'Este hath practised and contrived a passage for them to come to him. The pope doth refuse to give audience to the Spanish ambassador. Cardinal de Retz is now said to be either at Leghorn or Rome; certain it is, he is safe.

M. de Lionne is to depart this day upon his embassy to the princes of Italy.

The business of Bourdeaux doth break forth more and more. There are several apprehended.


A letter of intelligence.


HERE are several reports, that several officers of the army were at odds, and that some of the navy are also dissatisfied with his highness. The duke of Gloucester is to be made a Catholic, volens volent. Many endeavours are used to persuade him to change his religion, whereunto he feemeth unwilling. His brother the king of Scots doth all that he can to persuade his friends here not to do it; but his mother is bent upon it.

News sent from Paris to Mr. Stoups.


THE princes of Conti is here still, having been hinder’d from beginning her journey into Languedoc to the prince her husband, by reason of her indisposition.

Upon complaint made to the king and his council, that the soldiers of the regiment of his guards commit daily great outrages and robberies on merchants and carriers resorting to this great city, so that they would forbear to come, and by that means all things grew dear; his majesty had made an ordinance, strictly forbidding all soldiers to commit the like disorders, and commanding the duke of Elpernon and the marshall of Grammont to look to the execution of that order.

Letters from Guife tell us, that the garison of Rocroy hath twice routed the convoys going to the marshall de la Ferté Senneterre, who hath besieged Clermont; which yet takes not away our hopes of the taking of that town speedily.

We hear from Valenciennes and Maubeuge, that a part of Condé’s troops have made their approaches to Quefnoy, which that prince was going to besiege.

By the lift from Maréfilles and Toulon we understand, that the Portuguese fleet is not yet joined to the duke of Guise’s armado, which makes a flop to the enterprizes of the said duke.

Novemb. 21.

The duke of Gloucester is boarded in the college of the Jefuits, called Clermont, three English Jefuits being appointed to be his tutors.

A post is come hither from the siege of Clermont, bringing news, that De la Ferté Senneterre laid so close against it, that it must yield, or be taken within few days, it being impossible for the prince of Condé to relieve it.

Some lords of this court having presumed to say, that general Blake had put to sea to set upon the duke of Guise, cardinal Mazarin said openly, he had my lord protector’s word he should not do it.

That cardinal hath visited the lady Turenne at her own house; and in a conference of four hours testified unto her the great and infinite obligations he had to her husband, whom he called his right arm.

There’s a rumour at court, that the king of Spain begins to be weary of the prince of Condé, under pretext his troops eat and oppress his subjects of Flanders in city and country, instead of going into Guiene, as he made him believe he would. But the witfast fulpect, and say, that his dislike proceeds from the jealousy, which that king and his Spaniards have conceived against that prince, for the good opinion the Flemings have of him far-
Sir,

enforced Alicant, as Schomberg's and here) Your have which can. The

The Protestants of Metz have suffered a great injury and violence, at the instigation of marshal de Schomberg's wife, won by Jefuits. It was about a place, which they had enjoy'd many years, and of which yet the said marshal de Schomberg gave the possession to the Jefuits, after he had seen for the Protestants, and their contracts, and evidences, and had burnt them before their eyes.

L'Extrades, the perpetual major of Bourdeaux, hath put many citizens in prizon, among whom there is a counsellor and an advocate of that parliament, being accused to hold intelligence with the king's enemies, and to have had a conference with one Beaulieu, a gentleman of the prince of Concé, whom Grammont keeps in prizon. It is said, there was no English in that conspiracy, but that it was held only with the Spaniard.

Marshal of Turenne came hither the nineteenth, having first put his troops in their winter-quarters.

Fleetwood, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

'TIS so late, that I shall be enforced to brevitate. I shall desire you would let his Vol. xx. highnes know, that I am endeavouring to find out coll. Allured's carriage, when he retired, was here, and shall give his highness an account thereof with what speed I can. As to the buines of reducing the forces in this nation, 'tis now under the consideration of some officers, what to offer in order thereunto; and accordingly by commissary general Reynolds, who intends to go hence about the end of this, or the beginning of the next week, we shall fend our fence of what we conceive may with safety be done therein. I should be glad to hear of your perfect recovery, and more frequently to receive lines from you, who am,

SIR,

Your affectionate friend and servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

'TIS advys'd from Rom, that the French fleet hav landed their soldiers at Tarento, vol. xx. which is short of the gulf of Venis; and asoon as they wer landed, the ships came p. 115. about for Naples, wher they lye at a little distance to aw it. If general Blak's fleet can into the seas with any defyn against the French, (as generally believed by al here) I myght hav bin fervitable unto them (if you had given me any such command,) by meeting them with advys of the motion of the French, either at Alicant; or any other port, wher they may touch. And indeed if this be general Blak's defyn, it had not bin amis to hav kept a watch upon the French fleet. 'Tis advyed from Genoa, that the ambassadour that state sends for England to the protector, was departed by gally for Marielles, and thence throh France. Sir Lewis Dives was last week at Genoa, and with him one capt. Whiteford, a Scotchman, that committed the murder on doctor Doriwall at the Hague. They hav ther being with the French army in Piemont. Mr. Bartholomew Harris is to depart next week for Spain, and intends to waite your commands at Cales, whither you may pleas to send them to Mr. James Wilfon for him. I hav paid him 40 l. for four months pay, being agreed with him, as I writ you last week, for ten pounds per month; the next four months pay you may pleas to order him in Spayne. What els I hav disburft for your servis, follows hereunder:

Four months pay to Mr. Harris, at 10 l. . . . . 160
For Mr. Harris journey to Tollon and back . . . . 60
Disburft about you several Roman intelligence . . 50

Pieces of eight.

270 pieces of eich is sharling 67 l. 10 s. which I hav now drawn upon you in my bil payable unto Mr. Geo. Smith marchant, at two moneths after date, which you may pleas to accept and pay, when it growes due. Altho the pope is recovered of his greate siknes, yet
A.D. 1654. yet he is ever and anon drooping; and most men believe he will not rub out this winter. The Spanye has at left fifty thousand men in several bodys in the kingdom of Naples; so that most men believe, altho' the French be landed, they will quickly be cut off: the event we shall suddenly know. An Englishman, call'd doctor Mathew Bacon in Rom, plasti- tion to cardinall Trivulcio, I am informed, will be a very fit and able man for your service there; and has good acce to means of that great cardinal to the knowledge of most important affairs; wherewith I think it my duty to acquaint you. I am,

HONORABLE SIR,

Your most humble
and faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Leighorn, 20. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

I under-written doe acknowledge myself to have receaved of Mr. Charles Longland, for the defrayment of an expedition at Tholon, whereon I was dispatched by the aforesaid Mr. Longland, for the interest and service of the state of England

I say receaved by mee

BARTH. HARRIS.

Pieces of eight


I under-written doe acknowledge myselfe to have receaved of Mr. Charles Longland for fower moneths allowance (according to the computation of forty crownes a month) to goe and pursue certaine occasions for the service and interest of the state of England (according to the directions of secretary Thurloe) in Spaine

I say receaved by mee

A hundred and sixty pieces of eight.

BARTH. HARRIS.


Capt. Silas Titus to the protector.

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

I SHOULD not have taken this confidence uppon that little knowledge your highnes hath had of me, to have made my immediate addresse to your highnes, had I not bee encouraged to it by the favours, which I have heard your highnes hath beene pleased to grant unto others in my condition, upon the like applications; and likewise beene perfwaded by others, that in this particular, what I should signifie myself, would give your highnesse more satisfaction concerning me, then the representations of other men. My humble request to your highnes is, that by your highnes' favour and permission I may returne and live in my owne country, from whence, by the prosecution of that course, which my engagements and relations lead me, I have for long beene banifht. I cannot expect, nor doe define, that this favour should be granted me, but upon such afferances, as I am able to give of my living peaceably under your highness, and doing nothing to the disturbance of that government, from which I am to receive protection. I am very ready to take that engagement uppon me; and hope, that what dilaffantages Iower my following the dictates of that small understanding God hath beene pleased to afford me hath layd uppon me, yet that none of my actions will be found to accufe me of any unfaithfullnesse to my professions, or that can render my integrity in that kinde lyable to any just suspections. I shall give your highnesse no further trouble in a busineffe of soe small moment and importance to you; only shall doe myselfe the honour to subscribe myself

YOUR HIGHNESSE most humble servant,

Breda, 20. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

S. TITUS.

Barriere
PAR mes deux dernières lettres je mandois à V. A. ce que je craignois, qui arrivaist ici A.D.1654.

30 47 20 52 68 72 75 22 28 93 86 56 52 il 10 68 36 et en l'état ou fom en toutes chofes fe changent fort

d'établly pour le gouvernement :

affaires o 70 12 34 66 40 26 68 d 61 ni ayant rien 75 88 78 44 71 89 79 31

le parlement & le protecor effant fort oppofé, ft quoyque je ne double point que le protecor demeure le mainte,

88 61 12 16 63 61 47 45 20 7 59 6 96 a 53 8 17 7 72 25 f 32 88 18 77

puis que je leur qu'elles

précément

oppofté

c'eft que le

tue c le

59 63 12 90 41 73 e 14 x 93 a 31 qui feffet 47 20 26 91 9 16 65 40 d 53

80 29 58 70 21 & qui ne vouloit point qu'il eut une 91 d 43 92 28 f 73 9 a;

je changer de f e nt.

mais croy que peu à peu il la fera 68 39 74 58 e ill en lui faiffant voir, que fi 89

parl. eit le majoier il eus fe ra la armée

61 8 88 18 75 89 59 22 27 14 a & qu'apres cela il voudroit f avoir les raifons

parlements

au

pourquoy elle a rompue les deux derniers 61 a 40 de fon 61 x qui eft un crime 51

premier chef

la vi e

me ne roint a

86 69 36 m & par confequent ou il va de 85 37 20 : ces raifons là 23 25 7 47 27

feulement la partie de l'armée

feparée de

& 59 42 32 32 86 55 x 72 b 14 a 14 feffet 58 51 31 36 72 lui 10 ces incerti-

hâter

traiter

tudes font que 40 ne veut pas ce 90 d 92 39 de 22 44 ne fachant pas encor 89

lequel deflïn d'eux le a pouroit tirer, & il ne faut point l'effat de traiter que le parlement ne foy feparé

7 c 76 81 88 u 70 p 44 92 22 13 75 6 47 53 34 80 72 22 89 79 75

prize may z car on la pr j lun ge du

58 51 32 ce qui ne ce fera que le 19 de 15 44 45 88 37 86 85 d 8 74 99 6

Epagne ne faiffant le propofition,

42 o 40 ce qu'il va à craindre c'eft que le 27 84 6 45 o 55 21 89 85 22 70 70

ou que la f ile la paix avecc la France

97 37 7 45 & 59 86 57 9 8 86 80 40 eft fort perfuadé, que cela ne fe fera pas.

qui eft al l e e à la

Il eft vrai, qu'on croit que 49 14 8 56 89 x 26 85 37 25 82 92 39 23 7 a 28

10 83 77 le bruit eft tout commun, que fi 11 31 c 53 42 21 71 21 44 73 85 32

59 11 85 88 7 22 22 37 87 12 6 d 77 84 90 26 91 82 a 32 d 88 75 40

83 r 30 38 20 70 49 62 74 84 6 90 92 37 85 dans peu de temps nous en ferons

eclaircis.

faire com p pli men de la part de V. S. fur fa cheue & fur fa guer.fon

Je vis hier 17 pour lui 46 16 u 79 32 31 72 85 52 74 24 84 52 69 21 92

ordre

12 84 53 85 a 43 87 Je lui dis que j'en avois eu 44 6 il a vlo long temps, mais

que ma maladie m'avoyt empeché de m'aguter de ce devoir. Il n'y a forte de compli-

pour V. S. mil le be les chofes

ments ni de civilités au monde qu'il ne me fit 71 22, & me dit 40 88 66 c 90 66

fur ce que V. S. avoit fait à Arras, & que cette action avoit plus pu l'ainiff. d'Epagne, de crinée en meux

84 91 7 23 7 il 47 5 77 12 9 94 x 18 7 80 38 40 73 65 71 89 16 21 39 de

Vol. II.
Cardinal Mazarin to Mons. de Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

Monsieur,


VOS dépeçhes du 9e de ce mois ne m'ayant été rendues, que depuis le départ de l'ordre, je me contentera de me remettre à M. de Brienne ; lequel ayant receu les fiennes, ait respondu à tous les points des voitures des la femme paîfe. Je me remets de nouveau à ce qu'il vous a mandé des intentions du roy, après avoir bien examiné toutes choses dans le conseil. J'adjuftera feulemment, qu'il vous faut preffer pour mettre une fin à votre negociation. Je suis très-aife de ce que vous me mandez touchant la levée de 2000 Écofais. Il ne reffe que fçavoir fi l'officier fe contente du prix, que je vous ai mandé, & en combien du temps il pourra faire cette levée, & s'il nous amenera tout ce nombre de gens tout à la fois, toutes ces choses étant auffi-toft la commifion, qu'il defire, & l'argent ne manquera point, pourvu qu'on foit aifeé de ne le pas perdre, en cas que le dit officier n'execute pas ce qu'il aura promis ; à quoi je vous prie, d'autant plus de prendre garde, que nous n'avons point fait de pareil traicté en Angleterre, où nous n'avons été trompé. Je suis, &c.

Intelligence from several parts.

Stockholm, 11. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

HERE is little at present, our whole time being spent in entertaining the Holstein embassadors, who on Wednesday night last were feated magnificently by count Magnus; the king and queen present, with most of the nobility. This next week the great shews will be presented, and the embassadors, they say for certain, dispatched. Those forces mentioned in my last to be sent for Germany, have not farther order to break up; and it is believed will hardly this winter, we being in great hopes of peace with Bremen. Monf. Coyet, one of the secretaries of state, goeth hence, in quality of envoy from his majesty to his highness the lord protector for England, intending to take Lubeck and Hamburgh in his way. He hath the ratification with him, which had long since been there, had not the king's nuptials, our late rix-chancellor's death, and this new one's absence, blinded it.

President Viole, to Barriere, the prince of Condé's agent in England.

Brussels, Novemb. 21. 1654. [N. S.]

HIS highness doth intend shortly to go to visit those places, that are given him, which are Rocroy, Capelle, and Chaffelet: for although Clermont be not yet surrender'd, I do not reckon it amongst the rest. He will also put his forces into winter-quarters, and will then come for this city.

The count de Charost, governor of Calais, to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

21. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE received yours of the sixteenth. This last post brought none for me, nor for the court; which doth cause me to believe, that there is nothing concluded. I am also informed by some lately come over, that the protector doth get to be matter more and more. I do believe, that one way or other they will put an end to your negotiation; and I do with it may be in peace, for I should go to Paris with more quietness of mind: for if you do not conclude, I must be back in the Spring; for there is no pleafure in suffering one'sSelf to be surprized. There is no news from court. Clermont is giving up the ghost, the Spaniards making no countenance to relieve it.

Richelieu
Richelieu to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

My Lord,

Paris, Nov. 21. 1654. [N. S.]

All the letters from Oneill, Genoa, and Marselles, do confirm the arrival of the carry de Retz at Leghorn, as I writ in my last. They are not so angry now against his person. It hath been propounded to send the marquis of Noirmoutier to his emi
tence, to allure him of his establishment, in case he will embrace the design of the court at Rome. But Mons. Servien, who had been the most violent against the said cardinal, would have his nephew Mons. de Lionne, who is gone for Italy, to be the messenger of this good news; and indeed it is part of his instructions.

On Thursday last here arrived an express, bringing news, that the prince of Condé was enter'd into the country of Boulogne, with 6000 horse, and 8000 foot; and that Fuenfaldyna was lodged at Lens with some regiments of foot; and that he had seiz'd on the next post of la Baffée to hinder the contributions. Great endeavours are used to persuade the duke of Orleans to return to court; but there is no great likelihood to persuade him to forfake his private life.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,


The news, which I left writ to you concerning the duke of Gloucester, is now made public here. He was then at Pontois with Mr. Montague, and had continued there a month; and his tutor Mr. Lovell being commanded from him by the queen, it was verily believed by all, that he had changed his religion: but since it is known, that he hath resifted strong temptations and powers with much opiniobrest. He hath been a second time for some three weeks at Pontois, attended only by his servant Griffin. But his brother the D. of Y. hath sent for him, and was expected here the last night.

The marquis of Ormond arrived here on wednesday last. They say here, that the French and English will have a peace, and that the cavaliers must be banish'd from hence as from Holland. What will then become of some of your friends? The prince of Orange's party doth get ground of those, that do oppose him in the Low-countries.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Rome, 22. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Even now I received yours of the 23d of last month; and five days since another, of the 15th of the same month. By your last I am fully informed of the protector's perfect health, against many contrary advices. You may be sure here his few friends will not stand in giving forth what is duly deferred by his highness, &c. All the news here are of Naples, where the French army landed at Catlemare, as you had before; and after posseling themselves of it, within two days advanced to take the fort of Annu-
tiata, with about 1500 men, and there were met by lieutenant-general Putamilla, with the Burgundian and German horse; where the French were routed, and most of them slain, besides 150 prisoners, whereof their chief commander is one, all conveyed to the city of Naples in pomp; in which city many are now discovered, having secret intelligence with the duke of Guise, for which they are committed and done: Blakes will suffer; some are fled, and cannot yet be found. Now the French faction is up in Italy and Spain, yet not out of danger.

The duke of Mantua is suspeeted by some, as inclining to fall off from the Spaniard, but not believed by the most prudent I converse with, as yet at all.

The governor of Milan marquis Caracena is very vigilant, and attends the French motions, who are said fill to march with a party of horse in Naples. Caracena writ to cardinal Medicis, he had 8000 horse to wait upon them to the gates of Rome, and would not meddle with them till then: the next post will bring you more of it. I hear now, that general Blake's fleet and the Spanifh fleet are in thefe seas, and soon expected near this city and Naples.

The pope is again indisposed, and cannot long live, if his indisposition continues.

It is really presum'd now, Genoa will agree with Spain; for they agree not with the French in Piedmont.
The last letters from Venice bring, that their naval army, resolved for the enterprise of the island of Scio, is recalled, and are now to refit the endeavours of the bafha of Canea, who from bafha Ulliai expects 4000 foot, and many galleys, to believe that garrison.

General Mocenigo is full indispensed, but of great courage.

No more at present from,

Yours.

Sir,

A letter of intelligence.

Vol. xx.
P. 356.

Vienna, 12. Novemb. 1654 [O. S.]

Yours by the last I received, importing the smooth proceedings of the parliament with the protector, and his highness's perfect health, which many here will hardly believe, by reason of so many letters come from Cologne to the contrary, and some from London itself; but no great credit is given to them, but by such as with them to be true.

Here we have nothing of R. C. and his affairs, but what you had from me in divers letters at full formerly, and this court afforders not much of news at present.

The diet of Hungary is appointed to be the 26th of January next, at which time it is hoped his imperial majesty shall be able to be there present, being he daily now mends.

Some days, the coronation of the young archduke Leopold shall be deferred, till he comes to a fit age for him to be admitted into the electoral college.

The count of Budani, to be revenged upon the Turk for his last invasions into Hungary, marched last week with some Hulfaer troops, and advanced far into the Turkish country, where he took very many prisoners, and left a great number of them; and at his return took with him what enriched himself and his troops, without any offence to himself or his company.

The embassadors of Muscovy will part from hence within a few days, having taken their leave of the emperors, who ordered to be given to them several silver vessels as presents; and besides, that all their charges should be defrayed at his own cost, till they should arrive in the territories of the duke of Brandenburgh.

An embassador from Poland arrived here lately with a very great train; as also the count of Staremberg, marshal of this court, who went to receive them two leagues off, with about thirty coaches to convey them hither, and passed near the embassadors of Muscovy's house, of purpose to be seen by them. The business of this last embassador, as reported, is to signify the great grief of his master for the death of the king of the Romans; but tho' it be so reported, sure he has orders to confer of the Muscovites business. Which is all of news now, from,

Sir,

Yours.

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to cardinal Mazarin.

Vol. xx.
P. 155.

A lettre, que j'ecris à Mon. le comte de Brienne, informera votre eminence de l'effet de ma negociation, & les affaires de ce pays. Il ne me reite, qu'à luy faire savoir, que je suis convenu avec un officier Efcoffois de la levée de 2000 soldats de sa nation, pour douze efus d'Angleterre, qui fur le total de la levée ne furont que cent pilotes plus que les efus de France, à condition qu'il lui fera laitée un corps de 800 hommes à commandar, & de donner 3000 livres de grattification. Quant au payement, il pretend n'en recevoir qu'une partie devant le transport, purveu qu'on luy ailleure le reite, & offre aufti de fon colte de donner cautions, tant pour ce qu'il recevra, que pour l'execution du traite. La feule difficulté eft, fi l'on permettra le transport, fa permission le reitranqni de ne pouvoir passer qu'au service des princes & effats en amitie avec l'Angleterre.

23. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to Brienne.

Vol. xx.
P. 149.

J'avois envoyé ma derniere despeche à la post, lorsque l'un de mes commissaires me manda, que le conféil ne voulut point accorder la reciprocation de l'article fetier en des termes egues, adjoignant qu'il estoit fort fetché de ces resolutions, & qu'il ne fe mette plus
Le lendemain le principal commis du Greffe m'ayant venu faire quelque civilité de la part du sieur Thurloe, m'apporta des nouvelles bien différentes, m'informant, qu'il lui avait commandé de dresser des articles aux termes, que je les pouvois à plus près defirer, & qu'ils seroient prefis pour le foir. Mais il fe trouua, que depuis l'ordre donne au commis, il y avoit un changement de refolution, comme j'en fus entierement eclairci par la refponse, que Monfieur m'envoya. Samedi, tanc fur le jugement de la flotte de Blake, que du tréfut. Il confirma, que le conféil ne vouloit rien innover aux articles, qui n'avoient ete prefentés, & que S. A. ne croyoit pas, que je voulufe rompre, remettant à changer les ordres qu'avoit fa flotte jufques à la conclusion du tréfut. Je lui mande le meme jour, qu'il n'y avoit plus d'esperance d'accommodement, je le pries de me faire voir Monf. le prote&eur, & que fa majefte ne demandoit point à mon dit feigneur le prote&eur, comme il paroitoit par mon ecrip, revocation des ordres, que ont ete donnez à Blake, mais feulement pour pre- venir tout ce qui pouuoit aigrir les eprifes, & fe descharger des fuites, qu'un combat pourra produire. Elle avoit defre eftre eclaircie des intentions de ce gouvernement, & que le refus d'une refponse precie ne fe pouvant prendre qu'en mauvaffe part : fi Monf. le prote&eur eftoit dans d'autres fentiments, il me les devoit faire savoir au pluffot, & par ecrip, à fin que je puiffe jufifier mes diligences fur la premiere refolution. Il me repartit, que je ne pouvois avoier audience ce membre jour, ni auflui hier ; & que aujourd'huy il repareroit de nos afaires ; qu'apres je pourrois demander audience, fi bon me lembloito. Et quant à l'autre point, il promit de traer un refponfe par ecrip pour ma fatisfacion. Je m'as pas depuis eu de les nouvelles, & difficilement en recevrai je que demain, le conféil ne fe tenant que fort tard.

