



FROM THE  
PERSONAL LIBRARY OF  
JAMES BUELL MUNN  
1890-1967

115

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2013



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 *Shelburn*, 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.

---

V O L. II.

Containing Papers from the YEAR MDCLIII to MDCLIV.

---

L O N D O N :

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 A.D. 1653.  
some inhabitants of Rhode island in Naragansetts bay, touching several mat- Vol. xi. p. 79.  
ters, 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 tenderness, as of their just freedoms, so of your  
rights and liberties; for the intire preservation whereof you may expect from hence a con-  
tinued care on all occasions. By that letter you will perceive his highness and the coun-  
cil's determination as to the said inhabitants freedom of trade, they behaving themselves  
inoffensively, and their better security from surprisal by your making war upon their neigh-  
bour natives, without giving them seasonable notice; in which points your conformity  
and concurrence is desired, and will be expected. Besides which it is recommended to  
you, that loving and friendly correspondence 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 common-  
wealth, and professors of the same hope.

After our hearty commendations.

**I**T hath pleased God, who disposeth of the governments and affairs of the world, accord- Vol. xi. p. 80.  
ing to his wise and holy will, (after some other alterations) to put the legislative autho-  
rity 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 magistracy and administration of government into the hand  
of the said lord protector, assisted with a council. It hath pleased the same wisdom, to  
intrust the said office of lord protector with Oliver Cromwell, captain general of the  
forces of this commonwealth, who hath been so eminently 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 use 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 intrusted being part of the dominions of this common-  
wealth) the council have thought fit to give you this notice, and to send you printed copies  
both of the government establish'd, 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 same to be proclaimed in  
the most eminent places within your respective governments; as also that in all your legal  
writs and proceedings, wherein was used the name of the keepers of the liberty of England  
by authority of parliament, the name of the lord protector be used, as is more fully ex-  
pressed in the instrument intitled, *The government of the commonwealth of England, Scotland  
and Ireland*; wherein you will find a happy foundation (by the blessing of God upon it) of  
an increase of peace and honour to the whole commonwealth, in which you may expect  
your portion.

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 righteoufness; 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 chearful subsistence and ingenuous maintenance of yourselves and families, his highness and the council are content, that all such of you as are not under the censure of banishment, by the sentence of any of the former governments of New England, may enjoy the freedom of ingress, egress, and regress, 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, seasonable 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 desires 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 10<sup>th</sup> Jan. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ . [N.S.]

SIR,

**T**HIS 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.

*An intercepted Letter.*

DEARE ANTT,

**H**AVING this convenient opportunity by this gentiellman, that was with me at your house, which I beleeve will see you, if he can have opportunity, I beseech you excuse mee; that I did not waite upon you, before wee wentt from Durham. I make noe doubt, but you heard the occasion of our sudden departure, which was for feare of being discovered by sum in Durham, which had nottis of us; which occasion forst mee to leave all my thinges with coll. Forcer. I thanke God, now, after a sharp travaill, wee have recovered the Port of Saffty heare amongst the Hielanders. I hope this next summer wee shall be with you in Bishobrige. I thanke God, our armie doth encrease every day, and doth expect the gentillman from behind sea ourly. Soe, with my humbell sarvice to your selfe and your husband, tho' unknowne, in hast I rest

From the Hielande,  
first of Jan. 1653.

Your assured loving nevey  
till death

HEN. BROCKHOLD.

The superscription,

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

*Letters of intelligence.*Regensborgh, the 12<sup>th</sup> of Jan. S. N. A.D. 1653.

THE states of the empire doe urge much att all sessions *conclusum ratione materia-*  
*rum tractandarum*, alledging that noe other busines ought to come into consideration,  
 before the first article of the imperiall proposition (unto which the choice capitulation doth  
 also belonge) bee fully absolved. To day the said states were takeing counsel about the  
 Bremish businesse, as also the violent and hostile invasion of the Lorrainers in the dukedome  
 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.

Vol. ix. p. 257.

Copenhagen, the of Jan. S. N.

FROM hence noe newes at all since my last, but that some dayes agoe there arose a  
 vehement fire within this cittie, which consumed a good many houses, and would have  
 been more considerable, if by God's mercy the king's majestie and his cheife noblemens  
 speciall care and watchfullness, 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 last.

Dantzick, the 14<sup>th</sup> of Jan. S. N.

SOME dayes agoe newes came to this cittie by an expresse out of Poland, how that betweene  
 the king of the Tartars and Cossacks a firme peace and union was concluded; which  
 newes by the ordinary post is confirmed, and thereby advised, that the said peace was  
 made by the lord palatine of Ruffia Castel Sendomer grand marshall and grand chancellor,  
 with the great visir and cham, the Tartars having engaged themselves to assist this crowne  
 with all their power and strength, whensoever they shall have need of them.

*A letter of intelligence sent to secretary Thurloc.*

HONOURABLE 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. *stilo novo*, out of Holland, from Mr. Gervis  
 Hollis, which came inclosed in the Dutch ambassador's packet, that hints, that if they had  
 had their deputies home againe, they needed not to fear a peace; for that the Dutch hath  
 taken a large survey where their principal interest lyeth, which (sayth the letter) they have  
 not wanted directions for that purpose; but their cheife ground is from the present distemper  
 in England. He likewise sayth, that he the said Gervis Hollis hath beene a long time  
 studious; but before the sunne get to his height, he hopes to see 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.]

*Capt. John Hill to col. Robert Lilburne.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I HAVE given you an account of the enemy's first advance to this countrey; but through Vol. x. p. 38.  
 the basenes 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 most  
 barbarous and cruell manner, to cause him to confesse what he has done with my letters,  
 which notwithstanding hee refused to doe; and yesterday being appointed for his execution  
 within sight of this garrison, a deepe sleepe 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-  
 spey, and Glencairne, Lorne, Mac Keldney, and some of Mac Gregor's men with the rest  
 of the gange, Atholl being left behinde, marched in by the head of this country, and  
 joynd their forces within three miles of this garrison, where Glencairne now quarters. At  
 their approach to this place, Glencairne sent me a letter, stuffed with Scotch compliments,  
 the coppie whereof, together with my answer, as also his letters to the countrey gentlemen,  
 are inclosed. There hath fallen out some discontent 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 ordering 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 wordes arose between them, and Glencairne offered to drawe his sword, and Lorne went away in great rage, swearing, that rather then he would see 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 Keldney, with some of Mac Gregor's men, and about 60 horse with them, and sent the inclosed in all haste to the gentlemen of the countrie; but some of them, fearinge it might be some plott, did not answer his desires. I sent a letter, the copy whereof is also inclosed, to some, that went to him, knowing that they shew whatever letters I direct to them. Yesterday Glencairne had a rendezvous about four miles off on the north side of the river, and Lorne with Mac Keldney, and what others he had with him, were drawn upon the south side of the river well nigh in opposition, and the whole number was not above 1500 horse and foote. The last night Lorne and colonel Meynes with six horse left all and fled. Glencairne presentlie sent a partie of horse after him, to apprehend him. Had Lorne stayed, and concurred with them, this countrie for the moste parte would have gone this way; but this difference had put most of them to a stand, and some of them are fled to Invernes and other parts, to secure themselves. Parties of horse and posts are directed every way, for the apprehending of Lorne. The enemy take up all the horses they can, and expect some troopes. They are worke-horses and poore countrey beasts without shoes; and their foote poore starven fellows, manie of them havinge noe other armes but cudgills, and those that have armes have no ammunition; and they are full of feare, soe that had we but 600 horse and foote here at this time, we might in all probability put them to their best shifts to escape our hands. They use the countrey somewhat hardly, especially since Lorne's departure; and that same night the difference was betweene them, Glencairne in a despightfull manner removed his quarters to Ballachrone, where the bailiff's interest lyes, 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 personally appeared with them) hath sent divers letters to them; and further my intelligence sends, that the enemy intend, when they have eaten up this country, (which will not be long at the rate they devour) to separate; to witt, Glencairne to march northwards towards Invernes, Ross, and Cathness, and Kenmore towards Aberdeen. What is become of Lorne's men, I cannot yet certainly hear; but the flying report is, that they are disperfed. The enemy keep guards on the other side of the water at the Kirke-towne within lesse then twice musquet-shott of the castle. We cannot get over to them, by reason of the ice. Since I began to write, my intelligence assures me, that the occasion of Lorne's so sudden flight was, that after he fell out with Glencairne, the same 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 false, carried his letter to Kenmore; whereupon they drew up part of their army that way, thinking to take him that night; and soe he fled as aforefaid. They have imprisoned 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 honour's most obliged  
humble servant

JOHN HILL.

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

*An intercepted letter from Dunkil in Athol.*

January the 3<sup>d</sup> [1653.]

SIR,

Vol. x. p. 28.

THESE are to let you know, we got safe to the Hilands with our party, where we mett with a very handsome army of ours, which doth consist of nyne or ten thousand good men, soe that I hope ere long we shall be able to visite your borders; so that I would desire you to tel all our freindes, that are honest, of our condishon, and to encourage what freindes you can to come to us, before the king comes, which will be very much to thare advantage. Sir, you spoke to me as concerninge my lord Reye; but he is not yet come to our army; but when he comes, I shall not faile to speake with him aboute your busnes. Soe desiring you will remember my humbel servis to your wife,

wife, your sone in law, and my deare freind his good lady, and to honest Babtis and to A.D. 1653.  
all the rest of my friendes, I rest in haste, as being harde by the ennymy,

Your faithful servant

ROBERT SMITH.

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

The superscription,

For Mr. Robert Davington these,  
at Newcastle.

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

THAT restitution and satisfaction beinge made in all questions, differences, - - - - and Vol. ix. p. 151.  
hostilitie betweene the state of England and the said king, by reason of the said detention, shall cease and be utterly forgotten; and the said king with his countreys and dominions shall be received as a friend into this league and confederation, in such manner, that he shall be in the same friendship and amitie with both states, as he was in before the said determination, or as if the same had never beene; and his deputies or ambassadors admitted with honour, as the deputies of other states in amitie are.

3 Janu. 1653.

*An intercepted letter from Scotland.*

WORTHY SIR,

THE knowlidge I have of your goodnes, and the confidence I have of it to me, doth Voi. x. p. 55;  
incourage me to request a large favour from you; that is, that you would be pleas'd to send me by this bearer your bay gilding; and what price soever you set upon him, shall be faithfully paid you, when it shall please God to send us a merry meeting, which I hope will be by April next; for beleave it from your freind, there was never greater hops of reduction from our slavery then now; for when the leavies is compleated, which will be by March next, I am confident we shall be 20,000 foot and 5000 horse. Middleton is expected suddenly to land with armes and ammynesion, and my lord Kenmore has marched whith most of the army into the north of Scotland, to secure him from the ennemy. The army at this present is 10,000 foot and 1800 horse. Coll. Wogan, who invited me into Scotland, and hath since given me a troope in his regiment, doth assure me, that the kinge will be in Scotland this spring with 3000 Dutch horse and tenn thousand foote. My obligations already is soe greate to your selfe and noble lady, whose vertues is such, that I hope I may presume for a pardon for my neglect, in not waiting upon her in your absence. I pray pardon my attempt, and mittake me not; for I doe not, as the coustome is, take this occasion to blazon 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 elsewhere. Be confident, I am

Dunkells in the earldome  
of Athol, the 4<sup>th</sup> of  
Jan. 1653.

Your unalterable freinde  
and servant,  
R. R.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

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

SIR,

YOURS of the 29<sup>th</sup> of December cam to me a litel before the post pairted; so I am Vol. x. p. 80.  
forced to answer it breisly. First, I shall have a care to find out your converted Jew, and give him your letter; and next I shal desyre the deade man's frēinde to doe as you desyre for som weekes. He desires to know, whither he shall wryte in English or Frenche. He understands both, and is dayly at the court of both nations, who equally feares the peace betweene the two republicks. He told me this day, that it is reported, that the duke d'Enguien, the prince of Condé his only son, is to marry your protecteur his daughter, and that focours is to be sent from thence to that prince. It is certane, that the beforesaid peace will be most unfavory newes heere. The busines of Catalognia goes wel for the French, by the advantage the mareshal de Hocquincourt hath had in putting focours in Roses: also in Germany, the garinson of Philipsburgh having declared for the king, and opposed the  
VOL. II. C governour

A.D. 1653. governour placed by the counte de Harcourt, who being in person in Brisfach, begins to be affrayed of a revolt there; which this court knowinge, in place of many greate offers formerly made to the count de Harcourt, wile now icarcely (though his cousin the duc of Guys labour hard) treat with him. The bailly de Valency, ambassadeur at Rome, is coming from thence; and it is said heer, that the duc de la Vieuville, who hath a good purse, is to be sent there. Yesterday one Sir Alexander Straughan, laird of Thornton in Scotland, was broken on a wheele, 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 apealed 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 house, and the rest at Rouen, to be sent by his order to London, before he fell sicke at Diep; for the day after he took his bed, and was blooded, he never had his senses: but I have caused stay al his bookes and coffers; that are at Rouen, and have written to his sisters in Holland, that nothing shall be lost; and so I shall have a care, that his papers shall be secured, and disposed on as you or any you thinke they concerne apoyntes. This day a counsellor of the parlement of Bourdeaux shewed me a letter from thence, wherein he makes mention of some clouds rayseing there, and great aparence of new troubles. They attribut that already to the hopes of the English and Dutch peace. The last weeke the court did intend to remove from Paris; one said, to Normandy; another, to the Bourgoyne; and the third, to Lyons; yet they doe not stirr, nor I believe wil not this winter. The duc of Longueville had, as they said, no mynde to com to court, though he be sent for, because he had notice, that some of the prince de Conti his servants had sent a copie of the duc his letter he wrote to the said prince to dissuade him from marriing one of the cardinal's neeces. How true this is, I cannot answeere; but I am assured, that the mareschal de la Ferté hath besieged Befort, and hath power to treat with the counte de Harcourt, being intire friends: yet the bussines of Phillipsburg wil mak the winter conditions worse. Let me know, if you can read my wrytinge, or if you lyke the folding of my letter; and as you apoynt, it shall be; as I am

Your most affectionate frend and servant,

J. B.

SIR,

If there had been any other thinge this weeke, my frend would have told me. My wife kisses your handes: she was godmother to your late frende his daughter.

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

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

De Paris, le 14<sup>e</sup> Janvier, 1653. [S. N.]

Vol. x. p. 56. **L**E 1<sup>er</sup> du <sup>courant</sup> <sup>passé</sup>, qui estoit le jour de ma depesche precedente, le duc d'Espéron donna a dîner chez luy a Charles Stuart, a ses deux freres, & seigneur Jermin, lesquels il traicta en vaisselle d'or; & ce soir la il y furent aussy regalez par le cardinal Mazarin en l'hostel de sa eminence. Ce mesme jour les chambres de ce parlement s'estans assëmlées sur diverses plaintes, rendirent deux arrests, l'un portant cassation d'un nouvel impost, qu'on signeroit de lever de 12 sols pour cent de foing, qui entroit dans Paris, & l'autre diffense, a qui que ce soit de s'atroupper en certe ville sous aucun pretexte; mais cela n'a pas empesche que les rentiers ne ses soient depuis assëmlés pour former des oppositions au retranchement du demy quartier, que vous avez sceu leur resultat abouti a des supplications; & comme monf. le cardinal ne les a point voulu recevoir directement, refusant toujours l'audience, ils ont employé le mareschal de l'Hospital gouverneur de Paris, Mr Bellieure, premier president de parlement, & le garde des seaux de France pour l'impetrer.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> une veuve, dont le mary est mort au service de roy, estant allée supplier la reyne de luy accorder le survivance de la charge de son dit mary pour en disposer, sa majesté lui dit de s'adresser a monseigneur le cardinal, au quel leurs majestiez remettoient tout le soin de l'adminiltration; & que pour elle, elle ne pensoit plus qu'a prier Dieu.

Le 2<sup>e</sup> monsieur de Bellieure fut trouver le dit cardinal suivant le desire des rentiers, & obtint de luy, aprez luy avoir remonstré les inconveniences qui pourroient arriver du mescontentement des dits rentiers, que le prevost des merchands seroit derechef ouy sur ce sujet, dont on envoya advertir par une lettre de cachet les chambres au dit parlement, dites des enquestes, comme elles estoient assëmlées.

Mais quelques uns des dits rentiers ne laisserent pas d'aller en mesme temps trouver le comte de Servien, qui refusant de leur parler, fut par eux rencontré sur le pas de sa porte

porte, comm'il reconduisoit hors de sa maison l'ambassadeur de Portugal, (qui venoit de conférer avec luy) & receut leurs plaintes par force. Il respondit, qu'il falloit s'adresser a sa eminence, non pas a luy. Mais eux repliquerent, qu'ils n'avoient rien pressé a ce cardinal, & qu'estant estrangier, il ne scavoit peut estre pas seulement ce qui leur estoit deu; sur quoy les ayans menacez, qu'ils estoient bien hardis, & devoient craindre que sa majestie ne s'en ressentit, & les fit punir, ils alleguerent, qu'on ne pouvoit les mieuz matter & mortifier, que l'on facit en ne les payant point, & se retirerent mal avec luy.

Le  $\frac{1}{3}$  le dit prevost des merchands, & le sindic des dits rentiers furent au Louvre, suivant l'ordre, & a l'heure portez par la dite lettre de cachet, ou le seign<sup>r</sup> de Sanitot les introduisit devant leurs majestiez, la eminence presente avec M<sup>r</sup> le chancelier entr'autres, qui prenant d'abord la parole, tesmoignent fort elegamment de la part du roy le grand desplaisir qu'avoit sa majestie d'estre obligée a s'appliquer le demy quartier, qu'ils demandent. Il s'appuy de force excuses sur l'estat present des affaires, ou la France avoit plus sujet que jamais d'user de precaution contre ses ennemyes, & particulièrement contre ceux du dehors; a quoy le dit prevost fit une fort belle responce, sur la necessité des dits rentiers, qui ne vivent pour la plupart d'autre chose que de ces rentes la, & sur les grands moyens que le roy a de s'en passer, &c. selon l'enumeration qu'il fit de ses revenues. Mais en fin on leur dit le plus civilement & delicatement qu'on pût, que sa dite majestie avoit a faire de ce demy quartier, & qu'elle esperoit, que ce ne seroit plus que pour cette annee, leur promettant sa majestie en foy & parole de roy, que jamais on ne toucheroit a la demye annee, dont ils se contenterent l'année passée.

*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 in England to their masters, of the 6<sup>h</sup> instant, and arrived here but yesterday morning. You may see by it, how little account they give of their negotiation in England. I would not send it, but to the end you may believe they give no account here, as expected, to the great admiration of the states general, not writing at this time one word of the negotiation. This their affected silence is very much resented by the states general, and a sharp reprehension by this post will be sent to them.

The party of the prince of Orange, and the other provinces but Holland, have taken a great jealousy of these proceedings, the rather that the deputy Jongestall has by his particular letters complained to his principals of Beverning and Nieuport going alone several times to Cromwell and the English commissioners, without him, which is not usual; and that he asking them, Wherefore they did so? they told him, It was in order to some particular business concerning their own province of Holland, without prejudice to any of the rest of the provinces; they acted alone. There is some mystery in the matter, that these two deputies of Holland proceeded so; for it is certain and without question, they exceeded at least their instructions, and were not so qualified as to conclude any treaty with that commonwealth; and if they have done any, it was against their instructions. And it is admired you would treat with them, till you had been satisfied of their power to treat and conclude. But now they say here, it is the being and safety of your lord protector to make a peace with these States upon any terms; and therefore they doubt not here, they may have a peace at their own rates; and so you shall find they will keep up the market with you.

In the mean while the French ambassador 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 perished; one of which of the East Indies, with above 200 men in her; three other ships of war, and all the rest merchant-men.

Before the said port of Texel there was seen lately a squadron of 16 English ships of war; but in this season it is not possible for them to subsist upon that coast.

Here is a constant bruit of great matters done in Scotland against the English; but because you write no such matter, I do not give credit to it, nor many more. Those that are for R. C. here, do expect a breach betwixt the two commonwealths, and then to come in ranting, that if Holland will take Cromwell's quarrel against Charles, they will do strange things, &c.

*A traduction of the letter of the deputies of the state in England, written to the said states from Westminster, the 6<sup>th</sup> of January, 1654. [N. S.]*

MIGHTY HIGH LORDS,

A.D. 1653. **S**INCE we dispatched our last letter with the prisoners set at liberty, many more have resorted hither from divers parts of this country, so that we could not choose but to freight for their transportation to the Maese a small Flemish ship called the Fortune, whereof Jacob Gyrelynck of Dunkirk is master, for the sum of 500 florins; and for victualling expences of the said men, we have agreed as before, with a merchant called Roel of Grostein, to give him eight-pence *per diem* for every head, and that for eight days, notwithstanding the voyage should not so long continue; and so we have ordered, that a due list 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 Maese, a declaration should be made the very day of their arrival; and at the exhibition of the said attestation, we humbly desire your high mightinesses will be pleased to give such orders, as the said master and merchant may speedily be paid for the freight and expences, &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 Janv. 1654. [N.S.]

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

**P**EU de personnes pouvoient s'imaginer, que les deputez de M. M. les estats generaux se retirassent, comme ils firent hier, sans conclurre leur traité apprestant d'apparence d'une mutuelle disposition à la paix. L'on estoit demeuré d'accord des points principaux, que pouvoient y faire obstacle; neantmoins l'article, qui sembloit recevoir moins de difficulté, a destruit toutes les apparences que l'on avoit de cet accommodement, & la seule consideration du roi de Dannemarc est aujourd'hui capable d'entretenir la guerre avec plus d'aigreur que jamais. M. le protecteur veut bien, qu'il soit considéré comme confederé & ami, moiennant la restitution des vaisseaux & marchandises par lui arrestez; mais non pas que l'on se serve de ce mot de *comprendre*. Les dits seigneurs deputez, pour eviter toutes equivoques, & rendre cet article plus net, ne se sont pas contentez de ses expressions, & ont voulu user de ce meme terme, declarant que quand meme il ne seroit pas compris dans le traité, les provinces unies seroient obligées de l'aider, si l'Angleterre lui faisoit la guerre sous quelque pretexte.

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

Vol. x. p. 82. **T**HE day before the last parliament dissolved themselves, I wrote to you, and desired the doctor to inclose it in his, and he sent it in the signior's packet; but it seemes it was not received at the writing of yours of the 24<sup>th</sup> December. Since that time wee have beene 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 lawes 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 councill of officers upon the choosing the lord protector, and his highnes oath to governe according to the lawes and his highnes discretion, with the advise of his councill, till Sept. the 3<sup>d</sup> next, when the next parliament is to begin. This is so long, that I durst not send it for the charge. His highnes is not yet come to Whitehall; 200,000 *l.* is settled upon him yerely: he is choosing officers of state. It is thought, that the lords wil be sent for to attend him at court, to acknowledge and submit to the government; and wee heare 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 last, which rather putts things backe; for if wee had agreed, wee should have suppressed the anabaptists, but now must something cajole them, least danger may

be to the state by their meanes, and the papists and prelaticall partie; yet it is sup-<sup>A.D.1653</sup>posed, that if it can be well contrived, all partyes shal be fedd with some hopes, and be kept downe, and busy themselves in verball oppositions against one another, and not against the pilot at sterne; and then wee shall be able to send forces to the north, to quell the lord Glencarne in Scotland, which is 20,000 strong (as is given out). All things heer are in a calme, expecting what his hyghnes will settle, and what lawes he will make. All stand bare to him. I cannot yeet certifie you, what things wil be worth the bringing over. French casters, I suppose, wil be one comodity. Three have spoken to me for casters. Whether linnen be dearer here, or there, I know not. If peace had beene concluded, I suppose pictures, and landscapes, and perspective peices, would goe off well heere: if you coulde send over some few such pictures safely, I would try in the meane time; but how can you send safely? Wee are all well, God be thanked, and pray for you, and so I rest,

5 Jan. [1653.]

Ever the same.

You may direct your letters as formerly, until I send another direction; but I could wish you would use another seael.

The superscription,

*A Mons. Mons. Theodore du Mars, gentilhomme francois à Paris, recommande à Mons. George Maistre, de la ville de Venise, fauxbourg St. Germain.*

*Secretary Thurloe to the Dutch deputies at London.\**

MY LORDS,

BY your letter of the 14<sup>th</sup> instant, his highnes hath received the seale of your satisfaction to Vol. x. p. 91. his owne, that he hath done all apperteyninge unto hym to bringe this treaty to a happy close; and therefore nothings could be more unexpected to his highnes, then to finde on your part the delays therein mentioned; the evill consequences whereof beinge in noe sort to be put upon his account, he will be enabled, by what he hath done, to acquit hymselfe before God and men. And this beinge all I have in command from his highnes, I rest

5 Janu. 53.

Your lordships humble servant,

J. T.

Indorfed,

*Mr. Thurloe's letter to the Dutch deputies, in answer to theirs of the 4<sup>th</sup> January, 53. by command of his highnes, 5 Janu. 53.*

*General Disbrowe and general Blake to the protector.*

Maie it please your highnesse,

TWO of the lords deputies, viz. Newport and Beverning, have this daie been at the Vol. x. p. 92. lady Ashley's neere Maidstone, and returned about six a clock this evening; since which time coll. Doleman hath been with us, and acquaints us, that all is agreed unto by the deputies, and that so much hath been signified by them in a letter to your highnes, and that they doubt not but a confirmation wil be sent from their masters by the same frigott, that wafts them over. Wee replied, that wee could not order her to stay any time upon that coast, without your highnesse directions; and therefore asked him, Whether any such desire had been represented from them in their letter, or any answer returned thereunto? He tould us, there was not; soe that we shall forbear giving any such orders, unlesse we receive your highnesse pleasure therein. Wee understand 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, she draewing less water. Wee intend to tarry heere most parte of to morrow, and shal be readie to receive any commands from your highnes; which shal be observed by

YOUR HIGHNESS

Gravesend, 5 Jan. 1653.

Most humble and faithfull servants,

JOHN DISBROWE,  
ROBERT BLAKE.

\* Basnage, Annal. des Prov. Un. f. 334. vol. i. De Wit, v. 47.

*Cardinal Mazarin to the states general of the United Provinces.*

Paris, January 16. 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1653.

MY LORDS, &amp;c.

Vol. x. p. 349.

BY this I doe give answer to yours of the 13<sup>th</sup> November, and of the 2<sup>d</sup> of December the last yeere. This touchinge the takeinge of the shippes the Sun and the Hópe by our shippes of warr, I have to tell you thereupon, that we labour, that you may receave satisfáction therein, accordinge to your owne desires; 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 majestie deserveth of your part the like correspondence; which ought to be cultivated by his majesties frendes and allyes with real and effectual testimonies of sincere recognifance.

I have explained myselfe at large upon these points to the lord Boreel, your ambassador; 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 16<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1654.

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

*Beuningen, the Dutch ambassador in Sweden, to the states general.\**

H. and M. LORDS;

MY LORDS,

Vol. x. p. 98.

BY reason that I was informed by the last letters from Elfenore, that the English men of war, which transported the ambassador, were still remaining at Gottenburg, and hindred the putting out to sea some Holland merchant-men, who had desired in vain of the magistrate, that the English should be kept in, till they had been a day at sea; I have therefore made a new instance to the queen, to the end some course and order might be taken against this, that so the English may not prejudice the navigation of your H. and M. L. and the whole commerce of the east 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 east sea; as also the inconveniencies, which may arise from thence, in case 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: so then her majesty promised me to speak with the English ambassador, and to take such care, that all inconveniencies may be thereby prevented; and she likewise promised me to give me in writing, what her majesty should resolve herein. I shall endeavour to effect this business to the best advantage of your H. and M. L. The English ambassador hath since his first audience, in one week, had four more; but the queen, whom I have spoken withal since his last, hath assured me, *That* (which were her own 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 Stockholm 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 ambassador, 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 wished, that since they take that course, that I were instructed with more particular advice than what I had sent me, to confute the same; for by his saying the queen was persuaded to believe, that the enemy had taken from your H. and M. L. and their subjects, since the war begun, 1400 ships.

The commissioner 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,

\* Chanut. Mem. 111. 286.

which his master 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 desired a pass here thro' Liefland. The rix chancellor is expected here to morrow.

H. and M. L.

Upsal, 16 Jan. 1654. [N.S.]

C. VAN BEUNINGEN.

*Beuningen to the greffier Ruyfch.*

MY LORD,

THE queen prepares every thing for the execution of that great design, which she has meditated a long while, but at last firmly resolved upon, to lay down the government of the kingdom, and to resign the same to the duke Charles, who is now stiled 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 intirely 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 necessary fund, for the support of the queen, after the abdication of the crown; nay even that the queen for that purpose has proposed the revenues of Gothland, Oeland, Smalland, and Gottenburg; as likewise the tolls of Pomerania and Wismar. I leave it to your lordship's consideration, if this design of the queen will not give to her majesty great cause to chuse no side in the English war, neither for the one nor the other party; nor to engage herself in an enterprize of great charges and consequence: for besides that her majesty has declared to others, as also to me, that she would fain leave her kingdom in peace and tranquillity, there are a great many debts still to pay by the court; and her majesty intends, as soon as she 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 same is very hard to be found: so that it is very likely, that it will cost much trouble, as well in collecting the money, as in laying out the same. The princess, wife to my lord the count de la Gardie, has again attempted in vain the reconciliation of her husband with the queen; and has got this final answer, That it was impossible to undo what was done before in this affair. Four or five senators, that were resolved jointly to make some remonstrations to the queen in favour of the said lord the count, have thought best to let it alone. Herewith, &c.

MY LORD, &c.

Upsal, Jan. 16, 1654.

[Is signed]

C. V. BEUNINGEN.

*Project of the lords states of Frießland.\**

*Exhibitum*, the 16<sup>th</sup> of January, 1654. [N.S.]

THAT for the ease of the frontiers, and not to suffer the same to run on any further, it will be necessary, that the companies of foot be doubled; namely, that those that are fifty strong, be made up 120 men; and those of one hundred to be 200: and for the effecting thereof, that out of the respective companies of foot, now in the service, there be so many companies formed, as in the annexed project and calculation is expressed more at large; inasmuch that the number of the effective soldiers is to remain as it hath always been.

And by reason of the doubling of the companies of foot, many captains and less officers will happen to be cashiered and laid aside, that to the respective persons complete pensions shall be allowed them towards their maintenance, till such time as they shall be advanced; with permission, that they may in the mean time, with lawful knowledge of the government, serve under some other state, conditionally that they be bound to return to serve this state, when required.

That at first, for the doubling of the companies, and the filling up of the companies of foot, according to the number afore-mentioned, there shall be employed and counted those companies, which are already annulled; as also those, which by absence of the captains are held for vacant; and for the filling up of the number of companies, which will be yet remaining, and necessary for the filling up of the companies of foot, which are filled up to the number aforesaid, shall be proceeded by disbanding of so many captains, as shall be thought fit to be dispensed withal.

\* Bafnage, Annal. vol. i. 311.

A.D. 1653.

December 1651, were in the service, and are yet, except the 25<sup>th</sup> man,

Companies.	Heads.	Men.		
1	400	400	400	400
4	200	800	200	800
1	150	150	150	150
30	200	3000	200	3000
201	65	13065	120	12120
178	50	8900	100	8900
<u>415</u>		<u>26315</u>		<u>25370</u>

The said combination propofed 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 still sixty strong; and the said companies being so 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 saved to the state, and gotten yearly, by disbanding of the officers,

the sum of	35326 $\frac{1}{4}$
Upon the companies of 65 men	225083 $\frac{1}{2}$
Upon the 89 of 50 men	191042 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<u>451452 <math>\frac{6}{7}</math></u>

The pensions of the 204 captains, lieutenants, and cornets, which are hereby to be cashiered, would amount yearly, according to the project of the 15<sup>th</sup> of July } 255000

So that there is clearly saved and gotten	196452 $\frac{6}{7}$
Now likewise, by the 408 cornets, who are supposed to serve for 18 guilders <i>per menssem</i> , the state would get yearly	21274 $\frac{2}{4}$
So that there would be cleared, saved, and gotten thereby	217729 $\frac{1}{4}$

*A letter of intelligence from Monsf. Petit.*

Paris, the 17<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. x. p. 120. **T**HE report, that hath run here since my last of the 1<sup>st</sup> of this month, of the marriage of one of the daughters of his highness my lord protector with the duke of Enguien, son to the prince of Condé, doth seem to have so alarmed this court, together with the news that is published of another alliance of the same nature between the king of the Romans and the queen of Sweden; which should be privately negotiated by Monsf. Pimentel, ambassador of Spain to that queen, to the prejudice of France; and withal added to all this, that the Holland ambassador hath at last acknowledged the conclusion of the treaty of peace between the two commonwealths; which news was sent him from Holland, the 1<sup>st</sup> of this month: but all this doth not hinder these gentlemen here from acting as courageously and absolutely in their affairs, whereas sweetness and gentleness would be more proper in a state, whose wounds are still bleeding. They are firmly resolved, not to pay the half quarter of the rents of Paris. They have forbidden the parliament of Paris to meddle with it any more; and they have likewise forbidden the rentiers to make any meeting, to demand their own. They do threaten Normandy with bad usage, if they will not suffer the establishment of the intendency of justice; and for a general oblivion of all past misfortunes, they

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 escus, formerly raised upon every tun of wine, should be suppressed; instead whereof they will increase it to an escu more; which hath very much discontented their deputies, who do threaten, that if this court will not make good the agreement, it will cause new inconveniences to happen to them by it.

The same day of the 1<sup>st</sup>, Monf. the chancellor went to the palace, to persuade, that this parliament may proceed in the judgment of the trial of Monf. the prince, upon that instruction, 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 should 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<sup>st</sup> we received letters from St. Menchould, bringing news and advice of some skirmishes, which had been between a party of that garrison and that of Clermont, where this last had had the worst; and that many soldiers of this last garrison had deserted the Spaniards, and were come over to the French, through necessity and want.

Here is a commissioner of the elector of Cologne come hither, to demand assistance against the Spanish troops, who have taken up their winter in these parts. He doth declare, that if his majesty doth not take some course for his protection, his said master will be obliged to make an accommodation with the archduke and the prince of Condé, who will force him to join with them. Whereupon Monf. de Crequi is sent into Normandy, to get some forces together, and to conduct them to the governor of Sedan, to dispose of them in favour of the elector.

Yesterday the pope's nuncio received an express from Rome; the message is not yet known. The said nuncio doth very much inquire after the affairs of Ireland, and how many bishops there be in that island, &c.

The Stuarts are making ready for their voyage into Germany.

Beuningen, *the Dutch ambassador in Sweden, to Ruysch.*

MY LORD,

BY all what I can learn, I do think I may safely assure their H. and M. L. that without Vol. x. p. 129. 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 against England, is not probable, nor likely, but altogether almost impossible: and yet, in case a firm league be made with France, and that through a vigorous equipage our affairs may be brought in likelihood of a good issue, 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 provisions; but unless they are supplied with money, they will neither have opportunity nor inclination to employ them for the common interest. It is also not to be expected, that the queen will declare herself any further than she hath done, unless beforehand such conditions be offered her, whereby the war (to which she hath no inclination) may seem advantageous unto her; which ought to be taken into consideration by their H. and M. L. in case they have hope to do any good here; and especially the chiefest foundation to be laid for the effecting of that, which is material here, doth seem to rest 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 resolution of France. But though all this do succeed well, yet the business will be full of difficulty; at least hitherto the rix chancellor saith, this crown doth intend to observe the neutrality, without siding or offending the one or the other party. And because I in my last audience spoke somewhat to a common alliance with Denmark, her majesty said, she had declared her intention as to that; but that the first overture was to be made on the behalf of their H. and M. L.

The ambassador of Denmark told me, that the intention of the king his master would go so far as to a defensive league. The queen doth seem to be very well disposed to what you writ to me to keep secret. She hath communicated to me herself, that shortly she 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 resolution, than men do expect.

Upsal, the 19<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1654. [N. S.]

VAN BEUNINGEN.

A.D. 1653.

CHRISTINA, by the grace of God queen of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, great duchess of Finland, of Eheften, Carel, Bremen, Verden, Stettin, Pomerland, of Cassubia and Vandalia, lady of Rugia, Luperland, and Wismar.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip 1d. Hardwick, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

OUR most gracious greeting and good affection premised: Honourable, dearly beloved, and trusty; 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 some commodities belonging to our chief groom of our chamber, Alexander Ciconie; 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 said 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 9<sup>th</sup> of January, Anno 1654.

CHRISTINA.

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

CHRISTOPH. FREDERICK  
van SHWALCH.

*Extract of the resolutions of the state of Friesland, 20 Jan. 1654. [N. S.]  
in the provincial house.*

Vol. xi. p. 105. THE states of Friesland having heard with attention the relation of the lord Allardt Peter Jongestall, counsellor ordinary in our court, and one of the deputies in England, delivered in our full assembly; we find that the same is of such importance, that the court convoked be anticipated for eight days by our deputies; and that on the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 cause 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 Scheltema, Francis van Eiffinge, John van Wickel, and Charles van Roordra for Oostergoo; the lords Julius van Harminxma, William van Haren, Hevelius Glinxa, and Peter Axma for Westergoo; the lords Hessel van Sminia and Tarquin Heydoma for Sevenwolden; the lords Cornelius Glummink and Cornelius Hautbois, 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<sup>d</sup> of this month, calling thereunto the said lord Jongestall, and to peruse and examine his relation, and from thence to extract the points of deliberation most important; and to cause the same to be copied in the respective books of the resolutions. Provided that the committees present may go on without expecting those that are absent.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

Paris, January the 22<sup>d</sup>, 1654. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. x. p. 197. SINCE my former, I received both yours of the 12<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> instant, new style. By the last express hither from thence, as I mentioned in my former, 'twas received here, the peace of Holland with England was concluded, printed, and published; and by this same 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.

Honest 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 17<sup>th</sup> instant the archers of the town-house were commanded by Mr. prevost 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, pressing 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, &c. 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 haste for Spain, to signify the like. Time will let us see the end of the whole, God willing. I would wish ours in peace, before the issue of such, &c.

Le sieur Honoré, cabaretier and merchant, and a man that furnished the king's house in wine, died the 15<sup>th</sup> instant of the wounds he received by the English gentleman, that drank in his house, as you had before in my letters; which when Mr. Servient sur-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 aforefaid English gentleman, that killed her husband: to which she answered, she was not a woman to sell her husband's death; and that she desired nothing but justice. He said, it were better do otherwise; that she would spend much money for to have justice, and in the end she 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 pistolet. The peasants of the place followed him, seeing the man killed, took him to the prison of Nostredame, where he was condemned by that justice to cut off his head: afterwards he appealed to the parliament, where he was worse 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 desired, if that be true, 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 17<sup>th</sup> instant 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 presented to the first president M. Chevallier, and Doujat, counsellors of the high chamber. To which his majesty answered, he would be with them in the Palais the 19<sup>th</sup>.

The 18<sup>th</sup> instant happened an accident upon this river. A boat coming from Charenton, full of men and women, in number sixty persons, 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 Clerembaut, with many other considerable persons.

His majesty, according to his promise to the parliament's deputies, went to the Palais the 19<sup>th</sup> instant, accompanied with the dukes and peers of France, as also a marechal, 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 prises de corps against M. president de Viole, Marsin, president Laisné, marquis de Coignac, Perfan and Brancars, with many others.

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

Last thursday 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 Retz: 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 disguised; and others say, his highness will give his daughter to Condé's son, on that condition, that Condé shall be assisted 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

A.D. 1653. Father James Talbott is gone to Flanders; some say, to make old Preston's condition to return there again; others, to draw the Irish, that arrived there lately, hither, commanded by the lord of Slane. The rest as you shall think fit being to purpose, &c.

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

Vol. x. p. 194. **F**ROM 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; infomuch that no doubt is made of a union between these two nations.

Regensburg, the 22<sup>d</sup> of Jan. N. S. [1653<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>]

**U**PON the great complaints made by the respective agents of the French king, and archbishop of Colognè, and delivered over in the prince electoral assembly, concerning the hostile invasion, as well of the Lorrainish in some parts, as the Condeish and Spanish troops in the other parts of the county of Luttich; 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 requisitorials 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 Lorraine, 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 R. empire 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        of Jan. [N. S.]

**F**ROM 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 Glucksted upon the Elbe.

Dantzic, the 21<sup>st</sup> ditto, [N. S.]

**F**ROM 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. **A**CCORDING to their H. and M. L. projected resolution of the 22<sup>d</sup> 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 3<sup>d</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> of the said 36 articles, and is 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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, *quibusque, cujuscunque qualitatis & conditionis esse possunt*. Item, the resolution of their H. and M. L. of the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 1653. wherein the lords Beverning, Nieuport, vander Perre, and Jongestal, 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 sixth 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> of Nov. 1653. relating to that of the 5<sup>th</sup> of June, 6<sup>th</sup> of September, and 25<sup>th</sup> of October of the same year, (and withall the memorandum of the 25<sup>th</sup> October ought to be examined) delivered to their H. and M. L. by the lord Charifius, the king of Denmark's resident; as also the last article of the treaty made the 18<sup>th</sup> of February of the said year with that king.

*In eodem ad verba*, And his commissioner 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> of May 1653.

10. 11. 12. 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.

13. This 13<sup>th</sup> article is put in conformity of the third, thirteenth and fifteenth article of the 36, and their H. and M. L. resolution of the 13<sup>th</sup> of May 1652.

14. This is in conformity of their H. and M. L. resolution of the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> of June aforesaid, to the lords their H. and M. L. ambassadors then in England, the said projected letter on the 14<sup>th</sup> following was converted into an instruction for the lord of Hemsteede deceased, who at that time was sent into England.

15. In substance conformable to the 19<sup>th</sup> article of the 36.

16. 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.

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

18. Is relating to the tenth and thirteenth articles of the 36 articles, and conformable to their H. and M. L. resolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> of May 1652.

19. In confirmation of the 25<sup>th</sup> article of the 36.

20. Conformable to the 14<sup>th</sup> of the said 36.

21. Is in conformity of the 16<sup>th</sup> of the said 36 articles.

22. This is also in conformity of the 23<sup>d</sup> article of the 36.

23. In conformity of the 24<sup>th</sup> of the 36 articles.

A.D. 1653.

24. This is also in conformity of the 34<sup>th</sup> of the said 36 articles.  
 25. This is found conformable to the answer given to the council of state upon the 35<sup>th</sup> of the 36 articles; which answer their H. and M. L. have confirmed by their resolution of the 3<sup>d</sup> of May 1652. referring thereunto.  
 26. Conformable to the 20<sup>th</sup> of the 36 articles.  
 27. In conformity of the 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> articles of the 36.  
 28. The contents of this 28<sup>th</sup> 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ . N. S.]*An intercepted letter.*1 $\frac{1}{2}$  Jan. [1653.]

Vol. x. p. 196.

DEAR BROTHER WILL,

EMBARCKING 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 Nieupoort'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 see, 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 possessed 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.*

Vol. x. p. 193.

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 affaires heere, and reducing those exorbitant spirits that are now in armes, who, I may tell you, are not to bee slightly considered; for if that intelligence I have from very good handes bee true, they will be neere upon 5000 stronge within these 14 dayes, manie going in to them continuallie; and I heare for certaine, that younge Montrossé is gone in to them, and the lord Charles Gordon marquissé Huntley's only brother, and the chiefe of that clan, as alsoe the earle of Marre; and generally there is an aptnesse in the people to rise, onelie some few remonstrators, as I heare, begin to be a little sensible of this partie, who they looke upon as the remaining stocke of old malignants, which they hate to the death, as they alsoe doe them: yett I hope, that notwithstanding that great spirit of malignancie against us, which indeed is almost unexpressible, and the readinesse 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 heare they are. You will percieve somethinge, by the inclosed, of the distempers that are amongst them; and those thinges will growe daily more and more, especially if they once begin to bee frustrate in their designes, and that they heare the Hollander and wee agree. The forces heere are very unanimous, and are subscribing their resolutions to stand by and owne the present government. I wonder the councill sent downe noe directions concerning the publishing the proclamations of my lord protector. Wee suppose heere itt is upon the account of publishing the act of union. I remayne

Dalkeith, 12 Jan. 1653.

Your very humble servant,

ROBERT LILBURNE.

*An intercepted letter, designed for Paris.*

DEARE SIR,

London,  $\frac{1}{2}$  January.

A.D. 1653.

MY beinge out of towne last post was the cause I writt not, which I suppose Mr. Effex <sup>Vol. x. p. 201.</sup> intimated unto you. We are here in great quiett under our new protector; and though an ougly report there hath bin in towne this weeke of Hull's standinge out, yett I can assure you there is noe such thinge, Overton submitting to the change, (though he is an anabaptist) which is the ground of people's talke. The father and mother ar certainly broke concerning the marriage; and though there is a talke as if itt were to be brought on again, yett I can assure you ther is noe such thing by Mr. Doleston hoped for, whatever his friendes report to blinde the world. The officers of the army have supplicated his highness not to increase his state as yeett. Those ranters and anabaptists, who give your caveleers soe great hopes of our divisions, ar now only connived att, as that we feare trouble, and not taking the absolute power of a king. We doe not doubt but to bringe them in again, most of their chiefs (who ar not considerable) havinge submitted. Itt is here reported, that sir Edward Hide's accusation was his havinge received a supply from Mrs. Greene, <sup>Clarend. iii.</sup> which old woman Poole reports, but laughing att the accusation, saying that itt was done <sup>402.</sup> upon the skore of an ancient friendship, and not of treachery. Of this I desire to be informed. Mrs. Eggleston had itt from one Poole, tolde it unto our widow Staggers; and if Mr. Crofs doeth not now strike in, his freindes can never hope for a supply of tobacco. Mr. Crofs his freindes will not fend soe long as he is there, they not approving of itt. I am almost dead with a cold; but soe longe as I have life, I can never alter from being, SIR, most unalterably yours.

Would you observed figures, that I mought know what you have writt.

The superscription;

*A Monsieur Mons. Barsiere, au cheval noire,  
rue St. Honore, à Paris.*

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

Hague, in haste, the 23<sup>d</sup> Jan. 1654. [N. S.]

SIR,

WE had the ill fortune, that the ignorance of the pilot who was to conduct us, kept us <sup>Vol. x. p. 211.</sup> at sea till Tuesday at night, before we arrived at Gravesend, 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, yesterday 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 transactions. They have this day made out deputation, each unto their province, to bring their business 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 these words, That having heard our report, they do find it a business concluded; and also that they would come to the Hague to ratify it: whereof I hope to send you news in my next, assuring you, that if our God be so merciful unto us, his highness and my lord . . . will have . . . . . for some . . . . . weeks, and will keep in the good intentions, especially also if my lord your brother will continue his good affection to us, to whom I desire to be recommended. I pray let me have a word in answer to this, and I shall remain

Your humble servant,

BEVERNING,

*An intercepted Letter.*

SIR,

I Received yours, and delivered the inclosed, and return this as answer; but I shall <sup>Vol. x. p. 223.</sup> despair of obtaining the picture, till I shew your letter to that purpose. I have moved twice, and received civil answers; but as yet the thing is not done. We are all here strangely surpris'd with a sudden peace; upon what articles, very few know. It seems it was concluded at Gravesend, after the commissioners were come away from London; and some say, upon very easy terms. So with my most humble service I remain,

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

SIR,

Your most faithful servant,

THO. CADE.

*An*

*An intercepted letter to sir Walter Vane.*

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

A.D. 1653.

DEAR SIR WALTER,

Vol. x. p. 229.

I Received yours, and have paid the rhinegrave his 40 crowns sence. The news is much changed, our ambassadors being arrived. The same night they came, they supped with the pensioner de Witt, and professed to all to have brought peace. The next day they made report to the states general, who sat all day till nine o'clock at night, all to examine their instructions. They were found to have done well, and a civility past upon them, telling them they might have signed them, seeing they were so reasonable: so 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 tuesday next; and already the discourse is of cashiering the militia. If we have been mentioned in the articles, it will be much to the advantage of our nation; and the ambassadors profess to have been much beholden to our officers. If not, we should be ill used as strangers. I'll say nothing of other articles, because I doubt not you have all before this time. Doleman is gone to see his wife at B. My lady Morgan reports he is to be our resident. Now I hope I shall see you here shortly.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Jan. 1653.

Vol. x. p. 214.

ALL that is done, treated, or spoken here, is of peace or war with England. On Friday last the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 majesty at London, who had writ about it to the ambassador Chaunt here; so that they sent to the ambassador a gentleman, whose name is Agent, to learn some news of him. The said 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 English came and produced two points; first concerning the sovereignty of the sea, which the English will have to be acknowledged to belong to them; secondly, concerning the prince of Orange, whom the English desire to have excluded here from all employment and government; and that thereupon the business was either in suspense, or broken off. The ambassador having heard that, and that they did divulge it, did inform himself about it, and at several particular visits did give to understand, that the said Mr Agent had made an ill report of

Orange  
it. The said Agent doth seem to be of the party of 145, and did report as they would have it. The ambassador on the contrary had said, that he had word sent him absolutely, that there was a great likelihood of a peace, it being very true that concerning the two said points there was yet some dispute; but that both parties inclining to peace and moderation, there would be expedients found out to express these two things the most favourably, without any breach that possibly could be. In the mean time the state is very ill satisfi-

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 desire; and said that the English have done all this, only to gain time, and to hinder the assistance, which otherwise they would have sent from hence into Scotland. I can assure you, that not any thing is done here; all is at rest, and expects the issue of this pacification. When heretofore they treated with the commissioners of Liege, and did declare that they did also desire other electors, princes and states to enter in this treaty, they did especially invite the elector of Brandenburg. 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 dispose the landgrave of Hesse to enter into it.

Guelderland being president at present, hath propounded, that the state ought to send and keep at Brussels a minister, or at least a commissioner.

23<sup>d</sup> of January.

In the end on Wednesday the 21<sup>st</sup> at night, the commissioners arrived at the Hague, transported in an English frigate, and landed at Goeree, not without great danger of shipwreck, being almost cast upon the island of Walcheren, taking that for Goeree. Yesterday they made a full report; and having found at Gravesend an expedient for the including of the king of Denmark, (which was the only scruple that was remaining) these commissioners had writ a letter of very great thanks to his highness the protector, and parted very well satisfied, filling many with joy; but not the royalists, nor their dependents: for the hatred, and the aversion, which formerly was against the parliament or nation, is now only converted against

against the lord protector, to whom men give elogies, as they were wont to give to all: A.D. 1653. yea 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 sinu*, hoping to maintain themselves well, if a peace be 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 render themselves again very considerable and formidable to others. Instead of having war, and the incumbrances thereof, each, especially Holland, do find themselves insulted over by one or other.

the pr. of Orange royalists

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

Orange party

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

For the including 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 consents 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.

Yesterday 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, whereof 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 28<sup>th</sup> of November, and put in others, wherewith 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 study 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

Hambourg

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.

the peace

Beuningen, the Dutch ambassador in Sweden, to the greffier Ruyfch.

MY LORD,

SINCE my last of the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 dishonourable 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 resented 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 case Denmark was not so deeply engaged, this crown would have cause 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, (these were his words) the pretended alliance could not be, for reasons formerly alledged. I did not omit to answer with such reasons as were put into my hand,

VOL. II.

G

and

A.D. 1653. 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. must 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 any thing 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 desired 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 sea; 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.

---

Whitlocke, *ambassador in Sweden, to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNES:

Vol. x. p. 206. I TAKE the boldnes to give you an account of the passages heere, both before and since the receipt of my credentialls from your highnes; for which great care and respect of mee and my company heere, we doe returne our most humble thankes to your highnes, rejoycing in this happy settlement of our native country, and the due honour to yourselfe; and humbly praying the continuance of your favour to us, more perticularly to your servants heere, whereof I esteeme myselfe one, as well as my sonne, 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 happines of your highnes, and of our country.

The rix chauncellor came hither on Saturday last, and on Monday last came to visit me. He stayed about three howers with me, discoursing in Lattin of many thinges, butt especially of the affayres of England, and perticularly of your highnes; and with much expression of respect to you he seemed pleased with the discourse by his long stay, which his followers sayd they never before saw him doe with any embassadour. Himselfe told me, that he had received great contentment and satisfaction from me; with other expressions concerning me, which I looked upon as complements rather then materiall to trouble your highnes with them. He desired an intimacy of friendship with me, and that we might often meete; that the commonwealth of England had manifested great respect to the queene, in sending me hither; and that he would not be wanting to expresse his perticular respects to them, and to your highnes, and to bring my busines to a good effect.

Wednesday last I waited on the queene, with whome I was alone above two howers. She is pleased to allow me to sitt, which she doth not use to afforde to other embassadours; and discourses in great freedome with me. She was pleased to tell me, that she received great satisfaction from me concerning our affayres, relating to ourselfes, to Holland, and to other states. She sayd, she intended to take a journey for about eight dayes; and in the meane tyme, that my busines might not be delayed, she had appointed her chauncellor to conferre with me: and bicause I was a straunger to him, she 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 testimony of her good inclination, I thanked her majesty.

Tuesday I visited the rix chauncellor, with whome I stayed neere three howers; and when I desired him to appoint a time of our meeting, according to the queene's directions, he sayd, it could not be till after her going out of towne; butt in the meane while he desired to be informed by me concerning the settlement of our commonwealth and government; which I endeavoured to cleare unto him. He told me, that what I desired would speedily be taken into consideration. I answered, that I desired nothing, and came not *ut cliens; sed ut amicus*, to make tender unto the queene of the friendship of the commonwealth. He desired me to excuse him, and sayd, that he meant no otherwise; and that hee did not only desire the friendship betweene the two nations, butt that hee might have an intimacy of friendship betweene us. Att my parting I intreated to know, whither he were satisfied concerning the settlement of our commonwealth; or else it would be in vayne to treate upon particulars before a satisfaction first had in the generall; which he apprehended had not bin wanting, bicause her majesty had sent her publique ministers to our commonwealth, and had one there now residing. He told me, that my information had fully satisfied him in those points, and concerning all our affayres.

This

This morning came the newes from England hither, whereof there was much discourse, especially with the Dutch and Scotch. I presently sent to the queene 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 bedde-chamber, and great captaine of her guards, and in much favour with her. He told me, that the queene had sent him to me to congratulate the accession of honour to my generall, and of happines to my countrey; for which her joy was so great, that she could not omitt the sending to me expresse it. I returned my thanks to her majesty, for the continuance of her respects to my generall, and to my countrey. After this the master of the ceremonies brought the queene's coaches about three a clocke, and carryed me to the courte, where the queene sent for me into her bedde-chamber, which she had not done att any time before. She told me the newes with much joy, and said, Boneale and divers others wrote it from London; and asked, if I had my letters: I sayd noe; butt by other letters I had reason to beleve the newes, and to expect her majesty's inclination thereupon towards me. She sayd, *par Dieu*, she bore the same respect and more, to my generall, 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 att any time send any in her packett, her secretary should take care of them; and she would promise me, that they should not be medled with. After I was come home, she sent one of her secretaryes to me with the same messuage; and whilest he was with me, my joyfull letters came, which in parte I communicated to the secretary, and told him, that I desired to waite upon the queene agayne, when her leisure would permitt. He went presently to the castle, and brought me word from the queene, that she desired I would come to her this night; which I did, though very late: and although I had before received those testimonyes before-mentioned of her good liking of this newes; yett before I would deliver your highnes letters to her, I discoursed in the generall of the buisnes; and she 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 answered, that they should be most wellcome to her. Whereupon I presented my credentialls 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 answered, 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 subscribed; and she was verie well pleased, giving me her hand to kisse. She told me, that she would write herselfe to my lord protector, and desired me in my letters to acquaint your highnes, that no person had a greater esteeme and respect of your highnes than she had; which she would be readie to manifest, and was verie joyfull of this good newes from England.

After the fitt ceremonies performed att my house, I held it requisite to give this trouble to your highnes; and it being extreame late, I hope it will obtaine my pardon for my faultes in this letter.

Upsall, Jan. 13. 1653.

Your highnesse most faithfull and most humble servant,

B. WHITELOCKE.

Whitelocke to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

I RETURNE my very hearty thanks for your last letters of 23<sup>d</sup> December, and for Vol.xi. p.210. all your former letters. It is the greatest comfort to me in the worlde to heare from my friendes in England, and to see their care and love of me in my absence, especially upon the change in England. If their servants heere had not bin timeously and kindly remembered, and those buisnesses sent to us, we had bin despised: butt I most humbly thanke his highnes and my friends in England, and perticularly yourselfe, 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 Scotts heere beganne to talke of high distractions and confusions in England; butt 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 credentialls from his highnesse with great expressions of contentment and respect both to him, and to the present settlement. We had bonafires att my doore, and shooting of our little gunnes. I have bin twice this day with the queene, and am growne a great favorite with her; infomuch that many have desired me to promote their suits to her: but I refuse all, and meddle onlie with my owne buisnes. The rix chauncellor hath expressed great and extraordinary kindnes to me, not onlie to my selfe, butt to manie others. We shall grow great linguists heere by continuall speaking of French and Lattin; which is not to be avoyded, whensoever we meet with those heere. The rix chauncellor speakes good Lattin, and the queene only the French. She

A.D. 1653. She will not permitt to have any other present, but discourfes with me alone, faying, that she understands me when I fpeake French, as well as if I fpeake Swedifh; and indeed she is extreame civill and courteous to me. I have given my lord protector a perticular account of all the paffages heere, and hope well of my buifnes, and that our good God will give a bleffing to it.

Upsall, Jan. 13. 1653.

Your most affectionate friend,

B. WHITELOCKE.

*For my honourable friend John Thurloe esq;  
secretary to the council of state, Whitehall,  
thefe.*

*An intercepted letter.*

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

MADAM,

Vol. x. p. 235. **T**HAT good woman's favour you mention is come to me within these two dayes, and I finde by the date of her letter had bin soe much sooner, but that the t'other lady had sent it to the merchant; who knew me not, nor wher to finde me: but it is come time enough to assist mee in my journye, if our hopes of remoove doe not fayle us yet once more, which we have taken from the retireing of the embassadours went last from you in discontent; for our owne discontentments here will not of themselves be able to produce soe good an effect, though the young lady's father in law has long contributed, and does still to his utmost seeke to enflame them to the height, haveing wholly tackt about to the formall party, and become by much the worse that now is, or I beleeve ever was of it: but God be thanked, that neither his power nor credit can privayle on the other side to any thing, but to make himselfe most ridiculous, and discover himselfe to be an arrant . . .

We hear the cardinall has sent a messenger to congratulate the greatnes of your protector, which cannot but much tend too to my subscribing myselfe from some other place,

MADAM,

Your ladyship's most obliged humble servant,

J. B.

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

The superscription,

*For my lady Monson, at her house in Drury-lane,  
over-against the Hand and Pen,*

London.

*An intercepted letter.*

Paris, Jan.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . [1654. N. S.]

Vol. x. p. 232. **I**F you have writt any letters of the  $\frac{1}{8}$  instant, they eyther are miscarried, 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. Curle, and desire him not to acquaint any body with the receipte of itt, or the contents, itt being for the payment of a perticular sum of mony, which I am highly concerned in; and I hope he will not suffer my creditt to be questioned. I am not able to send 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 tearmed with them) and some thought ill of; though I thinke there's little choyce. By my last I gave you a full answer to yours; so that haveing none from you, I can say lesse, though the want of them does not deminish any part of my kindnes or respect for you, because I am confident it's not from you, but some unavoydable accident, that has hyndered me of that happines; which however I am at this time deprived. 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. Present my humble service to your mother, and remember to send the diurnalls.

The superscription, *For Mrs. Marie Rose.*

*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 myselfe, whether he would be drawne to do my lord protector true and faythfull service, as you desyre, and as an honest man should do. But I see playnely, he is as very foole as ever, and talkes as senselesly; nay is still so madd, as to imagine, that he shall compasse his businesse by his old frendes, and that the presbeterians and Lenthall's parliament will hold up ther heades agayne, which I say were better to be cutt off. However you see how little good is to be expected from him, when he talkes so like an asse. He seemes to be as much trusted as ever; that is, his few frendes love him as well, and his many enimyces curse him as much: and to tell you the truth, the divell rages so amonge them, that few have fewer enimyces then he; and they who hate him, hate one another too; which is a fyne variety. He goes to Charonton as he was woonte, and the papists love him as they used to do. Though he be not worth all this discourse, yett because you asked an account of him, which was a greate condescension and humillity in you, I have given it to you; and for myselfe, I do so absolutely depende upon your judgement in all thinges, that, right or wronge, I will do any thinge you vouchsafe to requyre from

Your most obeyent servant,

EDWARD EUNUT.

The superscription, *For your aunt.**An intercepted letter to Mr. Michael Arnold.*

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

MY sons are both providing arms and cloaths for Scotland, to my great charge, where my eldest son is to receive the command of a troop of horse, and his brother to troop with general Middleton, both resolving to die honourably in so just a cause, or live conquerors.

Your faithful cousin,

JOHN WHITAKER.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

24 Jan. [1654. N. S.]

SIR,

THE post of this day is not yet arrived that I hear of. Yesterday 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 21<sup>st</sup> instant, that his majesty began to mount on horseback in little Bourbon near the Louvre, his master being at last Mr Alnofini an Italian, notwithstanding the opposition of the queen, and many others besides, which desired Mr de Memon to be the man. Mr de Pleffy, an academist of the suburbs of St. Germain, is his assistant, who pleases the king more than the master, as many say.

The same day M. de Saintot, master of the ceremonies of the king, was sent to the parliament with a letter of cachet, desiring them to come to him to the Louvre next morning, or at least send their deputies: and the said Saintot gave them another letter from the king, wherein was an arrest from council to parliament, that they should not make any more assemblies concerning the rentiers of the town-house: upon which letters all the chambers assembled instantly, and concluded, that the first president with two counsellors out of every chamber should meet the king next morning, as he desired, to know his request further.

Next day two members of the parliament were commanded to the frontiers of Picardy, within four leagues to Peronne, to plant there a post of wood, just fore against Metz en Couture, being the first 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 said post the arrest given last day unto the prince of Condé, signifying, if he does not appear before the parliament of Paris, to clear himself of what is opposed unto him; that he shall lose wholly his interest in France. I am certain he will not appear.

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. Servient surintendant is to be sent as ambassador extraordinary to Rome; whether true, or what may be his business, I do not yet well know.

His majesty has commanded M. de Buiffel, du Portail, Pithou, de Port Carre, Martineau, and de Britant, counsellors in parliament, to quit their charge and office within a short time limited.

His majesty has the place of M. president Viole and P'Aisnet to dispose of, both being criminal *contra legem majestatis*, 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: also 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 Amville'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 Amville: the effect we do expect shortly. His majesty this week caused 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 duchess 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 duchess of Longueville.

This week those of Bourdeaux have sent express orders to their deputies here, desiring 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 castles 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 Dureteste, taken near Bourdeaux, being one of the chiefest of the L'Orme, is coming to this town, that his process may be made. Better abstain, when he had his liberty.

From Nismes in Languedoc we have, of the 19<sup>th</sup> instant, that the Roman catholics 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 catholics 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 Alsace 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 predecessors had heretofore; which the province of Guelderland have taken very ill; and that the young prince of Orange, hearing of it, wept 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 predecessors worse before, &c. I am,

SIR,

Your faithful servant.

The number of forces in the Highlands, according to information received this A.D. 1653.  
day, 14 January, 53.

Vol. x. p. 319.

LORD Glencairne	}	1500 horse and foot at present in Badenock.
Kenmore		
Glencarye		
Lord Atholl	}	400 foote
		200 horse
Lord Lorne	}	700 foote
		200
Clandan		60 foote
Clandonald		100 foote
Clanranold		80 foote
Mackoldowie		300 foote
Cambrall		100 foote
Alan Maclean		60 foote
Lieutenant coll. Johnson		60 foote
Lord Montros		60 horse
Lieutenant coll. Maxwell	}	500 horse and foote about Lochlomond.
Lieutenant coll. Wishart		
Total		4320

These lye in and about Atholl, and the brayes of Angus.

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

*An intercepted letter from lord Newburgh.*

Paris, Jan.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

COSEN,

BY this post I have not received any letters from you : by the last I writt so fully to you, Vol. xxii. p. 373. in answer to yours, that I have now little to say, only will not omitt any opportunity of writinge to you; yet I can send you no positive newes of my leaving this place, but I am confident shall stay till your unlucky days be passed, if already that tyme be not expired. I should be glad to heare, that George were upon his returne, and that Mr. Browne had furnished him with one, if he have none. I pray desire him to take George to the markt, and there desire him to buy the best he can for that money. How they fell now, I know not; but I beleive he may have a large young one for 25 l. and doe not lett him stay 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 constant prayer of

Your most affectionat and faithfull  
obedient servant,

JOSEPH MINTS.

For Mr. Jonas Longe.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Nismes, the 25<sup>th</sup> of January, [1654. N. S.]

SIR,

THIS is the seventh tyme I have wretin to you since my cuming; bot as yett have not hard from you, my only desyr being to know, if you have received my letter. We have no considerabel newes heer for the present. The last weik ther passed a regiment of Irishe, about 4 or 500 men, who war not permitted to enter into this toune, because some of them did vaunt, that they had massacted the English in Ireland. It is reported, they ar gon to Piedmont this weike. The stats at Montpellier have not sitten in respect the arch-bishop of Narbonne, who is thir president, is tormented with the gout (a proper disseas indeed for a bishop). The last sabbath day ther was a Jew baptyzed heir, who came from Venice expressly to imbrece our religion. He was one of thir rabbins, a learned man in the languages, who coming to Marfeilles, and being informed that this was a protestant toune, cam hither; so after a private and publicke examination, giving a publicke testimonie of his faith, was received in the bosome of the church. The busines of Castres, of which I wrett to you in my last, is composd to the protestants advantage. So expecting dayly your

A.D. 1653. your commandes, the which ye may be assured, that to my power I shall hartely accomplish, wishing the Lord to blisse your desseigns, I rest to the nixt occasion, having received presently this French letter of Coudre, have not time to translate it, pressed by the parting of the post.

The superscription,

*A Monf. Monf. Humes, merchand à Londres.*

De Vries, *the Dutch ambassador in Denmark, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

Vol. x. p. 249. **F**OR 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 six counsellors, having lived in the country, and being now made one of the privy council of his said majesty, is now come to reside 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.

Elfeneur, 25 Jan. [1654.  
N. S.]

S. de VRIES.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Read the 26<sup>th</sup> Jan. [1654. N. S.]

Vol. x. p. 255. **T**HE lords of Beverning, Nieuport, and Jongestal, according to their H. and M. L. resolution of the 22<sup>d</sup> of January 1654. being ordered to give the lord Charisius, resident of the king of Denmark, a full communication of what had happened in their negotiation 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 fulfil 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 extension of that point, as the same 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 send after them another extension upon that article, whereby they found the said treaty, and the instruction of their H. and M. L. to be intirely and perfectly observed and fulfilled, as the same extension was twice read distinctly to the said lord president; and that he, after some other discourses concerning the satisfaction to be made to damnified 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 unspeakable joy thereby; desiring a copy of the said article to send his majesty the next day by the post, which they had caused to be sent unto him.

*Extract of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland and West-Friesland, taken in their lordships assembly, on Tuesday the 27<sup>th</sup> of January [1654. N. S.]*

Vol. x. p. 258. **I**T 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 instances of their H. and M. L. in the harbours of the king of Denmark, do pretend to have suffered, as is mentioned more at large in the 7<sup>th</sup> 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

saïd agreement and the foregoing resolutions of their H. and M. L. is to be made and borne by this state. Whereupon it is thought fit and understood, that the business shall be referred to the generality, to the end that those that shall be sent into England, may be generally and absolutely authorized to make an end of the saïd point in a friendly way, for so much, with his saïd highness the lord protector, in case they can come to a reasonable compofure; or otherwise therein yield such submission, as they, according to the opportunity and the inclination of the humours there, shall judge to tend to least cost and charge of this state. A.D. 1653.