Je crois, que fi tout le refte eftoit accordé, on me laflerofl pas aller fans un accommodement ; car le peuple ne le parlement ne prent aucun interet à faire fortir la famille royal de France, & meme, fi cette quifion le traite par les fuffragiers de ce pays, je crois que nous ferions prête de lui donner retraite. J'ai tous ces jours fait quelque diligence pour eftre particulierement eclairci de la force de la flotte de Blake, & on me manda, qu'elle est affectée de vingt grand vaiffaux de guerre, & neuf petits pour piller, & que fpt au huit autres la doivent joindre demain. J'aura les noms. L'autre flotte doit eftre, à ce que l'on pretend, à Plymouth ; & l'on parle toujours de fon depart. Le parlement avoit pafs vendredi une refolution, qui affabilifoit l'autorité de Monf. le prote&eur, ne lui laiffant la voix negative que dans les cas, que le parlement declareroit ; mais le lendemain la change, & le prote&eur aura la voix negative dans tout le cas, lors ceux que lui & le parlement exceperont. La premiere avoit donne lieu de croire, que ce corps devoit eftre rompu. Je viens de recevoir refponse du secretaire d'etat, qui me manda, que le conféil ne veut rien changer, & meme de foi meme ait offer de me faire donner audience. C'eft l'effet de la conférence, qu'a eu le prote&eur. Apres tant d'avances fa majefte ne voudra pas rompre fur la reciprocation de l'article secret.

23. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

An intercepted letter of lieutenant, colonel Mercer to lieuten. general Middleton.

Sir, From the wood of Moffsing, 13. Nov. 1654.

HAVEING occasion, I could not but tender my respects, with the earnest defire to waite your excellency; for truly we may fay, if pleafe God we meete, that wee have p. 225.

paft the prickles; for every body gives us for loft, and confequently fewe friends. I have bin with that loft party ever, and over, till preffing hee may keepe his affurance to mee, which hee stillJoffefes hee will. If ever your excellency come neere this country, hee will waite upon your excellency; but to goe with our small party hee thought it very dangerous for him and us both. There is one report come to my eares, that my lord Seiforth, his uncle Plukkarie, and Coule, had one commiffion from my lord to capitulate for him. They were people of note, that could mee this; but whatever this people were doing for my lord Seiforth, I truit they have noe commiffion from my noble lord to that effect. Noe farther, but that I am, and ever till continue.

Your Excellencie's most humble servant,

JAMES MERCER.

For his excellency lieutenant-general Middleton.

An
An intercepted letter of lord Dudop to lieutenant general Dalzyell.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Leaste ye should believe I am sick, till ye see from our hands, it may bee ye would not believe the contrary. Our condition is such, we drink nothing but strong ale and aqua-vite, eate the fat of the land. Wee have it affured us, that you all are capitulate in generall, as ye are to have the command of the new leavyed capitulate forces for Spaine. I have a notable little horfe for you; Cromwell has none such. I will keepe him, till wee meare, which I with may bee shortly; for it is much longed for by

Abernethee, 14. Nov. 1654. Your humble servant,

Dudop.

Sir, ye shall know, that wee drink the king's health, the general's, and your health, in good Ufquaba and brave browne ale.

For the right honourable lieutenant general Dalzyell, thefe.

An intercepted letter of lord Kinoule to major general Drummond.

Sir,

I doe write unto you, and the moft of my business is to desire you would take care of my horfe. You may by that guesse, how little I have to say; yet because it is the fashion to write some newes, I will not out of the mode. The report goes of great divisions at London; but whether it be soe, or not, troubles mee not much: for being confident, that the kinge's business will prosper, it concerns mee not, if there owne divisions or other mens be the occasion of their fall. As for ourselves, wee are very unworthy to bee made instruments of the recovery of this nation; the moft, that engaged in it, having deferred the business moft unworthily; and severall, that playes yet in the service, retaining something of too particular interest and oppinions. David Ramfey, major Watson, Arlenie Steelhand, are of the number of thofe, that hath quitt us. I could name many more; but you shall know them out by telling you, there is onely here my lord Dudop, lieut. col. Mercer, major Towleron, who commandes Mr. Noughton's party, my lord Napier, and my lord Selkirk, that hath played behind; and some other gentlemen, that hath noe command but of themselves. Thefe is all, which hath ftoode for me since the generall's going from this, and who I hope will continue ftoe untill meeting. I am, Sir,

Abernethee, 14. Nov. 1654. Your humble servant,

Kinoule.

Mr. John Aldworth, to his brother Rob. Aldworth esq.

Moste deare Brother, Mar. 24. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

My last unto you was of the twenty-seventh currant: the present is only to give you notice, that five dayes past arrived at Thollon an ambaffador from the flates of Genoa, that goes for England. The duke of Guef have taken two townes, viz. Tarante and Brindes, being fea-ports. The prince of Barlefaft hath supplied him with 15,000 men: 4000 French horfe hath pafted by Roome to joyne with him. Alfo the grand duke of Florence is arrayed of general Blake's fleete, having put ftore of gunnes upon all the walls of the fea-ports. A greate rayne having lately fallen at Genoa, hath destroyed a great quantity of howles. If you thinke fitt, you may impart this to secretary Thurloe; and if it be his defire I should acquaint with what pa蜚th, pray advise me per firth. I am in fate, but ever remayne

Your affectionate brother,

John Aldworth.

This advice I had from Genoa, by the galley, that brought the ambaffador, that goes for England.

I hope you have obtained my commiffion with the greate fcale, or elfe I can doe nothing.

For Robert Aldworth esq; in London.
The king of Denmark's agent in England to the commissioners of the admiralty.

Nobiliissimi ac amplissimii Domini,

TERTIUS jam agitur annus, ex quo ntornis miserrima praesentis fubditis regis mei con-
dictione clarissimum dominum doctorem Walker, fitius curitv advocatum longe meri-
titissimum, per literas solicitavi, ut calamitatis hujus fenis infestus, ruptuqte longioris quo hic Vel. xx.
delirentur procedus ambagibus, sediofe liti ex aequo fententiam clarit, juiditiunque infantii, 
abique ufo referavo adverfe partis jure agendi faceret, vel brevi fupplicio contentus illum 
contemnendum damnaret, miserrumque ad patris lares dimitteret.

Quam infelici facerisse hoc a me attentatum ef, frequentes forum in Norwegia sociorum
ad me lente, ac quotidianus clientes querehfe fitus fupprancat, in cujus caufa de-
decida annus annum trahit, lenteque ac articulatim immimi hac dilatione efficeripitur, cum
femel perire poterat. Cum vero inter alias articulos, de quibus divina faveuenti inter fer-
niiflime celfitudinis mei confiliarios & me convenit ef, unus ef tenoris sequentis:

Quod utraque pars fubditis ac populo alterius jus & aequum fecundum unifucjupe
regionis leges ac fatisfacit celebrer, ac abfquie prolixis & non necessarls ambagibus ac impfenls,
adminiftravit facet in omnibus caufis & litibus etiamnum pendentibus, vel quae deneepc
exoriri potiunt: non potui non dominationibus veftris eo, quo debore, respectu femefcentem hanc
exterorumque regis mei fubditorum caufas commendare, fumulque rogare, ut pro congenita
fibe integrati, ac fummno juiditiun acqubiliter adminifrandi amore, ex preícripto traclatus, ac
aequiffima omnium divinarum humanaerumque legum norma eandem regis mi in Anglia sub-
ditis juiditiun concedant, quam Anglis in Dania fcrip fuipii, certo fhib interdentrades, nihil
regi meo magis cure ac cordi fore, quam ut quecumque vi ac vigore hujus traclatus promifit
ac reciprocce concepfa fent, famte & religioe in omnibus regii fue majeflaus dominus obfer-
vante: nec dubito quin illud idem nobis in Anglia contingat. Quod fi dominationes veftre
facies mihi addixerint, regifque mei fubditii hanc ex veftro favore affecti fuerint gratiam, non
indignos meo legetionis feram fructus, quorum is primis erit dominationes veftras rem hoc
ipfo feciffe nomine suo dignam, regi meo gratiffimam, mihiqte inter feliciora fpen numer
randam: quod mea intermediro hoc apud dominationes veftras habuerit ponderis, quasi Deus

Londoni, 15. Nov. 1654:

HENRICUS WILLEMSEN ROSENVINGE.

The superscription,

Nobiliissimi ac amplissimis fupreme in Anglia curie admirabilis priori, judiciae, ac officioribus, salutem & officia paratissima.

Copia literarum domini Rosenvingii ad doctorem Walker.

Salutem & officia!

INTER alias caufas, clariffime vir, quas habuit rex Danie, ac dominus meus clementiffi-Vol. xx.

mus, fios in Angliam mittendi legatos, non minima fuit fubditorum forum damn exiento
nimi ac fimulque quorundam tribunalium in cognofcendis decidendifque litibus, admini-
frandaque juiditia, progreffo. Cuju tei infeliciissimi prefentium literarum exhibitores tefeles
erunt, quorum alter in profequenda fua contra Nicolaum Butler & Michaelem de Haes caufa
plus temporis confumit, quam Greci in capienda Troja; undeceium enim annis agiatur, ex
qupo infortunatu hic fenex, ceterque navis, de qua agiatur, inftructores ex immuni fita dilata-
tione, partitique adverfe vel malitia, vel apud nonnullus favore, miferere peruert, abiffe ula fpe
emergendi, vel videnti fadieio caufa fine, nihil tua humanitis ulteriora ambies arnputando
diuturno malo remedium inveiati. Quocircas, clariffime vir, te rogatum volo, fpecroque, ut
pro innata tua reeditudine ac fipientate aliqua languefcentium regis mei fubditorum commife-
Ratio te caup, moveatuqte laudatifimum patrre mec inftitutum, quo cautum ef, ne tempus
in judicandis peregrinorum, prefentium Anglorum caufis, unius anni menium exceedit.
Cetera lignitantium narratio, fuppleffecque libelli tibi aperient, ex quibus uti explorate cognoveris
quanta cum illis fit actum injuria, non dubito, quin tantum in decidenda tam jufita caufa
conuationem ipfe damnis, partitique adverfe malitiam & mendacia derefarbiis. Vale,
clariffime vir, ac jufitiae mihiqte faue. Dabitur Londini, mensits Junii die octavo, anno
1652.

HENRICUS WILLEMSEN ROSENVINGE.

The
The states of Holland and West-Frisia to the parliament of England.

ORDINES Hollandie & West-Frisiae non ita pridem litteris suis ad serenissimum celstifinumque dominum protectorum Anglie, Scotiae, & Hiberniae id emic pieminent arque rogavint, quo id au toothitate sua effectum dare digneraret, ut subsidia ab Anglica republica, concesso atque authore amplissimo parlamenti confessu, regina Bohemiae promissa exolventerent, indeque affectiffimis prefate reginse rebus faccurrerert, simuleque creditoribus civilibus nostre republike notifiique subditis satisficeret. Sed cum nihil haecius in hoc negotio, quantum quidem ferimus, definitum sit, flagitantibus & quotidi nos interpellantibus praecipitus notissis bonis subditis, haec commendaturia alteraque ad celstifinum suum, ut & tertias cellstifinis & parlamento incripas, denegare non potuimus, enim rogantes arque oفلتantes amplissimum hunc parlamenti confessum, ut ibi hancce rem, utpote quam maxime commissione digna, cördi effe velt, damnumque miferorum creditorum, vel potius ruinam, beneficiata sua, & in regiom collata liberalitate avertere dignetur, (qui nisi sum confequantur, una cum omni familia funditus perditi de fortiuis fuis perlicitutur) prefertim cur in creditum ierent earum fere rerum nomine, quas ad vitam alimentaque verte necisitas requirit: ade quod probe grani fepius memoratam reginam non effe solendo, omnem solutionem fiduciam, tanquam certo inixi pigmion, in praesidto liberalitatis promisso potuerint.


Ad mandatum ordinum HOLLANDIAE & WEST-FRISIAE.

Parlemento republique Anglie, Scotiae, & Hiberniae.

Fleetwood, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

THERE is a letter to his highness from the councell, and instructions about publice affairs to the comynyment general, prepared, which he was intended to have bene fent with this weeke: but by reason that this laft weeke's packet is not come, I have thaid him till the next, who will bring the fince of the councell as to the number of forces to be continued in Ireland; the leaff of which number you will see in mine to his highnes, in which also is fent two depofitions concerning coll. Allured; and more of that kind will suddenly be fent; and I am persuaded it will be noe loffe, but againe to the reputation of the government, if mercy be showne to a perfon, that hath made himfelfe so liable to justice. He did, I presume, very well understand, foon after his arrival here, the temper of this army, which might make him the more cautious to whom he fpake. I musf once more entrece your favour to this honeft bearer carrett Bradley, that you would pleafe to enlarge his prefent salary, or provide a better implantation for him, for my fake. I know him to be a faithfull and deferving perfon, and your respect to him will be a kindnes to


Your humble fervant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

The prince of Anhalt to secretary Thurloe.

Dei gratia, nos Johannes princeps Anhaltinus, comes Ascaniae, dynaia Ser-velia, Bernburgi, &c.

Virt magnificc & nobilitane, singulariter a nobis dilecte,

ANTE omnia referimus vosbiam gratiam & salutem nostram officiosam; & postquam intelleximus a delegatis illustribus domini Antonii Guntheri, comitis Oldenburgici, & avunculi nostri amantissimi, dilectis nobis vos ipsis in negotio de mandato apud serenissimum ac celstifinum dominum Olivarium, dominum præfectum repub. Anglic, Scotiae, & Hiberniae, & dominum nostrum singulariter fuipicientum, confequendo præsto fuffite, hoc ipsum veftrum officium nobis exhibeat exiftimatus, & accipere nuliumus. Pro eo itaque vosbiam gratiam agimus, & operam dattemus, quo hoc offici gens demerci atque re ipsa reponere possimus.
JOHN THURLOE ESQ & C.

posimus. Interca rogarmus, & pergatun nobis semper eric ut bonum affectum sum criga D.1654, nos continet; & si forte negotia contingat, ut expedienda illa, ut habeamus, benevolum & officiosum le nobis prestatre non deducetur. Sace hoc nos devinimos nobis reddidisse libenter estebimus. Danubius Servetur, die 27. Novembris, anno 1654. [N. S.]

Veller gratiosissimus,

JOHANNES P. ANHALTINUS.

Bordeaux, the French embassador in England, to Brienne.

27. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

THE letter, which you were pleased to write to me, came time enough to confirm me in the resolution, which I had taken to declare to the lord protector, that his majesty doth desire to see an end of my negociations, and upon what condition he doth desire to treat. For these three weeks last past I have demanded audience for that purpose, and after several remises and delays upon different pretences, the matter of the ceremonies was left unto me two days since, to advertise me, that I should have audience to-morrow. And in regard the lord protector is informed by the said discourse, which I had with the secretary of state, and my commissiornrs, of the subject of the said audience, without doubt he will have taken his resolution.

The points, upon which we cannot agree, are reduced to three: the first and most difficult to resolve doth consist in the precedence of place, the lord protector naming himself before the king in the instrument; the other, in the submission, which he will make in general terms, at the arbitration of Hamburgh; and the last, in the reciprocal clause of the private article, which he will reduce to particulars; which I am to name to him, without tying his hands for the time to come. I do make account to declare to him, that his majesty cannot acquiese in the first; and to offer to him, that there shall not be spoken in the title, nor in the articles, of his majesty, nor of the protector. If the proviso mentioned in my foregoing letters had been agreeable, I would have propos'd at the last; but since I receive no answer upon that overt, I will not speak of it. I will also declare, that his majesty cannot consent, that the treaty of Hamburgh should meddle with maritime laws and ordinances of France. As for the last point, that feemeth the easieft to overcome, although at present it is the only obstacle, which doth appear in the treaty; since that the secretary of state and the commissiorners were agreed, that my lord protector did not receive the commissiorners of our rebels, but that he would not oblige himself in writing. If so be he doth not give me upon the one and the other some satisfaction, I will declare, that his majesty will not treat upon other terms; and that my stay here in England henceforward cannot choose but tend to the prejudice of the dignity of France.

Upon all this, my lord, you will be pleased to give me precise orders; and also concerning my return, in case the audience to-morrow doth not produce any effect.

The honour nor the service of his majesty will not permit me to stay any longer in England, without shewing much lowness of spirit, after I have declared his majesty's intentions. There are some, that will persuade me, that the intentions of the government do not tend to peace. A Scotish officer told me, that having demanded of the lord protector, how to raise and transport into France some Scotish soldiers, that it was denied him; but that he had leave given him to treat with Spain. Withal I perceive, that they now begin to hasten the imbarking of those troops designd for the enterprize, whereof hath been spoken so long since.

The Spanish embassador to secretary Thurloe.

SEÑOR MIO,

ESTANDO los embaxadores y ministros publicos en la proxEcción de milord protector, Vol. xx. no dudo, que se ferá de no contentir, que yo sea maltratado, de la manera que lo soy p. 207. en cosa que toca a la reputacion, y ahi impuesto, el auxilio, y autoridad de su alteza, para que me valga contra la malicia de gente que como a extraniero me quiere ultrajar en el negocio que contiene la remonstranza incluida para milord protector, de cuya justicia efero el remedio, mediante la justificacion de V. S. a quien suplico me haga el favor de ponerle Vol. II.
The Spanish ambassador to secretary Thurloe.

DON Alfonso de Cardenas del condejo de su magestad Catholick y lo embacador en Inglaterra, representa a V. A. la gran congoja en que aora fe halla viendo lo honra y reputacion herida con lo que sucedio en la corte de justicia de V. A. llamado el banco alto en una caufa pendiente entre Edmundio Meynell actor, y Egidio Mottet, el fecretario de lengua dependiente, sobre una pretendida promesa que el actor supone haverle hecho el dicho Egidio Mottet, de boseurle una ecriptura obligatoria de mano y fello del dicho embacador de £ 305 efitrinas de principal, que alega el dicho Meynell entregó al dicho Egidio Mottet, y no prometio boseurlo dentro de diez dias, y que por no haverlo compliado habia recibido £ 500 de daño, y haviendo el dicho Egidio Mottet negado lo alegado la caufa llegó a Jucio el Juebes pañado ante el fe or justicia mayor Roll, y con produer un folo teftigo persona no conocida, y en fu habla foratiero, y con deponer folamente que el dicho Mottet habia confefado de tener la dicha ecriptura obligatoria, y prometido de reftuir la, el clararon los jurados la promesa por valida, y condenaron al dicho Mottet a que pagase la dicha fuma de £ 305, con los daños de que se cara y ejecutara la fentencia el Martes proximo venidero, fi V. A. ne fe sirve de remediarlos antes. No olbiant fe el dicho embacador no pretende queyair ni de las caufas, ni del juez ante quien fe vió la caufa, ni tan poco hazo cafo del dinero para dar a V. A. efto envido, pero como fe halla tan intercada lo honra y reputacion en este negocio y efimia tanto la verdad y justicia no puede dejar de fuplicar a V. A. fe sirve de amparar este negocio en que el dicho embacador y fu fecretario de lenguas eftan fumamente agravadados, y fi fe permitef que el juri que dió el vere dichum (fobre el folo testimonio de una persona de tan poca confideracion, y fobre una confefion fin teftigos, lo qual ne es facil de contrabobar) no fue reproduido por sfualqueza y inconfideracion que tuvo en este negocio. Citro es que el Meynell y el tettigo que produjo eftan nel gravemente acriminados, porque el dicho embacador afega y protefia a V. A. por efta preente fobre lo honra que nunca ha firmado, ni sellado ecriptura alguna obligatoria al dicho Meynell, ni para fu ufó, ni para el pagamento de dichas £ 305 eftirinas, ni de alguna otra fuma de dinero, ni tan poco hazo cafo ni razon para hazerlo, ni jamas ha tomado noticia del dicho Meynell, fino en la manera fignete; a faber que en 14. de Junio de 1646. el dicho embacador hizo capitolaciones con el coronel Juan Morphie, que le firmaron y fellaron de ambas partes reciprocamente, para tranportar un tercio de infanteria a Flandes, y fe obligo el dicho embacador de darle un mes de avanzo que fe pago de conta en conformidad del aflujo manito y el dicho Meynell algunos arios defpués buño a Inglaterra y trufo configo alguna certificacion de Flandes, en que confaba que era cañado en dicho tercio, y la entrego al dicho Egidio Mottet pididendo lo moftrate al dicho embacador, y le procurafe una carta de recomendacion para el gobernador de Flandes, a fin de cobrar algunos pretendidos arafados, os cofa a efto propofito el cual papel mostró el dicho Egidio Mottet al dicho embacador, que mando entregarle a fu fecretario decifira, y no haviendo el dicho Meynell en un afio entero bueto a pedir su papel, parece que fe perdió por que haviendo bucido no fe halló. Supuesto el dicho embacador fupide a V. A. fe sirva de confiderar que ignominia y defhonra fuya fuera no folo de haverle obligado al paga- miento de algun dinero fin cumplirlo, pero también de retenir la obligacion en fu poder, os en la de fu fecretario fin reftuirlo a fu ducio y quam improbable cofa es que un foratiero entregafe una ecriptura de tanto intere fue y en manos de un fecretario del dicho embacador. Sin tomar recivo del, y tambien en que riego eftan todos los de efta nacion de perder fu efado, vidas, y honra si el testimonio fencillo de una persona como lo es el dicho tettigo prevalecie con una fupuesta confefion contra tan aparente impropabilidat, y contra la pura verdad que el dicho embacador a firma a V. A. y a todas las cortes de jufticia fobre lo honra, y afirmara fu fecretario de cifra por fu juramento, que es el que tiene efrechaf quenta de todas las obligaciones y ecripturas que fe han hecho y fellado por el dicho embacador, que no fabe nada de dicha ecriptura que pretende el dicho Meynell, y teniendo el dicho embacador tanto refuardo a las leyes y al curfo de la jufticia no fabe que pedir en particular a V. A. pero en lo general le fuplica fe sirva de mandar fe le haga jufticia quanto antes para que el dinero no llegue a manos del dicho Meynell, ni de fu tettigo herida la honra del dicho embacador, y fi boluiendo de a yr la caufa en la forma que fe deve ante juzes entendidos y juftos provare y confiare que el dicho embacador haya dado
The king of Poland to the protector.

Joannes Casimirus, Dei gratia rex Poloniae, magnus duum Lituanice, Ruffiae, Prussia, Mafoviae, Samogitiae, Livoniae, Smolenciae, Czernesloviae; necon Suecorum, Gottorum, Vandalorumque hereditarius rex, serenissimo principe

dominio Oliverio Cromvellio, Angliae protectori, amico nostro charissimo, fuitem & omniis felicitatis continuum incrementum.

Serenissime Princeps, domine, amice nostrum carissime,

Non permisit continuab initio sucepti regni nostri cum rebellibus nostris & barbaris in the potest. bella, ex eoque graves curae, ut animi nostri proprioionem serenitatem velitre declarare-ntion of the mus; quod est nondum composire poterimus, noniam tamen diutius dixerint hanc optimi affictus nostri in serenitatem velitram testificationem. Impo tantimus ad serenitatem velitram internuncium nostrum generum Nicolaum de Bye, notrum Hagio-Comitum relicteterum lord high proprius vel voluntatis nostrae in serenitatem velitram interseras, finimuge nonnulla expo-chancellor of the net, quae tam serenitatem velitram gloriam, quam regno nostro, non parum sint profutura.