*Extract of the secret resolutions of my lords the states of Holland and West-Friesland, taken in their assembly, on Tuesday the 27<sup>th</sup> of Jan. 1654. [N.S.]*

UPON the report made by Mr de Beverning and Nieuport to my lords the states of Holland and West-Friesland, concerning the clause which was inserted into the 12<sup>th</sup> of the 29 articles, which were exhibited unto them from the government of England, upon the  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{8}{8}$  November, touching the prince of Orange and his line; after a mature deliberation, it hath been resolved and concluded, that in conformity to a proposition made to that end, the saïd clause shall be totally obliterated, as it hath been already taken away out of the 12<sup>th</sup> of the aforesaid 29 articles; and that instead thereof it shall be decreed and concluded by an exprefs article in the treaty, that all those, who shall be advanced by the states general to the place of captain or admiral general of the militia by sea and land, or by the states of the provinces to the place of governor or stadtholder thereof, shall be bound and obliged to confirm by their oaths the above-saïd treaty, and all the articles thereof; and also 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 cause it to be maintained and executed. Vol. x. p. 261.

*Extract of the resolutions of the states of Holland and West-Friesland, taken in their assembly, on Tuesday the 27<sup>th</sup> of Jan. [1654. N. S.]*

REPORT being made this day in this honourable assembly by M. de Beverning and Nieuport, commissioners, together with the deceased M. vande Perre, as also M. Jongestall, for and on the behalf of the states general, concerning their transactions in England, with all the circumstances and communications of divers propositions, answers, and other pieces relating thereunto, happened in their negotiation since the late return of M. Nieuport and Jongestall, in the month of August last; and of all they have negotiated and treated of in behalf of this state, first with the council of state, and consequently after the establishment of this present government with the lord protector of the commonwealths of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and especially that after sundry conferences, and various debates, the business was carried so far, that after they had agreed on both sides upon the articles of the treaty in hand, there wanted nothing more, but that the same should be signed and subscribed; and that the saïd M. de Beverning, Nieuport, and Jongestall, (Mr vande Perre being then deceased) had resolved unanimously to sign the same in the name of God, and in reference to a due ratification from the states general; but that they were hindered in this their resolution 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 accomplish together the instructions and orders of their superiors, by the extension that was offered, they were necessitated to defer the saïd negotiation; in which interim it pleased his highness the lord protector of the commonwealths of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to send unto the saïd deputies, after they were gone, such an extension upon the aforesaid points, which did satisfy them very much: and having given notice of this their resentment in a letter to his highness, they found it expedient and necessary to the happy and speedy accomplishment of the saïd treaty, that themselves should go over with all expedition, for procure an approbation and ratification of this their saïd negotiation; and that for the same end they thought it good to set down in writing what was agreed upon; the saïd conferences consisting of 29 articles. Which writing being read in the saïd assembly, and report being likewise made by the pensionary concerning the transactions of the saïd deputies of the states general upon the saïd 29 articles so mentioned; and all being seduced and cleared from the point, that the substance of the saïd articles was grounded upon, the articles of the instructions upon the ancient confederacies and agreements upon the resolution of the state that was sent to them; and that being weighed and considered, were found within the compass of the commission and order of the states general, thanks were returned by the members of the nobility, and the deputies of the cities, in the name of their superiors, unto the foresaid M. de Beverning and M. Nieuport; as the states of the province of Holland and West-Friesland do also Vol. x. p. 262.

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-Friesland 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-Friesland, 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-Friesland also shall do all their endeavour, as much as is possible or imaginable, henceforth, without any intermission, 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 retorsion 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.

---

*Extract out of the resolution of Holland.*

Tuesday the 27<sup>th</sup> [1654. N. S.]

Vol. x. p. 267. **W**AS 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 seen 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 understood, 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 mandatis*, 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 interposition 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 HIGHNES,

Vol. x. p. 270. **T**HE incumbent dutie upon me I owe your highnes 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 wisdom can best judge of; onely for the manner be pleased thus breifely to receive it: The carrier of them or intelligencer was a Highlander, who called himselfe Kinmore, and came from thence with an English fugitive, whom he named Edwards, as farr as Darlington in this county, where Edwards tooke post the 16<sup>th</sup> of this instant January for London. The Highlander comes backe the next night to a gentleman's house, one Butler, upon a mistake for Bulmer, 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, siezed the fellowe, and with the helpe of the constable of the towne searched him, and found those other letters upon him; and havinge thought to have brought him before me that night, in the way made an escape. Then Butler coming to me with the constable, and informinge me thus much, I immediately issued

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

Durham, Jan. 17<sup>th</sup>  
1653.

YOUR HIGHNES

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 9<sup>th</sup> 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. Vol. x. p. 272.

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 fure to be comprehended.

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

The pope's nuncio and the Venetian ambassador 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. Germain's, five leagues off, and returned last Monday at night.

The 24<sup>th</sup> instant the most part of the rentiers of the town-house met at the first president's house, where likewise met M. Marshal de l'Hospital governor of Paris, prevost des marchands, and M. Fouquet procureur general in court. The business of the three last 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 present; and that it had been enough for them to send twelve men as deputies from them, and for the rest; for such assemblies would give occasion to the enemies of this crown to take their advantage, and withdraw the people to some mischiefs, which had been a great prejudice to the king's affairs, and his estate. To which they answered, that every man had an interest in that business; and if some of them had come, the rest at home would think they had been betrayed by the deputies, and therefore it was necessary for the whole to look after their own profit. Upon which the first president promised them, he would do his best to assemble all the chambers this week about their business.

Saturday last the queen being at the mass at Noftredame, most part of the wives of the above-mentioned rentiers cried there after her, that her majesty might pity their children and themselves, ruined and ready to starve for want of their bread; which if she would not do, they should be necessitated either to beg their bread from door to door, or die for want thereof; and desired, not to be advised by five or six that were in the council, being both the ruin of themselves and the whole country. The queen answered, that the king had business 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-house, all the poor people abroad being ruined by the wars; and therefore they ought to have patience yet: that she would advise his majesty to content them the best she could. They did press her so much, that some of her guard were like to affront and strike the poor women, were it not the queen hindered it; and the women said, they themselves were better servants to his and her majesty than they, having given them their goods in their necessity, 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 son the duke of Enguien: is it true? Some say, the prince Thomas will command the next campaign, the army that Turenne commanded the last.

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

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

Last Friday arrived here deputies from the parliament of Rouen, assuring his majesty, he shall be well received at Rouen, when he pleases to do them the honour to visit them, as he has done in most towns of France since his majority; of which the king was glad, and the deputies returned much satisfied.

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

It

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 Philipsburg 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 master in Brisac, but rather M. Charlevois, to whom his majesty sent a bâton of mareschal de France lately, with 500 m. livres to pay his garrison.

The letters of Montpélier mark, that La ferté Senneterre is retired from the siege of Belfort, by reason of the foul weather.

Those 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 Estrade, 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 hither, 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 Fermo Rinuccino, 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  $\frac{2}{1}^{\frac{8}{8}}$  January, 165 $\frac{4}{7}$ .

Vol. x. p. 276. **T**HE 24<sup>th</sup> of this instant the king and the cardinal Mazarin parted from the Louvre for St. Germain, having before made a list of the names of those, that were to follow them; which makes one think, that journey has rather been made for business, than for recreation.

The rentiers stubbornness in this conjuncture of marrying the said cardinal's nieces is one of the affairs that vexeth and presseth most his eminency, angry to the uttermost to see, that notwithstanding the king's prohibitions, and all that his majesty hath expressed to them concerning the present and urgent estate of his affairs, they leave not their ordinary assemblies and cryings for their payment: but it is impossible to deal violently with so great a body, without exposing 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 propounded to satisfy underhand one part of those, that made most noise; but by reason that could not so secretly be done, but the others would know of it, they have found out another means; namely, that consenting into the half-quarter they ask, they shall set their hands unto a verification of a declaration full of edicts his majesty should send to the parliament for the establishing of several new impositions; as a crown upon each sextier of salt, which is already sold about 39 livres the sextier; as much upon every tun of wine; and a certain tax upon all the gold and silver lace-merchants, &c. whereof the part is said to amount to above twelve millions of livres, instead that the rentiers pretensions amount not to above 4 or 500 thousand crowns. This was the explication of those good words, which M. de Bellievre said have been given him; whereunto he answered, that he had nothing to say, save only, that the said rentiers were no partizans, and that they did only ask for their means.

The  $\frac{2}{1}^{\frac{6}{6}}$  the king returned from St. Germain; and it was resolved, that the said declaration should be sent yesterday to the parliament.

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

It is not thought the said edicts will pass. In the mean while the court gains always time; and the half quarter, which the said rentiers ask, will likely slide away, as it did last year.

There hath lately been a dispute between the chancellor and the lord keeper, by reason that this last having sealed some decrees before they were signed by him, the said chancellor has refused to sign them after the said lord keeper.

The deputies from the reformed churches have thought convenient to deal weekly with the popish, and have already concluded one part of their differences by the persuasion of their commissaries, who are to procure them such decrees as they shall require. But a

Rocheller

Rocheller makes great complaints here, by reason he has been refused the office of attorney; and that the other inhabitants their brethren cannot enter into any charges or mastership, (says he) will cast them into desperation. A.D. 1653.

I am informed, that for certain this court having purged at his pleasure the parliament of Bourdeaux, and exacted an assurance of fidelity from all its members, hath sent them commission to go to Nerac, to publish again the king's amnesty; and that taking notice of the amnesty preceding, they should condemn to punishment those, whom his majesty had excepted, and amongst others, the named Dureteste, whose punishment will doubtless be strange and rigorous, being not true, that he is to be brought hither.

\* Charles Stuart has newly received a letter from the queen of Sweden, in answer to one he had written her for some assistance; but it containeth nothing but civilities, after many excuses, that she can do nothing in his favour, and much exaggeration of the capacity and prudence of the messenger he had sent her.

*The queen of Bohemia to the states general.*

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

**I**L y a desja quelque tems, que nostre fils monseignr l'electeur Palatyn nous a convié & requisé, comme vous scavez, de nous transporter au Bas-Palatinat, tant pour éviter la necessité d'augmenter nos debtes causées par les estranges changements survenus en Angleterre, d'ou nous soulions tirer nostre entretenement ordinaire, que pour pouvoir tant mieux adviser avec luy aux moyens d'y satisfaire; mais la consideration de nos creditiers & livranciers, & le desir que nous avons de leur donner quelque contentement avant nostre partement, nous a retenue jusques icy de nous resoudre à ce voyage; & maintenant que nous entendons, que vos traitez en Angleterre sont parvenus jusqu'au point de leur finale & entiere conclusion & subscription, nous esperons, qu'en suite de vos declarations precedentes il vous plaira vous servir de l'occasion, pour procurer & obtenir par vostre entremise à nos dits creditiers & livranciers leur payement sur les arrierages, tant vieux que nouveaux, qui nous sont deubs en Angleterre de nostre dit entretenement, lequel du commencement fut ordonné par les roys defuncts, à dixhuict mille livres sterlings par an, outre une rente personnelle du deux mille livres à nous octroyees par le roy Jacques nostre tres-honoré pere, en faveur de nostre mariage; en deduction desquels dixhuict mille livres sterling annuels, comme aussy de la dite rente, le parlement d'alors fit à diverses fois fournir quelque chose par le menu, laissant le reste en arrierage: mais en l'an 1646. le 22 d'Avril il reduisoit nostre dite entretenement à deux mille livres sterling par an, & y adjouta la dite rente de deux mille livres, dont la premiere année fut payée, & les suivantes discontinues, sans que toutefois l'acte en aye esté oncques revoquée, de sorte que nos dits arrierages vieux & nouveaux montent au plus de deux fois autant, que ce qui est deu par nous à nos dits creditiers & livranciers, ainisy qu'il appert par la specification, que nostre agent en Angleterre le chevalier Abraham Williams en fit le 6 de Juin 1651, dont nous leur fimes donner copie, comme aussy des auparavant nous leur avions à leur requisition donne nostre consentement en date du 21 de Mars 1650. de rechercher & obtenir par vostre favorable entremise ou autre voye licite leur payement sur nos dits arrierages, à quoy nous persistons encores, veu que ça este sur la foy publique d'Angleterre qu'il nous ont fait credit, iceux sçachantes assez, qu'ils ont tousjours esté tres bien payez aussy long temps, que nous avons joui de nostre dit entretenement, & toutefois nous nous contenterons pourveu qu'ils recoivent leur payement des dits arrierages; nostre intention n'est pas pour tant de renvoyer simplement nos dits creditiers & livranciers à nos dits arrierages: car comme c'est bien à nostre grand regret, que nous sommes tombées en debtes par une inevitable necessité, ne desirants rien plus que d'en pouvoir sortir au plustost; & à cest effect nous nous avons à diverses fois & en divers endroits recherché quelques moyens pour les amoindrir, voire nous avons à cause de ce manquement en Angleterre vendu & engagé par le menu presquès toutes nos bagues, & vaisselles, & l'argent, qui en est provenue, a este distribue entre nos dits creditiers, lesquels ont de temps en temps receu par le menu quelques derniers sur leurs parties; & ne serons pas en repos, qu'ils n'ayant finalement receu entiere satisfaction; sur quoy nous vous prions & requerons tres affectueusement de leur faire comprendre, que nostre sejour icy à la Haye ne leur sçauroit estre utile, puisqu'il ne feroit qu'augmenter nos debtes, au lieu de les diminuer.

Et quant à nostre voyage à Palatinat, nous vous prions & requerons de mesme tres affectueusement, qu'il vous plaist non seulement l'avoir agreable, mais aussy de le favoriser & avancer, sans permettre, qu'au un entreprenne d'y mettre obstacle; mais à grand peine

\* Puffend. rer. jur. lib. 25. §. 47. Chanut. Mem. iii. 231, 232.

A.D. 1653. *trouvons nous des paroles assez significatives pour vous exprimer l'estime tres parfaite, que nous faisons de tous les honneurs, bons offices, assistance, liberalitez, courtoisies, & civilitez, dont il vous a pleu user envers nous & les nostres, durant tout le temps de nostre sejour en ce lieu, dont nous vous remercions de toute nostre affection, recognoissant, que nous vous en sommes à jamais tres estroitement obligée; aussy aurons nous le soin de vous en tesmoigner nostre gratitude en toutes occasions, and d'exhorter nos enfants à ce mesme devoir. Cependant nous prions Dieu pour votre santé & prosperité, demeurant inviolablement,*

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

Donné à la Haye, le 29 de Janvier,  
[1654. N. S.]

Votre tres affectionnée amy,

ELISABETH.

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

Vol. x. p. 280. **M**ONSIEUR de Beverning, in the report he made in this assembly, upon the 27<sup>th</sup> of this month, of that what 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.

*Extract out of the resolutions of Holland.*

Tuesday, the 29<sup>th</sup> of January [1654. N. S.]

Vol. x. p. 283. **T**HE lords of Beverning and Nieuport, together with the lords vander Perre deceased, and Jongestall, having been in commission 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 businesses serving to that purpose, to their H. and M. lordships, since the late coming over of the said lords Nieuport and Jongestall happened in August of the last year, on the behalf of this state in England aforesaid, 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 so far, both sides 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 Jongestall, at the decease of the said lord van Perre, jointly in the name of God, and under sufficient ratification of their lordships, were resolved to have done; but that they were hindered in their designs through a certain difference, which did reveal itself in the extension of the article, speaking of the inclusion 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 extension that was offered, 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 aforesaid (the said lords commissioners being departed) had sent after them such an extension 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 desired 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 handsome 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 pensionary 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 compassed with the orders and commands of their lordships, and the lords of the Ridderfchap, together with the commissioners of the towns, in the names and behalfs 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 endeavours and 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 Ridderfchap, 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 understood, 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 sent over into England, to the end to collationate 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 retorsions may cease; and as soon as is possible, that a cessation of arms may be made, with the including of the king of Denmark, in performance of the treaty made with his majesty the 18<sup>th</sup> of February the last year: and that in the mean time word be sent to the ministers of this state, and the consul of the Netherland 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 harbour; 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.

-Agreeth with the said register,

H. VAN BEAUMONT.

*Extract of the secret resolution of the states of Holland and West-Friesland taken in their assembly, on Tuesday the 29<sup>th</sup> of January 1654. [ N. S. ]*

IT being put to the question, how and in what manner, and with what formalities, the resolutions of the lords the states of Holland and West-Friesland, taken the 27<sup>h</sup> 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 Jongestall, 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 exercise 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 Jongestall, or they that shall be employed for the execution of the said resolutions, that shall be taken by the states general, according to that vote of the 5<sup>th</sup> of June last, shall be qualified and

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 deputies of the other provinces, being there present with the general assembly, shall be intreated by the states of Holland and West-Friesland; 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 result of the states of Holland and West-Friesland, concerning the principal work.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Vol. x. p. 300. **T**HE things you desired of me I have sent by sea, hoping that you have received them ere this. I have received the assignation. Holland is very busy to finish the treaty of peace, as you may see by the sending over of the lord Beverning.

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

The ambassador 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 assaults, by reason they had not taken so much care and zeal here, as they ought to have done, for the including of France; demonstrating by good and lively reasons, that the interest of this state did require the said inclusion, and that this state could not be secure and safe in the observance of the peace with England, but by this inclusion; and in the end all his conclusion was the said inclusion of his king. But after he was withdrawn, there was said by those of Holland, that the French pirates had plundered and robbed the Hollanders in the Mediterranean sea of many millions.

One of the commissioners said, that the English demanded of the French upon the same subject twenty millions; and although this state should pardon and forgive the French their own damage, how and why can this state content the English, if they insist for satisfaction of these twenty millions? It is true, that they did insist for the king of Denmark concerning the three and twenty English ships; for they had promised the king to bear him harmless: but they have made no such promise to France; yea to the king of Denmark himself they have promised to bear him harmless in nothing but those three and twenty ships; for his old differences, if he have any, men very much wonder, if the said king will be contented with the form of the inclusion, which is agreed on. It is true, that the commissioners that were in England, did communicate to the resident of Denmark the article of the inclusion; whereupon he returned thanks, and did seem to be as well contented, as the commissioners did shew themselves to be, with the lord protector. So have those commissioners reported it, and their report they have inserted in a resolution to make use of it, if at any time the king of Denmark should complain, that he is not satisfied.

The 29 articles being examined, they were found conformable to the instructions; so that those 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 highness therein.

Holland did very much insist, that the lord Beverning might return to England; or otherwise that the commissioners should write to Mr. secretary Thurloe; but the provinces would not agree to it.

I am also told, that the princess dowager is contented, it being considerable, that she will not that men should say, that for the particular greatness and interest of a child, the state should continue in an effusion of blood, and the ruin of the commerce and of the state.

Madam Strickland having transported many cases and coffers towards Antwerp, and having already paid the duties, now desiring to bring them from thence back again hither, to embark them in the ship of war that brought over the commissioners, without paying new duties, they have agreed unto it.

As soon as the commissioners, being come from England, had made a report and communication of the 29<sup>th</sup> article, the privy council went each of them towards their cities to communicate them; which did cause a very sudden meeting of the states of Holland, and in a competent number; so that there appeared nine from Amsterdam alone. On Tuesday the 29<sup>th</sup> of this month they were together till almost midnight; and then, *concordibus votis*, (Leyden alone, which heretofore was so well affected to the parliament, taking it *ad referendum*, but since hath confirmed itself) *ipso quoque nobilitatis membro assentiente*, it was resolved to report it to the states general, as was done

done

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

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 assemblies) 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 especially tax the 11<sup>th</sup> 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 ambassador 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

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 any thing at present; *sed contra audentius ibunt*.

The design 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 royalists; but that cannot be very much, for the royalists are poor.

They advise hither from France, that the king of Scotland hath disputed with the queen his mother; that the domesticks of the king do eat up one another, and betray one another; *in ipsa miseria regnum inter se divisum*. 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 insisted for the sending of somebody into England, but hitherto in vain.

There is nothing done with the ambassador 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. ]

*Extract out of the journal of the lords states of Friezland.*

UPON the 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> articles the lords commissioners understand, that the words, *declared and yet to be declared enemies*, ought to be omitted out of the said articles, as are found in the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5<sup>th</sup> articles of the treaty of intercourse, dated the 14<sup>th</sup> February, 1495; and being all too general, and subject to much captiousness; 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 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 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.* Vol. x. p. 397.

[30 January, 1654. N. S.]

P. VAN DOMA,  
Secretary.

A.D. 1653.

*The deputy of the count of Oldenburg to the states general.*

Presented Jan. 30. [1654. N. S.]

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. x. p. 291.

**T**O your high mightinesses sends the high-born count and lord Anthony Gunther, count of Oldenburgh, and Delmenhorst, lord of Jever and Kniphausen, 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 shewn 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 best 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 risen, which at last are broke out into open hostilities; but having understood now, with joy, that the 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 best manner, to the further continuation of the said treaties, wishing at the same time all self-desired 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 counsels, 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 republicks, 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 best 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, wishing at all times for an opportunity to give you real proofs thereof; as I for my person 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*

An extract out of the letter of the lord ambassador Boreel, of the 30<sup>th</sup> of Jan. A.D. 1653.  
 [1654. N. S.]

**T**HERE is an exprefs sent into England with order to Monf. de Bordeaux, com-  
 Vol. x. p. 330.  
 miffioner of this king there, to affure the lord protector, that in the harbours of France,  
 they will admit nor lodge no fhips, which would do any damage at fea, with com-  
 miffions of foreign princes, to the fubjects of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The letters out of England, and alfo thofe out of the United Provinces, do yet differ  
 very much concerning the departure of their lordfhips commiffioners out of England; and  
 upon what terms they fhould be departed from thence.

There is new inftance made again on the behalf of the pope by his nuncio, for the further  
 recommending of the peace between the two crowns. The Venetian ambaffador doth  
 expect order from his commonwealth to the fame purpofe.

This court doth very much incline to favour the king of Portugal's bufinefs; as well to  
 affift him againft the Spaniards, as alfo to reconcile the differences between him and your  
 H. and M. L.

*Letter of intelligence.*

Upfal, Jan. 20. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ . [S. V.]

**O**UR negotiation hath not made as yet any progrefs, by reafon of the abfence of the  
 Vol. x. p. 352.  
 moft of the fenators; but now that the grand chancellor is come to town, I fuppofe  
 we fhall in a fhort time fee what their intentions are, as to an intimate alliance with us.

The chancellor fpeaks very much love and affection to the commonwealth of England;  
 and fince his coming hither, he hath paid a vifit to my lord ambaffador, demon-  
 ftrating much civility and refpect to his lordfhip. I hope there will be a good account  
 of this affair. Her majefty intends to take a progrefs, for about the fpace of a fortnight,  
 to fee the copper-mines.

Regensborgh, the 29<sup>th</sup> ditto. [S. N.]

**T**HEE ftates of the empire are hitherto come no further concerning the capitulation,  
 viz. whether or no the fame fhould be taken in hand *in pleno*, or *per deputatos*, then  
 that the fame fhould be done before deputies; and that, in the mean time, the point of  
 juftice fhould be taken in hand. The introduction of the new princefs is now upon certain  
 conditions permitted, and will fhortly go forward. A wildfhut keeper in Silefia, who by his  
 own confeffion, hath murdered 182 perfons, amongft others two little children, whom he  
 affirmeth to have gotten by his own fifter, whole hearts having cut out, he had devoured,  
 is imprifoned, and will fhortly receive his reward.

Dantzick, 28 ditto. [S. N.]

**F**ROM hence there is little, we being fhut up with ice. The peace in Poland holdeth,  
 if the enfuing parliament approveth thereof. The king demandeth 18 powers or  
 fubfidies for the defraying of charges, and difbanding of the army; but it is fuppofed  
 the parliament will not be perfuaded to grant any, before they have an account of what hath  
 been raifed thefe two years; which is near upon fifty fubfidies; and yet the foldiery hath  
 wanted their pay, which hath caufed much to ruin and deftroy the country, by plundering  
 and taking free quarter; fo that upon the examination of thefe things, there is like to be  
 great troubles, the gentry venting themfelves with much eagernes againft fome publick  
 minifters, and likewise againft the queen herfelf, charging her with the transportation of  
 the greateft part of this treasure, whereby ſhe hath provided a bank for herfelf and  
 favourites.

Amftterdam, the 4<sup>th</sup> of Feb. [S. N.]

**T**HERE is a flying report in town, that the Englifh frigate, which went to carry  
 Monf. Beverning back to England, fhould be caft away, and Beverning drowned:  
 but there is no certainty of it; I hope the contrary. This day I faw a copy of a very  
 fharp letter from the emperor to the ftates, concerning the reftauration of all goods and  
 privileges belonging to the order of St. John, which doth import very much. It may  
 perchance bring war betwixt them and the emperor, which would prove very prejudicial  
 to thefe countries. I prefume this is the work of the Brandenburgher, and the houfe of  
 Naffau.

*Letters*

A.D. 1653.

*Letters of intelligence.*Upfal, the 20<sup>th</sup> of Jan. [1653. S. V.]

Vol. x. p. 138. **T**HE lord ambaffador Whitlocke is now entered into a treaty concerning the bufinefs of England with the rixchancellor, to whom the queen hath referred the bufinefs to confer with his lordfhip about it. If it please God to give a blessing to it, I doubt not but it will prove happy and fucceffful. The queen hath been abfent to vifit her mother; but is now returned again, and is pleafed to manifefit a great deal of refpect to the commonwealth of England. The rixchancellor is very courteous and civil to his lordfhip, and fo are generally all the perfons 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 7<sup>th</sup> of Feb. [S. N.]

**M**ONS. 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 2<sup>d</sup> of Feb. [S. N.]

**T**HE fates of the empire, being now for the fecond time, *per decretum*, admonifhed by his imperial majefty to abfolve the major part of the faid chief difficulties within the fpace of three months, or lefs, (his majefty being refolved at the end of the faid three months to move hence) meet daily, and are very earneft in difpatch of their bufinefs. A very confiderable fum of money is come to the emperor's court out of Bohemia, as alfo great quantities of wine, whereof a good part was prefented to his highnefs the prince elector of Bavaria.

Dantzick, the 4<sup>th</sup> of Feb. [N. S.]

**T**HE Tartars, withdrawing themfelves 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 fpoiling the fame all over, and taking away many thousands of men and beafts, 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 fuccour; who having undertaken them, beat fome parties of the Tartars, and relieved a great many prifoners. Notwithstanding all this, it is given out here, that the peace will hold, and be confirmed on the attanding fixday; but there is fmall hopes of it.

Hague, the 11<sup>th</sup> ditto. [S. N.]

**T**HE fates general have been affembled yefterday, 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 Englifh fleet being ftrong at fea, and made ready to get out, puts us to ftrange conceits. I prefume the Swedes delay, until they fee what event the peace will have. Here is a fufpicion the French will clofe with England, which is not pleafing to thefe.

Hamburg, the 7<sup>th</sup> ditto. O. S.

**T**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 Englifh, if the peace fucceed not. Monfieur 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.

---

Beuningen, *the Dutch embaffador in Sweden, to greffier* Ruysch.

MY LORD,

Vol. x. p. 321. **A**LL that the Englifh embaffador to this court doth negotiate, is done with the queen and the rixchancellor, 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 propounded 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 designs; and now lastly of the security, safety and advantagefulness 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 imaginable arguments; and I do my endeavour to assure her majesty and the lords, that their H. and M. L. will never forsake 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 spoke as he thought, when he said two days since, that the ambassadors 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 resolution, 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 surpris'd at the lord chancellor, who told me, that her majesty told him, that, at her return from Newcopping, she would speak with him further about it; but a day before her majesty's departure thither, promise was made to me, that the resolution 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 this 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 so 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 practis'd 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 oppression, which the Swedish 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 salutary peace; and in case the treaty in England should not take effect, all manner of reason would persuade this crown, yea, necessitate it, to engage in the common interest. I thought, by using of 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 ambassador in the mean time doth extol the same for a great advantage to the English affairs, and, at the first arrival of the news, caused 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,

Upsal, the 30<sup>th</sup> January 1654. [N. S.]

E. VAN BEVERNINGEN.

Whitelocke, *ambassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Thought fitt to give you a particular account of passages here since my last letters unto you. On Tuesday the 17<sup>th</sup> January, the rixchancellor came unto mee in the morning; and in discourse of the newes of England, for his better satisfaction, I read him part of my letters.

A.D. 1653. letters. Then he discoursed about the forme of gouernment, wherein I fatisfied him. Hee asked, by what authority that power was given to the lord protector. I answered, by the generall consent of the people; of the gouernours of the citties of London and Westminster, of the magistrates, and of the parliament ittself, who, by writing, did resigne their power unto the lord protector, and agreed upon this forme of government. Besides, the officers and souldiers of the army and navy, in whose hands the strength of the nation is, freely consented hereunto. Wee then fell into discourse about the businesse of my negociation, wherein I desired to know, whether hee had received fatisfaction by what I had discoursed to him before, and by what I had now shewed him concerning the settlement of government of the commonwealth: to which he gave noe answer; but said, that in my credentiall letters, which I last presented unto the queene, hee conceived there was an omission, in that the letters desired her majestie to give me credit, but doe not at all expresse, 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 observation, and said, that it was the course in credentialls to have that clause inferted. I answered, that I had not observed that clause in the credentiall letters, but in the commission and authority whereunto the credentialls refer; that in my first letters, which I delivered to the queene, that clause was not inferted, yett not excepted against; that in my commission 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 comission under the great seal of England was yett remayning in force; which comission, and my first credentialls, I shewed unto him; and then desired to know, whether he were fatisfied in these points; without which fatisfaction, it would be in vain to meete upon the particular articles, which I had given in three weekes since, and as yett had noe answer or conference upon them. I told him, that my occasions in England, especially att this tyme, and in relation to my office, were very greate; neither could I forgett my private family: that I did beleeve, I should hardly be permitted any long tyme of continuance here; and therefore I desired such proceeding and dispatch in my busines, as might consist with the other great affaires of this nation, and with the conveniency of her majestie, and with his excellencies lisure; but in the first place I desired to know, if he was fatisfied upon the aforementioned points concerninge the settlement of our commonwealth, and concerning my powers: to which he answered, I had fully fatisfied him in both those points; that what he had discoursed, 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 those thinges, which might be material therein, not that he had the least disrespect of the commonwealth of England, or doubt of its continuance or prosperity, which he heartily wisht, and did beleeve, that, by their last settlement, it was in a much better condition then before. Then he did desire to congratulate the same unto me, and the deserving honour of my lord protector, whereof he was very glad. And as to what I said concerning my haveinge binn here soe long without any answer, hee said, the reason thereof was, that neither her own affaires, nor her publicke ministers, were so ready and neare about her, as when she was at Stockholme; that for his part, he was readie to give all the dispatch that might be unto the businesse, and for that purpose would give me a meetinge, if I pleased, the morrow morning; and hee desired the rather to meete in the mornings then in the afternoones, finding that tyme fitter for businesse then after dinner. I told him, I would waite on him the morrow morninge att his owne house, between 8 and 9 of the clock; and soe betweene 11 and 12 of the clock at noone we parted. The 18<sup>th</sup> of January, betweene 8 and 9 of the clocke in the morninge, I went to the rixchancellor att his house, according as I promised him the day before, where we read the propositions and articles, which I carried with me (a copy whereof I formerly presented unto the queene); and after a second perusal of them, he objected nothinge against the first article of the propositions, but granted it. Upon our reading againe of the second article, hee made a long speech to this purpose, that in these propositions were contained, as hee apprehended, two thinges; the first whereof related to a mutuall friendship, correspondency, and commerce betweene the two nations, and was of lesser weight then the second, which tended to a league both offensive and defensive, and to the conservation of the interest of both nations; that the present condition of both states were to be considered; that the commonwealth of England was already involved in warrs, of which the Swedes should make themselves parties, if they consented unto the second article; that the kingdom of Swedland had peace with all nations att present, although formerly they had warrs with their neighbours, the Danes, Polonians, Muscovites, and alsoe in Germanie; all thinges were now settled with them, and quieted there. And in speaking of Germanie, manie thinges were remembered concerning the generalls Leven and Ruthen, and of their service there for the crowne of Swethland, and what the chancellor, upon their departure for Scotland att the beginning of our warrs, foretold them, which afterwards they found to be true. Hee spake something alsoe concerninge the warr with Poland, and of their king there att that tyme; neither did he

he passe by unremembred the affaires with the Muscovite. Then hee discoursed concerning the Swedish warrs with the Dane, in which he affirmed, that the Swede had received so much injury against the ancient league betweene those two nations, that itt was necessary, for the conservation of the interest of Swethland, to wage warr against the Dane; in which matter not any prince nor commonwelth had assisted them, either by counsel or otherwise; and although it was proposed to the French ambassador then in Swethland, hee answered, that in that businesse hee had nothing in command from his king. The same being urged to the Dutch ambassadors here, and how much itt would be for their advantage, as to their trade and commerce to the Sound, received the same answer from them, which the French had formerly given. Hee said further, that att that tyme the queene sent letters to the parliament of England, in which shee earnestly desired their advice concerning that businesse, wherein shee 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 also, that whilst 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 stability and prosperitie of our commonwealth; notwithstanding, as hee was a counsellor of the kingdome of Sweden, and a delegate from the queen, hee ought to bee carefull, that the kingdom of Swethland, being now in peace, might not bee engaged in the warrs of others, which could not be avoyded, the second article being graunted; and therefore it would require a further consideration. Hee thereupon desired my excuse, if his long discourse had too much taken up my time; and said, that his late king Gustavus alwaies gave way to him to speake his mind; and thereupon desired tyme to consider of the propositions. To which I answered, that hee might take what time hee pleased for the more ready dispatch of my negociation, itt being uncertaine how soone 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 answer, they were dated 1643. att what tyme England was in a great distraction; but assoone as there was an opportunity, they gave an answer, the parliament of England having appointed colonel Potley to deliver their letters to the queene; and that I was assured, the parliament of England looked upon the queene of Sweden and the rixchancellor as their verie good friendes. Concerning the warr 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 severall victories over them: That the commonwealth was not by any straights 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 opposing the traffique of either nation; which if by an allyance with the commonwealth is preserved, the navigation and commerce through the Sound and Baltique 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 especially to have been accepted. And what related to a mutuall assistance, that was to be left to further considerations, and particular meetings to that end. And that itt was worth notice, that they would not engage therein for the English, since it was improbable they could be long without warrs, although at present they were in peace, the Swedes havinge many enemies, which was better known unto himselfe then me. Hee replied, that it was knowne unto him, that the crowne of Sweden had manie enemies, nevertheless they were in peace; but that the English were engaged in a warr at sea. To which I said, that it was soe; but that the English power at sea was (God be praised!) every where well known, and their friendship therefore rather to be desired. The chancellor said, that the mention of a friendship with England was very acceptable; but the consideration of this parte of the article required more time. The 3d article being againe read over, the chancellor desired an exposition of the latter part thereof; what lawes and ordinances were thereby meant. I answered, the lawes of the comonwealth of England in England, and of the kingdome of Sweaden in Sweaden, necessary for both, since they have regard to the peace, commerce, and traffique of each; with which answer being satisfied, we went to the 4th article; which having been twice read, hee said, that since there were some at this time in Sweaden, which had binn of the king's party, there residinge with their families, having houses and revenues, whom it would not be just now to drive away. I answered, 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 rebels nor enemies of this crowne in England; that I would bee ready to consent

A.D.1653. consent to an alteration, as farr as it should be reasonable in that article. Itt being then past eleaven a clocke, (the time of dinner among the Swedes) I would not then detaine the chancellor any longer. This afternoone I attended the queene, and had two howers discourse alone with her, wherin I found her inclinations very well sett as to my buisnes; and she told me, that she would moderate any difference betweene her chauncellor and me. I send you heere inclosed the cobby of a paper, which I thought fitt to deliver under my hand to the queene; to which she promised me an answear, butt 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 buisnes, and the stay of those shippes, there is too much talke heere. I earnestly entreat you to be instant with the councell in this buisnes. It seemes strange, that a shippe having the queene's passe and my lord Laggerfeldt's, should be seized, especially in this time of treaty, and cannot be discharged. I speake not att all in relation to my selfe, but the honour of my nation, and the succes of their buisness heere is concerned in such buisnesses. There is likewise some bales of goods of the queene's, and of one of her wardrobe, now in the prize-office, which were ordered to be delivered before I came out of England, butt are not yett had. I begge you to remember these buisnesses, and to continue your favours to me; and also to pardon this most tedious letter to you, which you may make use of to his highnesse, and to the councell, as you thinke fitt. I hold it my duety to give a particular account of my transactions, which causeth this trouble to you from

Upsale, Jan. 20. 1653.

Your affectionate friend to serve you,

B. WHITELOCKE.

I saw in a letter, that George Cokaine had bin too blame.  
I pray send me worde what it is.

*For my honorable freind John Thurloe, Esq;  
secretary to the councell of state to the common-  
wealth of England, these.*

*An intercepted letter.*

MR. GRIFFITHES,

Vol.xi.p.336. I HAVE not time to write to you much at this time, I being in hast, but only give you thanks for your many letters I receaved from you, desiring 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 yesterday at Lanbister, but what matter he had I cannot tell as yet; but time will demonstrate. I received an order of his highnesse my lord protector and his council, declaring what was treason\*. I met with one parson yesterday, as [he was] going to church, and desired him to publish the same; but Philip, colonel Tayllor's man, told him, he ought not to do it, unless he had received it from the sheriff; and if so, I am confident wee should neuer have had it published; whereupon I caused it to be read by Henry Posser, in the open congregation. This I thought good to let you know, that you may understand the spirits of men hereabouts. Thus in hast I remain your very loving friend,

The 20<sup>th</sup> of Jan. 1653.

HENRY WILLIAMS.

*For his very good friende Mr. Alexander Griffithes, at  
Mr. John Gunter's lodgings, London, these.*

*A Letter of intelligence.*

S I R,

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

Vol.x.p.335. SINCE my last to you, I received yours of the 22<sup>d</sup> instant, which I should have received Tuesday last, were it not the post failed, as he has this day.

By the last letters from Holland we have, that their deputies arrived safely there from England, and for certain the peace is concluded with England, tho' not yet signed; and yesterday I have seen half a dozen English and Hollanders 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 purpose he sends now two cardinals legates *a latere* to Spain and France; of which by the time.

\* This ordinance was printed 19<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1653. Collect. of proclam. &c. fol. 59.

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

The 28<sup>th</sup> instant 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 Mons. le guard de sceaux, by reason the last 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 29<sup>th</sup> 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 counsellors of parliament, being the day of St. Charles Magne, alias, *Carolus Magnus, olim rex Galliaë*, 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 vessels 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 Vendosme and Mercœur are to go to Vendosme, to pass their carnival there; where the duke of Beaufort and madame la duchesse de Monbafon, with many other signiors and dames, are to meet.

His majesty sends expresses 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 lost altogether, his said majesty offers him yet Philipsburg for his retreat, with all his family, and besides 500000 livres in ready money; but that is to get Brisac 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 Mons. de Charlerois, lieutenant for the king in Brisac, 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 Philipsburg.

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 Lorain for their winter-quarters. Some say they be in all 16000 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, desiring his majesty to be pleased to let them chuse 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 Bruffels by the last letters, that M. count de Fuensaldagna 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 consultations to remove for Holland, they expecting still the issue of the peace betwixt 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.

S I R,

Your humble servant.

Paris, the  $\frac{31}{1}$  Jan. 165 $\frac{4}{3}$ .

THEY still doubt here of the peace between the two commonwealths, which makes them delay an embassage purposed for Sweden, as also protract 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.

N

The

A.D. 1653. The rentiers of this city are so pressed 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; alledging 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 publick.

The rumour runs of the rendition of Bessort, by composition, unto the marshal de la Ferté Senneterre.

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

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

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

All pursuits against the archbishop of Sens are suspended, by reason that the dispute doth daily increase the number of Jansenists, 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. Augustin. The cardinal Mazarin would have had a hand in this business, to uphold the pope's interest; but the bishop of Comminges hath dissuaded him from meddling with such matters, telling him, that to do it with reason, he had need to be as good a theologician as he is a politician.

*An information.*

The 22<sup>d</sup> day of Jan. 1653.

Vol. xi. p. 341. **B**E it remembered, that captain John Williams preached at Cannigull in the county of Radnor, and did take his text out of the 3<sup>d</sup> of Amos, and the 3<sup>d</sup> verse; and after a short space, he fell off from his text, and out of a discontented spirit began to speak of the alteration of this present time, and to resemble some profites of these times unto the profite Amos, and the ruleres of this time unto Jeroboam; and resiting a scripture in the 8<sup>th</sup> of Amos, and the 6<sup>th</sup> verse, that the sunn should goe downe at noone day, and our light turned to darknes; that, lo, in these dayes our sunn was gone down at noone daye, and our light turned to darknes; and sayd there was a feede sowed in darknes, which would springe in light; and he did believe this next springe; and alsoe resembling this present government unto a king suxsidinge his father, which kinge sayd his little finger should be heaveir than his fatheres loins. And further explaining it by thes wordes, We were like to have a good tyme, and some easement; *but now our taxasion and burthen is greater, and like to be as long as bee liveth*, naming the lord protector; and further saith, *this and more was spoken to his case*: and further speakinge unto the people, they cried for a kinge; and hee assumed and sayd, they should have a kinge, and they had one alredy, for any thinge he knewe. This will be proved by sufficient witnesses.

*Ratification of the states of Utrecht.*

Exhibited the 13<sup>th</sup> of Feb. [1654. N. S.]

Vol. xi. p. 37. **T**HE states of the country of Utrecht, after foregoing lawfull summons, being assembled together, have after the reading of the 29 articles, comprehended in the project of the union, peace, and correspondency between the commonwealth of England and the states general of the United Netherland Provinces, agreed and adjusted between the lords commissioners of this state and those of the government of England, due deliberation and examination of the papers being first made, unanimously concurred, and do concur hereby with the said 29 articles, without any reserve. Also their lordships do approve and ratify the same. The said lords states do think fit and understand, that on the behalf of this province there be declared to the generality as the provincial advice of that province, that the lords commissioners, namely, Beverning, Nieupoort, Vander Perre, and Jongestal, have special thanks given them for their good endeavours and offices used by them in the said negotiation, with extraordinary care, good conduct, and sincere

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, that 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 1<sup>st</sup> of February 1654.

ANTHONY VAN HILTEN.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Lunæ, February 2<sup>d</sup> [1654. N. S.]

THE lords deputies of the province of Friesland, here present, have declared in the assembly, 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 set 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 consenting 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, 3<sup>d</sup> Feb. [1654. N. S.]

THE lords of the city and country having read the projected 29 articles of peace 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 Netherlandish Provinces*: and so throughout in all the following articles.

Further, that it is highly necessary, in relation to the seventh article, §. I. 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.D. 1653. the said crown, and the iterated resolutions of their high mightinesses of the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 6<sup>th</sup> of September, 25<sup>th</sup> of October, and 7<sup>th</sup> of November 1653. taken here, upon the ratification of the treaty made between the crown of Denmark and this state.

That in the second article, §. 7. the word *league* be left out; and that as to the eighth article, the remarks of their high mightinesses be urged concerning the affairs of the marine; viz. that the peace be concluded, a regulation being made with mutual consent touching the marine and prohibited goods, after the example of France and Spain.

That out of the tenth article be omitted the words, *are or shall be declared*.

That in the twelfth article be contained the agreement concerning the lord prince of Orange, and his lawful descendants, and that the very words thereof be expressed therein.

That in the sixteenth article, before the words, *republicks, princes*, be put the word *kings*.

That the twenty-eighth article, as not to be consented to, be quite left out.

As to the proposition made by the lord Chanut, extraordinary ambassador of the king of France, made in the assembly of their high mightinesses, it was thought just, reasonable, equitable and necessary, that the said crown, as the oldest and most faithful ally of this state, should be comprehended and included in the alliance, which is to be made with England; and this must not be desisted from, for any reason whatsoever.

It is also resolved, that the present lord prince of Orange, his whole family and descendants, be expressly comprehended and included in this treaty.

Agrees after examination.

N. BUSCH, secretary.

*A letter of intelligence.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

Nismes, 3<sup>d</sup> of Feb. [1654. N. S.]

Vol. x. p. 360.

**Y**E 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, bot have not as yett hard from you. I shall be ravished to receive your commandes, the which ye may be confident I shall obey, so far as power or abilites can reach. Ther is nothing, that shall pass in this contrey, of which you shall not be advertised; for my acquaintance is such, that I have particular intelligence of every thing that passeth heir.

Sir, ye may be pleased to give me another adresse then Humes. This last action of the parliament of Tholouse hath mightily irritated the protestants heir; a sparke wold put them all on fire. Ther is nothing they ar so panting after as a happie peace betwixt the two republicques; for till they have certain newes therof, they do not enterpryse any thing: they talk, that if wars continue betwixt the two commonwalths, that their adversaries will indeavour some plott agenst them, being so intraged since the buisnes of Vals. Ther only confidence ar in your nation, thinking that it shall pleas the Lord to mak you the instrument of ther delyverie.

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

*A monsieur monsieur de la Coudre, merchand a Nismes.*

*Another letter from the same hand.*

SIR,

3<sup>d</sup> of Feb. [1654. N. S.]

Vol. x. p. 358.

**T**HE troupes of cavalerie we have sein leatly passe heir, are the regiments of Ganzargue and Guiris, and of Cavillar, the which regiments are come from Xaintonge, as also three others, which ar newly composed of dismounted troupers com from Catalogne, under the conduct of Ciniargues, Durand, and Rochfort; all the forsaid troupes doe not exceed 1500. It is reported, that their ar 2000 foot to joyne with the foresaid cavalerie, of which the regiment of duc of Rohans aught to be on of the number, the which passed this day; such regiment did I neuer sie; for I am confident 30 or 40 well armed men would have put the whole regiment to flight. Those of Provence resisted in the beginning to lett them enter; bot we have hard since, that they have passed the bridge called the St. Esprit. The common bruit heir is, that those troupes are going for Naples, but as yett we can learn no certaintie. One of the councillors of the parliament of provence being putt in prisone, for favouring the prince of Conde, in the city of Sistezon, which is on the river of Durance, had almost killed himself, indeavouring to escape, bot taken bak, then putt in close prisone. The said parliament, which holds at Aix in Provence, is very eveil-intentioned agenst the protestants. The stats of Languedoc at Montpellier have condescended to give a million of livres to the king, over and above the common taxes, that ar exacted on the province. The parlement of Languedoc, which holds at Tholouse the 21<sup>th</sup> of January last, have condemned to death, and caused to be executed, Monsieur the

the baron of Leran, a gentleman of our religion; who having declaymed and denyed ther <sup>A.D.1653.</sup> authoritie, as having no power about him, did appeal to the Chamber of the Edicts of Castres, who by the edicts of Nantes are constituted judges of the Protestants of Languedoc. This action has alarmed all the Protestants of this countrey, who unanimously resolved to have reparation of this injurie, but first to send commissioners to complean, and remonstrat the injustice of the action to the king. The Chamber of the Edicts of Castres have nominat four the most considerable of ther companie, to witt, messieurs de Sauffand, de Ranchin, de Carlot, and de Rozel, to goe to court, for to signifie to his majestie the affront they have received, as lykways the injustice don to the forefeid gentilman. All the rest of the churches of Languedoc ar to send commissioners, the names whereof you shall have in my nixt. Those of the Court of Aides of Montpellier have given fourth an act, to take and lay hands on the second consul of this towne, as also on others; bot they dare not put in execution this arrest, thogh it hath pleased the king to send two arrests for the establishing of the church in Vals; nevertheless one of the papish counsaillers, who is nominat by the king for the establishment of the same, doeth absent himself, being so cancelled by our adversaries, till a revolution and more favourable time appeare. The sad and lamentable accident, that hath befallen our brethren at Charanton, make those of this province to lament the miseries of these poore people, (not being abel to assist them otherways) who have not the permission to assemble themselves within the walls nor fauxbourgs of the towne; bot ar constrained to retein themselves from the towne three or four myles, for to goe about (in the winter tyme) their spiritual exercises:

The superscription,

*A Monsf. Monsf. Humes, merchant à Londres.*

---

*Mr. Richard Bradshaw, the English resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

THE last week's letters are but now come on: I shall be carefull of the inclosed to my Vol. x. p. 364. lord ambassador, from whom I received this paquet *per* last post. I am fory, the intimation I gave you of the receipt of your letters, and dispatches of them, was so longe in cominge 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 allwayes twenty days in the ordinary course of the post, to have answer of a letter hence. Ere theise can reach you, I suppose you have notice what scufflinge there hath been at the Hague, 'twixt the maritime and the inland provinces, about signeinge the article their deputies brought over. It is heere 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 lost people, if they signe not the ratification. Whatever the issue be, wee have cause to blesse God, that peace on our part hath been so clearly pursued, and that we may hope for successe in the warre, if forst to it. It should seem you discoursed them so well ere they parted, as it nothing abated your care in our naval preparations; and the people's cominge in lyke with the government daily more and more ministers encouragement and hopes, that the Lord will blesse us in the successe, whether by peace or warre. What hath ocured since my last, you will find in the inclosed, which is all; and that I am

Hamburg, 24 Jan. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Your most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAWE;

SIR,

If it be expected I should heere provide shippinge for the mafts at springe, pray let me have order for it *per* next. The more tyme I have, the greater will be the advantage to the state, for other thinges formerly writ of, which I suppose you will have leasure ere longe to let me know what I may depend upon; which I desire of you.

---

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

Paris, Jan. 30. 1654.

THE court is intirely resolved to support the affairs of the lord prince of Liege, and his Vol. x. p. 364. 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 Osnabrug,

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 5000 men of the army of the marshal de Turenne, to join the troops of Liege, that are encamped to defend those parts from all troubles. They would fain see here, that yours would join them likewise, since they say, that bishoprick, bordering on France and the United Provinces, is of great consequence, since in time of need one might send 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 ambassador to England; and the council has publish'd already here this week an ordinance against the commodore Paul and the chevalier de la Ferriere, that they shall restore 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 restore likewise to us two ships of St. Malo, which are taken by them.

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

Monf. d'Estrades has sent an express to this court, whereby he sends word, that he has discovered at Bourdeaux the chief of the l'Ormer, and secured him in prison; wherefore, since he is excluded from the amnesty, he desires 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 27<sup>th</sup> of this month, the attorney general brought a message from the king to the parliament, that their majesties had granted to the collectors of the rents of the *Hotel de ville* the one half quarter which they desired; and therefore that it was unnecessary to meet on that account.

The king has sent again an express to the count d'Harcourt, to bring him to his duty, his majesty offering him Philipsburg, 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 Monf. de Charlerois, as are also the other officers and soldiers that are at Brisack.

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 Guise is ready to set out upon his enterprize for Naples.

London, January 30.

**T**HE 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 intirely broke off: but those that wish the welfare of both republicks, and have the deepest insight in the affairs of secrecy, (as this is kept as yet a secret) say and assure, 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 rest of our affairs, God be thanked! have succeeded well. Every body, as well here as from abroad, comes to congratulate our protector: France, the cardinal Mazarin, Spain, the prince of Condé, Hamburgh and the Hans towns, Florence, and other itates, have done the same, either by their ambassadors or agents here; and all the corporations have proclaimed him their protector; and all the parties of the army every-where have sent in their consent in writing; nay, the nobility themselves seem to be wonderfully pleased.

Our fleet, to the number of forty ships, is gone to the coast of St. Helen's; a like number cruisseth upon the French coast, against the rovers of Brest. From Scotland we hear nothing else but the arrival of a Dutch vessel with arms; and that they are still continually raising 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 something else. They are still bringing in daily a vast many prizes.

They write to me, that they have sent from Brabant the nomination of three gentlemen to Spain, to chuse there one of them, in the place of the ambassador de Brun, who died at the Hague: those gentlemen are, M<sup>r</sup> Molinaer, who is at present at Ratisbon, M<sup>r</sup> Bureur, and M<sup>r</sup> Friet.

There

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. A.D. 1653.

Written in haste.

*Resolution of the states of Friesland.*

*Letum* the 18<sup>th</sup> 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. Jongestall (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 on between the commonwealth of England and this state; with the reserve and precautions as followeth:

First, that in the 5<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> article ought to be accepted, before the ratification of these treaties; and in case his majesty is not contented with the contents of the said 7<sup>th</sup> 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 cessation 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, cessation, 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 inserted at the end of their treaties and alliances; *Hostes erimus, exceptis regibus, civitatibus & portibus, quibuscum fœdus nobis & amicitia est*: 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 *murther* be omitted out of the 28<sup>th</sup> 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 anguis in herba*; and that the government either hath, or in time to come may have, the thoughts, which once Ferdinand king of Arragon 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 Arragonum rex, ut Petrum regem Navarra imperio spoliaret, nihil prius habuit, quam ut illum a Francorum societate sejungeret, ut tandem ab omnibus desertus 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 those that trade.

And as commerce and trade are the soul and life of the state, therefore it is an undeniable 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 thesauri præsidia regni sunt, verum amici.* — *Non autem istud sceptrum est, quod regnum custodit,* saith Xenophon; *sed copia amicorum est regibus sceptrum verissimum*

\* See Treaty made 8 Febr. 1653. art. xix. in Dumont Corpis Diplom. tom. vi. par. 2. f. 44.

A.D. 1653. *tutissimumque; nec ullum magis boni imperii instrumentum, quam boni amici.* Tacit. l. 4. Hist. *Videtur amicitia rempubl. magis continere, & majore quam justitia in studio fuisse legislatoribus; nam si amicitia inter omnes esset, nihil est quod justitiam desiderarent; at si justii essent, tamen amicitia præsidium requirerent.* So judgeth Arist. l. 8. And of this opinion were their high and mighty lordships, when they from time to time, by their serious and iterated resolutions of the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 1653. did agree and conclude, that the interests of France should be as much taken to heart as those of this state; and that the crown of France, as well as this state, (these are the words *verbatim*) should be brought to an agreement with England; whereof communication should be given to the king of France by the lord ambassador Boreel; and all the provinces of this state did approve of the articles for the renewing of the alliance with France; and conferences were had with his majesty about it, and were advanced so far, that they were near concluding.

Which reason we do all judge to be of that consequence, that this state ought not to ratify this treaty, than with the express inclusion of the crowns of France and Denmark; whereof the first is the ancientest and most considerable ally of this state, that upon several occasions hath assisted us with such considerable supplies and subsidies, that the memory thereof never ought to be forgotten by the governors of this state.

And we do also understand, that the said lords commissioners, together and at the same time adorned with the characters of ambassadors, ought to be sent into England with all speed, with this instruction; we verily believing, that the government of England against reason and justice will not earnestly insist against the inclusion of the crowns of France and Denmark, in regard they have declared the same, to be willing to live with their neighbours in good peace and amity: And we do thank the lord Jongestall, one of the commissioners of this state in England from this province, that his lordship did not engage or prejudice the free deliberation of the whole State, nor of this province, by signing the projected articles, according to the resolution of their high and mighty lordships, of the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 1653. Likewise we do hereby return thanks to his lordship, for his care and pains taken therein for the service of this State. All this done and resolved at the general assembly, held the 4<sup>th</sup> of February, 1654. [N. S.]

P. VAN DOMA,  
Secretary.

### *Resolution of the states of Friesland.*

*Lectum* the 28<sup>th</sup> of February, 1654.

Vol. xi. p. 295. **T**HE states of Friesland, with ripe deliberation, having examined the inserted 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 inserted in the treaty, after this manner, that the lords *protectors, 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 successors to maintain and observe the same, according to the utmost of their power. So likewise all those, whether the lord prince of Orange, or whosoever 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 stadtholder 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 lyeth in them, 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 unusual 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 4<sup>th</sup> of Febr. 1654. [N. S.]

Agreeth with the original resolution.

P. VAN DOMA,  
Secretary.

*A letter to secretary Thurloc, from one of the persons who translated his letters of intelligence.*

25 January, 1653.

SIR,

THE inclosed this French post broght, 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 protector; all which is known now better here. Vol. x. p. 254.

The plot of count Baignie is set forth at large to me; but you had it already more full and true from Bruffels.

They say in Paris, but none dare report it, that count Harcourt gave a defeat to marechal de la Ferté Senneterre, wherein the most 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,

Your most humble servant.

I do not hear the Flanders post yet arrived.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Ratisbon,  $\frac{5}{26}$  Feb. 165 $\frac{4}{3}$ .

BY this post I have nothing from you; neither did I write to you the post before, Vol. xi. p. 109. having little to adde 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 valiaunt actions. Some English alsoe here seem not displeas'd at it, and less generalie all the Irish; but the Scotts are mad at it, cursing, swearing, and threatning, &c. The lord Wilmot wondered not at it, as he sayes, beinge by him always expected.

The affairs of R. *Carolus* here are yet *in eodem statu*, and not ended or concluded the tyme of payment nor the summe, but dailie sued for by the ambassador Wilmot, who is much affraide, 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 sayd or written to the contrarye; 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 duellie, because the emperor is desirous of it, as he told an acquaintance of yours.

I need not write to you of the incurfions of Leige and Colen's differences, you being nearer Bruffels, from whence you may have them: here we have not much. The emperor sent a decree to all the states, that he sees they proceede slowly, to the great damage of the empire; and he out of his paternal affection doth admonish them to dispatch and make an end within two months; for he cannot stay longer at Ratisbon, because certain affaires of Christendom call him to Hungary, and other places; and this ayre agrees not with his complexion and health. The old emprefs cannot escape this spring.

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 assist the elector of Colen 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 councill of electors to both religions is not granted, nor to make nine electors. Matters are suspended in many points, but great hopes all shall goe well. The French ambassador 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 present the Spanish ambassador here is levying 10,000 horse and foote.

The Muscovite declared war against Poland, thinking no peace to be between the Polanders, Cossacks, and Tartars; but that peace is made, as you may see 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,

Yours.

Beverning, *the Dutch ambassador at London, to the states general.*

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

A.D. 1653.  
Vol. x. p. 373.

AFTER that I was gone from the Hague on Friday last in the morning, I arrived that night at Helvoetsluys, with an intention to have set sail immediately with the English frigate, 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 for 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 6<sup>th</sup> of February  
1654. [N. S.]

BEVERNING;

P. Charifius, *the agent of the king of Denmark, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

Vol. x. p. 378.

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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 subjects 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,

Hague, the 6<sup>th</sup> of Febr.  
1654. [N. S.]

Your H. and M. lordships

humble servant,

PETRUS CHARISIUS.

P. Chari-

P. Charifius, *the Danish agent, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

THE resident of Denmark having a certain letter from your H. and M. L. did recom- A.D. 1653.  
mend the same to the lord president of your assembly, and doth now insist for your Vol. x. p. 380.  
speedy resolution upon the said letter; wherein is desired, that your lordships would give  
leave to Mr. Gabriel Marcellius, his majesty's commissary at Amsterdam, to send away  
four ships, notwithstanding the general prohibition for any ships to go out, to fetch  
wheat and barley from his majesty's storehouses.

The said commissary, in his letter to me yesterday, doth declare, that he hath already  
freighted three ships for that purpose, and was busy about the fourth, promising them,  
that they shall not be molested in their going out. Therefore we do humbly desire your  
lordships favourable and speedy consent in answering of his majesty's request herein, by  
giving of sufficient passes to the said four ships.

Hague, 6. Feb. [1654. N.S.]

H. and M. LORDS,

Your humble servant,

PETRUS CHARISIUS.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

MONSIEUR,

LE S<sup>r</sup> Beverningh partit d'icy vendredi le 30 Jan. au matin, mais ne fortit que lende- Vol. x. p. 367.  
main au matin en mer. Ce lendemain ceux de Zeelande proposèrent avoir cuy, com-  
ment ceux de Hollande avoient séparément renvoyé le dit S<sup>r</sup> Beverning vers Angleterre,  
declarants cela estre contre le stile et le teneur du regime de l'Etat, et ne pouvoir se  
retenir de protester a l'encontre, puisque les provinces estoient a present en leur consul-  
tation et assemblées sur ceste paix, et que pendant ces deliberations une province seule  
ne pouvoit faire telle chose particuliere, principalement point traiter plus outre pour une  
cessation de hostilité; moins pour ratification, ou congratulation; lesquels 3 points on  
dit que le dit Beverning auroit en charge, en particulier, nonobstant que ceux de Hollande  
avoient fait proposer cela dans les estats generaux le 29 Jan. comme chose, qu'ils desiroient  
estre faite de la part des estats generaux. A cette protestation se joignirent aussy ceux de  
Frise et de Groningue; mais ceux de Hollande, pour le sauver, declarerent comme par  
serment, que le Sieur Beverning alloit sans aucune commission de Hollande, ains seulement  
en continuation de la deputation, en laquelle qualité il avoit jusqu' a present esté en  
Angleterre; conséquemment qu'il n' estoit allé en nul envoy particulier.

Cependant il n'a prins nulle congé de la generalité; et s'il n'a nulle commission par  
rescrit de Hollande, neantmoins sans doubte il est allé par leur ordre expres de bouche, et  
pour le 3 fins cydessus mentionés. L'on remarque, quoy qu'on dise, dans ces 29 articles  
des choses, qui chocquent, comme en l'article 11 ce mot *vyanden* (ennemis) n'est pas dans  
le traité 1595, au 1 cap. 4. n'est dit que de *rebellibus aut profugis*, point *hostibus*.

2<sup>o</sup>. Dans le 39 articles, *notoriis hostibus*, le mot *notoriis* est mal traduit *verclaren*, car  
les Anglois pourroient declarer pour leurs ennemis tant le prince d' Orange, que tous  
ceux, qui en dependent, et meme toute la maison de Nassau. Ceci insinue et s'instille  
ça et là, meme dans les provinces, et cela causera encore de bruit; mais jusques a present  
une provincial advis n'est venu.

La susdite protestation ayant esté proposée samedi fust repetée hier; mais ceux de Hollande  
declarerent saintement, qu'ils n'avoient donné ny fait ny conseil (*raet noet daet*); qu'ils  
n'avoient donnée nulle nouvelle ou séparée commission de bouche ny par escrit au sieur  
Beverning, ains que seulement de coste il avoient oui de son parlement vers Angleterre.  
Sur cela la Zeelande a retirée sa protestation; item la Groningue; et la Frise seule a encore  
protestée contre ce voyage de Beverning.

Le envoyé du conte d'Oldenborgh a requis l'inclusion de son maistre, mais l'on n'est  
pas fort prompt a ceste inclusion, d'autant que l'ambassadeur de France a l'exemple de  
cela protendroit semblable inclusion.

N'a guere les estats generaux avoient refusé libre (*de licentes*) transport de chevaux a la  
princesse royale pour le prince d' Orange; elle envoya ces chevaux en Zeelande, ou  
l'admiraltée les a fait passer libres de licentes.

Le Sieur Beverning præfidoit dans les estats generaux depuis lundy (car c'estoit le tour de  
la Hollande) et jedy encore une partie de l'assemblée puis fortit, et on ne fait pas autre-  
ment, 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'ad-  
vantage

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 savent rien de son voyage, si non que de coste ils l'ont oui, et par ce moyen ils ont contenté les provinces, dont la Zeelande, Frise, Groningue, vouloient protester de nullité; mais les 2 se sont contentées. La Frise seule a fait annoter (point protester) que ce voyage fera point præjudiciable a leurs principaux.

Il semble bien, que ce voyage soit premedité desja en Angleterre, et que pour cela ils n'ont pas prins congé au lord protecteur, a fin de pouvoir y retourner sans nouvelles lettres, car s'ils avoient prins congé, ils auroient le soin de nouvelles lettres de creance, nouveau passeport, &c. sans quoy il seroit de bonne prinse et sans qualification. Cependant il est assez probable, que sous main quelcun a dit au Sieur de Beverning, qu'il seroit bien d'aller, ou s'en retourner en Angleterre, en continuation de sa premiere commission; et tint tout en bon humeur et inclination. Car veritablement la Hollande desire et doit avoir la paix; autrement elle est ruinée par dedans et par dehors.

Les 2 admirantes Amsterdam et de Rotterdam ayants nettement declarées, que sans un prompt et notable subsidie de 300000 guild. et plus, ils ne sauront pas mettre en mer les navires.

De cette justification verres assez, que l'on n'a rien trouvé a redire dans ces 29 articles, ou bien qu'on les a trouves conformes les instructions et resolutions, toutefois cela n'est pas ratification, et faut qu'elle vienne des provinces, et les deutes ont esté remerciés proprement pour la premiere, qu'ils avoient prise, qui n'est pas une ratification. Les pro-

vinces, qui sont 145, parleront fort pour y enclorre la France, et la proposition de l'ambassadeurs (qu'aures veu) va a cela; mais dans la ratification de Hollande voyes assez, qu'on ne fera pour la France, que de voir possible: *ibunt quo poterunt.*

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

cela faut præceder une parfaite connoissance. Une chose fera cause, que les 145 memes l'aggreeront: en fin c'est la lassitude de tant contribuer; car c'est une guerre fort sumptueuse, mais les ratifications feront bien clauselées. Autres croyent que non, et que les peuples de toutes les provinces, las de tant de maux et de si grandes contributions, embrasseront les articles, comme ils sont couchés.

Les ministres de France icy ont donné connoistre l'aversion de my lord protecteur de traiter avec la France, donnant tacitement la faute de cela aux deutes de cest estat; mais ils donnent a connoistre, qu'ils ne s'en soucient guere; et que le Sieur de Bordeaux retournera bientôt en France. Je reste

Ce 6 Feb. 9. [1654. N. S.]

Vostre tres-humble serviteur.

Le Sieur Beverning aura dit icy, que le Sieur Bordeaux auroit déclaré qu'il estoit libre aux deutes de cest estat, comme aussi a luy, d'avancer & concluire le traité le plustost que chacun pourroit; que pourtant il s'estonnoit comment et pourquoy l'ambassadeur Chanut icy sembloit taxer les deutes d'avoir achevé la traité sans et devant luy. Les ministres de France icy sont mal satisfaits de cela, et disent que le Sieur de Bordeaux n'a pas dit cela.

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

*Monsieur Petit to secretary Thurloe.*

MONSIEUR,

Vol. x. p. 382.

TANT de personnes sont interessées dans les momens de vostre temps, que quand je n'aurois pas moins de merite, que j'ay de respect pour vostre personne, la discretion ne me permettoit pas de vous surcharger de cette lecture, si je m'en pouvois dispenser. Mais m'estant rencontré hier chez Monsieur le resident de Parme, Grec de nation, en la compagnie de Monf. le vice-chancelier de Pologne, ce dernier me fit des instances si particulieres d'assurer son altesse de la suite de ces services avec tant d'expressions de gratitude & d'amitie envers la nation Angloise en general, de la quelle il avoit, dit il, receu un comble de civilitez & de courtoisies, qui l'obligeoient a luy souhaiter tout honneur & prosperité, & a prendre part dans cette occasion aux heureuses nouvelles, qu'il avoit apprises de la paix avec la Hollande, que je croirois manquer a mon devoir de n'en point rendre compte a son altesse & a vous, Monseigneur, dont je se feray fidelement toute ma vie,

MONSIEUR,

Paris, ce 2<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> Fevrier 1654<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

Le tres humble & tres obeissant serviteur.

PETIT.

*A letter*

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*Paris, the  $\frac{7}{8}$  Fevr. 1654.  
Jan.

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

The marriage of his daughter to the duke of D'Amville is a thing much spoken of; but it is said, she 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 seditious priests have attrooped 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 effect of their insults, an officer of justice of Poitiers, of the said priests stamp, spoke of nothing but ropes and gibbets, exaggerating the merits of those, who had thus exposed themselves unto their insolencies.

Notice came yesterday from Lyons, that Monf. d'Aligre, the director of the finances brother, thinking to establish 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 inconveniencies.

Almost the like business happened at Melun, which hath caused the inhabitants to send deputies to this parliament to complain thereof; whereupon the said parliament hath nominated Monf. Baron to go there for information of the same.

Monf. Villayer, counsellor of the chamber of inquests, hath been banished to St. Flour in Auvergne, for having said, he should have had part in the king's last declaration, as well as the other chambers. The duchess, widow to the late duke of Bouillon, is extreme sick.

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 forsaken that country, after they had exacted a good sum of money from the same, 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 ambassador; and I am informed, the king has offered 5000 pistoles to Charles Stuart, to oblige him to withdraw suddenly by Cologne to Heidelberg; after which it is thought, he will nominate the marshal of Paluau ambassador for England. In the interim, the said Charles Stuart is in great want; his pretended chancellor hath had new assaults 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 these presents, the 29 articles conferred and agreed upon between both the commonwealths, provided that before the concluding of the projected treaty, all possible endeavours and instances 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 ambassadors of England. Vol. xi. p. 392.