Quire operamserenitatem velitram internuncium nostrum liberent auxilium, & vicissim faiam eis nos regnumque nostrum studium benevolentum animam hab occasione declaratu-ram. Quod serenitatem velitram rogamus, eque felicitima que vis ex animo optimus.

Datum Grodonae, die xxx. mensis Novembris, A. D. 1654. regnum nostrum Poloniae ferox, Suecia vero septimo anno.

Ejusdem Serenitatis vestrae benevolent amicus,

Joannes Casimirus, Rex,

Hanc copiwm cum suo originali concordare affimo

N. de Bye.

Brienne to Bordeaux, the French ambassadour in England.

Monsieur,

A votre nous oblige à vous dire sur les choses, desquelles il vous a plu écrire, de ne Vol. xx.

perdre aucun moment pour avancer vostre negotiation. Et pour l'article, au quel il est p. 97. fait mention des rebelles, vous ferez, qu’il doit bien entendu selon l’intention du roy compris en ma derniere. La dureté des Anglais, de ne point relacher les vaisseaux Hollandais chargez des îles pour la fourniture de nos greniers, nous oblige de vous dire d'en parler derechef aux ambassadeurs, de faire des nouvelles & vives incesances pour faire relacher les vais-seau & le flé, comme il est de leur interet.

Cerces, je pese en mon esprit les mots, que j'ai à vous écrire, en crainite qu'un trop élevé caufait un mal, dont la fuite fuit à craindre, ou qu’un trop bas nous couvrir de honte; mais les affaires font en un tel point, qu’il n’y a plus de bien de ne flairer de quelque vaine éperance, & qu’il est de necéfité d’éliaer du délin de la flotte, la conduite de laquelle eft donnée à Blake; & cerces voletre lettre du xxii. du paflé nous donne du quoi nous étonner, nous affurant, que la flotte, de laquelle il est ci-déjus fait mention, compoée de 21 fregats, a order de paflé le débroit, de courir les mens, qui baignent les coffes d’Italie, fur les-quelles nous avons une puiffante flotte, & sans doute de la combattre, ni celle de Blake vint de la rencontre. C’est pourquoi il est ainsi neceffaire, que vous donnez à entendre à vos commiffaires, que fa majéffe ayant été adveréter, que Blake avoit receu ordre de na- guer vers la defbroy, le paflé & entrer dans la Mediterranée, ou felement fa majéffe avoit équippe une flotte, pour éviter quelque accident, qui pourroit mettre fes affaires hors d’effet.
STATE PAPERS OF.

1654. d'etat d'accommodement, ce qu'il a toujours desja evicé, & par la consideration & effet
en laquelle il a Monf. le protecteur, & pour avoir defire, que l'intelligence, qui eftoit au paflé
entre les nations, continu, & leur commerce affeére à l'un & l'autre.

Au refé, l'Angleterre n'a jamais faict difficulty au tems des rois de ceder le premier
lieu à la France, entendez leurs ambrefideurs fe trouvant en lieu tiers, car chez eux, & lors
qu'ils ont trafiqué feuls avec nous, ils ont toujours cedi à nos ministres.

Ne perdez point d'etat de conclure le traite, s'il eft en eflat de s'achever. Je suis bien
aife, fi fon eminence vous eftaire, comme j'ai fubié de le croire, qu'il ne s'en oublera pas en
une occaflon fi importante, que des termes continus en fa lettre vous formera voifer eftaire.
Je croy, & avec beaucoup de fubié, qu'il n'y aura pas grande difference entre le contenu
en fa lettre & en celle-ci, m'efiant penfe de bien retirer ce que fuft dit en conféil.

Mynheer Swanenborch to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

My LORDS,

Seville, 1. Dec. 1654. [N. S.]

SINCE my laft of the ninth of the month of November, the English fleet arrived
upon the eleventh following before the bay of Cadiz, confifting of 24. ships, under the
command of general Blake ; and are fince gone from thence for Gibraltar, where it is faid,
that upon certain letters of the faid general fent to Madrid, he is expeéting an afwer;
whereby is prefumed, that he is fent to ferve the king of Spain againft the French. The
differences between this crown and the commonwealth of Germany are accommodationed, and
the reftrained goods of the Genofee releafe.

H. and M. LORDS,

J. SWANENBORCH.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Cologne, 2. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS of the twentieth instant I received, wherein you acknowledge the receipt of
all mine. It is well the pretended mutiny of your fleet at Porthmouth is fo easily
appealed it was not fo expected here. R. C. and his crew, who have yet fome further
hopes of divisions in England, and Ormond from Paris, will meet fome of England in fome
part of France about it. The great defign of the remonftrance (the copy whereof I vent to
you) is retarded, for the reafons I vent to you in my laft but this

For news, I have nothing to add to my former letters neither do I fee any ufe at pre-
fent for any to be here, till next fpring, fince R. C. and his winter here for certain; and
I cannot tell you any thing, but you had before from me, unlefs I write or feign lifes:
and fince my firft arrival at Spaw, being in July laft, till this preftant day, you had punctu-
ally and in fubftance all that was to be had, and that as true as the matter was in itfelf; and
I can affure you, R. C. Ormond, nor any belongong to them, have any other defigns
at present, but what is alreadly written to you.

This is an expensive place; and after all my journeys after R. C. from place to place,
my moneys are near at an end; for fome winter cloaths I was neceffitated to provide. If I
lay longer, I must have more moneys; and that will be ufeles, when I have no more
to write by every poft, but that R. C. is here in oodem flaut. Thofe you deal with, may
expeé more, which they cannot have of truth: if there were any to be had, they fhould,
and when there is not, there is no fault.

All that I can fay now, is, that R. C. is here with a few in company. The weather
is very cold; and fo almoft every day he walks with his faid company a-foot about the
walls of this city, and they all bare-headed after him: fo they get themselves heats.

No news from Ormond fince his going to Paris. Wiltnot is not yet come, but daily
expectation of relief from him; which we want very much. We are in the mean time
feeding ourfelves upon your diutation there, both in your parliament, army, and fleet;
for we have for certain, that thirty of your beft fhips deferent à cobir; and that the
army is againft you, and many bitter papers and fpeeches againft the protector. We hope
to be there flantly, and give to every one according to his merits. Take this for cer-
tain, as in my former, that R. C. intends to have a very confiderable army together
againft the next feafon, to animate his party in Scotland and England; and the moft part
of his army fhall be of Lorrain, Ireland, England, and Scotland, and the reft of Ger-


Fleetwood, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

Sir,

This bearer the commissary general comes fully instructed concerning several particulars relating to Ireland. I shall trouble you with one or two particulars within his instructions, those relating to the courts of justice, I understanding 'tis intended in England to settle all the four courts here, which in my opinion is very needful, as the present state of affairs are in this nation, and will bring a great charge to the state by officers; and when all is done, they will have little work to do; till Ireland be better planted; as also by reason we cannot probably get able and honest lawyers to sit on the bench. And therefore I think 'tis better to content ourselves with chancery and upper bench, which will fully anfwere the necessities of this country: and in the settling of these courts we have free persons, the names of which, if these courts be approved of, I shall fend you, who are to sit as judges; and if need be, two or three more may be fit for such imployments. The state of our treasury is so low, that it very much concerns you, how you encrease the charge upon it; and I doubt, if wee have any come from England, they will be so much concerned in particular interets, that the publique may very much suffer thereby. Th'other busines, which I shall mention, is about rythes, which I understand is endeavoured by some to be continued in the old way. And though in my owne judgment I little ferve the payment thereof, yet knowing, that it hath beene a bone of contention, I could wish it might be otherwise settled here, wherein there will be no difficultie to doe that, which my lord protector hath so much attempted, the well settlement thereof in England; and it havieng bine that, wherein the armyes have so much engaged in their declarations and endeavours, that it will much difficiaty to have it run into the old channel: besides, if it should be continued, as formerly, it will be a meanes to keepe in many a wicked man in severall parishes, who muiit, where the tiches are but small, (as before) keepe an ale-houe. But if wee may have libertie to collect the tiches, and bring them into one trefury, as now wee doe, we shall be able to maintaine a gofpel-miniftry in Ireland; and by this means they haveing dependance on the tate for there maintenance, wee shall be able to refraine some troublome priors, which may bee too apt to give disturbance to the publique peace; of which there have bine sad experience in the North. And 'tis doubted, that most of them continue their old briter spirits, and am confident, there is not one able man to preach the gofpel throughout this nation, but hath a comfortable subsiffence: but if it goes in the old way, it will silence severall learned worthy good men, as well as dissatisfye many others. I may wish the more freedome write upon this subjeft, because no more prejudiced against the thing; but I know, that the continuing of it as now it is, of bringing it into one trefury, will both anfwere the preaching the gofpel, and tend to the well settement of this country. I cannot but fuppofe, that the bunifu of coll. Allured may reach his life: if any thing of that nature should be done, it would sadly wound me; and therefore I emการเดินทางly beg, that if any such thing be, you will endeavor the prevention thereof; otherwise it will weaken my hands in my worke: therefore I hope you will affectually mind it. The affaires of this nation will be imparted to you from the commissary general; and therefore I shall say no more, but that I am


Your affectionate friend and servant,

Charles Fleetwood.
Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

_Honorable Sir,_

A.D. 1654.

I GAV you an account last week of as much as could here be known of the proceedings of the French forces landed near Naples. It seems the Spanish army, albeit so great, would not affright the French, but lay intrench about two myles from them, wherein they did willy, because they had no great confidence in the fiddellity of their men, who, had they bin worsted, myght hav bin the los of the kingdom. The French had not a sufficient strength to make any progres, having held Castel de Mare twelve days, with the los of 250 men only. On the 25th of the last month imbarakt al they soldiers, and ar now gon to sea, suppos'd with an intent to land in the pope's State, at a place call'd Terracina, nere the confynes of Naples; and by this means they may join with the horie com out of Piemont into the pope's State. They ar about 7000 foot; and if they can mak but 3000 horse, they will very much perplex the Spanyard, who is very jealous of the Napolitans.

Two days since arryved in this port som Duch ships from Holland, who bring word, that general Blak's fleet of twenty-fix fail was at an anchor in Gibralter bay. They spak with som of the frigats, that wer turning to and fro in the Streits-mouth, who tel them, they wait for the French Newfoundland fleet; but the French here say, they ar al arryved at Marsilles. The Duch report, they wait ther for the French fleete of men of war, that ar coming into the Streits. This is what is com to the knowledge of,

_Honorable Sir,_

Your faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

_Extract out of the secret resolutions of the lords the states of Holland._

Friday, 4 Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

_the counsellor pensionary did report the resolution of the conferences held by the committee of their assembly, having in conference and compliance with their noble and great mightinesses commissional resolution dated the 28th of last month, examined the retro-act, that pass'd heretofore on the subject of renewing of the former alliance made with the crown of France, and considered likewise and inquired, on what foot and order the said renewing of alliance could be best enter'd upon. After deliberation thereupon it was thought proper, and resolved, that this affair in the general assembly shall be thus directed; that for that purpose, by order of their high mightinesses, conferences shall be opened upon the said subject with the lord embassador Chanut, by a deputation of the same, on those grounds and instructions contained in the preceding orders and instructions of this flate, pent in the month of June of the last year, to the lord embassador Boreel, for the said purpose: that likewise, with the said lord embassador Chanut, the projected treaty delivered by the commissioners of the king of France, last year, to the said lord embassador Boreel, and sent by him on the fourth of December of the said year to their high mightinesses, shall be conferred upon; provided however, that the provincial advice of their noble and great mightinesses on the said projected treaty, opened on the fourth of April, 1654, in the general assembly, as likewise the most essential points, which are controverted, as the same are extracted out of the said provincial advice of their noble and great mightinesses, and on the same day presented to the generality, shall serve particularly the said lords commissioners of their high mightinesses for an instruction, endeavouring to direct matters, as much as possible, in conformity thereunto, as far as the present conjectures of times and affairs shall permit; and for that purpose to represent and well to explain to the said lord embassador Chanut, as the essence and foundation of the whole affair._

I. That the foundation and intent of this State, in making of an alliance with the king of France, is, to allist one another reciprocally in his defence by lending him succours or subsidies for the conservation of such places, the preservation whereof highly concerns that ally, that defends the same: however with this condition, that the afflicting party shall not engage himself thereby into a war or open rupture with him, against whom such succours or subsidies are given; when on the contrary, in the 29th, 30th, and 31st articles of the said projected treaty is mentioned, that if France, after the peace with Spain is concluded, shall happen to come to a rupture with the same, this State should likewise be obliged to break with Spain: as likewise, if this State should come to a rupture with England, France likewise should be forced absolutely to break with England: that to such a reciprocal obligation to a rupture, in relation to the said two States, their high mightinesses, on their part, cannot consent,
content, especially at present, when the peace with England is concluded; the more, whereas A.D.1654, the treaty made by their high mightinesses with the lord protector of the republic of England aforefaid says in the lifteenth article, that in case any one of the two allies should happen to make any treaty with any other kings, republics, princes, or states, that then the fame shall be obliged to have the other ally, if he require it, to be comprehended therein; with which stipulation such a particular obligation to come to a rupture with England is quite inconsistent.

II. That from the same consideration another terms to refult, viz. That the intention of their high mightinesses is, not to extend the obligation of the said defensive alliance of succours and subsidies, from their part, any further, than to all such places, which the king of France poaffesses as well in France, as in the Netherlands, when on the contrary, in the said projected treaty, art. II. the alliance is mentioned in general, and without any restriction.

III. That out of the same consideration is annulled, and of no force, what is said further in the said 30th, 31st, as also in the 32d article of the said projected treaty, viz. That this state in such a cafe should be obliged to break with Spain, and France with England, upon the mere declaration of the require, that the same against the one or the other of the said two states was in a rupture; as also that with England, and after the peace was made with Spain, hereafter no peace nor war could be had but jointly; it being the intention of their high mightinesses, to enter into no obligation to grant the said succour or subsidies, otherwife and further than against him, who shall attack or wage war against the one or the other ally, and poaffes himself of such towns and lands, that are contained and mentioned in the alliance.

IV. That it is the intention of their high mightinesses, that according to the example of all the preceding treaties, which are made by them before the obligation of the sending of the said succour or subsidies shall take place, time shall be given to the ally, that is called upon, to try the way of accommodation.

V. That their high mightinesses take very much to heart a good and salutary regulation in the article of the marine, the fame being for this state the chief aim, which by the treaty now to be made ought to be attained, when it is nevertheless observed, that several consideralbe points, proposed for that purpoze by the said lord embaffador Boreel, to the commiʃoners of his royal majesty, are left out of the said treaty, which needs must be inferred therein, in order to attain, in some measure, the chiefest intent of this state in the said treaty: besides which, some points in relation to the said subject, that are inferred in the said projected treaty, are found to be couched in such terms, that justice and equity is not confulted therein as it ought, especially in the article of prohibited goods; in relation whereunto it is faid in the 18th article, that in cafe the same should be sent to the enemies of any one of the alliances, all the goods shall be deemed lawful prize, as well the ship with her appurtenances, wherein the said prohibited goods are laden, together with the other merchandizes, that shall also be found on board of the same ship, as the contraband or prohibited goods themselves; so that the French project is to be confined to no further, than that the said conflation be extended only to the goods laden on board, belonging to the same merchant or company, that have caufed the said prohibited goods to be laden; as also to the share of the ship, belonging to the master or captain, in cafe it shall be evident, that the shipping of the said prohibited goods was done with his privacy.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir, Hague, 4. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]  
Y OUR friend here is a little mended in his health, yet no assurance of his life by the doctors. Vol. xx.  
He required me to write so much to you; and of news here are not much; only thatp. 397. the assembly provincial of Zealard are departed without resolving any thing of the prince of Orange; and that in Overfied hitherto prince William of Nassau has not been able to overcome the difficulties of the towns of Twente and Deventer; and thereupon he is to return suddenly to his government of Frieſland. Thence two points trouble the Orange party. The elector of Brandenburg has made a league with that of Cologne, and other princes of the empire; and does invasive those provinces to it: what they shall do, I know not.

Our embaffador Beverning has had licence to return hither, his busines being, as given out, to be married; others speak otherwise: tyme will discover the truth. And more you have not at present from,

Sir, Yours.

Sir
STATE PAPERS OF

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Brussels, 5. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS of the 27th last month I received last night, and have sent yours to Vienna and Cologne, as accustomed; as from those cities you now have yours. It is now here conveyed, all is quiet in England; but the cavaliers and some others have not seized any great diversions among your parts, they are not with much confidence. According to your desires, of the strength and number of the French regiments here, you may know, that in the archduke's army there are only two regiments; that of Count Philip Reilly being above one thousand strong; and col. Murphy's being not seven hundred. Lorraine had four regiments; but they are reduced now to two regiments, under the command of col. Cuback and col. Connor. Both regiments consist not of above 1500. The prince of Condé had six regiments, which are now reduced to three, under the command of col. Mortagh O'Brian, col. Dampfie, and col. Meatra. Those three regiments consist of about two thousand and two hundred men; which is a true relation of their force here, or very near it.

The news here are, that Clermont is surrendered, as was from the beginning expected. There parted disarmed from that garrison to prince of Condé 230 men into Montmedy.

All our troops are ordered to their winter quarters. We have met in a place Cafleneche fifty-four companies of horse, and seven regiments of foot, for fear of some attempts by the enemies, being necessary to preserve the places about La Baffée and Bethune, as alls Alvedin, Marchin, Perclau, Illers, and other places about; and we have given orders to all and every of those, that quarter in those places, that in case the enemy should attempt any thing against them, that upon pain of death they hold out at least forty-eight hours, to the end the adjoining troops and peafants may relieve them.

The prince of Condé's troops are quartered in the country of Luxembourg, and he himself yet at Namur, and suddenly expected here, where count Fuenfaldagna the coward is already, after quartering the archduke's army.

Besides the present his Majesty of Spain made to the prince of Condé, in giving him La Capelle and Chaffetot, in return for Steray and Clermont, with 100,000 crowns pension yearly, he sent him a sword, with the scabbard all beft with diamonds, and other precious stones, valued to be worth 30,000 crowns. I hear, that the said prince hath also feized upon 100,000 of crowns the king of Spain sent to his wife the princess, as a gift, and took it for himself.

The duke of Wirtemberg having intelligence here, that six regiments of French horse lodged in the village of Montagu, betwixt Ham and Rocroy, he sent presently the baron of Guilenleue, natural son of the king of Denmark, fergeant-major general de battle, and col. Rens, with three hundred horfe, towards the enemy; whom they found to be careless, that feting their quarters on fire, and flapping all passages, by which they might efcape, many of them were burned, and among the rest he that commanded them in chief, marshal de Plefis Pratlin's own son, so that of the whole not above thirty men efcape; and about fix hundred horfe of theirs, fit for service, have been taken.

I writ to you in my last but this, of the plot laid to surprize Guelders, which was contrived by two German Colonels discontented, one of them residing within the garrison, and the other without, to put that burning garrison into the possession of the French. He that was without, treated the buffets with him that was within, who accepted of it; so that 300 men were severally to enter in boors habits by several gates, and to lodge in divers houses. The time of execution drawing near, the colonel within repented, and confulted his nearest friends, who condemned the act as treacherous; and thereupon the colonel resolved to give notice to the prince de Ligne; which was done, and thereby all the 300 men taken prisoners, and a reward given to the colonel for the discovery.

It is reported here from Spain, that count Peneranda is to go embassador for Rome.

A week ago here has been a report, that the queen of Bohemia was in this city, or the prince of Orange with the princes of Hooghholden, and after a short stay here returned to Antwerp, to visit the queen of Sweden. But of this I have no assurance, nor more to say of the queen of Sweden, or any thing else at present, but what you had formerly from, Sirs, Yours.

Mons. de Bordeaux to his Son the French embassador in England.

My Son,

Paris, 5. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

We received on thursday last at one time three of your letters; and this retardment had caused great trouble at court, and men did attribute it to some division in the country where you are, being so far persuaded here, that the parliament cannot separate without running
ruining the protector, or the protector them. And there are some persons, who do give A.D. 1654.

advice from thence to the chief minister, and to the sultan, who have both of them separately some agent or correspondent, from whom they do receive very often intelligence of the state of affairs in that country, and who are authors of great hope of change, upon which they do ground their resolution, rather to incline to a breach or a delaying of the present, than of acquiescing upon the conclusion. And that which I write you, is not of my particular opinion, but of some of the lords of the council, who do think, that it is either upon the expectation of some change, that those two ministers are inclined to a breach; or that it is by reason of the great interest, they have in the prizes, which have been taken from the English in the Mediterranean, whereof they will not be known, and that they must make restitution, if they should consent to the arbitrage; and that the only means to free them from those restitutions are only to be found in an open war, or in a composition, which was proposed unto you, which it seemed would not be hearkened unto, as those lords did imagine themselves it would. They have ever since carried their inclinations, difficulties and counsel for a breach; yet notwithstanding a M. de Brienne, hath charged me to write to you, besides what he will write to you about it in his own letters, that although in the letters of the king, and likewise in those of his eminence himself, they should order you to break off the negotiation, and to return home, yet you are to use great delays in the execution of those orders; and that you should make more than ten dispatches; and that you should have more than ten confirmatory orders for the rupture, before you conclude it. And herein your prudence and skill are to appear, as well by signifying over hither in your letters sometimes the power of the protector, sometimes that of the commonwealth, and of the disposition of the people there against France, united in their intentions to make war; another time to represent the strength of the armies of that country, where you are, which do with nothing more than to be hindered in France. In another letter you are to make them here to apprehend the relations of the body of the religion and this state with them, whereby to hinder from futuren a resolution for war. In another expedition you are to let them see the intelligences of the peace of the rebels of Guise with the English, who being favour'd, might also make ruinous landings in France. In another letter you are to give them to understand the affiance and union of Spain with the English against us, from the very moment of a rupture. In another letter you are also to let them know the union of the Hollanders, Swedes, Denmark, with all those of the religion that border upon the North sea; and who having made a league offensive and defensive, will also become our enemies by a breach. There are the divers confidrections and reasonings, whereby you are to make use in your letters, and which you are to enlarge as much as is possible, when you shall have received the orders of the rupture. And you will judge of your self, whether it be fit to draw all these considerations out at length, or to insert them in one letter, which you are to send before your rupture, or before your return. M. de Brienne, who doth full aim at the welfare of France, and who doth also write to you his particular opinion, and who doth apprehend, that his chief minister, happening to repent himself suddenly of the rupture, might impute the cause thereof to you for being over-hasty in a business of this weight and consequence, and for not using more prudence and consideration; wherefore his particular opinion is, to do all that you can to come to some treaty, or to remain in a retirement of a rupture so dangerous to this state, and to which the ministers can never agree unto, but they will repent themselves for it for ever afterwards. And although the injustice of the conduct of the English be great in their refusing of the article of reciprocation, and in that in the title of the signature; yet it seems to be a matter altogether inconsiderable to engage us in so great a war. His eminence yesterdays receiving your two letters by his hands, and reading to him what you had writ to me in your letter of the last, and which I went to present unto him by the advice of M. de Brienne, to whom I communicate all my letters, before I present them; and after I had deduced those difficulties of the article of reciprocation, and explained a part of the letter, which I gave him, he told me, they could no longer suffer in France so many delays, and all those depredations; that you ought to come away; and gave me charge to go presently and find out M. Servien, and to let him know from him, that he should draw up a manifesto without any delay, to let the parliament see all that hath passed, and to let them understand all the means, which have been used to maintain a peace with the English nation, and to justify our conduct towards them and all the world; and to this end ordered to give him copies of your two last letters, and of all other memorandums of what hath passed, to the end this business might be dispatched in all haste, and to send it to you afterwards by express. Such a paffion he was in at the resolutions of that government, where you are, and at the advice, which he had received of the taking of a part of the ships of the fleet, whereof the English, joined with the Ollenders, had taken five great ships, and pursued the other thirty-five ships into the ports of Bretagne. The instance, which the commissioners of Bretagne do also make to have leave to set forth men of war against all these pirates, had also heated his mind to take this last resolution; and as you may perceive, that his order to M. Servien is a sign of little confidence in M. de Brienne, you must not make it

Vol. II. 9 B
A.D. 1654, it to be known, that you are in any sort related unto him. I will of my own head participate the same to M. de Brienne; and observe duly in your letter of the king to Mons. de Brienne, that there be not any terms in them, which may make to appear, that you have known of this manifesto, which is to be sent you, unless it be, that they have referred it to him to let you know so much. And this observation is very nice and delicate, in regard his eminence hath declared unto me, that he doth always desire to receive from you particular advice, or at least to be informed the first; whether it be to make his report thereof to the king in part, or whether it be to inculcate the belief, which he doth also establish in all other negotiations, and which I also believe he does prudently, and allege in all other occurrences of advice, that he is already informed of that business, and that he doth know what hath passed; and so oftentimes he hath reproached me, that he had not his letters till after the rest. And it being just to satisfy him, and to maintain the more near relation, you must use great circumstance, and omit nothing, so that he may not have wherewithal to find fault, or be disaffected at your conduct. He commanded me to return to him again to have his answer, and I will not fail to go to him. M. Servien is to see him this morning, upon the subject of the order, which I carried to him for the said manifesto. He declared unto me, that it was a work of that conformance, that he could not draw it up so suddenly; that he had not all the proceedings of the affairs; yet however after he should have communicated with his highness, he would set down the memorandums, and would do that which should be necessary. He added, that it was a work, which should proceed from you, and not from him, nor from any here; and that you ought from the beginning to have made a draught of this declaration, as foreseeing great difficulty in the execution of the treaty: that he doth believe you to be a more able man, than not to have thought upon the discourse, which is to be held at the last audience of the rupture, whether of his highness, or the parliament, or the commissioners; wherein you are to deduce all that is advantageous in the proceedings of France, and on the other side, the obstacles and deprivations authorized by the protector, the commonwealth, and the flate. The said lord Servien added, that in regard you had so well managed your business hitherto, both in your conferences, and in your letters, which he found always very jalousius, he could not doubt, but that you were more capable to draw up this manifesto, than he is. I was not wanting to content this article with him, and to persuade him, that he ought not to refuse or deny France his pen, to defend the justice of our cause: and he promised me, that he would satisfy the intentions of his eminence, who undoubtedly will be of his opinion, when he comes to confer with him, and that he shall give him to understand, that it is an act, which ought rather to proceed from you, than from any minister here. And I am obliged to tell you, that it is the advice of M. Brienne likewise. And in regard that in your first harangue made in England you did speak in such terms, which have been approved of, it will be easy for you to make a manifesto, if you undertake it, by inferring that discourse: the rest will follow to your hand. But before you publish it, you may fend it over to me, to communicate it privately to the said lord Brienne, who will either make use of it in his own name, by adding something to it, or diminishing it; or he will present it to them as made by me, upon my memorandums; or in case the court doth intend, that it shall proceed from you, then it shall pass as proceeding from you directly to be published by you there, as your last work and leave, and to serve for satisfaction to France, according to the usual custom in matters of rupture between crowns, who will have all the world to know the justice of the war.

M. Servien told me also, as I parted from him, that you ought as of yourself to speak to the protector, and to let him know, that you are blamed in France to have deferred it so long, before you made the rupture; that you have had your orders for it long since; and that of yourself you have desired France to suspend that resolution: which you are to tell him, not as an ambassador, but as a private person, that doth honour his merit: that from the very moment, that there is war, all his enemies and parties will fortify themselves; and likewise, that they have solicited in France the rupture, upon the assurance, that there would be found in France amongst the people, and also in the army, men and parties, that would be able to undertake against his own person, which would not be granted; and that he ought to consider the fincactivity, wherewith he hath been used; and that you have of yourself diverted all those here, who have had in specie any pretence against him, with an intention to preserve him: in short, to make him sensible, that he is obliged both to his eminence and yourself, for the fincactivity and affection of the past conduct; and you do discharge yourself to him of further events, which may happen to him hereafter by a rupture; and are also to present unto him the endeavours, that have been used here, to lend the king of England out of France.
Letters of intelligence.

Sir, 

Rome, 6 Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

By reason of foul weather, which has continued here for these two days, no letters are yet come.

The news of the duke of Guise you are now wearied with. He may curse the day and hour of his coming to Naples; for I can assure you, he loit by it about 3000 men, and eight ships, great and small; some called away by Naples, others by Gaeta. I do not know, whether he is gone since, or what is become of him. M. de Plefis Bellicane, wounded on the occasion of the Annunziata, died in Caffelmare, and the marquis of Gonzaga is released for the marquis Castellaneta. Many glibbing epigrams are made on the French in this city, and many parts of Italy; one whereof is thus:

Venerunt Galli; miseri redire capones:
Luis castravit eos? Credite, Gatta fuit.

This word gatta in English is a cat, and by it here is understood Carlo della Gatta, the Spanish general in the kingdom of Naples: which is all at present of the French news; only in this secret, cardinal Antonio Barberini yet entertains soldiers against Naples. He gives to every horsemans a horse, and five piboles to cloathe him; and those horsemen he keeps in places belonging to himself in the ecclesiastic territories: but since the duke of Guise's expulsion, all will come to nothing, if some princes in the kingdom of Naples will not rise up; for the people declare for the Spaniard. The pope conniveth at cardinal Antonio's levying
STATE PAPERS OF

A.D. 1654, levying men, which is hurtfully taken by the Spaniards; but in prudence and obedience to the court of Rome, he says nothing at present.

Donna Olympia rules still, and is great with cardinal Franco Barberini, and hopes he shall succeed this pope.

Of a general peace, or R. C. I assure you here is now nothing, but great jealousies of the protector's two great naval armies. Cardinal Retz arrived here, as I writ before, and since publicly received by the pope with much honour, prebends, and pensions. In his first audience he had a very long discourse with his holiness, and Mazarin's friends are much offended at this reception. This same morning a confistory is held, wherein the cardinalis hat shall be given to cardinal Retz; which is all of him yet.

Cardinal Altieri died lately in his bishoprick of Todi; and the camera will have his goods, as fielle, &c.

We expect here daily M. de Lionne being sent from France to visit the princes of Italy; his business I know not. I hear, a great Holland ship laden with dry fish was cast away at Naples by tempest; but of general Blake or his fleet I have not a word since my former.

The viceroy of Naples was made prisoner, and sent to Capua, Don Gerdano Amodei, who was governor of Caffelmaire, when Guise took it, having not done his part for the defence of that garrison, as became him.

The German college saturday last held the funerals of the king of the Romans with great solemnity.

The rain has continued here these twenty days; and if it continues much more, or towards twenty, it will cause another deluge. The river of Tyber is swelled already like a f. a.; and laft week the people were constrained to pass in this city in little boats: which is all I have at present.

SIR

Yours.

General Disbrowe, to the protector.

May it please your Highnesse,

This day being faire, hath put a little life into our businesse againe; and if the Lord please to send us faire weather, I hope by saturday night we shall have twelve or fourteen layle ready, which will carry 1200ouladours at leaft with them. I humbly offer, if it bee not convenient to have one of the commissioners at leaft goe with them; and that instructions bee given them what to doe, when they come at the Barbadoes. I am sometimes encouraged in our businesse, and sometimes croffe rubbishes come, and new proposals; but we doe what we can, to get over them; and there shall be no pains wanting for dispatch. If the Lord please to bless our endeavours, I hope the next weke may doe much to the whole affaire. I long to get from this place. I beg, that your highnesse would give order in relation to instructions, that there may be no slay for them. I have no more, but to subscribe myself

Your Highnesse

humble servant,

Portsmouth, 27. Nov. 1654.

John Disbrowe.

I humbly pray your highnesse, not to forget to haften orders for putting and taking the men on board, when they are ready.

Mr. Bradfhow, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR

The poft is but newly come with yours of the seventeenth prent. 'Tis good newes indeed, that his highnesse and the house correspond so amicably, and that you are in s. f. a. way thereby to daish the hopes of the old malignant partie from promoting their interest. This willingly deluded people were in great hopes by this poft to have heard, that all was to peeces with you. I trust you will now doe so smoothly, and more expediently, because of the colonel imprisifioned. You have a great deale of foundation-worke yet remaning; and somethinge further will be desired, if not expected from you, ere you brake up. Touchinge Wartes, if you plea for to looke over, or call to mynd, my late letters, you will find I have given you an acquaint, how traitorous he had acted of long ryme in thefe parts for C. S. and that my expellinge of him this citie for it hath bene
the true cause of so much malice discovered in his party towards me; but by the next A.D. 1654, post you shall have a particular of his pertinent practices, and who have beene, and still are, his abettors, though now more covertly than formerly.

His designe of shippinge arms hence for Scotland I long since discovered and disappointed, by expelling him the citty; and you may please to redit assured, I will have a watchfull eye upon him and his confederates, by whom he may doe that worke, though he never come more in the citty. Waits is one of the company, and tooke the engagement before me to be true and faithfull, as many others of his party here did, who yet have acted very perniciously since, and thinke they should not be taken notice of it; of which, when you are more at leasure, I shall give you account. I doe not heart, that Waits is returned to this citty. The laft newes I had of him spake him gone with Wilmot to the princes of the empire on a bagging errand for his matter.

I hope you have or will receive my two last weckes letters of the fourteenth and twenty-fifth instant; and that I shall in the course of the post have from you touching my refolvinge to quit the company; which I wish I had taken sooner, to have prevented so much trouble I have given you. I am,

Sir,

Affectionate your most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Hamb. 28. Nov. 1654.

A letter of intelligence.

Hamburgh, 28. Novemb. S. V. [1654.]

THE conclusion of the Bremish treaty at Stoade is now confirmed, and a perpetual peace made between his majesty of Sweden and the saide city, on the twenty-fourth of this month, S. V. and on the twenty-fifth, being the next ensuing day, the articles of the said agreement were to be revised and adjusted. But how and in what manner the same was performed, no information as yet is come thence; only thus much, that the city was to give unto his majesty the Burgh, and two other places of importance belonging unto the said city, viz. Berghts and Lehe, for satisfaction; and then for the reducing of his majestys forces to pay the sum of 12,000 rixdollars. These are the chief: the other conditions (as by a person of quality I am fully assured) are so tender and tolerable for the Bremers, that it seems to have pleased his majesty rather to manifest in this agreement his royal clemency, and sincere love and inclination to peace, than to make use of this advantage in taking a just and severe vengeance of them. Whereof, and of the tenor of the other particulars, the next post, God willing, will yield us a more special account.

Mons. Augier to secretary Thurloe.

I AM informed from very good hands, that M. Neufville, embassador of France, hath received order to take his leave of this state. I perceive by the last letters of my nephew that M. de Servien and other enemies of his excellency and of all honest men, complaining of the delays of the treaty his excellency has in hand betweene England and France, and imputing the blame to the great patience and moderation of the said embassador, (in which they pretend the honour of their king and of his Flate offended) would be very glad in taking away from him the glory of ending the said treaty, to have occasion of quarrelling, and misufe him, thereby to exhaust the treasures of M. de Bordeaux his father, and his also, and establish in his room, according to the occasion, a person more suitable to their eager humour. I thought convenient to give your honour this word of notice, remaining always,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your Honor's most humble and most obedient servant,

RE. AUGIER.
May it please your Highnes;


MY last was of the seventh, advising the decease of the Dutch agent, and that Sir Thomas Bendish intended to force that nation by Turkish justice to come under his protection, it being an article of your capitulations, that when they shall happen to bee upon the place without a publick mynifter, they ought so to bee. Some money hath been spent therein, but to no purpose; for hee hath not beene able to effect what hee intended, which was to bring them under his protection, that soe hee might have had there confedolese. But those few Dutch, which are here, in affronte unto Sir Thomas Bendish, have preferred one Warner for their agent, who is accepted by the Keymakam, and fewer dayes since was vefted. What this Warner is for parts, I know not; but this I know, that he is a poore man, one who was maintaine'd divers yeares by Sir SackviU Crow, and since by the late Dutch agent. The occasion of his being here, as I am informed, was to buy books for the universityes and schools of Holland. Thus I give your highnes an account, what this Warner is, to shew how little the Turk esfettees of what person bee preferred, soe hee have a prente; and the greatest person with them is hee, which giveth the most. And if a person of honor bee fente unto them, they will make him pay at all tymes to preferve his honor, or affronte him more then they would doe a meane perfon. Sir Thomas Bendish hath advice, that your highnes hath confirmed major Sallaway for this imployemente: God fend him in safety! and I am confidente, that as the flate of this empire is at prente, no reaonable thing will bee denied us. As yet, noe newes, when Iphther batha will be heere. Sume feare there is, that having now gome the feale, hee will place his servants in all strong houlds of Asia, and at laft refuse to come in. A little tyme will shew the evente hereof. Thus desiring God to direct you in all your weghty affaires, to whole proteccion I comit you, and reft

Your Highnes

humble and obedient subject,

Rich. Laurance.

A letter of intelligence.


The cardinal's father is said to be dead at Rome, and that the duke of Guife is landed at Caffelmore, somtene miles from Naples; which place is said to be taken by fratagem; and that he hath defeated 1500 men, which were sent from Naples to fortifie that garison.

There is little news else, the armies being drawn into their winter quarters. There is now no action in the field.

The duke of Gloucester is preparing for a journey towards the king, within three or four days.

The cardinal, understanding some difference was like to be between the protector and the parliament, is said to have sent order to the embassador, that if the protector intiffed to refuse to sign the articles, unless the French king signed first, that he should break off the treaty upon that occasion. But the embassador, believing the differences not so great, as was here pretended, desired that the treaty might not be broken off: but what answer he hath received, I know not.

A letter of intelligence from Paris.

Sir,

9. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

I RECEIVED nothing from you since my former, by reason the poft of England is not yet arrived, either of this day, or friday last; and all think it is by reason of this foul weather, which cannot be helped, till God pleases to dispofe it otherwise.

Hence you cannot have any great news of confequence since my former. The cardinal is a little indisposed, since he heard of his father's death, Don Pietro Mazarin.

The duke of Rohan is now in perfect health, being recovered beyond expectation, by the means of a poor shoemaker's experience, by a kind of powder, after all physicians quitted him, judging him for dead.

Saturday last the king was well entertained at supper with the cardinal, and afterwards they came to the ball, where they spent an hour and half dancing; and when they finifhed, the
John Thuroe Esq. &c. 743

Queen went up to the cardinal’s chamber, where they were in conference till three o’clock after A.D.1654 midnight. Sunday in the afternoon the king gave audience to the embassadors of Venice, and envoy of Parma, and him of Sweden, called count de Braune, who had audience also from the queen the same day.

Monday following Madame de Chaflillon, the great creature of the prince of Condé, arrived here by permission from court, and came before the queen the same day, signifying her fidelity and affection to the king; which the rest of the ladies of the court did much admire: but some do think she is come from the prince about some busines; and others, nothing but to live quietly.

The marquis of Spinola arrived at Orleans, who is soon expected here as embassador from the of Genoa, to propose an alliance between that state and his masters.

Father Wantadour, a Jefuit, quitted his convent against his master’s will, to take possession of a bishoprick, which the king was pleased to confer upon him. The king had a declaration verified the last day in parliament in the chamber des comptes, by which he created gentlemen twelve masters, that were of several houses here in Paris, and thirty-six servants, which are now all gentlemen; but all that was to get their money. Some report, that the Polanders and Mufcovites have fought, and the Polanders got the worth, and loft above 50,000 Poles, and forty officers, all noblemen; and some say, the king himself, after having been there wounded, died of his wounds; but of this we have no certainty, only relations.

Your friend in Rome adds to his letters, after writing of them, that an express arrived there from the viceroy of Naples to the Spanish ministers that same day, signifying the landing of the duke of Guife, and the taking of Caftelmare by the said duke, where now he is with what forces he has there. But you must know how that place was taken thus; the duke of Guife fent some Italians, that were in some of his ships, behind the walls of that fort, during the time he was playing himself on the other fide with his cannon. The Italians, dicing fomethings to Spaniards, or of that faction, cried loudly, Vrient ree Hifpanie! which the governor perceiving, caufed the gate to be opened for them: but they, as soon as they came together, gave the sign, that was between themselves and the duke of Guife; and upon that the duke advanced. The governor fell rather upon the Italians within; and in the mean time Guife took poftefion of the fort, where there were 1500 men in garifon, and it within five leagues, or rather fifteen miles, the city of Naples, a very confiderable place, which will hinder the communication of Sicily and Calabria from Naples, and besides will cause a great disorder through all the country. The viceroy of Naples, hearing this news, was mad at it, and called together all the nobility of the country, in his master’s name, of whom some came, and others not: but he endeavours now to alter all the garifons upon the frontier; in the mean time Guife is not alfeep.

His holines fent the abbot Charrier to Florence, to accompany cardinal de Retz to Rome, and tell him, his eminence should be heartily welcome to his holines, who promised to fhew him all favour, honour, and affection.

Yesterday arrived here an extraordinary courier from the duke of Guife himfelf, with the confirmation of what is above written, and signifying how he was forced to attempt that place, being the neareft to him at that time, and having nothing to live withal either for himself or his men, the wind having turned away all his galleys towards Malta, having no men there but thofe that were in the fhips; yet he fays, he hopes his galleys will be foon back. He fays also, that he endeavours now to beat down all the mills about Naples. He defires, that more forces might be fent to him; and he has great hopes, he fhall compafs what he defigns, by the affiance of God.

The viceroy did not imagine he would venture fo near the city: he is now raising forces in thofe places; but the duke fays, God will help his own, &c.

All our forces here are coming to their winter quarters. The king’s ball is finished, and was not fo pleasant as expected: the queen did not like it. Duke of Gloucifer lives still in the suburbs of St. Germain, with Ormond and Radcliffe.

King Charles is still at Cologne, and intends to pafs his winter there, being affifted by the Huguenot princes there, as also by fome in Germany. I have no more, but that I am, Sir,

Your real servant

Mons. de Bordeaux, the father, to his son the French embassador in England.

My Son,


Y laft letter will have informed you at large of the meafures, that are taken here upon the Vol. xx. subject of your negotiation, and of a difposition to a rupture, rather than to suffer fo many P. 370. shameful delays to France. The letter, which was to have been fent to you on saturday laft upon that subject, was retarded, it being thought fit to relolve upon it at the firft sitting of the council above, before it be fent to you, which was to have met on monday; but it was put
Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland.

My Lord,

I perceive by the letter, which you were pleased to write to me of the eighteenth, that you did conceive upon my foregoing letters great hope of the end of my negotiation, and that in your parts it is represented, as if it would be an happy one; but I cannot yet assure you either of the one or the other. The lord protector will not conclude, and consequently his ministers will not give me any answer; and if the voice of the people is that of God, this state cloth rather incline to continue the acts of hostility, than to agree. And in truth, it would make very well for the protector, if we would always leave him in the same condition he is in at present; but you know, my lord, better than I, that our commerce and the service of the king will not agree to that; and I can assure you, that within a few days all these delays will have an end, else I will return home. The lord Nieuport told me yesterday, that being in discourse not long since with the secretary of state about the accommodation with France, he seemed to be very well affected to it. I laid the excuse of all these delays upon their domestic affairs, wherewith they have been wholly employed; and indeed they have been very many and great: yet they might have spared one hour to have applied themselves to the treaty, that is begun two years since; so that these delays must proceed from some particular policy of the lord protector, into whose opinion and judgment it is very hard to penetrate. Certainly the description, which the lord Beverning hath made of him, is with much ground, and without diminishing any thing of his prudence, which hath appeared hitherto in a high degree. We may expect, that he will not so lightly engage in a rupture with a state so powerful as France. It may be said, that the dissimulation is no wise inferior to him. The testimony, which the said lord Beverning hath given of me, hath not so much ground. I could not perceive by the discourse of the said lord Nieuport, whether the passage of Beverning through Flanders was mysterious: the stay, that he made there, could not but increase the suspicions, which some of this country had of it. You will have at present a more ample confirmation of the disgrace of M. de Guise: that prince is no more fortunate in war than in love; and his ill-definy doth cause me to apprehend, that at his return he or part of his fleet will fall into the hands of Blake. 25. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]
INDEX TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

A.

Abbeville, disorders committed by the English there, 348.

Abbeville, John, his letter concerning impostion of hands, 582.

Adams, John, defines the protector's interest to procure him a vacant company in the Holland service, 434. 449.

Adjut, bishop of, soleities for the archbishopric of Narbonne, 436.

Admiralty, courts of, four in the United Provinces, 260.

Admirals, commissioners of, in England, certify the damage sustained by the wreck of the Antelope frigate, 174. Their representation of the proceed of the goods of a Swedish ship, 501.

Admirals, colleges of, in Holland, employed in drawing up a statute of the naval war, 424. Their opinion touching the prizes committed by the French, 605. Concerning the Portuguese prizes, ibid. Against rejecting the placet against English manufactures, ibid. And the orders to be sent to Boreel, ibid.

Admiral of Amsterdam, desire a lubidy for sitting out the fleet, 76. 167. Complain of the proceedings of the grand duke of Florence, 376. The commissioners absent themselves, 424. Reason of it, ibid.

Admirals, of Friesland, their representation of the state of the ships within their jurisdiction, 147.

Admiralty of Rotterdam, desire a subsidy for sitting out the fleet, 56.

Adolph, prince, married to count Brabeh's daughter, 165. His discourse with Whiteclothes about the death of king Charles I, 171.

Albany, governor of, imprisoned, for having a design to deliver it to the French king, 45. Surrounded by the marshal de la Ferte, 563.

Alembard, Mr. Alexander, accused of blasphemy, 463.

Alger, cardinal, a friend to the English nation, 112. Inclined to a general peace, 660.

Alberth, John, his letter to his brother, 726.

Aleppe, the English merchant ill-used there, 138.

Algeri, merchant, 474. His answer to the protestant deputies, 500.

Allenham, Edmund, examined concerning a conspiracy to murder the protector, 332.