A.D. 1653.

That the clause in the 12<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> article of the 29, in place of *any goods*, there be put, *all such goods*.

That in the 16<sup>th</sup> article, that before the word *commonwealths* shall be permitted the word *kings*.

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

That in the 19<sup>th</sup> article there must be a further declaration and limitation made concerning it, as that but 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 wrote to all publick ministers and consuls of this state, to the end that all merchants and skippers 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 those, 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 Thurloc.*

SEÑOR MIO,

Vol.x.

HAVIENDOME venido de Flandes un cabinet con cinco piezas de lienço, y unos payfes 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 se les mostrò cuya copia va aqui inclusa se despachase libre de derechos, como siempre se ha hecho; respondieron que no se podia despachar sin orden del señor protector, y siendo su respuesta contraria al orden incluso, y a los privilegios de embaxadores que en todas partes, y tiempos son libres de pagar derechos, y al estilo que conmigo aqui se ha tenido siempre en 17. años que ha que affito en Inglaterra me ha parecido suplicar a V. S. me haga merçed de representar a S. A. esta novedad y suplicarle se sirva de mandan se me dè nueva orden conforme a la del parlamento con tal exprecion que de aqui adelante los comisarios de la Aduana, o sisa despachen libres de derechos lo que viniere para el uso de mi casa sin que me obliguen, a que para cada cosa, por menuda que sea que se me trujere, ô yo embiare haya de molestar a su alteça, para nuevos ordenes. Y guarde Dios a V. S. muchos años como deffeo. Londres a  $\frac{9}{30}$  de Febrero de Enero 165 $\frac{4}{3}$ .

Muy fervidor de V. S.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

*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- A. D. 1653.  
 felours of state to a person here, who is my good acquaintance, that a fisherman from Vol. x. p. 402.  
 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 6<sup>th</sup> instant, wherein they  
 tell me, that on the 2<sup>d</sup> of this month a Flemming, who is settled in England, was brought  
 in there, laden with piece-goods; and that on the 5<sup>th</sup> 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 gott the victory, and had  
 pursued 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 Brussels, 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 assistance. Behold there the theatre  
 of war in the country of Liege, which makes us here very uneasy; for the French will  
 greatly encrease by the ruined country people of Liege, and ours on the contrary will de-  
 crease; 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 set out this day for Antwerp, to examine the  
 count de Bassignie, and the abbot de Merci. I shall soon hear what they lay to their charge.  
 The count de la Motterie, governor of Ipres, and master of the household of his highness,  
 is condemned by the superintendent 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 disqualified for any employment.  
 The governor of Ostend (being a Spaniard) is likewise condemned for the like actions in  
 a fine of 5000 crowns, and disqualified for any employment for ever: this was sentenced a  
 few days ago. Monf. Dallemme, governor of Cortray, is also fined 2000 crowns, and  
 disqualified during six 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  
 disorders, 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 states  
 of Brabant have been assembled yesterday and to-day, to hear the king's demands, &c.

This morning our pensionary received a letter, written to him yesterday from the  
 Hague by the counsellour pensionary 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 English, 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 sufficient number, nor those of the  
 prelacy, who had promised against tuesday following, which is to-day, to send theirs  
 likewise. The advice of the towns is said to go so far, that the lords commissaries should  
 be sent thither forthwith in their quality, not only to put a finishing stroke to the business,  
 but also to felicitate 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.D. 1653. Sir, I beg of you to shew this to no body but to some particular friends, since we must be very cautious here to write of those matters, (though they are good) because the magistrates themselves, being ashamed of it, declare those things.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

10<sup>th</sup> February 1654. [ N. S. ]

SIR,

Vol. xi. p. 7. **Y**OU have already seen the ratification of those of Holland upon the negotiation of the peace with England; and now here is this of Zealand, 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 cessation of arms. Is it possible? At the beginning of the war, to have seen their courage, you would have said they had already devoured 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: *istuc est sapere.*

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 Zealand 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 Zealand; but that is found to be a pure tale.

13<sup>th</sup> of February.

**T**HERE 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 Zealand 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 Zealand in the states general, and have sent for him to come into Zealand, to send him in embassy into England. He will excuse himself from it as much as he can, and the city of Middleburgh will do the same; for he seeth 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.

And since that 145 in Zealand are the strongest, and have accepted of the 29 articles, after the manner as you see, it is a sign that Zealand is very low and heartless; for that party of 145 would have eaten the heart of him, whose hand at present they pretend to kiss; and as well here as elsewhere, 145 do very much fear, that in time 130 will be master of the school, as well here as elsewhere, or in England.

The elector of Cologne hath again desired 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.

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 wish more harm to 159 than to 139 or 141, especially 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

Hamburg England the Hans towns  
 against 159. If 128 would do well, he ought to carefs and draw 156 to himself; for I do A.D. 1653.  
 the states of Holla d the Hans towns Friesland  
 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  
 England  
 having shew'd 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 towns the states of Holland  
 to 138, 148, and 149; but for 156, he will have enough to do; for 105 doth believe,  
 England the Hans towns  
 that 128 hath had all from 156. Upon this memorandum from the good queen of Bohemia  
 is nothing done. I remain

Your humble servant.

H. Moreli to the protector.

Paris, the 11<sup>th</sup> of February 1654. [ N. S. ]

May it please your HIGHNES,

**T**HIS court is much sated by our agreement with Holland, though all honest mar- Vol. xi. p. 23.  
 chantts and the like rejoyce, hoping itt will be a curb to oppretion throughout Chri-  
 stendom. On Fryday last itt was in debate, whether their superscription to your highnes  
 should be, *A Monsieur mon cousin*; or, *A mon cousin*; but the vote passed to be the first.  
 Itt goeth for current, that Monf. Foucquet, who is joint tresorer with Monf. Servian, is  
 speedily for to com ambassador for England: hee is a lawyer; then a master of requests;  
 and so to this place, reputed to bee a wise man, in French little inferior to a Machavillian,  
 and on in whom the cardenall intirely confids in.

For newes, the prince of Countey coms to mary the cardenall's neece, and hath 25000 l.  
*per annum*, in church lyvings. Itt matters not, ife laymen had all, unles the clergy were  
 les vitiose and more vertuose in life and doctrin. Cardenall de Res, who is the cardenall  
 Mazuryni's grand antigonist, is to be att lybertie, and his neece to marry the cardenall's  
 nephew, and all to reconcile desperat enemies, that they may renounce the prince of Condy.  
 I am of the judgement, that the prince of County carries on a deeper desine then is appre-  
 hended; a second earell of Salisbury; the oalde little gentleman, stronger brayne than  
 bodey, another suich. I am afearde to transgres, humbly begg pardon, and remayne

Your HIGHNES most humble servant,

H. MORELL.

*A letter of intelligence sent to Mr. Hartlib.*

Paris, February the 11<sup>th</sup> 1654. [ N. S ]

SIR,

**E**ITHER your letter hath stayed long by the way, or els at Paris; for it being of the Vol. xi. p. 27.  
 19<sup>th</sup> of January, I received it but yesterday afternoon. In answer whereof I wil  
 satisfye you in all the particulars: and first concerning D. Bote his papers of Ireland,  
 I shall diligently look them out, and be carefull to send them to you. As for my  
 lord primat his old testament in the Syriack toungue, it is . . . in my house, and so I  
 expect his or your precise order by whom I may send it, and those other papers you  
 desire. I am informed, that there is a bookseller to come from thence in a few days, who  
 uses often to cum heere, and therefore you had best give him order for that purpose.  
 I shall send you his name by the next post; for I wil not give that Siriack bible but to  
 such as my lord primat directs; and hereafter will only wryte to you by the fatterday  
 post; and by that means you will learn what passes heere all the weeke. The busines of the  
 count de Harcourt depends altogether on the seige of Belfort, whiche beyond expectation  
 is vigorously defended by the count de la Suze; and if that place be taken, as it wil 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 stitil about Rheims in Champagne,

A.D. 1653. and are not advanced yet for the execution of that designe. In the meane tyme all the discourse of this court is of many mariages; chiefly they say, on monday next the prince de Conty is to marrie Martinozzi the cardinal's neice. The said prince is to be heere on fetherday for that effect; whereat the duke de Candale is evil pleased, becaus Martinozzi was formerly ordeened for him. The duc of Longueville is at last com heere, and his daughter is to be married to the duc de Nemours, who is to quyt his archbishoprick of Rheims for a wyfe; and they say the cardinal de Retz is to have that archbishoprick of the duc de Nemours, and the abbacy of St. Denis from the prince de Conty, who must also leave all his church benefices, if he marry; and the said cardinal is to have these benefices in recompence of his coadjutory of Paris, and so he is to be at liberty; which pleases him, but not to goe ambassadeur to Rome, as it is thought is intended. Also they say, that the duc de Retz's daughter, neece to the said cardinal, is to be married to Manchni, the cardinal Mazarin his nephew; and that the duc de Guyse is to marry the cardinal Mazarin his sifter: so you have a world of mariages. But they say, the greate match is not to be donne till after Easter, to keep the king at Paris till that tyme, who els would be gone the first fair wether; but those who govern all, are not so much given to sport. I rest,

SIR,

Your humble servant.

The superscription,

*For Mr. Samuel Hertlib, at his house  
neer Charing-crosse, Strand,*

*Another letter, from the same hand.*

Vol. xi. p. 31. THIS dayes post there hath much beene spokine about sending an ambassadeur to England. In the palais royal they say, that the duc de Guise hath refused to goe, and so hath the mareschal de Grammont and d'Estampes. I am informed, that the mareschal de Clerebault is to accept that charge, and some saye M. de Bellieure his brother. They say also, that the king of France is to call the lord protector cousin in his letter; others saye, that it wil not be wel takin there; for the king calls now in his letter the electeurs and the duc of Lorraine and Mantua, by the title of brother. There is in the palais royal the husband of the litle princeffe, accused for having intelligence with some in London; and he is therefore commanded to come no more there: one Hedges a taylour accuses him. The preachers have all order to pray for the prosperitie of the king's subjects in Scotland, now in armes. The French ambassadeur at the Hague gives hopes, that they wil be included in the peace with England; and soe 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 1<sup>st</sup> of February 1653. [N. S.]

Vol. xi. p. 19. HERE have been divers consultations 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 send the mareschal of Estampes as ambassador from the king to his highness the lord protector, with a convenient shew of splendor, as also with letters from his majesty, thus directed, *To our dear cousin, &c.* The cardinal Mazarin hath thereupon had divers speeches with the vice-chancellor of Poland, whom his eminency sent for again on Sunday last to discourse (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 answers no less generous than reasonable, that he esteemed the English nation to be both courteous and martial, &c. I am informed, that the chief reason of the duke of Longueville's journey to this court is the marriage of his daughter to the duke d'Aumale, as also that of the prince of Conti: and we see, that since his arrival, the articles of the last have been concluded and signed; the conditions whereof are such, as I had the honour to inform you of a while since, namely, that the said prince, marrying one of the said cardinal's neices, shall take possession of his brother's means, and forsake his ecclesiastical revenues, whereof it is thought his eminency will make use; for the accomplishing of which the prince of Conti is expected here in the latter end of this week. Some say, the said duke is also come to make the prince of Conde's agreement; but the wiser sort see no more likelihood than possibility in that business, although many have glossed to the dishonour of the said prince, upon the discovery of the plott made at St. Omer, as though

though he had had a hand therein, saying that he had been taken with the other complices. A.D. 1653.  
 '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 prefer 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 feare; 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 neuters, 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 Bellievre, telling him, that he shewed himself a greater enemy of their privileges than the president Molé 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 Ormistes 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 post come from thence, saying to have seen it. M. de l'Estrade 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 Swisses, which were in the king's service, especially those of the Reformed church, whereof their agent hath made divers complaints to M. de Servien, demanding of him the payment of the arrears his majesty owes them.

The said Mons. 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 stout men for the next campaign.

*Intelligence.*

Dantzick,  $\frac{1}{11}$  Febr. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

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, . . . Vol. xi. p. 111.  
 who hath a regiment of Irish foot in Flanders, desiring 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 heretofore usually granted in like cases; leaving it unto you notwithstanding 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 fuitable to the state of affairs there.

Whitehall, February 1653 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Your loving friend.

*Intelligence.*

Regensberg,  $\frac{2}{12}$  Febr. 1653 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Vol. xi. p. 85.

**D**ON Hannibal Gonzaga is some days ago arrived here from Vienna with a great train, being chosen chief stallmester of the empire; and having had audience of his imperial majesty, hath on the 5<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>d</sup> February 1653.

MOST WORTHY SIR,

Vol. xi. p. 33.

**I** HOPE all endeavours of diverting the wool will faile, since by that meanes heere van Lorne may be necessitated to remaine in Holland: soe consequently his fellow factors Mr. Manly and yourself turn bankrupts; which to my understanding would be very fatall to our trade, having noe faith in our other complices. Our buff freind is now come to towne, and doubts not but, upon his return to you, Mr. Potts will doe somewhat, which he intends to putt him to very suddainly. I finde my letters come att last to you, which I am glad of. If you observe the figure, you may know when any miscarry. After ten I beginn with one again. *Tom Fry is come to towne*, and hath his letter; but I have not seene him as yett.

Charles Stuart

*The \* sealed knott still meete, with an intention to designe somewhat for Mr. Crosse his servise; which when it comes to any maturity, a discrete chapman shall be sent over, as you appoint. We ar here very doubtful of the peace; and sanguine cavaliers will still have itt, itt will not be; which they have noe ground for. Your opinion concerning Mr. Crosby agrees with ours, but somewhat to be designed in pursueance after it, or we are but where we were. The anabaptists are somewhat troublesome to our new government; Vavefor Powele being (as they say) up in Wales, with a troope of horse, which is not valued att all. Our lord protector is to be feasted in the city next weeke ||. Our judges and great lawyers many of them having declared this protectorship not to be consistant with the law doeth make our councill now think of the necessity of crowning him; which I beleeve will certainly be done next parliament, if not afore. St. Johns, they say, hath accepted of his commission, but not recovered enough, soe as to come and sitt yett. If you keepe not still at this distance from having any thing to doe with the Scotch court, I shall not (by reason of this new proclamation) have any more to correspond with you; who am, SIR,*

Most faithfully yours,

WESTBURY.  
IO.

The superscription,

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

*Letter of intelligence.*

Hague,  $\frac{13}{3}$  Feb. 1654. [N. S.]  
 $\frac{3}{3}$  Feb. 1653.

Vol. xi. p. 103.

SIR,

**I**N 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 concerneth you, is now very accurately and faithfully sent with these.

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

|| He dined with the lord mayor and common council, and his entertainment was in a magnificent manner, on 8 Febr. 1653. Whitel. f. 581.

The French and prince of Orange's party are now visibly dejected, and chiefly since A.D. 1653. they understood the approbation of Zealand, which province now hath named an ambassador 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 ambassadors from the provinces may insist 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 ambassadors 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 Vol.xi.p.75. Andrée, the deputies of this province, in the assembly of their high mightinesses, dated the  $\frac{1}{20}$  February, from the Hague, and this day delivered unto us, with several resolutions, pieces and minutes added thereunto, have thought it necessary, adviseable, and of service, to declare, what we now do declare hereby; viz. That as yet we do not see, but the reasons and arguments, alledged 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 estate, 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: desiring as yet, that their high mightinesses, for the said purpose, would employ all possible 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 Jongestall, 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 inconveniencies, that may any ways result 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 Andrée, 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

A.D.1653. Thus done and resolved at the landhouse, February 13. 1654. signed, for Oostergoe, - - - - - for Westergoe, D. Van Gottinga, Frans Peters; for the Seven-woods, Egbert Baert, T. Heydema; for the towns, A. Van Bufum Regnerus Brunfma.

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 13<sup>th</sup> of Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xi. p. 59.

**A**TT your earnest request, I shall endeavour to give you, as neare as I can; a reall accmpt of our affaires. Our chief designe and hopes is, to court you into a cessation of armes, our ends being duple, not only to save tyme to gett out our fleet, which will not be till a good while in march, but alsoe to have our fleetes go out and come in, that be abroad; hoping, by such a dilatory way, to drawe you on into many inconveniencies, and make us have our ends. We know you have a greate fleet at sea, and more making ready; the cruell charge of which will endanger your protector's new purchase and settlement. Besides in a short tyme we beleive, that high differences will arise amongst you, and with a little helpe Scotland will cleare itself; which letters, last night, was produced by one, that received them from thence, of credit, what a considerable army the Scotts have, and what places of strength they had reduced; and in short, what army they would have in England; what gentlemen of quallity still repair to the Scotts, with high promises of assistance; and to furnish which, ther is now two vessells that lye at Amsterdam, the one the Peiler, and the other the Prince, that have in them at least 10000 armes of all sorts, 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 lyes at Medenblich, and another at Rotterdam, which will out notwithstanding our imbargo. 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 sue 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 hasten the ratification, that you would think by their words and carriages, they would go together by the eares; and it is judged by wise men, that is the greatest danger the country is in; but that party is oposed by all interests, 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 these to comply, and if you should be drawne by them into a cessation, that would but arme your enemies against yourselves. We spare not funday, 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 lyes and fancies; and I doe thinke they must, in short tyme, down, their ambition and basseness is soe much. Last night, one they call lowie Craford was fested at the heir-lodgement, that is a great agent lately come from the king, and is going for Scotland; who relates strange stories of assistance from abroad for his master; but the most helpe I see he hath, is from private assistance heare. The most that we shall want in our fleet will be men. Trust them not, and loase no oportunity of advantage; for that it is, as will make them comply, our treasures being cruel lowe, and the charge very greate. Here is a report by letters from Stockholme, that you have small hopes of accomplishing your ends there.

Zealand is the next that do declare on course for a peace, and soe after a weke or two, another will doe the like, to spin out tyme. I trust, you will looke about you. Close murmerings heare is, that there will be some notable game plaid speedily in Ierland at the remove of the Irish into Connaugh. In general they doe beleive to see some notable revolutions in your government, they themselves being noe small instruments in the buisnes.

*A letter of intelligence from Hollaud.*

SIR,

13 Feb. 1654. [V. S.]

Vol. xi. p. 47.

**B**Y reason of contrary wynde and still weather, I could not reach Zealand to write your thence the last week. I am but this daye returned home, having made all speed I possibly could, having taken a perticuler view of all the men of warr belonginge to these countryes, that are now at home, and preparinge with all speed; whereof I send you a perfect list, which, I hope, will give you full sattisfaction. There are at Sardame

two howers from Amsterdam, two men of warr lye ready to be fould of 44 gunns, and five more on the stocks of above 40 gunns to be fould; 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 gunn; so you may neare make the calculation. I doe not heare any part of the fleet is to goe out, before the whole body be ready, except they will send 12 ships for the streights, as was intended, and yong Tromp to command them. There are likewise nine or ten to goe for the West-Indyes; all which must goe out of the 120 sayle. Some eight or ten of the smaller are yet abroade, which will compleat 120 ships, and that is the most they have. Besides the East-India shippes now designed 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 ordinance. A stricter account I cannot give you of them. Your fleet being at sea causes these to suspect you intend not to stand to the artikles; 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 certayntye of affayres from you. Wherein I can serve you, be assured I am

Yours really.

---

*Bifdommer to Beverning.*

MY LORD,

Hague, the 13<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

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

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 states of Zeeland, 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 go for Zeeland, 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 states of Utrecht have also delivered in their provincial advice concerning the said ratification, and do concurr 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 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 business 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 bishops 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 highness has caused Feake and Simson to be apprehended and imprisoned; two of the chiefest captains of the anabaptists, who did preach most scornfully 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 designed 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

A.D. 1653. } sent to the Scots; and the fleet is to be reinforced with thirty good ships more, that were prest 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 30 marchant 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,

Westminster,  $\frac{3}{13}$  Feb. 1653.

H. BEVERNING.

*Beverning to the greffier Ruysch.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xi. p. 67.

I HOPE that mine of the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 seemeth to be nothing wanting, but a sufficient authorisation 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 business 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 cease by the means of a good agreement, which, I fear, will otherwise be hardly effected.

Westminster,  $\frac{3}{13}$  Feb. 1654.

BEVERNING.

*Beverning to Nieuport.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xi. p. 42.

THE lord De Witt hath without doubt communicated my letters of the 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> 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 disservice done to the state and us, hath left but a sorrowful name behind him, the lord protector being not only too well informed of his disaffection herein, but of divers discourses, which fell from him imprudently at several times, whereof 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 case of no success of our treaty, the state 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 disgusted the protector; for which I was heartily sorry, since the state did never intend any such thing, it being a particular invention of his own. I desire the honour of your correspondence.

London,  $\frac{3}{13}$  Feb. 1654.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, the 14<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xi. p. 101.

I AM informed, the king hath sent an express to his ambassador in Swisserland, 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*

*A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augiers's secretary.*Paris, the  $\frac{4}{7}$ <sup>th</sup> Feb. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ . [N. S.]

MY last was of the  $\frac{11}{7}$ <sup>th</sup> of this instant, two days before the popish clergy of this city Vol. xi. p. 96. sent deputies to the king, to try to elude the justice those of the reformed churches do still instantly 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) answered, that his majesty could not refuse 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 increase 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 caused a decree of confirmation to be consequently given by the court of aides, bearing that one of the protestant consuls of Nismes should be bound both in his proper and private name for the payment of the portion; the said states would have those 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 consul prisoner; but our part of the city being suddenly upraised, 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 Maltotes. 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 mistrusts are exaggerated for the better oppressing the people.

Mr. Berry, who assists for the king in the holding of the states of Languedoc, and demands of them a present of two millions 500000 *l.* hath given notice to his majesty by a post arrived here yesterday, 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 sumptuosities are preparing, namely, masks and comedies; but it's said, the duke of Candale, and the great artillery master, which are to have his eminency's two other neices, are not well contented to see that a crumpt-shouldered should have the handsomest. I am informed, that having sent to inform his brother of his wedding, he had flung the letters in the fire without reading them; and caused the chamberman, which had brought them unto him, to be whipt.

The cardinal of Retz hath more than ordinary liberty, walking now in the Bois de Vincennes with his guards; and it's presumed, that the instances the great number of ecclesiastics have made to the king, will cause him to be set wholly at liberty, or otherwise the expedient propounded for the marrying of cardinal Mazarin's nephew to the duke of Retz's daughter, neice to the said prisoner; but many doubt that will not be so soon, this court always pressing the said prisoner to forsake the archbishoprick of Paris; which he doth refuse more absolutely than ever.

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

*Intelligence.*Brussels, 14<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS of the last I received, and sent the letters to Ratisbon, as accustomed, and Vol. xi. p. 108. the letters from thence now to you; which seem to import something. Here is nothing of any newes concerning England's government since my last; but that this court is well satisfied at the promotion of your lord protector, whom all men acknowledge to be worthy of more than can be given to him. To demonstrate which, his highness the arch-duke, with the advice of the king's counsel, resolves to send a gentleman of quality, in his highness 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

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 Bassignie goes still on, and his process 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 severely,

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 seized upon to receive yet further tryall.

The plott you heard of giving up Armentiers to the French, by some Irish that garrisoned there, is founde to be false; and so the captains committed, released with honour; and they have formed a process 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 distressed 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 cittadel, lest the people should kill him for calling in the Frenche: There are no more news now from, SIR,

Yours.

*Intelligence.*

Dantzick, the  $\frac{4}{14}$ <sup>th</sup> Feb. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Vol. xi. p. 85. **T**HE difference between this king and parliament is risen to that height, that the king having sent a fryar 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 case 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, the  $\frac{5}{17}$  Feb. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Vol. xi. p. 85. **M**Y last gave you notice of Monf. Williamson's departure hence for England, who, no doubt, ere this, is arrived at Hamburgh. 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 fryar, belonging to the Spanish embassador, carried himself very notably with much honour and applause.

*An intercepted letter.*

DEARE SIR,

London, the  $\frac{6}{16}$  of Febr. 1653.

Vol. xii. p. 25. **I** AM loth to miss 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 ambafador Whitlocke was received very nobly; but then they knew nothing of the government's alteration, which truly settles 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 sealed knott, I am sorry his token is not come. My heart was so full last thursday with the expressions of my own duties, as that I forgot to lett Mr. *Crosse* know, Peter Wilson had sent him two kersies, 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,

him. Wednesday next, being Ashwednesday, our lord protector is feasted in the city. A.D. 1653.  
 Mr. Salvage purchases apace, the spice (as his friends here report) being arrived. We expect hourly to hear of somewhat done in Scotland, there being a party gone out of Edenburgh to encounter them, which we doubt not but will give a good account. *One who goes from hence next post, will let Mr. Crosse know, what some of his friends are here designing for him; but if he doth not withdraw from wher he is, I fear wee shall not be able.* I am also desired to assure you, that if Mr. Ramsay should break, it is but what the mother desireth, and what she is confident her daughter will overcome; soe 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 EGLESTON.

(1.)

To Mr. de Barriere, at Paris.

*Extract out of the resolutions of the states of Overyssel.*

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

Read the 17<sup>th</sup> of Febr. 1654. [N. S.]

THE lord Boldewin Jacob Mulart has reported to the assembly, that the lords Bever. Vol. xi. p. 117.  
 ning, Nieuport and Jongestall, their high mightinesses late deputies in England, did make, the day after their arrival in the assembly of their high mightinesses, a circumstantial overture, with communication of sundry propositions, answers, and other pieces belonging to and concerning the subject and matters, that have been transacted concerning this state, since the coming over of the said lords Nieuport and Jongestall, in August of the last year 1653, with the council of state in England; and which consequently, after the settling of the present government of the republick of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the commissaries of the lord protector of the said republick, have happened and been negotiated; and that after several consequences, debates and contra-debates, they had proceeded so far, that a scheme of a treaty, consisting in 29 articles of union, peace and confederacy between the republick of England, and the states general of the United Netherlandish provinces, was brought in writing; which their high mightinesses thought necessary and fit to be communicated to the respective provinces: which scheme, with the sundry resolutions, acts, and proceedings, whereby the same was to be explained and made good, being delivered by the said lord Mulart in the assembly, his honour received thanks for the troubles he had taken therein. Whereupon, after mature deliberation and examination, the said 29 articles, so as they are projected, have been approved, ratified, and consented to by the lords the states of Overyssel, so as their noble mightinesses do hereby approve, ratify and consent to the same; however with these restrictions, and in such a manner, that out of the 5<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> articles of the said 29 articles, be omitted the word *enemies*; and that the same be expressed after the tenor of the 3<sup>d</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> articles of that treaty concluded in the affairs of Henry the VII<sup>th</sup> king of England, and Philip arch-duke of Burgundy, at London, the 24<sup>th</sup> of Febr. 1495. And in case the same could not be thus accepted, that then may be mentioned *notorious and already declared enemies, rebels and outlaws of any nation whatsoever*, omitting the *confiscation of goods*, as being contrary to the privileges of these provinces; the commissaries in the assembly of their high mightinesses being charged hereby, in case they should be opposed or outvoted, to make their protest, and to cause the same to be entered in the register of their high mightinesses; and this in the name of this province.

As to the 7<sup>th</sup> article, the said commissioners shall take care, that the king of Denmark may be comprehended in the said treaty, with the fullest security against any future pretensions, and in concert with the other provinces, that are of the same opinion, to the end that the same may be done in the most convenable manner. And that the affair of the late seized and confiscated English hemp-ships may be settled in the most amicable manner, by paying a certain taxation for the same.

As likewise their noble mightinesses are of opinion, that in the 16<sup>th</sup> article must be added the word *kings*; and that the said deputies shall use their most efficacious endeavours, that among others especially the king of France, as an old, faithful and strict ally of this state, may be comprehended in the consequences of this article. Further, the said deputies, together with the other provinces, that are of the same sentiment, shall contribute also their utmost endeavours, that the treaty which is begun with France, may be brought to a happy and wish'd for conclusion.

Further, that instead of the words in the 28<sup>th</sup> article, *In the murder of the English at Amboina*, be put, *The disorders that happened; or, were committed; or, the perpetrated facts*  
 at

A.D. 1653. *at Amboina*, 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, Brasil, and other places, that are treated of in the 29<sup>th</sup>, or last article, the said deputies shall conform themselves to the advices of the presiding province in that respect.

As to the regulation, mentioned instead of part of the 12<sup>th</sup> article proposed by England, speaking of the house of Orange, it has been resolved, that the deputies shall endeavour, that the same may be intirely omitted and set 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 commissaries of this province are at liberty to conform themselves to the opinion of the other provinces.

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

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

Paris,  $\frac{8}{18}$  Febr. 165 $\frac{4}{3}$ .

Vol. xi. p. 126. **I** HAVE but little news to add unto my last of the  $\frac{14}{4}$  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 Mouson, had gained by his intrigues fifty soldiers of the garrison, which were to render him one of the bastions of the castle; the business being come to such a point, that the said count was already approached, and had put himself in ambuscade 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 caused 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 Juifve, the marshal 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 snail, 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 process shall for a while be delay'd

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

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

Paris, the  $\frac{18}{8}$  of Febr. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Vol. xi. p. 124. **M**ONS<sup>r</sup> 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 those, 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 Mons<sup>r</sup> le prince offered to turn protestant, &c. and nevertheless the said

\* Princess of Carignan, daughter to prince Thomas of Savoy. De Witt's letters, vol. i. p. 155.

cardinal hath said in good company, that M. de Bas had operated, and nothing was to be feared on his highness my lord protector's side. A.D. 1653.

The said cardinal sent me word the other day by M. de Berthemet, that he would have M. de Cezi'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 (saith he) affected for the acquitting of the same the 3 per centum of the farm established 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, but to make use of freedom and reality rather than to proceed as they do by the said decree, without any communication to the interested, nor to you, before the signing of the same. And indeed, unless they give the said farm to some, (upon a condition to pay presently the said debt at the same rate duly verified they have paid M. de Cezi's other creditors, Greeks, Jews, Turks, and French) I see no reason the said 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 shall be regulated by the said treaty.

*Intelligence.*

Amsterdam,  $\frac{8}{18}$  Febr. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

WHEN I wrote my last, Zealand had not yet underwrit, but since hath, and all the other provinces, except some members of Friesland, which, without doubt, will condescend. These will never leave juggling; for the last week they have suffered 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, consist of 120 sail, good ships. Vol. xi. p. 86.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

MONSIEUR,

L'Ambassadeur d'Espagne estant premierement assis, il demanda celuy qui estoit à son costé; qui estoit le president; & ayant sçeu, que c'estoit le sieur de Gent, assis tout devant lui de l'autre costé, il s'adressa à luy, parlant peu, à peine vingt parolles, que le roy par cette sienne nouvelle ambassade temoignoit la sincere intention & desire en faire punctuellement observer la paix de son costé, & d'augmenter toute sorte d'amitié & bonne correspondance. A quoy le sieur president respondit, l'assurant de meme intention de cest estat; & qu'on estoit marry des incommodites, qu'en ce mauvais temps il avoit eu à venir icy. Puis forty il fit bailler un memoire pour de passeports pour son baggage & pour des chevaux. Desja avant qu'il eust audience, il a envoyé dire des compliments à des dames, & d'autant qu'on est ici encore fort dans les railleries pour l'accident de comte du Horn, on ne a pas laissé aussy de railler sur cela, disant, que ce n'est le fait d'un agé de 62 ans de faire icy fortune, avec hazard de sortir par la fenestre du toict, & se sauver à long des goutieres, laissant le manteau & ses souliers (à fin de se servir des pieds le long des goutieres, avec tant plus d'adresse) pour gages. Car tel estoit la fortune du comte de Horn; & la dame d'Achtienhoven ne desadvoue pas, ny la lettre qu'elle a escrit à comte de Horn, le nommant *cher frere*; ny le *pourtrait* de luy, trouvé sur elle, ny sa visite aupres d'elle au temps que le mary la vint troubler, attrappant le manteau & le souliers. Et sur ces trois points la court de Hollande, comme de propre mouvement; (indirectement toutefois requis de la part de mary) par la senateurs Dorp & Nierop l'ayant examinée, elle a respondu avec grande resolution, que son mary estoit fol de jalousie; que la familiarité avec le comte de Horn estoit venue premierement par le mary meme; que le mary avoit eu jalousie des autres aussy; qu'elle croyoist en escrivant au comte de Horn s'a adresser à un des plus grands amis de son mary; que ledit comte de Horn faisant l'amour à mademoiselle de Mayerne, avoit donné son pourtrait à elle pour le donner à ladite damoiselle; & qu'elle avoit promise à comte d'estre son ambassadrice envers ladite damoiselle: que ledit comte d'estoit venu voir & visiter (elle se portant mal, & couchée au list) l'entretenant sur ces amours, sans jamais ny alors ny auparavant avoir attenté ny parlé au desavantage de son honneur; mais qu'elle ne pouvoit pas dissimuler, comment le sieur d'Achtienhoven son mary autrefois avoit commencé son proces amoureux *ab executione*, l'attrappant au list, dormant, & l'occupant comme un *incubus*, devant qu'elle fust eveillée, & l'ayant engrossée, traina l'accomplissement du mariage si long temps (pour escroquer tant plus grand douaire) qu'elle fust presque aussitot mere qu'espouse. Bref, elle proteste d'injure, dit mille pouilles de son mary, & de la cour meme, de sa meller des enquestes si honteuses & fri-

A.D. 1653. voles ; & la cour a pendu ses enquestes au croque. Elle est allée avec son pere à Amsterdam, & a dit à son mary que c'estoit un sot, & c'est l'opinion de tout le monde, qu'il est fol de jalousie. Et s'il tient du cocu, c'est de la familiarité, qu'il a contracté avec ce comte de cornes : or si & comment les cornes peuvent venir sans attachement, c'est une question physique, digne du feu docteur Mayerne.

Le frere de madame d'Achtienhoven semble avoir voulu prendre revenge de ce, que les Paons ont fait à sa sœur ; car il a de meme jouvée l'*incubus* sur un damoiselle de Pauw, fille de fils aîné de feu Mons. de Heemstede, l'ayant engrossée sans promesse de mariage ; & quand bien elle y fust, il est mineur, & s'en va en France. Le pere ne consent point au mariage. Les parents de la damoiselle alleguent une vieille loy d'Amsterdam, qu'un jeune homme, engrossant une fille, la doit espouser ; mais cette loy n'est pas en usage.

Les deputes de la ville d'Emden sont enfin venu ; ont eu audience ; pretendent comme auparavant, que les estats de Oost-Frise auroient promis, & seroient obligé d'entretenir ces 600 hommes dans la ville pour jamais ; ce qui ne se peut.

L'ambassadeur d'Espagne n'ayant pas encore eu son baggage, & aussy n'ayant pas grand envie de demeurer au logis, ou a demeuré l'ambassadeur Bruntsche de soy tenir encore quelque temps dans le logis des ambassadeurs extraordinaires.

Le conseil de guerre en est nullement bien satisfait de la resolution touchant la confrontation de Schop, pretendants aussy le rang devant la court d'Hollande.

Ceux de l'admiraulté de Rotterdam ont representé un grand arrieraige, qui leur est dû ; sur quoy & autres arrieraiges des provinces on parle d'envoyer aux autres provinces.

L'ambassadeur d'Espagne a eu une seconde audience le 17<sup>e</sup> de ce mois, ou il a parlé des fraudes que les merchants & maitres de navires d'Hollande exercent en Espagne avec des marchandises provenantes de France & de Portugal. 2. De ce que cest estat a escrit à l'archiduc, que les Havres de Flandres seroient moins chargées que le Escault, assurant le contraire. 3. Du peu de fruit & effect de la chambre mipartie, qui coustoit tant, & n'expedioit rien. 4. De certaines navires François ayants droit de burgeoisie en Zeelande, prins par les capers de Duynkercke, ont prins. 5. Des depredations faits pendant la guerre Angloise sur les sujets du roy par les capers Hollandois & Zealandois, sans aucune justice. 6. Il a demandé justice de deux pirates ou capers Hollandois, ayants piratés es Indes occidentales sur les sujets du roy. 7. Demandoit passeport pour le libre transport de 5 casses de peintures pour don Louis Haro.

Quant au paix d'Outre-Meuse desja auparavant estoit proposé aux estats generaux, & escrit à ceux de la chambre de contes, d'expedier avant toutes choses l'affaire des trois pais d'Outre-Meuse, d'autant qu'on entendoit que le roy y avoit fait une nouvelle imposition de contribution.

Les susdites plaintes seront examinées & depeschés a l'ordinaire, *b. e.* lentement ; car ceux la mesmes, qui ayment la justice, neantmoins n'oseroient pas se monstrier en regard des Espagnols, amis tant nouveaux, & les autres ; qui ne sont guere affectionnés a la paix, ne tachent qu'à nous embrouiller avec les Espagnols, au lieu de tranfiger & accommoder les differents.

Les estats d'Overyffel à Zwoll ont publie une declaration contre celle de Deventer ; mais on ne l'a pas encore veu icy.

Les estats de l'empire ont escrit une lettre admonitoire touchant le comté de Linghen, dont le prince d'Orange est possesseur ; & le comte de Tecklenbourg le reclame. Ceux d'Overyffel (dont le comte de Linghen autrefois par l'empereur Charl le quint fust fait sief) l'ont transfumé à eux, & cependant aussy est mis es mains de ceux du conseil du prince d'Orange, pour en enformer l'estat.

L'on a fort declamé d'un entreprinse de l'evesque de Munster sur la ville de Munster ; mais il se trouve que c'est une raillerie ; qu'il y a eu quelques gentilhommes dans la ville faisants bonne chere, que quelques bourgeois furent retirer hors la ville de pure & mal fondée soupçon, sans qu'il se soit veu entreprinse ny chose semblable.

19 Febr. [1654. N. S.]

Votre tres-humble, &c.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

Hague,  $\frac{1}{9}$  Febr. 165 $\frac{1}{3}$ . [ N. S. ]

SIR,

Vol.xi. p.209. SINCE my last to you I have to confirm to you, that the states general, as some of them now at least give out, are very willing to give no small sum of money to the commonwealth of England, for the damages received and sustained by the English ; and the said states are very much satisfied, that Beverning and the rest of the deputies at London behaved themselves so subtilly and gallantly, that by their paper presented to the council of state the 5<sup>th</sup> Dec.

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 18<sup>th</sup> of this month the ratification of the province of Overijssel was presented and read in the assembly; and this day the resolutions from the states of Friesland were exhibited, containing in effect, that they are not in any ways comprobators 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 Overijssel concerning the ratification of the treaty of peace is very long, and I cannot now send it; only the principal heads are, that they assent to the 29 articles agreed upon, reserving 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 16<sup>th</sup> concerning France; and in the 28<sup>th</sup> relating to Amboyna, the congratulating the lord protector, &c.

Mr. Beverning, now with you in England, writ a letter from London by an express to the states, of the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 sinister 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 same letter inserteth his own answers at large to all these interpretations and discourses; and withal in conclusion he useth all means, and presseth 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 8<sup>th</sup> of the same month, directed unto the greffier of the states general, which arrived at the Hague upon Sunday last; and the letter caused 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 those of Holland's province endeavoured by all means, and insisted upon inasmuch as they could, that out of hand all necessary 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 assembled again, and renewed the matter; but in a long time could not obtain what was desired by the said Beverning, because that the president of the assembly (who was of the province of Friesland) would not conclude any thing in what was demanded: whose obstinacy 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 same the lord of Amerongen as president for the province of Utrecht, after some debates and disputes, in the end concluded, and the business done according to the desires 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 29 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 Upsal, of the 23<sup>d</sup> 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 Upsal, of the 23<sup>d</sup> 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 excesses and transgressions of the English in the province of Gottenburg; and some other points touching the lord Whitelocke, now too tedious to be extracted; for at this time I am not able to send more by this post.

SIR,

Yours, &amp;c.

---

*The powers of the Dutch ambassadors.*

LES estats generaux des provinces unies de Pais Bas, à tous ceux, qui ces presentes verront, salut. Scavoir faisons comme ainsi soit, que nous soyons touchez d'un juste desir & volonté de contracter & convenir avec son altesse le seigneur protecteur de la republique d'Angleterre, Escosse, & Irlande, une estroite, bonne, sincere, & mutuelle union & alliance, pour la defense & conservation de la liberté & franchise des deux nations, & la navigation & commerce mutuel, ensemble les interests communs, contre tous ceux, qui voudroient entreprendre, tant par mer que par ter, de troubler l'un ou l'autre estat. C'est pourquoy nous, desirants l'avancement de ce bon oeuvre, avons trouvé necessaire d'envoyer vers ladite altesse le seigneur protecteur de ladite republique, les sieurs Hieronimus de Beverningh,

A.D.1653. ning, Guillaume de Nieuport confellier & receveur general de la Nort-Hollande, pensionnaire de la ville de Sciedam; Allardt Pierre Jongestall, confellier ordinaire dans la cour de Frise, & curateur de l'academie à Franaker, deputez en nostre assemblée, de la part d'Hollande, Zealande & Frise, nos ambassadeurs extraordinaires; & sçachant que pour faciliter leurs negociations, afin de les conduire au dessein & conclusion convenable aux bonnes intentions de l'une & de l'autre republique; & ayant besoing d'estre à ceste fin pourvus de plein pouvoir, autorité, commission, & mandement special, nous à ces causes desirans prevenir & lever toute dispute & contention, qui se pourroit mouvoir sur la suffisance & validité de leur creance & autorisation, donnons au dits sieurs ambassadeurs extraordinaires, en vertue de ces presentes, & à chascun d'eux en particulier, si par maladie ou autrement ils estoient empeschés d'intervenir toutes quatre au traité d'union & alliance, qui se fera, plein pouvoir de traiter, stipuler, convenir, accorder, & conclurre avec ladite alteffe le seigneur protecteur de ladite republique d'Angleterre, Escosse, & Irlande, ou avec les sieurs commissaires, qui seront deputez de sa part, ladite estroite alliance & amitié mutuelle entre les deux nations, & de tout ce qui sera ainsi negocié, convenu, & conclu, faire ou passer tel ou tels instruments, contracts & promises en bonne & due forme, & generalement faire en ce que dessus, & en ces circonstances & dependances, tout ainsi que nous ferions si presentes y estions: jacoit que la chose resquist mandement plus special, qu'il n'est contenu par ces presentes, par lesquelles nous promettons sincerement, & de bonne foy, avoir agreable, tenir ferme & stable à toujours, tout ce, que par eux en ceste qualité sera fait, procuré, promis, convenu, & accordé en cest endroit, l'observer, accomplir, & entretenir inviolablement sans jamais aller ni venir au contraire directement ou indirectement, en quelque sorte & maniere qui se soit, mais le tout devoir ratifier, si besoing est, & en passer lettres & instruments en la meilleure forme que faire se pourra au contentement de sa dite alteffe le seigneur protecteur. Fait à la Haye en nostre assemblée, sous nostre grand seel, paraphure & signature de nostre greffier, le dixneufiesme de Fevrier, mille six cent cinquante quatre.

J. C. MAURIGNAULT.

Par ordonnance des dits seigneurs  
estats generaux,

En absence du greffier,

J. SPRONSSSEN.

*The states general to the protector.*

Celsissime domine PROTECTOR,

Vol.xi.p.138. **M**Andavimus domino Beverning deputato nostro officia humanitatis nostro nomine celsitudini vestræ exponere; quapropter necessarium duximus celsitudinem vestram hisce rogare, ut dicto domino Beverning benignum aditum & audientiam impertire, eique plenam fidem tanquam nobis ipsis adhibere velit; quod nobis omnino gratissimum erit; nec unquam intermitteremus illud data occasione erga celsitudinem vestram referre: quibus fidentes,

Celsissime domine protector, Deum opt. max. rogamus, ut celsitudinem vestram diu conservare & feliciter regnare dignetur. Dabantur Hagæ Comit. die 19 Feb. 1654. [N.S.]

H. MAURIGNAULT.

CELSITUDINI VESTRÆ

Additissimi boni amici

Ordines generales foederatarum provinciarum  
Belgio-Germaniæ.

Ad mandatum eorum,

N. RUYSCH.

*The states general to the protector.*

Celsissime domine PROTECTOR,

Vol.xi.p.145. **E**RE utriusque gentis & reipublicæ esse duximus, ad celsitudinem vestram legare nobilissimos, amplissimos, & prudentissimos viros, D. Guilielmum Nieuport, consiliarium & quæstorem Nort-Hollandiæ, & Alardum Petrum Jongestall, in supremo Frisiæ tribunali senatorem ordinarium, & curatorem academici Franacorani, deputatos in nostro confessu nomine Hollandiæ, Zealandiæ, & Frisiæ legatos nostros extraordinarios, ut una cum D. Beverning, etiam legato nostro extraordinario, res & negotia maximi momenti & ponderis celsitudinem

celſitudini veſtræ exponerent; quapropter neceſſarium eſſe duximus celſitudinem veſtram A.D.1653.  
 hiſce rogare, ut dictis legatis noſtris extraordinariis benignum aditum & audientiam imper-  
 tire, iſque plenam fidem tanquam nobis ipſis adhibere velit; quod nobis omnino gratiſſi-  
 mum erit, nec unquam intermitteremus illud datâ occasione erga celſitudinem veſtram referre.  
 Quibus finientes,

Celſiſſime domine protector, Deum opt. max. rogamus, ut celſitudinem veſtram diu  
 conſervare & feliciter regnare dignetur. Dabantur Hagæ Comit. 19 Febr. 1654. [N.S.]

J. DE MAUREGNAULT.

CELSITUDINI VESTRÆ

Addiſſimi boni amici,

Ordines generales Fœderati Belgii.

Ad mandatum eorum ſignum

N. RUYSCH.

*Extracts out of the ſecret register of the reſolutions of the high and mighty  
 lords the ſtates general of the United Netherlands.*

Jovis the 19<sup>th</sup> Febr. 1654. [N.S.]

THE letter of the lord Beverning being taken into further deliberation, mentioned more Vol.xi.p.162.  
 at large in the notes of the 15<sup>th</sup> of this month, after ſerious deliberation had of the  
 contents thereof, and of the buſineſs 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 adjuſt, 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 commiſ-  
 ſioners of this ſtate; provided that before the concluding of the treaty, he do uſe all poſſible  
 endeavours and inſtances, to the end that the crown of France may therein be compre-  
 hended; 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 inſerting of the deficient articles of the  
 36 articles formerly propoſed to the lords extraordinary ambaffadors 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 by the word *enemies* is only to be underſtood, *ſub-  
 jects 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 com-  
 monwealth of England*; or that there may be put, *notorious and already declared enemies, toge-  
 ther 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 com-  
 monwealth, 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 12<sup>th</sup> article, may be  
 omitted.

Sixthly, That in the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 *common-  
 wealths*.

Eighthly, That the 19<sup>th</sup> of the ſaid articles may be elucidated and limited.

Ninthly, That whereas there is ſpoken in the 28<sup>th</sup> article concerning the affairs of Am-  
 boyna, that odious word of *murther* 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 Amboyna*, or ſuch-like words, in the leaſt offensive expreſſions.

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 cessation of arms, with the inclusion of the king of Denmark, in conformity to the treaty made with his majesty the 28<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>d</sup> of March next, new style; 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 those 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 inserted 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 persuade them to it both by word of mouth, and in writing, they find themselves necessitated 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 Overysse, cause to be signed in their conclusion no otherwise than to consent at the good-liking of the lords his principals.

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

[20 Febr. 1654. N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xi. p. 170.

THE last week I wrote unto you, and sent you the list of the ships, whereof here inclosed goes a copy, lest the other miscarry. I have been as diligent in the business as possible I could; which I hope will be acceptable and useful. 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, lest the men should go hence upon the rumor of peace. They give it abroad, that the wars will continue; and send to the sailors lodgings to tell them, they shall have present employment for them. Some are entertained for the West Indies, whither six ships go from Amsterdam, and six from other towns; and if they send twelve or more for the Streights, as is intended, it will much weaken their strength in the narrow seas. You may reckon four men for a gunn; that is the nearest calculation I can make of the men; their greatest ships will have some more. They still work hard on their ships; yet the general opinion is peace. You need not doubt but these intend to ratify the treaty; yet notwithstanding their prohibition of shipping to go to sea, Middleton is admitted to go away, and carry with him what Scotch or English he could get, which were not above forty or fifty, and some arms, not considerable. I hope some of your ships will meet them: they are in a small ship. I presume he is gone to sea, yet not so privately but all the towns know it. The articles of the treay are here in print, but not with consent of the magistrates. We doubt they are not right; therefore if you may communicate them in English, I pray you do me that favour. Sir, I have presumed to charge my quarteridge with my extraordinary charges on Mr. John Upton, to whom I beseech 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 magistrates force me to pay. They proceed in the building the thirty new ships

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.*

	l.	s.	d.
FOR a messenger to the Texel	1	10	0
For myself	2	10	0
For my taxation of the 1000 <sup>th</sup> part of my estate by the lord of the town	3	00	0
Spent going into North Holland and Zealand, to visit the ships	5	00	0
	12	00	0

Zealand.

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

Amsterdam.

1 ship of 26 guns.
15 ——— 30
2 ——— 32
3 ——— 34
6 ——— 36
4 ——— 40
13 ——— 44
1 ——— 46
3 ——— 50

48; whereof 14 of the greatest are new, and never at sea.

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

Rotterdam.

3 ships of 30 guns.
1 ——— 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, Enckhuyfen, and Medinblick.

1 ship of 30 guns.
1 ——— 38
1 ——— 40
1 ——— 46
5 ——— 48
1 ——— 32
2 ——— 30
4 ——— 34
8 ——— 36
3 ——— 38

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

48
17
28

120 ships.

Those of Zealand go out at Flushing and Trever.

Those of Rotterdam go out at Helvoet-fluys and the Brill, which is called the Maez.

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

*A letter*

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

A.D. 1653.  
Vol. xi. p. 179.

AFTER what manner those of Utrecht have also ratified, is to be seen by the inclosed copy. I must confess, 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 inconveniencies, 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 she remove, they have referred it to those of Holland. The resident of Sweden hath made complaint about a Swedish ship taken by a caper, which they are willing here to release; but in the mean time they never make satisfaction for any losses. 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 spoil 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 those of Liege.

Here they have taken advice of the council of state, concerning the assistance to be given to those 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 express hither from the lord Beverning at London, with letters, wherein he complaineth, that the lord protector doth not acknowledge him for a publick 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 rest. Upon which the provinces, or at least six 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 Overysfel and Friesland successively are also come, both of them falling short in their approbations, of that of Holland and Utrecht, especially concerning the 5<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> articles, wherein they will have the word *enemies* to be omitted; and those 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 detained there.

But I do understand, that Denmark doth pretend to a more ample inclusion, namely, a reciprocal restitution 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 seemeth to have the more ground, since it is said, that the ambassador Whitelocke 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 goodness into anger: and in the mean time it doth appear now, that the king did it by induction 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 provision 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 ambassadors (amongst whom will be the lord Veth 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 discrepant, nevertheless that these four ambassadors 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. Overijssel in effect hath also done the same: for the rest are only recom-  
 mendations, which will not make any obstacle in the business; so that these embassadors,  
 whereof two are Hollanders, and the third counted for a very good Hollander, will not  
 greatly care whether the fourth doth 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 protector 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 host; 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 under-  
 stand 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 first of March. Certainly they have but poor intelligence. The com-  
 missioners that were at Portugal are returned home a great while since, without any  
 expedition.

This 20<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

*Van Beuningen to the states general.*

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

THE next day after I had sent my last of the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 posts 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 expect 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 stick 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,

Upsal, the 20<sup>th</sup> Feb. 165<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. [N. S.]

BEUNINGEN.

*Intelligence from Sweden.*

Upsal, the 10<sup>th</sup> of Feb. 1654. S. V.

THIS afternoon the lord ambassador Whitelocke and rixchancellor have had a meet-  
 ing, to debate the articles of alliance; but they have as yet brought nothing to a  
 head; neither do they differ upon any particular point, only the chancellor seems some-  
 what a wary person, and is resolved to see whether there is likely to be a peace, or  
 continuation 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.

† Herman Fleming, or John Stiernhoeck. Puffend. *De rebus Suecic.* lib. xxvi. § 20.

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

*Intelligence from Regensborgh.*Regensborgh, the 20<sup>th</sup> of Feb. 1654. [S. N.]A.D. 1653.  
Vol. xi. p. 2.

HIS imperial majesty, having divers times, *per decretum*, admonished the states and whole assembly to hasten the debate of such different points, as were needful to be decided here, and thereby to maturate his majesty's departure hence, hath now for the last manifested 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 also 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, *ambassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.*

S I R,

Vol. xi. p. 193.

MONDAY the 6<sup>th</sup> of Feb. I wated upon the queene, whoe a little tyme told me she was troubled, that her chauncellor had used me with soe much incivilitie, as she heard he did by a person, to whome by way of discourse I formerly had acquainted to this effect; that havinge sent to the rixchauncellor to know at what hower he would please I should come unto him, he returned me aunswere, that he was not at leasure, beinge buessied about the affaires of her majestie, and desired I would excuse him; but assoone as he was ready, I should have notice of it; since which tyme he hath not sent to me. The queene offered me to sende to the chauncellor to lett him knowe of his incivilitie; but I desired her she would not. Then she assured me, that I should be dispatched in a short tyme.

Mr. Claveringe, an English merchant, cominge to visitt me, brings information, that the merchants of Stockholme, and other places within the queene's dominions, have made a list of the losses they have suffered by the English, which amounts to two hundred thousand rixdollers, and that they have bin advised to have the same certified by the colledge of traffique, of which count Erick Oxensterne, the chauncellor's second son, is president.

Tuesday in the afternoone, havinge not heard from the chauncellor, I went to visit the archbishop of Upsale. Wee discoursed of observeinge 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 exercisinge of all other merchandizinge, and that they did not absteyne at all from fervile works. To which the bishop aunswered, that those things were not untill the holy exercises were ended, and that Christ permitted on that day to draw out an oxen fallen into the pitt, and to dresse victuals; to which I aunswered, that works of charity and necessity are permitted: that I had learned from holy scripture, that that day was sanctified, and sett apart, that thereon men should not only absteyne from syn, 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 aunswered, that many holy dayes were observed in this land after the same manner as the sabboth day. I then made a difference betweene the institution of the one and of the other; that the Lord's day was of divine institution, and their holy dayes of humaine institution, the one for the singuler honor and service of God, and the other meerely for the memory of saints. The bishopp replied, that in their ecclesiastical convention they had a debate upon this buessines; and that many, of which he was one, were of opinion, that the chiefe honor was due to the sabboth; but as yet they durst not change their old customes, for feare of occasioninge tumults amongst the people.

Wensday I sent to desire audience of the queene; after which she sent count Tott to invite me to come, and see the Muscovite envoye receive audience. After dynner I went to visitt the Spanish resident, whether count Tott came, and informed me, that the envoye had sent word to the queene, that he could not come, and prayed to be excused until the morrow; and the reason, as count Tott said, was, that the envoye had druncke so much brandy wine, that had made him druncke. Presently after I wated upon her majesty, and discoursed with her about my buessines; after which she invited me to heare her musique that evening. After my returne home, I sent a letter to the rixchauncellor, the coppie-whereof is here inclosed; to which he returned for aunswere, that he  
beinge

beinge busied in the great affaires of her majestie, desired that I would excuse him, and that he would be with me on friday next; and towards night my lord Lagerfeldt, coming to me in the name of the chauncellor, made the same excuse, that was brought me from him by my messenger. In the eveninge I againe went to the court, and in the queene's bed-chamber heard excellent musique and voyces, both from the French and Italian eunuchs. Thursday morninge the queene sent one of her servants to informe me, that the Muscovia envoyes were to have audience about eleaven of the clocke, when I went to the court, and sawe 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 coate to the grounde, laced with a very smale gold lace. At his right hand came a man with the emperor's letter and seale, whoe was clothed like the envoye, and an interpreter at his left hand; he spake in his own language, and was out in the middle of his discourse, which constrayned him to resort to his paper. His speeche beinge ended, the queene's interpreter spake in Sweades what the Muscovite had delivered; which beinge done, one of the queene's secretaries gave an aunswer in the Swedish tongue, which was interpreted to the Muscovite. After which the envoye threwe himselfe upon his hands on the ground, and made as if he had kist it; and then rising up, he went forwards, and kist the queene's hand. He that carried the letter did imitate the envoye in the ceremony. The queene was pleased to shew me the letter, the seal beinge a Roman eagle, havinge characters about it almost like the Greeke. This day in the afternoone the rixchauncellor came to me, and stayed about four howers with me; in which tyme wee discoursed upon all the articles, and had longe debates upon them, especially upon the second and fifth articles, which doe most relate to a confederation, and, as he called it, to a league offensive and defensive; and made a very large excuse for not haveinge ben with me soe longe tyme; and he said one reason of his absence was the many other very greate affaires of the queene's, wherein she had commanded his service, and which tooke up much of his tyme. Another reason, as he did ingeniously confesse, was, because he desired to know what would become of the treaty between England and the Low Countries, the issue whereof would necessarily occasion some alteration in matters of the treaty with me. That it was doubtfull, whether the treaty was concluded betweene the two commonwealths or not. That in case Sweden should joyne with us in the articles, as they were now propounded, they should thereby make the Dutch wholely their enemies; and then in case the Dutch had peace with England, it would prove inconvenient, that they had so expressed themselves, and the Dutch would seek to do them a mischief; but in case the peace were not concluded, the same were lesse to be regarded. That divers letters concerninge that businesse did signifie, that the kinge of Denmark was included in the peace with the Low Countries, and satisfaction by them undertaken to be given for the damages, which the English have susteyned by the kinge of Denmark. That in case this be true, then probably the English will have free navigation through the Sounde by the articles; and then the second and fifth articles of my propositions would not be soe necessarie to be consented to. And if there should be a consent to those articles before-hand, it would declare an enmity to the kinge of Denmarke from this crowne; which might be prejudicial to Sweden, in case the kinge of Denmarke should be included in the articles of peace betweene England and Holland. He said further, that there were many perticulers in the articles concerninge traffique, and transportation of goods from one place to another, whereof there would be noe use, in case the peace were concluded betweene the two commonwealths; but if the warr should contynue, there must be care taken about the perticulers 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 desire of knowinge the certainty thereof had occasioned his stayinge from me longer then otherwise he would have done; and that upon the best consideration of the articles, which he had throughly weighed, this in his owne judgement he held the fittest course, and freely to acquaint me with it. I thankt him for his cleere dealinge with me, and acknowledged, that it was not yet certainly knowen what would be the issue of the treaty between us and Holland; neither could I tell how longe it might bee before the same would be knowen, nor how soone it would please my lord to commande my returne into England; which occasioned me to desire an answere as soone as affaires would permitt. 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 case he should be included in the treatie with Hollande, I then presumed the navigation through the Sounde would be free, and so that parte of the busines at an ende, without farther trouble. And as to the enmitie betweene Sweden and Denmarke, I thought there was sufficient already. Concerninge the other articles of traffique and prohibited goods, in case the warr contynued, they would be fitt to be agreed; and in case there were peace, there could not be much labour lost about it. That whether Englande hath peace or warre with Holland, yet I conceived their freindship considerable, and worthy acceptance;

which

A.D. 1653. which the chauncellor acknowledged, with many expressions 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 treatie betweene us and Holland; to which I answered, that the propositions by me presented were only in generall, and that further action and particulars were left to future agreement, which might be according to the issue of that treatie one way or other. The chauncellor insisted much upon the present warr betweene England and Holland, which, if it should contynue, would involve Sweden, if they consented to my propositions; whereas this crowne is now free from any warr at all, and in full peace: to which I answered as formerly, that by our warr we had lost noe reputation at all, but had made our strength at sea (through the goodnes of God) more knowne and considerable then heretofore, and therefore our friendship not to be the lesse regarded. That Sweden was incompassed with many potent neighbours, whoe did not wish them well, and probably they would not long contynue in the condition they were nowe in; and therefore allyance with others was the more desireable on their parts. The chauncellor thereupon fell into a large discourse of the affaires betweene this crowne and Russia, Poland, Denmarke, and Germanie, wherein I learnt much of him, but should be to longe to relate the particulars to you. I likewise understoode much from him concerning the ports of Wismar, Stetin, Revell, Riga, Narva, and others in the Baltique sea, and the severall commodities and merchandizes in them, which he said were necessary to be had by the commonwealth of England. To which I answered, that those commodities were offered in the negotiation of my lord Lagerfeldt to be had at Gottenburgh, in case navigation were not free through the Sounde. That as those commodities were necessary for England, soe they were likewise to be had within their own territories, if occasion should be given. That I conceived it more for the advantage of Sweden to have severall merchants frequent their ports, then to have them only frequented by some particular men, and others excluded; which the chauncellor acknowledged, and the desire of Sweden to have traffique with the English rather than any other nation; and concluded, that for his parte, he would be alwayes ready to doe his duty, and to shew his respect to our commonwealth. I desired to know of him, whether they did wish peace or warr between the two commonwealths, and which of them would be most agreeable to them here. He said, that as a friend to men, and as a christian, he wished peace betweene us, and to all Christendome. I desired to know his opinion, as hee was a minister of state to this crowne. He said 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 safe, which had been interrupted and endamaged by the warr between the two commonwealths. That a small accident many tymes turnes the course of warr, and he esteemed it the most prudent to accept a good peace, when it can be had. This was the substance of the most material things in our longe discourse; upon which there is cause to collect, that before I shall have a full answer, they will know the issue of the treaty betweene us and Holland; and accordinge thereunto I shall be glad to receive his highness farther commands, how to order that busines, wherewith I am here intrusted.

That which the chauncellor sayd, methinkes, hath reason in it. The queene herselfe was upon the same point with me before, and beganne this way of ingenuity. You see that I acquaint you with all passages, as well the small and historical partes of my busines, as the materiall. You will make use of such parte thereof as you conceive fitt to be communicated, and pardon the rest from

Upsal, Feb. 10<sup>th</sup> 1653.

Your affectionate friend to serve you,

B. WHITELOCKE.

---

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

SIR,

Satterday, Feb. 21<sup>st</sup> 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xi. p. 213. **S**ONDAY last one Mr. Crowder preached, and took for text the 14<sup>th</sup> verse of the xi<sup>th</sup> chap. of the 2<sup>d</sup> of kings, and the 13<sup>th</sup> verse of the xxiii<sup>d</sup> chapter of the 2<sup>d</sup> of the chronicles, and insisted much on the last wordes of the foresaid verses, beinge of one subject. He made many applications. The king was not there, being indisposed, nor hath not been abroad almost in three weekes, having beene lett bloode, and not so well as formerly, since his great sicknes. I was told by a freinde in the palais royal, that they conceive by a discourse of the English ambassadeur to the queene of Sweden, that in England they have no aversion from monarchie, but a hatred against the house of Stewarts. And then the said ambassadeur said further, that they would be glad of one lyke queene Elizabeth, makinge many complaints of king James and his son their government, so that

that they inferr 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 lesse: he is to have but three thousand pistolles to make his journey. It is thought that verrie fewe goe with him. My lord Percie staves here, being settled in France, and hath Chasteau Renard belonginge to the house of Orange. It is feared, that (to please England) these who governe here wil be willinge, that both the oldest and second brother leave this countrie, if good intelligence continew; but one thinge troubles them heere, that Spaine being low, wil hearken to peace, or rather seek it, if they have not assistance, which cannot be had but from thence, and it is beleived, by maxims of state, will be granted, though indirectly, so that every one courts and feares that commonwealth; but fewe are of opinion, that peace with Holland wil long subsist. Major Buchannan, that came from the clannes in the Highlands, cannot yet be dispatched about business, that requyres money, beinge difficulte and hard to be performed. Their charitie is not the caus, but unwillingnesse, which apperes in giveinge the king but three thousand pistolles for so great a company and voyage. They have refused heere to give the duke of Yorke the commande of all the Irish regiments, whereof Inchequin hath one, and Ormond's brother another. One circumstance I will assure you, that either really or in shew the king is much slighted heere. I beleive it is the first, although he and his mother doe not agree amongst them. They say, that it was said there to him, (that the cardinal sent) that France would be the better, that the two brothers were out of it. Those in the palais royal alledge, that it hath been propounded there to mak them goe, to please you. Befort, they say, is to be rendered the 23<sup>d</sup> of this month, if not relived. The marriage of the cardinal's neice with the prince of Conti is to be to-morrow; yet people will not beleive it, till they see it. All that I find written of Ireland consists of four or five half sheetes of paper; and if you thinke fitt, I will send you every post one, and kisse your hands, being,

S I R,

Your humble servant.

*A letter of intelligence.*

S I R,

Brussels, 21 Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

**Y**OURS are received by the last, and sent 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 chiefest subject of discourse here. It is confirmed the archduke sends to congratulate your lord protector, as you have heard by mine of last week. Many speak of endeavours for a peace betwixt these two crowns; but I see no grounds for it as yet.

It is said Condé will be here to-morrow, or soon after.

Count Fuanfeldagna is gone to Antwerp, to see if he can agree upon some terms to get moneys from the merchants there. Here is nothing more this week, if I should not repeat what I had written before; only a merry jest I saw from Paris by one friend to another: thus,

A certain marquis being desirous 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 persons to aim at such buts. This has been presented to the archduke here, and the nobles, who made good sport with it; which for want of serious news you have from,

S I R,

Yours.

*The agent from Swisserland to the states general.*

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

Celsissimi ac præpotentes DOMINI,

**Q**UANQUAM Helvetica gens rerum alienarum nunquam fuerit satagens, sed de Vol. xi. p. 218. fortunis suis, quas Dei Opt. Max. admirabili patrocínio majores sua industria ac fortitudine acquisiverunt, conservandis potius sollicita, tamen ne unquam deesset suo vel consilio vel auxilio, nationibus aliis variis tempestatibus jactatis, effecit debitus humano generi, præsertim vero fratribus christianis benevolentissimus affectus. Hinc cum electoralis Palatinatus in prædam cessisset pontificiorum, maximo cordolio calamitatem istam præsensit, & ad ecclesiarum dissipatarum refocillationem symbola sua contulit. Quando verò inter utramque serenissimam rempublicam vestram Batavicam & Anglicam præsens hocce infelix & funestum bellum summo cum reformatorum omnium dolore, & adver-

A.D. 1653. } sariorum lætissimo tripudiantium gaudio erupit, etiam ab Helvetia reformata curam atque condolentiam expressit publicam: unde statim sub initium istius ad tollenda illa diffidia, & pacem redintegrandam, nonnihil per literas tentavit, quas etiam sereno vultu & amicè fuisse acceptas humanissimæ vestræ responsiones clarè testantur.

Utinam autem tunc temporis locum obtinuissent ingenuæ illæ ac fraternæ præmonitiones, quantum hoc superioribus meis totique reformato orbi peperisset gaudium, adversariis vero communibus terrorem atque confusionem, quantum christiani innocentisque sanguinis servatum fuisset, quod alias crudelissimorum hostium more tam abunde effusum est? quam alta ac securo (proh dolor!) visum fuisse summo rerum omnium moderatori hætenus tristis eventus, & mare quod mutuis fratrum collisionibus adhuc quasi rubet satis, dolenterque testantur.

Facile quidem conjici potest, varias & gravissimas esse causas tanti diffidii inter utramque nationem, neque fratribus inter sese semper licere vivere pacatos, quin ad mutua arma interdum prosilire necesse habeant. Vidimus enim ita in mundo comparatum esse propter incerta hominum ingenia, & mutabiles rerum externarum vices. Enitendum tamen est, hominibus vere Christo dicatis, ut innocentiam suæ causæ cum modo tanquam coram ipso absque omni affectus intemperie & excessu prodant & tueantur; aliis vero, qui nullo partium studio, sed æquali in omnes affectu ducuntur, ut quantum in se est, pacem inter alios promovere studeant, & si quæ ortæ fuerint dissensiones ac discordiæ, præsertim inter fratres, quos una spes, una fides, unus Spiritus, unus Christus, copula, opera, consilio & precibus conjungere ac reconciliare elaborent.