Allen, ambassador-general, his sentiments on the English government under Cromwell, 214. His letter to cornt Cornet, on his laying down his commission, intercepted, 215.

Allofhu, an Italian, appointed riding-mater to the French king, 25.

Allen, duke of, 428.


Amuranes, an order institial by the queen of Sweden, 104.

Ambassadors, not excepted from a treaty by the laws of England, 428. Several examples of this, ibid. Reasons for, ibid.

Ambassadors, amendment proposed to the article in the treaty between England and Holland, relating thereto, 71. 77. Difficulties apprehended in settling that affair, 230. Satifaction given by the Dutch upon account of it, 592.

Ambassadors, lord of, his letter to the states general, justifying his desire of an act of neutrality from England, 92. His conduct disapproved of by the states general, 122. Defined to send the act to the states general, 191. Which is done accordingly, 198.

America, the advantages that would arise to England and Holland from the conquest of it, 126. Easily conquered, ibid.

Amsterdam, great rejoicing there on account of the peace with England, 153. 322. Provision made for employing the Vol. III.

poor there, 219. Groundless reports of their having made a private treaty with the protector, 349. Four of their ships arrested by the states general, 396. Two block-houses there ordered to be pulled down, 300. 451. Diggity the towns of Holland and the states general, 454. Diggity between the magistrates and merchants, about the four new ships, 451. Militia of Amsterdam augmented, and the fortifications repaired, 547. 557. Reason of it, ibid.

Amsteld, duke of, returns from the duke of Orleans, 26. A marriage talked of between him and the duke of Longeau's daughter, 57.

Amhurst, admitted into the meeting agreed upon, for settling religion under certain restrictions, 67. Are quiet in Ireland, tho' not contented, 149. 150. Their objections against the government, ibid. Observations upon their behaviour on the change of it, 213.

Amsterdam, places, receives the thanks of the states of Friesland, 75.

Amsterdam, Thomas, accused of being accursery to the plot against the protector, 383.

Amba, prince of, resolution for including him in the treaty between England and Holland, 167. His congratulatory letter to the protector, 220. His letter to Thurloe, 728.

Amba, duke of, his commission to the chancellor, 119. Sent to bring the duke of Orleans to court, 246. Receives the order of the Holy Ghost, 349.

Amba, state of affairs there, 554.

Amund, returned to the protector by general Fleetwood, 343.

Amurcoor, the English traffic thither opposed by the Dutch, 432. 453. 449. 451. 452. 453. 345. 405. 495.

Ampere, Thomas, his letter to the protector, 164.

Apulia, many there declare for the duke of Guise, 718.

Arbuthnot, propositions relating to the renewal of the English traffic thither, delivered to the governor, 558. His answer to those propositions, 562. No flargier allowed to trade further up the country than this place, 568.

Argyle, marquis of, sent by Monck to raise forces, 395. The enemy begin to burn his country, 475. Number of his men, 478. His letter to the protector, 517.

Assemblies, information of a design to deliver it up to the French, bound to be false, 70.

Armers, major, engaged in the design against the protector, 512.

Army of England, commotions among them pacified, 697.

Arjan, duke of, entertains the vice-chancellor of Poland, 208.

Arraj, don Herniio, being flipping for Spain, 358.


Aronavith, doctor John. See Seaman.

Atrax, sir George, employed in the redaction of Antigus, and other places in the Well-India, 554.

Athanaius, colonel William, examinations taken concerning him, 371. Proposal for receiving some money due to him, 557. Concerned in the plot against the protector, 9 D

395
IND


Catherine, a people in India, description of them, 274. Cailhaut, count, 215. Calabria, the nobility and clergy of, dey to have the duke of Anjou for their king, 679. Calendar, earl of, secured by colonel Magon, 95. Campagna, governor of, sold a gentleman sent to the duke of Lorraine by the duchess, 175. Canada, said to be taken by the English, 689. Cadwall, duke of, to be made grand cuyer de France, 31. Displeased at the marriage of Marmozzi to the prince of Conti, 62. Prepares for Guille, 140. To be married to one of the cardinal's nieces, 147. 286. To command as lieutenant-general under prince Conti, 301. 310. Ready to set out for Catalonia, 400. Candela, lord, killed by one of his servants, 589. Cantelouve, de, the Portuguese ambassador at London, notes his being appointed ambassador extraordinary, and defies audience, 247. Signs the treaty, 439. Capelle to be given to prince Condé, 418. Cappel, a Janissary ambassador in Turkey, not admitted to audience, 122. Caraccena, marquis of, defeated by marquis Grandy, 673. Attends the motions of the French in Naples, 723. Carden, Sir, ambassador in London, defies a chief of lean and pictures, for his own use, may be admitted culm-free, 58. Courts the pretender, 113. Very affiduous in endeavouring to promote his master's interest, 136. His remembrance touching some wool belonging to the king of England, presented by mistress Richau, 138. Makes large offers to the pretender to break the treaty with Holland, 250. 235. Representation to the council of state, about a debt due from him for rent, 267. Defies that the wool is not transported culm-free, 232. His letter to the protector concerning the debt claimed by mistress Richau, 461. Defies a new trial in a cause between his secretary and Edmund Maynell, 729, &c. Cardinals, a new creation of them expected at Rome, 87. Names of those in the French interest, 625. Cardinals nominated to succeed the pope, 629. Begin their assembly for the election of one in the other life-time, 647. Callery, mayor and burgesses of, their letter to the protector, 409. The election of a member of parliament, 534. Camerlunes visited by king Charles II. 662. Carrington, don Baltasar, killed at Naples by some Spaniards, 122. Carolina, South, description of it, 473. Manner how it was discovered, ibid. Catilina

Charleville, made a marquis by the French king 32. Officers and soldiers at Brigue under his command, 50. Is master only of the cake, 628. Charleville, governor of, refuses to put his government into the hands of the king, 678. And to acknowledge the prince of Orange, 681.


Charles, made a marquis by the French king 34. Of- ficers and soldiers at Brigue under his command, 50. Is master only of the cake, 628. Charleville, governor of, refuses to put his government into the hands of the king, 678. And to acknowledge the prince of Orange, 681.

Charleville, made a marquis by the French king 32. Officers and soldiers at Brigue under his command, 50. Is master only of the cake, 628. Charleville, governor of, refuses to put his government into the hands of the king, 678. And to acknowledge the prince of Orange, 681.

Charleville, made a marquis by the French king 32. Officers and soldiers at Brigue under his command, 50. Is master only of the cake, 628. Charleville, governor of, refuses to put his government into the hands of the king, 678. And to acknowledge the prince of Orange, 681.

Charleville, made a marquis by the French king 32. Officers and soldiers at Brigue under his command, 50. Is master only of the cake, 628. Charleville, governor of, refuses to put his government into the hands of the king, 678. And to acknowledge the prince of Orange, 681.

Charleville, made a marquis by the French king 32. Officers and soldiers at Brigue under his command, 50. Is master only of the cake, 628. Charleville, governor of, refuses to put his government into the hands of the king, 678. And to acknowledge the prince of Orange, 681.
INDEX

with the elector of Brandenburg, 566, 735. Congrates
lates king Charles on his coming to to ➚

Cromwell, 499. Arrives, 499. De-

Concluded, Not 355. Is

Prefents England Entertains Give And His X.

betray Said Routs Complains Had His His Defires

Complains A penfion His Congratu-

Takes IlTues. 333. Confiable, Commi-

Clermont, lord, goes to Hamburg, 469.


idence of his letter to the marquis of Rosquelare, 357. Sub- missions of his letters to the French, 549. Goes to the relief of Stenay, 358. 397. Had not forces sufficient to succour, 357. Betrayed by a messenger he sent to Paris, ibid. Designs to besiege Thionville, 356.

To be indemnified in case of the loss of Stenay, 474. Ex-


princes of, her request to the French king, 358.


Constitution, the court of, and commissioners to consult with Sedgewick and Leverett, 419. 425.

Confable, sir William, part of his regiment sent into Scotland, 413.


Coper, William, recommends a Dutch book, describing the gulf of Mexico, 250. His advice touching the choice of officers for that voyage, ibid.

Cortes, a great fire there, f. Infected with the plague, 347.

Corf den, marquis de, defeated by marshall de Grandc, 674.

Cornélis, Gerbert, his remonstrance against captain Trefors, for plundering his ship, &c. 482. 500.

Coxeis of Algier, preparations in England are made to be taken against them, 699.

Costs, in Spain, what, 670.

Crozets make peace with the Tartars, 3. And Polaniders, 53. Agree with the Muscovites, 120. March towards Poland, 170.

Cotes, Roger, his examination, 95, 96. His letter to colonel Sydenham, 105.

Coup, Mr. his letter to the protector, complaining of the...
INDEX

Spaniards, ibid. Dredged by the Hollanders, 320. Demands justice against monseigneur de Bas, 406. His expenses at his first going to Scotland, 414. Names of the persons concerned in a conspiracy against him, 416. Particulars of it, 411, &c. &c. Substance of his letter to Zealand and Friesland, about the secret article, 421. Several confusions put upon it, 434. Increases his army, 446. Proceedings against some of the conspirators against him, 447, 481. Caution given him about the Queen of Sweden, 665. Informed of designs carrying on against him at king Charles's court, 467, 477. Obliges Holland, in dropping the design of trading to Antwerp through the Scheld, 480. His instructions about the government of Ireland, 606, 709. Gets further information of king Charles's designs against him, 510—514. 578, 585, 594. The substance of his speech to his parliament, 598. Threatens to hinder their meeting, and why, 606. Declared to have the full power of the armies by sea and land, ibid. Reported abroad to have received the title of emperor upon his valor and prudence, 627. His authority more and more established, 638. Dangerously hurt by a fall from his coach-box, 625, 623. Reflections upon that accident, 674. Performs all the offices of a king, 655. Address in behalf of the French Parliament, ibid. His demands from France declared high, 660. Dissatisfied with the parliament for voting the protectorship elective, 668. 681, 684. Writes to the king of Sweden in favour of Bremen, 707, 709. Character given of him by Brandenburg, 644. Cromwell, Henry, acquaints Thurlow of the state of affairs in Ireland, 149. Complaints of the management of same in authority there, ibid. His opinion of his brother, 149, 150. For John, goes from the Hague to France, 373. Cournot, monsieur de, his fon civilly sued for, ibid. of Conde, 475, 474. Curtius, sir William, appointed to collect money for king Charles II. 409.

D

Allamee, monseigneur, governor of Conratty, fined, 59. Barras, the plague thereof, 114. Darcy, colonel Marmaduke, one of king Charles II. agents, 585. Dardanelles, a battle there between the Turks and Venetians, 946, 407, 459. Digby, John, letters directed to him ordered to be stopped, 468. Didda, sent to Paris by the king of Conde, 377. Bray's, 577, 578. Throes himself out of a window, 378. Dods, William, attains Middleton, 260, 374. Sends ammunion for Scotland, 319. Day, major-general, a reward offered for killing or apprehension of, 501. Dayles, Robert, confesses he being engaged in the plot against the protector, 354. Deen, colonel, concerned in a conspiracy against the protector, 355. Defy, a powder-magazine, blown up there, 622. Particular description of this terrible accident, 650. Reflections upon it, ibid. Den, st. abbey of, proposed to be given to the cardinal de Rohan, 5. Dies, king of, differences between him and England settled, 5. Vixits the garrison of Glucksfield, 16. Expedient for including him in the treaty between England and Holland, 20. Sends a commissioner to congratulate the protector, 378. &c. His letters highly admired by him, 61, 62, 63, 69, 99. Is present at some philosophical disputations, 70. Infants upon being kept harmless against all pretences of the English, 80. Sends Reinouwinge to congratulate with the Protestant league, upon the prospect of the conclusion of the treaty, and to recommend the further care of his interests, 66, 97. Declares his willingness to give all manner of substance to the ships and subjects of the states general, 120. Is alarmed with a report of an invasion from England, 152, 168, 169, 216, 276. Claims satisfaction for damages inflicted by his subjects during the war, 304, 319. Demands from the English commissioners of the ship, and goods detained by him, 343, 344. Defers the commissioners to get satisfaction from Holland for those that were dispersed, 372. Is to answer for no more but the twenty-two ships and goods, that were detained by him. His proposals for a reconciliation with the Queen of Sweden, 466. Difiegenths Holland in the business of the English ships, 536, 605. Substance of his letter to them about the same, 605. Denmark, resident of, in Holland. See Charlotten, and Rosenow.


Dutch, fond to be more in favour in Sweden than the English, 13. Send an agent to Hamburg to obviate the trade of the English, 40. Jealous of the negotiations of Whitehouse in Sweden, 151. Engage to hinder Sweden in their design of increasing their trade with the English, 152. Unhappy with the longer war against England, 160. Alarmed with the news of England's design to invade Denmark, 167—169, 190. Design to clear the seas of privateers, 223. Colour to redesire the company of the West India Company, ibid. Are kept in ignorance concerning the articles of the treaty, 230. Overjoyed at the conclusion of it, 245. A general difference among them concerning the secret article relating to the house of Orange, 511, 265, 264, 265, 269, 272, 290, 346, 358, 361, 382, 395, 373, 577. Protest of the commissioners in England for settling damages, 411. Said to favour the interests of king Charles, 477, 601. Talk of recalling several of their commissioners, 480. Renon of it, ibid. Inhibit all commoditie that do not grow in their own country, 653. The English the principal of the revenue of Orange, 650. Prepare a squadron for the Straits to preserve trade, 675. At Constantinople refuse to put themselves under the English protection, 716. Duyver, a deputy in England, offers the states general not to give an account of their negotiations, 7. Obtain the release
mound the English ships detained in Denmark, 343. 344.

E. Excluded, Stephen, said to be accursit to the plot against

the protector, 383.

Edwards, John, one of the commissioners appointed to de-

mand the Dutch fleet, 178.

INDEX.

release of several prisoners, 8. Prepare to return, 9. Arrive

in the Hague, and make report, 19. Beseech upon their

conduct with regard to Sweden, 21. Communicate

their proceedings, with regard to Denmark, to the Danish

resident, 28. Receive the thanks of the flag, 35. 46.

28. Authorized to congratulate the protector, 35.

Informed with the character of ambassador, 56. 58.


their arrival to Thurloe, 125. Brought to London in the

protector’s barges, 137. Define him to appoint commis-

sioners to publish, 117. Sign treaty, 117, 383.
The manner of their reception, 154. Their

conjecture about the design of the English preparation, and

caution to the states thereupon, 155. Their letter to

Thurloe about one of the articles of the treaty, 166. Of-

fer of leaving the character of ambassador, 191. With

the midst of the oncoming of a memorandum, 195.

Substance of two conferences with Thurloe thereupon, ibid. Prenten another memorandum, ibid. Difficulties attending their negotiations, ibid. Are neces-

sary to acquiesce in the answer of the English com-

missioners, 197. Advise the states to inform themselves of

the constitution of the English ships detained in Denmark,

107. 212. Their apology for their condensation to the

demands of the English, ibid. Define Thurloe to put an

end to his relations with the states, by this article of the

treaty to the states general, 211. Define their directions

concerning any publick solemnities to be observed at the

ratification of the treaty, 212. Their letter to the states

general upon receipt of the ratification, 240. 245. Enter-

tainment by the states general for this conclusion to the

peace, 257. Diamond and threatened by some of the provinces for

concerning the secret article, 263. 264. Define instruc-

tions about signing an act for the sale of the East India

company, 282. Represent the inconveniences likely to attend

the king of Portugal, 283. 284. About the proclamation of

the peace, 378. Debates in the provinces about recalling them, 396.

Copies of their separate negotiations sent to the states general,

ibid. Their endeavours to procure a repeal of the act of

navigation, unsuccessful, 574. Advice to the states there-

upon, ibid. Oppose the English merchant ships finding ships to

Anwerp, 422. 429. Silance of several letters containing

an account of their proceedings with the English com-

missioners, 449. Prey the states to make provision for

payment of the money demanded of the king of Denmark,

452. 566. 681. 685. Define the act of the Dutch, 566.

Demanding the states mediation to the protector, for reconciling

his difference with France, 293. 305. Ordered to fend over

a copy of the act of exclusion sent them, by the states of

Holland, about the negotiation of Beuningen, 311. Debates in the provinces about recalling them, 396.

Copies of their separate negotiations sent to the states general,

ibid. Their endeavours to procure a repeal of the act of

navigation, unsuccessful, 574. Advice to the states there-

upon, ibid. Oppose the English merchant ships finding ships to

Anwerp, 422. 429. Silance of several letters containing

an account of their proceedings with the English com-

missioners, 449. Prey the states to make provision for

payment of the money demanded of the king of Denmark,

452. 566. 681. 685. Define the act of the Dutch, 566.

Demanding the states mediation to the protector, for reconciling

his difference with France, 293. 305. Ordered to fend over

a copy of the act of exclusion sent them, by the states of

Holland, about the negotiation of Beuningen, 311. Debates in the provinces about recalling them, 396.

Copies of their separate negotiations sent to the states general,

ibid. Their endeavours to procure a repeal of the act of

navigation, unsuccessful, 574. Advice to the states there-

upon, ibid. Oppose the English merchant ships finding ships to

Anwerp, 422. 429. Silance of several letters containing

an account of their proceedings with the English com-

missioners, 449. Prey the states to make provision for

payment of the money demanded of the king of Denmark,

452. 566. 681. 685. Define the act of the Dutch, 566.

Demanding the states mediation to the protector, for reconciling

his difference with France, 293. 305. Ordered to fend over

a copy of the act of exclusion sent them, by the states of

Holland, about the negotiation of Beuningen, 311. Debates in the provinces about recalling them, 396.

Copies of their separate negotiations sent to the states general,

ibid. Their endeavours to procure a repeal of the act of

navigation, unsuccessful, 574. Advice to the states there-

upon, ibid. Oppose the English merchant ships finding ships to

Anwerp, 422. 429. Silance of several letters containing

an account of their proceedings with the English com-

missioners, 449. Prey the states to make provision for

payment of the money demanded of the king of Denmark,

452. 566. 681. 685. Define the act of the Dutch, 566.

Demanding the states mediation to the protector, for reconciling

his difference with France, 293. 305. Ordered to fend over

a copy of the act of exclusion sent them, by the states of

Holland, about the negotiation of Beuningen, 311. Debates in the provinces about recalling them, 396.

Copies of their separate negotiations sent to the states general,

ibid. Their endeavours to procure a repeal of the act of

navigation, unsuccessful, 574. Advice to the states there-

upon, ibid. Oppose the English merchant ships finding ships to

Anwerp, 422. 429. Silance of several letters containing

an account of their proceedings with the English com-

missioners, 449. Prey the states to make provision for

payment of the money demanded of the king of Denmark,

452. 566. 681. 685. Define the act of the Dutch, 566.

Demanding the states mediation to the protector, for reconciling

his difference with France, 293. 305. Ordered to fend over

a copy of the act of exclusion sent them, by the states of

Holland, about the negotiation of Beuningen, 311.
INDEX


Farrar, John. See Yarely.

Farrar, lieutenant-general, to be commander in chief of the fleet in Flanders, 650.

Feuconberge, Thomas, his account of the value of some fequestrate land, 277, 278.

Fausrofe, marquis of, arrested for having intelligence with cardinal de Retz, 601.

Feakes, Mr. imprisoned for preaching against the government, 67, 88.

Fere, government of. See Marchia.

Fere, Mr. Charles, an arrest against him, 45, 50. Buys a lieutenantship of the galleys, 456.

Ferel, marshal de la, belgian Beforl, 6. Forced to retire, 26, 22. Said to be defeated by count Harcourt, 53. Blameless in giving up a captive and a flag of truce to the count of Sars, 169. Signs the treaty with Harcourt, 119.

Ferfe, to besiege, 120. Disoveres the duke of Lorraine's treaty with the French to force Conde, 141. Some friers imprisoned for keeping intelligence with him, 312. Expelled to join the marshall de Turenne, 415, 417. Hinders the convoys for Arras, 436. Goes to besiege Clermont, 670, 680. Has orders only to keep it blockaded, 700.

Ferrowhall sent public minister from Sweden into England, 711.

Finnair, their conduct towards the Genoese, 371.

Finch, lieutenant-colonel, sent by general Fleetwood upon an expedition, 295.

Charles, engaged in a conspiracy against the protector, 331, 332, 341, 353.

Firmano, archbishop of, dies, 32.

Fife, English, article about it in the treaty between England and Holland, 440, 441, 442, 443. Includes the convoys for Arras, 436. Goes to besiege Clermont, 670, 680. Has orders only to keep it blockaded, 700.

Fleetwood, general, apprehensive of some commotions in Ireland, 89, 345. Complains of the carelessness of the men of war on that coast, ibid. Desires new powers and instructions to be sent to the judges, 69, 94, 195. Refuses to set one foot in the country in that kingdom, 122. Says that the articles made with Mortogh O'Brien were printed, 123. Complains of the unfeated condition of the courts of justice, 225. The bad consequences of this, ibid. His chancellor of the people in Wales, 276. His sentiments on the treaty with the Dutch, 290. On setting out lands, ibid. His letter to the protector concerning colonel Alured, 294. Caution against permitting any Irishman to come near the protector, 25. Gives the names of several suspected persons, ibid. Advises to set about raising all the troops to capture Blackwell and others, 377, 390, 545. Expresses his joy for the discovery of the plot against the protector, 391. Laments the bad condition of the party sent to Scotland, 467. His opinion concerning troubles, 445. His concern for the Protetants abroad, 493. His opinion about reducing the forces in Ireland, 516, 602. His letter to the protector, 550. His character of recorder Stiel, ibid. His words of advice about detaining his authority, 109. His letter concerning the parliament in Ireland, 538. His letter concerning the party sent to Scotland, 590. His opinion of tell, 620. Desires the discontinuance of the monthly allowance for paying the forces, 651. His report of the affairs of lord Audigny to secretary Thurbur, 612. Writes in favour of Mulkerie, 695. Desires colonel Alured's life may be spared, 728. His advice concerning the setting of courts of justice, and the business of the protector, ibid.

—for George, reproves Ballendaye for affronting the English ambassador in Sweden, 112. His letter to White- lockes, 485. Vol. II.

Flenings, their value for prince Conde, 713.

Flemens, a decree there without hearing parties, 320.

—grand duke of, his unjust proceedings reprefented to the court of, 376. Dares to send, 472. Fined by the Genoese to fix covered before him, 452.

Folleville, moniteur, to command under Guifie, 266.

Fonteray, chief of the quarter of the grandee of the French ambassador in England, 325.

Forbes, sir Arthur, raises forces in Scotland against the protector, 277.

Forrester, created by colonel Cobbett, 319.

Forrest, moniteur, to be sent ambassador from France to England, 61. Approaches the marquis du Tertre in the Temple, 555. To be made treasurer, 565.


Fox, Somerfet, discovers several perons concerned with him in his anxiety against the protector, 334. Is tried, 427.

France, an arrest forbidding foreigners, being enemies, to go or come in or out of the kingdom without passports, 186.

—chancellor of, a dispute between him and the lord-keeper, 32, 45.

Franci of Lorraine. See Lorraine.

Francoys, Robert, his information against Jasper Matherfield, 518.

Franceschi, made governor of Salerno, 661.

Frederick, prince, to the duke of Holstein, dies, 525.