Quibus rationibus & considerationibus inducti illustrissimi superiores mei, postquam viderunt superioribus suis literis in persuadenda pace parum aut nihil profecisse, me ante aliquot menses cum aliis ad utramque serenissimam rempublicam ablegarunt, quibus singularem suam pristinam pacem atque concordiam inter vos & rempublicam Angliæ redintegrandi & stabiliendi promptitudinem amico & officioso affectu testantur.

Quorum mandatis æquissimis obsecundans ego primum in Angliam me contuli, literasque reipublicæ illi consignatas deposui; sed (ecce promissum illorum responsum, absque quo recedere inde, nec poteram, nec debueram) inter tot & tantas rerum ac regiminis mutationes inopinatas operior, integer pene annus elapsus est. Et hæc unica fuit causa, quæ me hucusque detinuit, quo minus ad illustrissimum hunc statum citius me applicare, & superiorum meorum mandata exequi potuerim. Nunc vero postquam expeditionem meam tamdiu expectatam obtinui, nihil moratus, quantum potui celerrime, me huc conferre volui, ut illas quas hætenus meum habui spectantes ad cellissimos harum provinciarum ordines redderem, uti & nunc illustrissimis dominationibus vestris eas cum debita & officiosissima salutis & honoris præfatione, exhibeo, atque in manus trado.

Quamvis autem ipse opere didicerim utramque serenissimam rempublicam mutuam pacem atque reconciliationem sine aliqua mediatorum opera inter se quærere, & divina favente gratia, tantum non invenisse; nihilominus, ut appareat superiorum meorum benevolentissimi affectus & sincerissimi studii constantia, illam, quam vobis ex mero religionis orthodoxæ & Batavicæ gentis amore destinaverant, amicam ac æquabilem interpositionem, si qua usui esse possint, magnificis vestris dignitatibus adhuc offero; nec dubito quin illam ab animo sincerissimo ad vos profectam æquissime quoque ac benevole sitis suscepturi, tantumque adhibeatur ponderis, quantum rei ipsius gravitas conjuncta cum manifesto ac præsentissimo causæ communis periculo exigere videtur; sed nec spem illorum superiorum meorum de amicissimi hujus studii atque conatuum susceptione frustrari patietur eorum de vestra pietate, prudentia, integritate, generositate, concepta existimatio.

JOHANNES JACOBUS STOCKARIUS.

*A letter of intelligence from Rome.*

SIR,

Rome, 23<sup>d</sup> Feb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xi. p. 217.

**B**OTH 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 candor 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 catholick princes and states, as many here would 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

Cardinal Adoptive *quondam* Pamphilio, and restored to his proper surname Stalli, is A.D. 1653.  
still banished, for the reasons in my last before this to you.

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

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

The Spanish ambassador, duke of Terra Nova, after being entertained and feasted by the constable 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 snow falling extraordinary, it will be deferred.

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

Cardinal Trivulcio, acting hitherto the embassy of Spain, is said to depart from hence, with licence of his majesty, to Milan, his native country.

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

From Naples, the last letters bring, that two vessels loaden with soldiers and provisions for the Tuscan port were stopped by the French by Gaeta; of which the viceroy having notice, sent some of his king's vessels, and convoyed them to their intended ports.

From Venice, the last letters bring nothing of importance, but that the French ambassador's son in Constantinople doth continue his good offices for the commonwealth, with the Divan and Porte.

This week produceth no more from, SIR,

Yours.

*The sum of what was spoken by the ambassador of France in the assembly of the lords the states general of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, the 24<sup>th</sup> of Feb. 1654. [N. S.]*

Exhibited the 24<sup>th</sup> of Feb. 1654.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE received from your lordships, by my lords Huygens and De Witt, the communication, which you were pleased to give me, of their last 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 states of the province of Holland, which I sent to the king as soon as it was imparted unto me. Upon which, before I tell your lordships what his lordship hath commanded me to make known unto you, I desire you to remember, that in making to you in this same place the overture of the proposition for joining your treaty of peace with the accommodation of France with England, I did then protest unto you, that the affection of his majesty for the good of this state was so sincere and so disinterested, that he did ask this communication of you in your treaty for your sole advantage; and in all that I did represent upon this subject to your high and mighty lordships, I did not alledge any thing, but what made for the interest of your provinces in the security 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 use them with justice and gratitude: The king still persisting in that desire, which hath no other end than your good, hath commanded me to tell your high and mighty lordships, that having sent me hither to watch all occasions of good offices, which his majesty 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 consider 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 safer and surer course, than by entering into the same with you, insomuch that it did seem, that you did desire him, and called him as a faithful warranter of the execution of the things agreed on, he did propose and desire of you, that you should make a necessary article for his inclusion in the treaty. But finding this day in your resolutions, that you do esteem, 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 so near a tie with France, his majesty, 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 besprinkled 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 hinderance 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 considered 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 solicit 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 assistance, to love and honour his person, and to prefer always his amity before any other alliance. Signed,

CHANUT.

---

*Mr. Bradshaw, the English resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

Vol. xi. p. 84.

ITS said heere, the last post miscarryed, which is the reason I trouble you with a copie of my letter thereby. This day comes on yours of the 4<sup>th</sup> present, with the inclosed for my lord embassador. This I sent thence *per* last. I suppose, ere these can reach you, the signinge of the rest of the provinces will be knowne to you, and the issue of the treatie thereupon to all. No doubt but the Lord, who hath looked upon your faithfull proceedings and fair dealinge with them, will witnessse to it, whether in peace or warre, so as the world shall be convinced of your reality, as its sufficiently of their deceitfulnessse. It seemes France and Spaine vie in their forwardnesse to court his highnesse. The Dane, though but a novice to them at cajolinge, will come in for a part, as I gave you notice in my last of Williamsons cominge to congratulate his highnesse. I am forrie Mr. Feake and Mr. Sympton\* should so enforce their owne restraint. Good men may in a precipitated zeale forfit more than their libertie to a state. When we exceede our bounds, selfe commonly entangles us shrewdly. I wish they and those of their party may take up in tyme: they ought as well to see and submit to providence in this last change, as to it in many former, in which they have rejoyced. They cannot deny, but that the power and authoritie is still in the hands of God's choyce instruments; it would become them to question their owne dissentinge judgments, rather than the faithfulnessse of the eminent ones, or that God will not as well blesse this change, as he hath done former, for the greater good of his people. But I may mistake the ground of their dissentinge. I ad no more, but my desire of your order aboute shipping, mentioned in my last; and that you will please, as soon as may be, to let me have your thoughts of my lookinge homewards; which shall oblige me, SIR,

Hamburg, 14<sup>th</sup> Feb. 165<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

Your most humble servant.

\* These preached against the protector and his government, and were thereupon sent prisoners to Windsor castle. Whitl. f. 58o.

Fleetwood to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

WE have much groundes of suspition, that the Irish have some designe to make some disturbance. Their great want is of armes and ammunition: they have hopes of supplies from beyond seas. There are three Brest men of warre, which lie upon the Westerne coast, and through the negligence of the states shippes are like to continue. They give out, that they expect a flecte to come into those parts. We have some intelligence, which gives us much ground of suspition, that the intelligence, which my lord protector formerly gave me, might be a reall designe. I am sending more forces to strengthen those partes, and I doubt not, if there be occasion, but that we shall find the same presence of the Lord, which hitherunto we have had. The state is much abused, through the carelesnes of those men of warre, which attend this coast: they loose much tyme in harbours, under pretence of victuallinge. Col. Odwyre \* had orders from the late council of state, to levye 3500 men in Ireland; in perfueance of which orders the commissioners gave him libertie foe to doe; but I am sending orders to him, to forbear draweing any more together, until he hath first satisfied me, that he hath shippes readye to transporte them. I have sent major Wallis his letter unto you, desiring you will take some care therein; but through the want of that shipp, which it should seem he had engaged should transport 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 reimburse 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 tediousnesse of

Dublin, 14 Feb. 1653.

Your very affectionate friend  
and servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

The high court of justice have agayne adjourned, the judges not being satisfi'd to act, unlesse under the new authority, which we conceive ourselves not impowered to do, otherways then we have allready. Such kinde of delays doth no good: the attorney general desires 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  $\frac{15}{27}$  Febr. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

AT last France sends an authentical commission of ambassador to M. de Neufville, with order to demonstrate unto his highness 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 suitable to his interest, had long since been of that opinion; but the delights towards a young prince, and a queen governed by superstitious 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 cause the storm to fall upon it, and bring hindrance, if possible, to the agreement of both commonwealths, whilst prince Rupert shall try to land in some place of England, or at least in Scotland or Ireland; bragging 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 Antichrist, 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 present: so that I am informed, the little queen is to shew them the way.

We have but little of other news; that of Tholouse, whereof I made mention in my last, hath been followed with dangerous consequences. The name of the protestant gentleman put to death is Leran, marquis and kinsman 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 Tipperry, and surrendered upon articles to colonel Zanchy, for the parliament. Ludlow. Mem. vol. i. p. 403.

A.D. 1653. the arrival of an exprefs his friends ſent him with the king's pardon; which cauſeth infinite grief unto all thoſe of the Reformed church, who are reſolved to draw reaſon of the malicious temerity of that parliament. To which purpoſe many deputies come hither from the city of Montpellier and others; and in the mean while the ſons of the late deceaſed have put themſelves in the field with 4 or 500 of their friends, and have already burnt by anticipation ſeveral houſes about Tholouſe belonging to the ſaid parliament; and alſo one belonging to the reporter of that proceſs, expecting more ſenſible retaliations upon the perſons themſelves; ſo that here are hoſtilities, which can produce nothing but much animoſity. This court is much offended with it, although it ſeems much irritated with the proceeding of that parliament. Thoſe of the Reformed church cry always, they receive no juſtice, and that the inſolency of their foes doth daily become inſupportable. Great numbers of the nobility of Poictou, which are in this city, have reſolved to ſpeak openly to his majeſty's counſel, concerning the buſineſs of Rochechouart, the mareſchal de Turenne having promiſed to uphold them.

It is ſaid that Dureſte hath accused two perſons before his death; and that ſome have been taken going from England to Bourdeaux with letters, which had been ſent hither; whence the mareſchal of Grammont parteth this week for the government of Bayonne.

Beffort 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 thouſand crowns in money, with promiſe to receive as much again, a year hence, without pretention of any intereſt, and to enjoy the penſion of 50,000 crowns, reſerved him in his church revenues. Some diſtruſt ſome jealousy between him and the cardinal; and it is noted, that ſince his arrival many rails have been planted about the entries of the Louvre; and that more than ordinary care is taken to ſee who cometh in it. Two honeſt citizens have been repulſed and ſearched two days ſince, for paſſing with their cloaks about their ſhoulders, becauſe of cold weather.

Mr de Neufville's father hath ſhewed me the plenipotential commiſſion the king ſends to the ſaid Mr de Neufville, as above ſaid. The ſaid commiſſions to be ſent this week by an exprefs.

### *Intelligence from Dantzick.*

Dantzick, 25 Febr. [1653.] N. S.

Vol. xi. p. 1.

**BY** the laſt letters from Warſaw we cannot hear of any conſiderable action hitherto taken in hand upon that rix-day. The Tartars have ſent a meſſage there, to demand the 500,000 gilders due; as alſo 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 ſo many men, beaſts, and commodities. The grand duke of Moſcow is ſaid to be with his army at Wierna, a border town of the dukedom of Smolenſko, from whence he hath already ſent ſome parties in the ſaid dukedom, who having driven back the Polacks, have cauſed their wayvode to deſire prince Radzevil (whom the king, for to draw him on his ſide, hath preſented with the generalate of Littow) his aſſiſtance for the maintenance of the head city, againſt the violence of the Muſcovites, which he was not able to reſiſt.

### *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.

Vol. ix. p. 20.

**TO** all high officers, major generals, colonels, captains, and ſoldiers, bearing arms under the enſigns and colours of the lord duke of Lorrain, CHARLES, greeting. Know that we having this day made ſure for ſome time of the perſon of the ſaid lord duke of Lorrain, Charles, in execution of the order and ſpecial command, which we have received from the king my lord, for the proper good of the houſe of Lorrain, and other high conſiderations tending to the ſafety of the ſtate, and the publick tranquillity; the intention of his majeſty and ours is, that the body of his troops remain under the command and order of the count of Ligneville for the ſame ſervice that they are at preſent employ'd in, until ſuch time as the lord duke Francis of Lorrain render himſelf here, as he will do in few days, to take himſelf the government of that body for the conſervation of the rights of the ſaid lord duke, and of the houſe of Lorrain, under the protection of his majeſty; and declaring, that no ſoldiers of the ſaid body, nor officers, ſhall be examin'd or puniſh'd for any pre-  
text

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 enlisted and inrolled heretofore in their books, and for and in regard of other strangers; on pain of being punish'd as military deserters; provided always, that those heretofore enlisted and inrolled for his majesty's service, although retired from their colours without permission, may return without any danger of being examined or punish'd 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. 25<sup>th</sup> of Febr. [165<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. N. S.] A.D. 1653.

*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 trust, and under a special protection, even to espouse 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. Vol. xi. p. 234.

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 so 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 maids, 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 intents of the junction of our forces, of his inconstancy and dissembled variations in the resolutions of war, and his changes or affected delays, which he brought in against things already concluded, at the very time when exploits of great importance were to be executed; from which came the ruin and destruction of divers high enterprizes, which according to all appearance of human judgment ought to have had favourable success; these things by frequent continuance are become so publickly evident, that not only the lieutenant generals, majors, colonels, and other officers, touch'd all his crafty subtillities with their finger, and were eye-witnesses thereof, but also the least soldier and all the people became astonish'd to see, how it slid in and increased, without endeavouring any remedy. 'Tis true, my lord the king, by his accustomed goodness, and restrained by the singular affection, which he bears, and will ever bear, unto the house of Lorrain, connived and dissembled 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 goodness 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 aversion, that the effect of vengeance that they designed to take; apparently would disgorge 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 manifestly 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 neighbour

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 less consequence, and not so justified as this. 'Tis not that his majesty hath any aversion against the house of Lorraine; contrary-wise he protests ever to protect it, and take part in all his affairs: in witness 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 sequester'd in the hands of the lord prince Francis of Lorraine, his brother, of whose 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 Ligneville 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 storms 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 25<sup>th</sup> of February 1654. [ N. S. ]

*The lord of Amelandt to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xi. p. 231. **T**HE letter of your lordships, dated at the Hague the 28<sup>th</sup> of this month, *stylo loci*, I received yesterday; whereby I did understand, to my great grief, that your lordships were displeas'd at the sending of two Amelanders into England\*, to desire 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 desire 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 so 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 neuters, 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 prejudic'd 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 neuters.

Lieuwarden, the 25<sup>th</sup> of Feb.  
1654. [ N. S. ]

V. H. CAMMINGA, free, and  
lord by inheritance of Ame-  
landt.

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

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xi. p. 241. **A**CCORDING to your high mightinesses commands, I have demanded audience this afternoon, and obtained the same of his highness; when I made a compliment to him, conformable to your resolutions of the 19<sup>th</sup> instant. I have nothing in particular to write on that head, but only that his highness, assisted with the whole council, did receive me bare-headed, and did hear me thus almost all the while: and because I was somewhat incommo- dated in my left leg, and therefore obliged to be carried in a chair, his highness ordered an arm-chair to be set for me, of the same fashion as that wherein he was going to sit down; but seeing that I remained standing, altho' he stooped already to sit down, yet he rose again, and heard me standing. I was brought up by the master 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 sitting in my chair by Mess. 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 Febr. 1653. Whitel. f. 581.

position was only relative to the arrival of my confraters. But as to my congratulation, his <sup>A.D. 1653.</sup> highness answered me with many expressions of affection and esteem towards your high mightinesses. 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 all those considerations expressed in your high mightinesses 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 intirely laid aside, with new disputes concerning the fishery and sea affairs; so that this business must unquestionably be managed pursuant 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 mightinesses, before I begin any thing, in order first to consult with the lords my confraters: but in default of their coming, since I see 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 finish the same; whereof I will acquaint your high mightinesses immediately, remaining in the mean while,

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

Westminster, Feb.  $\frac{25}{17}$ . 1654.

(signed)

N. BEVERNING.

*An intercepted letter of Mr. J. Phillipps to Mr. John Gunter.*

Mr. GUNTER,

ALL the tidings that I can give you of Vavafor is, that he, together with captain Williams and Moris Griffith, are gone on their pilgrimage to Cardiganshire. Upon friday last they were all three at Llanddewyvrevy near Tyvy 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 stopped the commissioners and the country 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 oppression, which I sent these 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 present government; and Vavafor Powel saith 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 pistols, and so is most of his brethren theirs also, and setting them in order at the smith's in Finnon-Kynid in Glasbury. 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 protector, and his council\*. This is all at this instant, February the 15<sup>th</sup>, from your true friend

JOHN PHILLIPPS.

Sir Richard Powel refused the last Lord's day at Glasbury, 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 seat at the Six  
Clerks Office in London, these.*

\* Commissioners for the better propagation of the gospel in Wales were appointed by an act 22 Febr. 1649; and an ordinance for taking an account of the moneys received by them, was issued 30 Aug. 1654. The concern, which Vav. Powel had in the commission for propagation, see in Athen. Oxon. vol. 2. f. 474, 475.

*Extract out of the secret resolutions of the lords the states of Holland and West-Friesland, &c.*

Thursday, Feb. 26. 1654. [ N. S.]

A.D. 1653.  
Vol. xi. p. 251.

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 11<sup>th</sup> of November of last year; and that after previous resumption and examination of the most considerable treaties of commerce, concluded formerly by this state with other kings, republicks, 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 republick 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, residing here for and in behalf of the said crown and republick, 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.*

SIR,

Vol. xi. p. 110.

SINCE my last to you, the high court of justice did againe sitt, but have adjourned for three weeks or a moneth, without doeing any thing. The occasion of their sittinge was upon tryal of the lord Muskerrie; but by reason of the late acte sett out by my lord protector, which hath declared what shall be treason, they conceive themselves not in a condition to proceede to the tryall of any person, untill that acte shall be explained, because murther by the lawes of this land is treason; and by our proceedings heere upon the acte of settlement, and the lawes of this land, all accessories and abettors are proceeded against as principalls, even before the principalls be attainted: but by reason of this late act, they can onely be tryed as fellons.

This inclosed paper from the attorney generall will more particularly informe you concerneinge this business: besides there are other thinges, as burneing of howses, corne, &c. alsoe by the lawes of this land are treason, which were made soe 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 almost unheard of cruelties has beene exercised by these 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 earnestlie presse you will send us a full and speedie explanation thereof.

I have one thinge more to adde, that the coyne heere 'is exceedingly debased and corrupted, and this cuntry will be ruined, if not tymely prevented. I must therefore entreate your speciall assistance in procureing us a minte here, according to the letter to my lord protector from the commissioners heere. 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 innocency appeare, and that he be acquitted, he will be the fittest person to command them, of any other, and of most advantadge to the publicke\*.

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

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

*For the special service of the state. Haste, haste, haste.*

\* Accordingly this lord being acquitted, 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 Venetians. Ludlow. Mem. P. 444.

*Col. Robert Lilburne to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

ACCORDING to those commands I received from your highnesse this day, havinge A.D. 1653.  
 very happilie a man of warre, that I hope will be ready to goe out to-morrow, I Vol. xi. p. 266.  
 have dispatched intelligence and orders to all those men of warre upon this coast, to cruise  
 about the Orknayes, Shetland, and Lewis, to see if they can hitt upon Middleton. I  
 have not a further account of colonel Morgan's successe as yet; onlie to confirme the  
 businesse, I heare that Kenmore fled to Dunkell, which was some thirty or forty miles  
 from that place, and came in there privatelie the next day after the engagement. I sup-  
 pose colonel Morgan is desirous to give mee an account of the taking of Kildrummy,  
 before he sends mee any other account, by reason of the great distance he is att from  
 this place, and the difficulty of passages. I have this day received two lines from lieute-  
 nant general Fleetwood, as also from colonel Venables, wherin 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  
 shalopp wee lost in the Clyde, which was carried uppe into a lough: but before wee  
 could come att her, they fired her, in fight of our men. There seemed to bee  
 before this defeate given to Glencairne a verie great spiritt of insolencie in the malignants.  
 I cannot conjecture from whence itt comes, unlesse upon some assurance from  
 colonel Drummond, upon his late arrivall 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 leades mee to secure him for the present. I  
 remayne

Your HIGHNESSE'S

Dalkeith, 16 Febr. 1653.

Most humble servant

ROBERT LILBURNE.

*The examination of Roger Cotes, Febr. 16. 1653. viz.*

ABOUT the first of November, 1653, your examinant Roger Cotes was at the Vol. xi. p. 246.  
 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 master. At that time was engaged\*, Thomas Tucker, captain Smith, and my-  
 self. Dutton likewise told us, that there was a council of persons of honour, that did act  
 this design far above us, and therefore thought it requisite, that two persons should be  
 chosen out of each council, to go to this head council to receive orders and instructions  
 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 Cheap-  
 side, where there was captain Dutton, Roger Lee, alderman Bunch his son, captain  
 Smith, Peter Middleton, and William Jenkins. To all these captain Smith and Roger  
 Lee did certify, that there was a council of persons of honour, according to Mr. Dutton's  
 information: and it was further urged by Mr. Richard Dutton, that it was necessary, that  
 some money should be gathered, for defraying the charge of those that met most  
 constant; and it was agreed, that 10 shillings of each person should be gathered, and to  
 be brought in the next morning, which was at the Pope's-head in Cornhill, the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> of November there met at the Exchange in Abchurch-  
 lane, captain Dutton, colonel Whitley, John Archer, Edward Gofnel, William Jenkins,  
 Roger Lee, and Thomas Bunch, where Lea told me, Whitley had a letter from the  
 king, which certified him, there was a design 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 instructions to carry on this design;  
 where Roger Lee profered to lay down 50 l. for their charges. About the 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

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 14<sup>th</sup> of December there met at the Nagg's-head in Cheapside captain Dutton, captain Smith, John Archer, Edward Gosnel, 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 Gosnel, and myself; where captain Dutton shew'd us two letters, which were to this effect; That the commodities he sent, were received very acceptably by their friend; and that he, their friend, had some commodities of the same 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.

Presently after Mr. Dutton went into the country, and did not return until the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 sent for them: and Peter Middleton told me, that Maffey 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 Armstrong, the lord Loughborough, colonel Lovelace, are of the council. Middleton told me, that sir John Watts would be in town very speedily with eight horse, 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 COTES.

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 desired that somebody might come over, and meet him at Calais, to bring over the commodities he was sent for; but at that time, by reason of charge, there was nobody at that time agreed upon to be sent; but since Mr. Dutton's return he saith he hath sent one.

This was since the act.

ROGER COTES.

---

*The Danish resident to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xi. p. 263. **T**HE 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 send 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 blessed 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 against another for near two years; wishing sincerely, and from his

his heart, that the divine majesty will be pleased to finish and to strengthen the said <sup>A.D. 1653.</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 ambassadors of your high mightinesses, being ready to set out again for England, may be instructed still further to observe the interest of his said 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 these dangerous conjunctures, may not prove nor tend hereafter to the loss, 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 seized; 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, Nanningh 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 stopped, 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 ambassadors, further to endeavour, that all claims and pretensions, 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 intirely 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 losses 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 disappointment of their enemies; so that therefore it would be unjust, that his said majesty's subjects should be sufferers to their ruin and loss, for that friendship, which your high mightinesses have desired 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 wish'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 of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

A.D. 1653.  
Vol. xi. p. 256.

THEY sent back the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 ambassadors of the state would follow to make the said congratulation with more solemnity; and they have sent for the lord Jongestall to come hither with all speed. Item, they have desired Zealand to supply the place of the lord vande Perre with all speed.

All the ratifications of the provinces are now brought in; except that of Groningen and Ommelande: 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 Friesland, 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 ambassadors 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 ambassadors, 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 Renfonde. I spoke of his negotiation or mediation in England; so that this was only a compliment; and he goeth from hence to Switzerland.

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

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

You have formerly seen the proposition of the lord ambassador 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 Bordeaux Neufville hath a little advanced this treaty, and perceiveth 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 ambassador did make this week a generous proposition, wherein tacitly and civilly he did make a reproach of injustice and ingratitude, and after a handsome fashion gave to understand, that the ambassadors 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 close, 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 gainsay 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 see, that either the king or the ambassador is angry; but in effect they have no great cause; for they did never promise here the inclusion of France, as they did promise that of Denmark. It is true, that the lord Boreel did endeavour to make a treaty with France, and that very strict; and the design of this embassy was merely to engage this state with France against Spain and England; and all <sup>the Orange party</sup> 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 ambassadors 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.  
192000 rixdollars in hand.

This time, or of the  $\frac{20}{10}$ <sup>th</sup> February, I had nothing from you. I know not the reason.  
I am your servant.

27<sup>h</sup> of February, 1654. [N. S.]

Beverning to Ruysch.

MY LORD,

YESTERDAY I received the packet with the dispatches of their high mightinesses, Vol. xi. p. 354.  
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 diffidence 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 discoursed thereupon with the lord Neufville, assuring 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 expresses; 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 business here with the greatest zeal to an issue. Herewith,

MY LORD, &c.

Westminster, 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 Vol. xi. p. 290.  
of the late parliament's dissolveinge themselves, resigneing up their powers and authority; and that the administration of government in the commonwealthe is invested and establish'd in your highnes person, assisted with a councill, for the government and transacting the greate and weighty affaires of the nation with successive trienniall parliaments. This place beinge a limbe of the commonwealth, and my selfe 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 represent to your highnes and greate council, that for the continuance of this island's futuer peace and tranquillity, and regular and orderly proceedeings in courtes of justice, that your highnes pleasuer and commands maight be made knowne unto us, that such publications might be heare made thereof, as may settell us in a dew conformity and futeable adminestration of justice in this place, with that of the commonwealth of England, this collony beinge a limbe thereof.

The nation haveing had soe greate experiences, and seene such visible apearances of the power and wisdome of God, leadeinge your highnes through such wilderneses and seas of trouble, for the accomplishment of those greate things hath bin brought to passe, and the resentment your highnes have had of the commonwealthe manie yeares troubled and unsetled condition, the greate hopes of persons are, that notwithstanding these severall mutations of supream authority, (which soe long as the influences of heaven reach affaires on earth, and the affaires on earth have soe great a dependency on heaven, and cannot but be expected as the motions of divine providence, to bring forth the eternell decrees and purposes of God in the world) that now supream authority is invested in your highnes person, as protector of the three nations, that futeable

A.D. 1653. to your highnes severall declarations, promifes, and often pleadeings before God the caufe of his people by prayers, and before the people the caufe of God with the sword, your highnes will eminently and vigorously endeavour to bring this toffed commonwealth (oughtentimes even brought almost to shipwracke) into a quiet and peaceable harbour, and establish justice and rightieousness, the beauty of government, and pillar of all greate states.

And considering that as clocks by weight pressing them downe, if not drawne up, will at length come to an end; soe the most vigorous, best, and greatest speritts, through the weight of greate affaires and discouridgements therein, may at length languish and waxd faint, if they resume not strength from heaven, and be drawne up by the breathings of the Speritt of God within them, and oughten communion with him, as Moyses, that greate statesman, who had soe familliar a recourse to the tabernacle of God; I shall (as one of the meanest of your highnes servants) suplicate the throne of grace, that your highnes, and the great council of the nation, might more and more be enlightned and inlivened with the rayes of divine light and life, to act and doe such things for God, his people, and the publicke weale, as that rightiouseffe might be to you a crowne, and justice a gerdel of honour.

Soe shall him that dazeleth the eyes of the wise, and blindeth the most polittique, suffereth wise counsellors to fall into the hazards of sencelesse men, preserve your highnes, and the greate councill of the nation, to the praise of his owne name, the rejoicinge of his people, and your highnes lasting comfort; which shall be the prayers off

YOUR HIGHNES

Barbados, the 17<sup>th</sup> of Feb.  
1653.

most humble and most  
faithfull servant

DANIELL SEARLE.

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

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip Id. Hardwicke lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

I AM exceedingly vexed, that since my coming to this cowntrie all the courses I have proposed to my selfe for haveing the honor to kis your hands, have proved [in]effectual. I wes once the lenthe of Blaw in Atholl, in order therto, wher I received very disconfortable newes of your lo. and thes with you, which I trust shall not appear as wes related; nor cowld I have any opportunitie to wreath before this. My lo. I cannot deny, but my lo. Atholl hes pressed me much for staying this ten dayes beyde him, dureing which scharfe have we been on night without on, two, or three alarmes, sometymes trew, sometymes false; and even att present he would hardly suffer me to part from him, albiet I knowes whither to direct my jowrney to find yowr lo. which I am altogether ignorant of. My lo. I beseech you find some way to acquaint me, when and wher I may waitt upon yow for communycateing things of consequence from our master and lieutenant general Midletone. I shall forbear to towch bussines here, or expresse any of my private thowghts in order to the service, waiting your lo. will command a dyett for such things to,

MY LORD,

Dunkell, Feb. 17. 1654.

Your most humble servant,

W. DRUMMOND.

*For the earl of Glencairne, Thes.*

*Intelligence.*

Upsal, 17 Feb. 1654. S. V.

Vol. xi. p. 114. OUR negotiation here seems for a while to be asleep. The treaty of peace betwixt England and Holland, and its likelihood of taking effect, hath caused 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 counsels. The queen hath promised his lordship, that she will dispatch him as soon as she receives the certainty of that affair\*. The senators are very busy in council. Some think, that there are commotions likely to be raised amongst the country people, by reason of the great burthen of impositions. The great assembly of states is called, and is to meet on the 12<sup>th</sup> May next. The queen revives her former overture of resigning up the government to her successor, and desires the liberty of retiring into privacy. This she made about two years since, and she was then over-persuaded; but now she hath again proposed it, and the senators are consulting what answer to return her.

\* See Mr. Whitlocke's letter, dated 10 Febr. 1653.

*Resolution of the states of Friesland.*

Read, Feb. 28. [1654. N. S.]

THE states of Friesland having heard and examined attentively, and with mature <sup>A.D. 1653.</sup> deliberation, in our full assembly, the circumstantial report of the lord Allart Peter <sup>Vol. xi. p. 274.</sup> Jongestall, 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 mightinesses; 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 abovesaid.*

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 same concerns also the other ally, as having expressly received this right.

Besides this, we think it likewise safest 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 obliged 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 intirely 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 captious interpretations.

That out of the 28<sup>th</sup> 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: *Hostium hostes erimus, exceptis regibus, civitatibus & portibus, quibuscum fœdus nobis & amicitia est.* 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 may have thoughts, which formerly had Ferdinand king of Arragon, in the making of a treaty with the king of Navarre, as it is related by Bodinus, *lib. 5. de republ. cap. 6.* with these words, *Ferdinandus Arragonum rex, ut Petrum regem Navarre imperio spoliaret, nihil prius habuit, quam ut illum a Francorum societate sejungeret, ut tandem ab omnibus desertus*

A.D. 1653. *facilius opprimeretur.* 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 rouse 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 preserved 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 security and flourishing condition.

When on the contrary the crown of France and the republick of England being continually in arms, and insulting one another, nothing else can be expected but a perpetual disturbance in trade, and incertain 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 irrefragable 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 thesauri, præsidia regni sunt, verum amici. Non aurum istud sceptrum est, quod regnum custodit,* says Xenophon; *sed copia amicorum, ea regibus sceptrum verissimum, tutissimumque, nec ullum majus boni imperii instrumentum quam boni amici.* Tacitus, lib. 4. histor. *Videtur amicitia rempublicam magis continere, & majore, quam justitia, in studio fuisse legislatoribus. Nam si amicitia inter omnes esset, nihil esset, quod justitiam desiderarent; at si justii essent, tamen amicitia præsidium requirerent.* 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 minde 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 Boreel, upon the credentials of this state, to his majesty and the regency of France; whereupon the articles projected by this state, and approved of 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 pretence or snare, 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 same 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 same, 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 ambassadors, 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 Jongestall, 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 the deputies may all of them have thanks given them for their good endeavours, offices and conduct, which they have shewn in this negotiation; 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. Ostergoo, S. Saekema, Z. Huber; for Westergoo, W. van Osiega, Zælius Swaga; for the towns, Sierd Claefs, Francis Riemersma. Underneath stood, Agrees with the original, with the knowledge of me the secretary. (Signed)

P. V. DOMA.

*Beuningen to the states general.*

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

SINCE my last to your H. and M. lordships of the 25<sup>th</sup> of this month, is publickly 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 designed successor; and to that end to appoint a general day of meeting. The reason whereof, as I am informed, was said to be the infirmities of her bodily disposition; and that now especially, she could discharge herself of the government without any disservice 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 best 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 she demandeth two hundred thousand rixdollars *per annum*.

Upsal, the 28<sup>th</sup> Feb. [1654. N. S.]

H. and M. LORDS,

BEUNINGEN.

The news, that came here eight days since, is, that the English take all ships whatsoever they can meet withal in the chanel; and that they had taken lately two ships belonging to Gottenburgh, and had misused the men, which had caused her majesty to complain to the embassador Whitelocke 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.

*Whitelocke, embassador in Sweden, to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

IF the water, which I left with you att my coming out of England, be lost, my wife hath some of the same to putt upon the inclosed paper, and will attend your highnesse with it, if you please to commaund her. Concerninge the passages heere, I have given a perticular account in my letters to Mr. Thurloe, wherby your highnesse may att your leisure see all the circumstances, as well as the substantiall partes, if they were worthy your view. The queene was pleased yesterday to send unto me twelve \* rayn deere with a sledde, which is drawn by one of them with a man in it. They travaile in this manner with incredible swiftnesse, and they are very rare; I am contriving the best way I cann to send them to your highnesse, together with their keepers, two Laplanders, who came hither with them. I beseeche the Lord to continue all prosperity unto your highnesse, and to my sweet native country.

Upsale, 18<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1653.

Your highnesse most humble and faithfull Servant,

B. WHITELOCKE.

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

*Mr. Daniel Whistler to the protector, from Sweden,*

May it please your HIGHNES,

A.D. 1653.

Vol. xi. p. 285.

THE last weeke I mentioned how wee were becalmed in our buisnes heere, in expectation of the issue of the Dutch treaty. Wee have little hope of any progression in the negotiation heere, till that buisnes bee one way or other determined, either for warre or peace. The ricks-diet of this nation, mentioned in my former lettres, is deferred till May; but her majesty's council of senators met heere on munday last, to whom her majesty is sayd to make a tender of surrendring her crowne to her successor, if they thought it for the publique good, shee professing herselfe weary of the great care, and of her owne disposition inclinable to a private life; soe that they would establish for her certein maintenance 200000 duckats pension yearely, and Pomerania and the town of Gotenberg; which puts statesmen to a muse at her designe therein, her crowne beeing as yett neither to hot nor to heavy for her, shee being in noe extremity, but the general want of generous princes, barennes of mony, havinge noe declared publique enemy, and beeing in general reputation amongst her people for her liberality, wisdom, and moderation, and temperance, and more than feminine spirit, and of such authority amongst her council, that shee overrules them in most actions. Some thinke, that shee hath inclinations to marry, and settle the crown upon her issue; but that her spirit is such as not to admit a prescribed husband, as the prince Palatine is, in case shee would have her issue to inherit it, who is declared her immediate successor. There is more than probable surmises, that the emperor sollicitates privately a match betwixt her and his sonne the king of the Romans, hoping that the bait of beeing hereafter an emperesse is sufficient to tempt her to swallow it, that is a princeesse, that deserves and affects honour; for which the Spanish agent Don Piemontil, a wise man of exact intelligence, voluble of languish, and accomplished in courtly addressses, upon the interest of the Austrian families the more balast the French faction at court, which by his meanes of late is of lesse strength than formerlie, is thought sollicitor. Her exceeding respect to him makes a presumption of her tacit approbation of the buisnes, whereby also the Stuartian design was frustrated with a bare complimental answer, that signified noe ayd to him; for that he must excuse her, if shee did not engage her no yett settled crowne in the support of his ruined fortunes; but advised him rather to expect the worke of Providence, than to desire to drown his reputed friends with himselfe sinkinge. There is of late come one Count de Montecuculi, an Italian, but of command in the emperor's army, and favour in his court, to negotiate that buisnes, as is thought, more vigorously; but with private instructions, that the council may not resent any such 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 lost interest in the late German warres. This count also is received with all open respect, which occasions belief of her private relishes of his arrant. Yesterday for enterainment of him there was a ball given, and he installed knight of her majesty's new order of Amaranta. Whilst shee was more bookishly given, shee had in her thoughts to institute an order of Parnassus; but shee beeing of late more addicted to the court than schooles, and having in a pastoral comedie herselfe acted a sheapheardeffe part called *Amaranta*, wherein the pastoral song in Italian had *viva Amaranta*, the humor tooke her to institute for her order that of *Amaranta*: shee in the creation invests with a scarfe, at the knot whereof is a jewel, with an A reversed; 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 shee thinkes of the message. For my part, I doe not thinke her tender was real, but to fish the sence of her councill, and thereby at least discover the Palatine's faction, which were many, whilst Magnus was in favour, who married his sister; but he is now cashiered the court, at first by voluntary cession, occasioned by his own discontent (as I have mentioned in my former letters); but since, though he desired by lettres to returne, not admitted. Prince Adolph Palatine likewise grand master is voluntarily withdrew upon some disgust taken from count Todt, the new favourit, which was soe high resented, that he challenged the other upon it; which beeing knowne, the duel was hindred by the queen's expresse order, but the scarre of discontent as yett remains in the prince. I suppose likewise, if her tender find a general mislike, that shee will make that a ground to take of her restreint in marriage. Accordinge as shee can ripen her design in this and other matters, before the ricks-diet, soe she intends to manage her proposalls there, either for confirmation of them, if approved of by her senators, or, if rejected, for redresse, by way of appeale to the generality, of whose affections towards her, and her authority upon them, she hath good confidence. Besides, though she may beginne a warre, and conclude alliance of herselfe, yett shee will scarce doe any such considerable action, that concernes the publique interest soe highly, without procuring the people's consent 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 obscure to understand, as the meaning of dark prophecies, I cannot presume to unriddle it but from the event. Truth is sayd 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 complexion of the babe. This day her majesty sent to my lord embassador seventeen reine-deare of the Laplande breede, to be by him conveyed as her present to your highnes. I have nothing more at present, but with sincerity of spirit to beseech that overruling providence, that hath seemed hitherto to support you by his miraculous hand, to embrace your highnes nowe closer in his armes, that you may be a long, happy conduit of conveying the blessing of God's mercys to his people.

YOUR HIGHNES

Feb. 18. 1653.  
Upsal, 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 greivances, Vol. xi. p. 273. (if any) makes me soe bold nowe to fertifie you, that the persons your honour employed to seize on the companie at the ship in the Old Bayly, have not beene soe private as (I conceive) they ought to be; for the whole busines was told to all the prisoners at James's, that I was the discoverer, and the passages how I did it; infor-much 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 desired of his honour the lieuutenant, that Joseph Sawyer might be with me; for him, if any, I did presume I might worke upon to confes; which I have effectually wrought; and he desires with me to waight upon your honour, if your honour please to permitt it. Hee by his confession can conferme most that I have saide, but especially that of the last night, concerning Rofs. This if your honour please to take into consideration, I shall remayne

YOUR HONOR'S

Feb. 19. 1653.

Most faithfull  
and ever oblidge servant,

ROGER COTES.

Col. Sydenham to secretary Thurloe,

SIR,

THE inclosed is from Roger Cotes, whoe is, it seemes, discovered by some officer of Vol. xi. p. 309. the partye, that apprehended those that are in prisson. May it not be best to release him, and to send to the lieuutenant of the Tower, to take Sawyer's examination, who confesseth, you will perceave, what Cotes discovers, and especiallye what passed the last night? Lieutenant colonel Worslye lent Cotes 5 l. It will be just to repaye it to him; and to send Cotes 5 l. more, may be an act of mercye. He had his cloke taken from him by the souldiers, as he went to the Tower, as I am informed. I doubt he may want necessaries.

Whitehall, Feb. 20. 1653.

Your assured friend  
and servant,

W. SYDENHAM.

*Extract out of the secret register of the resolutions of their high mightinesses the states general, &c.*

*Lunæ, March 2. 1654. [N. S.]*

A.D. 1653. **W**AS produced again in the assembly the proposition in writing delivered on the 27<sup>th</sup> of this month to their high mightinesses, by the lord Henry Williamson Rosewinge, Vol. xx. p. 229. commissioner for the king of Denmark : which being deliberated upon, after mature consideration of the tenor thereof, and of foregoing acts relating thereunto, it was resolved and ordered, that the said lord commissary by a speedy and solid answer, after the previous customary acts of civility and thanksgiving, shall be assured in the best and most efficacious terms, of their high mightinesses sincere and well-meaning intention, to promote to their utmost the interest of his majesty, and the safety of his kingdoms and subjects, upon all occurrences, and especially in the negotiations with the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; with this further assurance, that their high mightinesses at all times, with due acknowledgment, will remember the friendship, which his majesty in the present dangerous conjunctures, with a sincere affection, has shewn to this state; and that they are ready at all occurrences to acknowledge the same most readily with the like reciprocal returns; especially likewise that their high mightinesses, according to their promises made by Mr. Nanning Kaiser, the late minister of this state in Denmark, in their name to his said majesty, which afterwards were confirmed by treaties, and reiterated by several resolutions of their high mightinesses, are obliged, and think themselves in duty bound, with all their strength and power to help to avert whatsoever may befall his said royal majesty, his kingdoms and subjects, on account of the stopping of some English ships in the harbours of Denmark, in the year 1652. And in case for what has been done therein, any ill treatment should happen on the above-said account, which God forbid, to his said royal majesty or his subjects, at any time whatsoever, that their high mightinesses, in such an unexpected and unhopèd-for case, will not be wanting actually to make good the said promises they have given, and punctually perform the same; and that further the said commissioner shall be assured along with the said answer that shall be given him, that in the proceedings and final conclusion of the treaty between the commonwealth of England and this state, all claims and pretensions, which by and in behalf of the said republick, upon and against his said majesty, in relation to the detained ships, and the goods laden therein, shall or may be made, shall be made void, and intirely cease, after the restitution of the said ships and goods, or the amount thereof, in case any of them should happen to be sold; it not being at all their high mightinesses intention and meaning, to permit that the satisfaction for the damages, which the English pretend on account of deterioration of the said ships and goods, which they have suffered, and mentioned in the seventh article of the said projected treaty, shall be laid to the charge of his said royal majesty; neither that the submission, which in default of an amicable composition may be made on that account, shall be done in the name of his said majesty; nor so that the same may or can any wise be interpreted to the prejudice of his reputation; but that all this shall only be done for and in the name of this state, and also at their charge; and shall without any engagement of his said majesty be settled with the republick of England; and that the lords ambassadors extraordinary of this state to the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, shall further be commanded to endeavour and to see, whether a like restitution cannot be obtained for the ships and goods taken by the English by way of reprizal, from the subjects of his said majesty, on account of the detention of the said ships; and a reciprocal satisfaction be agreed to for the damages suffered by the said subjects thereby and in that respect; and that they for the effectuation of the same shall employ all such means as they shall think will be of a good effect. Finally, it was thought proper, that all the above-written shall be forthwith communicated to the said lords the ambassadors, for their information, and to the end that they may punctually regulate themselves accordingly.

*Extract of a letter of Mons. de Bordeaux the French ambassador in England, to Mons. de Brienne, secretary of state in France.*

2 Mars, 1654. [N. S.]

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

**J'**AI reçu les deux lettres, que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire les 21 & 25 du mois passé, avec celle du roi, dans lesquelles je vois, qu'il plait à S. M. me confier la négociation du traité entre la France & l'Angleterre, avec la qualité d'*ambassadeur*. J'ai demandé audience au secrétaire du conseil, sous prétexte de lui en faire part, afin de découvrir avec quels termes Mons<sup>r</sup> le protecteur desireroit, que S. M. le traitast. Il ne voulut

voulut point s'expliquer autrement, si non que son alteſſe avoit l'autorité ſouveraine & A.D.1653. auffi grande que les rois, & que c'étoit à nous d'en uſer comme nous jugerions à propos. Depuis cette converſation un homme, qui ſe mêle d'intrigue, m'eſt venu trouver, & m'a voulu faire entendre, que le terme de *frere* ſeroit bien agreable. J'ai donné ordre à mon ſecrétaire, ſi l'on lui temoigne deſirer le titre de *frere*, qu'il reſponde de foi même, que les pouvoirs m'ont été envoiez, à fin d'avoir un pretexte pour me diſpenſer de donner cette qualité. — Toutes les reſolutions d'ici dans les rencontres de la moindre importance ſe prennent avec grand ſecret, & la politique eſt de ſurprendre.

*Intelligence.*

Regensberg, 2 March 1654. [N. S.]

SINCE his imperial majeſty's laſt decree to the ſtates of the empire, concerning Vol.xi.p.114. 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, Piccolomini, and Aversperg are to be introduced) taken in hand the juſtice-buſineſs in all the three colleges; contributing their beſt endeavours to bring the ſame and other neceſſary things to a concluſion before his majeſty's departure, which was determined to the 10<sup>th</sup> April next, but is now ſaid to be prolonged for four weeks. Two days agoſe there came in here two expreſſes from Gratz, with divers letters to his imperial majeſty; what their buſineſs 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 Vol.xi.p.312. la en Zealande, ou il y a un bon navire de guerre pour les transporter en Angleterre. Le ſieur Veth s'eſt excuſé de l'ambaffade; apres luy fuſt requis le ſieur d'Ooſtlandt, bourgemaitre à Middlebourgh: on dit qu'il l'a auſſy excuſé, & il eſt croyable; car ils voyent bien que ce fera neceſſité de ratifier purement & ſimplement, ſans avoir egard aux conditions & reſerves, dont les provinces ont clauſulé la ratification, & par auſſy.

Les ambaffadeur de Zealande revenant d'Angleterre ſeroit non ſeulement regardé de mauvais oeil, ains ſuffriroit perfecution, comme le ſieur Knuyt l'a bien eſprouvé apres ſa negotiation à Munſter.

L'on teint pour aſſuré, que le ſieur Beverning ſignera & achevera tout devant la venue de ces ambaffadeurs, purement & ſimplement.

Le ſieur Roſenvinge, envoye du roy de Denmarq, a bien congratulé ſur la paix, & remercié pour l'incluſion; mais toutefois donne tacitement à entendre, que cela n'eſt pas aſſés; ains qu'il faudroit auſſy indemnifier Denmarq des autres dommages ſoufferts pour la detention ſur quoy il aura une reſponſe, qu'on fera tout ce à quoy par la traite on eſt obligé ſans failer en pas un point. On luy donnera une navire pour ſon transport, & les ambaffadeurs feront pour luy tout poſſible.

Les creanciers de la reyne Boeme, comme auſſy le mylord Craven de meme, auront les de faveur du lord protecteur.

L'envoye de conte d'Oldenborgh ayant obtenu l'incluſion, en a remercié l'aſſemblée, & s'en eſt allé content.

L'on reſolu d'excuser les repreſailles pour les heretiers de Belderbus contre le paix de Juliers, par la force des armes.

L'on ne s'eſtonne pas icy de la ſaiſie fait du duc de Lorreyne; mais de ce que cela ne s'eſt pas fait pluſtoſt; car il s'eſt auſſy bien mocqué du roy d'Eſpaigne, comme de tout le monde.

Le prince Maurice avoit icy fait demander quelque ſauve-garde dans Cleve, contre les Loreynoïſ, en quoy en eſtoit difficile.

6 Martii.

Meſſ. d'Hollande certe portent un grand ſoing, que le paix (comme un cher enfant) ne periſſe point en ſa naiſſance. Ils prevoyent, que ſelon le cours ordinaire, & le ſtile, quand bien le ſieur Beverning aura tout achevé, les provinces icy ſeront lentes & tardifs à ratifier; & que cependant ne ceſſera pas la hoſtilité. C'eſt pourquoy ils propoſerent le 3<sup>e</sup>, qu'il ſeroit neceſſaire de ratifier *illico* & incontinent, & pour ceſt effect envoyer un  
blanq

A.D. 1653. blanq signé au sieur Beverning, à fin qu'il ratifiât incontinent, mettant sur ce blanq signé tel acte de ratification, qu'il trouveroit convenable; craignent aussy que les Anglois voyants nostre longueur & langueur, ne changent de leur bonne inclination.

Mais les provinces ont difficulté cela; ains ont déclaré, qu'ils sont bien contents de ratifier icy incontinent, que le sieur Beverning aura ajusté ces 29 articles selon l'instruction & resolution du 19 Fev. sifost que par un expresse il l'aura envoyé icy; car aussitot ayant veu cela icy, on renvoyera le dit expresse avec la ratification, sans attendre autres resolutions des provinces: & cela sera notifié au sieur Beverning par un expres.

L'ambassadeur de France ayant, comme vous savez, proposé le 26 Fev. un peu sérieusement à veu le president de cette semaine, le 3. lui disant, que le roy son maistre trouvoit fort bon & propos, que la paix se fit avec l'Angleterre, & que cest estat devoit la procurer en toute façon, & que le roy y feroit contribuer les bons offices, & que le dit roy ne prenoit pas mal la froide inclusion, dont en sa proposition du 24 Fev. il sembloit se plaindre; certain fameux escrit, intitulé *Den beer protectures brouvaten*, imprimé, est estroitement defendu à son de cloche, car on desire procurer la paix, & ne donner nul sujet de rançune.

Pour dire la verité, l'ambassadeur de France semble avoir varié par trois fois (ce ne dit pas pourtant, qu'il soit variable); car le Jan. il fit une proposition demandant l'inclusion un peu trop humblement, & en *suppliant*. Le 24 Fev. il rejette ladite inclusion un peu hardiment, & comme en *bravant*. Maintenant il addoucit de bouche tant au sieur de Witt pensionair, qu'au sieur president cette bravure, disant, que son roy n'est pas fasché, ny ne prend pas mal la froide inclusion. On luy rendra un compliment de bouche. Ceux de l'admirauté d'Amsterdam demandent 400 mille franqs, si on veut qu'ils equippent.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

4 March 1654. [N. S.]

Vol.xi. p.316. **S**INCE my former I received by the post of this day three letters from you, of the 19<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>d</sup>, and 26<sup>th</sup> 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 commission sent to M. de Bordeaux 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 person of greater calling, we have determined and concluded, that Monf. M. de Clerembaut shall go, *alias* comte de Paillau, who shall be furnished as embassador in all things, and not upon his own expences, 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 mareschal Turenne was, and spoke highly before the king, that they were thinking of 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 assured 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 resistance, 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 1500000 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, surintendant de finances, is come to town, having done nothing at all, he being at Cambray 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 adjoined unto his. He has gotten for himself from Condé already six thousand crowns, to put himself in equipage, six hundred casaques for his soldiers, so many hose, stockings, and hats, and will be well paid accordingly; while Condé has it,

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. Esprit*. It is reported likewise, his majesty will make prince Conti *conestable 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 desirous to have the succession, 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, desiring her majesty not to accept of your embassador Whitelocke, 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 Seneterre'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. Baifemains in Brisac, 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 resistance; so poor Harcourt may be ruined. There is 5000 pistoles sent to that Baifemains to pay the garrison; and Harcourt has not moneys, 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 Lorraine's troops, and fought; but yet they do not know which of them had the victory. In like manner the mayor of Stenay was quartered, and three others hanged, for having promised to deliver that place to Monf. Faber.

We are very desirous 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 fuses for his regiment.

---

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

Paris, the  $\frac{4}{24}$  Mar. 165 $\frac{4}{3}$ .

FRIDAY last a decree of the king's council was publish'd and affixed in this city, Vol. xi. p. 330. prohibiting all merchants to sell any tapestry of rich stuff, or others that shall come from foreign countries, without the leave of the person his majesty hath established to take notice thereof, upon considerable penalties for transgressors. 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 same day cardinal Mazarin sent a tailor from hence, to meet his sisters and nieces, to cloath them after the fashion of this city; after which they are to make their entrance in, and not sooner.

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 *Monf. 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 preparatives of the king's consecration, which is for certain to be made eight days after Easter; and upon the marshal de Turenne's representation, that he had been informed the Spanish 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 inconveniency 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. Esprit*, establish'd 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 marshal 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 suppressing 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 interested 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, deploring 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 modesty, to hinder the innocent from bearing the pain of the guilty.

Those of the royal palace have lately dispersed divers rumors of a comet appeared in England, with several other wonders, which they make suit with their hopes, as tho' they were for a mortal preface to the commonwealth.

*Extract out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland and West-Friesland, taken in their high and mighty assembly.*

Wednesday, the 4<sup>th</sup> of March 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xi. p. 324.

THE raedt pensionary having produced in the assembly all that had passed at the generality of late, upon the introducing of all prohibited wares and merchandizes in the respective fleets of Lillo and Zes van Ghent; and thereupon was consequently read the letter from the council of the admiralty in Zealand, writ in December last upon the same subject to their high and mighty lordships, containing several reasons and motives, why the said introduction ought to be brought into practice again; but after such a manner, that the governors, commanders, or any other military persons, should not meddle nor make with the said respective fleets, nor their appertenances, nor that they should have any power or command over the said ships and merchants goods, whereby to redress and prevent all exactions and trouble, which the merchants and skippers are often put unto under one pretence or other: that also the charges of prohibited goods in the respective fleets ought to be abated and reduced to some lower sum, as was paid at first in the times of war, to the end to prevent and lessen the trade and commerce, which may be feared from those of Flanders. Whereupon being debated, and having first seriously consider'd of the reasons and motives alledged in the said letters, it is thought fit and understood, that the business be referred back to the generality; and likewise that the council of the said admiralty be also desired on the behalf of their lordships, first to draw up with all speed, and to represent to their lordships, such a method and order, whereby may be provided and prevented, that the said governors and military persons have nothing to do for the future with the said respective fleets, and their appertenances; and that they may be effectually debarred from all manner of exactions upon them, or putting them to any trouble, as may be justly feared.

*Letters*

*Letters of intelligence.*Upsal, the 24<sup>th</sup> of Febr. 1654. S. V.

WE cannot receive any dispatch, until the queen understands the true state of the treaty between England and Holland. She persists in her desires of resigning up the government; and thereupon she is gone this week to Westraas, to meet the prince Palatine her cousin-german and declared successor, and to treat with him concerning the same; yet she hath promised the lord ambassador to accomplish his affair before that time, and that 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 Pimontel hath lain here to negotiate a match between the queen and the Roman king; and that count Montecuculi, 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.

A.D. 1653.  
Vol. xii. p. 332Copenhagen, the 16<sup>h</sup> 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 Elfsineur 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, causeth some to mistrust the reality of the same.

Whitelocke, *ambassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

ON saturday last I wated upon the queene, and there beinge only sir William Ballendyn in the withdrawinge chamber, as soone as he sawe 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 eldest sonne in these words, Hee may goe in, if he will. My sonn made noe replie, nor said any thinge to me of it: and although I imagined what he meant, yet I forbore to take cognizance thereof, since he thought not fitt to speake to me. After, he went with the same language to another of my followers, that knew him not, whoe come and told me of it; whereupon I held it better to goe to the queen, than to make her stay longer for me, and soe followed him. Mr. Stapleton fearinge that I might receive some mischiefe in the passage, 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 purpose; which the queene takinge 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 favour; and prayed her to pardon me, that I came unto her presence without beinge sent for. She replied, I sent Ballendyn; did he not come and tell you soe? I said, noe, he held me not worthie to be spoken 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 raindeere, which she was pleased to sende me, and said that I would sende them into England to my lord protector: she answered, 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 spake soe? I told her, it was upon the common report of that, which her majesty had propounded to her council. This occasioned much discourse betweene us, and she seemed very resolute in it; but she told me, she would dispatch my busines, before that came about, and she hoped to my contentment: she told me alsoe, she was to go out of towne on tuesday next, to meete the prince of Sweade at Westraas; I believe 'tis to speake with him about this busines. I communicated to her such newes as I thought fitt, out of my letters, which I received from England; but stayed not longe with her, she beinge ill.

Munday after dynner I visited count Ericke Oxensterne, to whome I read part of a letter which I received from London, informinge me the judges of the admiralty were very willinge and forward to give dispatches to all busineses that concerned the subjects of the queene of Sweden.

Tuesday I was informed by those of my family, that watched that night, that about midnight many drunkards, to the number of ten or twelve, came to one of the doores of my house, havinge their swords drawn, and cryinge, *Come out, you English doggs*, with many other opprobrious words to our nation: whereupon one of those that watched, discharg'd

A.D. 1653. a pistoll out of the chamber windowe; after which they cryed as formerly, and knocking 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 assaulted, and received like affronts from severall drunken persons: but God hath to this present hindered them from doinge the least hurt to any of us.

Wednesfday 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 asseverations, that he had never the least intension to offer any injurie or affront to me, or any of my followers; but had expressed all civilities 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 desired I would passe it over, for it was in my power to undoe the gentleman, if I should make complaynt. Whereupon I thought fitt not to trouble myselfe any further in this busines, although he were mistaken in the particulars of his excuse; yet denying any intension to doe me an affront, and desiring my pardon, I tooke for a satisfaction, and the rather at the intreaty of the chauncellor, and of sir George Fleetewood. When sir William was acquainted, that I had passed it over, he seemed to be very glad, and accordinge to the custome of this place, remembered the English ambassador.

On thursfday I was informed by a good hand, that the resident of the duke of Brandenburg did write from London to his correspondent here, that the Switzers agent was honourably sent backe by my lord protector; and that more honour was done him at his departinge, then had been formerlie to my lord Lagerfeldt. This letter was shewen to severall of the senators, on purpose, as I believe, to put a slur upon my busines.

Friday my lord Lagerfeldt came to me from the chauncellor to know, if I would be at leasure in the afternoone, the chauncellor would visitt me. But in regard he had ben with me severall tymes before, I thought it fitt to prevent him, and went to his house, where we discoursed two howers together about severall matters, more particularlie concerninge the Scottish busines, whereof he seemed to be informed much more then was true; but I satisfied him by the letters I received from you last weeke. He desires 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 soe full satisfaction as I desired, because I have not yet received the coppies of those articles; but I hope I shall receive them from you ere longe. The Spanish and Dutch residents have them accordinge to that which is printed in High-dutch. We had a little discourse concerninge the queene's proposition to quit the government, at which he seemed to be very much troubled, and when I talked with him concerninge my busines, he still kept off from particulars, desiringe to heare the effect of our treaty with the Dutch, before a conclusion could be had in my busines. You will pardon this account of things not materiall, as well as those that are, to the end you might know all our passages; and you will please to make use of such only as you think worth mentioninge. Wee have received noe letters from Englande this weeke; but we hope, that they are upon the way, and only stayed by crosse winds. I returne you my thanks for the full information I received from you the last weeke, and for all your letters and favours; and intreate the continuance of them unto

Upsale, 24 Feb. 1653.

Your affectionate friend to serve you,

B. WHITELOCKE.

The chauncellor was very earnest with me about three Sweedish ships, which have ben lately since my cominge hither taken by our English capers, and carried into Dover. He sayes, we use them very unfriendly. I suppose both himselfe, his sonns, and other senators, have part in them. I pray be pleased to use your interest, that justice may be speedily done therein; and that you will as soone as maye be, sende me word of it, to the end the great ones heere may have a better understandinge of us, then hether they have had.

I cannot yett thinke, that this proposition of the queene will come to any thinge. She had much discourse with me about it, and I advised her plainly and faithfully. My eies are very sore, which hinder me from wrighting more with my owne hand, butt to give you most hearty thanks for your favours, and to intreat the continuance of them.

Secretary Thurloe to Whitlocke, *embassador in Sweden.*

MY LORD,

24 Feb. 1653.

YOUR excellency's of the 27<sup>th</sup> January is arrived, which I have communicated as A.D. 1653.  
 well to his highnesse, as to the councell, who although they doe not by this trans- Vol. xi. p. 304.  
 action of the queene very well understande her intentions as to the peace, yet they are  
 very much satisfied with the managment thereof on your part, and committ the issue  
 thereof unto the Lord, who will either blesse your endeavours, by bringinge thinges to a  
 desired issue, or otherwise dispose of this affaire to the glorie of God, the good of the  
 commonwealth, and the comfort of yourselfe, who are employed in it. The councell,  
 upon consideration of the whole matter, did not finde it necessarrie to give you any  
 further directions, nor did his highnesse, especially seeinge the last letters but one did  
 expresse the sense of his highnes upon that treaty; and nothing hath occurred since,  
 which hath given any cause of alteration. The buisnes, 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 last, is as followeth:

SIR, M. Beverninge haveinge received full powers and authorities to proceed upon  
 the treaty, hath sent unto his highnes to let hym knowe as much, and to acquaint hym,  
 that three ambassadors are comeing over to hym, to finish the treatie; and that in  
 the meane tyme he will be ready to fitt and prepare the articles against their arrival;  
 or else that he himselfe was readie to signe the articles, and to oblige his superiours for  
 the confirmation thereof. In answer whereunto his highnes desired to knowe from hym  
 what he meant by the articles, and that he would send the same in writeinge. Where-  
 upon he hath sent the 29 articles transmitted to your excellency by my last, wherein are  
 some different from what was agreed upon at their last beinge here: but however I  
 understand from good hands, that lord Beverninge is instructed to open in termes, as  
 they were extended in the said first treatie; and those additions, which are now made, are  
 to be pressed only soe far as may be done with conveniency, without breakinge the treatie;  
 soe that I doe beleive that a peace wil be concluded. Wee heard yesterday, that the  
 ambassadors were upon the sea, and they are expected here every houre; in the meane  
 tyme a conclusion may be made with Beverning, if his highnes soe please. The French  
 are very much troubled at this agreement, and the more, because Holland sayles therein  
 as to the inclusion of them in this treatie, which they much relyed upon: and indeed  
 the Dutch deputies heere have earnestlie pressed, 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 ambassadors now comeinge are instructed 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 beene instructed in reference to France, made a very discon-  
 tented speech in the assembly of the states generall, therein reproaching them of injustice  
 and ingratitude, yet dissemblinge his discontent in words as much as might be.

The French kinge and cardinall seeinge themselves disappointed at the Hague, endea-  
 voured to accomplish the effect of that heere, which they expected from thence; and to  
 that purpose the cardinall sent hither one Monf. le Baas, to congratulate his highnes, and  
 to assure him of the friendship of the kinge; and that if he pleased, the kinge would  
 banish Charles Stewart and his family out of his dominions, and procleyme the protector  
 in France, &c. and hath since sent a commission to M. Bordeaux to be ambassadour, who  
 received his powers to that purpose three dayes since, and hath already desired audience  
 thereupon.

The Spanish ambassador doth alsoe very much courte his highnesse, and the present  
 government. It would be too tedious to recite perticulers; but I can assure your excel-  
 lency, 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 such  
 dispensations.

How things goe in Scotland, the enclosed will shew. In Irelande all thinges are in  
 perfect peace. Discourses have been here of great dissatisfactions in that place, but they  
 have been without grounde; which your excellency may rest assured of. His highnes  
 hath beene proclaimed there with much joy.

What newes is in France, your excellency will receive herewith.

I have moved the counsell in the two papers your excellency trusted to my care. What  
 order that council hath beene pleased to make thereupon, you will see by the inclosed  
 order; and my care shall not be wantinge to see an effectuall execution thereof.

I suppose your excellency hath beene acquainted, that his highnes hath ordered 1500 l.  
 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 answer it. I hope it may be received to-  
 morrow, or upon monday. My lord St. John is yet very ill; he hath beene a second  
 tyme in the countrye. I remayne your Excellency's humble and faithful servant.

*The examination of captain Thomas Smith, taken the 24<sup>th</sup> 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 Whitehall, dated the 24<sup>th</sup> day of February 1653.*

A.D. 1653. **T**HIS examinant saith, 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 loose their laws and religion; and that there was a designe on foote to restore them; and that there was some young men apprentices engaged in it; and that there was a grand councell, 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 taverne 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 saith, that in the said meeting was one, whome the companie then called Pritchard, which said Pritchard is since knowne to this examinant by the name of captain Dutton; and soe 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 councell. This examinant further saith, that after they had dranke a quart or two of wine, and eaten some sawceages, Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, desired the company to sit down, and then spake to them as giving them an account of the ground of the designe, which was the settling Charles Stuart as king of England, the restoring of religion, and the lawes; and then imediately he pulled forth a paper out of his pockett, which conteyned an oath, consistinge of these particulers; first, secrecye to the designe; secondly, each man promoteing it according to his abilitye, and assisting each other, if in trouble. Then the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, desired those that had not taken the oath, then to take it; and to that end gave it to one, that then satt at the table; but to which, this examinant cannot positively say: but this examinant saith, 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 saith, the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, takeing the paper or oath into his hand, he alsoe haveing in his hand a little book bound up in blacke leather, but what was in the said book this examinant saith he knoweth not, called some of those then at the table to the fire side, to whom, as this examinant saith, he verily believeth he then and there gave the oath. And this examinant saith, he rather believeth it; for that after three or foure persons had been called, and after a little stay returned, the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, called this examinant, asking him to take the oath; which this examinant saith he altogether refused, telling the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, that his ingagement should be as good; with which he seemed satisfied, and soe they both went to the table. And this examinant further saith, that at that time captain . . . made choice of this examinant, and Roger Lea, to go with Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, to the grand councell; and the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, then accordingly appointed them to meete him afterwards at the Horne tavern in Fleet-street; which this examinant saith they soon after did, and there also mett with colonel Lovelace, and colonel Wheatley, where this examinant saith there was some discourse about the designe; and then the said colonel Wheatley told this examinant, that there was a grand councell, in which persons of qualitie were engaged, whoe were not willing as yet to be publicly knowne. Then the said Roger Lea told them, he would not joyn with any persons, but such as should take the oath of secrecie; whereto this examinant saith they seemed willinge, and thereupon desired to see it: whereupon the said Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, pulled the oath out of his pocket, and shewed it to them; which when they had received, this examinant saith they asked him whoe drewe it? He answered, A friend; and then this examinant saith he pulled the oath out of his pocket, being, as this examinant believeth, the same that he used at the Feathers tavern. And this examinant saith, 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, saith they did kisse the book; which being done, this examinant saith 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 saith, that at the first or second meeting after col. Wheatley came among them, which was, as this examinant saith he believeth, at the Nagge's-head in Cheapside, where this examinant saith, that among other things then in debate about the designe, it was agreed, that two persons, viz. colonel Wheatley, and John Archer, should be sent into France to Charles Stuart; at which time alsoe this examinant saith the said colonel Wheatley or Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, did then propose to the company,

A.D. 1653.

pany, who should be nominated to the said Charles Stuart to be the generall. Then some at the board offered Maffie, the lord Willoughbie, and some other this examinant 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 alsoe agreed, that the said colonel Wheatley should move the said Charles Stuart to have in readinesse a declaration to satisfie all in trust. And this examinant faith, that at this meeting were present most of those nowe in custody, except Bunce, Rosse, and Watkins. And this examinant further faith, that after this meeting there were diverse 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 beinge proposed to be sixty pounds, or thereabouts, it was then on consent agreed, that they could not raise soe great a summe; and so they 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 Nagge's-head in Cheapside, where it was agreed, that they could not for the present raise a sufficient 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 30 l. more towards his charges. And it being then propounded by some of the company, that some particular person should, for expediteing the designe, lay downe the said summe of 30 l. whereupon Mr. Roger Lea did then undertake for 10 l. Roger Coates for 10 l. more, for which they each of them received a noate under the hands of this examinant, and about five or six more, then present, in which was engaged to repay them within fourteen days, or thereabouts, the other 10 l. This examinant faith John Archer, and one other of the companie, whoe this examinant faith he doth not at present remember, did undertake the payeing of it themselves, for which they desired not any noate: but this examinant faith, he hath since heard diverse of their companie say, that Roger Lea disbursed that 10 l. also. And this examinant further faith, that he had diverse 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 down his 3 l. Some fewe days after which resolution Roger Lea did send a noate to this examinant for 3 l. being his proportion according to the said agreement; which 3 l. 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 whome by the superscription it was directed; which letter was subscribed by the name of Whitbye, dated as from Rohan, and written in the style of a marchant; the contents whereof were, that he had acquainted the correspondent 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 their last meeting of all with this examinant, which was about the beginning of December last, as this examinant walked homewards in the companie 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 said, should give this examinant a meetinge within a night or twoe after, at the Swan at Dowgate; 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 bene in any of their meetings above once, which was about the beginning of January, at the Windmill taverne in Lothbury, to which place this examinant faith he did usuallly once a week goe to play at billiards; where being then to play with some persons belonging to Habberdashers-hall, one of the drapers came up, and told this examinant, that one Mr. Floyd was belowe, and desired 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. Archer, and Mr. Coates alsoe; 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 companie, who refused to pay their proportions of money formerly agreed on, alledging 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

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 saith it was then generally refused to send any person, or to raise any money; only Mr. Coates proffered himself, provided he might have 5 l. which was also refused: which said meeting this examinant saith was the last he either knew of, or was present at, except that in which they were apprehended; whereto he saith he was invited by a noate left at his house to that purpose. This examinant being asked, whether he doth not know of any other person or persons, that were knowing of or privie to the designe, other than what is mentioned in this examination, or are now in custodie, saith, that he doth not remember any more, save Mr. Peter Middleton. And further this examinant saith, that as to the designe and manner of carrying on, it was declared to him by some of the aforesaid persons, which this examinant saith to his best remembrance was either the afore-mentioned Pritchard, otherwise Dutton, or Roger Lea, at his first coming into their 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 list men; and that when they were ready for action, they should seize upon the parliament, Whitehall, James's, the Tower, and the several guards and gates about the cittie; and that at the same time there should be insurrections in other parts of the nation; or to that effect. And this examinant also saith, that during the time he used to meete as aforesaid, he never acted otherwise than he hath herein declared, nor knoweth not of any other matter or materiall circumstance, or of any other person relatinge to or knowing of the said designe, than what he hath already hereby expressed and declared; and saith he did never appoint any meeting, contrive any part of the said designe, or engage any person therein. And further this examinant saith not.

*An intercepted letter of J. Herbert.*

SIR,

Vol. xi. p. 337. I SHOULD be much wanting to myself, if I should not correspond with your desires, especially at this tyme, wherein you require me to give you account of S. Vavafor's doctrine in these partes; and in order thereunto you shall receive them in the best method I can recollect them.

Vavafor seemes discontented at the present tymes, saying that men are more for power then Christ: he could specifie, but thought it neither convenient for him to utter, nor them to heare thereof at present; not that he feared the displeasure of any. He tolde us, some preached as they did in the prelatieall tymes; but that doctrine shuted not now, though it were then proper; for doctrines altered as ages did. He told us, Christ was facetious and sociable.

For baptisme, he said, he had rather his child (had he any, as I doe believe he hath many) should be offered up to Moloch than baptized; and that it were a lesse sinne to circumcise then baptize in these dayes of gosple-light.

This he preached the 23<sup>d</sup> of this instant February, and endeavoured to justifie his position of God's sanctifieinge since; and all this with much violence and vehemencie, insomuch as that his owne partye begins to start aside, like broken bowes; nay some say, that ere those that have engaged for him shall suffer, they will themselves apprehend him. Sir, I am verry unwilling to trouble you with any more of these hereticall opinions; therefore give me leave to kisse your hands, and to assure you, that I am

Mongomery, Feb. 24. 1653.

Your most affectionate  
friend and servant

J. H. [JOHN HERBERT.]

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

Paris, March 6. 1654. [N. S.]

IF I answered your letters as well in weight and measure as I doe in number, you would have no cause 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 beene some mistake in your directions to me for writing to you, because I cannot perceive, that any of mine, but those 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 slightly to be let goe

goe in these necessitous times, if there be no other consideration to countervayle that loss, A.D. 1653. which I have some occasion to doubt may possibly be your case, in regard, that one of your present affections and past employments may furnish matter of jealousy to your distrustful masters. 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 mutuall good intelligence: it will at least be endeavored from hence, as long as this crowne is in hostility with Spaine. We are heere fully perswaded, that your protector will assume new titles and dignities sodainly; and are much devided in our opinions, what we ought to wish or feare most in that regard. I am of the number of those fooles, that think, the sooner he does it, it will be the better for us; but I am far from concluding it possitively. The cardinal hath married one of his nieces to the prince of Conty latly; and since his sister a widdow and three other of his nieces are come to this towne, who are designed to great matches. It is sayd, that our young master remooves shortly for Germany. My service kindly to our friend in the countrey. God in heaven prosper 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 28<sup>th</sup> of the last month, are come safe to hand your H. and M. lordships commands of the 12<sup>th</sup> 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 resident Appleboom, upon the bringing in of a Swedish ship belonging to Gottenburgh. I cannot conceal from your lordships the continual and often complaints, that are made here of the damages, which the Swedish ships suffer in their trade and navigation by the subjects of your lordships, who do abuse your lordships commision at sea; and when their ships are taken, and brought in, they do think here they have cause to accuse your judicatures of delays and defects in decreeing of sufficient reparation and satisfaction to the interestted; 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 Swedish 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 displeas'd with the dispositions, which he hath met withal here about the affairs of his master. They are very uneasy likewise at the taking and bringing in of their ships by the English, and very much displeas'd at it, and nowise satisfied with the answer, which the English embassador hath given concerning it.

Upsal, 6<sup>th</sup> of March 1654. [N. S.]

VAN BEUNINGEN.

*A paper of several 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 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 doubtless will be your highness's establishment, to own, countenance, and encourage those of that family, and to make it your great and chief design to promote the enlargment and increase of his kingdom by all ways and means; as also to prevent what may hinder the effecting so blessed 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 persons, 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 souls may be convinced,

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 fat 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 highness the gross 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 sent forth amongst such, lest they seeing weakness, confusion, and divisions, through mens inability and instability, that publish and profess 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; the 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 sanctified heart? May it please your highness 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 highness to the special support and supplies of Christ's spirit, in whom we desire faithfully to approve ourselves,

YOUR HIGHNESS'S

Humbly devout servants,

Har. Waller  
John Friend  
Sa. Clarke

Tho. Martin  
Nico. Morfield  
John Matthews

Tho. Lucas

Hen. Greneway  
Jof. Bennet  
Godfrey Greene  
Timothy Willmot  
John Nunam  
John Barit  
Benjamin Lucas

Claudius Gilbert, pastor  
Thomas Saillew  
Will. Hartwell

William Riall

Henry Howard

These subscribed in the name of the Church of Christ in Lymerick.

Lymerick, 12<sup>th</sup> month, 25<sup>th</sup> day, 1653.

*An intercepted letter of Mr. Vavasor Powell to Mr. Price.*

Mr. PRICE,

Vol. xi. p. 332. I FINDE you doe not intend to pay me my rent; therefore must take what course I can myself. I am resolved to send a partie of souldiers to distraine 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; otherwise beare the blame yourself.

Your loving friend,

V. A. POWELL.

New Radnor, 25<sup>th</sup> of Febr. 1653.

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, These.*

*A letter*

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*7<sup>h</sup> 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, whereof the articles came hither to the pope's nuntio. 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 Brian has submitted; only if he did, that he is out again, by reason of examination of murders.

A.D. 1653.  
Vol. xi. p. 320.

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. Germans, and during their absence a receiver of the rents of the town-house was committed to the prison of the Conciergerie of the 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 tuesday 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 should carry himself in the chamber *de contes*, for to have the king's declaration verified touching the suppression 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 Mons. marechal Turenne, first for to besiege Rocroy; the other by Mons. marechal de la Ferté Senneterre, for to besiege Cleremont in Lorraine. Last wednesday the parliament received express orders from the king, to send Mons. de Croisi as ambassador to the commonwealth of Venice; which the said Croisi does oppose the best 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 Mazarini's father will come to France, notwithstanding his being ambassador at the court of Rome; and that his majesty will give him the government of Paris, and give recompence to Mons. marechal de l'Hospital, 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, &c.

The treaty between the count de Harcourt, La Ferté Senneterre, and Mons. Baiffemont, 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. Mons. marechal de la Meilleraie, and Mons. 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 expresses came from Peronne, signifying certainly the duke of Lorraine is committed to prison, by orders from the king of Spain and the archduke, for having treated with Mons. le marechal de la Ferté Senneterre, to deliver some places in the king of Spain's possession now to his majesty of France; and as the letters bring, 1500 horse, that were of the same plot, are taken with him. Some of the duke's letters were intercepted, which caused the whole trouble. Here is some report already, that you will not accept of Mons. de Bordeaux, as ambassador, being your agent before, and being not descended 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 writ 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 designs 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 is 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 Brisac, 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, SIR,

Your humble servant.

*Intelligence.*

Dantzick, 7 March 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xii. p. 114. **T**HE news out of Poland is, that the Cossacks have agreed with the Muscovite; and to secure him their fidelity, are to deliver him three earldoms, if it be not a report raised by the court, to further the agreement with the Cossacks, or to procure more large contributions; which a little time will shew. The duke of Muscovy hath already taken Kiow, Biala, Chireaseck, and Chrein, and is advancing further with a great strength, the news whereof hath caused great alteration upon the rixday at Warsaw.

*Extract of the resident Vries'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 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

Elfeneur, 7 March 1654. [N. S.]

*An intercepted letter of Mr. Vaughan, to Mr. Charles Roberts.*

Cosin ROBERTS,

Vol. xi. p. 335. **B**Y the inclosed from captain Jenkin John Hewett to Mrs. Lewes of Lanvigan, you may see that he threatens the countrey with his troope. Mr. Morgan of Therw, and divers others of the best of the countie, were at this cock-fight; which was kept noe otherwise, then accordinge to the custome of all other schooles. 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 listed, and keeps them up privately: for though he came not to the cock-fight, accordinge to his menaces, yet he had that morning at his house above thirty horse with saddles and pistolls, which did much trouble and terrifie the countrie people. I pray learn, if his highnesse hath latelie granted him a commission; otherwise I knowe noe reason but these actions should be taken notice of. *Our justices of the peace still slight the lord protector's autoritie, and have now issued forth their warrants for the contribution, some in the name of the keepers of the libertie by autoritie of parliament, others without any name at all; and divers gentlemen have bine served with them, butt refused to execute them.* I wonder at these proceedings, and more at those that suffer them. I'll assure you, the people by reason of this public and persevering contempt will not believe, that there is a lord protector, and do but laugh at such relations. I could wish, that those, whom it concerns, would looke to it, least their too much clemency prove hurtful to them. I pray lett me hear

hear from you with the first conveniency, and howe the busines goes betwixt me and Mrs. Games. Farewell. A.D. 1653.

Newton, Ash-wednesday, 1653.

Your friend and  
affectionate kinsman,

THO. VAUGHAN.

*For my respected kinsman, Mr. Charles Roberts,  
att his chamber in Grayes-Inn, This.*

Beverning, *the Dutch ambassador, to Thurloc.*

VIR AMPLISSIME,

DOMINI Nieuport & Jongestall litteris suis heri Doveræ datis, certiore hodie me Vol. xi. p. 350.  
faciant de felici eorundem ibi adventu, & quod porro iter suum Gravesendam versus  
instituant, ubi die crastino circa vesperam occursum meum desiderant, ut & mihi proposui;  
quod mearum partium esse judicavi, quo vestræ dominationi hisce denuntiarem; ea tamen  
mente, ut post congressum cum præfatis dominis, latius & meliore modo debito nostro  
officio erga dominationem vestram defungamur, cui interim maneo

Ad quævis officia paratus,

Westmonast. 27 Feb. 1653.

H. BEVERNINCK.

*Mr. Mich. Monckton to col. Overton.*

HONOURED SIR,

THE welfare of my commonwealth (which honest men prefer before all things of  
selfe) constrained me to impart to you what was lately discovered to me, which (well  
sifted) may (as I conceive) disclose some of the engagers in the late bloody plot, the man-  
aging whereof, sir, I leave to your serious considerations; the foundation of my suspicions  
being here inclosed, and sent you by a faithful friend to the publique, and no less to,

HONORED SIR,

Thornholme, Febr. 27.  
1653.

Your most humble servant,

MICH. MONCKTON.

*For his ever-honoured friend, col. Overton, London,  
these humbly present.*

Inclosed in the preceding;

*A letter to Michael Monckton esq; about a plot.*

NOBLE SIR,

MY unknownness to your person may perhaps condemne me of presumption, in Vol. xi. p. 284.  
writing to you; yet, sir, when I consider the general welfare of the people, (which is  
the supream law) I am forced to discover soe much as is come to my knowledge of those  
things, which the hellish complotters of our designed ruine have attempted, and doe still  
drive on towards execution; and doubtles, unless the all-seeing God blast their proceedings,  
their event may be hazardous to the publick welfare. Sir, I have been long acquainted  
with your good name, (though little with your person) which imboldens me to adresse  
myselfe to you, rather than to some others of more intimacye in the same power. There-  
fore, sir, let me only begg, as you tender the welfare of the publique, your owne happines,  
and especially the bleeding cause of Christ, that you credit your unknowne friend, who  
is resolved, not to insert any thinge of the least untrueth. In briefe, sir, thus: There  
is one Dr. Brunsole, who formerly hath beene a resident in Gainsburgh, but (for the most  
part) since Worcester business hath resided beyond the seas, or very privately within the  
limitts of this commonwealth; which doctör hath ever been a grand incendiarie in the late  
riseings about Pontefraete, Lincoln, Gainsburgh, and divers other places, to the involving  
of divers hott spiritts in the said warre; as also a great fomenter and contriver of the  
riseing of many with the Scottish army under Charles Stuart; and is at this instant returned  
from France to Gainsburgh; the very sight of whom assures me, that a storme is at

A D. 1653. hand; and the rather, because there was a private meeting of several of them at the house of William Hickman of Gainsburgh esq; where there was a private sacrament administered. He was to returne immediatly to France; but that (as he said) he stayed till the money came, that was to defray his charges, which he expected within two dayes; and that betwixt Easter and Whittfontide he was to returne againe into England, and then he would let them know what the designe was; but till then he would say nothing. Thus he satisfied divers, that questioned with him about it. Sir, I am given to understand, that the priest's name who gave the sacrament, is Mr. Bell: he lives about Hatton-Pagnell near Doncaster. Sir, what discovery these circumstances may produce, I leave to your vigilancy; not doubting but you will pick soe much good English out of my good meaning, as may (through God's mercy) procure a welfare to those, who have stood close to you in the Lord's controversy, lest the enemies of our felicity insult over us, and say, *There, there, thus would wee have it.* However, sir, I have discharged my owne conscience; and if this will not satisfy you of some designe at hand in these plotting dayes, I shall be redy, upon farther discovery, to subscribe my name as it is. In the mean time take this as an item from your heavenly protector, by the pen of one, who delights to approve himself true and faithfull to the commonwealth of England; though at present nameless, save by the marks of

Febr. 18. 1653.

A. B.

The superscription,

*For his much honoured friend Michael Monkton esq;  
These present.*

---

*A letter of intelligence.*

Rome, the 9<sup>th</sup> of March 1654. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xi. p. 362.

BY this post I only received a letter from my friend at Paris. News hence since my last I have but little. From Naples; a cavallero D. Balthasar 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 saved at Messina, and the third ran at land. John Baptista Brancachio cavalier of Malta came from the grand prior to Naples, for to congratulate with that vice-roy. The ships and gallies, that provided with men and provisions all Tuscany ports, are returned to Naples, where some ships are arming against those French men of war. The duke of Terranova last monday made his publick visitation, accompanied with 300 coaches, 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 2,50000 crowns in dowry. The cardinal Spada, made by his holiness; 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 Albisi is to live by the Jesu; 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 say, one of the new cardinals will become secretary of state; but yet uncertain. The cardinal Stallie, before favoured by his holiness with the title of Famfilio, is yet in Cassels retired; but some say, at last it will be nothing. The maxims of Tiberius are observed in the government. His holiness is in perfect health.

From Venice; Mocenigo is hindered by a chiragra not to go to exercise his office of generalissimo. Four new gallies are going for Dalmatia, where now be arrived 6000 foot, and 2000 horse from the Turks. The French embassador's nephew in Turkey 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 stay in Adrianople. The bassa-vasaine of impositions made up three millions in gold in his own distriktion.

From Turin, madame regent has orders from the French court, to dispose of that militia according as she thinks best: she will have all that militia to go to France, only two regiments of foot, and these to be paid by the French Ministers. 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. Cronfone, Genoese. 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 poste : I would not therefore give you trouble, havinge <sup>A.D. 1652.</sup> nothinge new since my last, save onely to acquainte you, that the English merchants in <sup>Vol. xi. p. 356.</sup> Gottenburgh, where the masts 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 imprisoned, and not suffered to come to his answer ; which the Sweeds thinke much at, consideringe their generall respect to my lord embassador, and all the English. I promised them to certifie you thus much ; so leave it to your consideration. I waite your answer aboute shippinge of the masts, and hope shall heare from you of the other particulars in my former ; as soon as leasure permits. With best respects I shall rest,

HONOURED SIR,

Hamb. 28 Febr. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Your humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

*The Dutch ambassadors to secretary Thurloe.*

VIR AMPLISSIME,

CUM legationem extra ordinem ad celsitudinem suam dominum protectorem reipubl. <sup>Vol. xi. p. 352.</sup> Angl. Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ, decernere dominis ordinibus generalibus uniti Belgii visum esset, ad personas nostras respicere placuit, qui ea defungeremur. Itaque suo nomine celsitudinem illam serenissimi domini protectoris dignitatem agnoscere, & communis pacis negotium ad optatum finem, quanto ocyus, jufferunt promovere ; sic nostrarum partium esse judicabimus hoc agere, ut noster in hanc urbem adventus celsitudini suæ possit innotescere ; simulque dominationem vestram enixe per hosce ex comitatu nostro nobiles rogare, ut favore suo nos dirigat circa ea, quæ ad accessum nostrum propria erunt, aut necessaria. Nos certe eo favore devinciemur, quo semper & ubique, sumus dominationi vestræ

ad quævis officia parati,

H. BEVERNINGK.

W. NIEUPOORT.

A. P. JONGESTALL.

Data Gravendæ, 28 Feb. 1653.

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I Perceave by the printed bookes, that the articles made with Mortogh O Brien are <sup>Vol. xi. p. 366.</sup> printed, for which I am sorry, they being such as I did not confirme 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 thinke 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 consequence 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 likewise an unhandsome reflection about the proclayming of my lord. I shall not be further troublesome, but remaine

Your affectionate friend

and servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

I thanke you for the rational booke  
you were pleased to send mee.

28 Febr. 1653.

*Mr. Lloyd to Mr. Henry Griffith.*

DEAR SIR,

A. D. 1653. **I** AM extreame sorry, that I could not get a coppie of the remonstrance, to answere  
 Vol. xi. p. 338. your expectation. The richer sort of Powell's church refused to subscribe it; which  
 gives him occasion of ventinge his bitter and venemous 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 assuredly bringe utter ruine upon our poore countrey. There is noe man will or  
 dare send uppe any charge against him, as long as the new justices of peace (whoe are  
 all of his church, his well-wishers) continue in commission; for they follow him from  
 place to place, (and our high sheriffe alsoe) to give countenance unto him against the  
 freinde of the present government. He is satyricall enough in publick mixt assemblies  
 against the government. You may easilie ymagine what principles he doth infuse to  
 those of his owne church at their owne private meetinge, where noe stranger is admitted.  
 In fume wee are all undone . . . be not put in comission . . . . . is

Poole, *ult. Februarii* 1653.

Your verie humble servant,

G. LLOYD.

SIR, I beseech you present my service to my truely honoured friend Mr. Tho. Vaughan.

*For Mr. Tho. Vaughan, a barbour, in Chancery-lane,  
 over-against the korner, to be delivered to Mr. Alex-  
 ander Griffith, London.*

*Intelligence.*

Cologne, 10 March 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xi. p. 114. **W**E are now out of all fear of being troubled with the Lorain 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 almost in a rage, and for madnes have burned Baringen,  
 and plundered the city St. Truyen. The conde Fuenfaldagna, who thought to have got  
 them into his majesty's service, by presenting them with 40000 crowns, was pursued by  
 them unto Diest in Brabant; so that he was forced *re inexpedita* to return to Bruffels, where  
 it is feared, that Monf. Faber (who with 7 or 8000 Frenchmen arrived at Luyck, for the  
 assistance of the prince elector) will draw the said forces to his master's service, several  
 colonels and chief officers inclining thereunto\*.

*Beverning, the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.*

H and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xviii. p. 27. **Y**OUR 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  
 Nieupoort and Jongestall, who were not then arrived; so that I did prepare myself to pro-  
 secute an answer to the articles I had delivered in; and about nine of the clock at night  
 a servant of the lord Nieupoort's came to give me notice, that he was the day before  
 yesterday arrived at Dover, and would meet me this night at Gravesend; 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, 10m. i. p. 260.

*A paper delivered by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, relating to a treaty between England and the states general.*

I. **T**HAT 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. A.D. 1653.  
Vol. xii. p. 109.

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 not, 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 Venezula 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 assistance unto the state of England, and at their cost furnish and maintain the third part of such a navy both for ships and other force, as the state of England 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 Tropicus Capricornus unto the isle of the Maragnon; and that at the charge of both states *pro rato* 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 Venezula 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

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 wheresoever 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 assistance 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 enlarge the gospel and the ways of Jesus Christ.

*Motives.*

Vol. xii. p. 113. **T**HAT 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 prosper, they should be in action, and take in hand such enterprizes, 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 settle him into a fifth monarch; and to bring these devices to pass, they did massacre, 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 effected 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 slain 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 unableness 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 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 ambassador in Sweden.*

Vol. xi. p. 292. **W**EE havinge considered the particular account, which you have given of your present negotiation in Sweden, as well by your former letters, as those dated for Upsale the 17<sup>th</sup> of February last, doe finde noe great cause to expect, after such long delays, soe 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 affaires 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 to the states general.*

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

YOUR high mightinesses resolution of the 3<sup>d</sup> instant is duly delivered to me on the 7<sup>th</sup> in the evening by Marcelis van Bayen, being directed besides me to my lords van Nieuport & Jongestal, who at that time were not yet arrived; so that I had made myself ready again, to insist this morning on an answer to the articles, which I have delivered; when about nine o' clock, a servant of my lord Nieuport came to acquaint me, that his lordship landed the day before yesterday, being the 8<sup>th</sup> instant, at Dover; and that he would expect me this evening at Gravesend: so that now I am obliged to go thither, in order to effect to our utmost your high mightinesses commands contained as well in this as in the former resolutions. Wherewith,

Westminster, March 10. 1654. [N. S.]

High and Mighty Lords, &amp;c.

(Signed) H. BEVERNING.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*De Paris, le  $\frac{11}{1}$  de Mars, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

L'Emprisonnement du duc de Lorraine, dont j'eus l'honneur de vous faire mention famedy dernier en ma despesche precedente, a esté depuis confirmé par toutes les lettres de Flandres, & ainsi celuy qui trompoit les autres s'est trouvé trompé. L'archiduc Leopold en a aussitost aprez fait publier un manifeste, ou en attendant qu'il soit convaincu de ses trahisons, on le taxe d'avoir merité cette punition par l'inhumanité de ses comportements envers les voisins alliez du roy d'Espagne; sur lesquels il auroit exercé des violences & cruautez innouies, &c. Il se trouvé icy tres peu de personnes, qui le regrettent, & si on le plaint à la cour, ce n'est qu'a cause des services, qu'il devoit rendre à la France dans cette occasion, aiant promis, comm'on m'assure, outre ce que j'ay dit en ma precedente, delivrer St. Omer & St. Venant au roy, & puis venir joindre avec ses troupes l'armée de son majesté: mais ses desseins ont avorté, & l'on croit mesme, que desja sa soldatesque à tourné casaque, & s'est rangée souz Monf. le prince par le moyen de quelque argent, qu'il a receu pour leur donner. Ce prince à aussy achepté 4 regimens de Picolomini, de sorte qu'on tient qu'il aura une armée considerable cette campagne pour la commander à sa volonté; dont il est a craindre pour cette cour, qu'elle se trouvera surprise a cause de la negligence, qu'elle a tesmoigné jusqu'icy aux recrues & levées necessaires, pour fortifier celle du mareschal de Turenne, sur l'esperance qu'elle avoit aux belles promesses dudit prisonnier, ne s'imaginant pas que les Espagnols pussent mettre la main sur un prince pretendu souverain, & d'autant plus considerable, qu'il sembloit estre a craindre par ses troupes; pour lesquelles gagner avec plus de facilité, l'archiduc Leopold a fait, dit on, venir de Vienne en Flandres le prince Francois de Lorraine, pour approuver, ce qui s'est fait, & ramener a leur devoir les esprits, qui pourroient s'envir estre cabrez.

On parle tousjours du sacré du roy; mais plusieurs le croyans misterieux dans ce rencontre, auquel la trahizon dudit duc devoit esclorre, sont d'opinion, que le cardinal Mazirin ne se hastera plus en cette despense; & j'apprens que dez a present elle est remise aux festes de la Pentecoste, qui ne sont que dans 4 mois: Cependant ledit cardinal accelere ses alliances, & s'appuye le plus qu'il peut.

Dimanche le mariage du grand maistre de l'artillerie fut accordé dans le cabinet de la royne, presente avec le roy, entre le mareschal de la Meilleraye son pere, sa eminence, le prince de Conti, & les ducs de Vendosme, d'Espenon, & de Candale, & se doit consommer en fort peu de jours.

Il y en quelque petit different de jalousie entre la femme du prince de Conti, & une autre des nieces de monf. le Cardinal sur ce celle-cy ne rendoit pas a l'autre les respects dûs a une princesse de sa qualité, & la traitoit trop familiarierement.

Lundy les esleus de Paris cassez avec tous les autres du royaume par la declaration que vous aurez sceu, aprez avoir fait leurs plaintes aux principaux ministres d'estat de sa majesté, les porterent aussy a ce parlement, qui print l'affaire en consideration, & resolut de s'assembler en corps cejourd'huy matin pour en deliberer d'autant plus serieusement qu'elle touche toutes les autres juridictions de France a cause de la consequence, si on en pouvoit dissoudre une en violant leurs privileges pretendus. J'apprens, que l'intention du dit cardinal a esté seulement de faire peur aux dits esleus par ladit declaration, & les obliger

A.D.1653. obliger de payer quelque notable somme d'argent au roy ; mais on ne croit pas, qu'il y reuiffé fans bruit.

Un chanoine du chasteau de Vincennes fut amené il y a quelques jours prisonnier a la Bastille, pour auoir este l'instrument & entremetteur de quelque communication par lettres, qu'on a descouverte entre le cardinal de Retz & ses amis & adherans.

Les deputez de ceux de la religion preparent icy des nouvelles batteries contre le parlement de Toloze, en attendant que le marquis de Malaufe (allié depuis quelque temps avec le Marechal de Turenne) & un autre aussy envoyé du haut Languedoc arrivent pour les appuyer. Une de dernieres lettres de Bourdeaux porte en ces termes que les protestants qui estoient tous par le passé si fort deuouez au service du roy, declaroient alors hautement que si on continuoit a les opprimer, comm' on fait, ilz estoient certains de trouver de l'amityé & du secours en la bonté & pieté de S. A. my lord protecteur O.

La fille d'une dame de la religion retinüe dans un convent par stratageme, comme je croy auoir eu l'honneur de vous dire par mes precedentes, ayant derechef comparu au barreau du parlement de Paris aux instances du sieur de Ruvigni, député general desdits protestans, & ayant aduoué publiquement, qu'elle auoit este subornée, & qu'elle vouloit vivre & mourir de la religion de sa mere, elle a enfin este mise en liberté, & hors dudit convent par arrest de la cour suivant les loix & edicts de S. M.

Les Stuarts ne bougent point encore de la taniere du palais royal, quoyque l'on m'assuré tousjours, qu'ils que s'en dovent aller, leur vray dessein seroit d'aller l'un en Angleterre, l'autre en Escosse, & l'autre en Irland : mais leurs affaires sont si descoupiés, qu'ils changent a toutes les heures de resolutions, en attendant l'issüe de la paix des deux republicues. Nouvelles viennent d'arriver de Breda, que l'ambassade des estats generaux estoit repartie pour Londres, dont il y a grand joye ici parmi ceux de la religion.

*Captain Robert Halle to Mr. Alexander Griffiths.*

S I R,

Vol.xi. p.333. **O**N sunday last the 26<sup>th</sup> of February, Jon Williams preached at New Radnors church, in the presence of Walsham, sheriffe, Vautie, King, Yarley and Weaver, justices, and the greatest audience that ever was seene there, where he stormed 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 expresly, for feare to suffer here, or to be called up to testifie there. And we have noe magistrate to inforce their examination ; onlie these passages are publickly spoken, and we beleive, will be sufficientlie proved ; viz. *You must have a protector, and ministers, to be druncke together. You have a protector to protect you in slaverie and poperie. If we had knowne so much a fewe yeares agoe, we would have prevented him from being protector. And you shall have ministers, but you shall not enjoy them long, nor they you.*

These, or words altogether to these purpotes, I am confident will be proved ; and truly, if a speedie course be not taken to alter our chiefe officers, it is feared, that we shall enjoy nothing ere long ; for it is generally suspected here, that they will verie suddenlie fall upon some dangerous designe ; for they doe endeavour mightilie 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 persevarance to the death in publick ; and at their private devotions (which lasted all night in Tom. Tudman's house) it will be attested by one, that over-heard them, that he wished his separation not to feare proclamations ; for they were but fables. There have bin divers *smale parties of their accomplices observed lately to meete well armed at Kingston and elsewhere.* And it is said, that Va. Powel hath bin with our sheriff to assist him with his posse ; and that he hath killed three horses with riding (moste by night) to procure friends to make the hue-and-cry a lyer, and to strengthen his partie, and confirme his adherents. And it may appeare by this inclosed, that he is not altogether unprovided ; for he dares not come in the sight of his highnesses souldiers, 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 setting downe in severall 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 servent in order unto the truth,

The 2<sup>d</sup> of March, 1653.

ROBERT HOLLE \*.

The superscription,

*To Mr. Alexander Griffiths, my verie good friend,  
at Mr. John Gunter's chamber in Clifford's  
Inn, these, I pray.*

\* Captain  
under Colonel  
Martyn.

*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 alsoe I can justify, that William Watkins, T. W. E. G. and J. Williams the sheriffs left upon Vol. xi. p. 343. wednesday on the quarter sessions their service there, to hear Morgan Lloyd his seditious and dangerous sermons against his highness the lord protector, perswading the people, that there would be alterations shortly, and that his highness (giving him all the contemptible words that can be spoken) were not the person, to do the work, but that Harrison 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 inform you, and that truly, of such passages, that would have deserved hanging to him and all his seditious auditors. But I forbear, since I perused the act; yet notwithstanding in private they teach strange things, and are still in a seeming opposition to his highness. This faction is in power, and in all commissions in the country; soe that they rule the roast, 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 bring a ruine upon this nation, if they can. One of the faction said openly, that he had rather Charles Stuart should come in, then be subject to his highness; and John Williams, a late parliament man, said in his sermon openly these words, *What doe you want nowe, a kinge? You have one, and that as great a tyrant as the former.* Whether this was spoken since the said ordinance or noe, I will certifye you by my next. Here is great complaint in this county, and the rest of the countys adjacent, that by the meanes of Harrison, all the honestest, ablest and most understanding gentry, are put out of commission; soe that there be great complaints in the unequal taxing of the contribution every where, by reason the persons in power (who are Harrison's faction) who will give relief to none, but ease their owne party. There is a petition intended to his highness in the behalfe of those gentry, that are putt out of commission, to have them in for the good of the countries, and whoe are of upright spirit and affection to his highness. I shall speede with all the hast I may to London, and then I shall committ 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,

Ratisbon, 12 March 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS weekly come to me, and sometimes I write not, having nothing new to write; but be sure, when any thing is fresh, 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 states general shall produce. Many censures are passed; and business is here suspended for the conclusion, be it peace or war. The emperor calls to all those, that he thinks receive letters from England, and so 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 truest, 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 finished, and only to be ratified by the states general, if confirmed, will preserve much the credit of your letters.

R. Carolus his business, 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 summa*, 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 last week in the archduke Leopold's name, who, after he had told to his imperial majesty the imprisonment of the duke of Lorraine, parted the same day in post 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 least ought to do. The same 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 cause no further distempers or troubles in the empire.

A.D. 1653. The states here have given answer to the emperor's orders concerning the end of the diet to be the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.*

Regensborgh, 12<sup>th</sup> March, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xii. p. 332. **T**HE emperor's departure remains determined on the 20<sup>th</sup> of April next. The states in the mean while are very forward in their meetings, and absolving of busineses. Monday last the four new princes, namely, Solm, Dietrichstein, Picolomini and Averspergh 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 possessed. The point of justice is now fully resolved, and the Vechtish business propounded, which would easily be brought to the like perfection, if the restant moneys were but ready.

*Mr. Charles Longland to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xii. p. 18. **T**HE other two Dutch men of war, which my former told you wer at sea, and therefore could not be disbanded or discharged out of that states servis, ar since coming at Toulon there discharged; so thes seas ar clear of Dutch men of war, but the French still catch what they can. Two English ships are fallen into theyr hands, the one it seems fouht with them five houers; for which reason, it seems, when they took her, they put al 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.*

SIR,

[13 March, 1653. N. S.]

Vol. xii. p. 55. **M**ANY of their men of warr are already fallen down toward Texell, and the commissioners of the admiraltye on monday last gave order, that the worckmen should labour all night as well as day upon these shippes yet preparinge, which maye be ready the next week; so soone as they are ready, they are dispatcht away with all speed, though not one ship man'd. Most have not above 12. or 20 men aboarde. 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 \* \* \* 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 send a convoye with their East India ships outward bound, and a fleet for the Strayts, to keep the French and the Turcks in, and will have a fleet in readines about home. All this must be done out of the number I sent you the list of. Their East-country fleet of 150 sayle, are arrived here. It is now the season to send out merchantmen

men for all parts, many are ready; but attend on the conclusion with you. A ship, that A.D. 1653.  
 went with Middleton, is returned hither, sayes he is safely arived, and brings news that  
 you are all beaten; but (thankes be to God) \* \* \* tells me the contrary. There is  
 another ship with armes and amunition going from Amsterdam thither. All their businesse  
 is done by one William Davison, a Scotchman, living at Amsterdam, who is and hath  
 bin very averse against us from the beginning. It will be proper such may be taken  
 notice of. \* \* \* that Ch. Stewart was gone with Middleton, which I contradicted,  
 and he desired me to be silent, because he said it would be for their advantage. I do  
 not heare where Ch. Stewart is; but 14 days since he signed \* \* \* \* Paris letters for  
 Walker to carry to the D. of Brand. \* \* \* and therewith fendshim the garter. There  
 hath bin a booke put out against his highnesse, which the magistrates have forbidden to  
 be fould, and a penalty sett on the maker, if founde out. Thus you have what is need-  
 full. I am

Yours.

*A letter of intelligence from the Haguc.*

SIR,

13<sup>th</sup> of March, 1654. S. N.

**T**HE embassadors of this state were yet on friday last in Zealand; but the next day the Vol. xii. p. 121.  
 wind came about, and the wind fair, and continued so for three days; so that there  
 is no doubt made, but 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 stir 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 insinuated 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 that he did  
 also pass his last office by word of mouth to the president and the said lord de Witt, which  
 did only consist 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 Middleton, 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 ammu-  
 nition also with him, but not much; yet all that being carried from home will, without  
 doubt, a little offend and distaste the English. The princess royal, with the young  
 prince, do still keep in the country at Teylingen, where she is visited by the old officers  
 and soldiers; and if the peace be concluded, as there is great likelihood, I believe the  
 said princess will see herself yet more neglected.

Webster, a rich English merchant at Amsterdam, and such others, are now making Vol. xii. p. 126.  
 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 shewn 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 Whitelocke in Sweden; and besides that, having at present  
 almost all the commerce of the Baltick sea, which is the foundation of all commerce and  
 navigation, they would fain keep it to themselves, exclusive of all others. Yea, there  
 are some, that are of opinion, that Sweden would do ill to inlarge 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

A.D.1653. 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 malicé, 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 to 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 Baltick trade. It doth appear, that the duke of Lorraine had some private

Orange party

designs with the French against the Spaniards; for 145 here, who formerly spake worse than hanging of that duke, at present speak 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 presidentship in the *Chambre mipartie*. 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 ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, the 13<sup>th</sup> March 1654. [N. S.]

Vol.xii.p.33.

I JUST now received your letter, which you were pleased to write to me of the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 passed, if the success of your negotiation had produced a peace, the lords the states general, who have us in no consideration, 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 assist 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 hereafter 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.*

13<sup>th</sup> March, 1654.

Vol.xii.p.221.

THE states having received a letter from Valerius Franciscus, sent as from the lord of Amelandt of the 22<sup>d</sup> of February, O. S. in answer to a letter of their N. and M. H. of the 27<sup>th</sup> 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 Amelandt shall have a serious return to abstain for the future from any the like deputations.

*The Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol.xii.p.41.

BY our last we gave your H. and M. L. notice of our arrival at Dover. This morning we were fetched up from Gravesend by the master of the ceremonies, with five or six gentlemen, and eight barges, and carried to Tower-wharf, and there received by the

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 six horses, ac-  
 companied with twenty-five other coaches with six 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  
 bless 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 complimentary 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 finished; 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,  $\frac{3}{13}$  March, 1654. H. and M. L.

BEVERNING, NIEUPORT, JONGESTALL.

*Jongestall to his Excellency William Frederick Grave William, stadtholder and  
 captain general of Friesland.*

High-born EARL, and gracious LORD, Westminster,  $\frac{3}{13}$  March, 1654.

IN my last of the 26<sup>th</sup> from Dover, I did advise, in all humility, your excellency of Vol. xii. p. 45.  
 our hasty, 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. The 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.

*Jongestall to the states of Friesland.*

H. and M. LORDS, Westminster,  $\frac{3}{13}$  March, 1654.

THIS day the 3<sup>d</sup> 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 bless the lords ambassadors! 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 bless 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.

*Whitelocke, ambassador in Sweden, to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

I RETURN you my most humble thanks for the care of your servant, and for the Vol. xii. p. 147.  
 great favour of your highness letters, which I received this week, wherunto I shall  
 faithfully conforme myselfe, and obey your highness commands in all things within my  
 poore 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 waite upon you, whoe  
 doth likewise acknowledge herselfe much bound to your highness, as I doe. My  
 business heere continueth 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

A.D. 1653. to be included in the treaty, which they reporte heere is done, with mutch other newes, as formerly they were accustomed to doe; butt after my letters are come, they are silent. Whatsoever Mr. Beuningen is pleased to write, they have not yett found me in an untrueth. The perticulars of this weeke, I have given an account of in my letters to Mr. secretary Thurloe. I beseeche your highnesse to make use of the water on the other leafe of this letter.

Your highnesse most faithfull and most humble servant.

Upsale, March 3. 1653.

B. WHITELOCKE.

Whitelocke to secretary Thurloe.

S I R,

Vol.xii.p.145.

**M**ONSIEUR Piemontell, the Spanish resident, visited me on saturday last, 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 desired to testify all respects to me, as alsoe to make me proffers of his service, with many other compliments; after which he was pleased to shew me a coppie of a letter, which Monsf. de Beuningen had writ to Holland concerninge the designe the queen of Sweden had to quit the government. He alsoe told me, that his master had comanded his returne, and that he intended to departe hence assoone as he could conveniently, which he hoped would be in a few weeks.

Monsf. Chanut havinge been formerly with her majesty in the quality of an ambassador, and lately understanding, that she was resolved to quit the government, had sent a letter wherein he endeavoured to dissuade her from it, to whome she lately returned an answer, a coppie of which I have here inclosed sent you.

Sunday last the queene came from Westraas, where she had spoken to the prince of Sweden touchinge her quittinge the government; some say he hath agreed to take it upon him.

Munday I waited upon the queene to bid her welcome home, and stayed with her above an hower, duringe which tyme she said nothings to me touchinge her designe, nor I to her in that busines; but wee discoursed much about my busines, to which she promised a dispatch in a very few dayes, after she should certainly knowe the issue of the treaty betweene us and the Hollanders, which, she said, she had understood by some was broken of; and alsoe that the Highlanders had lately given a greate defeate to the Englishe, 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 said, that the Scotts had pursued the Englishe even to Newcastle, which is about one hundred miles from the Highlands. She farther told me, that she heard the kinge of Scotts was to come to Breda near Holland, or to some other place thereabouts. She was alsoe pleased to tell me, that she thought it would be of greate advantage to both Sweden and Englande, to have an allyance together with 210; and asked if I would treat about it. I told her, I had noe commission concerninge any thinge of 210; and I hearde out of Englande, that the 209 there had begun a treaty of allyance with England, and that my lord protector had appointed some commissioners to treat with him on that subject. She replied, that it would be good to have all three nations comprehended in one treaty, and that she would send an ambassador into England, by whome it might be affected. I told her majesty, that I could not yet tell what would be the issue of the treaty begun there with 210; and I thought it would be best to conclude the treaty heere first between England and Sweden, and afterwards, if both these nations did see it fitt, 209 might be admitted, as there should be cause; whereunto the conclusion of the treaty heere would be no hynderance. She said, that was true, and desired me to acquaint my lord protector with her opinion in this matter, which I promised to doe.

Tuesday, I understood by some persons of quallity, that the prince of Sweden had accepted of the queene's propositions, and that the determination of the whole matter was left to the greate assembly of the estates of the nation, which is called *rix-dat*, viz. the kingdome's day, whoe are all summoned to meete the second of May next. In the meane tyme the prince returnes not to the isle of Uland, where he hath formerly resided, beinge very farr from this place, but stayes hereabouts at a house of his, to the ende he may be neere at the meetinge of the estates.

Wensday, I visited the count de Montecuculi, whoe told me, he was come to kisse the prince's hands, which was the reason wherefore he waited upon her majesty to Westraas, where he had the honour to meete with the prince; but communicatige nothings to me of her majesty's busines there, I thought not fitt to inquire of him about it. By the discourse we had, I gathered, that he was imployed hither from the emperor, and I yet beleieve about the busines of the kinge of the Romans. At my returne home, the Frenche resident,

dent, and after him Monf. Woolfeilt, came to vifit me, and ftayed with me neere three A.D.1653.  
 howeres; duringe which tyme we had much difcourfe of France, Flaunders, and of the Duke of Lorraine; and Monsieur Woolfeilt faid, that he had formerly ben employed to treat with the duke of Lorraine for the transporting of 5000 foot, and 3000 horfe into Ireland, to affift Charles Stewart; which the duke would have undertaken, if the other would have given him one hundred thoufand crownes in readie money, and fhips to transport his fouldiers from fome part in Fraunce; but the faid Charles Stewart could neither doe the one nor the other. After Monsieur Woolfeilt had taken his leave, the French refident ftayed with me, and asked me, if France were comprifed in the treaty with Holland? I aunfwered, that hitherto my letters had not given me information of that bufines: he then told me his mafter would be very willinge to contynue all good understandinge and friendfhip with England; to which I anfwered, that I beeleived England would doe the like.

Thursday, Monsieur Scute, one of the fenators, came to vifit me. He told me, that his father had ben formerly ambaffador (from this crowne) in England; that he waited on his father thither, and had from that taken an occafion to come now, and be acquainted with me. I gave him thanks for the honor he was pleafed 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 difcourfe of the queene's defigne to quit the government; to which I faid little in anfwere, he beinge a ftranger to me. He told me, that three fenators were deputed by the councill, to confer with the prince of Sweden on certaine perticulars to be obferved in the refignation; and he hoped I would take into confideration the importance of that bufines, and I would refolve to attende with patience the iffue thereof, it beinge neceffary, that the prince fhould be advifed withall in my bufines. I asked him, if the three fenators had order to acquaint his royal highneffe with my bufines; he faid, that he beeleived they had. I told him, I had ben in this place neere two months before the queen had mentioned her defigne unto her councill, and had remayned heere with much patience all that tyme; and that I fhould contynue my refidence heere, untill my lord the protektor fhould be pleafed to call me home, which I would obey. He faid, the reason of my former delay was occafioned by their not knowinge the iffue of the treaty betweene us and the Hollanders; and that as yet it is impoffible for me to returne until the passages are unfrozen. I told him, that I beeleived the amitie with Englande did merit acceptance, whether wee had peace or warre with Hollande; and as to my ftaying heere, I fhould altogether fubmitt myfelfe to the pleafure of my lord the protektor. He ufed much difcourfe in this bufines, which gave me occafion to beleive he was fent to me of purpofe to excufe their delayes in it, and that the prince ought to be in like manner informed, and to give his advice and confent thereunto. This night I received two weeks letters together from Englande; the former, as Mr. Bradfhaw did write me, was ftayed by croffe winds.

This day being fryday, I received only a vifitt from grave John Oxenfterne, eldeft foun to the chauncellor, with whome I had little difcourfe, which I think not fitt to trouble you withall; only hee feemed purpofely to come, that he might excufe the ftay of my bufines, which likewise my lord Lagerfeild did, whoe came this day to me from the chauncellor, and told me intended to have vifited me, but that he was not well; but fuddainly intended a conference with

Upsale, 3 March, 1653.

Your very affectionate friend to ferve you,

B. WHITELOCKE.

---

*Secretary Thurloe to Whitlocke, ambaffador in Sweden.*

MY LORD,

I AM forry your laft letters of the 3<sup>d</sup> of February, received yefterday, give us noe greater hopes of that, which wee foe much long for, to witt, your excellencie's speedy returne home; it feeminge by them, that the treatie was not much advanced fince your laft before, notwithstandinge the great care and diligence ufed by your excellency for promotinge thereof; as alfoe the great acceptance you have with the queene and court, as is acknowledged by other publique minifters refideinge there. It is more then probable, they will expect the iffue of the Dutch buiffenes, before they will come to any conclufion; as alfoe to fee what terms wee are like to bee upon with France, that foe the queene may manadg her treatie with England accordingly; which I fuppofe fhee may not be longe ignorant of. In the mean tyme his highnes thinks, that he is fomwhat delayed on her part.

This day the three Dutch ambaffadors were brought into towne from Gravesend. Newport and Yongftall arrived at Dover upon the laft Lord's day at night, and came to Gravesend upon wednefday after, whither Beverningk, who was here before, went unto

A.D. 1653. unto them; and soe all three were brought to Tower-wharf in the states barges, and thence to Sir Abraham Williams his house, the place of their entertainment.

It is expected, they will aske their audience to-morrow; after which the treatie will be entred upon, and very probably concluded, there remeyneinge noe great differences upon the articles. And certeinlye, if the states generall had not beene resolved to have fully complied with what is insisted upon by this state, they would not have sent this extraordinary embassie, which is very splendid, consideringe the place whence it comes.

France, who certeinlye hath hindred the peace all they can, as appears not only by Chanut's speech, but severall other wayes, and were doubtles lead to it by their interest, now pretends very great desires to have it effected; and accordingly the same Chanut hath exprest hymselfe very lately in the states generall, although in words favoringe of much discontent, that France was not included in the treatie. The omission whereof is one great reason, why France hath qualified monsieur Bordeaux with the title of ambassadour to his highnes; and his credentialls and powers beinge come to that purpose, he is to have audience the next weeke as ambassador. The cardinall hath sent unto hym monsieur le Baas, who is to remeyne heere to advise with monsieur Bourdeaux upon all occasions. The cardinall very much relyes upon this le Baas, and certeinlye all possible skill will be used by the French to make a treatie with this state, that court beinge resolved, if monsieur Bourdeaux cannot effect it, to send some other person of greater eminencye; neither is the Spanish ambassadour behind-hand with his applications. He endeavours very much to promote his master's interests heere, accordinge to the present constitution of affaires, which seemes to be very extraordinary, and whereof every one is very apprehensive.

Scotland hath afforded us noe newes this weeke. The enemy is gone into the hills; those of them, which are left, under many discouragements. 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 discourses heere of much dissatisfaction in the army, and perhaps your excellency will meet with some such relations; but I can assure your excellency, there is nothinge of it true. My lord Harry went thither eight days since to visit his brother Fleetwood, and to give hym a full account of all thinges heere.

As I remember, I acquainted your excellency by my last, that the arch-duke had committed the duke of Lorreine to the castle of Antwerpe, and hath appointed his army to his second brother, who lives in the emperour's court, and is (they say) a sober man, free from his brother's excesses. The cuntries round about rejoice at this, as if the devill were chayned up from doeing further mischeife. It is more then probable, that the duke was committed as haveinge a hand in the designe of betrayeing Flanders, whereof I gave your excellencie a large account formerly; whereof there will be little doubt, if that be true, which one letter from St. Omers certifies me of yesterday, that an army of 8000 Frenchmen are marcht over the Maze into Flanders, other strong forces beinge alsoe at the heeles of them, whereby Brussells itselfe will be put into danger, especially if Lorreine's 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 secretary, upon the newes of his master's apprehension, fled; but, beinge pursued, was taken, and with him many letters, and a cabinet of jewels worth five millions of livres.

What French newes I have received this weeke comes inclosed.

I thanke your excellencye for your information concerninge the German intelligencer. I shall endeavour to find him out.

My letters by the last post gave your excellency an account of the counsell's orders, concerninge what you mention in your letter concerninge yourselfe. The arreares 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 alsoe 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 last letter. I pray for your safe returne, and in the meane tyme will endeavour, as farre as I am able, to exprest myself in all things,

3 March, 1653.

Your excellencie's humble servant,

J. T.

I have not omitted writeinge any one weeke since your excellency went hence. I hope my letters are all come safe unto you.

*Another letter of secretary Thurloc.*

**M**ONS. Nieuport and Jongestall landed at Dover last funday, and came unto Grave- A.D. 1653.  
 fend on wednesday, wheither Monf. Beverningk went to them; and this day they Vol. xii. p. 51.  
 were all three brought from Gravesend in his highnes barges to the Tower, and from thence to the house of sir Abraham Williams at Westminster, the place of their enter-  
 teynement, in his highnes coach, attended with neare sixty coaches besides, whereof there  
 were 25 or 30 with six horses. The French and Portugall coaches were there, the Spa-  
 niards not.

It is hoped, that they come with resolutions to make an end, and not to insist upon  
 the many particulars, that some of the provinces would have inserted; which may raise  
 many prejudices here. This side will be willinge to make good what was formerly agreed,  
 but will not admitt of the least alteration; and therefore it will be the prudence of the  
 ambassadors not to mention additions to thinges they have already agreed *in ipsissimis verbis*.  
 Beverningk hath done nothings since his comeinge hither last, but delivered in the 29 arti-  
 cles. Whereupon his highnes hath declared noe resolution as yet, the arrival of the ambaf-  
 fadors beinge expected dayly. It hath beene told here, that Beverningk did very much boast  
 at the Hague, how dextrously and couragiously he managed this treatie, and thereby  
 frightened the counsel from their owne demands; and that England might have had better  
 termes, if they would have stood upon them. Such vain boastings doe noe good, but  
 rather create difficulties.

M. Bourdeaux hath received powers to be ambassadour to his highnes; and Monf. le  
 Baas is come alsoe to him to advise with hym, who is a confident of the cardinall's.

Scotland affords us noe newes this weeke. Those 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 rest

3 March 1653.

Your humble servant.

*Another letter of secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

**I** Received yours; and although the peace tends to the disadvantage of our master, yet Vol. xii. p. 53.  
 trade will flourish thereby; and soe wee may get a livelihood. I pray let me receive from  
 you the commodities I writt for by my former letters.

Monf. Nieuport and Jongestall landed at Dover the last funday, and came to Gravesend  
 on wednesday, wheither Monf. Beverningk went to them, and this day they were all three  
 brought from Gravesend in his highnes barges to the Tower, and from thence to the house  
 of their enterteynment, in his highnes coach, attended with neare sixty coaches besides, neare  
 thirty whereof had six horses apiece.

There is noe doubt of a peace. If they had not intended a peace, surely ambassadors would  
 not have beene sent; and it is here on this side firmly 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 last 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 nothings therein concerning their fleet, which I rely upon you for, and earnestly  
 desire you to give me weekly and perticular information thereof. Wee are told here, they  
 have a great fleet ready. I pray, whatever it cost, by the ymployinge trusty persons 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 possible. I  
 knowe this is a worke that will take up your whole tyme, if it be followed to purpose. I will  
 consider accordingly, as alsoe 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. Webster forsake his enmitie, and  
 act not against the state, he need not feare any thinge in this treatie.

Yours.

Your last bills of exchange are payd.

*Sir Tho. Bendyshe, ambassador at Constantinople, to the council of state.*

A.D. 1653.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xii. p. 105.

YOUR noble letters of the last of August I received by the hand of your agent Mr. Richard Laurance, which were most wellcome 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 retaine 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 survived that of the Levant company. Now as your former favours, and the trust reposed in me, doe stand as eternall obligations faithfully to serve you, so should I not informe your honours what I conceive may be prejudiciall 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 desyred you to send to the grand signor, and vizir, by your agent) shall be delivered, and read according to direction, it will greatly endanger, if not utterly overthrow the whole trade in Turkey. My reason is this: at Aleppo, about two yeares since, our consul was dragged about the streets, our merchants houses broke open, and 34500 dollars violently taken from them by the bassa thereof; which abuse, as never the like was offered before to our nation, so have I loudly cryed in the ears of the vizir, and mustie, and many other officers against it; and when I found no other releife but faire promisses, I told them; I would complaine home against them, as I was advised to doe by some great officers here. And to be as good as my word, in May last I wrote to the company the full of all matters; and desyred letters from the state, in way of complaint for this and some other late grievances offered us; and that the particulars of our case might be rightly understood, I drew a forme thereof, and sent it them; which had they bten so happy as to have obtained, I might safely enough have assured them of the regaining of their Aleppo losses, redressing the other grievances, and in fine have obtained here, what your honours should have desyred, without noise, disturbance, or any charge at all. Now these your honours letters to them being full of thankes and acknowledgments for courtesyes and respects done, (which they were never guilty of to any) and desyres of continuance of the same (which I feare they will easily grant); for uppon the reading of the letters, they will not only use us as they have done, but (if possible) worse, thinking our injuries give them the more respect from us; by which means if any factory in Turkey shall be able to hold up their heads hereafter, yet that of Aleppo with their suffering and losses will be undoubtedly lost: beside, the customer, who did a long time struggle with me in vain about enlarging his custom, may now take what and where he please, without controul; and in fine the capitulations (the only weapon we have here to fight withal) will be trodden under foote, and no man regard our nation, nor no publique officer you can send 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 upbraided for so highly resenting matters here, whereof the state itself takes no notice. Neverthelesse my desyres 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 soone as I heard the agent was coming, (more slenderly attended than publique ministers use to be) I sent him my owne horse for his riding, and all our nation (together with my secretary, drogermen, 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 desyre for his accommodation, and my selfe ready, when he pleased, to present him and his letters to the grand signor and vizir; notwithstanding, he refused to goe, untill such time as he can rayse a present for them from this factory and that of Smyrna, to the import of eight or ten thousand dollars, being as large as for an ambassador, which summe cannot in probability be found, until some ships from England doe arrive, seeing the factors have already sent out of their private purses (through the long obstruction of trade, for the payment of officers, and the maintenance of the priviledges) above 20,000 dollars; infomuch as without such a new and great expence, we could not have been able to subsist of ourselves any considerable time. Now, if it may please your honours, to thinke of some tymely remedy and redresse against this great danger, that hangs over the heads of the Levant company, and the general trade, as may seem agreeable to your greate wisdomes, whereby the Turks may be at least made sensible of the wrongs they have done us; and that, if possible, before the ships may arrive, or the letters be delivered, (for till that tyme I have, at the agent's own request, before our nation excused his audience, by signifying to the vizir, as he desyred, that his and the grand signor's presents were in certaine ships expected from England) it would exceedingly rejoice

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 resurrection to the factory at Aleppo, who are now  
in a manner swallowed up alive by their great oppreffions. And I assure your honours,  
although I may not be so happy to have this charge longer intrusted with me, yet it  
would grieve my heart in my absence to heare of the death and destruction of that trade  
I have beene so long, and taken so much paines, in preserving 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 readinesse to introduce him,  
(which that I may, and with speed, I have wrote earnestly to Smirna to raise moneys for  
him) I might here have closed this letter; but leaste your honours may apprehend it  
may be an easy worke to procure his receipt uppon the delivery of your letters, I am  
bound in duty to declare unto you, what obstacles I may find in the way. First, for the  
Turks to receive an agent from another nation, is contrary to the tenour of our capitula-  
tions, which were made at first, and renewed from tyme to tyme, in the name of embas-  
sadors; and the grand signor's letters are allwayse conformable thereunto, running after  
this manner, We received your embassador, and accept his person and your present at his  
hands, &c. Now whither we shall be able to draw them from their accustomed wayes  
(being a nation much addicted thereto) is not a little questionable. Secondly, the vizir  
hereupon causing the records to be searched for presidents, found, that one Chapman was  
sent to reside 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 present to them, yet  
he was not received by him, but sir John Eyres kept in his place, till sir Thomas Roe  
came. Neverthelesse I assure your honours, that I will doe my utmost endeavours to  
observe your defygne, and run through any difficulty to serve you therein, or in what  
else 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 presented without so large  
a present, for which I am not to question commission, 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 my selfe, as you shall ever finde me,

(RIGHT HONOURABLE)

Constantinople, this 4<sup>th</sup> of  
March, 1653.

Your honours very faithfull  
and most humble servant,

THO. BENDISHE.

*Intelligence.*

Dantzick, 14 March, 1654. [N. S.]

UPON the rixday at Warfaw it is concluded, that the treasurer shall give an account to Vol. xii. p. 332.  
the commonwealth of the moneys he received and disbursed. Some other secret  
councils are kept, but unknown what is treated of in the same. Some are of opinion,  
that they have concluded to send an embassage to Sweden with the first opportunity, to  
admonish that queen to the inviolable observation of the truce, and to prevent her  
alliance with the grand duke of Muscovy. But I shall be able to give you more cer-  
tain information of this hereafter.

*The queen of Bohemia to Mr. Laurence, president of the council of state.*

Heidelberg,  $\frac{4}{14}$  of March, 1654.

Mr. LAURENCE,

SINCE you have approved of my liberty to recommend the business of my lord Vol. xii. p. 89.  
Craven, and promised to serve him therein for my consideration; I hope you will  
give this bearer, sir Edward Sayer, leave to make his address 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 those that suffer  
wrong-

A.D. 1653. wrongfully; of which number the lord Craven is so well known to be, that the righting of him will conduce 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.

Indorsed,

*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  $\frac{4}{14}$  March, 165 $\frac{4}{3}$ .

Vol. xii. p. 101. **W**EDNESDAY 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 the suppressing of the esleus; that for the abolishment of the Paulette; 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 conjuncture, wherein the duke of Lorraine's accident, and Mr Chanut's ill success in Holland, as also the news come from London of the arrival of the ambassadors from the United Provinces to England, seems to put this court into some unquietness.

I am informed, the said duke of Lorraine is to be carried to Spain; and that the mareschal of Hocquincourt, who is returned hither, was gone under a pretence of discontentment, only to favour the projected imprisonment of Mons<sup>r</sup> le prince.

Mons<sup>r</sup> Boreel, ambassador of Holland, hath received order from his masters, to uphold by his intermission, at their instant prayers, the interest 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 Malaufe is arrived; as also the baron de Fourques, a discreet gentleman, and who has shewed much vigour in the last business of Vals, where he alone guided three thousand men from Montpellier.

The duke of Candale prepares for Guyenne, where I am informed this court will send 2000 horse and 4000 foot, under his command.

The prince of Conti is destinated 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 same, which they have already refused heretofore. It is thought the strongest of the armies will be against Mons<sup>r</sup> 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, lest 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 mareschal 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 ambassador'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 14<sup>th</sup> [1654. N. S.]

Vol. xii. p. 79. **I**T is assured by those of the Palais Royal, that the Frenche threatens the states of Holland, that they wil not suffer any Holland ships to transport out of France, or bringe any goods into it, but wil permit only the English that libertye. Some days agoe there

hath beene much sturre in the Palais Royal about a letter, that one Bennet received from A.D. 1653.  
 Holland, from a Scotsman. The said Bennet being secretaire to the duke of Yorke, shewed it to his maister, as he was desyred by him that wrote it, and his maister shewed it to prince Rupert. The letter made mention of the Scots averſion they have for prince Rupert; and did desyre, if the king did not come himself, to send the duke of Yorke to command in Scotland, but by no meanes to suffer 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. Oneil, hearinge what stirre was about that letter, (being returned heere) 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 marschal de Ferté, who is gouverneur of Lorraine, fearinge to loose his goverment, had given some notice of the duke of Lorraine his treatie with the French, to the prince of Condé. Some say, that the said mareschal will not come to court. Since the duke of Lorraine's arresting, the French troupes have besieged Bon near Brisach, where Monf. du Castelnau, commanding the said troupes, is hurte. The king the last day when he made muster of his regiment of his French gardes, found some past men, and amongst others in the companie 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 so will fare the worse. The mareschal de Hocquincourt is com to court againe, and took the alarme too soone. It is said he is to goe this summer to Catalogne with the prince de Conti. The king hath sent an amnistie to all those of Lorraine, which is a verry cunning piece to devyde, if not disperse, the Lorraine troupes in the Spanish service; for many haveing there land and goods confiscat in Lorraine, will be glad to returne to their countrie, cheifly now when they lost hopes of pillageing, as they had under the duke of Lorraine, who hath, neither shall not hereafter. He is to be sent prisoner to Spaine, and to embark at Dunkirk. They assert, that the count de Fuensfeldagna is to be sent prisoner. I have written this on the other end.

The mareschal de Hocquincourt is to be duk and peer of France. Hombourq, Landstull, and Hamerstein, are rendered to those that oweth them, and so is Bon and Engeſheime to the French army, who is marching to block Brisack. The mareschal de la Ferte commands that army, and so no agreement with the count de Harcourt, who cannot be relieved, but by the prince de Condé, and the Lorrainers, of whom the Spanish are well satisfied. The duke of Lorraine and the French are both to embark at Dunkirk, being sent prisoners.

SIR,

14 March, [1654.] N. S.

AS formerly I shewed, the winter season affords little newes. The duk of Lorraine was Vol. xii. p. 83.  
 desyred by the count de Garcia, to goe to the archduke Leopold his house; and so soon as he entred, the said count did arrest him prisoner in the kinge of Spain his name. Here the last day the regiment of French gardes mustered, 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 besyd al the cavalry, which also is to be recruited. It is thought the mareschal Thurenne wil command this year the cheife Frenche army; and I believe the prince of Condé the Spanishe, who have sent for prince Francois, the duke of Lorraine's brother, to command in his brother's place. In the mean tym the court doth visite madame Nicolle the dutchesse and hereterer of Lorraine, who hath lived in Paris since the warrs begun against Lorraine.

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

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

I HAVE received yours of the 13<sup>th</sup>, which should have come the post before. My Vol. xii. p. 85.  
 last to you was from Villars, where we were with Mr. Croftes. I have not thought fit to deliver your messages to him concerning his mony, because I know compliments of that kind signify little with him: if he take the omission 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 jorny, when in truth I doe it myselfe, because it hath succeeded no better; but especially because we have been soe long separated: not that I am not still persuaded of the prudence of the council, if it were only to fatisfie your mind, that you had not neglected yourselfe; and yet it is a little point gained, that you have possession of growne, and will be a great one, if you can deliver your daughter from great misery, and make hir happy, and that in soe high a degree, which by this jorny you are like to doe. I know the queen's wants at present are soe great, that I dare not mention your just demands;

A.D. 1653. but I will doe very shortly. I have no reason to complain of hir, or those she trusts, and much less of my master, who is very kind to me; and we would his brother be so, if my malicious enimys 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 sayes, that he had never donne me no inioury, nor never would; which is all the steps he makes towards the reconciliation you desired; and indeed if the first be true, that he hath never done me an iniury, I think the second is, that he never will; but I take them to be both false: but this is far from the way I have proposed, which is, that he should dispose his master (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 enemy. His being your freind is the only trouble our misunderstanding gives me; and for that reason, I would with all my soule forgive him all the iniuries he hath done me, though he be foe far from repenting of them, as he will not acknowledge them to be iniuries, were it not for a certaine knolledge, that I should render myselfe ridiculous to those, that are my friends heere. He will goe shortly with his master from hence. I wish with all my soule, that you wcre heere before their departure. This inclosed containes all I know of the affaires of this countrey; pray cause 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.

**B**Y my remonstrance of the 29<sup>th</sup> of Decemr last, I represented unto his highness, that notwithstanding the declaration of the late council of state of the first of April 1653. whereby the said 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 magistrates of the places from whence they come, grounded upon the respective oath of the masters and laders, that the said ships and lading do *bona fide* belong to the said queen, or her subjects, and to no strangers whatsoever, should 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 said majesty's subjects, though in other ships, have been, and are still detained here, notwithstanding their said certificates would have been produced in the high court of admiralty; as in particular, several parcels of iron, brasse, 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 said remonstrance.

Likewise by my remonstrance of the 28<sup>th</sup> of January last, I represented unto his highness, that the herring buss, called the Golden Dove, belonging to the magistrates 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 passed in Holland, that all such fishers should give security to return again thither; which security the master of the said buss never gave, nor intended to return thither, concerning which business the magistrates, owners of the said buss, desired of his excellency my lord embassador Whitelocke, at his being at Gottenburg, an intercession to this state, that the said vessel and goods might be restored; which his excellency granted them, the copy whereof I then delivered, and now I send it again here inclosed.

Further, I do also send here inclosed the translate of a note I have received from Mr. Alexander Cecconi, first gentleman of her majesty's wardrobe, for the satisfaction of the goods therein mentioned.

Upon the aforesaid articles, I am very much pressed by her majesty my sovereign queen, to demand restitution of the iron, brasse, and latten mentioned in the first article, and satisfaction for the herring buss, and for Mr. Cecconi's goods; upon which I have a particular command from her majesty, as by the original and translate here annexed your honour can see.

I must add hereunto, that there are yet several Swedish ships and goods lately brought in hither, contrary to the several promises long since made to Mr. Lagerfeldt and myself, and of late reiterated unto me; which to my great grief doth much discontent her majesty's court.

SIR, The assurance I have of your honour's good affection to the crown of Sweden, and to my person in particular, doth embolden me to address unto your honour this remonstrance of mine, intreating you, that an effectual order of his highness might be sent

sent to the court of admiralty, for the dispatching of the aforesaid affairs, and a speedy answer returned to me thereupon; the which I press so much the more, because all my endeavours are to preserve a right understanding between the two nations. And so craving pardon for this trouble, I remain

YOUR HONOUR'S

London, 4<sup>th</sup> March 1653.

ever assured friend and serv<sup>t</sup>

BENJAMIN BONNEL.

*The Dutch ambassadors to the protector.*

Serenissimo, celsissimoque domino, reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ  
PROTECTORI.

SUBSIGNATI dominorum ordinum generalium Uniti Belgii extra ordinem legati, post reiteratas gratiarum actiones pro honorifico & solemnino illo accessu, quem statim post adventum benigne ipsis impertiri, & pro propensissima illa voluntate, quam erga dominos ordines generales, negotiique sui consummationem, tam sapienter, tam religiose, tam serio, tam pie, profiteri seren. suæ celsit. placuit, flagrantissime porro desiderant, & enixe rogant, ut eidem placeat communis pacis nostris negotium eo modo dirigere, ut ad perfectum & absolutum suum finem aliquando perducatur. Et quoniam quarto ejus mensis articuli omnes, de quibus inter deputatos seren. vestræ celsitud. & subsignatos legatos conventum fuit, eodem fere ordine, & de verbo ad verbum transcripti, & in formam tractus redacti seren. vestræ celsit. fuerunt exhibiti, ita brevibus absolvi posse putant, si tempus & locum serenis. vest. celsit. placeat præscribere, commissarios autem nonnullos deputare, qui postremam manum negotio huic, quod tanti momenti est, aliquando imponant, & quidquid actum & transactum est, subscriptione sua corroborent; quod ut fiat, & quanto ocius fiat, quam possunt obsequiosissime iterum precantur

H. BEVERNING.  
WIL. NIEUPOORT.  
JONGESTALL.

Westmonasterii,  $\frac{5}{13}$  Martii 1653 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

*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 Gluckstadt. The Swedish resident at Elsenore 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, causeth some to mistrust the reality of the same.