Sends several members of parliament to publish his amnesty at Nantes, 53. Reafon of his not being included in the treaty between England and Holland, 56. Much inclined to favour the king of Portugal, 39. Orders 5000 men to take their winter-quarters in the Paiz de Liege, 45. Sup- poses that his forces in Liege are considerable, 549. In vain, 50. Intends to send an ambasado extraordinary into England, 50, 62. Is offered the king of Portugal's daughter in marriage, 62. Endeavour to hinder the Protetants in contracting any marriage with an alliance to that kingdom, 68. Does the like to the republic of Geneva, ibid. Seizes two millions from the states of Languedoc, 69. Disfuscated at their offering him only one million, ibid. Sends two expresses to the queen of Sweden, 99. Is to be consecrated in Rheims, 188, 110. Dispossed with la Perce, and why, 109. Prepares two armies, 119. Express men and mon- ey from Portugal, 122. Sends an amnesty to the Lor- rainers, 141. Remark upon it, ibid. Paifs sentence against prince Conde, 157. Makes some of the officers of his army prifoners, 267. Grants audience to the vice-chancellor of Poland, 208. Endeavour to disengage duke Francis of Lorraine from the Spaniards, 265. To be crowned at Rheims, 492, 250, 295. His coronation delay'd, 286. Apprehended of meeting with opposition on that occasion, 288, 295. Preparations for, his coronation, ibid. Cerem- ony to be observed by him in order thereto, ibid. Re- ceived with great ceremony at Rheims, 357. Crowned by the bishop of Rheims, 369. Reception of his son Prince Holy Ohead, ibid. The offices and posts of the nobility on that occasion, 356, 357. Proposed as a match for the infa- ntry of Spain, 348, 356. Reviews in Fert's army, 357. Pursues a league with Germany, 399. Receipt of the news what it is to be done about the protector's letter concerning the Scots, 457, 459. Is at the siege of Semy, 443. Narrowly escapes being taken, 549. His army four times repelled, 498. Ordered his army to march for the English fleet, 500. Makes what it is to be the business of four hundred English ships against his army, 525, 533. Refuses to engage the enemy in their lines at Arras, 547, 531, 447. Raifes the fife, 542, 544. To have a public reception into Paris, 556. 9 P. Resolves

French ambassador at London. See Bordeaux, at the Hague. See Chamar. At Ratiubon, complains of the levies made in the empire for the King of Spain. Ordered to endeavour to make an alliance with all the electors, 211.

Friesland, states of, their project to double the companies of their foot-forces, 11, 12. Allow their disbanded officers, pensions, ibid. Profit refulting to the flates from the project of filling up their companies, ibid. Their resolutions about calling their plenipotentiaries together, 14. Their objections against some words in the articles of treaty with England, 37. Their deputies remonstrate against Beverning's going for the purpose of bringing about their kingdom into the treaty, 51. 52, 62, 80, 102. Examine the proviso concerning the prince of Orange, 52. Thought to be the most backward to unify the treaty, 61. Comitate Jongheuall their ambassador, 69. Order him with the object, to congratulate the protector, ibid. Define their resolution concerning the prince of Orange to be in the treaty, ibid. Disapprove of the article which concerns the prince of Orange, and King of Denmark, 73. Protest against the proposition adds to the protector, 394, 395. Speech of some of their commissioners in the states general about the act of seclusion, 306, 307. Are defined to defit from their proportion of recieving the ambassadors, 340. Insist upon recieving them, 365. Their reasons for declaring null all that has been done by the protector's agent, 548. 549. Affirm the protector's letters, 360, 370, 374, 375, 424. Agree that the prince of Orange be made captain and admiral-general, 370. 424. Refuse to call Beverning and Niecepoor to an account, 376. Refuse to concider the protector's letters positive or general, 424. Insist to send relief to Bremen, 541. 578. An answer to the manifesto of Holland expected from them, 666. Complain of scandalous books put forth against the house of Orange, ibid. Order the ministers in the province to pay for him, 714.

Eaft, earl of. See Nauff.

Faunfeldinga, count, in defiance, 45. Endeavours to keep the Lorrain troops in the service of the king of Spain, 124. Leads an army towards Lorrain, 159. Might have taken Faber in his retreat, 176. At the council of war at Bruxells, 247. Compliments duke Francis of Lor- rain, 269. Goes to Gravelin, 506. Withdraws from Arras, 532. Is charged with the loss before that place, 613, 537, 647. Visits the queen of Sweden at Antwerp, 687.

G

Anatrau, don Stefano, appointed ambassador to the states general from the king of Spain, 621.

Garcia, count of, arrrests the duke of Lorrain, 141.

Gardins, prince of, attempts a reconciliation between the King of Sweden and intriguers of Savoy, 11, 112.

Gardiner, captain, charge against him, 224.

Gardet, colonel John, one of the conspirators against the protector, 257.

Gerrard, Thomas, informs against some disaffected persons, 302, 501.

Gerrish, trial of those in England that were to be kept up, and of those to be demolished, 715.

Gevon, republic of, importuned by the French king not to make an alliance with England, 68. Troubles continue there, 401. 480.

Germain, prince, lands upon the flate of Finale, 349. Confound of it, ibid. Design to make war against Spain, ibid. To join France, 386. Send an ambassador to Spain, 392, 445, 459. Supported by the pope and the French, 454. Opposes to, and Spain grows wider, 432, 433. Their opulence, ibid. Seizes the constitutional rights of the princes of Italy, ibid. Barrenness of their country, 448. Their messenger returns from Florence without authority, ibid. Refuse to send an ambassador to France, 457. 453. Returns to the prince, incomparable to Cabrera, 555. Expect barques from Piedmont, 583. Affairs between them and Spain said to be adjusted, 611. Advised by the pope to make peace with Spain, 642. Take two Spanish ships, 649. Their negotiations with Spain, 671, 723.

Germain, Charles, confinns himself in an engaged in a conspiracy to affiduate the protector, 341, 342.

John, denies his being concerned in the plot, 353. Confined, 512.

Germans, members of, sends an ambassador to Sweden, 28.

Dilliards count Harcourt, 52. Remarks on his letter to the states general, 90. Receives money and wine out of Bohemia, 40. Devises intelligence about the treaty between England and Holland, 53. Has occasion to go to Horsbrooke, 51, 445. Designs to affiduate the elector of Cologne against Lorrain and Conde, ibid. Admonishes the flates to dispatch their affairs, 82. His departure from Regens- burg displeases the Swedish ambassador and the Protestant flates, 194, 257. Sends a courier to the king of Spain, ibid. And threatens to send him to the king. The French demand sixty French months, 243. Promises to call another diet within two years, ibid. Sends away most of the nobility, ibid. Grants the free exercise of the Protestant religion in Sweden, 541. Seals the several circles to be in readiness for the field in case of necessity, ibid. Gives the title of prince to the earl of East-Friefland, 444. Much decreed at the death of his son the king of the Romans, 441, 444. His second son to be king of Hungary, 464, 515, 589. Orders deputies to go to Conisuili and demands thirty French months, ibid. To resign Hungary and Bohemia to his son Leonp, 465. Ceremonies offered by him at the funeral of his son, 564. Refuses to protect the Germans, 385. Commands the Slavonians to put themselves in a reproductive posture, 244. The emperor of the elector Palantine to hinder king Charles from coming to Vienna, 644. Cautions the adjacent countries against the power of the Muscovites, 660. Urges the prince of the circle of Orange to receive the ambassador of England, 647. Groves, marquis of, summons Stenay, 443.


Glemcroy, with Glencarn and Kenmore, in Badenoch, 27.

Glengy, joins lords Sempthor and Ray at Inverness, 193.

Glengy, lord, of, of some, a tall birth, 546.

Glencoy, duke of, is at the French king's coronation, 328. Stays with the queen at Paris, 427. To be bred a Catho- lic, 650, 658, 699. 718. 723. Boarded in the college of the Jesuits, 718. His tutors, ibid. Taken from the college, 744.

Gadin, Lewis, a ship taken from him by the French, 475.

Gomagga, don Hannahib, chosen chief fall-maister of the empire, 64.

Garden, John, leaves the army in Sweden against the protection, 182.

-- colonel James, a prisoner of war, 432.

Gattebeurgh, of the revenues of this and other places designd for the queen after her abdication, 11. Sends their fyndic and minister with letters relative to trade, 266.

Gaye undertakes to kill the protector, 622.

Grammont, marshal of, refuses to go ambassador to England, 62. Goes to the government of Bayonne, 90. Raies a regiment to reinforce Trommeppe, 702.

Grand, monsieur, offers money for the dukedom of Mayence, 278.

Grassay, marshal of, defeats Caracena, 674.

Graveset, count de, blocks up the call of Chimnale, 530. Retires, 530.
INDEX

Hill, count of, taken prisoner, 233.

Horn, 28, his refolutions upon the satisfaction to be made to the English for the ships detained in Denmark, 28, 29. Thank the deputies for their care in the treaty, 30, 34, 35. Their refolution touching the infallibility of the French king, 30, 340. Approve of the compliment of the deputies to the protector, 54. And of the two articles, 35. Authorize their deputies to congratulate the protector, ibid. And invet them with the character of ambassadors, 35, 36. Complain of the French piracies, 36. Not inclusive of the French with Lige, 36. Declare the proposition of contraband goods may be permitted, ibid. Their refolutions concerning an alliance with Poland, 94. About introducing prohibited merchandise in the fleets of Lillo and Zsa von Ghent, 110. And the dangers sufficeing to the protector, 94. Refuse making all to the Spanish ambassadors child, 230, 239. Propose an alliance with France, 230. Their proceedings in relation to the secret article about the prince of Orange, 238, 231. 235. Their apology for making that article, 234. Ad- drected by the elector of Brandefhorn upon this subject, 272. Their refolutions upon a writing given in by the commissioneer of Frieiland, 279. Blamed for not communicating their secret transactions with England, 290, 320, 344. Compel the king to make an offensive war in a writing given in by the commissioneer of Frieiland, 292. 305. Refuse to gain the friendship of Utrecht and Overfeyl, 304. And to frenten Zeland, ibid. Endeavour to satisfy the provinces about the secret article, 316, 317, 318, 335, 367, 375. Demand of 20,000,000 pieces of eight, 317, 318, 320, 375. Some account of their strength, 335. Sub- flance of their letter to the ambassadors touching the act of feclusion, ibid. Their reasons for continuing in Eng- land, 340, 363. Their deliberation about exculing the prince of Orange, 376. Restraint on their paying the act of feclusion, 345. Order their ambassadors not to give any ac- count of their negociationsapat, 436. And to interchage the act with the protector, 362. Their services to the protector, 364, 424, 425. Subpand their refolution about flattening up the Scheld, 425, 426. Their manifesto touching the act of feclusion, read in the states general, 479, 495, 496, 519, 522. Some observations upon it, 480, 486. Oppose the flattening up of the Scheld, 425. Send money to England, ibid. Indicate about giving a petition to the prince of Orange, 496. Remark upon the great increase of their power, ibid. Their refolutions about augmenting their guard, 497, 521, 522. Give cop- ies of their manifest to the roll of the provinces, ibid. Offer their mediation for making an offensive war in Over- feyl, ibid. Propose to attack the French pirates in the Mediterranean, 530, 542, 548. Unwilling to part with the miltia, 520, 522, 536. Give commisions to several officers to man their guards, 521. Conjecture about their master promise in relation to the act of feclusion, 547. Refate to affift the city of Bremen, ibid. Their observations on the letter of Zeland to the protector, 548. Refate to enhigh twelve companies of horse, 636. To reduce the companies of the militia, 636. Assay at the police in Overfeyl, 682. Their refolution touching the provincial forve- reignty, 683. Manner of their receiving the queen of England, ibid. Not inclined to affift thief of Deventer, 705. Suppofe a book writ against their defequity, 715. Their letter to the parliament of England in behalf of the queen of Bohemia, 728. Their refolution concerning a treaty with France, 734.

Hill, captain Robert, his information against Powell and others, 298.

Hof, duke of, deferous of being included in the treaty between England and Holland, 131. His daughter to be married to the king of Sweden, 225, 453, 515. Included in the treaty, 305.

Hering, Michael, an enemy to the protector, 574.

Homer, a French merchant, killed by an English gentleman, 17. His widow perfused not to procure the murderer, ibid.

Hosford, John, accused of coinring, 164.

Hope, a Dutch ship taken by the French, promised to be re- fored, 10. Of Stockholm, a Swedish ship taken by the English, particulars of the goods taken out of her, 182.

Howell, John, a man in an affair between him and Svanholm, 75. Howard, captain, his letter to the protector, 535.

Howard, Thomas, demands satisfaction of don Patrocio, 2. Proposes for an affnion, 223.

Howell, John, receives goods privately sent him from Scot- land, 224.

Hubbard, sir Miles, an agent for king Charles II. at the Hague, 373.

Hudgie, the protector concerned in the plot against the protector, 534.

Hugien, John, a letter of his intercepted, 627.

Huguenots, differences between them and the catholicks, 435. Medical advice of the FrenchFRAME to them formerly, 704.

Hunners, marquis of, wounded, 473.

Hungary, throne of, elective, 441. Victoty by the death of the king of the Romans, ibid. The emperor's second son nominated to it, 464, 515. And the archduke of Austria, 153.

Huygens, lord, one of the commissioeners appointed to examine the articles of the treaty with England, 16. Proposes to give a petition to the prince's dowger of Orange, 496.

Hyde, sir Edward, king Charles II.'s great confident, 357. 374, 408, 426, 510.

Hyffard, colonel, order about some money owing by him to colonel Althburnam, 557.

I

AMES, king, complaints against his government, and that of his son, 84.

Jenius, his letter to la Bourt at London, 535.

Jean, letter of, to the protector, 317. 353.

Janiculæ, revolt against Ulfain balls for want of pay, 328. At Constantinople in arms against the divan, 676.

Jenius increas'd, 46.

Jeoffy, examined touching the goods taken out of the Hope of Stockholm, 182.

Jeoffett, John, sends Selby and Warton prisoners to Lon- don, 482. Defere infractions concerning colonel Gordon, ibid.

James, Ralph, his account of affairs in Ireland, 213.

Jermyn, lord, one of king Charles II.'s council, 510. In great credit at the French court, 679.

Jerjes, inhabitants of, endeavour to procure an abolition of the tax upon shipings in France, 661.

Jefuits, failed to have taken an oath to kill the protector, 718. An Italian one makes cardinal Mazarine's genealogy, 185. Diffurbances about them at Paris, 241. Dejnected at the death of the king of the Romans, 441. Entertain king Charles II. at Cologne, 601.

Jen, one of them baptized at Nifmes, 73. Imprisoned at Venice for having intelligence with the Turk, 599. Petition the protector to allow them to stay in England, 652.

Jucquepam, lord, commands a regiment of Irish in France, 85. Marched with one of king Charles II.'s parties at the Hague, 373. One of king Charles II.'s council, 510. Endevours to draw the Irish from the Spanish service, 679.

Independent, admitted into the meeting for fetting religion in England, 67.

Indecency, to be allowed for coarting the clergy, 526.

Johnsen, lieutenant-colonel, lies with a party about Athol, 27.

Julie, James, his letter to the protector concerning Mr. Ahoftori, 464.

June, the benevolence of, what is obtained in his favour from the king, 640.

Jones, colonel Philip, informed of a plot against the protector, 178.

June, examined about it, 322.

Jongh, see Dutch deputies. Complains of Beverning and Nieupoort, 299, 446, 454, 516. His negotiation in England approved of by the states of Frieiland, 52. Im- powered, with the roll of the ambassadors, to conclude the treaty, 65. Guilty of some imprudent expreions in relation to the protector, 68. Arrives at Dover, 121. De- clares himself ignorant of any act concerning the feclusion of the prince of Orange, 353, 565. Delays to be re- called, 454, 487. His letter to Affouers van Vierfos, 481. To count William, 482. Obtains leave to return, 626, 636, 666. Appears very zealous for the interet of France, 660. Welcomed by the fates general, 660. Displeases them for not delivering his report in his own way, 660.

Jordan, Thomas, commissioned to treat with Seeligweide and Reverett, 419, 420.

Joyous, duke of, dangerously ill of his wounds, 594, 714. Much lamented, 688.

Ireland,
INDEX

Ireland, apprehensions of some commotions there, 66, 89, 343. Coin there corrupted, 94. Malecontents grow more moderate, 164. Courts of justice in a bad situation, ibid. Persons nominated for judges, 222. Proposals concerning the disposal of fequebec lands, for payment of arrears due to the army, 315, 314. Timber destroyed'there, 404. A remedy for this grievance proposed, ibid. The number of the army there, 413. Account of money issued out monthly for the payment of the forces, 430, 431. All persons elected to sit in Parliament, 445, 446. Instructions for the government of that kingdom, 506—509. A recognition of the government to be signified by those in employment, 627.

604th, of their address to the protector, relating to a debt owing by the king of Spain to several subjects of Ireland, 306.

— high court of justice, not sufficiently impowered to act without new authority, 89. Defer the act concerning treason may be explained, 94. To be revoked in some degrees, 148, 195.

Irish not permitted to enter into Nîmes, 27. Go to Piedmont, ibid. A regiment permitted by the protector to be raised, 63. Want arms and ammunitions, ibid. Many of them enter into the service of prince Condé, 160. Complain heavily of the English, ibid. Chancellor given them by general Fleetwood, 343. Discontented with the usage of Spain, 397. Salute king Charles II. as he passes thro' Flandres, 726. At the gate of Arreau, 555. In great esteem in France, 560. In Catalon'a revolt, 69. A particular account of the Irish in the service of Spain, 736.


Tillers, some conventions in that duty, 437.

K

KETTLER, sir William, sent from Scotland to king Charles II, 556.

Kenmare, vicount, takes the person that carried Hill's letter, 3. Charles he to be burnt in the hands and feet, ibid. Marches by the way of Stratheby, ibid. Intends to march towards Aberdeen, 4. Flies to Dantock, 95. A reward offered for killing or apprehending him, 261. Agrees in coming, and do deliver up his arms, 619.

Kesey, lord, some remarks on his negotiations in Denmark, 518.

Kiffin sends a sharp letter to the Annapolis in Ireland, 149, 164.

Kinnaird, lord, his letter to general Drummond, 726.

Kirkwood, sir Lewis, and brothers, memorial touching their lollés at Canongate, in receipt of a subsidy of £30, Particulars of them, ibid, &c.

Kitleybridge, an attorney, complaint against him, 226, &c.

Knyvett, lord, hated by the cities of Yor and Flushing, 393.

L

Agecroft, lord, left honoured in England than his father, 112. His conference with Whilideale, ibid.

Lambert, major-general, one of the persons intended to be murdered with the protector, 346. Votes the protectorship elective, 681, 684.

Langdale, refuses to appear at the coronation of the French king, 601.

Langdale, sirs, marked as king Charles II.'s party at the Hague, 373. Waits for a passage into Scotland, 434. Goes to Hamburch, 469. Finds out a prophecy for Cromwell's return, 432.

Langdale, states of, impose a tax upon the city of Nîmes, 69. Offer the French king one million of the two demanded, ibid. Pay the duke of Orleans 150,000 livres, 339. 570. To assemble at Monpellier, 717.

— Parliament of—See—Parlement.

— protestants of. See Protestant.

Lafte, Richard, his letters ordered to be stopped, 468.

Lawrence, Mr. president of the English council of state, attests the English ambassador's receipt of the Dutch ambassador's, 154. His directions to the commissioners for Ireland, about letting the escheated lands, 250.

— Richard, agent at Constantinople, arrives there, 138. Delays his audience, ibid. His letters to the protector, 716, 742.

Lewis of Amsterdarn oblige a man who gets a woman with Vol. II.

child to marry her, 74. Foreign laws, when to take place in England, 428.

Layton sent by lord Lichan to king Charles II, 513.

Lede, many French march towards Sedgwick, 566. A rebel and an officer from Spain at London, 482, 557, 675, 687.

Leet, William, commissioned by the court at Newhaven to consult with Sedgwick and Levertet, 419, 420.

Leicester, earl of, 522.

Leffingwell, with a warrant excepted out of the pardon offered by king Charles II, 249.

Lenouart, said to be sent to kill king Charles II, 576.

Lochard, archbishop. See—Lochard. Deputed to withdraw his troops from Lattich, 16. Sends the emperor an account of the proceedings of Lorrain's impeachment, 120.

— young archbishop, proposed to be king of Hungary, 580. 639. And Bohemia, 654.

Loras, marquis of, beheld for fighting a duel, 48, 89. An express arrives with the king's pardon a moment too late, 59, 90. His son endeavours to revenge his death, 90. The process greatly excelling against him, 619.

Loedigierius, duched of, ordered to retire to Grenoble, 640.

Lowant company order letters to the grand signor, 136. Their judge to be the referent of finding, ibid.

Levertet, captain john, consults with the colonels in New England, 419, 420. His account of their proceedings, 425, &c. And the success of major Sedgwick, 583.

Lewis de Pr Roy, why commanded to his house, 428.

— proposed to command his army, 93. Said to be recovered by Middleton, 147.

Lydén declares for the prince of Orlinge, 450. Attempts made to gain it by favours, 656.

Ludis, opposition made to the coining of them, 598. 436. 509. Again opposed to coining them, 563. Profit they bring to the king, ibid.

Lugos, prince of, supported by the French court against Lorrain, 49, 50. Defer his subsistance, 59. His country become a prey of war, ibid. Pillaged by the French, 70. Forced to betake himself to his citadel, ibid. French troops ordered to leave the country, 177.


Lithorne, colonel Robert, commander in chief in Scotland, his letter to Thurose, 18. Some account of his proceedings, 95. Issues a proclamation against provincs going from their habitations without a pass, 221. Account of some further proceedings there, 250.

John, sent to one of the British islands, 582. Several officers charged with holding correspondence with him sent to the Tower, ibid.

Lillo, fleet, proceeding about unloading it, 110. 228. Proviso, if any disputes about it, 74.

Liovara, monfieur, appointed ambassadoir to Rome, 608. Subject of his commission, ibid. Takes his journey, 718.

Linton, archbishop of, undertakes to accommodate matters between the parliament of Dundee and the officer, 587.

Liffa, vicount, attends the protector, 154. One of the commissioners appointed to treat with Bordeaux, 234.

Lettcover, duc'dom of, exposed to rain, 567.

Louvain, province of, a dispute between the Swedes, Poleand, and Raffoons about it, 651.

Lloyd, sir Charles, one of king Charles II.'s party, 373.

— Mr. his reflections upon Powell, 124.

Morgan, a feidious preacher, 129.

Locke, inhabitants of, refuse to join with Middleton, 569.

Lindisfarne, repair of, 470.

Long discovers the plot against the protector, 395.

Longland, Charles, agent at Loughon, his account of several transactions in those parts, 130, 201, 252, 323, 432, 444. 659, 649, 659, 154. Of the last of the powers of the Genevois, 434. 524. 717. 538. Recommends one Harris for an intelligeret at Rome, 580. Sends him to Toulon, ibid. 591. His character of him, 705. Recommends doctor Bacon for an intelligeret at Rome, 720. Monmouth as a man he trusts to Mr. Harris, ibid.