*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'Inferre, que S. A. n'est pas contente de ce que je ne suis pas qualifié ambassadeur *pres d'elle*, & de n'être pas traité de *frere*; le maître des ceremonies aiant adverti l'ambassadeur de Portugal de lui donner ce titre.

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

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

London, 6 March 1653.

IN my last to Mrs. Trulow I excused my not writing to you, not having heard these 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 those I met with; that of 1 hath miscarried, wherein I suppose that to Mr. Radfield was, which I never saw. There is only he of our partners in town, so that there is no necessity of Mr. [the gentleman that I went to look after] Clerkson's precipitating his journey. My endeavour shall be not to have our trade fail, notwithstanding

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 kerfies Peter Williamson sent are safe, which he shall know in my first; that to Mr. Manley I sent to hasten 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 rise 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

[Charles Stuart]

reason; nor would it be well in me to propose any other body to trust than Mr. Croffe: but certainly when it comes from him, who should be trusted, I then can represent either Mr. Skinner or Mr. Manley in their right colours, not doubting but one of those will be the man. I hope Clerkson hath delivered the books to you. The just condition of Mr. Salvage I cannot give; but thus much I believe, he purchases apace, by what the father here acts. We are sending soldiers in all haste for Scotland, where we fear they are like to trouble us. Our lord protector gave a noble audience to the Dutch ambassadors last saturday. His part was just as the kings used to do, only kissing his hand excepted. They were received in the banquetting-house with his council about him; and then his officers. It is not to be doubted, but the peace will be strait concluded and signed.

[This relates to the Dutch treaty, which he conceiveth will come to nothing.]

For what concerneth Mrs. Eglestone, I am to tell you, that both she and her daughter are satisfied the business to be enough at an end.

[This is concerning Middleton's arrival in Scotland.]

Here came letters to town on saturday last of Tom Hill's being certainly arrived in safety in Normandy, which I thought fit to impart to you; who am

Your most faithful servant.

The figure of 3 was from the country.

4

*An intercepted letter.*

MY DEAR HEART,

Vol.xi. p.348.

**A**BOUT 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 promised me that large-stated condition of your mistress, I never heard a word from you. Three days since, when the Dutch ambassadors came to town, that very night they sent 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 besought him, not to defer their audience longer than the next day, that before the next sunset they might satisfy this whole nation, that their masters desired nothing on earth so much as to go breast to breast with the English. Therefore the next day they met in the banquetting-house; and one that was at the audience told me, that Cromwell spent so much time in looking on the pictures, that he judged by it he had not been much used heretofore to Titian's hand. To-morrow, they say, the French ambassador presses as much to be heard. Good God! what damn'd lick-arfes are here! Well however, there is a great buz of things not being well in Ireland; no nor in Scotland. This morning great quantities of soldiers are hurried out of town, but not yet known whether thither, or to sea. Every body says confidently, that our master 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 say one thing more to you in my next, which will be to purpose. God keep thee! I wish my mistress had the money that damn'd Lorrain lately lost. His fate much troubleth our court here, in regard he was so civil, modest, courteous, and conscientious a gentleman.

6 March 1653.

P. calls me away.

*The Genoese agent to the protector.*

To his most serene highness the lord PROTECTOR of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Vol.xii.p.203.

**F**RANCIS Bernardi, agent in England for the commonwealth of Genoa, doth represent to your most serene highness, that having in November last desired passes of the then council of state, in the name of their most serene highness the duke and governors of the commonwealth of Genoa, my masters, for some Dutch ships, which of late

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 passes, 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 conjuncture of times and distractions here, had deprived them of; wherein I have found much willingness and desire 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 merchants 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 Confort* commander, I do now in the name of my said masters intreat your most serene highness to be pleased to grant your safe conduct, that the said vessel and lading, with her guns and necessary 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 present exigency may require them, but for the most part Italians and strangers, be taken from their charge by pressing or otherwise; which favour my masters will particularly esteem, and render me further enabled to manifest my real intentions of service to your most serene highness and this commonwealth,

Most Serene HIGHNESS,

March  $\frac{7}{17}$ , 1653.

Your most real and most humble servant,

FRAN. BERNARDI.

*The archduke of Austria's agent to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

BEINGE sent from the archduke Leopold, my master, to performe, towards my lord Vol.xi.p.361.  
 protector, what in the name of his imperial highness, I am incharged with, and understanding, that I am to direct myself herein unto your honour, I cannot but acknowledge, that I doe it with my great gust and satisfaction, desiring you would be pleased to give notice to his highness 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 highness shall be pleased to appoint. God preserve you these manie yeares, which is the desire of him who kisseth your hands, honourable SIR,

London, the 8<sup>th</sup> of March, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Your servant,

DON FRANCISCO ROMERO VILLAQUIREAN.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Paris, 18<sup>th</sup> Martii, 1654. [N. S.]

YOU always complain; the intelligence you receive is but the outside of affairs, at Vol.xii.p.171.  
 which I wonder; for sometimes you have soon and secret affairs. I am sure, I gave you the substance of what Mons. Chanut was to act at the Hague, and what Mons. Bordeaux was to act there; and if that the peace of England with Holland did take, this crown would send an ambassador to you; if not, that we did not seek for your peace, nor would send any but Mons. Bordeaux to remain there qualified, as he was, to amuse 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 Mons. de Baas his second voyages, which I am sure cannot be pleasing to Mons. 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'Este, 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

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 bruit, I will pull him as fast down, and faster than ever he was made up; and I will 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 as I gave a hint often, when the king of France comes to riper years, if he be so minded, all that Mazarin does will come to nothing; 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 moneys promised from this court, which hitherto he has not touched, as for his journey; nor will, till this court, at least Mazarin, sees 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, to assist them in arms in Ireland, and how these were procured from congregations in Paris; and also where in France, and *tandem* after the laying down of arms by colonel O Brian, 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  $\frac{13}{8}$  March, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Vol. xii. p. 173.

MY last was of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  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 Monsieur 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 Monsieur 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.

*An intercepted letter.*

MY DEAR HEART;

Paris, 18<sup>th</sup> of March, 1654. [N. S.]

YESTERDAY the post came without your letter, but there shall none go without 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 mistress, 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 Macs did offer yesternight to our patron, which my excellent mistress 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 same say, that the Scots had the advantage in a late rencounter with your forces; that the island of Lewis is recovered, and 300 prisoners made, which was the garison 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 states; yet there are some, that write hither, as if the last should make some difficulties; but I am not so sanguine, 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 despairs of his restauration, to ingratiate herself with the cardinal, presseth his going as much as any. Her own poor subsistence here, and the pleasing of some with her, is much dearer to her than a good intelligence between her and her eldest son. I do not wonder, that he, that gave himself to be governed by such a woman, hath lost three crowns. The next thursday two of the cardinal's nieces are to be married to Monsieur de Candale, and marshal de Meilleraye. Another, shortly, the young duke of Bouillon 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 present my service to Mr. Dabb, and tell him, that in any that concerns my mistress, he keep between himself and you, otherwise he may do himself a prejudice; for very few, that relate to our family, can be secret, to my grief. I see the law-suit is no more to be renewed, nor no composition to be hoped for.

*The commissioners of the admiralty of Friesland, to the states general.*

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

1<sup>8</sup>/<sub>8</sub> March, 1654.

HAVING received your H. and M. L. letter with extract of your resolutions, both of the 24<sup>th</sup> of February last, concerning the forwarding of the provisions and preparations for the seas; and being required by the said letter further to give notice of the state of the ships of war, which are within our direction, and how soon they shall be ready for the service of the country to make use of them;

We do represent, that we might well contribute to the service of the state six good ships of war well accommodated, in case we were subministered with what is requisite for the payment of wages, victuals, and other necessary provisions, all which we are now wanting of, being that of all the precedent moneys, which have been assented and collected, as well for the building of new ships, and making ready the old ones, there is nothing now resting to pay officers, soldiers, mariners, or any others, considering that in the said ships shall be expended every month, one with the other, the sum of 4218 guilders, in conformity to the advice of the commissioners appointed by the respective colleges of the admiralty. And therefore we desire, that your H. and M. L. will be pleased, as soon as may be, to let us know of the manner and order, whereby we may infallibly receive moneys necessary to further this service of the country, &c.

*The Venetian resident to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

THE occasion of a small Venetian vessell coming from Zant and Venice, bound for London, laden with currants and anniseeds, (ship and goods all intirely belonging to a merchant of Venice) being unjustly seized by a private man of warre belonging to this commonwealth, the men most barbarously used, ship and goods still detayned in Falmouth, to the very great and considerable losse of the Venetian marchant, doth oblige

A.D. 1653. oblige mee to make my humble sute and application to your highnesse, beseeching, that the said ship and goods may bee forthwith redelivered unto the factor of the proprietor residing in London, hee giving sufficient security to bring the ship to London, (the danger of the seas excepted) and to bee responsible 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 highnesse; and for that the businesse is most faire and just, as by some papers delivered to Mr. Thurloe, secretary of state, do appeare; and because that in the high court of admiralty, by false allegations of the private man of warre, and delays thereupon, the proprietor cannot bee soe speedily relieved, as the great importance and exigence of the businesse doth require; I hope your highnesse will bee pleased to order and command the judges of the admiralty to deliver the sayd ship and goods upon securitye as above; which beeing consonant to reason and justice, and to the long-continued amity betwixt the two states, that soe friends may be distinguished from foes, I cannot doubt to bee relieved by your highnesse's justice in this case. In hopes whereof, I remayne, of your highnesse

From my house in Long-acre, the  
8<sup>th</sup> of March, 1653.

The most humble and devoted servant,

LORENZO PAULUZZI,  
Segretario residente di Venetia.

*The council of Ireland to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

Vol.xii.p.157. WE have sent his highnes the lord protector a letter by this weeke's packet, wherein was inclosed the state of some of some doubts proposed by the high court of justice at Dublin, touching the cases of murther depending before them. A speedy resolution therein is of very great concernment to the publique; so that we shall desire your care to mind his highnes of them, as opportunity is offered, and to return an accompt thereof unto

Dublin, the 8<sup>th</sup> of March, 1653.

Your affectionate friends,

SIR,

Untill his highnes pleasure be signified, we are not like to have any progresse here in busines of that nature.

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.  
MILES CORBETT.  
JO. JONES.

*A paper inclosed in the preceding letter.*

Vol.xii.p.161. MURDER by a particular statute in Ireland is made high treason, wherein there are no accessaries; but all commanders, abettors, and aiders, &c. are by law principals.

That most of those, who have been proceeded against in the high court, or that are to be proceeded against for the murders and massacres 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 treason in England, Scotland, and Ireland, excluding all other offences than what are therein comprised to be treason, leaves murder to be only felony; and then by consequence, though any commanded, aided, or abetted such murders, unless they were present at the committing of the fact, they are not principals, but accessaries; so that now, though one be found to be commander, aider, or abettor, &c. yet cannot he be proceeded against, until a principal be first found, and convicted by verdict or confession, or attainted by outlawry. And most of the murders and massacres were acted by the hands of mean despicable persons, who for the most part are since hanged, killed, or dead, though by the command of the chiefest of the Irish gentry, who were the chief contrivers of the rebellion, and chief commanders of the murders; and yet are like to escape the hand of justice for the reason aforesaid, unless murder may be declared to be treason in Ireland, as it was before the said ordinance; and then such commanders, &c. may be proceeded against as before\*.

\* According to this representation, the protector and his council passed an ordinance, 20 March, 1653. declaring, that the proceedings, in case of murder in Ireland, shall be as formerly.

H. Cromwell to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Dublin, this 8 Martii, 53:

AFTER a longe journey by lande, I arrived heer uppon Satterday laste in the eveninge, A.D. 1653. since which time I have not bin wantinge in my endeavours to informe myselfe of the severall tempers of men heer; and doe find uppon the strictest inquiry, that possibly I could make, that the army generally, bothe heer about the head quarters, as alsoe thosse in the other partes of the nation, are abundantly satisfied and well pleased with the present government in Englande; unless it be some few inconsiderable persons of the anabaptiste judgment, whoe are allsoe quiett, though not verry well contented; but I beleive they will receive much satisfaction frome a letter very lately come to their handes from Mr. Kiffin and Spilsebury, in which they have dealt verry homely and plainly with those of that judgment heer. But I must say this, that if they had been inclineable to have made disturbance, they had sufficient encouragement frome those in cheife place heer, whoe have managed busines of late with much peevishness and frowardness, endeavouringe to render the government as unacceptable as possibly they could, especially Ludlowe and Jones, whoe are very highly dissatisfied, though Jones more cunninge and close in it; but Ludlowe hath not spared any company or opportunitie to vent his venomous discontents, and that in reproachful and reflectinge language, verry much to the amazement of all sober men, amongst whome he hath rather losse then gained acceptation by it. He hath refused to act in his civill capacitie since the change; but will not leave his military, becausee proffittable, unlesse it be taken from him. You will, I suppose, consider what is fitt to be done with such persons; and I hope it may stirre you up speedily to settle a government, that may signifie somethinge; for this does verry little, unless it be to make orders to give away the publike lands, of which they have given large proportions to each of themselves. You would doe well to send with speed a peremptory order, that noe more lande should be disposed in the foure countyes, without speciall order from you. Sober men (not anabaptists) 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 had large and indeed fade complaynts from all handes, and am confirmed in it upon my owne observation. The uttmost, that is desired, is that all may be upon an equall account as to encouragement and countenance, which I doubt will scarce be, unless there be care taken for the future. I hope you received the character, which I sent at my coming out of towne to you. Make use only of the upper clavis to uncypher the inclosed. I ame your freinde and servante,

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 verry bkgad with my hpcrzwp, and have as neere as I could gitgadrwn him with what I have in ronr, and doe finde his uwnapw rather to pwropdw then to icdradow heer; but is fakkadyw to be at my xg2zwpwn uwnbcnw; but to uwgkw xgarzxokkt I doe rzadmw he is a little to uwwbkf adygywu in a bgpragkk gxxwiracd to the bwpncdn of the gdghgbranr to gdrfwp your wdu; though I doe believe it rather to bpciwwu frome rwdupdw then kcow to their bpadiabkw: he is verry well ngranxawn that the yowpdlwdr heer should be norwghkw to you, and well approves of the 2 bwpncon barizr vppon for icodiwkkwpm to offer my poore thoughts I would take advantage Koukes his frowardness to putt him cor of the gplf, and put G. Vwnhcncs in his pkgiw, whoe with the assistance of 2 persons above-mentioned will doe your honadwn effectually, especially if you thinke fitt for some shorte time to icllgdw my hacrzwp over, and in his ghnwdiw to constitute Vwnhcpcshis Uwboraw. I shall stay till the general councill be over, which will be within 14 dayes, and then I shall hafte over with speed.

*The same decyphered by secretary Thurloe.*

I HAVE taken the freedome to be very plain with my brother, and have, as neere as I could, acquainted hym with what I had in trust, and doe finde his desire rather to returne, than to continue here; but is willinge to be at my father's dispose. But to deale faithfully, I doe thinke he is a little too deeply ingaged in a partial affection to the

A.D. 1653. persons of the anabaptists, to answer your end; though I doe believe it rather to proceed from tendernes then love to their principles. He is very well satisfyed, that the government heere should be suteable to yours, and well approves of the two persons pitcht upon for counsellors. To offer my poore thought, I would take advantage by Ludlow's \* frowardnes to putt hym out of the army, and put gen. Desborow in his place: who with the assistance of the persons above-mentioned will doe your busines effectually, especially if you thinke fitt for some short tyme to command my brother over, and in his absence to constitute G. Desbrowe his deputie. I shall staye till the general councill be over, which will be within these 14 daies, and then I shall hast over with speed.

---

*The archduke's agent to secretary Thurloe.*

SEÑOR MIO,

Vol.xi. p.360. **H**AVIENDOME embiado el archiduque Leopoldo mi señor a esta corte a pasar con el señor protector en nombre de su Alteza imperial los officios de que vengo encargado, y entendiendo que debo dirigirme a V. S. lo hago con mucho gusto mio para fuplicarle sea servido de dar quenta a S. A. de mi llegada, y pedirle audiencia de mi parte, y de avisar del dia y hora que su A. se sirviere de señalar para ella, y guarde Dios a V. S. muchos años como desseo. Londres, 8 de Marzo, 1654.

Serbidor de V. S. que su mano besa,

DON FRANCISCO ROMERO VILLAQUIRAN.

---

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

MONSIEUR,

Vol.xii. p.117. **L**E Sieur Beverningk encore escrivant non seulement du grand equipage des Anglois, mais aussy des frequentes prinfes, que les Anglois font, a fait icy eveiller aussy la diligence de l'equipage: tant y a qu' a Amsterdam on travaille fort aux navires; mais il n'y a encore nulle levée de matelots, n'y fournissement de victuailles; ains on s'attend sur la paix avec l'Angleterre.

Cependant s'est aussy fait quelque rapport de la befoigne pour l'alliance aveq la France.

Le Sieur Rosewinge, envoyé de Dennemarch, n'est pas allé droit vers Angleterre; ains se tient a Rotterdam en attendant un passeport. L'on a propose d'envoyer un resident a Brusselles, a quoy la Geldre & la Hollande se font declares prest: & les autres sont admonestees de s'y apprester aussy: mais cela a esté tant de fois proposé sans suite, que je n'en croy plus rien, si je ne le voy.

Le rapport touchant le traité de France n'est autre, si non une collation des concepts, l'un contre l'autre, & designation des discrepances: & tout cela n'est que *pro forma*, & se reiglera selon de traité de paix a faire aveq l'Angleterre.

Mais le dessein de faire alliance aveq Poloigne pourra bien estre tout de bon; car ce commerce Baltique est de grand importance, & le fundament de tout autre commerce, & la Hollande par un singulier menage l'a attiré tout a soy; mais si la Swede, les Oesterlins, & les Anglois vouloient, ils en pourroient avoir leur part aisement. Mais pour le present, les Anglois n'y ont rien; les Flammends presque rien; les Sweedes & l'Oesterlins peu. Mais quand bien cest alliance se face aveq Poloigne, la ville de Danzigh ne s'y joindra jamais; au moins pas aux conditions proposées, qu' aures veu.

Hier derechef le resident de Sweede a fait plainte de non-justice, que font les admirantes sur les prinfes, que font les capers; car premierement ils pillent en mer; & puis apres les avocats & procureurs n'osent pas servir les marchands contre eux: item les admirantes ne respectent ni ne regardent nulle certification ou Zee Brieff: ains font ce qu'ils veulent. Ce qui a la fin causeroit des retorsions: mais la Hollande est sage de prevenir cela par paix; sans cela la Swede est capable de ruiner tres facilement toute la navigation des Hollandois dans la mer Baltique.

De la part de la ville de Emden son venus trois deputes, faisants plainte de ce que les estats d'Ostfrise ont cherché & obtenu à Ratisbonne des mandements penaulx contre

\* See an account of his behaviour, and refusal to submit to the protector's government, in Ludlow. Mem. p. 481, &c.

ladite ville ; 1. a ce que elle (conformement la paix d'Ofnabrugge) paye son contingent dans les contributions de l'empire aussy que les autres estats. 2. a ce qu'ils ne venillent plus charger les dits estats de l'entretienement de certains 600 hommes tenants garnison dans Emden. A.D. 1653.

Ceux d'Emden font de cela une illation, comme si l'empereur voudroit mettre sa garnison dans Emden, & que par apres il en feroit autant a Rynberck, Orfoy, Weefel.

Les ambassadeurs de Spaigne a Ratisbonne auront fait office pour obtenir aussy de la part des estats de l'empire (comme cydevant de l'empereur) un acte de neutralité pour cest estat, en suite du . . . art. de la paix de Munster.

Mais en n'est aucun, que donne quelque atestation aux ministres de Spaigne, que l'empire infera neutralité & bon voisinage, si cest estat fait de meme ; ce que en effect n'est rien.

Le duc de Newburgh par commandement expres de l'empereur a ici fait dire par son envoyé, qu'il desire que satisfaction soit faite a l'ordre de Malta, aveq restitution de leurs bien, &c. ce qu'on a pris fort mal, principalement que le duc de Newburgh (dont on ne seuloit pas faire grand cas) a osé faire denoncer cela. L'on prend cela, comme si tant l'empereur que le duc de Newburgh croyent, que cest estat soit entierement bas par la guerre Angloise, *ut nequeat relevare caput*, & que pour cela il soit permis a un duc de Newburgh insulter a cest estat.

Cela est cause, que generalement icy a cest heure on desire la paix aveq l'Angleterre, afin de se rendre derechef redoubtables envers tels voisins.

Les ambassadeurs de cest estat en Angleterre n'ont encore rien escrit, que de leur pompeuse reception. Je reste

Ce 19 Mars. [1654. N. S.].

Vostre tres humble serviteur.

*A letter of information to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURED SIR,

SINCE my last, I have not beene in a condition to stirr out of my chamber, till within these two or three days; yet I have had many visits from Mr. Sawyer, one of the eleven, which was engaged in the late plott. His keeper, being a neare neighbour, sends him into my chamber. I have severall tymes discoursed with him concerneing this busines: he tells me, very many persons of honour weare engaged in it; severall lords, which weare of the late K's privie councill; divers ministers, and some of the late assembly of devines. He saith, that he beleives the busines goes on still, notwithstanding what Coates hath discovered; for he saith, that it was soe well ordered, that the grand councill was never made knowne to Coates; but he sayeth, that if Coates had but stayed four days, he had beene chosen one of the committee for the prentisses, and then might have had an opportunity to have beene with the grand councill. He tells me, that they sent over coll. Whitley and my lord Garrat, to acqueint 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 sayeth, is laid out in horses and armes. One freind of his, he tells me, brought eighty gallant horses, and kept them in the cittie upon his owne account. He tells me, that Coates knewes 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 seames to be unwilling to name any. Sir, I thought good to acqueint you thus much, that if it be possible, the bottom of this busines might be found out. If you conceeve, that I may doe any service in it, I shall for the future bend myselfe wholie to it: in the meane tyme I humbly desire to knowe your pleasure concerneinge my last lines. I will trouble you noe more at present, but rest

March the 9<sup>th</sup> 16<sup>5</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

Your humble servant,

AB. B.

Sir, I should be sorry, this younge man should fare the worse for any thinge he sayeth 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 thinge to you, yet I am confident he will meddle noe more.

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

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

A.D. 1653. **N**OTHING happens here of great importance, as far as it comes to my knowledge, that is worth common postage. 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 consequences thereof. As to foreign affairs, I do not observe, that any thing is treating with any one minister. To the envoy of Russia 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 same any extraordinary diligence is used. Mr. Whitelocke, 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 Nieucoppingh to the queen her mother. After the abdication, her majesty is resolved to take 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.

Upsal, 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,

Vol. xii. p. 220. **Y**OU 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 adjusted in London. Now I can confirm the same to you, that the ambassadors there will do it, and so are commanded privately; but to make the best they can as to the desires of all the provinces; which they hope here Beverning's gallantry will carry. His boasts 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 slow in readiness for the number and power we intended, as you may see partly by the resolutions of the admiralty of Friesland.

These states are all so very timorous, lest any thing might intervene, that might give occasion or opportunity for a breach; and their ambassadors know it there very well, whatever shew 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, lest any Spanish negotiation might follow, and the more for some letters sent by the ambassador 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 ambassador 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 beget 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 ambassador Boreel with that crown, not conformable to the instructions given by these states. This treaty is now fresh and hot on

on foot, to amuse England and France both; but if the peace with England shall be concluded and ratified, as doubtless it shall, the French treaty will come to nothing. A.D. 1653.

From Swedeland we have certain intelligence from the deputy of these provinces, that that queen declared her intention and resolution, to resign that kingdom to the prince successor.

Also 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 6<sup>th</sup> March, that their mighty highnesses letters were opened at London, before he had received them; for which he was very sorry, by reason that their resolutions were there, and without cypher.

He writes also, that upon monday he presented a memorial to his highness the lord protector, to appoint commissioners to reassume the articles, and to reduce them into the form of a treaty; and that to feel his highness's pulse, and know whether his humour was changed or not. But instead of naming commissioners, the said Beverning was visited twice the evening by Mr. Thurloe, who declared to him, that his highness could not comprehend, to what end he propounded a conference with commissioners, because in his opinion all the articles were adjusted, and fully agreed upon; and that the least thing therein should not be altered; and so 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 reasons 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 sea*; but Beverning thought good to avoid disputes, and to accept willingly, that he would the day following send to his highness the said articles, as accordingly he did; but notwithstanding all his endeavours, could not receive answer; which he conceived to be, because his highness had notice of the arrival of his fellow embassador; and that the answer 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 assist him in quality of commissioner, &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 designed, and the orders sent to the several admiralties, to have them in readiness to set forth upon the first orders; and is all now from, SIR,

Yours.

*An intercepted letter to sir Walter Vane.*

Amsterdam, the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 princesses do not see one another: the young princess royal is at Teylingen, with her son; 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 cuckold 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 parties

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 ambassadors to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xii. p. 246.

WITH our last 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 sent 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 master 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 Laurence, viscount Lisle, Skippon, Mackworth, Pickering, Montague, and Mr. secretary Thurloe, together with the lord Claypole, 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 induction 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 shewn in the treaty of our common peace; of congratulation in this new dignity; of presentation of all reciprocal and neighbourly 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 expressions 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 would 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,

Westm.  $\frac{10}{20}$  March 165 $\frac{3}{3}$ .

YOUR LORDSHIPS, &c.

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPORT.  
JONGESTALL.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to Ruysch.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xii. p. 258.

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 case the winds had been favourable and serviceable unto 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 ourselves. We do remember, what captious words they did use with us about the drawing up of the 7<sup>th</sup> 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 excuse themselves, and to prejudice the king of Denmark. And during our entertainment, one of the commissioners said, that men ought not to suffer the toll in the Sound: and finally we see, that we are put off and delayed in our businesses; 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. and M. lordships, that so they may provide with speedy equipping of their fleet for the safety of their state, and with advertisement, if their wisdoms think it fit, to secure the king of Denmark.

Westminster,  $\frac{1}{20}$  March 1654.

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPORT.  
JONGESTALL.

Whitelocke, *ambassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

ON saturday last I waited on the queene, 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, noe; and that my letters only mentioned the entertainment, which the citty made him; which occasioned much discourse, as well touchinge that, as my busines.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip Id. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

I also communicated to her that parte of his highnes letters, whereby he was pleased to commande me, to assure her majestie of the constancie and reallity of his intentions, to fettle a firme allyance with her; which she said she was most readie to make with his highnes: I told her, that wee might then make some progresse in the articles, which I had presented to her, and particularly in those, which concerned amity and comerce, and had noe dependencie on the issue of the treatie betweene us and Holland; and therefore might be had in consideration, before the other could be fully knowen, and the other articles might be considered of afterwards; which she told me should be don; and that she would freely tell me, which of them shee thought fitt to consent to, and which not; and alsoe that she will sende an ambassador 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 parts of the world. I was alone with her neere two howers, and at my takinge leave, she desired I would come againe to her on monday after dynner; that then she would reade over with me the articles, which I gave her both in Lattine and English, and wee should consider them togeather; and such things as she could consent unto, she would then tell me; and what she 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 should know of the conference betweene herselfe and me; but she would see order the busines, that what we consented unto should be effected afterwards; and that in two howers wee might goe over all of them. I told her, that I presumed shee would admitt 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 ambassador, whome 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 meddled in the warr, 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 greate person out of Flanders, wherein was mentioned, that Monf. Beuningen had written to his superiours, that the English ambassador and the Spanish resident were often togeather; and that they had shewen each to other greate respect, which his highnes the arch-duke did very well like of, and gave him thanks. And there was alsoe in the letter, that though Monf. Beuningen did not like of our beinge soe freindly, yet his superiours endeavoured all they

A.D. 1653. they could to have amitie with the commonwealth of England. When I told him what fleete wee had at sea, he said, it was pittie, that soe brave a fleete was not imployed. He then shewed me the copy of a letter, which Monf. Beuningen had written to his superiours, in which he taxed me with the ceremony of not meetinge prince Adolph at my doore, when he came to visite me; to which I said, that I mett him within two or three stepps of the doore, with thoughts of receivinge him at his coach; but one of my servants, 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 resident said, that nether the queene nor himfelfe had ever heard the prince expresse any dislike of my carriage; and that the queene, seeinge Beuningen's letter, said, there were many thinges in it concerning me, which upon her knowledge were not true. There was alsoe in the letter, that I had many longe audiences from her majestie, and many conferences with the chancellor; but that he could not in the least learne what passed betwene us.

Munday I beinge with Monf. Skute, he spake much by way of excuse of the delay in my busines. I told him, I had already stayed longe in this place, and that nothinge had ben done; to which he replied, that my stay 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 desires to make a peace with us. I told him, that they knew nothinge of my negotiation: hee answered, that made them more jelous. Hee alsoe said, that the slownes of one person was the cause, that hetherto I had received noe aunswere; and that he doubted not, but in a short tyme I should receive an aunswere to my contentment. Whilest I was with him, the queene sent one of her gentlemen to me, to desire me, that I would put of my visite 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 busie in dispatchinge the three senators to the prince of Sweden; viz. count Erick Oxensterne, Monf. Fleminge, and Monf. Vanderlyn, whoe are depnted upon the busines of the queen's resignation. And he alsoe told me, that in few dayes he should be sent to the prince. I entreated him, to present my service to his royal highnes, and that I was very desireous to salute him, when I should have an opportunity.

I visited the rix-dreightset count de Brahe; he is president of the courts of justice, and the first minister of state in this kingdome. The name of his office is as much as vice-roy, and his jurisdiction is the supream court for administration of justice. Wee had much discourse about my busines, in which he seemed to expresse much affection to the commonwealth of England: And albeit I have ben informed by some, that he is noe freind to us, yet I rather chose to visit him first, and found him very civill. Hee inquired much after the affaires of England, and of our government, and seemed much satisfied with those aunsweres I gave him. I was informed he spake good French; but duringe the tyme 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 particuler of his owne office, which seemed to me to be the same with that greate office anciently amongst us, the cheife justice of England. Wee had some discourse alsoe of the prince of Sweden, whome I did at that tyme the rather complement, because his brother prince Adolph had formerly married the daughter of this lord. Hee told me, he had ben governor of Fynland ten yeares together; 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 majestie 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 castle, she excused herselfe, that she was not as yet ready to conferr with me upon the articles, accordinge to her promise; but that shee had ordered certaine thinges to be put in writinge to give me concerninge it.

My lord Lagerfeldt came to me, whilest I was in the presence-chamber, and told me, my lord chancellor intended to have ben with me that day, but beinge taken with a fitt of an ague, was hindered; and that if his sicknes contynued with him, his sonne count Ericke Oxensterne should come and conferr with me about my busines.

Wensday count Ericke Oxensterne came to visitt me, and spake very much in excuse of the delay in my negotiation. 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 reason of sicknes be disabled to doe it. I told him, I was sorry for the indisposition of his father; and as concerninge my busines, that I had ben heere three months, and nothinge as yet concluded. He replied, that the incertainty of the affaires betwene us and Holland, together with the queene's designe, were hetherto the causes of my beinge delayed. I said, that some of the articles related meerely to friendship and to comerce, and had noe dependency upon the treaty. Whereupon he desired me to be assured, that I should receive all contentment and satisfaction as to that matter; and that there

there were many perticulers under his confideration concerninge traffique. I told him, I A.D. 1653. could not debate much upon fuch perticulers; and that I was fent hether by my lord protector, to teftifie his refpect to the queene and kingdome of Sweden, and to make them offer of the friendship of England; and I fupofed, that perfons of wifdome and experience, as they are, would efteeine it worthy the acceptance: as to comerce, my propofitions were generall. Hee faid, that the perticulers thereof would be more conveniently debated betweene the merchants; and that they heere defired the amity of England more then of any nation. Our conference was interrupted by the cominge of the rix-droitfet; but wee had more difcourfe to the fame effect, while they were both together; and upon the departure of count Ericke Oxenfterne, the rix-droitfet very much inquired concerninge the nobility and parlament of England, and alfoe concerninge my lord protector and his family.

I fupposed, that by the deferringe of my bufines the Hollanders would be in the more fufpence and doubt of the iffue thereof, and wee might thereby come on the more freely in our treaty with them; whereas if the certainty of my bufines here were knowen, it might perhapps feeme leffe to them then it now fufpected. Upon this ground I was the leffe forward to preffe for a poffitive anfwere heere; but now that I prefume the bufines betweene us and Holland may be brought to an iffue, I intend the more to put on mine heere, and the default hetherto refteth on their parts, as is acknowledged by their excufes.

The rix-admiral grave Oxenfterne, kinsman to the chancellor, and within two years of his age, ufed me with much civility.

Upon my vifitinge grave John Oxenfterne, eldeft fonne of the chancellor, he received me not with that refpect, which his father ufed to doe, but carried himfelfe more lofty. Hee fent fome of his gentlemen to his outermoft doore to receive me, whome I did not much falute, obfervinge the neglect. Att the inner doore ftood about ten lackies and pages, two whereof were fonns of earles. He had much difcourfe with me concerninge England, as alfoe about my negotiation, in which he faid he would fpeake with the queene, that I might have the more speedy aunfwere; whereunto I replied, I had already moved the queene in that bufines myfelfe.

This afternoone I attended the queene, whoe at the firft meetinge made an excufe, that fhe had not conferred with me concerninge the articles, which I gave her. I told her, if fhe thought fitt, I had them now readie, and wee might reade them over together; to which fhe confented, and I read them to her. Shee pulled out a paper of notes written with her owne hand, in Lattine, which were her obfervations upon the articles. After I had read the firft article, fhe faid, there was nothinge therein, which needed explanation.

To the fecond article fhe faid, that would require confideration, and read out of her notes the words *communis intereffe*; which fhe defired I would explaine what was meant by them. I told her, thofe words included matter of faftie, and matter of traffique. She then demanded, whie the Baltique fea was named as to free navigation, and not other fea likewise. I told her the reafon was, becaufe at prefent the navigation was not free into the Baltique fea; and that if her majestie pleased to have the other fea likewise named, I fhould confent to it. She asked me, If I would confent as to the freedome 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 cafe fhee fhould demand that liberty? I told her, that his highnes would give fuch an aunfwere, as would confift with the intereff of England, and fhew a due regard to her majestie.

She then defired me to reade the third article, which, fhee told me, fhee would agree to; but fhee thought it neceffary, that a forme fhould be agreed upon for certificates and letters of fafe conduct, that fhips might paffe free upon fhewing of them. I told her, I thought there would be noe neede of them, efpecially if the peace were concluded betweene England and Holland. She faid, but if the warr contynued, it would be neceffary. After I read the fourth article, fhe faid, fhe thought there would be no neede of that article at all, and read another fhee had drawen herfelfe in Lattine to this effect, That if any hereafter fhould comitt treason, or be rebels in one country, they fhould not be harbored in the other. I told her, the article was already to that effect, and I thought it neceffary for the good of both nations. She faid, it would be to fharme againft divers officers, whoe had ferved her father and herfelfe, and were now fettled in Swethland; and I offered her that amendment, which I before tendered to the chancellor; a copy whereof I formerly fent you, and doe now fende you againe, which I conceave not to be repugnant to the fubftance of the article; which when fhee read, fhe 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 faid, for any thinge to be done hereafter, it was very reafon-

A.D. 1653 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 shee should consent thereunto, it would declare her breach of the newtrality, which she had hetherto kept. I told her, if the peace were concluded betweene England and Holland, that newtrality would be gon; and if the warr contynued, I presumed she would not sticke to declare otherwise then that newtrality was. She told me, that was true; but she desired, that this article and the second might be lett alone, untill the certainty were knowen of the treaty between England and Holland.

To the sixt article she said, she thought it reasonable. After I had read the seventh article, she tooke exceptions to the words, *bona à suis cujusque inimicis direpta*, which she said was a breach of her newtrality. To that I answered as before upon the fifth article; and shee desired, that it might be past over as the second and fifth, untill the issue of the treaty were knowen. She said, she would desire the liberty of fishing for herrings. I told her, upon equall conditions I presumed his highnes 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 particulers, would be best agreed upon with the advice of merchants, which might be done hereafter; and she prayed me to reade the next article, which she said was equall: the like to the ninth article; and upon the tenth wee had noe difference; nor upon the eleventh nor twelfth, but some short observations of her majesty's, which by explanation I cleared, and shee 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 custom, for soe much only as they sold. I told her, that objection was more in favor of the merchants, then of herselfe. She said, the marchants 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 warr, that should come into either's port together, should be acertaind to avoyde suspition. 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 desired her majesty to give me a copy of those objections. Shee told me, they 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 writinge; but desired I would not acquaint any body here with this conference betweene us. She made hast to goe away, beinge desirous to take the ayre; where I waited upon her in her coach, untill it was dark night. I shall desire to know the pleasure of my lord protector, whether in case I maye conclude those articles of amitie and commerce, omittinge the second, fifth, and seventh articles, if his highnes will be pleased to approve thereof. I confesse my humble opinion is, (unlesse I receive commands to the contrary) that in case the peace be concluded betweene us and Holland, and Denmark included, it will be noe disadvantage to us, to conclude the allyance heere, omittinge the second and fifth articles, and that parte of the seventh, against which her majesty objected, if she shall insist upon it. Another point, wherein I pray direction, is upon the sixteenth article of the treaty with the Dutch, that either commonwealth shal be comprehended, if they desire it, in treaty with other princes, and notice to be given of such treaties, in case that with the Dutch shal be agreed; whether notice ought to be given to them of the treaty with the queene of Swethland, and the Dutch offered to be comprehended therein; or whether the treaty heere beinge begun before that with the Dutch concluded, there will be any cause of such notice to be given them. I am very willinge to hasten homewards, when I may obteyne my lord's order, and that it will be noe prejudice to my service heere, as I conceave such a conclusion would not at all be. I presume you have heard of the newes at Antwerpe, which is very fresh heere this weeke, that the archduke hath imprisoned the duke of Lorraine in the castle of Antwerpe, which caused the gates of the towne to be shut, which hath caused to your freinds here the losse of the comfort of this weeke's letters from England, the post beinge staid there, as wee understand from Hambrough.

Upsale, March 10. 1653.

Your very affectionate friend  
to serve you,

B. WHITELOCKE.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Paris; 21 March 1654. [N. S.]

ALL yours are received, besides your letter of occurrents. Your friend, who has 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 desire of the general peace, and that he expects shortly a legate à latere from the pope to that purpose. He has a devilish 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 ambassadors 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, SIR,

Yours.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*Paris, the  $\frac{21}{11}$  March, 1654.

I HAVE very little to add to my foregoing of the  $\frac{8}{18}$ th of this present month. 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 tory of Ireland, to remove into Flanders, to serve the king of Spain under Mons. 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 espouse the particular quarrel of Mons. the prince. Just now the news is brought, that Mons. the prince hath besieged some considerable place; some say Bethune, others la Bassée.

*A letter of intelligence.*

MY DEAR HEART,

Paris, March 21. 1654. [N. S.]

I HAD yesterday a letter of yours of the 3<sup>d</sup>, which I should have had the post before. If you have sent any of the 6<sup>th</sup>, I have not yet had it. By this I believe the Dutch ambassadors 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 junctos sent to the Scots king, that there were now, more than ever, less 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 posterity cut off from all pretension 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 to go hence, and the difficulty she 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 miseries or interests. I would be glad to see that, which you hope. To say to the purpose, it could never come in a more seasonable time. I am commanded by my mistress to tell you and Dabb so. The cardinal said yesterday, that your protector is angry, that the king of France called him not *Mon frere, 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 highness 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 declare himself king. I am sure he deserves the one as well as the other. Beware of using much freedom with the Scots countess; for all she knows is returned hither to a person, that my mistress most perfectly hates, and will certainly ruin, if ever she hath power, and not without reason, I'll assure you.

*A letter*

*A letter of intelligence from Bruffels.*

Bruffels, 21 March 1654. [N. S.]

SIR,

A.D. 1653. **Y**OURS by this post I received, and sent yours for Ratifbon, from whence I have  
 Vol. xii. p. 219. 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 Bassigny, here is nothing but what you had formerly; only I can confirm to you, that the first his moneys will hasten 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 Limborg, and marching homewards. He must certainly retire, or fight, before he gets home. The next may bring more of it to you, as I suppose.

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 considerable 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,

Vol. xii. p. 276. **S**OME particular subjects of this crown have equipped a ship for Genoa, under the conduct of N. Schults, formerly employed in those parts for the West India company in 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 West Indies.

Yesterday arrived a Russian ambassador at Schonen, who is said 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 ambassador in France, to the states general.*

MY LORDS,

Vol. xii. p. 280. **I** DO find myself obliged hereby to discharge myself of a business, 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 commission with Monf. de Bordeaux, who had received power to authorize him in quality of ambassador to the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and also accordingly to treat about an agreement or accommodation. Among other discourses the lord protector had asked, what Monf. the cardinal thought of the treaty with your lordships? Monf. Baas should have answered thereupon, that he had heard the cardinal say, that it ought to be concluded, the sooner the better, with your lordships. Whereupon the lord protector should have asked him with a strange countenance, full of admiration, whether the cardinal bid him say any such thing? Baas answered, Yes; and being demanded again, for what reasons, Baas continued and replied, that

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 doth 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, yea increase the same upon all occasions; for his majesty, by reason of the inseparable interests, 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.

Paris, 22 March 1654. [N. S.]

W. BOREEL.

*Intelligence.*

Copenhagen, 22 March 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ . [N. S.]

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.*

12<sup>th</sup> of March 1653.

MY DEAR HEART,

I Join with you in wondering, that we two gentlemen could not sooner discover one knight. Well, let him be as he is, his Lyndabrides talke of hastening to him; and so God speed them together. Last night Monf. Schonburg went to Gravesend, but cannot carry news to the Hague, that all is done here; for there is yet a remora in the business; for some say, that our Oliver tells the embassadors it was their fault, not to close the peace, when they were last 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 closed then, all that naval charge might have been spared. Others say, that Monf. de Baas, whom the cardinal sent last, hath brought some private offers to Cromwel, that causeth his pause with the Dutch; for that Mazarin outbids them. Well, whether either or both these make the delay, I know not; but sure I am, that twice this week past the Dutch embassadors have been refused audience upon their sending to intreat it; and our preparations go faster forward than ever, pressing both of land and seamen 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 so 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 favour and protection. Dabb cannot possibly come yet to town till the term, and then I hope something will be better done for the present. He hath writ me word, there is no remedy, but it must come in scraps to our mistress, and so hath returned me 200 l. which will not be paid but on eight days sight, which ends on friday next. I hope the next bout will be better, and that in the mean time our mistress will not despise this, nor to take it as it can be got; for upon my faith, Dabb's endeavours and mine to serve him are very hearty, and not unlike the watchman of Israel, that the scripture tells us, *neither slumbers nor sleeps.* But indeed I am joyed with the assurance,

\* Mr. Boreel, in his letter from Paris to M. de Witt, dated 20 Mar. 1654. says conformable to this letter, *On tâche de me persuader ici, que les negociations de la France avec le protesteur sont fort avancées; mais vous pouvez en savoir la verité d'Angleterre même.* De Witt, lettres, tom. i. p. 174.

A.D. 1653. that this week is gone a supply of 2000 l. to our mistress 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 mistress, 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 mistress, if there be any under-hand foul play played our master!

I wonder not 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 slight 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,  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{3}{3}$  March [1653.]

SIR,

Vol.xii.p.304.

**T**HE figure of 4 I have received, but that of one never come to my hands. Mr. Jefferies, who presents his service to you, received one some two posts since, which had bin opened. Itt made mention one inclosed Westbury could tell how to deliver; which if it were not forgott to be putt in, was taken out, for noe such came in itt. I do not complaine of your not wrighting, but of your saying nothings in order to our trade, when you doe wright. I finde our bookekeepers differ more then ever. Mr. Radfeild hath a wise caution sent 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 Westbury here, which you are not to take notice of, though I wonder how itt should come to be known; for certainly Clerkson had order to impart itt to nobody but Mr. Crofs; and if he should choose rather to entrust any than you or Mr. Manly, itt 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. Langston, and really I thinke would very faine have her. All these reasons made me lay itt soe, as to have it to Mr. Crofs referred, who should be entrusted; adding withall the great friendship Mr. Slow hath with Mr. Head. The peace is here very doubtful with cavaleers; but I am confident itt will be, as hearing noe longer since then last night, the articles ar engrossing. The souldiers, which I writt of this day fennett, gone towards the sea, ar shipped, being some 1500, and as some say, to attend the motion of the king of Skotts, whose designe I desire you to impart to me, if you can learne itt. Pray send to demand the books by the same token they were given in a barber's house; which is all the token I can give you to demand them; who am, SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

FRANCIS.

5

*Mr. Lloyd to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol.xii.p.300.

**B**EINGE (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 frigott, and about twelve of the clocke next day landed at Bullocke, within five miles of Dublin. The guns of the frigott gave my lord generall and the citty notice of his arrivall. The lieutenant general, beinge then at his countrey-house halfe a mile distant from the place of his landinge, sent his coach immediately to meete his lordship, himselfe soone after following on horsebacke, and with much expression of courtesy and civility invited him to his house, whither (havinge continued the space of an houre) came my lord generall and my lady, accompanied with diverse officers civill and military, and other gentlemen of quality. In his way thence, three miles from Dublin, he was mett by the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and other cittizens; and thus by four or five coaches, upwards of five hundred horse, (a number not to be imagined to be gott together, if we compare it with the shortnes of warning, being but two houres) was he attended into the citty. The  
cittizens

citizens did yet further expresse their joy by ringing of belles, and making of bonefires, which I thinke was done by every inhabitant (excepting the A\*) and that of their owne accord, without any order from their magistrate. The next day came their judges, and severall lawyers, and other persons of quality, who could not prepare themselves the day before to waite upon his lordship. This reception was most honourable and handsome, and his deportment suitable. I have taken the boldness to relate this at large to you, because oftentimes these things have a voyce, which wiser men understand, and fooles guesse att. He was yesterday at the colledge, where his lordshipp was entertained with copies of verses, speeches, and disputations.

A.D. 1653.

\* i. e. Anabaptists.

I shall now with the same freedome endeavour to give you a faythfull account of matters here, whereof I have laboured (with as much certainty as I could) to informe myselfe. I have to that end since my coming hither conversed with persons of different judgements in matters of religions, with men of severall professions and interests; and now I can say, that I have not observed upon any turne, that hath beene hitherto, soe generall a satisfaction amongst the people (some A. onely excepted) as I find upon this last; his highnes beinge so farr from givinge distaste, that I thinke no act that ever he did (with honour spoken to his former) gained him soe much repute, soe many heartes, as this, in acceptinge the government, without offence to the C. and A. be this spoken. Some are pleased, that beinge of a long season kept under hatches by A. (who by their carriage disobliged all but such as are of their owne cutt) dare now lift up the head, and expect onely to stand but upon even ground with them; and in the army especially are not a few, who rejoyce upon this account. The citizens are glad, hopinge their corporation, which was more than threatned by the C. and some A. is now secur'd; others, that religion, ministry, lawes, mens proprietys, are own'd and protected. They are not a few, who are pleased in an assurance of peace with the Dutch, and consequently expect some abatement in taxes, and a freedom of trade, and encouragement for planting; which two last I finde the minds of men here are very much sett upon. Though we may be too apt to judge such considerations as these onely sway mens heartes; yet doubtless there is a remarkable hand of God, that (as it were in an instant) hath bowed the hearts of the people in soe universall 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 also grounded upon misreports of my lord's sitting at table alone, and serv'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 instrumentall, to their breakinge up, and that at a tyme, when they were passing a glorious reforming act for takeinge away tythes; the maintenance of the rotten clergy. Their invectives and derisory expressions 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 desired to proclaime my lord protector, answered, that my lorde must bringe an army of his owne to doe it. At Killkenny C. A. sent out four troopers, some say four musketeers, to make the proclamation. I have it from the same handes, that the officers about Corke were soe much incens'd, that they drewe up a remonstrance against this change of government, and brought it to Dublin for approbation, where it was crush'd.

The C. expressed 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 behaviour feed the peevish humour of the C.

The lieutenant general hath behaved himselfe most childishly, not refrayning very poysonous and bitter expressions in publique meetings; for which I conceive it is, that he is soe 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 distinction, 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 haveing sign'd, it was tendred to the lieut. gen. also, who refusinge used 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 alwayes denied, with this reason, that there were not any direction from England for soe 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, sheriffes,

A.D. 1653. sheriffes and aldermen accompanying the herald at armes in all the formalitie and pomp they could possibiy expresse. The com. gave noe countenance to that action; neither did any of the A. appeare, excepting coll. Sankey, who I am persuaded brought his heart along to that solemnization. The governour also appeared, because, they say, he could not well refuse. From all this I presume you cannot conclude lesse, then that here wanted not will to dispute the change with you. I wish you may not have occason, when they are growne stronger, to make tryall of their affection. Of late they are growne more moderate. Three things have concurred to this moderation; his fendinge for two of them over, my lord Henry's beinge here, and a sober chiding letter from Mr. Kyffyn and Mr. Spilsbery, out of England; and because I think they are now willing to embrace any argument, that may be a colour to their satisfaction. I have beene desirous to cherish that disposition; and findinge the case of the commonwealth to be very sober and rationall, I have caused it to be printed here; and if I find occason, shall print J. G. queres also.

The C. now, by what I can learne, expect not to continue long, and therefore doe little but prepare for their dissolution, granting legacyes, I meane custodiums to some, and preferring of others of their freinds to places of benefitt and continuance; which will make the worke more difficult to such as shall be appointed in chiefe.

My lord Henry intends, if the Lord will, next weeke to begin his journey for England. I have also now taken leave of Ireland. I am, SIR,

Dublin, March 13. 1653.

Your most humble  
and faythfull servant,

JEN. LLOYD.

All people here are at a stand, not knoweing the end of my lord Henry's comeinge over; most imaginiag he hath a commission in his pockett to be lord deputy. The gentleman lately come over to you, you will find very subtill and close, and very well instructed in what he shall say.

*Mr. Apletree to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

Vol.xii.p.296.

THE inclosed (if it prove true) discovers divers notable treasons, which I was the rather imbouldened me humbly to tender your highnesse, for that I was informed by the within named Thomas Steevens, he was formerlie in custody by your highnesse special commaund, and that notwithstanding (as he affermes) had mercie offered him, runn away, and was apprehended in this countie of Oxford, for robbing upon the highway. Imediately after he was convicted, (beinge desired by judge Atkins) I examined him; who declares, as in the said inclosed is sett fourth. That your highnesse may ever be adorned with all spirituall and temporall blessinges, is the harte's desire, and daly praire of

Daddington, 13 March, 53.

Your highnesse faithfull,  
though unworthy servant,

THO. APLETREE.

March the 4<sup>th</sup> 1653.

*The information of Thomas Steevens, now prisoner in the common gaol for the county of Oxford,*

Saith,

Vol.xii.p.69.

THAT one Anthony Bradshom gentleman of Wandsworth in the county of Surry did about twelve months since coin and vent divers sums of false money, at the house of one Mr. Ellis, *alias* Alis in New Brentford in the county of Middlesex, who now liveth at Hounslow in the said county, over against the flower-de-luce there.

That one Smith called by the name of Glegge, and one Perkins by the name of Poole, about a twelve month since, did join together, and keep a mint, at a house called the Moat-house, in Cranford in the county of Surry, and did coin several forts of false money, for the space of a twelve month.

That one John Hooker, who now liveth at Kingfton upon Thames in the county of Surry, (or near) did within a year and a half last past coin several sums of money  
at

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 Chamberlain, 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 Ironmonger-lane near Cateaton-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 traffick with beyond the sea. The said Hill then told the said Quarterman, if he wanted sterling to make it, he should have two hundred pounds in heavy money, which was pickt 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 trusty 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 coineth false money; and that one George Witticuse, which formerly coined with the said Hall, and ingraved 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 he 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 ingraveth stamps for coining.

And this examinant further said, that he hath through his industry, in sending messengers, since he hath been a prisoner in the castle of Oxon, found out one Maston\*, who killed, as this examinant heard, two messengers of the council of state; and that the said Maston lodgeth at the Hand and Pen in Alderfgate-street in London; and that the said Maston 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 fit omnibus, cum circuli Burgundici ad hæc universalia sacri Romani imperii concilii legatus dominus Aurelius Augustinus, Malines, eques, regis catholici libellorum magister, & à secretioribus & supremæ admiralitatis consiliis, dominis electoribus, principibus, & statibus, & eorum qui absunt legatis & deputatis, in proxime elapso mense Augusto signarit, exposuerit, & rogarit, uti etiam ex parte sacri Romani imperii pacis inter regiam catholicam majestatem, & Fœderatarum Belgii provinciarum status anno 1648. conclusæ art. 53. approbetur, confirmetur, & ratificetur, prout is verbo tenus sequitur: Dicitus dominus rex obligat se effective ad procuracionem continuationis & observationis neutralitatis, amicitiae, & bonæ vicinitatis ex parte suæ Cæsareæ majestatis & imperii, cum dictis dominis ordinibus, ad quam continuationem & observationem prædicti domini ordines reciproce pariter se obligant, sequiturque super eo confirmatio suæ Cæsareæ majestatis intra spatium duorum mensium, ex parte vero imperii intra annum a conclusione & ratificatione præsentis tractatus, quod quidam sacri Romani imperii electores, principes,

\* His name is Humphry Maston; he fled beyond sea for killing the messengers, but returning, betook himself to coining; for which being taken, he was hanged before the door, where he killed the messengers, on 21 Aug 1654. Whitel. f. 598.

A.D. 1653. & status non minus quam Cæsarea majestas dominus noster clementissimus, cum prædictis dominis ordinibus, foederatisque provinciis, eam, quæ durante bello Hispano-Belgico, & postea hucusque inter Romano-Germanicum imperium & eosdem ordines semper intercessit neutralitas, amicitia, & bona vicinitas, & futuris etiam temporibus sincere & inviolabiliter colere, observare, & continuare constituerint & desiderarint, nullatenus dubitantes eosdem Belgii confœderatos ordines & provincias ex sua etiam parte ad eandem pariter & ad justè remedendum gravaminibus contra illam illatis proclives & resolutos esse; attamen necessarium esse existiment, etsi memoratæ confirmationis expeditio in forma authentica desideretur, etiam prædictorum Belgii confœderati ordinum reciprocos consensus desuper ideo explicetur, ut eo utrimque prævio res ita recte & rite perficiatur, & hanc præviâ in facri Romani imperii collegiis maturâ deliberatione omnium imperii statuum unanimum sententiam, mentem, & conclusum esse, nomine & ex speciali omnium statuum commissione attestatur imperii directorium Moguntinum. Signatum Ratisbonæ, 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.]

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

J'AI receu la lettre, qu'il vous a pleu m'ecrire le 21 du present, avec celle du roi pour Mons. le protecteur, que je ne suis pas encore en etat de rendre, n'ayant point eu d'audience. Mais s'il est necessaire, je ne laisserai pas de la faire paroître, à fin que son alteſſe reconnoisse, que le roi se porte à tout ce qui le peut satisfaire.

*The Dutch ambassadors to secretary Thurloe.*

VIR AMPLISSIME,

Vol. xii. p. 326. IN satisfactionem ejus articuli, quo de actionibus istis particularibus agitur, qui numero vestro 29 est, quoniam exacta earum cognitione destituti sumus, & tamen certi quidquam statuere decrevimus, referemus nos ad anni 1611. inclusionem, ut nimirum nullæ admittantur, quæ ante illius anni initium accederunt. Ceterum uno verbo addimus, ut dominationi vestræ placeat bina ea plenipotentiae nostræ instrumenta, quæ ei fuere tradita, secretario nostro harum litterarum gestori exhibere; & manebimus dominationi vestræ ad quævis officia parati,

H. BEVERNINGK.  
WIL. NIEUPOORT.  
JONGESTALL.

Westmonast.  $\frac{16}{20}$  Mart. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

*The rhyngrave to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

Vol. xii. p. 350. IN my last of the 25<sup>th</sup> of this month, I humbly advised your lordships, how that I was informed, that the French army, understanding that the Spanish was passing the Maese, was not marched quite out of the countries. This was in part true; but as soon as those of Liege were assured by an express from the earl of Fuensaldagna, that he did understand, that the passage did give some kind of jealousy, his men being most marched over, he caused them presently to march back again on this side; and the marquis Faber with his army is march'd quite away; so that these parts are now altogether free from soldiers, and in peace.

Mastricht, the 27<sup>th</sup> of March  
1654. [N. S.]

A letter

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

24 March, 1654. [N. S.]

HERE 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 guilders; so that great diligence is used to set forth the fleet. Yet nevertheless it is peace, that is desired; and it would be a sad lamentable case, if the contrary should happen. The states of Holland do yet remain together for no other end or business, but for this expectation alone. The ambassadors 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 inclusion of Holstein and Anhalt in the peace, I do not see any great instance 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 constrain the countries to pay certain 600 men of the garison of Embden. Those of Embden do desire, that they would send commissioners thither from thence; but the earl having once *litem contesti* before the emperor, will not be taken off thence; so that is another case, which this state 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 *restituat* is not in use amongst the commonwealth, no more than the word *resolvat* 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; yea they have done more harm and damage, well three times the value of the subsidy.

If this day (the 24<sup>th</sup> of March) there came no advice of the peace, they do conceive that there are some rubs in the way.

27<sup>th</sup> March.

ON tuesday in the afternoon, there arrived a galliot from England from the ambassadors, 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 ambassadors, that they sent this galliot expressly to give notice and advertisement thereof to the state, 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 Opdam. 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 states of Holland, how that they are lulled asleep with hopes of the peace, and the false pretence thereof, as it is ordinary to cast 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, Goree, and the Maese; but that hindrance is very little practicable.

Those of Embden do still daily press for the sending of a commissioner from the states general to East Friesland, to oppose the mandate of the emperor; but since the peace with England doth go backward, Holland will be fearful to engage there.

The ambassador 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, nor would not make, peace or treaty with this state. And on the other hand we are made to believe, that the protector hath made an agreement with France, with the exclusion of this state, which do seem to me as so many phantoms, which the sole fear of the war doth infuse into us; and yet notwithstanding *furor arma ministrat*.

They have also at last agreed to the inclusion of the prince of Anhalt, in conformity to others, if the protector be not against it.

They

A.D.1654. They have resolved to call together here at a certain time the ear land states of Friesland, and the city of Embden, to endeavour to accommodate them.

The lord of Opdam is not here at present. The ill-affected say, that he is gone to take his pleasure in Brabant, instead of being here at a time of such urgent necessity. I remain

27 March, 1654. [N. S.]

Your humble servant.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Hague, 27<sup>th</sup> Martii, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol.xii.p.414. **S**INCE my former, wherein I gave you the true state of affairs here, I have to add what follows; of which, if yours please, they may make good use there.

The embassador of France, who resideth 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 reparation to be made by France, he despairs of the good success of his negotiation; and that notwithstanding all the endeavours of the said Monf. Bordeaux's friends, the protector cannot be drawn of his side, till more must be done by France to please him.

The embassador Boreel, our embassador in Paris, writes, that the protector himself has written to Don Lewis de Haro, that notwithstanding the protector dissembled a peace with the states general, that he had no intention to conclude but for form-sake, in order to some other design. The letter of Boreel is of the 11<sup>th</sup> of March instant, to the greffier of the states general.

Our embassadors there have written hither two letters to the greffier, the first of the 13<sup>th</sup> instant, setting forth only the manner of their reception, entrance, &c. and therefore needles to send any copy of it. The second being of the 20<sup>th</sup> instant, you have word by word herewith.

You may see the said embassadors write, that they have penetrated by the means of their friends, that the English have thought to occupy the Sound. As soon as these letters were here received, and communicated to the states general present, the most strict orders were in post-hast sent to all the admiralties, that in all possible expedition they should make ready to set sail all the ships of war respectively within their several districts. But I can tell you, and that solidly, 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 such here, that in two months of this day, the fleet of these states shall not be ready to set forth to sea. This I dare say exclusively, and I repeat it, I mean their whole fleet. Notice was also sent in great haste to the king of Denmark of the contents in the said letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> instant.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Hague, the 27<sup>th</sup> of March, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol.xii.p.368. **W**E live here a miserable life at present, being tormented between hope and fear, and between confidence and jealousy; and this is the condition of the best; but the common people are very much disturbed, and begin to rail at those that are in power; and I am confident, if that a sudden peace do not follow, that that party, which now rules in Holland, will be in a sad condition. But for my part, I cannot believe, that the English will destroy their friends, to set up their enemies in their place. The time of the year draws on, and the people are impatient. The other party laughs in their sleeves, and hopes to see a change. The states have given orders to their admiralties to get their ships ready as soon as they can, not knowing what the English intend by setting out so great a fleet. At present things are here in great disorder.

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

SIR,

27<sup>th</sup> March, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol.xii.p.344. **A**SSURE yourselfe, I use all diligence to give you perticular advise of the fleete of men of warr, and other affayres here. 'Tis my only imployment, and I make it my worck. There is non livinge more desiers to ferve his cuntrye then myselfe. The last expres to the Hage, and perticular merchants letters, brought newes that you are

are more vigorous in equipping your fleet then formerly, and that you sent 6000 land-<sup>A.D.1654.</sup> fouldiers to put aboarde the fleet, and yet were dayly preparinge more ships. It hath strangeley dasht the spirits of these, fearing they shall have no peace, and observe it puts a jealousy into the states; for vise-admiral de Ruyter, and yong Tromp, are at Amsterdam, to hasten out all their shippes with what speed possible; yet they have none gone from Amsterdam, or gunns, or men, or victuals aboard; but those they take in below in the river. The captaynes expect their orders dayly to fall downe. All the ships at Amsterdam are ready to fall downe; and yet it will be three weekes or a month before they will be furnisht with men and necessaryes to goe to sea. The common report is, the war will continue, which will keep the seamen in feare to take service. They have need of more men now then formerly, there shippes being greater, and they have yet entertained none; only the drum beats for men to a ship belonging to Zealand. Their ships in North Holland, where I have bin this weeke, are in a lik readines. You may be assured, they will fitt them so soone as may be; for the merchant-men must have convoyes both to the eastward and westward. If the treatye be not concluded before they are ready, it is resolved to send all their merchantmen about Ierland. As for their fleet of men of warr, they are uppon uncertaintyes how to dispose of them, otherwise then to have men in readines, and attend your motions. I will the next week take a journey for Zealand and Rotterdam, and those parts, and take view of their ships, in what readines they are, and what they intend to doe; whereof I will give you particular notice. Many are jealous your designe is for the Sound, which will cause them to hasten their fleet so much the more. Trye the covor of this letter.

Notice hath bin given to the king of Denmacrk, whoe doutles makes himselfe strong <sup>Vol.xii.p.358.</sup> against an assault. I heare, if you intend thither, these will prosecute you; but you may be assured they cannot goe to sea in les then three weekes. They let Appleton's ship lye without reparation, thinkinge her unserviciable. Tis the ordinary news, that you have a 130 sayle ready, and 50 more fitting, which gives them admiration. Their number you have; since no others in these parts are taken into service. The last thirty, which were ordered to be built, are under hand, and worckt on dilligently. They may perchance be ready in July, but I doe not belive itt. Concerninge them, more hereafter. This week Culpepper was at Amsterdam, to end a difference betwixt Webster and the queene, which he did; and the French ambassador is to come and redeeme the jewells out of the Lombard, for seventeen thousand pound sterling. Tis supposed cardinall Mazaryn hath bought them. He hath a great pennyworth of them. So now she hath very few or noe jewells more. What Mr. Webster bought, he hath most of them still, and will sell cheap, if any of our friends have a desier of them.

Major Boswell hath bin at Amsterdam; 'tis he, whoe broke out of the Tower the last yeare. I am told, he intends to goe shortly for England uppon a designe (what it is, I knowe not) for his master Ch. Stewart. He is active for mischief. This is all I have for the present. I am

27 March, 1654. [N. S.]

Really yours.

*A letter of intelligence from Rotterdam.*

Rotterdam, the 27<sup>th</sup> March, 1654. [N. S.]

**A** DISCREET person, this day arrived here from the Hague, saith, that upon <sup>Vol.xii.p.360.</sup> Tuesday last there arrived an expres from their embassadors at London, which alarmeth them all with apprehensions of a breach in the treaty, and of an invasion upon Denmark. The alarm, he saith, was so hot, that the states sat in consultation the greater part of the night, and have sent order post to rig up their disordered fleet; and likewise to the king of Denmark's court at Gluckstat by his resident, to give him his share of the alarm. The great strength of the English fleet was ready with many land-men designed to be put upon it, together with the delay in the six persons appointed to treat with the Dutch embassadors, with many other circumstances 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 expect the sudden conclusion of the peace, which will put an end to our trade. All busineses in France, and the confines, go prosperously for that crown. The count of Harcourt hath surrendered Brisac, and all he held in Alsatia, and made his peace; which he did as soon as he heard of the commitment of the duke of Lorraine. The marshal of Hocquincourt, who posted suddenly from Paris some weeks since to his government of Peronne, is returned upon a kind letter of the king to him; and now other discontented persons appear in France. By the proceedings of the French army under the marquis of Faber in Liege, it is now evident, that they came thither, either upon concert with the said Lorraine, or at the least upon the hopes, that his commitment

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 Maese.

My letters from Stockholm affirm confidently, the queen of Sweden will in May resign her crown, reserving 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 Muscovites, 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 Cossacks 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 ambassador in Sweden, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xii. p. 153. **M**Y last to your H. and M. L. was the twentieth of this month. There is no doubt made, that the queen will persist 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 contrived, 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 she hath laid down her government. The ambassadors of Muscovy having obtained leave to export some arms\*, are gone from hence. It is thought his requesting these arms was merely to sound the intention of this crown, rather than any want of them. The ambassador of England hath not effected here any thing of consequence. The said ambassador speaks of going hence very suddenly.

Upsal, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>7</sup> of March, 1654. [N. S.]

Whitlocke, *ambassador in Sweden, to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip Id. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain. **I** HAVE given a particular account of the progresse of my negotiation this weeke 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 Hollande, and the Dane included, they will consent to a generall 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 buisnes; about which I can yet obtaine no propositions from them. And I hold it unfit as to the honnour of your highnesse and the commonwealth, to seeme to presse any thing of that nature, especially when I consider, that my beinge heere, and my buisnes in suspence, and carryed in secrett, doth the more amuse others, and is no prejudice to the other affayres of your highnesse. I confesse I see no ground to be instant for more than the generall amity and commerce, in case the peace be made, and the Dane included; and finding nothing in my instructions to the contrary, unlesse I receive other commaunds from your highnesse, I intend to conclude therupon; and if any thinge be further desired, it will not be unseasonable, when the queene shall send her ambassadour (as shee tells me shee intendeth) to your highnesse. I shall pray to God for your happines, and ever remaine

Upsale, 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. WHITELOCKE.

\* See Puffendorff de rebus Suecicis, lib. 26. §. 7.