Languiselle, duke of, reason of his unwillingness to come to court, 6. Well received by the French court, 57. Talk of a marriage between the king's daughter and the duke of D'Amville, ibid. But the desire of Languiselle, ibid. Goes for his government, 69. Conjectures about the relations of his being at court, ibid. Obtains a delay of the prince of Condé's procès, 72. Provides for securing the coals of Normandy, 140. 513. An accommodation between him and his dutchess, 609. Goes to receive her, 677. Proposes to caufe the ftones of Normandy to be held at Rouen, 721.

§ Languiselle;
INDEX

Longueville, duchess of, defers leave to live in a monastery, 26.

Lorne, lord, falls out with Glencarne, and draws off his money, 3-4. His intelligence to captain Hill betray'd, 4. His men dispersed, ibid. Number of men paid to be under his command, 27. Made lieutenant-general, 574.

Lorraine, duke of, ordered to withdraw his troops from Lutich, 16. Money offered him to evacuate two places in Germany, 53. Called brother by the French king, 62. Secured by the archduke, 90. Requisition of it, 91, 92, 119. 136. 141. 176. Proposed to be carried to Spain, 140, &c. His secretary taken with jewels worth 5,000,000 of livres, 156. Arrived in the king of Spain's name, 141. Taken with vomiting, 146. A gentleman sent to him stopped by the governor of Cambrai, 175. Deflected to have delivered up prince Conde to the French, 176. Conveyed from Anwerp to Genoa, 194. An attempt made to rescue him, ibid. Gets more liberty, 255. An inventory made of his goods in Bruges, 265. Arrives in Spain, 556. Said to have made his escape, 590. At Toledo, 611. Much defected, 697.

Lyle, duke of, invited to take the command of his brother's forces, 129. 136. 141. Accepts it, 177. Receipts money from the emperor, 207. Demands several places in Athlna promised to his brother, 225. Defies to drive his brother's troops with redoubled force: 247. Urged by France to abandon the Spaniards, 265. Entertained by the archduke of Austria, 269. Differences between him and prince Conde, 265. Goes to visit his brother, 310. Denied access to him, 380.


Lutich, prince, married to the marquis of Baden, 72. Lutich, included in the treaty between England and Holland, 505. 'Their ambassador received courteously by the French king, 600. 604.

Lyme, Mary, her examination, 333.

Laudonniere, country of, freed from hostilities, 176.

Lyons, monarch-de, 109.

M.

Ascot, lord, affairs of the state being in a fair way, 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43.

Hague, 573.

Malcobrevi, about Angus with 300 men, 27.

MacGregor and Mac Keldiey join Glencarne and Lorne, 13.

Macleod, about Angus with forty men, 27.

Macnamara, colon, commander of 500 men from Catalonia, 120.

Maffrand, afflicted with the plague, 593.

Malgrange, faults the Hollander ambassadors, 722.

Maire, Jacob, his account of a rich silver mine in Sicia, 700.

Malmaison, marquis of, arrives at Paris, 120. Attends the ceremonial in behalf of the Protestant, 256. And the king, 262.

Malstoffer, not to be entertained in Rhode-Island, 2.

Malton, William, 224.

Malt, great master of, his committance at the Hague, to have audience, 98. His release for refraining to refresh the French fleet, 789.

Man, Edward, an enemy to the protector, 374.

Marburg, madam, to be married to the duke of Cavendish, 238.

Marlborough, duke of, sends a present to the French king, 256. Seals the dutchess of Mayence to cardinal Mazarine, 325. Instructs to drop the Spanish, 733.

Marlborough, duke of, offers to Spain to the protector, not to enter into a treaty with Holland, 229. 235. Rides to see the king Charles, 407. 528. Distinguished at Wiltunt, 610.

Marlborough, letter to Villier, 629.

Marine, bravery of his regiment at Stenay, 487. Most of them cut off, ibid. Marmontel, marquis of, in a very profound among them, 658, 689, 696. Marmontel, marquis of, arrives at the French army, 466. Marine, earl of, joins the army in Scotland against the protector, 108.

Marselis, infalls committed there against the Dutch, 548. Marseilles, Leonard, furnishes king Charles II's agents with arms and ammunition, 467.

Marthe, his letter from Cologne, 694.

Marshall, earl of, goods belonging to him found at Leith, 22.

Martineau, to be married to prince Conti, 62. 69.

Mary, virgin, her picture abused in Britain, 541.

Mayen, lieutenant-colonel, secures the earl of Calander, 95. - Michael, his examination concerning the plot, 350.

Mechlin, inhabitants of, content to the raising of volunteers, 418. 425. Appoint no commissioner to consult with Sedgewick, 420.

Meffire, lieutenant-general, is near taking the French king, 600.

Melfi, one of king Charles II's party, 574.

Melfi, major John, commissioner from the general court of Conneftock, 419.

Melville, ministering, 165.

M得artet, marquis, made a knight of Alcantea, 621.

Maurice, prince, a slave at Alger, 526. 427. Endeavours used to procure his liberty, ibid.

Maxwell, lieutenant-colonel, in Scotland with 500 men, 27.

May, lieutenant-general, present a very brave man, 374.

Mayence, dukedom of, bought by Mazarine, 352.

Mavell, Edmund. See Cardenas.


Middletown, duke of, promises to assist king Charles II: 574.

Medici, cardinal de, leader of the Spanish fleet at Rome, 338. Supposed to be the occasion of a difference between France and England.
Francisco and Antonio Barberini, 462. Visited by cardinal Antonio, 622. 661. 665. Reflections on the designs of this visit, 1.
Morgagni, was ruled out, the restitution of an English ship taken by the Dutch, 329.
Mellissop, marshall of, to be married to one of Mazarine's nieces, 146, 147.
Mons, had the charge of cardinal de Retz, 211. 424. 459.
Morgan, hailed as the chief of Mazarine against the duke of
Scotland,—Mint, 34. Reported the entertainments Blamed
Moro, duke of, enters the Protestant and Catholic armies, 378.
Morgan, ruled by colonel Morgan, 388. His letter to Mid-
Mortlake, 725.
"Mercure," duke of, goes to Vendome, 45. Prepares to come to court, 409. 555. Fits out ships off Boulogne, 296. To be hechoys for the French horn, 614.
Marchants, English, ill used at Aleppo, 138. Their businesses at St. Malo delayed, 502. Make application to cardinal Mazarine, 524. 525. 515. Their affair reported in coun-
gel, 67.
—In Paris, remonstrate against the heavy taxes laid on the people, 601.
—Swedish, draw up a list of their losses sustained by the English. 628. Defray friendship with England, 157.
—of the Netherlands satisfied for their losses at Ma-
felles, 616.
—Of Hamburg, their abilities to the protector, 406.
Mort, about of, commissaries sent to Antwerp to examine him.
—baron de, removed to Ghent, 235.
Merde, lord of, losses his company, 424.
Meffon, several of the ministers banished from this city, 643.
Michel, his examination, 222. Reported to the protector, 228.
—Henry, and others, their letter to come in France intercepted, 597.
Mien, Protosten of, perused, 729.
Mexes, deputation of, printed in Dutch, 597.
Meyne, colonet, died with Lorne, 4.
Mermay, governor of, refused to put his government into the hands of the king, 678. And not acknowledge prince Condé, 702.
Middleburgh sets up the prince of Orange's colours, 495.
Middleton, expected to land in Scotland with arms, 5. Sets fire to a Dutch vessel used to intercept them, 91. Arrives in Scotland, 131. A reward offered for killing or apprehending him, 261. 319. Blamed for not fighting Morgan, 317. Thought to have a design to conduct his forces towards Fife and Lothan, ibid. Many of his people go home, 389. John Drummond, ibid. Number of their men, ibid. His letter to the earl of Athol, 438. His men dispersed, 405. The Highlansdes refer to rife with him, 478. Narrowly escapes, 483. Is defeated, 523. 525. 540. 553. Marches into Guishen, 520. A small picketson of his taken, 555. Opinion of his proceed-
ings at king Charles Il's court, 604. His men like to be in a starving condition, 619.
—of courtiers, arrived at Paris, 377.
—of Holland, difference about it, 520. 635.
—taken by Vittorio, 628.
—his jubilation of himself upon account of that book, 529.
Mino, in the plot against the protector, 384.
Mon, wished in Ireland, 94.
Menel, colonet, goes to French convoy, 624.
Methodo, the Stefano Evangelio of the Venetians, indiuposed, 122.
Modern, duke of, to be married to Lucretia Barbarina, 122.
—His forces to join the duke of Guise, 625. Aids in mar-
ing one of cardinal Mazarine's nieces, 592.
—Mongiron, paper with Poland against the Muscovites, 614.
—Muscovites, in the empire, their number, 442.
—general, first commander in chief to Scotland, 67.
—His proclamation, inviting the Scots to submit, 251. Of-
ers a reward for killing or apprehending Middleton, Athol,
EX.
&c. ibid. Report of his being wounded, 539. Number of
forces under his command, 415. His certificate con-
cerning major-general Morro, 427. His letter to the
promise of the garrison of Lochaber may be continued,
571. Weakest of his enemies, 619. His ac-
count of the proceedings of his forces against Middleton, and
the Royallies, 555. 619.
Mons, Michael, his letter to colonel Overton about a plot, 121.
Morgon, count of, one of his fervants killed by prince Ru-
pert, 186.
Moros, for George, 183.
—major-general, refuses to obey the orders of the Eng-
lish parliament, 427. A commander under duke Hamil-
ton, ibid.
Mons, marquis of, defeated to deliver up the English ships de-
taigned to Honfleur, 518.
Montagn, Mr. in elteen at the French court, 679.
Montrose, attends the protector at the reception of the Dutch
ambassadors, 154. Appointed to treat with Bordeaux, 275.
Muntenbaun, bishop of, his inveitive against the Protestant,
378.
—protestants of, violently perfecuted, 443. A fa-
vourable reception in their behalf, 687.
Montbrison, marquis de, charged with the complaines of the
Protostens of Dauphiny, 184. His policy to induce Ma-
zarine to do them justice, 438.
Montaljoun, monfeur, governor of Arna, swears the officers to
be true to one another, 460. Made a manifest of France, 552. 556.
Montecucl, count of, sent to negotiate a match between
the queen of Sweden and king of the Romans, 103. 111. 113.
—His mission to England not known, 665.
Montemoroney, duchess of, retires to a monastery after her hus-
bond's death, 26.
Mont-Olymp, proposed to be befeged in cause of refuithance,
601. Governor treats with Mazarine about disposing of his
government, 609. Refuses to put it into the hands of
the king, 678. And to acknowledge prince Condé, 702.
Montpellier, states of, resolution of not sitting, 27.
Montroy, marquis of, joins the king's army in Scotland, 18.
Loss of Athol with fifty horsemen, 27. Route of the
—colored Cobbe, 520. Said to have defeated Mosen, 539.
Offers to submit, 555.
—Protostens of, perfecuted, 442.
—Marcell, his letter to the protector, 61.
—Morgan, colonet, reported to be defeated, 146. Diffères
some of Middleton's troops, 388. Routs his horn, 483.
—Deliveries to be refused, 527.
—Mary, an enemy to the protector, 575.
—lady, corresponds with Hyde, 215.
—Protosten, endeavour to suppress Milton's book about him,
394. 452. Denies being the author of the book and
proceeds with it, 780. 784. Afraid of speaking against
Some observations on his conduct, 708.
—Joys, cardinal, ordered to leave Madrid for reflecting a cri-
riminal, 568.
—affiliated with the plague, 562. 567.
—count of, fined for the ill management of his go-
vemment, 592.
—Deferred, Jasper, denies his having any concern in the plot
against the protector, 385. Re-examined, 394.
—Mottel, Isidio. See Cardenii.
Mountpilson, marquis of, his account of the English forces,
490.
Mungion, marquis of, obtains a decree for rebuilding the
curch of Rennes, 379. Opposed by the clergy in reco-
vering his government, 436.
Mowat, Gilbert; his letters from the Hague intercepted, 517.
—357.
Muckle, lord, receives the thanks of the states of Overfeyl,
71. Confess conditionally to the resolutions of the states
general, 78. Compliments the French ambassador, 131.
Recalled, 496.
—Lives of, tells the government of France, 600.
—Bishop, bishop of, said to have a design against the town, 74.
Congratulates the states general upon the peace, 229. 265.
Deputed to confer with Canningmark upon the affair of Bar-
ceville, 148.
—peace of; how delayed, 21. The levies made for
Spain in the empire alleged to be again't 11, 53. No ar-
ticle in it prohibiting these levies, 578.
—declared treazon by the laws of Ireland, 94. 148.
Account

Ex.

252, 253, 254. Concluded without the knowledge of the ambassadors, 256, 256. Articles between his guardians regulated, 259. The servants which were praying for him, 259. Great disorders in the province about his exclusion, 318, 320, 345, 346. Denied the right of representing the nobility of Zealand, 392. Refusal touching the nomination of persons to the church and nation, 581. A design engaged them to recur to the emperor for his protection, 398. Reflections upon the conduct of his friends, 421, 422, 430. Favours conferred on his house by the states of Holland, 424, 424. Deponent's monition and admiral by the states of England and Groningen, 438, 442. Other proceedings declare for him, 450, 451. Difference between the designs of his predecessor and those of the king of Spain, 480. His party composed of his most and his highest friends. Protections 519. Who are for his being captain-general, and who are not, 520, 521. Several occasions of jealousy to his friends, 548. Part of Overfyll chafe him for fladholder, 643. 668, 665. Scandalous books published against his family, 667. Account of some further proceedings in the provinces about him, 708. Ordered to be prayed for in Friesland, 714.


Orlando, duke of, desires prince Conde's estate may be settled upon the duke of Engueant, 15. Endeavours used to gain him to the French council, 28. Sends letters to the Prince of Orange, 317. The notification of prince Conde's goods, 175. Resign of it, ibid. Goes to Blois, 211. Paid 150,000 livres by the province of Languedoc, 338. His congratulatory missive to the king upon his coronation, 340. Answer to it, 357. Refuses to come to court, 570. Declined the vacant government of Gersau, 667. Refuses to agree with Marazine, 673. His satirical reflection upon prince Conti, 674. Opposes his precluding in the states of the Low Countries, 458. Inconveniences of his marriage to the king of England, 680. Defies him to permit the marriage between his daughter and prince Conde's son, 681. Makes an oath not to be reconciled to Marazine, 692. Importuned to return to the king, ibid. Offered a large sum of money owning him, on condition of his marrying Marazine for it, 702.

duches of, quarrels with her daughter, 286. madamoffelle, her missive to the queen, 625. An- swer to it, ibid.

Orange, marquis of, in great esteem with king Charles IL 426, 510. Thought to have some great design in hand, 626. Carries the duke of Gloucester from the college of the Jesuits, 290.

Orby, colonel of the, signs a petition against the protector, 709.

Olfe, secretary at Sweden, his account of the queen's proceedings in resigning the government, 347, 359. And some of the proceedings, 393, 406, 595. Obed, governor of, incapacitated, 590.

Oberon, colonel, receives information about a plot, 121. Made governor of Hall, 414. His letter to secretary Thomas, 590.


Orby, admiral, commanded by the English ambas- sador, 157.

Oxfor, earl of, a conspirator against the protector, 258, 395. Committed to the Tower, 426. Thought to be in no danger, 481, 482. P.


—elector of, expected at Ratisbon, 225, 245. Congrat- ulations the king of Sweden, 531.

—princes, concerned at moniteur Villere's disguise, 629.

Palermia, prince of, refuses to accept the command of the pope's army, 642.

Pallatina, ambassador from the great master of Malta, at the Hague, 98.

Paits, prince elector of, departs from Regensburg, 291.

Panploes, prince, lodes the generalship of the pope's army, 645, 680. His design of his disgrace, 679.

Pantileon, don, his encounter with the New Exchange in Lon- don, 283. His petition to the protector, 429. Beheaded, 429, 447. Reflections upon that affair, 473.

Papallii, to have no place of trust in Ireland, 507. Reasons against taking them in Great Britain, 618.

Paros, don Francisco, attacks the French troops, 177.

Paris, rejoicing there for the king's coronation, 377. Courts of this city assembled, 440. Great rejoicings there for the liberty of their church, 641, 532. And the fidelity of the regent there, 536. Inclined to favour prince Conde and cardinal Ritz, 641.

archbishopric of, offered to several archbishops and bishops, 211, 562.

—parties in Sweden, their proceedings, 6. Their missive to the king about prince Conde's arrival, 15. Prohibited from assembling about the affairs of the realm, 45. Congratulate the king on the success of his arms, 656. Defies him, 658. An answer to their request, ibid.

Parrma, duke of, occasiona monsieur de Villere's disguise, 246. His relentless admittance to audience at Paris, 305. Defies to receive monsieur de Villere in his residence, 448. He offered to join the duke of Guiue, 625.

Pasebo, Edward, his letter to the council, concerning the diluting of the Portuguese ambassador's goods, 517.

Patton, John. See Cowles. Paus, Aubert de. Ordered to restore the flies and effects of the English, 45, 50. Furies mariners for manning nine ships, 233. Engagement between two ships sent to join him and four Spanish vessels, ibid.

9 H.

Pawson,
INDEX

Persian, Lorenzo, Venetian resident at London, defies leave to transport men from Ireland, 94. Complaints of the taxes laid on the Venetians, 94. Sends a copy of his credentials to be examined by Thurloe, 440. His letter to the protector, delivering the congratulation of the state of Venice, 470.

Penn, general, account of the provisions necessary to be put on board his fleet, 542; 571—574. An inheritance among his failors, 709.

Percbats, a fort in America, taken by major Sedgewick, 554.

Percy, captain, made major over the Holland guard, 521. Percy, lord, letters in France, 84. One of king Charles II's council, 510.

Periera, Alvaro Gonfaves, condemned with the Portuguese ambas- sador's brother at London, his petition to the protector, 434. Perkins accused of crossing, 164.


Perry, vande, his letter to John de Bruyne, 582.

Petit, moniteur, his letters of intelligence to moniteur Augier, 12. 56. 262. 302. 327. 438. 515. 523. 532. 544. 640. 673. 689. His letter to the marquis of Monp, 518.

Petersburg, that the two hundred and fifty thousand men taken by an English man of war, particular of her landing, 181.

Philosoph, sent with money to king Charles II. 511. Philibburgh, garrison of, declares for the French king, 5.

Pickering, for Gilbert, one of the English council, 135. Cons- cious with the Dutch ambassador, 444.

F. Mr. solicitous le Buss to visit the protector, 297.

Pichonni, prince, introduced into the princely rix-college, 130.

Pimiental, ambassador of Spain in Sweden, said to negotiate an alliance between the king of the Romans and queen of Sweden, 12. And a marriage between them, 104. 111. Vindicates himself from the charge of marrying the king, 200. Diffides the peace between England and Holland, ibid. In great confusion in speaking publicly to the queen, 203. Forbears to visit the English ambassador, ibid. Takes his leave of him, 232. Arrives at Moutrange, 240. Visited by Mazarrine, ibid. Preparation for his reception at Paris, 242. Present made him by the prince royal of Sweden, 305. Sent ambassador to the queen of Sweden, and from her to the king, 621. 625. 687.

Pirro, marshal of, is burned, 736.

Pittsburgh, lord, sent by the emperor to congratulate the queen of Sweden, 676.

Plot to betray the garrison of Steny, 70—72.


— against Clermont, 303.

Plymouth in New England, sends agents to treat with major Sedgewick and captain Leverett, 420. Willing to obvye the protector's orders, 425.

Polden, prelates, of, threaten to take up arms, 176.

Poland, king of, differences between him and his parliament, 60. Demands several favours, ibid. Defines the alliance of prince Radziwil against the Muscovites, 60. Hard pressed by them, 170. 190. Refers the rix-blanche for himself, 222. Greely incenses the czar, 263. Proposes to conclude the king of Sweden, 396. Concludes an alliance with the king of Sweden, 427. His emperor to represent the injuries done him by the Muscovites, 429. Afflicted by several plagues, 644. Sends the matter of his horfe to the Imperial court, 690. Divisions between him and the nobility, 716. His letter to the protector, 731.

— ambassador of, at Vienna, received with great pomp, 724.

— in Turky, well received by the grand signor, 299.

— of, his only son crowned in France, 15. Several conferences between him and Mazarrine, 62. His character of the English, ibid. Invited to audience, 208.

— parliament of, refuse to grant any favours to the king, 37. Threaten the messenger that demanded them, 70. Disapprove of the conditions of peace between the king and the Tartars, ibid.

Poland, war between them and Muscovy, 10, 11, 81. Put a stop to the inroads of the Tartars, 40. Endeavour to prevent an alliance between Muscovy and Sweden, 199. Unable to make any resistance against the Muscovites, 628. Report of a battle between them, 542—571. 574.

Polen, isles of, demanded by the English from the Dutch, 453.

Pompadour, lord, prohibited from molesting the Protestants of Rochefoucauld, 642.


— his nuncio at Paris, inquisitive about the affairs of Ireland, 403. He forms a list of the archbishops and bishops in that kingdom, 15. Negotiates a peace between France and Spain, 31. 39. 44. Observes the defeat of St. Peter with great solemnity, 386. Refoles to define the French king to recall the arrangement of cardinal de Rest, 680. Part-Portugal, taken by the Dutch ambassador, 444.

Part-Portugal, taken by majour Sedgewick, 584.

Partizan, a design against it by king Charles II's party, 512.

Portugal, king of, favoured by the court of France, 39. Offered an offensive and defensive alliance, and one of his daughters in marriage, to the French king, 50. Not allowed to prefont bishops in Portugal, 240. Said to have been the Dutch out of Brazil, 242. A design formed by some Spani- shes, about to murder him, 43. His ships to join choice of France, 410. 432. 718. His interest to get his ambas- sador received at Rome, 433.


in Sweden, ordered to retire, 310. 363. 374. 386. Advised to fly till the prince is crowned, 396.

Patry, colonel, delivers the parliament's letters to the queen of Sweden, 43.

Peaches, his letter to colonel Jones, about a design to murder the protector, 178.

— captain Henry, his voyage through the Mexican gulf, 250.

— Vavasso, informations against him, 93. 128. 174. 501. His letter to Mr. Price, 118. Indicted with others, 236.

Prefbyterians, admitted into the meeting for settling religion in England, 67.

Price, colonel, an enemy to the protector, 375.

— Mr. an English preacher in Holland, accused of speak- ing treason against the protector, 319. 374.

— colonel, his regiment sent into Scotland, 413. Him- self commanded to fly at home, 414.

Prideau, William, his propositions to the governor of Arch- angel, relating to trade, 538. Account of his reception, and other pafles, 561. 562. Answer to his propositions, ibid. His account of the flag of Somoledno, 567. And of the several obstructions to the Ruffs trade, 597. & seq. Under a necessity to increase his train, 607. Obtains leave for the merchants to fly and look after their goods, ibid. His letter to the council, ibid. Description of it, 607. 608.

Phips, popish, executed at London, 406.

Proctor. See Cromwell.