Whitelocke, *ambassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

THE rix admirall beinge with me, and discourfing of my bufines, told me, that the queene had not as yet acquainted the counsell therewith; and afterwards I beinge with prince Adolph, he fpake to me of my bufines, as others had done, friendly, and likewise told him of my longe ftayinge heere without any anfwere. Hee fayd that might bee by reafon of the queene's defigne of introducinge a change in the place. I told him, that I beelieved the friendship of Englande was worth the lookinge after, and that it would be all one, whether the treaty were by the queene, or fucceffor, in regard it concerned the people of both the nations: that if the queene did confent to it, his royall highnes would not bee againft it. He thereupon told me, that it would be very pleafing to his brother, whoe did beare a greate refpect to the Englifh nation, and foe did generally the Sweades. He further told me, that himfelfe did not intermeddle in publique bufines, and that he had never been prefent at the counsell; yet doubted not in the leaft, but I fhould receive all fatisfaction. I told him, I did beleive it, inafmuch as my lord the protector had fent me hither to teftifie his refpects to the queene and kingdome of Sweden, and to make them offers of the friendship of the commonwealth of England. He alfoe fpake of the late kinge, and the proceedings betweene the parliament and him, wherein I was capable to informe him. He asked wherefore they did not rather poyfon the king, or otherwife make him secretly away, than take his life fo publicquely. I told him it was adjudged more agreable with juftice, honour, and chriftianity, to bringe foe 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 lawes, accordinge to which they were governed. Wee had much other difcourfe on the fame fubject, and to the fame effect. He fhewed me much refpect, and brought me to my coach, which I am informed he hath not done to any others. On the laft Lord's day, Monsieur Blome (formerly a fervant to the late duke of Buckingham, and now one of the chancellour's creatures, and by his meanes hath bin employed as a publique minifter abroad) came and dyned with me, and discourfed much of the change, which in probability would happen in this nation upon the queene's refignation, in which I faid little, in regard of fome perfons that were then prefent, whoe underftood us. But after dynner I perticularly asked him, if he had heard the chancellor fpake of deferringe my bufines till the prince was crowned; he confefsed, that he had heard the chancellor fay, that hee beleived it would bee better to have my bufines concluded after the prince's coronation, and that the league would be the more firme. I told him, that I imagined, that all acts of that nature, and concluded by the queene before her refignation, would be held authentique by her fucceffor: Hee told me hee did beleive as much; but beinge foe neare a change, he thought it would be better to remitt the bufines to the new king. I told him, that would take up much tyme, and that I knew not how foone my lord the protector would bee pleafed to command me home. Hee faid, that the bufines would be foone difpatcht after the meeting of the rix-daght, which were never accuftomed to fit longe; notwithstanding I hope to procure a difpatch of bufines before that tyme, not knowinge any reafon, wherefore the treaty at the prefent fhould not be as firme, as if it were left to the new kinge.

On munday count Erick Oxenfterne 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 fome conference with me about my propofitions; wherein fhee was pleafed to make ufe of his fervice, becaufe at this tyme his father was very ill of an ague, and was not able himfelfe to meete with me; and that his former indisposition of health, and extraordinary affaires, had bin fome occafion of hinderance of the difpatch of my bufines; as alfoe the uncertainty of the iffue of the treaty between England and Holland, and the great bufines of the queene's intention. I told him, that I had longe expected fome anfwere to be given to my bufines, the greateft whereof had not dependance upon the treaty with Holland; that the queene's propofition was lately made; and that I had bin three moneths in this place without any anfwere to my bufines, though I prefumed, that the amity of England was gratefull to this nation, and merritted the acceptance. Hee faid, that foe was the friendship of Sweden. I faid, my lord protector had teftified that by fendinge me hither. He replied, that the queene had likewise fent Fewfhall publique minifter to England; and Monsieur Lagerfeildt was a long tyme there without affecting any thing. I faid, that hee had often anfweres to his propofitions in the tyme of his being there; and that it was on his parte that a conclufion was not had thereupon. But I told him, that if hee pleafed to proceed to a conference upon my propofitions, I was ready to treat with him as I had alwaies ben to treat with my lord chancellor's father, for whose ill health I was hartilie forrey. Hee told me hee was readie in the fame way

of

A.D. 1654. of secrecie as it had ben carried with his father, as hee said did appeare by Monsieur Bevingen's letters to his superiours, wherein he sayes, that the English ambassador did treat with none but the queene alone, and sometymes alone with the chancellor, whereby he could not possibly give them any account of my transactions; for he thought that not one person in Sweden, except the queene and the chancellor, knew what they were. I said, the gentleman had done me honour in that expression, and soe was fell to the busines. The first article, hee said, was equall, and needed no explanation. To the second hee made the same objection, as the queene had done before, and I gave the same answeres, whereof you had an account in my last letters. Hee alsoe said, that the article depended upon the treaty with the Dutch. To the third article, he desired an explanation of the words, *omnibus in locis, quibus hactenus commercium exercebatur*, whether that were not intended to include the plantations in America belonging to our commonwealth. I told him, noe, and that I would not consent soe to explaine it, because traffique thither, without speciall lycence, was prohibited by our commonwealth. He said, that it would be unequall of the English to have the full traffique in the queene's dominions, and her subjects not to have the like in our commonwealth. I answered, that wee desired none in any of the queene's dominions out of Europe, and therefore it was equall not to consent to their traffique in America; and that the opinion of the councill of state in this point had ben made knowne to Monsieur Lagerfeldt, when he was in England; and shewed him the paper of the councill on that subject. Grave Ericke urged many other arguments, which should be too tedious to repeate to you; but I kept me to the paper of the councill. Hee told me, those transactions of my lord Lagerfeldt's were remitted to a conclusion upon my embassie. I answered, that whatsoever my instructions were, it would not become me to doe any thinge contrary to that wherein the councill of state had declared their judgment. The same answer I gave him concerning the fishing for herrings, which hee did much insist upon. And as to the point of pre-emption of the commodities of Sweden, mentioned in the councill's paper, upon that subject, which I likewise shewed him, hee said, that could not be, because these commodities were of a very great value, and did belonge to several private persons; 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 likewise of very great value; that there would hardly bee found one stock to buy it all; and that there were several staples in other countries for the vent of it. Wee had very much other discourse upon the same subject, wherein I kept me to the lords of the councill's papers, and told him, that I conceived the best way would be first to agree upon general amity and comerce betweene the two nations; and afterwards, if Sweden thought fitt, when they sent an ambassador to England, or otherwise, to propound any thinge concerninge the fishing for herrings, or the traffique in America, or concerninge a staple at Narva, Revel, and Gottenburge, (which he likewise discoursed of at large) that my lord protector would give a faire and instant answer thereunto. Hee said, he would acquaint the queene with my answer; and soe wee proceeded to the fourth article, whereunto he made the same objections, that the queene did before; and the like discourse we had upon the fifth article. The sixth article, hee said, was the same in effect with the fourth, and might be adjoynd to it. I shewed him the difference, especially in the beginning of this article; and so we passed to the seventh, upon which we had many arguments concerninge contraband goods, wherein I held myselfe to the judgment, which the councill had given thereupon in the paper to my lord Lagerfeldt, and grave Erick past it over as dependinge upon the succes of the treaty with Holland, especially in these words, *bona à suis cujusque inimicis direpta*. To the eighth article, he thought there would need an explanation of the words, *in quolibet suorum marium*, which, I told him, was intended Europe only. To the ninth article, he said, the words *armatis vel inermibus*, were not necessary, because by the law of Sweden any might carry their armes with them. I told him that was not permitted in England for so many without lycence. To the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articles, he made noe objections. To the thirteenth, hee said the proviso needed an explanation as to the point of breakinge bulke, as the queene had objected before to me, and I gave him the same answer which I gave to her majesty. The like objections and answeres were alsoe had to the fourteenth article, wherein I consented to the like amendment. He was pleased to dyne with me and much other good company, and we had some further discourse on the same subject after dynner. Hee promised to give me in writing his objections, and to lett me know the queene's pleasure upon our conference; but I intend to know it myselfe before our next meetinge. He was pleased, last of all, to tell me, that he gave it out, as the occasion of his cominge to me, to provide for satisfaction to be given to the queene's subjects for the great losses they had sustained by the seizing and deteyninge of their ships by the English. I told him, that I was neither in power, nor had ability, to cast up those accounts, or take examinations upon them; and that there is a court of justice in England, which I presumed had done, and would doe right, to any, who had cause to complaine; and that I knewe

my lord protector would command, that justice should be done to all the queene's subjects; 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 my selfe, I would personally endeavour, that the same might be fully effected. We had much other discourse concerninge the coullering of enimies goods and like; but I feare I have bin too tedious already.

Afterwards, the Spanish resident came to visit me, whom I informed of some passages in my conference with grave Ericke in the morninge, imaginige he would tell the queene of it. In the afternoon, I visited marshall general Wrangle; he discoursed of the English fleete, in which hee knew many ships by their names, and also spake of other maritime busines, himself at present being vice-admiral of Sweden, and of great esteem in this countrey, and hath commanded at sea against the Danes, and tooke several shippes of the king of Denmarke in the last warr.

Hee told me, that Middleton was landed in Scotland with 200 officers and 6000 armes, which he carried with him from Holland; but he remembers not the name of the place in Scotland, where he landed. Monsieur Woolfeilt told me, he had received letters from one of his servants in the Low Countries, whereby he had intelligence, that the states generall sold about twenty of their ships of warr, 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 desired a continuation of the warr betweene the two commonwealths than otherwise, hopinge that would be a meanes to conjoyn them with England, which they apprehend will give them many advantages; but that the chauncellor and his sonns, and all of their partie, desire very much a peace betweene the two republikes, because, said he, they are rich, and drive a greate . . . in merchandizinge; that they care not to have the souldiers employed, because they themselves are not souldiers; that the queene hath always desired peace with her neighbours, and notwithstanding she 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 my selfe. 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, she seemed to be satisfied, although she said, she was informed, at first cominge, that those thinges had beene left to me; to which I made her the same answer as I had done to grave Ericke, wherewith she seemed content, and resolved to sende an ambassador into England, with whome the busines of fishing for herringes, as alsoe the erection of a staple, and the commerce in America, might be treated on. She alsoe said, that she had given order to sett downe in writinge such thinges as she thought fitt to add to my articles. She asked me which way I intended to goe home. I told her I was in suspence 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 she had given order for one of her ships to be made ready to transport me; for which I gave her thanks.

Upsale, 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 oppertunity, you would be pleased to speake a 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 kindnes of your most wellcome letters, and your friendly care of me, whereof I entreat the continuance. Prince Adolph was even now with me, and is very civill to me, and speakes much of his brother's beinge acquainted with me. I hope shortly to receive my lorde'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 poore 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 yett 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. Bevingen is sufficiently mistaken. His letters, which you send me, are the same, which the queene and Don Piemontel have weekly; but they know not of mine.

*Mr. Alexander Griffith to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

A.D.1653. **I** MADE bould, being obliged both in duty and conscience, upon the hearing of many  
 Vol.xii.p.334. seditious expressions delivered by Mr. Vavafor Powell, Mr. Feake, and others, at  
 Christ-church, and Blackfriars, against your highnes protection and government, to take  
 noates thereof, which were presented to your highnes: and have not been wanting, after  
 Mr. Powel's return into Wales, to deliver to my lord Henry your son, what informations  
 I received concerninge his, and others his frinds actions, in those parts. But his lordship  
 being now absent, and having received theis inclosed letters (sent to me and my frinds  
 here) concerninge a remonstrance, and other passages, which he and his complices do still  
 vent and transact in Wales; I accounted it the continuance of my duty to present the  
 originals to your highnes consideration, least they should import any thing worthy to be  
 considered as matters of concernement, and leave them to your highnes judgment, whom  
 I beseech 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 established army, rayfed by command  
 from your highnes. With my hartie prayers to God for your highnes happie peace, pro-  
 tection, and government, I humblie commend you to the throan of his grace, and rest, SIR,

March 17. 1653.

Your highnes in all dutie,  
 humblie to be commaunded,

ALEX. GRIFFITH.

*Paper of the commissioners of the admiralty.*

Vol.xii.p.342. **T**HE commissioners for the admiralty and navy do humbly certify, that in the year  
 1652 the Antelope frigate, 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 said 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. KELSEY.  
 VIN. GOOKIN.

17 March, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

28 Martii, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol.xii.p.378. **T**HE 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 still, 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 exposed yesterday, and so will be in the most 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 church-  
 men in Paris through the streets, and afterwards to the king in the Louvre; where they  
 intend to desire his majesty, in honour of his Saviour, to consider 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 reduction 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-house, where, when they entered,  
 he spoke to those of the chapter, and told them it was time to go, and begin the pro-  
 cession. He of them that had orders to answer, said, they were to be excused; for they  
 could do nothing without their chief head and prelate, cardinal de Retz; and for another  
 reason, that it was raining. For the first reason, the governor said, they could not  
 excuse themselves, because the cardinal was not yet at liberty. As for the second, that it  
 was nothing; yet they said 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. procession within the church, the said governor, provost de marchands, and many others of the town-house, being with them. After they ended, the procession came to the convent of the Augustines, where a high mass was said by the superior of the convent. So according to custom, those of Notre-dame ought to sing the high mass, and in our lady's church; but they would not, because they had not their archbishop.

The same day, two letters de cachet were sent to M. Chevallier the chanoine, that has the procuration to succeed cardinal de Retz, in his absence, 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, shall be buried. In the mean time, there is daily prayers for him in all the churches in this city, and continual masses saying for him in his own house, in his chapel richly accommodated. All the doctors of Sorbonne, with those of Notre-dame, assembled in the officialty last wednesday; which the queen hearing of, sent to them, desiring them to write to the king; and that she would speak herself for the liberty of their archbishop the cardinal de Retz; yet in case his majesty had consented to it, she knew well what prejudice should follow to his majesty and state. Yet all is but words; for she did never think to speak in his behalf.

The second day after, count de Noailles, and the first president, were with the cardinal de Retz, at Bois de Vincennes, in the king's behalf, desiring him to give his demission of the archbishoprick of Paris; which he refused, as he did several times before.

The king says, the process of the said cardinal for his place is not in form; but he is deceived, as he was well answered by the chapter, and had more, if he had given audience to their dean that spoke. The duke of Orleans has formed an opposition against the confiscation of prince Condé's goods, by reason of a contract of marriage between duke d'Enguien, and his daughter mademoiselle de Valois, saying, that the said prince has promised half of all his goods to his son, the aforesaid duke; and the contract being signed and sealed by his majesty's own hands, that the goods ought to be preserved for the said duke and prince. I know not yet what may be the end of it.

A gentleman sent by madame the duchess of Lorraine to her husband, to comfort him in his prison, went no further than Cambrai; the governor of that place having stayed him there, because he had no pass from the archduke. The governor took away all his letters from him, and returned him homewards. Last thursday, the first president went to Notre-dame, and told the chapter, that his majesty was disposing of cardinal de Retz's liberty, and that they ought not to trouble themselves any more; but they do not believe. Yesterday morning at eight of the clock, the king went to the palace to end the process of prince Condé; and after the informations of the said process were read in full parliament with many witnesses; the king's men first gave their conclusions, according to which an arrest 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 specified. All their goods are to be confiscated.

Whilst the members of parliament were giving their opinion, M. marshal de Grandmont, in his turn, craved his majesty to pardon him, to give his own opinion in the matter, saying, he had the honour to be cousin to the prince, which his majesty granted by his own mouth. M. de l'Hospital seconded, desiring the like; so did duke de Candale, who all fell to the first opinion and conclusion; notwithstanding the chancellor said it was not necessary for dukes or marshals of France to be troubled with the like, being enough for the king to see the acts and witnesses thereof in that nature, in his own presence. This morning they are all in parliament, the king, his counsellors, and members of parliament, all in red coats, to pronounce the above-mentioned arrest, &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 secrecy. Some Vol. xii. p. 382. undertake very privately to make some proposals 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 said cardinal is troubled with the gout now lately, which makes him sometime inaccessible. He expects to hear the reception of M. Bordeaux for all delays, and M. de Baas promiseth much, and boasteth of his frequent conferences with your lord protector. You know best; but his letters are high here of what he can do. The marriage desired by Portugal's daughter with this king, is not *in fieri*; but that with the infanta of Spain, though it involves many difficulties, will be attempted, and if it be possible, wrought out. Of this you had much from me before. The duke of York is indisposed, and his going into Scotland in tottering condition,

A.D. 1653: dition, like many more of their designs. R. Carolus expects only moneys from this court, and had he received it, he would be from hence at least three months past. But cardinal Mazarin will not give him moneys, till he knows the success of the peace of England with Holland, of France with England, and Swedeland with England, and will *interea* gain as much time as he can, and amuse all; and likewise be prepared for a peace with Spain. I gave you enough of this before, and I speak not without book. Count Harcourt is in a sad condition; for he lost in Alsace the ensuing garisons; viz. Ensisheim, Berkem, Guemer, Alkris, and St. Creux. The king of France's army is now about Tanes, and took the town. The castle hath nine days time, and if not relieved before by the count of Harcourt, it must yield. Some of these garisons were not considerable. The marquis Castlenouveau is shot at the taking of Tanes, and came in a litter to Nancy in Lorraine. He commanded that army.

The lord Inchiquin makes suit to be commander in chief of all the Irish in France; and young Muskerry, that cardinal Mazarin may be his colonel, and himself maitre de camp, &c.

Of importance I have no more to add since my former. SIR,

Yours.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, the  $\frac{28}{18}$  March, 1654.

Vol. xii. p. 384. 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 shew soever they make of that sum, I am surely 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'Estivall (who hath a slash in his cheek, and wears a plaister upon it) with three others, have given themselves rendezvous at Ostend, to go and buy ships in England for Charles Stuart, or his friends.

The protestant gentry of Poictou protest, they will take up arms for the business of Rochouat, if so be this court will not give satisfaction for it.

*A letter of intelligence.*

D. AN.

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 hostilitie or quartering in that countrey. 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 Maese double the number of the enemy, and had passed 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 profit, chose rather a pursuance of the treatie, then his present advantage. If it were not this candidnesse that moderated him, it was doubtles the feare of calling the whole strength of France into these neighbouring royall 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 soveraine prince, should be subject to a Spanish arrest; though indeed it was time to secure him, if it be true, that he had agreed with France, as I formerly told you. Hee is likewise accused of being of the count of Bassinie'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 passed at Namur; but the French are out of reach by this time, as far as Theonville, and consequently out of danger. What the Spanish designe is, the next may tell you. This is all at present, save my being

March  $\frac{28}{18}$ . 1653.

Yours, R. M.

If *Fr.* be gone, open this letter, but send it him, after yow have read it.

Let me know, whether you goe with the rest into Wales.

Count Harcourt is at last agreed with the king, at whose devotion Brifacke, Philipsborgh, and the rest of the strengths in Alsatia now are.

*A letter*

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR, Bruffels, 28 Martii 1654. [N. S.]

YOU have inclosed the last I received from Ratisbon for you, and yours I sent by the A.D. 1654. 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. Vol. xii. p. 412.

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 d' Egmond, 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 Lorrain. In the same agreement also the elector of Cologne was obliged at the same time to retire, and actually send 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 Staremburg, who was employed in that treaty by orders from the emperor, accompanied by count de Furstenberg, 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 Arescot 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 exercise all manner of spoils in all places they come to. But Don Francisco Pardo, governor of Luxemburgh, 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 Lorrain has writ to the archduke, that within these three days he would set forth from Vienna towards his brother's army, as was desired.

Marquis de Harancour a Lorrainer arrived here, and went in post to Vienna, to conduct the duke Francis of Lorrain the army of the duke Charles de Lorrain, in the name of the whole army.

The abbot Sohoc, brother to viscount de Liene, being suspected of count de Bassignie'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 prison. 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 repose himself after Easter here in Prussia.

*De Vries, the Dutch ambassador in Denmark, to the states general.*

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

A.D. 1654. **Y**OUR 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.

Vol.xii.p.396.

Elfeneur, the 28<sup>th</sup> of March, 1654. [N. S.]

DE VRIES.

*Mr. James Powell to colonel Philip Jones.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol.xii.p.372. **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 Somersets-hire two dayes since, which concernes his highnes, whome I dearely respect and honour; and although it may bee but a flyinge report of wicked men, yet some cautionary use may be made of such thinges.

I met with a poore honest man, a feltmaker, who as he was comeinge from Beckington to Bristoll, with a parcell of hatts, was constrayned to rest himselfe under a stone wall, joyneing to the highway; and as he satt ther, two gentlemen-like met each other, and after a salutation past betweene them, the one asked the other what newes. The other answered, that hee knew none. Thereupon one replied, and tould the other, seeinge he was his speciall freinde, he would acquaint him of very good newes; and that was, that he sayd, 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 jesuite, and did asirme, that certaine jesuits 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 sayd, there would be greate confusion and fighting for the government, by which meanes Charles the second's party beinge greate, would strike in, and carry the cause. The other partie replied, it would doe well, if it could be effected; only hee could wish the common people might not be made to suffer much; but the other told him, the kingdome would be brought into a poore condition. After this they saluted one another, and departed. The poore man overhearinge all this discourse, he was in such a tremblinge, that he durst not appeare to speake, for feare of mischeife, because they had uttered such horrible thinges; but when they weare gone, he lookt after them, but knew them not; only weare in a gentile habit, and gray cloathes. This is all that the man can informe, beinge extreamly troubled. I leave it to you what use to make it. The Lord preserve his highnes, and prosper him; which is all at present from

Your most humble servant,

Bristoll, this 18<sup>th</sup> 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.*

Vol.xii.p.392. **D**ON Philip, by the grace of God king of Castile, of Arragon, of both the Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Portugal, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valentia, of Gallicia, of Mayorca, of Seville, of Cerdera, of Cerdova, of Corsica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the Algarves, of Algecira, of Gibraltar, 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 Habsbourg, 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 rearer ties by treaties, for the good of my subjects and theirs; and taking into consideration the losses, which have befallen my kingdoms by the usurpation of Portugal by the rebel the duke of Braganza, as also the losses and damages the said United Provinces have suffered thereby, and in particular the loss of sundry places in Brazil; and for other interests, that concern me and them; and for to have satisfaction and reparation for the said losses, 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 impowered by me in the best form and most sufficient manner that can be, that he may in my royal name and behalf assent, 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 ambassador 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 business and negotiation. And I assure and confirm the certain and sure establishment of the form thereof, adding to it the same 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 ambassador shall agree, conclude, and capitulate in the said business, by virtue of this plenipotential power, with those 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 passed and signed with my own hand, and sealed with my privy seal, and countersigned by the underwritten secretary of state. Given in Madrid, this 29<sup>th</sup> March, in the year 1653. This was established, and made sure.

YO EL RE.

Counterigned by Jeronimo de la Torre,  
and sealed with his majesty's seal,  
imprinted upon red wafer.

---

*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 Vol. xii. p. 444. all he can to get hence; but his affairs are obstructed by his peevish mother, who publickly 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 wise 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 tenderness, nor the kindness of a mother in it, but much malice to the reputation of Charles Stuart, and of advantage to herself, as she thinks. She believes she hath done what hath lost her the interest she pretended; and therefore she would have the son she hath most power over, in the head of an army, while the other passeth his time on this side with ignominy. But she was answered with great respect, quietness, 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 she thought it convenient

A.D. 1653. 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 phantastic 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 she can, a cardinal: the other is as positive she 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 dimission of the archbishoprick of Paris.

*Mr. R. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol.xii.p.418. IT is very good newse heere, that his highnesse will nether 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 deliverie of my credentialls I have beene duly owned by the senate as resident for his highnesse, and as a testimony 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 answer his perfidious, if it prove not, traiterous actings. I have formerly acquainted you with part of his demaineour: I shall certifie of more very shortly, and so much, as I beleeve, will render him worthy the severest punishment.

The malignant English (for such I must call them, whilst I finde them so) baffle with these 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 doubtinge but now I have brought the senate to doe somewhat more then as yet they would, it will most sutbaly 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 nothings 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 carryed it heere, as well as in Denmarke, with that boldnesse 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 prisoner, he abates nothings of his former confidence to come of by his friendes; for yesterday one goeing to see him in prison, he told him, hee liked his condition well enough, though he had some iron upon him, as is their manner heere with all sorts of prisoners; and further jeeringly said, he could become or submitt to a haulter, as well as a paer of shackles, if he deserved it.

I am glad I met with him so seasonably, the kinge of Denmarke passing by this cittie but yesterday, who was pleased to harken to his counsell, 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 futable employment at home. If peace be concluded, I presume there will be lesse occasion for my service abroad. Be pleased to pleasure me in this with such answer as you shall thinke fit; for truly my desires do still increase homewards. I am,

SIR,

Hamb. 21 March, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Your most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Vol.xii.p.422. UPON the delivery of my credentialls, understandinge that George Waites, a revolted merchant of the English company, mentioned in my former remonstrances to his highnesse, was returned from his attendinge upon the lord Wentworth, on his journey for Holland, and that he walked as confidently upon the exchange amongst the marchants,

chants, as formerly, and was as freely and friendly received by them as ever. I sent to A.D. 1653. him to come speak with me, being one that had subscribed to the Engagement before me long since; but he excusing it that day and the next, and finding by the messenger, that I sent, he was fitting himself to be gone, I presently sent to the chief burger-master, desiring he might be apprehended, to answer such things, as I had to object against him. But he, as before in the business of Ball, answered, that he had heard Waites had a commission from the sonne of the late kinge; and therefore of himselfe could doe nothing against him, without acquainting the senate with my demand herein, as soone as they should meete. Whereupon I sent to him againe, desiring to know, if he had seene any credentiall or comission, which Waites had; but he answering noe, onlie heard soe. Whereupon I desired him to consider, how unmeet it was, that he should alledge such a report in favour of an obstinate marchant of this company; and wished him not to hold me up till Waites should escape, as Ball had done. The next day the senate sitting, I sent then in the inclosed paper, and thought it best to putt them to it, heereby to discover the respects they had to his highnes and the commonwealth, havinge so meete an opportunity, wherein they could not pretend, as formerly they had done, this Waites being a subject to the commonwealth by his owne engagement, as also a marchant of the company, whom they are more immediately obliged to enforce to obedience, then others of the English nation; and also that he had not any commission or pretension to be in actuall service for Charles Steward; at least none that he durst owne, though his bould actings made it generally beleevd, that he was his agent.

The senate after consultation sent me word, he should be arrested. In the meane tyme I had eyes upon him, who brought me word, he was fortinge his papers to be gon. Whereupon I presently sent to desire his papers might also be secured; but they demurred upon that so long, (though they granted it at last) that I beelieve he made away all such as might make against him; but if nothings more appeare, than that he hath bouldly acted in the light, I presume itt 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 weere my security, and that I was very sencible of the indignity offered to my master by that demand; wishing them to have a care, that Waites escaped them not; wheereupon they sent him to prison. March 21. 1653 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

---

*Intelligence.*

Hamburgh, 21 March, 1654. S. V.

**T**HE king of Denmark came yesterday to Altena, and was entertained in one of his agent's country-houses. The senate hearing of his majesty's being so near their city, caused all the guns on that side of their walls divers times to be fired, and sent a stately present unto him by two of their senators; but it was refused by the king, by reason, as is said, the burgomaster came not himself with it. Vol. xii. p. 425.

The 21<sup>st</sup> day of March, 1653.

**A**N information, given in upon oath, touching certain tackle and other goods and monies taken out of the ship the Phenix of Stockholm, whereof Lucas Hendrickson was master, lately seized by a man of war of this commonwealth. Vol. xii. p. 460.

Lucas Hendrickson of Enchuyfen in Holland, master of the said ship the Phenix, aged 50 years or thereabouts, sworn in court before the judges of the high court of admiralty, and examined, faith and depofeth by virtue of his oaths, as followeth; viz.

That the said ship the Phenix, being about the fourth day of this instant March taken and seized, not far from Dover, by a man of war of this commonwealth, he this deponent was carried to Dover, and there kept several days as a prisoner; and being afterwards permitted to go on board the said ship, he found, that during his absence several goods, moneys, tackle, and furniture, had been taken out of the said ship; and as he hath been informed and believes, the same were taken out by the company of the men of war that made the seizure. The particulars and value of which goods, and other things so taken out of the said vessel, were and are as followeth; viz. A cable-rope, of the thickness of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, worth 180 guilders; one other cable-rope, 5 inches thick, worth 125 guilders; and one piece of new canvas, worth 25 guilders; 150 pound of shot, worth 18 guilders; two great kettles of the furniture for the kitchen, worth 25 guilders; one fine pewter flaggon, and a brass pot, worth seven guilders; nine bundles with white lime, lanthorns, and mark-pricks or mark-spikes, worth 9 guilders; a

A.D. 1653. silver-hilted sword, worth 10 guilders; a cellar of bottles with French spirits, wine, oil, worth 13 guilders; one small box of fugar, and one small box of spices, worth 5 guilders; 500 pounds weight of cheefe, worth 75 guilders; 52 pieces of eight in ready coin, and one ducatoon, two double pistolets, two single pistolets in gold; one port-sail of the value of 6 guilders; and one ware, or wave, worth three guilders: all which goods, money and tackle did really belong to the said ship, and the owners thereof. And further saith, that there were taken out of the said ship as aforefaid, several goods belonging to this deponent, and his ship's company; that is to say, 1500 pounds weight of cheefe, worth 225 guilders; three small rundlets or firkins of butter, worth 36 guilders; 5 pieces of eight belonging to the ship's boy; and this deponent's cloaths, linen and woollen work, worth 300 guilders: and more depofeth not

EX. WIL. CHRIMES.

The 21<sup>st</sup> day of March, 1653.

Vol.xii.p.456. AN information, given in upon oath, touching moneys and goods taken out of the ship the Hope of Stockholm, whereof Jan Janfon was master, lately seized by a man of war of this commonwealth.

Jan Janfon, 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 saith as followeth; viz.

That the said ship the Hope, being about the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 said, being informed by the company of the said man of war that made the seizure; and saith, that the gold and silver goods so taken out of the said ship, and the values thereof, were and are as followeth; viz. 3 pistolets in gold, worth 27 guilders; 33 double ducats, worth 310 guilders; 14 large ducats, worth 70 guilders; 56 Albertine or cruz rix-dollars, worth 140 guilders; 28 large rixdollars, worth 72 guilders; one new perd-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 cheefe, 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 sail 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 cheefe, and other goods belonging to the said ship, worth 277 guilders. And more depofeth not

EX. WIL. CHRIMES.

The humble remonstrance of Gerbant Cornelison, master of the ship called the Abraham's Offering, of Nicoping in Sweden,

Sheweth,

Vol.xii.p.65. THAT the petitioner sailing with the said ship from Nicoping for Hamburg, on the third of this month hee was seized by John Tresorr, 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 fatt of copper kettles, and took some of them away, as also four deckers of cordovant: and I telling him, that he should not deal so with us, because we were friends, and not enemies, the said captain Tresorr himself did thereupon, in my own ship, violently assault 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 pass 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 set 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 armes for his men. Seaford was expected the A.D. 1653. tenth instant within three miles of Crabdale with his men: sir George Monroe and Middleton were then in Strathnaver, and to meete Seaford, and Ray at Iwra with their whole force, where also Glengary with his rabble are to joyne them, and foe force Sutherland and Caithnesse to rise with them. The garrison of Lewis have made slaughter of the country people that joined with Seaford; and they have also slaughtered some of the garrison. The old natives joyne with our men against the rest of the country, so that these divisions cause greate devastations in these parts. Vol. xii. p. 426.

SIR, I am

Dalkeith, 21 Martii, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Your humble servant,

WILL. CLARKE.

*Mr. Berkenhead to secretary Thurloc.*

March 21. 1653.

HONOURABLE SIR,

THE day after I last waited on you, Charles Stuart's agent tooke his journey for Vol. xii. p. 454. Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales; and is not as yet returned, nor will he before friday at the soonest, and saturday is his furthest day perfixt. The ceane of his busines tells mee, that he is come in colonel Roger Whitly his place, thos parts being the places he formerly used to act in. I doe find you have not found the head of the plott, since col. Whitly (as I am inform'd) had several conferences with sir John Owen, and col. Roger Burges, late governor of Guernsey, his countrymen; to the first of which heretofore he hath giuen me letters. Charls Stuart is not yet gone out of France, nor will till after Easter, unlesse invited by Middleton in Scotland; to which purpose since Middleton's landing he sent to Cha. Stuart, that a very short time would render him in a fitt capacity to receive his majestie. Thes in letters from France; and that James Stuart continues still with his forces full of expectation. Soe soone as they have heard a certainty of a conclusion of this treaty, they intend to goe forward for Germany, and foe for Hamburgh, and thence for Scotland, if Middleton prove successful. Col. Lovelace (Whitly's great comrade) sent one Mr. Doubledee to me, on the last Lord's day, to desire to know, what was against him, and wished me to inquire the utmost. I have made diligent search after \* Henrich Williamfon Rosenwinge. I have had converse with several that way, masters and seamen, and bene aboard six of their ships, and have found, that the same ship that carried him and the ambassadors out of England last, is here with the same masters and pilote, that it then had; which masters, after they were out of the river of Thames, did brag much, for that they had deceived the English, for that the shipp was onlie a merchant-shipp, and came onlie about merchants affayres, and another with her: but the ambassadors tould the councell, that they were sent to fetch them away, which was not. I shall this evening, I hope, give you a good account of Williamfon.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*De Paris, le  $\frac{1}{22}$  Avril 1654.  
Mar.

ENSUITE des formalitez observées de point en point au procez de Mons<sup>de</sup> Vol. xii. p. 464. prince, l'arrest de sa condamnation au genre de mort, que le roy ordonnera, en fut rendu samedi dernier par ce parlement, le roy feant en son liét de justice, comme j'eus l'honneur de vous marquer ce jour-la en ma precedente; en consequence du quel le president Violle, le sieur L'aisné, (aussy l'un des membres dudit parlement) & les sieurs Marfin & Persan, qui y sont compris, furent pendus en effigie en la place de Greve, gardez toute une nuit sur le gibet par des archers de cette ville, & le lendemain enlevez par des laquais.

L'affaire du cardinal de Retz s'est trouvée si considerable, que cette cour a esté obligée de le flatter extremement, & de luy faire changer d'air & de prison, pour, sous couleur

\* Henrich Williamfon Rosenwinge, envoy from Denmark to England. De Witt letters, tom. i. p. 156.

A.D. 1653. d'un apparente liberté, exiger de lui les moyens de couler le temps, & passer ces festes sans bruit, de sorte qu'il fut dez lundi transferé de Vincennes à Silly, où on l'amusera, me dit on, 7 ou 8 jours à traicter son accommodement, aprez la conclusion du quel 400 chevaux, qui le gardent, l'escorteron à Nantes, pour y demeurer sous la charge de sa garde ordinaire, jusque ce que le pape ait consentit aux articles dudit accord, par lesquels on m'assure, qu'il convient desja d'aller resider quatre ans à Rome, & cependant à se demettre de l'archevesche de Paris, moyennant 30000 escus d'autre revenu annuel, qu'on luy baillera pareillement en bénéficés. Le mareschal de la Meilleraye est celuy, qui agit le plus en cette affaire, en laquelle on l'a interessé par le mariage de son fils avec la fille du duc de Retz, afin qu'il se rendit garant au cardinal de la bonne foy de la cour. Ce mariage plait à son fils, qui n'aime pas parfaitement celle, avec laquelle il estoit accordé, à cause qu'elle n'est pas belle. Mais le temps montrera, s'ils ne feront point pris pour duppes, & si ce projet aura lieu.

Nous n'avons point d'autres nouvelles, si non que cette cour a esté tous ces jours passés fort allarmée de l'armement Anglois, qui est dans la marche, & de quelques advis, qu'il y avoit esté embarqué de la cavalerie sur des vaisseaux plats, avec des provisions pour quelque entreprise : mais le duc de Vendosme a fort rassuré les esprits, en assurant, que ce n'estoit pas contre cet estat, mais bien pour Irlande, où tout se seroit soulevé & revolté contre l'Angleterre ; ce qui n'empesche pas, que le sieur d'Estrade n'ait eu ordre de s'en retourner d'icy en Xaitoigne sans perte de temps, M. le Tellier estant cependant fort empessé à faire des levées pour opposer à Moneignr le prince, qui a esté beaucoup plus diligent, & se trouve desja en tel estat, qu'il a comme enclos le sieur de Faber au pais de Liege, où l'on croit, qu'il le combattra avec un notable avantage, avant qu'il puisse avoir le renfort, qu'il demande par des lettres, qui donnent de l'aprehension. Le mareschal de Turenne les appuye fort instamment, & dit, que si ces troupes la venoient à estre deffaictes, il ne pourroit avec honneur commander l'armée du roy. Les dernieres lettres de Flandres portent, que le duc de Lorraine devoit estre mené en Espagne, & qu'en attendant on s'estoit faisi de plus d'un million de livres de son argent, pour esté appliqué à la guerre, dont l'archiduc avoit desja fait faire quelque paye à la soldatesque.

Monfieur le marquis de Montbrun, qui est icy, a esté chargé depuis peu des plaintes de ceux de la religion du Dauphiné, & le comte d'Enragues de celles, que font leur confreres du Vivarez. Ils se doivent joindre avec leurs autres collegues pour agir unanimement, & ont quelque esperance de se faire considerer, mesmement s'ils sont appuyez des recommandations de ceux qui les aiment.

On pretend avoir icy de tres bonnes informations, que la reine de Suede quitte le gouvernement pour se pourmeiner par l'Europe, & qu'elle envoie la plus part de ses joyaux, & toutes les richesses, qu'elle a pu ramasser imperceptiblement, à Ostende, sous pretexte de renvoyer au card. Mazarin quelques livres, qu'elle avoit fait achepter à l'encan de la bibliotheque de sa eminence, & de faire divers presens à des personnes de merite.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

Paris, the 1<sup>st</sup> of April, 1654. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol.xii.p.468. **W**E 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 sort 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 assistance 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 persons 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 inclinable 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 assisting their friends here, they would not sit down with the many affronts the Hollanders have done them, nor suffer their afflicted brethren in these parts to be oppressed any longer under the hand of tyranny, but

but assist them to the recovering their liberty, that the whole world by such an agreement of empire might receive their law from the commonwealth of England, and live after their redemption under their own vines and fig-trees; wishing prosperity to your great protector.

A.D. 1653.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

Paris, April 1. 1654. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Having not yet received your letter, though the post arrived, you may see what follows of news since my former. Vol. xii. p. 480.

Last saturday 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 seen 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 said bishops and archbishops came to the cardinal's chamber, as he desired them the day of the invitation; and were there in discourse about the aforesaid business till ten a clock at night. At last the cardinal, having done his best, could not gain the bishops against cardinal de Retz; at which the cardinal was like to run mad, and they went away much discontented; and he might be angry with them. However, the matter being pressed, and the people of the city removing, and murmuring with the most part of the clergymen, it was determined that night to set cardinal de Retz at liberty; and at three a clock after midnight the cardinal ordered 150 horse of the king's, and his own guard, to go to Bois de Vincennes with one of the king's coaches of six horses, to conduct the said cardinal to Bretagne, having, as some say, consented to the demission of his place in Paris; for which the king gives him upon six abbeys in France nine hundred thousand livres by the year, being twice or thrice more than Paris was worth to him. He will stay a while in Bretagne, and will go to Rome afterwards: but it is said he may be guarded in the castle of Nantz, till the pope confirms his demission, which the cardinal here fears he will not. He is to get now from the king 80,000 pistoles, 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 slept yesterday six 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 saturday, as I mentioned in my former, the king went to the Palais, accompanied with his brother, duc de Guise, marechals de Grandmont, de Villeroy, de l'Hospital; de Pleffy Praslin, and many others; where they had pronounced the arrest of death, given in parliament the day his majesty was there before, against the prince of Condé, who is to suffer what death the king pleases to give him; and the rest are to be beheaded, as criminals *lèse majestatis*, being hanged in effigy; so at la Greve, count de Bouteville, marquis de Persan, president Violle, M<sup>r</sup> L'Aine counsellor of the parliament at Dijon, and some other adherents to the said prince de Condé, and all their estates and goods to be confiscated to the king. Last saturday an arrest of the council of state was affixed to the walls of Paris against M<sup>r</sup> Chevalier chanoine of Nostredame, received vicar by the chapter, in the archbishop's absence; because he did not obey both the king's letters of cachet sent to him before, to retire out of Paris; that no man should acknowledge him for such, seeing the archbishop was prisoner of state, and therefore could not give any procuration, till he had been at liberty; and consequently that the king ought to provide for an archbishop for Paris. But the man stirred not; neither did he much care, though they should give an hundred arrests against him, till such time as pleased the archbishop to compound with them, which the said Chevalier could not hinder. The sacrament continued always upon the altars in all the churches notwithstanding the king's defence against it; till the king made them sure, their cardinal should be let out, being monday last in the afternoon.

Last saturday arrived a courier extraordinary from Guienne to the court, signifying great rumours to be in Guienne and Languedoc; and that they feared much the English upon the coasts there, many English ships being daily up and down, they knowing not what their design 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; some say he shall be made confessor to the king.

Saturday in the afternoon the executor of the high justice has put up a post at la Greve; and affixed a picture to it, where comte de Bouteville, marquis de Persan, presi-

A.D. 1653. dent Viole, and L'Aisné are condemned to be beheaded by an arrest of parliament, as above mentioned.

Cardinal de Retz has resigned his place only to his holiness, to be disposed of as he shall think fit; for which some are afraid he may be kept in the castle of Nantz, till the pope gives the disposition of it to the king. Time will let us see the event of it. All the above-mentioned bishops have gotten good all his bulls, and agreed together before Mazarin, that no man living could hinder him of his bishoprick or archbishoprick of Paris, if not unjustly; which made Mazarin mad, after all his feasting of them.

Monday last an arrest of the council of state was affixed to the walls of this city, that no strangers being enemies to this state, should go or come into the kingdom of France, without passports signed under any of the hands of the four secretaries of state here. Last sunday prince Rupert, with an Irishman called Homes, a captain, were returning from hunting at Cour de la reyne behind the Louvre, where two gentlemen rid in all haste coming into Paris, to which prince Rupert gave way; and after they passed, they returned back again, and drew their pistols against prince Rupert, and both failed; which the prince seeing, drew one of his own, and killed one of them, and wounded mortally the other; which M<sup>r</sup> count de Mongiron their master, married to mareschal de Plessy Praslin's daughter, riding after them, and seeing one of his gentlemen killed, began to revenge him. Prince Rupert was to do with him as he had done with his man, till he cried, and told he was such a man. The prince said, he could not believe him for such; yet seeing he said it, he would not meddle with him. So the matter passed, and the gentleman slain, the worse for him.

SIR,  
Your faithful servant.

*An intercepted letter from Paris.*

Paris, the 1<sup>st</sup> of April, 1654. [N. S.]

Char. Stuart  
Vol. xii. p. 472. I Shewed yours to Tom Giles, though neither he nor I can tell by neither of your letters,  
Scotland  
who it is, that is coming to him from *Swedeland*; which I thought had been my sister, by what you intimated in your first; 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 she take any resolution  
Sco ch Holland  
concerning her *Swedish* engagement. And for the business of *Berry*, I am the only man on this side the water, that is to be persuaded, that all is already concluded between  
Holland Ch. Stuart  
them and *Denmark*; and if it should happen otherwise, *Mr. Giles* would suddenly have such trading, as would quickly make himself 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 Middleton  
*Swedes*, that she is glad to hear *Mr. Rogne* got lately some advantage. She hopes her  
Germany  
friends will preserve her credit, until she be able by drawing her debt from *Kent*,  
Fra ce  
*Essex*, 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 com-  
Engl nd  
pany, 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  
Ch. Stuart  
some of their stock unto his, to employ in *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and other parts; yet I  
Scotland England  
find he desireth 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  
France  
already to *Yarmouth*, and hath been able to effect very little.

*Extract out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland and West-Friesland, taken in their lordships assembly, upon wednesday the first of April, 1654.*  
[N. S.]

**R**ECEIVED a letter from the lords Beverning and Nieuport, two of the extraordinary embassadors of this state in England, dated at Westminster the 27<sup>th</sup> of the last month, containing advice of several 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 negotiated and agreed upon: whereupon being debated, it is thought fit and understood, that the business be referred to the generality, to the end an extract of the said 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 present in the ordinary assembly at Amsterdam now met together; as also to the commissioners of the West India company; item to the Greenland company, and Muscovy company, to serve for their respective information; with advice, that they will respectively prepare themselves, and be in readiness to bring in their pretences concerning damages suffered by the English in time, and before the term therein prescribed.

A.D. 1653.  
Vol. xii. p. 476.

*Extract of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland and West-Friesland, taken in their lordships assembly, upon thursday the second of April, 1654.*  
[N. S.]

**R**ECEIVED a letter from the lords Beverning and Nieuport, two of the extraordinary embassadors of this state in England, written from Westminster the 28<sup>th</sup> day of the last month, with an extract inclosed, containing what the said lords embassadors had negotiated there upon the 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, and 26<sup>th</sup>; whereupon being debated, it is thought fit and understood, to desire herewith all merchants, that would speedily propound to this assembly some able merchants, not interested by the pretences, to move against the English, 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 such choice of some of them, whom they shall think fit to serve in pursuance of the said 29<sup>th</sup> article, for the answering and annulling of such questions, which out of the said pretences, and the like counter-pretences of the English, may arise. And the said respective merchants are hereby also desired to cast their thoughts upon such experient judges, as may be employed for the said purpose accordingly.

Vol. xii. p. 484.

*A letter of intelligence.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

**I**AM commanded to let you know, that if our master in his intended journey passes any place where the prince of Condé hath power to command, hee will be in very greate danger.

Vol. xii. p. 517.

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 RICHAUT deceased,

Sheweth,

**T**HAT since it hath pleased the last council of state to free from the arrest of your petitioners certain woolls belonging to the king of Spaine, for a debt of above twenty thousand pounds owing by the said king unto your petitioners, and acknowledged under his hand; and that your petitioners have used all possible meanes, both by foraine sollicitation, and domestique endeavours, for recovery of thir said debt, and yett could never obtain any effectuell satisfaction or returne of their expensive labours:

Vol. xi. p. 78.

Your petitioners humbly pray, that it would please your highnes to interpose your mediation with the king of Spaine, for a certaine and lymitted tyme of payment of the  
aforesaid

A.D. 1653. 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 highneſs for ſome more extraordinary remedy. This they doubt not to obtain out of the great zeale you bear to righteouſneſs, and your continual profeſſions to relieve the oppreſſed.

And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

P. RYCHAUT.

JAMES RYCHAUT.

SAMUEL RYCHAUT.

March 23. 1653.

Don Alonzo de Cardenas, of the council of his catholick majeſty, and his embaffador to the parliament of the commonwealth of England,

Vol.xii.p.500. **D**OOTH remonſtrate and repreſent, that his catholick majeſty did by his agents and miniſters, cauſe 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 tranſported to another port of his own in Flanders, for his own account, there to be delivered to his aſſiſtants, for his own account, towards the payment of his armies.

That theſe ſhips were upon the high ſea ſurprized by the ſhips of this commonwealth, and forcibly brought in hither againſt their wills, with the ſaid bags of wool then aboard them.

That afterwards the matter coming in debate in the admiralty court, though it was much preſſed, that the ſaid ſhips ought not to be unladen, yet that court over-ruled it, and unladed the ſaid wools and lading againſt the mind of the retainers.

That his catholick majeſty having upon full and undoubted evidence proved his right and true property in the ſaid wools, upon full debate plenary reſtitution was adjudged him.

That a judgment and definitive decree of reſtitution in ſuch caſes doth by the law of nations import, that the ſame be full, free, and intire, with ſecurity and defence, that they be again reladen a ſhipboard, and have free paſſage out of the territories of this commonwealth, free of all private arreſts, attachments, diſturbances, and moleſtations.

That by the law of nations, *reſtitutio in integrum* in theſe caſes 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 & ſtatum*, 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 ſaid wools again on ſhipboard, in retardation of the ſaid judgment of reſtitution, and *de facto* ſtill hinders the ſame *in contemptum dicti decreti curie admiralitatis, & in manifeſtam violationem juris gentium*.

That *a ſeculo non eſt auditum*, that ever till now the goods of any ſupreme 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 teſt 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 their father, who was a native and ſubject of the crown of Spain; and it was never attempted in any nation, for a ſubject to cauſe 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 perſon *in alieno territorio*.

That it is a received principle *inter gentes*, that *par in parem non habet imperium, & neque contrabendo nec delinquendo officitur ſubditus alieno territorio, & licet voluntarie ſubjiciendo*. A ſupreme power may compromit or ſubmit an oath to a neutral, and ſo be obliged *ex facto ſuo voluntario*, to ſtand to the judgment; yet it is otherwiſe, where an attempt is made

made against his person *per institutionem actionis in alieno territorio*; for *non rogatur respondere*; and the general rule of the law is, A.D. 1653.

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 rei vindicationem*, that is, to the property of the thing itself, whoever hath right, must become a voluntary reclainer, to shew the thing to be his, or else suffer the thing, the accord being *in rem*, to pass by default; yet where the action is not *in rem*, but *in personam*, and the goods only attached upon pretence of debt or trespass, 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 same being utterly against the law of nations.

Every ambassador 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 his, quæ in jure requiruntur per concessionem repræsaliarum, & non per privatam actionem.*

The ambassador 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.

Thursday, 23 March, 1653.

At the council at Whitehall.

ON consideration of a certificate from the judges of the admiralty, bearing date in February last, concerning the wools claimed by the lord ambassador 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 ambassador, or such as he shall appoint to receive the same, upon sufficient security first given in the court of admiralty by English merchants residing there, that in case the said wools shall be condemned in the said court of admiralty as confiscate to the state, 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. Vol. xii. p. 498.

Ex. W. JESSOP,  
Clerk of the council.

*A letter of intelligence from Rome.*

SIR,

Rome, 3<sup>d</sup> of April, 1654. [N. S.]

BY this poste I received nothing 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 cittie, with solit pompe of horse and foote; his holines having assisted to all functions in proper person, and chieflie to the washing of the feet of twelve, representing the twelve apostles. Hee will return to monte Cavallo to-morrow, and shortly bound for St. Martino neere Viterbo; and thence, as we hear, for Loretto; thogh manie doe thinke this last to be in a manner impossible, by reason of his holines's podagra in a knee. Our last nuntio sent for Spaine, is detained at Ralena, by his majesty of Spaine's order. Som say, his holines sent worde to Terranova, the Spanish ambassador, that he may have patience for to have audience from his holines, till further order from him; yet nexte weeke will let us see the truth. From Genoua, the gallies wherein conde de Onata passed to Spaine, are thither returned, and conde de Onata made major domo major of his majestie of Spaine. The queene of Spaine is still with childe. Those gallies broght from Spaine 300 barrells of reals of eight for particular marchants in Genoua. Donna Lucretia Barbarina is departed for Loretto, and thence for Modena, to meete her husband the duke of Modena. Card. Ant. Barbarini, some say, will for France soone, to be present at that kinge's coronation. Some say, his holines to-morrow coming from St. Peter's to Monte Cavallo, will dine with the princess Donna Olympia. From Naples, the moste parte of that militia are commanded to the sea-shores, or Marina. The duke of Termoli, sonne and heyre to the prince of Rocca Romaine, is declared by that viceroy a colonell of a thousand foote, to be levied

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 vesselles here are preparing with all haste, bound with souldiers, and eighty thousand crownes for Candia, under the command of Giacomo Canale. That from Florence there arrived the general Borrye. The duke of Lunemburg, and prince Erneste his brother, went from Vincenza to see that cittie. From Dalmatia, the Venetian army having arrived Clim, and besieged it, and bravely resisted so many sallies, at last by number and forces of the Turkish horse were forced to retreat with the loss of 1000, and imprisonment of 800; amongst which, I meane amongst the slain, were the conte Avocatio, conte Capia of Vicenza, conte Dotti of Padua, with the loss of the cannon.

From Poland, the great duke of Muscovy is marchinge against the Polonian army, with a body of 25,000. The Tartarians did invade some parts of Poland, with the loss of 2000 Cossacks. The levies made in Germanie and Grisoni for the Spanish service in Milan are entringe there every day, which gives couradge to Caracena for the next spring service; which is all at present from

Your assured servant.

Our expresse sent for Spaine and France for a general peace is come; but as yet nothing known, nor will be till next consistory.

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

SIR,

Vol.xii.p.509. **I**N my last I wroate you my intentions for this place, where I arrived but yesterdaye, havinge four dayes bin prevented by the unseasonable weather. However I made use of my tyme, by viewing the condition of affaires at Roterdam and Hellvoetsluys, where they are fittinge their ships with all possible speed, yet not earnestly, as if they intended, they should goe to sea, before they see the issue of the treatye; nor doe I finde by discourse with others, that these doe it for any thinge, but to please the people. This was the last week confirmed to me by one of the states general of my good acquaintance, whoe told mee, the newes of your great preparations for sea made the people so unquiet, that they will not be satisfied without their fleete be made ready. So order was given to the courts of admiraltie to fitte out part of their shippinge, but not all. The drumes beat at Amsterdam for men. How many shippes shall be fitted there, I could not so suddenly learn but shall tymely advise you. At Rotterdam they take on men but for seven shippes, whereof the admirall and vice-admirall are two of them. The admirall's ship is not ready; and the soonest the carpenter promises to fit her out, is twenty-four dayes. One of the carpenters sayes, they cannot be ready in lesse then a month, by reason a great part of their men are gone. Heere I find them more vigorous in their equipping, then in the fore-named places, and the men readier to entertheyne service; yet they feare that will be the chief want, they having so many capers or private men of warr abroad. They tooke on men for sixteen shippes, all of the best they have; and so doe the other townes. 'Tis to be supposed, the state doe not intend a warr, because the whole fleet is not made fitt for the sea. A fleete of sixty or eighty sayle they purpose to keepe in readinesse, to convoy their marchantmen, and wayte on you, least you prove perfidious; for they say, there is no trustinge you. All the last weeke and this the common people have spoaken nothinge but warr, complayning of the deputies for not singneinge, are much dejected to thinke of a new quarrel. It appeares plainly thorough all the countrey, that these are weary of the warr in this province; where formerly they were so incensed and couragious, are now very calme. It seemes they find their own weaknes. Even now comes more pleasing newes, that the treatye is concluded, which puttis another countenance updn them. This will cause a scarcitey of men for their fleet. Every one rather chuses to goe in a marchant-man, then a man of warr. You may be assured, it will be a month before their fleete can be readye. There is diligently labored in the new ships; yet I am confident they will not be fitting for the sea before the latter-end of the summer, whereof more largely shall be writt in convenient tyme. I shall, God willinge, goe hence to-morrowe; and if there be any further service, you may command

Your most humble servant

Flushinge, 3<sup>d</sup> Aprill, 54. [N. S.]

JOHN ADAMS.

The superscription.

A Monsieur Monsieur Pieter Hacker, a Londres.

*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 heed given to the report, that all the treaty was broke, and come to nothing; the quite 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 being curious to know it, sent for him into their withdrawing chamber, where he declared the same thing unto them.

A. D. 1653  
Vol. xii. p. 428.

In the printed papers here they have put, that since the arrival of the last 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 wise 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 ambassadors dare conclude; for Holland itself dares not skip that point; so that the ambassadors 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 soever 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 ambassadors, whereof two are Hollanders, will skip over this proviso, rather than break off the pacification, since that Holland doth desire in their hearts the downfall of the house of Orange; and that without peace they shall not be able to subsist.

Since the letter of the ambassadors of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  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 revoked the lord Vander-Nisse, 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

Zierixzee will have one likewise. Now Middleburg and Zierixzee 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 Hollanders

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 3<sup>d</sup> April.

THE protector hath deceived 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 passed by the point of satisfaction, notwithstanding he hath passed it by; and likewise declared, that he would have a peace. Now therefore he will have passed 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 establish himself; and that

A.D. 1653. 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.

Those 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 those 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 last summer in the several seditions at Enchuyfen, Horn, Goes, and every-where almost, where they would by force have set up the government of the prince of Orange.

The state likewise did imagine themselves, that all the world would have prevailed by this war, and under favour thereof have incommodated them; and it being very ill taken, that those of the Malta durst speak so high, and much more that the duke of Newburgh

durst own and recommend that; and at last, it was very ill taken (at least by 171) that the earl of East Friesland durst address himself to the emperor in the quarrel about the <sup>peace</sup> <sub>god</sub> Hollanders

entertainment of 600 men in Embden. 173 do chiefly believe, that these 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 <sup>prince of Orange</sup> their design the interest of 140, they do hope and expect for him less advantage in 171, than otherwise. <sup>peace</sup>

As to the resolution of the queen of Sweden, it is strange she hath spoken with prince Palatine, who is to succeed her; and to close her discourse told him, *God be with you! I will see you no more, till such time as I shall say, Behold the king of Sweden.* It is said, that since their speech together she hath shewn much content, by reason she hath prevailed with the said prince to accept of the charge of the crown upon himself; and that she doth discourse of all not as a princess, but as a philosopher *e porticu.*

Captain Kerkhoven is at last arrived here, by whom the ambassadors have sent the verbal of what hath past in the two conferences thereon between the three ambassadors and the six commissioners; and the other between the lord Beverning and Mr. Thurloe. Item, they have sent 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 desired in the articles, saying that the English had already knowledge of the resolutions of the nineteenth of February. I remain

3<sup>d</sup> of April, 1654. [N. S.]

Your humble servant.

De Witt to the lords Beverning and Nyport.

MY LORDS,

Vol.xii.p.494. SINCE my last of the twenty-fifth of last month, I have received both your letters sent to the government, the one by the post, and the other by an express; at the receipt and reading thereof, their H. and M. L. resolved these two extracts, which I send you here inclosed. 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 shall not omit to contribute all that shall lie in my power for the keeping them together; yea, I shall use some kind of artifice for that purpose, which I have thought of; yet I doubt much of the success. The commissioners of their lordships, having consulted upon the projected treaty sent over unto their lordships by the lord ambassador Boreel in December last, have at last made report of their affairs, and noted many marks or passages, wherein the said projected treaty doth differ from the instructions, which were sent unto the said Boreel in June the last year; advising in effect, that in all the said passages the French project ought to be rejected, and to be allowed nothing, that is beyond the said instruction, which is likewise to be referred to the generality at the provinces advice, with intention to make some resolution upon it; at least as yet not to send to the said Boreel, but to confer in the first place with the lord ambassador Chanut about the said passages; so that in the said treaty there is not any likelihood, that any thing will be done yet a while.

Hague, the 3<sup>d</sup> of April, 1654. [N. S.]

## 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 business on all sides. I would not keep it from your lordship; therefore I do freely declare unto you my opinion to be, that your lordship should remain there together a while after that the business is finished, to keep an eye upon the meeting of the commissioners for the deciding of all questions for damages suffered, in pursuance of the twenty-ninth article; that so you may help to direct for the best all other incident affairs; so that I would have you all to stay there, till such time that their lordships shall write for two of you to come home; and then I would have them to order you to stay there till further order. This I suppose will be most for the service of the state for several reasons. I do find, that if this business succeed, that they do intend to let you reside ordinary ambassador there, but that before you enter into that function, to have leave to come over first to order your affairs here with convenience.

Vol. xii. p. 488.

Upon this I desire your opinion in your next. I shall do all what you shall think fit for me to do in this, or any thing else.

3 April, 1654. [N. S.]

## Johan Van Aylva to Jongestal.

MY LORD,

Hague, the 3<sup>d</sup> 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 precinct, are now again revived by your last; and men do now begin to speak honourably of the uprightnes, prudence, and constancy of the lord protector, in what he saith or doth; and all men do wish for a good issue. I thank you for your communication. The princess doth likewise give you thanks. You are hereby much in her favour. As for my own part, I hope to merit the same by doing some other service for you.

Vol. xii. p. 504.

Your excellency's affectionate colleague and servant.

If the peace take effect, we shall depart with joy.

*Vive, vale, flore.**The Dutch ambassadors in England, to the states general.*

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

WE have dispatched a messenger by water, who, we hope, because 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 highness, instead of an answer to our memorial marked N<sup>o</sup> II. in our packet of yesterday, 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 resolved to press our affairs to-morrow by new requests to those lords, being obliged to sit still to-day, because it is a solemn fast-day. As to private news, we do not know many that are worth mentioning. The lord de Neufville will be fetched up from Greenwich on monday next, with all the solemnities that are due to an ambassador extraordinary of a king of France. His highness with the advice of his council, by an ordinance of the twenty-seventh of last month, has continued the customs upon effects, convoys and licences till the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1659. N. S. the time, which the parliament had limited for the raising thereof, being expired on the 20<sup>th</sup> of the said month. At the same time he has also continued the excise, 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 Irish affairs; viz. that the son of the lord protector was received there with great satisfaction and magnificence, and that every thing was there in perfect tranquillity. And from Scotland they write, that Middleton is arrived there, and has landed

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 inclosed.

Herewith, &c.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

(Signed) H. BEVERNING.  
W. NIEUPORT.

A. P. JONGSETALL:

Westminster, April 3. 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter to the Dutch ambassadors at the Hague.*

MY LORDS,

April 3. [N. S.]

Vol. xii. p. 507.

**T**HE 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 lords states of Holland will adjourn this night.

*A letter of intelligence from France.*

MY DEAR HEART,

April 4. 1654.

A.D. 6514.

Vol. xiii. p. 16.

**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 suspect there is some foul play intended 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.

Vol. xii. p. 590.

**T**HE states have been assembled to consult about the departure of his imperial majesty being appointed on the 28<sup>th</sup> 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 Swedish ambassador did, in the said assembly, highly protest against his majesty's so 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 deputatos*, until such time as they might be able, with better order and leisure, to dispatch such businesses as are of most importance. News is come to the emperor's court, that a disguised party of 250 horse had fallen upon the troops, which conveyed the duke of Lorraine from Antwerp to Genee, with such force, that without doubt, they had quickly mastered them, and freed the duke, if the Spanish avant-guard were not come in to their succour; by whose resistance the said disguised 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 ambassadors in England to the greffier Ruyfch.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xii. p. 535.

**I**N 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 highness, upon our memorandum, had caused to be signified unto us by Mr. secretary Thurloe, that he did refer himself concerning that business to the commissioners, 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

mail was set upon a mile from this city on the way to Dover, and the mail cut open, the letters taken out, and was flung up and down the highways. Some were taken up again; but without doubt many will be lost. Therefore we thought fit to dispatch this to their lordships, to inform them further, that we are assured from a good hand, that the penning of our said memorandum delivered in had offended the lords commissioners, and especially those, that we expressed therein by name, as if we had thought to appeal from them to the lord protector; and *in facto* did misinterpret, and doubt of their justice concerning what had past in the former conferences. And we perceiving, that for the time to come we were to debate and finish the business with them, we thought it best to prepare and order our affairs to a desired issue; and to that end, on saturday last, we desired a meeting in St. James's Park with Mr. Thurloe, which was performed, and the next day pursued upon a good occasion; at which times we did once more declare by several instances, the tenor of the said memorandum, and the truth thereof; and did once more desire to obtain satisfaction about it, or that the whole difference might remain after the manner of pretended damage. But seeing that not only those offices were in vain, but several other endeavours, which other persons of quality, out of affection to the business, had used, were rendered fruitless, we thought fit not to remain idle any longer; and that it was our duty to present to the lords commissioners a new memorandum, which we had drawn up before at the same time that they sent us an answer in English to our first memorandum, with a promise to send us the translation thereof in Latin with the first, the same being seven sheets long, writ on both sides, and pretty close; and in effect a debate *in facto* concerning the truth and untruth of the circumstances of what was set down in our former memorandum; whereof we shall send a copy with the first occasion. And there was withal, at the end, a presentation to agree and conclude upon the articles of the treaty according to their proposition, or to undertake the payment of the 146050 l. sterling, thereof to deduct what the said ships and goods should be thought worth, according to the appraisement to be made upon the place, where they are; so that we found ourselves more and more perplexed, for by chusing of the first, we should render the comprehension of the king of Denmark uncertain; and by the latter, we should engage their H. and M. L. in the payment of such exorbitant sums. And yet on the other side being informed, how the condition of our negotiation stood, what ill offices are done against it, and how it finally stood with the disposition of his highness himself, and of the lords of his council; and being likewise informed, that this would be the last paper they intended to exchange with us, and that by default of a satisfactory answer they would appoint us some few days to chuse; and that at a debate in the council the most voices were for the continuation of the war; and that some begin to object, that since they were ready to sign from the twelfth of January, and that the delays did proceed from our side, that they ought to demand of us reparation of all the charges they have been at in regard to their equipment made since that time, they should judge us to be the cause of it, in case we receive no further resolution from their H. and M. L. which we do expect with a very great desire; yet we thought it our duties to prevent those extremities, by offering of some things, which might be satisfactory there, and yet not exceed the resolutions of their H. and M. L. of the nineteenth and twentieth of February, taken upon that subject; and thereupon have this day given in the inclosed memorandum, upon which we shall expect an answer, and advise their lordships thereof with the first. In the mean time, we desire you to keep this very secret.

My LORD, &c.

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPORT.  
JONGESTALL.

West. the 8<sup>th</sup> of April, 1654.

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

IT is almost three weekes 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 heare how it pleased the Lord to deale 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 caryed 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 sits not, nor can they, untill we have accompt from you concerninge the busines for murther. As to what you mention for commissions for the judges, I desire you would consult with my brother Cromwell, before they are sent; hee will give you a full accompt of all affaires here. Wee are to have a general councill of officers about the disposing of lands on the sixth of Aprill next. Major Morgan brought us this returne, that

A.D. 1654. that it was my lord protector's pleasure, wee should proceed according to the act in setting out lands, and that if we wanted, we should have the foure countries. It is thought very strange, that the oppertunity was not taken of so much advantage to the publique; but it is supposed, that our agent beinge of a different sence from the state of the busines, there was not so full a representation of the grounds we went upon in our address; for as it is now, I doubt, to set our lands according to the act, we shall leave a great debt upon the state. My brother Cromwell wil be able to speake to this thing, and therefore shall add no more, but that I am

Dublin castle, 27 March, 1654.

Your affectionate friend and fervant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

*The grounds of meeting at Tho. Apostle, the 28<sup>th</sup> day of the first moneth 1654. in solemn humiliation before the Lord, beginning at 7 a clock in the morning.*

Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 787.

I. **T**HE 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 nationall ministry, lawyers, presentations, taxes, and oppressions, and for that they would have ruled as faines, 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, the servants of the Lord are imprisoned at Windsor, and others threatened.

IV. The manifold tentations abroad, both here and in the cuntry, which are of divers sorts, as adversity, imprisonment, losse 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 cuntry.

V. The present deadness, and flatness of spirit, that is upon the little remnant of faines that are not yet backsliden, as at Allhallows meeting, and elsewhere, that those that remain may have a full, free, fit, and quickned 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 ministrey, and such wicked ones, which are hightned in their expectations, and exalted into places; so also to be earnest for the magistracy, and ministry of the unction, according to the promise in the later daies, that Christ alone may be exalted.

VI. To spread before the Lord the animosities, jealousies, heart-burnings, and divisions, that are amongst the faines and churches, about formes, 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 hipocracy, pride, and oppression; to mourn also for the present unseasonable weather and drought, which threatens famine and mortality, that the Lord would remove causes, that the effects might cease.

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

9 Avril, 1644. [N.S.]

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

**D**EPUIS la derniere lettre, que je me suis donné l'honneur de vous ecrire, tout le tems s'est employé en ceremonies, traitement, & en l'audience, que j'eus hier en la maniere & au meme lieu, que le roi la donnoit aux ambassadeurs extraordinaires. Cette action se passa en compliments; & comme les miens estoient pleins d'assurances de l'estime & affection de sa majesté, aussi ceux de M. le protecteur confirmerent les protestations, qu'il a si souvent reiterées, de sa bonne volonté & disposition à un accomodement 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 Gravesend, 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 inclosed answer; to which we were necessitated to condescend, as well for some reasons which we had alledged yesterday in our former conference, as also for several other reasons, which did cause us to fear some sinister issue 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 best of our country, and prepare all things for the ratification thereof. We do find ourselves by their H. and M. lordships resolutions, taken the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of February, as well upon the articles in general, as the point of satisfaction in particular, fully authorized to the pretended restitution and submission; 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 durst we debate them very hard, by reason they still 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 consideration of their lordships, whether there ought not to be writ to the king of Denmark with the first, that the ships and the proceeds of the goods, that are sold, may be ready at the arrival of the claimers; that also full and pertinent information be taken by the lord president De Vries, or some body else, of the constitution of the ships and goods, with the appurtenances thereof, how they were constituted at the time of their detention; and now how they shall be restored, with the extract of the tolls, where the goods were landed; and so furthermore all that may serve for instruction, and the debate of pretences of this side. That also the said resident De Vries or somebody else may be authorized to pay there the twenty thousand rixdollars promised: that also a provincial order be made for the exchange of five thousand pounds sterling, which we must pay here with the ratification, yet with little noise, by reason the knowledge thereof would raise the exchange here incredibly; both which sums we could not avoid to pay: all which we do hope to declare further unto their lordships by word of mouth. We shall now only, and once more humbly desire, that they would be pleased to believe, that we have endeavoured to the utmost of our power to serve the state with less charges and more satisfaction; but that necessity and the constitution of times and humours made us to resolve upon it. Yet we shall leave the whole work to their lordships ratification, praying to God, that he would assist them in their weighty deliberations with his good Spirit, and bless their resolutions with peace and prosperity. We do hope to send over the articles signed within few days.