Protectors, incended at the parliament of Tholouse for con- demning the baron of Lerns, 48. 49. Illed at Nimes, 90. Receive no satisfaction from court, ibid. 242—245. 552. A Protestant young woman detained by dragnet in a convent, fet at liberty, 128. Their interest supported by the states general, 140. Accused of failing and praying for
INDEX

for the protector, 210. Justification of them in that particular, ibid. Subjected at some secret engagements with England, 458. His grievances referred to, 458. His answers not satisfied with the resolution of the council on their affair, 296. 305. Their businets deferred, 327. 530. All full perverted, 378.441.442. Their businets to be ended, 327. 530. Their answer referred to, 441. Their case expostulated to, 327. 530. An expedition proposed to appease them, ibid. Promised satisfaction, 45. 46. 50. 56. The parliament continue their assentings concerning them, 268.

Rex, duke of, his daughter proposed to be married to Mazeine's nephew, 62. 69. His answer to marial Leimeyne, 545. A garrision put in his house, 531. Subjected to give intelligence to England, 657.


Riccard, 153. Subject of his letter to the states general, 161. Ricardo, Andrew, and others, their account of floors, provisions, &c. necessary for general Penn's fleet, 542. &c. 571. 574. Lift of fit provisions to be commissioned, 537. Richaut, his suit against, 628. The king's command oblige them by the king of Spain, 189. Representation of the equity of granting them letters of reprisal, 689. Richelieu, duke of, petitions of the government of Havre-de-grace, 241. Opposed by marquis de la Mellemaye, 296. His proposed a bill, ibid. Redressed at Paris, 693. His several letters to Bordeaux, 628. 656. 672. 704. 718. 725.

Robert, lord, of approval of the articles of the treaty between England and Holland, 35.

Ricey, Philip, lands in Flanders with 1200 Irish, 630.

Ridders, lord, opposes the setting of a droffer of Twente by force of arms, 424. Recalled by the states of Overfeyd, 457. 470. His representation of the differences in that province, 662. 667.

Rivet, count de, sent to reprise at Parma, 246. Impriions. monteur de Villeroy, the former resident, ibid. Rivet, his letter to colonel Dilborne concerning a compinance, 356. To Samuel Speedwell on the same subject, ibid. 356. 357. 134.

Rix-dit, what, 134.

Rixe-driquez, what, 156. 157.

Rixen, Charles, his opposition against Williams and others, 129.

Rix, Edward, his count of the money sent from England for the supply of the forces in Ireland, 430. 431.

Rocks, Remaines, vice-roys, makes his colonel of a regiment, 189.

Rechofuccas, or Rebeccacon, Protentants, of feed to represent their grievances to the French court, 17. Their voyage to the English fleet, 176. Receive no satisfaction, 452. 539. Decide given in the upper council, in their behalf, 632.

Rechelle, naval preparations carried on there, 433.

Reclus, early card of Henry the duchy of, 530. Goes to the elector of Brabantheid to act for the king, 654.

Reclusa, duke of, ordered by Mazeine to retire, 531. Those orders countermanded by the king, ibid. Reclusa.
INDEX

386. turn

122. Gain credit with the court of Sweden, ibid. Much reduced by the proposal of Spain, and the duke of Savoy proposed, ibid. And the French king talked of, 386.

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn

386. turn
INDEX

turn thanks to their commissioners in the affair of Embden, 564. Debate about the manner of trying the Brael officers, 592, 605. Displeased with a letter of the king of Denmark, 467. Their resolution to the congress, 564. Affidavit by the peculiar in Overijssel, 623, 636. Blamed for not satisfying Bremen according to treaty, 636, 715. Dispute about sending a resident into Sweden, ibid. Their mediation accepted of by one Part of the states of Overijssel, 641. Refuses to continue the treaties with the Protestant princes, 645. Congratulate count William on his being made prince, 647, 655. Promise the elector of Brandenburg their assistance at the diet of Ratisbon, 652. Some remarks upon their power, 665. Congratulate Joseph upon his return, 665. Resignation of the proceedings in the affairs of Bremen, 636, 706.

Stuyves, commissary-general, 212, 213. Steele, Mr. recorder, his account of the proceedings with Mr. Mettam, 228. Commendation of him by Fleetwood, 530.


Sterry, Jacob, author of the plot St. John, taken by an English lieutenant, 629.

Stewart, Thomas, discovers several notable treasons, 164.

St. Hubert, celebrated by the French king, 679, 692.

St. John, Oliver, accepts the commission offered him by the protection of the French vessel, 153. Two letters, 154. — a fort in America, taken by major Sedgwick, 584.

St. Louis, taken 150 of the Spaniards prisoners, 679.

St. Lucas, marquis of, in conference with moniteur Elardes and others, 372. Affidavit at the synod of the Protestants of Guinnes, 378.

St. Mah, two ships belonging to the merchants there taken by the English, 45, 50. Summoned by the English to return, 476.

St. Mang's, rendezvous of three men in the Isle of Skye, 645.

Stackhoud, envoy of the Protestant cantons at the Hague, mediates between England and Holland, 80. His address to the states general at his audience, 85, &c. Goes for Switzerland, 98. Was honourably dismissed by the protector, 113. Precedent made by him to the states general, 345. Refuses to intermeddle in the affair of the seclusion, 361. Reports his proceedings, 461, 402, 505.

Stockholm, merchants there intend to complain of damage done them by the English, 103. The English intended to have small hopes of accomplishing their ends there, 66. Value of the goods taken out of two ships belonging to that place, 181. King of Sweden's marriage to be celebrated there, 154.

Stilttze, affixed with the plague, 678.

St. Omer, governor of, imprisoned, 45. Reason of it, ibid.

Stuppe, Mr. laid to correspond with the marquis of Cugnac, 246. Set at liberty by letters from England, 447. Intelligence from Zurich, 486, 501, 507. His letters to the prince of Taranto, 498, 565, 566. Informed of several occurrences in France, 600, 614, 465, 665, 678, 680, 692, 718, 739.

St. Jerg, merchant of that city shoots himself, 405.

Stradburg, sir Alexander, broken on a wheel for murder, 6.

Streatfe, John, his engagement to general D'Heroue, 680.

Strickland, lord, 17. Receives the Dutch ambassadours, 132, 133, 154. Appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the English, 234. Conveys the Dutch demands to the protector's entertainment, 257. Confer with them, 449.

St. Symon, duke of, a gallican saying of the ambassadour Boreel about him, 311. Said to have arrested forty English ships, 541. Arrives at London, 569, 629. Ordered to be removed to the English court, 569.

St. Tragen, burnt by the duke of Lorain's troops, 124.

Stuart family, of, hated by the English, 84. Proposel for banishing them out of France, 566.

St. Vincent, not to be desired from Lord North to deprive St. Louis of France to procure him his liberty, 500. Saw, a Dutch ship taken by the French, promised to be restored, 10.

Steeve, count of, obtains advantageous terms from monieur de Perre, which displeases the French king, 109.

Stevens, sir William, one of king Charles's confidants, 574.

Swaenborg, his letter to the states general from Seville, 732.

Sweden, conjectures about the design of the army raised there, 466. Proposed to be sent against the Bremens, 485, 516, 593. — queen of, her answer to the Dutch ambassadour, touching the frequent audiences given to the English ambassadour, 16. Resolves to lay down her crown in favour of promoting the peace, 113, 218, 318. And to visit foreign places, 11, 155. Report of an alliance between her and the king of the Romans, 12. Her letter to her agent in England, about the goods of her chief grooms that have been rejected, 14. Sheas grant respesd for the English ambassadour, 16. Submits their difference between her and that ambassadour upon the treaty, 22, 82. Orders her chancellor to confer with him in her absence, ibid. Sends her matter of ceremonies for him, 22, 23. Makes some observations upon his credentials, ibid. Signifies her design of writing to the protector, ibid. Speaks the French tongue, 23, 24. Subtance of her letter to king Charles, 33. Proposes to moderate differences between her chancellor and Whitebock, 44, 81. lays claim to Bremen, 52. Required to observe the old alliance with Holland, 67, 75. Defares the states general to hinder an arrest being made on her, or her goods, in case the remove, 80. Troubled at an incivility of her chancellor towards Whitebock, 44. Orders the states general to make her a grant of 15,000 l. to be included in the treaty between England and Holland, 14. Sends three senators to the prince of Sweden, 155. Subtance of a conference between her and the English ambassadour, upon the articles of the treaty, 157. Dependence on peace, 157. Prevails with prince Charles, except the crown, 157. Discharges most of her retinue, 200. Proposes to dispatch the English ambassadour, 217, 218. Disturbed at the projected treaty between Poland and Holland, 243. Resolves to communicate the treaty, with England, to the representatives before it be finished, 112. Defares the English ambassadour to procure the restitution of some goods belonging to her, taken by the English, 254. Subtance of her speech to her parliament, 281. And at the English ambassador's last audience, 282. Orders the Portuguese minister to retire out of her dominions, 310, 363, 374, 386. Admonishes the states to bring in their answer to her proposition about abdicating the government, 347. Her revenue settled, ibid. Disobliges the rix-chancellor, ibid. Thought not to relish her change of condition, 356. Manner of her resignation, 359. Syps with the king, ibid. Conjectures about her not being allowed to go out of the kingdom, 377. Tell of her design to turn Roman Catholick, 387. Unhappy, and to leave and dissolve all her plans in man's opinion, 404, 499, 536, 546. Comes privately to Harmsburg, 423, 440, 453. Is at Wilmar, 434. Her abdication looked upon as ridiculous, 435. Her last letter address to king Charles I. 435. Ordered free passage through Holland for his subjects, 426. His被打的, 579. Duke of Wurtemberg, 557. Turns Roman Catholick, 611. Puts herself under the protection of the king of Spain, ibid. Deigns to live privately in Italy, 635. To be allowed no governo, 646. Receives, 645. The dutch plenipotentiary, 650. The mark of repulse thrown by her to the king of Spain, 687, 711. — king of, crowned, 359. Notices to the protector his accession to the throne, 379. Makes great profition of friendship to him, ibid. Design to send forces against Bremen, 397. His letter to Bonnel, relating thereto, 417. Gives assurance of friendship to the states general, 425, 585. Slight
INDEX

Sleighs the interposition of Holland in behalf of Bremen, 452. Deigns to marry the duke of Holstein's second daughter, 451. Made the queen at Stockholm, 702. Caufes some pieces to be coined, ibid. Threatens the Bremerds, 510. 578. Preparations for his marriage at Stockholm, 542. Congratulated by the elector Palatine, 571. Sends an ambaffador to treat with the queen about her return to Sweden, 651. 646. A folly concerning him and his brother, 644. Jealous of some Mufcovian troops upon the frontiers of Livonia, 651. Expects his bride at the Daleroon, 645. Sends troops to war against the covenants of Livonia, 651. Welcomes his bride at the Dolls, 651. Defies leave to march some troops through Courland into Ruffia, 662. His defigns in this expedition, ibid. His demands from the Bremerds, 694. Animated against Bremerden by the assembling of his troops in Denmark, 538. 539. Several conferences between him and that ambaffador, relating to the treaty, 42. 43. 83. 92. 112. 216, 217. Much offended at an expreflion of the queen to him, 347. Courted by the king, 483. Some account of their order and proceedings, 281. "Swedifb" ambaffador to the German princes. See Biftenbache. 411. 412. 413. Russian in the French king's service, part of them difmiffed, 63. Refuse to ferve the king for want of pay, 326. Swediflolland, Protestant covenants of, important to the French king, not entered into an agreement with England, 68. Included in the treaty between England and Holland, 305. Prepare letters of thanks to the protector, 501. Well pleased with the negotiation of their envoy, 505. Sydenham, colonel, his letter to secretary Thurlow, 103. 104. 105. Seckau, befiefsed by the Mufcovites, 663.

T.

INDEX

Trelawny, Sir Cornelius, his project of a treaty between England and the states general, 125, &c.


Tobler, lord, named by the states of Zeland to be sent ambassador into England, 60, 65, 67, 80. Unwilling to accept the commission, 246.

Vice, marquis of, comes into favour again, 296.

Vendos, proclamations thereof before the death of the king of the Romans, 438.441. Affiliated with the plague, 445-450. A remarkable rich vino-taverno, 676.

Viguiere, the archbishop's agent at London, gives notice of his arrival, and deares audience, 250. See Romans.

Villars, Mr. carries over money to king Charles, 511. Employed in carrying on his designs, 512. Villiers, minister, councillor of the chamber of incomtes, beauch, 57

Villaret, duke, provos and sent ambassador from France to Rome, 6.

Villeneuve, baron, recalled from the Imperial court, 578. Refused of his negotiations there, ibid.

Villaugier, the archbishop's agent at London, gives notice of his arrival, and deares audience, 250. See Romans.

Villiers, Mr. carries over money to king Charles, 511. Employed in carrying on his designs, 512. Villiers, minister, councillor of the chamber of incomtes, beauch, 57

Villiers, marquess of, sent to dispose the duke of Orleans to return to the king, 692.

Vincennes, one of the canons there sent to the Battlle, for corresponding with cardinal de Rez, 128.

Vinci, principe, sent in effigy for adhering to prince Conde, 52. 181. His secretary accused of hiring persons to murder cardinal Mazarin, 688. His letter to Barriere, 704. Endeavours to procure fund money for the prince of Conde, 711.

Vienne, colonel, sent with a new-raised company to Milt, 417.

Villermont, captain, wounded in an action at Steny, 436.

Vigy, repulse the Mufcovites in three attacks, 628. Breaks the articles of capitulation with Milord, ibid. Veneza, goes from Paris with his regiment, 388.

Vane, lord, at an interview, 418. Referred by the archbishop of Toulouf, 629. And the princes Palais, ibid. Gives umbrage to the French court, by his passage into England, ibid. & 618.

Villers, marquess of, sent to dispose the duke of Orleans to return to the king, 692.

Vincennes, one of the canons there sent to the Battlé, for corresponding with cardinal de Rez, 128.

Vinci, principe, sent in effigy for adhering to prince Conde, 52. 181. His secretary accused of hiring persons to murder cardinal Mazarin, 688. His letter to Barriere, 704. Endeavours to procure fund money for the prince of Conde, 711.

Vienne, colonel, sent with a new-raised company to Milt, 417.

Villermont, captain, wounded in an action at Steny, 436.

Vigy, repulse the Mufcovites in three attacks, 628. Breaks the articles of capitulation with Milord, ibid. Veneza, goes from Paris with his regiment, 388.

Vane, lord, at an interview, 418. Referred by the archbishop of Toulouf, 629. And the princes Palais, ibid. Gives umbrage to the French court, by his passage into England, ibid. & 618.

Villers, marquess of, sent to dispose the duke of Orleans to return to the king, 692.

Vincennes, one of the canons there sent to the Battlé, for corresponding with cardinal de Rez, 128.

Vinci, principe, sent in effigy for adhering to prince Conde, 52. 181. His secretary accused of hiring persons to murder cardinal Mazarin, 688. His letter to Barriere, 704. Endeavours to procure fund money for the prince of Conde, 711.

Vienne, colonel, sent with a new-raised company to Milt, 417.

Villermont, captain, wounded in an action at Steny, 436.

Vigy, repulse the Mufcovites in three attacks, 628. Breaks the articles of capitulation with Milord, ibid. Veneza, goes from Paris with his regiment, 388.

Vane, lord, at an interview, 418. Referred by the archbishop of Toulouf, 629. And the princes Palais, ibid. Gives umbrage to the French court, by his passage into England, ibid. & 618.

Villers, marquess of, sent to dispose the duke of Orleans to return to the king, 692.

Vincennes, one of the canons there sent to the Battlé, for corresponding with cardinal de Rez, 128.

Vinci, principe, sent in effigy for adhering to prince Conde, 52. 181. His secretary accused of hiring persons to murder cardinal Mazarin, 688. His letter to Barriere, 704. Endeavours to procure fund money for the prince of Conde, 711.

Vienne, colonel, sent with a new-raised company to Milt, 417.

Villermont, captain, wounded in an action at Steny, 436.

Vigy, repulse the Mufcovites in three attacks, 628. Breaks the articles of capitulation with Milord, ibid. Veneza, goes from Paris with his regiment, 388.

Vane, lord, at an interview, 418. Referred by the archbishop of Toulouf, 629. And the princes Palais, ibid. Gives umbrage to the French court, by his passage into England, ibid. & 618.

Villers, marquess of, sent to dispose the duke of Orleans to return to the king, 692.

Vincennes, one of the canons there sent to the Battlé, for corresponding with cardinal de Rez, 128.

Vinci, principe, sent in effigy for adhering to prince Conde, 52. 181. His secretary accused of hiring persons to murder cardinal Mazarin, 688. His letter to Barriere, 704. Endeavours to procure fund money for the prince of Conde, 711.

Vienne, colonel, sent with a new-raised company to Milt, 417.

Villermont, captain, wounded in an action at Steny, 436.

Vigy, repulse the Mufcovites in three attacks, 628. Breaks the articles of capitulation with Milord, ibid. Veneza, goes from Paris with his regiment, 388.

Vane, lord, at an interview, 418. Referred by the archbishop of Toulouf, 629. And the princes Palais, ibid. Gives umbrage to the French court, by his passage into England, ibid. & 618.

Villers, marquess of, sent to dispose the duke of Orleans to return to the king, 692.

Vincennes, one of the canons there sent to the Battlé, for corresponding with cardinal de Rez, 128.

Vinci, principe, sent in effigy for adhering to prince Conde, 52. 181. His secretary accused of hiring persons to murder cardinal Mazarin, 688. His letter to Barriere, 704. Endeavours to procure fund money for the prince of Conde, 711.

Vienne, colonel, sent with a new-raised company to Milt, 417.
INDEX

relating to the prince of Orange, 322. Remonstrance against their proceedings in that affair, 438. Declare the prince of Orange captain and admiral general, ibid. Are for recalling the ambassadors, ibid.

Utrecht, province of, gained in general to the prince of Orange, 466.

Wadsworth, marquis of, befriends Clermont, 688.

W.

WATTS, George, one of king Charles's agents, imprisoned at Hamburg, 180. 209. Set at liberty, 240. A prime confident of Wilmut's, 609.

Welles, inhabitants of, their charter, 256.

Welles, Sir Edward, an envoy to the protector, 374.

Wells, join the king of Poland against the Muscovites, 644.

Well, France, examined about her design in going to France, 333.

Well-farring, undertakes to murder the protector, 376.

Wesfaff, proceedings of the diet there, 139. Designed to be besieged by the Muscovites, 692.

Westeren, John, ill used at St. Malo, 324.

West, Nickols, confess a conspiracy to kill the protector, 217.

West, Mr. prepares to leave Holland, 341. In no danger from the treaty with England, 357. Difference between him and the queen-mother accommodated, 169. Continues in the protector, 374.

West, Edward. See Cranage.

West Indies, ships ordered thither from Amsterdam, 78.

Wharton, John, confess a conspiracy to murder the protector, 328.

Richard, sent prisoner to London, 482.

Whitfield, Daniel, his letter from Sweden to the protector, 104.

Whitehall, John, his letter to Mr. Arnold, 25. Represented as a dangerous person, 456.

Whitechapel, the English embassador in Sweden, thinks the protector for his credentials, and congratulates him upon his great dignity, 22. His conference with the chancellor about the affairs of England, ibid. Great respect shewn him by the queen, ibid. & seq. Complimented by her upon the news of the protector's advancement to the protectorship, 25. Sent for to court her presence, ibid. Subsidence of what put upon that occasion, ibid. In great esteem with the rich-chancellors, ibid. Silences the reports about the confusions in England, ibid. Enters upon the treaty, 40. Substance of his first conference with the rich-chancellor, ibid. An answer of objection made against a clause in his credentials, ibid. Hints the protector's design of calling Denmark to account, 80. Further proceedings in his negotiations, 81. Compounds of the protector's design, 81. His conference with the chancellor, 82. Substance of his conversation with the archbishop of Upolf, ibid. Entertained in the queen's bed-chamber, 83. Sent for to the Muscovite envoy's audience, ibid. Describes the manner of it, ibid. His second conference with the chancellor upon the treaty, ibid. & seq. His letter to the protector about a present the queen had made him, 103. Uncivilly used by Sir William Balladyn, 111. Discourages with the queen about her design of laying down her crown, ibid. His answer to the protector, ibid. Leaves the af- franc put upon him by Sir William Balladyn, 112. His third conference with the chancellor, ibid. His extraordinary allowance, 113. Permitted to return home, 126. His negotiations about the property of the goods of the Muscovite, 126. His discourse with the Spanish refident, 135, 155, & seq. His several conferences with the queen about the treaty, ibid. & seq. fo. 202, 203, 217, & seq. His discourse with the protector about the reduction of some goods belonging to her, taken by the English, 254. Desires secretary Thurloe to use his interest in this affair, ibid. Signs the treaty, 255. Proposes to visit the prince of Sweden, ibid. His discourse with the attornay Erick about the trade company, 266. 280. His discourse with the Dutch resident, 266. His account of the ceremonies observed at the meeting of the parliament, 281. His last audience, ibid. & seq. Enter- tained with great respect at Hamburg, 356. Arrives at London, 357. Waits upon the protector, ibid. His memorial prefented to him, 446. Defined to intercede for one Henry Harloe, 457.

Wickel, lord, blamed for some offensive clauses in a paper delivered by him to the states general, 492. Juliafied by the fleet of Friesland, 293.

Wild, Samuel, his information concerning the conspiracy against the protector, 325, 333.

Williams, confessing him, an information against him for preaching against the protector, 46, 128, 176.

Williams, Sir Abraham, entertains the Dutch ambassadors, 135.

Williamson, monopoly, sent by the king of Denmark to gratulate the protector, 470.

— John, his examination concerning the ship St. John of Amsterdam, taken by an English frigate, 530.

Wilmut, lord, under no forfeit at the creating of a protector in England, 137. Waits collections for king Charles, 405. Pre-poses to meet him at the Sway, 426. Disappointed in a design at Lubeck, 468. His advice about the disposal of the money received from Germany, 568. Sent again to the prince of Germany for more money, 574. 609. 626.

Walpole, lord, suspected of holding correspondence with king Charles's party, 566.

Witzen, the Diego, the English consul at Cadiz, thanks the duke of Medina-Celi, for the restitution of an English ship, 268.

Winnifher, marquis of, a house of his rented by the Spanish ambassador, 267.

Wifeman, one of the confpirators against the protector, 325. 354, 360. His confession, 384.

Wiffatt, lieut.-colonel, a party about Lochlomond, 27.


Witheridge, duke of, affixes in the council of war at Bruffel, 247.

Witherington, general, vifts Whitechapel, 232.

Wigan, colonel, publishes king Charles's design of landing in Scotland, 58. His death much lamented, 310.

Wolfe, miller, treats with the duke of Lorrain to stiffle king Charles, 135.

Wrange, general, in great esteem in Sweden, 137. His dif- course with the protector, 217. Comes from Wit- mar with 1200 men, 469. Commands a squadron of ships of war, 505.

\textit{Wren}, Francis, his letter to the protector, touching some intercepted letters, 30.

Wyght, his account of severall occurrences at Madrid, 580. 670.

Wylye, colonel, sent by the bishop of Mutfier to gratulate the States-General upon the peace with England, 228, & seq.

Wylye, baron of, defores the States General to intercede for his inlargement, 547. 577.

V. YARDLEY.
The End of the INDEX to the SECOND VOLUME.