Westminster, April the 9<sup>th</sup> 1654. [N. S.]BEVERNING.  
NIEUPOORT.  
JONGESTALL.*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

ON Sunday the 5<sup>th</sup> day of Easter arrived a galliot or pink; with letters of the 2<sup>d</sup> of April, from the ambassadors; whereby they found here, that then the conclusion and signing of the treaty was not yet made, by reason of the excessive sum, which the English demanded for the 23 English ships. If there be on either side a true desire and inclination of peace, men ought not to let it hang for a sum of gold more or less. Here they do as certainly desire peace, as the fish the water. Formerly men did believe, that the sea 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 sea, provided with mariners, yea some ships bound for the East Indies. Now the style or custom is, that the mariners or seamen receive no wages, 'till they are out at sea, and are past the last buoy; and by reason they are kept so long from going out, and that consequently the mariners get nothing but their victuals, it doth make them stark mad. One ship bound for the Indies, the men on board of her have mutinied, crying for money; several are imprisoned, and will be severely punished for it.

They begin to fear, that the lord protector hath some design with his fleet against Denmark, since he doth delay that business so long, not being willing to grant a cessation of arms.

A.D. 1654. 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 Chanut, to try if they can come to an agreement together; and since the English have been so rigid and immoveable 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 Musch, saying; We never make an 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, *omni modo*.

10<sup>th</sup> of April.

THEY have sent a galliot or pink exprefs 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 that 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 exprefs, they have received another of the fourth by the post, which saith 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 exprefs 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 Amelandt 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 from 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 picaroons. There remaining still several disputes and controversies undecided between the princesses, 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 29<sup>th</sup> article. I remain

Your humble servant.

9<sup>th</sup> April, 1654. [N. S.]

---

Daniel Searle, *governor of Barbados, to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNES,

Vol. xii. p. 591.

SINCE my last to your highnes, dated the 17<sup>th</sup> of February, there hath come into my handes severall declarations of your highnes and greate councill, relateing to the presant government established in the three nations and dominions thereunto belonging, under that authority constituted in your highnes person, and successive triennial parliaments.

In

In obedience to your highnes 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 sixth of this month I summoned the councell and assembly of freeholders to meete, to whom was communicated those printed declarations of your highnesse and greate councell; the one bearing date the 16<sup>h</sup> of December, 1653. sett forth by the right honourable the councell, declaringe the resolution of the late parliament, and your highnesse as lord protector of the three nations proclaimed and published; the other your highnes proclamation set forth the 21<sup>st</sup> December, 1653. continuëing all persons lawfully possesse of any place of trust in the commonwealth, untill your highnesse pleasure be farther made knowne; as also an ordnance sett forth by his highnes and greate councell, bearing date the 26<sup>th</sup> of December, for alteration of severall names and forms hearetofore used in courts, writts; grants, &c. which to the end the inhabitants of this place might take notice thereof, we on the 8<sup>h</sup> of this month here published at the Indian Bridge-towne, and caused the same to be read the next sabbath day in all meeting-places and churches of this island; all which foe much bespeaking pour highnes and great councell's care, to bring the restless state and condition of the commonwealth in a quiett repose and settlement of peace and tranquillity, doe find noe other acceptance amongst this people, but a generall seeming contentment, and ready compliency therto.

And for the confirmation of the civill and millitary 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 stile of all commissions formerly by me granted in this island (by virtue of a power derived unto me from the supream authority) could be altered and changed, and the stile 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 some of my former addressses to the right honourable the councell of state, for the good of this colony and other plantations near us, the greate use and necessity there was, for to have one or two frigggats, to spend some time heare for the preservation of the trade of those remote places against some Dutch pickeroones and ships of war that annoy us; and doe humbly present the same to your highnesse and grand councell's consideration, if the differences betweene the commonwealth and the United Provinces be nott composed. Some time since I received orders from the late councell, commanding my endeavour towards the gathering some fower hundred thousand weight of the Muscavadoe sugars, dew in this island upon account of prize goods, remainder of what was left uncollected the last yeare, and to returne the same home; which I shall with all diligence endeavour to see effected. I have latelie seene a copy of a petition, which hath bin presented to your highnes and greate councell, by some marchants in London, representinge in general expressions the state of this island, and the government thereof, as in some distractions. That your highnes and councell are misinformed therein, and their suggestions appeare wholly untrue, I humbly present to your highnesse with the inclosed, signed by the councell of this place. Since the surrender of this place to the supreame authoritie of the commonwealth, I have to my utmost endeavoured to answere the ends in the exercise of the government, for which the same was committed to my charge; in management of which trust, as through mercie I have not bin disposed thereto through byassed or sinister respects; foe the effects thereof hath bin no other hitherto, but as much tranquillity, peace, and concord, as in any parte or member of the commonwealth; and what the injoyments 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 interests, and oportune cariing on what may concerne the interest of the commonwealth, and good of this place, this whole people having bin sensible thereof, not any of them have bin able, I hope, to justify to particular any neglect, or willfull miscarriages in the government, or the least abridgment of their priviledges, or breach in the least tittle of their articles. Yet are we not without some few here, who at all times have bin and are still persons of clamorous dispositions, and troubled spirits; who for not beinge in authority, bend themselves by oblique and sinister wayes, if possible, under specious pretences of greater freedome and liberties, to trouble the quiett and peace of this place; which not beinge able to effect, may be feared use instruments to promote the untrue suggestions to your highnes and greate councell, that thereby somewhat, as is to be doubted, of their owne designes might be brought to pass. It is therefore humbly desired, that at this distance your highnes and great councell would be pleased, as to what concernes the publike in this place, to receive from time to time that accompt thereof, returned from that authority your highnes is pleased to constitute heare; and that noe petitions or informations at home may conclude in your highnes judgment and

A.D. 1653 and censures, untill the same be communicated unto us, and answer to your highnes commands thereupon returned; humbly conceaving it may otherwise prove as unsafe to what authority soever your highnesse shall heare settle, as a distraction amongst this people, who having bin formerly ensnared by the secret practises of some Achitophels amongst them, to committ actions repugnant to their true and proper interest, may not be blamed to be tender, least the same spirritt is again working by themselves heare, or agents at home, obtain such an extent of power to be granted to the government in this island, as to rule with more advantage to themselves and former interest, and less dependency on the commonwealth.

This daye myfelfe and councill haveinge mett with the assemblie of freeholders, severall requests have bin made knowne unto us, to be presented to your highnes and greate councill by coll. Drax; who haveing of long time bin a planter heare, is desired by sayd assemblie to present the same; all which is humbly referred to your highnesse and greate councill, to grant such perticulars, and soe much thereof, as may conduce to this island's future happines, and the interest of the publicke in this place, and protection and incuridgment to all that are faithfull. I humbly crave pardon from your highnes for these my rude lines, and subscribe myfelfe ever

Barbados, 30 March, 1654.

Your HIGHNES most humble  
and obedient servant,

DANIEL SEARLE.

*A petition of the council of the island of Barbados.*

To his highnes the lord PROTECTOR of the commonwealth of England, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging;

The governor and councill of the island of Barbados

Humbly sheweth,

Vol. xi. p. 303. **T**HAT havinge here seene the coppie of a petition, which is certified to have beene presented to your highnes and councill by some persons in London, alledging this island of Barbados and the government thereof to be in some distraction, doe in all humility conceive it thir duties, hereby to certifie to your highnes and great councill, that this island is in a generall tranquillity, 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 supream authority of the commonwealth. This humbly we have thought fitt to certifie unto your highnes.

DANIEL SEARLE, governor.

Gentlemen of the councill,

HEN. HAWLEY.  
WILLIAM HILLIARD.  
THO. MIDDLETON.  
EDWARD THOMPSON.  
LEWIS MORRIS.

*Intelligence.*

Upsal, 31 March, 1654. S. V.

Vol. xii. p. 589. **M**Y lord embassador presses 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 reserved to herself a very thin court.

I must confesse, 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 hereunto. But whether any other secret thing is couched under it, time will discover.

Don Pimentel the Spanish resident 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 kept us still at odds.

Beuningen,

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

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

SINCE my last of the 4<sup>th</sup> of this month, here hath happened nothing considerable. A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xii. p. 581.  
The ambassador of Spain took his leave yesterday of the queen in his publick audience, and maketh account to be going from hence the next week. His royal highnes hath presented a list 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 business 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 absence of the lords of the admiralties, nothing hath been done further in it.

Your H. and M. LORDSHIPS

Upfal, the 10<sup>th</sup> of April, 1654. [N. S.]

most humble servant,

C. VAN BEUNINGEN.

Chanut, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Hague, 10 April, 1654. [N. S.]

SIR,

I WAS comforted by that letter, which you were pleased to write to me the 3<sup>d</sup> of Vol. xii. p. 573.  
this month, by reason of the apprehensions which the common report of this city give me, that the great preparations of the English were designed 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 highness will so easily open himself to M<sup>r</sup>. Beverning.

Mons<sup>r</sup> 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, hearkening to what is done at London, both for them and for us.

Your humble servant,

CHANUT.

*Mr. Cha. Longland to secretary Thurloc.*

ALTHOUGH the Dutch ships have had their commissions taken from them by order Vol. xii. p. 577.  
of their states, the 18<sup>th</sup> February last, and amongst the rest the Whyt Elephant, whereof Henry Char is commander; and altho the Dutch here do frequently report, that all the provinces have subscribed the articles of peace, and knowing very well with what glory and civility their ambassadors were received in London for consumation thereof; yet this day the abovesaid Whyt Elephant took an English ship after some hours fight, coming into this port; which favors more of malignity or malice than hostility: whereby 'tis clear what manner of peace they are likely to keep, till they find it less advantageous to break it. Whensoever this Whyt Elephant passes the Channel, 'twere fitting he were called to account for this action; for I believe he has no commission for what he has done. The Dutch report, they have ten weekes time to take ships in the Straits, after publication of the articles: if so, I wish a squadron of frigates were sent hither to make the same use of the time of limitation. I am,

HONORED SIR,

Leghorn, 10 April, 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

A.D. 1654. **W**E did fully advise your lordships the day before yesterday, and this last night by an  
 Vol. xii. p. 585. exprefs, to what points we had brought our treaty; to which we know nothing  
 more to add, than that we have this afternoon refum'd the whole treaty, and have drawn  
 up the whole bufinefs into a form, fo that we hope to fign the articles on funday next,  
 or monday morning, and fend them away by two feveral expreffes; praying to God,  
 that it may be to the honour of his holy name, and the welfare of our country.

The 10<sup>th</sup> of April, 1654. [N. S.]*Whitelocke, embaffador in Sweden, to fecretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xii. p. 595. **M**ONS<sup>r</sup> Bloome came to me with a compliment, that the chancellor was troubled he  
 could not vifitt me before his goinge from this towne; that he withdrew himfelfe  
 to be free from bufineffe, and to recover his health; and that at his returne he would  
 come to me. This gentleman did beginn fome difcourfe about my bufineffe; and I  
 takinge him for a fpie, thought it reasonable to tell him what I beleev'd he would  
 againe report. I told him, that France, Spaine, Portugall, Italy, Flanders, Holland,  
 Switzerland, Denmarke, and other princes and states had fent their publique minifters  
 to his highnes my lord the protector, to feeke his friendship; but his highnes havinge  
 fent his embaffador into this kingdom, foe little refpect is fhewed him, that in three or  
 four moneths an anfwer hath not bin given him.

The queene alfoe of late hath bin leffe forward in givinge me audience then formerly,  
 excufinge herfelf by reason of her indisposition, when at the fame time the Spanifh  
 refident and many others were admitted.

Tuesday, the mafter of the ceremonies and other courtiers came and dyned with me.  
 After dinner the mafter of the ceremonies desired to fpeake with me in private, and told  
 me, he had heard, that I had expreffed fome difcontent; and desired to know, if any  
 thing heere had displeas'd me, and wherein he might be ferviceable to me. I thanked  
 him for his civility, and told him, that I was troubled, that haveinge bin in this place  
 well neere four moneths, I had not yet obteyned an anfwere to what I had propounded.  
 He excus'd the delay, by reason of the queene's defigne of quittinge the government.  
 I aunfwered, that I imagin'd there was caufe of much trouble to her majeftie, and  
 gave me fome reason to thinke, that my frequent vifiting her might be fome trouble;  
 whereupon I did forbear. He faid, that my company would be very acceptable to  
 the queene, notwithstanding she was at prefent full of bufineffe; and asked me, if I  
 would not ftay untill the coronation of the new king, to have my bufineffe concluded  
 by him, fayinge, it would be more firme then if it be only done by the queene, who is  
 neare leaving the government. I told him, I could not ftay foe long tyme as to fee the  
 coronation; and that I had no credentiall letters nor commiffion but to the queene; and  
 that I believed, all acts done before her refignation would be authentique, and particu-  
 larly that concerninge friendship with England, and would be very acceptable to his  
 royall highnes, and would be inviolably kept by him. He aunfwered, he did not in  
 the leaft doubt of it; and although I had noe credentiall letters to the new king, I  
 might write into England for them. I told him, that would require more tyme then I  
 could fpend in this place; that I believed, the new kinge would not be crowned in two  
 or three moneths; and that I fhould be two moneths after that, before I could receive  
 new credentiall letters from England; and then two or three moneths more, before I  
 could be upon my returne towards my countrey, whereby I muft be neceffitated 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 ftay from my relations in England. He replyed,  
 he would goe and fpeake with the queene, and returne to me very fhortly. I be-  
 lieve he was fent out of defigne to found me, as alfoe Mr. Bloome; but I have fatisfied  
 them both.

M. Bloome told me, that the chancellor would come to towne to-morrow, and purpofed  
 to be with me the day after.

Wednesday, the mafter of the ceremonies came to me, and told me, he came from  
 the queene, to excufe my not havinge audience at the tyme I desired it, by reason her  
 majefty had many occafions, which hindered her, and particulerly duringe the Eaſter  
 hollidays;

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 majestie for her favor, and that I would be ready to waite upon her at such hower as she should please to appoint; of which he said he would bringe me word, and soe went from me.

In the afternoone Monf. Douglas, a Scotchman, came to visit me. Hee hath been an antient servant to this crowne, and general of the horse, and at present is a barron, and rix stalmaster of Sweaden. Hee excuses himself; 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 discourse, as I had formerly with the master of the ceremonies.

Grave Ericke Oxensterne came to me, by command of the queene, and excused the delay in my busines, as alsoe that some of my audiences have ben put off, and that her majesty did understand from the master of the ceremonies, that I told him, I had demanded audience three tymes, and had not obteyned it. I said, there was a little mistake in that, but there was somthing neere in it; that it was not my desire to bring trouble to her majestie. He said, that the queene desired I would excuse her, by reason of the holydayes, duringe which they doe not meddle with busines in this country, as also 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 suddainly. I sent my sonn James with some other gentlemen to be present at the audience of don Piemontell, whoe this day tooke his leave of the queene. They told me, he spake to her in Spanish; that she answered him in Swedish, and that count Tott did interprete; that the Spanish resident made many ceremonies, and that he was very much astonished in speakinge publicly 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 betweene us and Holland; or because he havinge desired me to speake to the queene to grant a pardon to a Swede, who had kild a man here; and that he would second me in it, I answered him, that I being a publique minister, I thought it not fitt to intermeddle in any perticuler busines of Sweden, and especially in a matter of blood; and prayed him to excuse me, since which tyme he hath ben more strange then formerly.

Yesterday whilest I was at dynner, the queene sent one of her lackies to tell me; she desired I would come to court at two a clocke. I beinge a little sensible of the quallity of the messenger, did not speake with him, but sent him an answere by one of my servants. At the tyme appointed I went to court, and was mett att the council chamber by count Tott, and many other of the queene's servants, with more respect then ordinary, and presently carried in to the queene; whoe began to excuse my not having audience before, when I desired it; which was by reason of the holydayes. I told her, that I hoped she had not conceived any discontent against me; and that I desired not to give the least disturbance to her other busines, but only endeavoured a dispatch of my negotiation, on which I had soe long tyme attended. She told me, my busines should be suddainly 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 last weeke sent to you. Shee readinge them over, told me, that I would not consent to one of her articles, but insisted upon all my owne. I then shewed her, wherein I consented to many of hers, and my reasons whie I could not consent to the rest. We had much discourse upon the whole to the same purpose 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 increase of amity, nor testimony of respect to my lord protector, to send back his servant, after soe longe a stay, without any thinge effected. She then said, she would dispatch my businesse in a few dayes, and she hoped to my content. I answered, it was in her power soe to doe, and that I could not stay untill the change so much spoken of; that I had received her promise to be dispatched, which I knew she would not breake. She then desired I would leave with her the copy of the articles untill the morrow, and then to come to her again; and soe fell upon other discourse.

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 thankt him for the honor he did me; and told him, I was sorrey he was goinge, by reason I should be thereby deprived of the good conversation of soe honourable a freind. This afternoone I waited upon the queene, according to appointment. After I had read her some

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 queene hearinge of my beinge there, had sent to desire me to come in to her; but I stayed the lesse tyme with her majestie, because I presumed the chancellor and his sonne grave Erick waited to speake with her about my busines, to which she promised to send me answere to-morrow, and that a ship 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 desirous to remove from hence as soone as I can, and not to be heere too neare the time of the new kinge's coronation; but I purpose to send a civill message to him. I have bin very high upon the point of my delay, and audiences not graunted 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 buisines, I shall make haste home; butt within a weeke or two I hope to receive my lord's order to authorise my returne. 224. is circumvented, and poore 9. 7. 11. 6. brought to undoe herselfe by the craft of ill willers. 228 is noe friend to my buisines, whether out of envy, or because he hath a share in trade, I cannot say. I have received all your letters. I cannot find one weeke, wherein your kindnes, and favour, and care of your friend hath bin wanting. I am extreemly obliged to you for it, and returne my most hearty thanks. It hath bin a great reputation to me, and furtherance of my busines; but I ill requite you by beinge thus tedious.

Upsale, March 31. 1654.

Your most affectionate friend to serve you,

B. WHITELOCKE.

I am very sorry my master continues yett ill.

I desire to present my humble thanks to the councell, for their favour concerning my disbursements.

I have sent you a paper with an indorsement, which is all the queene's owne hand to me, by which she desires a favour. I pray be pleased to move my lord protector in it; the queene much desires it.

---

*Articles of a treaty between England and the states general, in the handwriting of secretary Thurloc.*

Vol. xix. p. 35. I. **T**HAT the people of both states and nations may freely and sincerely saile and trade in all kingdomes and territories beinge with them respectively in peace and neutrality, and shall not be disturbed by the people of either, by reason of any hostility, which is arisen or may arise betweene the one and the other of those, who shall remeyne in friendship and neutrality with the other.

II. Neverthelesse neither of the sayed confederates or the people abidinge, inhabitinge, or dwellinge within either, shall by colour hereof give any aid or assistance to the enemies or rebells of either, or suffer, that any of their ships or men be made use of by such enemies or rebells, to the prejudice of the other; nor shall transport or carry to those kingdomes and territories in hostilitie with the other, any prohibited goods or wares of contraband, but shall with effect hinder the same, as beinge expressly contrary to the seventh article of the peace last made between the sayd two confederates.

III. And to the end that accordinge to the said treatye of peace, which shall most strictly and inviolably be observed in all particulars by both these confederates and their respective people, there may be a specification and designation of such goods, as shall be esteemed and adjudged prohibited and counterband, it is agreed, that under the same be comprehended all armes workeinge with fire, and their appurtenances, as cannons, guns, morter-pieces, petars, granadoes, faines, . . . of pitch, carriages for cannon, forkes, bandeleirs, gun-powder, matches, saltpeter, bals; and alsoe all other sorts of armes, pikes, swordes, potts, helmetts, breast and back pieces, halbardes, lances, or halfe-pikes; and all such other armour, men, money, victualls, horses, harnesses, pistols, pistol-barrels, holsters and capps, bitts, and all other furniture for warre, and all shippes of warre; and alsoe cordage, sails, masts, and materials for shippinge.

IV. That

IV. That none of the sayd 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 ship, }  
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 interruption, or other trouble, unless 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 freelie passe therewith to some other port not besieged.

VI. That in case the shippes of warre of either state, or any ship carryeing private commission, doe deteyne, take at sea, or bringe into port, or otherwise wronge or pre-justice any of the ships of the other, or their respective people or subjects, contrary to the aforesaid peace, or this present agreement, all such ships with their lading shall be forthwith, and in a summary way, discharged, without being putt to their attendance of the ordinary proesse; and the captains, commanders, and officers of the said ships, doeing the wronge, shall be corporally punished, accordinge to the nature of the offence, and be compelled to pay the damages susteined by such detention, or bringing into port, as farre as his whole estate will extend; and in case justice be done therein, that then the state, to whome such officers are subject, shall be lyable to pay the damages.

VII. That the masters, commanders, and mariners of all ships goeing to sea, and carryeing the commissions of Charles Stewart, or of any other pretended prince or person, havinge noe territories in possession, shal be esteemed as pirates and robbers, and proceeded with accordinge to the fourteenth article of the said peace.

VIII. That neither of theise 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 sold, shall be restored to the right owners, or made good to them or their procurators, due proof being made of the proprietye in the court of admiraltie, accordinge to lawe; and also their people brought in there sett at libertye.

IX. If the ships of either come to perish, or be stranded about the coasts of either, all that is saved shal be restored to the proprietors, if they doe sue for it within the time of one whole yeare, paying the expences, with a reasonable recompence to those, by whose labour and diligence the same have beene saved and kept in custody.

*Part of the treaty between the protector and the states general.*

**T**HAT none of the people or inhabitants of the commonwealth of England, or any Vol. xiv.  
of the territories or dominions thereunto belonging, shall be detained prisoners aboard p. 398.  
any ship or vessel of any foreign prince or state, sailing with any sea-commissions, letters of mark or reprisal, with the people, subjects, or mariners of any foreign princes 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 set 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 restoring any such prize or prizes, which by virtue hereof ought to be restored.

That all and every captain or commander of any private man of war, having commission, 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 commission, 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.



Holland

fo infensible, that he should not see or feel, that 105, by accommodating after this A.D. 1654.  
 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.]

**Y**OURS of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 p. 196.  
 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 strait to Rome. The emperor has given him an hundred  
 thousand dollars of his own freely, and the rest of the princes underhand and publickly  
 are to follow, and much more is expected in Italy, to relieve, by the means of R. Carolus,  
 the distressed 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-  
 sciences, which would frustrate these great machines of R. Carolus and his friends; but  
 he is wise: if God will have it so, it must be. The verses you sent to me in praise of the  
 protector I have shewed in open court, and one prince sendeth 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 20<sup>th</sup> instant, to which purpose many boats and barks are here  
 a preparing to carry his train, being great, &c. And that sudden resolution of his majesty's  
 departure caused the catholick states 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. Notwithstand-  
 ing, it is resolved, to publish their acts the 20<sup>th</sup> instant, and after his imperial majesty will  
 depart. Last thursday, his said 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 Lorraine 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 Mecklenbergh's son and Brunswick and Lunenburgh;  
 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 discontents 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, 11<sup>th</sup> of April, 1654.

**M**Y 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 forsake the precedency they  
 contest unto the regiment of the marine and another; but instead of answering, as he  
 expected, he drew his commission out of his pocket, and put it into his majesty's hands.  
 Whereupon his said majesty cashiered 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 push them to the end, that (as I am informed)  
 he hath promised it to cardinal Mazarin's nephew, which shall command the said regi-  
 ment of marine; yet nevertheless they remain very constant among themselves to main-  
 tain their privileges, and so united with their inferior officers, that many of these last, as  
 I am informed, renouncing the service, sent thursday last their commissions unto Mons.  
 le Tellier in a great packet.

The

A.D. 1654. 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 rose 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 sense 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 sight 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 resignation the queen of Sweden makes of her government; and the esteem, which was had of her, is thereby much prejudiced. I hope to send you by my next a copy of the letter she hath written to Mons. Chanut, ambassador of France, in Holland, to justify her design, which is to come into Spain with that ambassador, and to pass through this city, from whence I am certain they have already sent her passes, as she hath desired.

There are continual machinations in the palace royal against England; and a Scots gentleman is few days since arrived there, to persuade Charles Stuart to go to those mountains, as though all the country was in a posture to receive him; and that when he shall appear, all their treasons should hatch on all sides.

---

*De Vries, the Dutch resident in Denmark, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

Vol. xii. p. 599. **Y**OUR high mightinesses letter of the 16<sup>th</sup> of March last past, together with an extract out of your resolutions, touching the documents relating to my declaration mentioned therein, I have received, and will regulate myself according thereunto; and in conformity therewith deliver the said documents into the hands of the lords the commissaries of the chamber of accounts of the generality.

Since my last of the 14<sup>th</sup> instant, I have heard, that several masters of ships, arrived partly from the United Netherlands, partly from the west, have complained, that there were two small English privateers about Schagen, which had attacked likewise sundry Easterlings, and other free ships, and taken out of them what they pleased. However I do not hear, that any of the Dutch have suffered any loss, passing through there by the good luck of a hard gale of wind, when they were thereabout. There are sent off two kings galliots pretty well mann'd; but I do not know, if they are ordered to dislodge the said privateers, or sent on another design. Since it is a common report, that these galliots are gone to keep a look-out at sea; which is conjectured, because almost all private letters arrived by the last post by the way of Hamburg report, that the English have an eye on the Orefondt. Wherewith,

H. and M. LORDS, &c.

Elfeneur, April 11. 1654. [N. S.]

(Signed) F. DE VRIES.

---

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.*

MY LORDS,

Vol. xiii. p. 3. **W**E have sent an express by sea, 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, sent us word in a letter writ by Mr. secretary Thurloe, that he did refer himself, as to that business, to the commissioners, who knew all our businesses, and had full power; whereupon we resolved to follow our businesses with the said lords, with new instances, being sorry we could do nothing to-day, because it was a solemn fast-day. We know no particular news to advise. The lord of Neufville is to be fetched in from Greenwich on monday next with all solemnities, which are due to an extraordinary ambassador of a king of France. His highness with the consent and advice of his council hath raised the excise, by continuation without limitation of time\*, which formerly used to be done by the parliament, and never in the power of the king, as we are informed.

Westminster,  $\frac{3}{17}$  April, 1654.

BEVERNING. NIEUPORT. JONGESTALL.

\* This is a mistake; for by the ordinance dated 17 Mar. 1653. the excise was only continued for one year, 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 states general of the United Provinces.*

April 14, 1654. [N. S.]

**R**ECEIVED three letters from the lords their H. and M. L. ambassadors in England, A.D. 1654. written at Westminster the eighth and ninth of this month, and these, besides some inclosed papers, all under cover to the lord greffier Ruysch, containing in effect, that they were agreed and concluded concerning the satisfaction of the damages of the twenty-two English ships and goods detained in the Sound, according to the memorandum of the said letters sent over; the said lords ambassadors therefore desiring, 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 send to the king of Denmark with the first, that the said ships and goods, or the proceeds thereof may be ready at the arrival of the claimers; and that the lord resident Vries, or somebody else, may take pertinent information of the constitution of the ships and goods, with the appurtenances thereof, how they were constituted at the time of their detention, and now, how the same may be restored, with the extract of the tolls where the goods were landed; and that the said resident de Vries, or somebody else, may be authorized to pay the 20,000 rixdollars that are promised; and that likewise, a provisional order be made for the payment of 5,000 l. sterling, which the said lords ambassadors are to pay at the ratification. Vol. xiii. p. 8.

Whereupon being debated; it is thought fit and understood, that to the end aforesaid, a letter be forthwith sent to the said king of Denmark, with a copy of the memorandum, wherein the agreement is mentioned concerning the aforesaid satisfaction; and that also a letter be writ to the lord resident de Vries, with authorization to make payment of the said 20,000 rixdollars agreed on, to the English merchants and masters of ships, and mariners, or their assigns, within two days after their arrival, they giving their acquittances; and the said moneys shall be dispatched at the charge of their H. and M. L. they binding themselves in the sum of 140,000 l. sterling, that restitution shall be made of the said ships and goods, or the just value thereof, with the damages occasioned through the said detention; which act of obligation shall be sent to their H. and M. L. ambassadors there, to put the same in execution through sufficient persons, in pursuance of the authorization of the fifth of this month, on behalf of the lords states of Holland and West Friesland, sent over unto them. And withal, the respective provinces are hereby desired to name some able persons for arbitrators on this side, concerning the damages aforementioned; who, together with those of England, are to determine that point; and withal, the provinces are desired to send over one or two able persons, who understand the laws of the country, to inform the said arbitrators about them, and to diminish the pretences of the damages sustained and held by the English: and withal, that letters be forthwith sent to the colleges of the admiralty, that they would send out boats and barks, to keep a vigilant eye upon the English fleet, and to bring advice of the course they steer.

*Mr. Richard Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

**Y**OURS of the 24<sup>th</sup> of March is come to hand, and the inclosed sent forward. I am glad you were then so neare an end of your trouble in the treatie. Peace will be welcome newes to all nations, who by the longe dependinge are prepared to entertaine it with the greater likeinge. But your formidable navie affrights them, all concludinge they will be active somewhere, when the commonwealths are closed. As yet the senate keepe Waites prisoner; but by their manner of proceeding I conclude, that the disaffected English actinge underhand by the burghers, will shortly prevaile with them to enlarge him: They have often solicited my assent; but my answer is, that they will please, ether to keepe him in restraint untill I have an opportunity to send him for England, or otherwise 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 so well deserved it, be not made an example, it will have but an ill reflection upon the state, to which he voluntarily submitted himselfe before me, after a long standinge out. If it were not to be faithfull to my trust, I could with more ease and security to myselfe looke through the fingers at such passages in him and others. In my last weeke's letter, I gave you notice of the shipp for the masts, come into this river. I suppose shee may be loaden within a month from the date of my last, though shee hath not yet begunn to loade. If you would have the powder shipt betwixt her decks, (for in her hould it will not fit, because of the moystnesse of the masts) I desire your tymely order for it, and whether I shall send her away  
VOL. II.
upon

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.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Pray deliver the inclosed to the councell, which is onely the tender of my service.

*The Dutch ambassadors to secretary Thurloe.*

VIR AMPLISSIME,

Vol. xiii. p. 17.

**E**NIXE rogamus, ut aliquando nostrum negotium absolvatur; eumque in finem omnes ii mercatores admittantur, quorum nomina nostra schedula fuere exhibita, ne alicujus nominis omisio præjudicium aliquod adferat iis, qui sese volentes obtulerunt. Interim nos ad majorem cautelam etiam plures requiremus, qui solvendo pares sint, ut abunde satisfiat, quamvis & jam plene hoc a nostra parte actum crediderimus, cum sex solummodo desiderati sint, & in ipsissima hac chartula septem admittantur. Arbitros oblatos accipimus, quemadmodum nulla ratio est, ne nostri admittantur: ille vander Cruyssen, Anglice *Mr. Crosse*, & notus & bonæ existimationis est, & jam in præsens, ut sæpius ante, ecclesiæ Belgicæ senior; & ut nihil circa isthæc omnia innovetur, sed ad finalem perfectionem cuncta quam citissime dirigantur, enixe desideramus, & manemus dominationi

Ad quævis officia parati,

H. BEVERNING.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

A. P. JONGESTALL.

Westmonaster. ¼ Aprilis, 1654.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

15<sup>o</sup> Aprilis, [1654. N. S.]

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 received letters lately from Guienne, by which he was certified, that an order was published among the reformed in Coignac and elsewhere, to fast and pray to God, that he might be pleased to maintain and conserve his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England; as also, that all the ministers of the said reformed churches have written accordingly to his said highness letters of compliment, which might well testify their affections towards the lord protector, and the contrary towards his majesty, &c. to which the said Ruvigny answered, craving pardon of his eminency to let him know, whoever writ such letters, he was ill and falsely 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 assured his eminency, they did not fast at all, either for king or protector, in Coignac. As for writing to the lord protector Cromwell 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 said, he would not assure, but some particular persons might write to England, signifying how they were abused 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 exposing freely their lives and goods for his majesty's service, and conservation of his crown and state; and so he parted, his eminence being satisfied of Ruvigny's assurance 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  
in

in the afternoon, in Little Bourbon, where the king, queen, cardinal, duc d'Anjou, the pope's nuntio, 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 plaid thrice every week, fundays, tuefdays, and thursdays, from five o' clock in the afternoon 'till two after midnight. A.D. 1654.

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, Monf. Bellievre, desires one of the cardinal's sisters in marriage; but yet, no certainty of it.

Monf. 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 edicts in Castres shall come to Beziers, and keep there; as also the two presidents, with the counsellors, that were hitherto in the said chamber, shall continue still. All the tapestries 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 accused 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 Meilleraye 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 commission; 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 so many officers to have given and bestowed upon his majesty the demission of their regiments and companies, being no more able to serve without payment; however, little was spoken of it.

The duke of Brunwick, a German, having wars against the duke of Luneburgh, also a German, the first having defeated the last 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.

Yesterday, 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 inclosed, we send your lordships the articles of the union and confederacy \*, 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 commission, that we may come to give your lordships a particular account of our negotiation. We shall pray to Almighty God to bless 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.

Westminster, 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1654.

BEVERNING. NIEUPORT. JONGESTALL.

\* This treaty is published in Dumont's corps univers. diplomat. tom. vi. part. 2. fol. 74. edit. Amster. 1728.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

**A.D. 1654.** **W**E 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 business of restitution and satisfaction, as we think, with less charges than were demanded on this side, without any great trouble or 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 expresses 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 send 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 withal 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 rescription; but we submit all to your lordships wisdoms and discretion.

BEVERNING.  
JONGESTALL.  
NIEUPORT.

April 15. 1654. [N. S.]

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

**Vol. xiii. p. 38.** **W**E 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 publick 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 six 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,

April 5. 1654.

**Vol. xiii. p. 73.** **T**HESE are chiefly to present my deare love to you, and to preserve my selfe a roome in your hearte, especially in your most serious hours. I hope before this time, you are better informed aboute the Irish dissatisfactions from my lord Harry, that they were not

not so dangerous as reported. The Lord preserve his people from sinful unbelief and repining on the one hande, and withall from a fleshly confidence, and vain glorying on the other hand; they are both dangerous rockes: we stand in great need of wisdom from above, to direct us, and I hope the greatest feare or dissatisfaction, that lyeth upon any here, is, that our governers should bee led to doe thinges, that may provoke the Lord, and cause him to withdraw his presence from them. Frinds are all heere in goode health; we are now a-meeting in a general councell, aboute the way of satisfiing landes: pray for us, wee may be kept from a covetous worldly spiritt, that when wee come to enjoy the greate thinges of this life, we may nott forgett God. Committing you to the Lord, I rest

Your endeared frinde,

RI. LAURENCE.

The superscription,

To commissary general Staynes, Petty France,  
Westminster, these present.

Ralph Jennings to Mr. William Howard.

DEAR SIR,

I Received your letter this very night: your command's as to your brother, I will with all speed accomplish. My lord Broghill is this night expected in town, there being tomorrow to be held a council of all the officers and agitators of regiments in the whole nation. The principall affaires there to be debated are the apportioning of lands to the soldiery, and the reducing (as they say) the army to a much less number; which I believe will not be soe 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 speediest course, by the advice of my lord's people, to send him his letters, and serve him to the utmost of my abilities. Sir, as to your grand affaires 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 affaires here was discontent enough, but very little animosity; for certainly never yet any faction, so well fortified by all the offices military and civill, almost in the whole nation, did quit their interest with more silence. Some two or three were at the very first imprisoned for plotts and libells, which caused such a generall compliance, that should a stranger arrive here now, he would never believe there had been any difference, unless upon the sabbath a congregation may be discerned, of which Mr. Patience is pastor; from whos church those of profitable employment dayly (though not *per saltum*, yet by degrees) doe decline. As to the nature of a plantation, it thus remaines, as neere as I can discern; every planter runnes two hazards, of his owne losses, and of other mens his neighbours; and I think I shall now unfold an enigma to you; for certainly noe man's industry can so secure him, but that the ill husbandry of his neighbour may undoe him; for admitt a proportion be taxed upon a whole hundred, if any prove unable to pay, their goods are seized, 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 talkt with a gentleman within thes 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 stock being a hundred head of great cattle, was in a year and halfe, neerly by tax, reduct to six coves; 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 case so much resembling 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 affaires, 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 suspended. 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 youe have

A.D. 1654. patience to read; foe humbly begging your pardon for this trouble of tediousness, I remain

Dublin, 5<sup>th</sup> April, between twelve at night, and one i<sup>t</sup>he morning, 1654.

Your faithful friend  
and servant,

RALPH JENNINGS.

I pray remember my service to Mr. Sympson, and tell him, that had not the time been so far spent, I would have wrott to him: remember me also to my friend and Jack Long.

The superscription,

*For my much honoured freind Mr. William Howard, at his lodging in King-street, in Westminster, at a sadler's shopp, next doore below the Bell-inn, London.*

*Mons. Rosenwinge, the Danish agent, to sir Oliver Fleming.*

MONSIEUR,

Vol. xiii. p.  
48.

CE mot fera seulement pour vous confirmer les assurances de mon bien humble service, & vous faire scavoir, comment sa majesté de Dannemarc, mon maistre, dès aussitost qu'il a sceu l'heureux succés de l'election de son alteffe à la protection generale d'Angleterre, d'Escoffe, & d'Irlande; & sa generosité de la vouloir estrainner par une paix tant desirée de toute la Christienté, n'a pas voulu manquer de m'envoyer icy, pour tesmoigner la joye & le contentement extreme, qu'il a receu de cette dignité deüe sans contradiction à la grandeur de tant d'actions heroiques, par lesquelles son alteffe a fait esclatter son nom, sa conduite, and son courage, jusques aux parties les plus escartez du monde.

Et à cause que j'espere d'avoir bientost l'honneur de vous rendre conte plus particulier des autres considerations, qu'ont donné sujet à mon voyage, je me contente maintenant de vous supplier, de faire à son alteffe mes tres humbles baifemains, & de luy donner advis de mon arrivée en cette ville, d'où je ne bougeray point jusques à scavoir premierement ce qu'elle m'ordonne, en regard de mon transport à Londres; lequel je fouhaitte, que soit le plustost qu'il sera possible, à fin que j'aye plus d'opportunité pour vous y tesmoigner par les effects, combien je suis,

MONSIEUR,

Gravescende, ce  $\frac{6}{10}$  d'Avril,  
1654.

Vostre bien humble & tres  
obeyssant serviteur,

HENRY WILHEMSEN ROSENVINGE.

*An intercepted letter of adjutant general Allen, to Hugh Courtney esq;*

DEARE FREIND,

Vol. xiii. p.  
74.

I Perceive you are verry 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 sometimes. 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 confes, I am at a stand in my owne thoughts, as to the governments of this world, and doe expect littl lasting good from them, till they com into his hands, whose right it is to rule, and whoe hath a spirit suited to such a work. But that, I beleev, will not be yet. As to the person in cheif place, I confes I love and honour him, for the honour God hath put uppon him, and I trust will yet continue; I mean that of upright-heartednes to the Lord, though this last change with his atendencyes hath more stumpled me than ever any did; and I have still many thoughts of heart concerning it. But time will tell us more of persons 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 obstructions, to his owne great ends, whatever men imagin. We have heer a great general councell, to satisfie the arrears of our army. Pray for us, that now we com to possess houfes we have not built, and vineyards we have

have not planted, we may not now forget the Lord and his goodnes to us in the days of A.D. 1654. our distres.

Dublin, April 6. 1654.

I am yours cordially,

W. ALLEN.

*These for Hugh Courtney esq; in  
Westminster.*

*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 answerd er now, but that Vol. xiii. p.  
I have had noe great minde to writeing, being somewhat at a stand in my owne 75.  
thoughts as to things of late. That you mention both of your owne laying downe, as  
alsoe of the sadnes uppon 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 kinde then what is yet, may be good peopl's  
portions er long; partly as a judgment from the Lord upon us, for our ingratitude and  
forgetfulnes of him, and partly to distinguish Christ's true followers from others, which  
follow him one the account of worldly interests, which I feare the greatest part at this  
day doe. But, my deare freind, I doe not understand yet the grounds of your laying  
down; nor cannot se from what I am able to discern, that you had cause soe to doe;  
but you may know more then I at this distance: but surely as it is dangerous to shun  
sufferings, when called to it, so 'tis very uncomfortable to put ourselvs 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 serv the pro-  
vidence of the Lord, in witnissing against evill, had you stood, as in laying down; but  
being ignorant of your grounds, I shall say the les. I trust I shall not, upon the  
account of honourable, or other worldly respects, stay a day longer in employment, then  
I judg I may doe more good in then out; nor after out, I se the powers that are con-  
certing their power without cause, given manifestly to the prejudice of those that fear  
the Lord; but till then, though things are not as I wish they were, yet I doe not  
judg that a call to leave a station, in which I am by providence set; but rather shall  
waite on the Lord in it, till I se him making my way as clearly out, as with comfort  
I cann say he made it in. But 'tis a day of darknes and confusion, verry unlike that  
day of the glorious reign of Christ, soe much, I feare, on mistaken grounds expected  
by christians; to whome it might be said, as Christ said to his disciples, *Ought not he to  
have suffer'd, and so to have enter'd into glory?* that I beleev will be the saints way to that  
kingdom, and in another degree than what now it is. The Lord fitt for it. Heer are  
tongs clamoring on all hands alsoe against the poore people of God, and hearts boiling  
with envy to purpose; insoemuch as I with some others are all throughout this  
country to be under a charg of high treason, with many other such-like reasons:  
but I trust, if we doe suffer, we shall have more comfort in it, then those that dare  
inflict it. I have not els at present, but with my true love to yourselfe, with all freinds  
of my acquaintance, remain

April 6. 1654.

Your true freind to serve you,

W. ALLEN.

I desier to know, what the synod doth about ejecting  
and erecting ministers.

The superscription,

*These for his much esteemed freind Mr. Caithnes,  
late 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 stand- Vol. xiii. p.  
ing in need of those forces to beat the Hollanders, they were to make use of the 82.  
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

A.D. 1654. of London. These 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<sup>r</sup> 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.

$\frac{6}{16}$  April, 1654.

*Extract of a letter of Mons<sup>r</sup>. de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to Mons<sup>r</sup>. 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.

LE traité d'Hollande fut signé hier : ainsi dans peu de jours l'on fera éclairci du dessein de la flotte.

*Whitelocke, ambassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

Vol. xiii. p. 58.

I AM informed by Mons<sup>r</sup>. Skute, one of the senators, that the kinge of Denmark had raised some forces, which he had designed to march towards Hambourgh; that if soe, it would be a greate disturbance 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 queene, on munday last, sent to desire me to take the aire 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 that should be her final aunswere; and alsoe said, that after I had considered the said articles, we might againe speak together of them. Tuesday Mons<sup>r</sup>. Canterstyn, one of her majesty's secretaries, came to me from the chauncellor, to excuse his not visiting of me; but that he had by command of the queene sent me a new draught of articles, which I instantly 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 chauncellor, receive all satisfaction. The Spanish resident informed me, that the Danish ambassador havinge ben with him, they had much discourse concerninge the English fleete now at sea; and that the Daine told him, there was ten thousand foote souldiers embarked to come towards the north, which gives great jealousy and trouble to the kinge of Denmark. He then enquired of me, what progresse the French ambassador now in England had made in the treaty there. I aunswered him, that if the queene would please to dispatch me, I hoped to be at home before the conclusion of that treaty; and that I had somthinge to communicate to his highnes my lord protector from the queene, 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 finished. He replied, that he was assured the queene would suddenly dispatch me; and I knew they would conduce to it. He advised, not to returne home through Denmark, because it would not be safe trustinge to that king; but wished me to goe to Lubeck, and soe to Hambrough; and that if I found not shippes ready there, that then I must goe over land to Cullen, and from thence to Dunkirk. Wensday in the morninge I went to the rix-chancellor, with whome I found his son count Ericke. We three beinge together, the chauncellor 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 soe carefull of my affares, that he had desired the queene to appoint another in his stead, to treat with me therein; and that her majestie was pleased to substitute his sonne to that purpose. I told him, I had ben much troubled for his want of health, in respect of my affections towards him, and also in regard of the delay of my busines: that my trouble was somewhat moderated, when I heard his sonn count Ericke was appointed to treat with me, and that I rather desired to have my busines transacted by him and his family, then by any others; and that I was now come to him to conferr upon the articles, which I had received from him the day before; and thereupon gave him a paper of my observations upon those articles. Upon the 11<sup>th</sup> article

article wee agreed, that there should be a particular designation of prohibited goods. A.D. 1654. I nevertheſſe deſired, that the catalogue of them might be referred to my returne into England, and promiſed 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 Monſ. Bonnel, by the councill of ſtate. I ſaid, that I remembred not any ſuch thinge, and that I was uncertaine what goods by the edict of the Hollanders were prohibited; and therefore I againe deſired, that it might be remitted; by the leavinge 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 preſſed, that the ſame might be by us agreed on. I answered, that that forme was not ratified by the councill of ſtate, and therefore it would not be ſitt for me to conſent to it; neither remayned there much reaſon, why they ſhould not conſent to remitt it to my returne into England, when the queene's ſubjects had the benefit of the order of his highnes, which was much in favour and reſpect to them; which order I had cauſed to be tranſlated into Latine, and ſent to his excellencie. To the 13<sup>h</sup> article, as to the ſatiſfaction of damages, we had ſpeech to the ſame effect as formerly. On the 16<sup>h</sup> article wee had alſoe much debate. I deſired theſe words, viz. *de uſu littorum in piſcatione, &c.* might be changed into theſe words, viz. *de piſcatione & uſu littorum, &c.* They ſaid, that would ſeeme to deny fiſhing on their owne ſhores: I answered, that thoſe words were, to my apprehenſion, as if we ſhould lay downe our right as to fiſhing, and leave it free. This was the reſult of almoſt three howers diſpute; and the concluſion was, that they would acquaint the queene with all theſe things, and ſhortly returne me her aunſwere. I deſired, that the aunſwere might be ſuddeine and poſſitive; for if they ſhould occaſion me to write to my lord protector, to know his pleaſure, my letters would require no leſſe then the ſpace of two months to be aunſwered, before which time the queene would have quitted the government, and my commiſſion ceaſe. The chauncellor aunſwered to this, that he would endeavour, that I might returne into England, not only for my wife and childrens ſake, but that alſoe they aſſured themſelves I would endeavour, that the queene's ſubjects might have right and juſtice there with expedition. The French reſident very much inquired of me concerninge our fleete; to which queſtion he had no greate reaſon to expect my particular aunſwere, neither to much other diſcourſe he had with me. Monſ. Woodſeldt alſoe diſcourſed touchinge our fleete, and told me, that the Daniſh ambafador complayned againſt him to the queene, that he had cheated the late kinge of Denmarke of certain ſummes of money, which he ſhould have paid to the late kinge of England towards his warr againſt the parliament; and now the kinge of Denmark having been informed, that he had loſt his papers at ſea, and that he had not his acquittances, he charged him heere before the queene: whereupon he produced all his papers and acquittances, which were imagined by his adverſaries to have been loſt; and ſoe juſtified himſelf before the queene, to the greate diſcontent of the ſaid ambafador. The ground of the complaynt was, from a letter ſent by Charles Steward to the kinge of Denmark, whereby he denied the havinge of thoſe armes, which Montroſe brought into Scotland, and were furniſhed by the kinge of Denmark. This letter was much to the diſadvantage of Monſ. Woodſeldt. Thursday Monſ. Miller, whoe hath bin reſident at Hamburgh for the queene of Sweden, and now newly returned, came with much reſpect to me, and profeſſed, he deſires to ſerve my lord protector, as he had done, by joining with Monſ. Bradſhaw, in any thinge that might conduce to the good of England there, and to the paſſinge of my diſpatches hither. In the evening Monſ. Canterſtyn came to me from the chauncellor with the articles, amended accordinge to my deſire, in moſt particulars, and with a draught of a preamble, and a new article for the confirmation.

This day ſielt-marſhall Wrangle came and dined with me, and had much diſcourſe concerning our fleete: he told me, that he had by command from the queene prepared ſhipps for my transportation from Stockholme to Lubeck. I ſhewed him a draught of the ſhip Sovereigne, with her dimentions and gunns, wherewith he was much taken. In the afternoone I waited upon the queene, with whom I had ſome debate concerninge my articles, and ſtill finde her more ready to conſent to what I propoſe, than her commiſſioners: but ſome things ſhe told me ſhe would not conſent to, becauſe they were againſt the intereſt of her people, and not conſiderable as to England. I gave her thanks for my diſpatch. She ſaid, ſhe had an ambition to have the honor of makinge an alliance with my lord protector herſelfe, before ſhe quitted the government, and that ſhe might teſtify her reſpect to his highnes, and therefore had gon as far as poſſibly ſhe could; and indeed there is now very little difference but only in words and expreſſions, from the ſenſe and ſubſtance of what I firſt propounded; and I preſume that what is agreed here by me, will give good ſatiſfaction and contentment to my lord protector and to

A.D. 1654. the councell, and I apprehend it clerely within my instructions. I acknowlege the goodnes of God to me, that in this busines, where I mett with so many difficulties, and of so greate weight, in a fortnight's tyme it should be brought to a full conclusion, with all respect to my lord protector, and the now established government, for which I have taken care in the articles. They are not yet drawn up, but I hope we shall signe them the next weeke; and presently after I intend to demand audience, to take my leave, and to remove from hence; and the rather, because this day the queene told me, that she wisht me with my lord protector, because she saw I was a faithful servant to him; with many other expressions to that purpose. She told me likewise, that it would not be fitt for me to be in Swithland to neere the tyme of the coronation of the new kinge, and just then to go away; which would shew as a little disrespect to him; but she wisht that I would see him. I told her, I intended to salute his royal highnes from my lord protector, and should desire to have my shippes meet me nere that place. She told me, she would give order for it, and that herselfe would be gon soone after: that if she had staid heere, she would have ben glad, if I would have stayed longer. Hereupon, I doe resolve, my busines being concluded, to remove from hence, as soon as I can, to Lubeck, and from thence to Hambrough; and I have by this post humbly desired my lord protector to appoint two or three of his shippes to meet me at Hambrough as soone as they can, for my transportation from thence to England; and I earnestly intreate your favour, to put his highnes in minde of it; and that you wil be pleased to take the care, that the orders may be had, and the shippes to come as soone as may be, to Hambrough, where I intend to stay 'til they meete me; or that I receive his highnes farther commands; and I choose this way as the shortest, and where I shall meete with any dispatches that come from England. I presume you wil be troubled with an importunate suitor, especially in this point for the hastening of my returne. I received your letters of the 17<sup>th</sup> of March, and the order of the councell, concerninge the Swedish shippes, for which I returne my humble thankes. The queene and the chauncellor, and others heere, are much satisfied with it. The chauncellor and his son have ben very civil to me, and willing to farther my dispatch. I hope the same goodnes of God, which hath hitherto brought me through this greate busines, will give me a safe returne to my dear country and freinds, where I may have oportunity with all thankfulness, to acknowlege your constant kindnes and favour unto

Your affectionate friend to serve you,

Upsale, 7<sup>th</sup> April, 1654.

B. WHITELOCKE.

---

*An additional instruction to my lord Whitelocke, our embassador extraordinary to her majesty the queen of Sweden.*

[ In the hand-writing of secretary Thurloe. ]

Vol.xiii. p.55. 1. **H**AVING 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 incertainty of the issue of the treaty between us and the United Provinces, being removed, as you will see by these letters, which will assure 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 10<sup>th</sup> March, 1653. you have represented 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 also these words, *bona à suis cujusque inimicis direpta*, 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 fish freely for herrings in the seas of this commonwealth, paying the recognition of the tenth herring, or for a lesser recognition, so as it be not less than the twentieth herring, or for the value thereof in money.

7<sup>th</sup> April, 1654.

— A letter

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*14<sup>th</sup> 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 wish for peace; and the poor having no way to gain a livelihood, by reason of the obstruction made, made them likewise to cry aloud for peace.

Vol. xiii. p. 62.

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 28<sup>th</sup> November) doth speak very rigorously against the house of Orange, and against the prince's royal: but men do presume, that the protector doth consider and presuppose, that *volenti 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 any thing 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 saith expressly, that they must use some other means, to bring Guelderland to reason. The provinces of Zealand and Overijssel 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 send one of theirs to dispose the states of Guelderland to furnish their share. In short, men see, that the Dunkirk war and the English differ as much as night and day, it being great wisdom in Holland to purchase peace, and a great happiness, that the English are disposed to peace, admitting so easily the proviso.

The 17<sup>th</sup> of April.

AT last, it was Tuesday night first before, here arrived an express from the ambassadors in England, with a letter of the 9<sup>th</sup>, and was confirmed by letters of the 10<sup>th</sup>, which arrived the next day, that on the 9<sup>th</sup> the commissioners of the council did give their act of <sup>3<sup>o</sup> March</sup>/<sub>9 April</sub>, agreeing to the presentation made by the ambassadors on the eighth. This hath somewhat undeceived all our fearful ones, and unbelieving ones; for the first, because they desired it; the latter, because they did not desire it, would not believe, that the peace would be concluded, not expecting so much moderation nor inclination from the protector. They did also presently resolve upon all things necessary for the execution thereof; and the resident of Denmark not being at the Hague, the state sent an express to the king of Denmark, giving him advertisement of all what had passed; and by four commissioners, as well that night as the next day, communication was made to the lord ambassador of France, as also to Mons. Stockar; the said resident being absent, and notice thereof being also given to the resident de Vries in the Sound, to cause to be paid the twenty millions of rixdollars to the English, when they shall come for it.

The lord resident Brasset hath taken his leave of the states general, representing, that his children being born here in this country, he had designed one of them for the war, who being a lieutenant, and one of the youngest, was of the number of the Reformados, he recommended his advancement; and consulting about his present, those of Holland said, it was impertinent to give presents to others, since the states had forbid and prohibited theirs from taking any from others: but the lord Brasset hath too many friends

(having

A.D.1654. (having lived here 27 years) not to be dismissed without a present. Upon this occasion it was proposed to give a present to the children of the ambassador 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.

Those of Holland do so much rely upon the peace, that after the reception of the act of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 Coningsmark 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 princess Palatine, and the princess the wife of the prince of Tarante, there is contention. The princess Louisa, as the daughter of the elector, doth pretend the precedency every-where of the princess of Tarente; and the princess of Tarente, as princess of the empire of the house of the landgraves of Hesse, doth likewise pretend to it. I am

Your humble servant.

---

Chanut, *the French ambassador at the Hague, to Bordeaux the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, 17 April, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol.xiii.p.52. **T**HE express sent by the lords ambassadors 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 deserved, 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 bless your prudence, and that the success may render your ministry 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 & celsissimo domino OLIVARIO, protectori reip. Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ, necnon reliquorum dominiorum, &c.

SERENISSIME DOMINE,

Vol.xiii.p.80. **C**UM propter certa quædam impedimenta non possum pro voto & desiderio meo ad serenissimam celsitudinem vestram de meis quempiam mittere, qui ipsi summam dignitatem, ad quam ex gratiâ divinâ provecta est, meo nomine gratularetur, & cultum meum atque observantiam erga serenissimam celsitudinem vestram declararet; ideo ex permissione illustrissimi domini Anthonii Guntheri, comitis in Oldenburg, & domini avunculi mei, præsentium exhibitoribus, ab ipso jam ante in Angliam ablegatis, Friderico Matthiæ Wolzagen de Missingdorff, & Christophoro Gryphiandro in mandatis dedi, ut mei quæque causâ serenissimam celsitudinem vestram post decentem requisitionem adirent, ipsique justissima mea desideria ore tenus, & qua par est reverentiâ, proponerent & explicarent.

Hos igitur ut pro ingenitâ sibi & deprædicatâ humanitate benigne audire, & auditos cum benevolo responso & declaratione exoptatâ expedire dignetur, perquam officiose rogo.

Deum ter opt. max. animitus interea precor, ut serenissimam celsitudinem vestram reip. suæ & orbis christiani bono quam diutissime fervet incolumem; permansurus, quoad vixero,

SERENISSIMÆ CELSITUDINIS VESTRÆ

Datum Zerbst, 7<sup>to</sup> Aprilis, anno 1654.

paratissimus servitor,

JOHANNES, P. ANHALTINUS.

By

*By the commander in chief of all forces in Scotland.*

WHEREAS (amongst other things) by proclamation of the 27<sup>th</sup> of September, 1653, A.D. 1654. Vol. xxxiv. P. 41.  
 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: Notwithstanding 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 unquestioned, as if no rebellion were, who thereby take opportunity, not onely to get intelligence, but also to entice many loose persons to joyn 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: These 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 dayes next after publication hereof, to passe above five miles from his and their respective aboads or habitations, unlesse he or they first obtained a passe 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 circumspection and care in parting with the said passes to persons well-affected, or upon good caution, I nothing doubt;) which said passe 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 shal 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 passe) 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, travell, passe through, or abide in any burgh or parish, without a passe 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, untill 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 thereanent 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-marshal to be held for the head-quarters, or any other inferiour court-marshal, before whom the matter shall be tryed, shall be thought just. And whensoever any party of the rebels, which now are, or hereafter shall break forth into rebellion, or any other person, not having a passe, as aforesaid, shall march or travell 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 inhabitants 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 passe, 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, wheresoever 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 martiall, to be held for the head quarters, or any other inferior court martiall of the army, before whom the matter shall be tryed, shall be in like manner thought just.

Given under my hand and seal at Dalkeith, the 7<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1654.

To be proclaimed at the mercat crosse of the chief burgh in every county or sheriffdom, and upon the Lord's day, the parishioners being conveened together at the kirk, to be openly read unto them by the clerk thereof.

R. LILBURNE.

*Commission to general Monck to be commander in chief of the army in Scotland.*

Signed OLIVER P.

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xxxiv.  
P. 40.

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 reposing special trust 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 hostile 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, resist, kill, and destroy by all ways and means whatsoever; and also to command all garisons, forts, castles, and towns within the said nation already garisoned and fortified, or to be garisoned 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 person 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 use such carriages, draughts, horses, boats, and other vessels, as in your discretion shall be thought needful for the conveying and conducting of the said ordnance, artillery, ammunition, money, victuals, or any provisions, or ammunitions of war necessary or requisite for the same army or forces, or any part thereof, to or from any place or places, in order to the said service; 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 soldiers of the army, forces and garisons, are hereby required to obey you their commander in chief, according to the discipline of war. And all sheriffs, justices of the peace, mayors, bailiffs, and other officers and persons whatsoever in the said nation, are likewise required to be aiding and assisting 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 such 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,  $\frac{2}{18}$  April, 1654.

Vol. xii. p. 589.

OUT of Poland no other news, but that the king hath now bestowed the *Zittawish Blanck* upon prince Radzevil; but the *Ryx Blanck* his majesty reserves for himself, saying, he knows no person 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 *rokosz* \*, that is to say, an honest rebellion.

London. ff. *The examination of William Metham of Metham, in the county of York, gentleman, taken the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> of April instant.*

Vol. xiii. p.  
121.

THE examine being examined, and asked, whether he was at the New-exchange on monday the twenty-first of November last, he answereth, that he was not there on the monday aforesaid; but confesseth, that on tuesday the twenty-second of November

\* *Rokosz*, in the Polish language signifies the soldiers forsaking t<sup>e</sup>ir generals. Connor. hist. of Poland, vol. 2. lett 5. p. 21.

last he was at the New-exchange aforesaid; 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 examine into the said coach, wherein were (he this examine believes) a knight of Malta, and the lord of Byone, and some others, whose names he knows not, being Portuguese; with whom this examine went along to the said New-exchange; and that this examine, and the said Don Pantaleon, and other Portuguese aforesaid, coming into the said Exchange, one Mr. Philip Howard came to this examine, and desired him to persuade the said Portuguese to go off the Exchange; for that there were some above, that did stay for them. And this examine speaking to the said Don Pantaleon to the same effect, he the said Pantaleon answered, 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 examine, none of them having then any arms. And this examine saith, that after the said Portuguese had staid 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 examine persuading the said Mr. Howard to be satisfied, the said Mr. Thomas Howard did cease to speak or act any thing else, as this examine did see; but immediately upon this, the shop-keepers in the said Exchange began to make a noise with shutting up their shops; and that during the time of discourse between the said Don Pantaleon, Mr. Howard, and this examine, there was a pistol shot off about the west-end of the said Exchange; and thereupon this examine did depart from the said Exchange, and did not see any Portuguese, save only the Portuguese aforesaid, before the said pistol was fired as aforesaid; but after the said pistol was fired, he did see divers Englishmen upon the said Exchange with their swords drawn; and that he did also see divers black men there also with their swords drawn, whom he conceives may be Portuguese; but what were the particular passages there after that time, this examine says he knows not, neither did he know or hear of any design or appointment by the said Portuguese, to be or meet at the said Exchange that night, to injure or affront any persons whatsoever.

W. METHAM,

Taken and acknowledged the day and year first above-written, before us,

THO. FOOT.  
ROBERT TITCHBORNE.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

Paris,  $\frac{18}{8}$  April, 1654.

ON wednesday last, the day of my foregoing letter, we received letters from Valenciennes, Vol. xiii. p. 91. of the  $\frac{11}{11}$ <sup>th</sup> of this month, containing, that the Lorrain army, consisting of 6000 men, was marched from thence, upon design to invest Bassée, or some other place in those parts, which had caused the French to reinforce the said place of Bassée and Bethune; and that duke Charles was coming to command in chief; and that in the mean time the prince of Condé was ransacking the country with an army of fourteen thousand men. This sudden news caused presently order to be given to all captains and soldiers of the garisons of those parts, to return to their commands with all possible speed.

The earl of Charost, governor of Calais, who came to Paris to desire some moneys, wherewith to repair his fortifications, is some days since returned home again; some think discontented, by reason they would not allow him any thing towards the reparations aforesaid.

Here is a report, that the prince of Condé is entered into Boulognois, and that he hath a design against Calais, which the English were to besiege by siege at a distance. Here is also news, that Bassée is surrendered unto him; which will not be believed till such time, that it be confirmed. The prince of Conti is designed here for commander in chief of the army of Catalonia, and the marshal of Hocquincourt for his lieutenant.

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A.D. 1654. **I** KINDLY thanke you for your continued correspondencye, which I shall desire still  
 Vol. xiii. p. 83. the favour of. As for our judicatures heere, it is in a very unsettled condition. Wee  
 very much want good instruments for such a work; and I feare our povertye will not  
 afford us libertie to allow that incouragement to persons of worth to come over to us;  
 but indeed that affaire 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 heere  
 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 towne, to be judges. If wee have a common  
 pleas, wee must have a seale, 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 deales with us as to  
 the busines of Holland; but in that we have so far pursued peace, if they reject it, 'twil  
 be a great witnes against them. If my lord protector intends that designe, which he writt  
 unto me about, wee shal be able to furnish him with the men; but the difficulty wil be to  
 transport the horse. If the design 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.

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

8<sup>th</sup> April, 1654.

*The commissioners for sequestration in Scotland to William Malyn, Esq;*

SIR,

Vol. xiii. p. 85. **W**E shall send away those denotter goods, that are at Lieth in readinesse, very speedily  
 by captain Bunn in the Providence frygat; for all the rest that are out of our hands,  
 wee shall doe our utmost endeavour to get them together with all possible speed, and send  
 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 confi-  
 derable value belonging to the late king and earle mareshall, (fraudulently taken) which  
 hee had ordred to be sent to London to a private friend of his, one Mr. John Howell,  
 linnen-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 beleevd 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 nott requisitt to enquire of Mr. Howell,  
 what goods he hath received from captain Gardiner, and how hee hath disposed of them.  
 We are

Your very affectionat friends to serve you,

SA. DISBROWE.  
 ED. BYLER.  
 RI. SALTONSTALL.

Lieth, 8<sup>th</sup> April, 1654.

The superscription,

*To our honoured friend William Mallyn, Esq; secretary  
 to his highnesse the lord protector, Whitehall, these.*

*Intelligence.*

Copenhagen,  $\frac{2}{19}$  April, 1654.

Vol. xii. p. 589. **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

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,  $\frac{11}{21}$  April, 1654.

I HAVE received yours of the 27<sup>th</sup> March, signifying your peace with Holland to be near concluded, notwithstanding your great preparations for the seas; 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. Vol. xiii. P. 297.

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 convoy him. He left charge with Mons. Fournier, a secretary his brother had, to attend in Ratisbon, to continue his demands to the emperor and diet, concerning the places possessed by some Lorrainers in Lower Alsace, which places were promised to his brother before his imprisonment.

The treaty between mareschal de la Ferté Senneterre, and the commander of the Lorraine troops near Hauberg and Lanstall, is come to nothing.

The senate of Cologne have lately printed a book, in answer to a manifesto, that their elector made, concerning his pretensions of jurisdiction in Cologne; so 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 faile, I shall not know what to doe. Upon my returne, will not fail to satisfie you. There is a peace with the Dutch, and a warr with France. Some say that our protector intends to be empirour within this three weekes. This all I have to acquaint you with more then that I am

Your most affectionate brother,

RI. LAMBART.

11<sup>th</sup> April, 1654.

Returne to Mr. Edwine Bates for my use.

The superscription.

These for Oliver Lambart, Esq; at Dublin, in Ireland.

*Part of an intercepted letter.*

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xiii.

p. 153.

**F**REINDS took up a copy of the indictment. The freinds indicted were Mr. Vavafor 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 Griffith, 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 councell also in writing by the bearer. The ungodly generally are in armes, 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, *Isai. xxviii.* Mind us of these counties; let us be earnest and instant in petitions to heaven. I should rejoyce to have a word from you. I pray my love to all the faints respectively, particularly to Mr. H. your man, and your niece Gwynn. All your friends in nature were all well the last weeke. I am in hast. 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,

Vol. xiii.

p. 119.

**T**O give me leave to acquaint you with my serious endeavours to doe his highnesse service in the prosecution of that information concerning the crowne lands of Scotland, which his highnesse and the late councile of state did refer to the commissioners at Leith, Decem. 2. I have employed Mr. John Philipps (Mr. Milton's kinsman) to sollicite 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 solliciting 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 practique-books, which are in as good esteeme with them, as my lord *Cooke's reports* are here with us. If you desire to speake with doctor Norton before he returne to Scotland, he shall attend you when and where you shall appoint him. Hee lodges in Doctors Commons, and hath a chamber there. Sir, the prime witts of Scotland, Traquair and Dury, are now petitioners to his highnesse, that some course may be taken for payment of the late king's debts, and the publique burthens contracted by that nation, in assisting the parliament of England. If his highness should be pleased but to aske them, whether they would take the annuity of the Scottish 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 highnesse. By this touchstone 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 cavills and exceptions, that are or shall be given in against it by partyes, who are somewhat concerned in it.

Your honor can witnesse my diligence in the prosecution of that information I gave in concerning the Scottish woods, and how I lodged it with the committee of the admiralty, and how the stirrs in Scotland did obstruct that designe. Other men will be to blame, if my last information doe not bring greate benefit to his highnesse and his successors.

If the English army draw neere Loch-nesse this summer, then there may be 3 or 4000 trees cut down in the wood of Glenmoreston; for I conceive the enemy will retreat to the remotest places there.

Sir, if a winter-journey into Scotland, to doe the state service, and my long attendance here, hath not deserved a small reward, or at least the taking off of the sequestration from my parsonage in Yorkshire, I hope ere long I shall merit a farr greater, when by my means his highnesse's revenewes shall be increased.

Sir, if you will pardon my rude and tedious expressions, you shall for ever oblige me to remaine

Your honor's faithfull servant,

Woodstreet compter, 11<sup>th</sup> April, 1654.

ANDREW SANDELANDS.

Sir, on saturday last, by the abuse of a knavish attorney, I was committed to this dungeon, upon a judgement surreptitiously obteyned, without arrest or appearance, or other

other legal proceeding; and therefore being, the reformation of the enormities of the A.D. 1654. law are now in debate before you, I hope some course will be taken to punish or amend such grosse abuses for the future. The attorney's name is Knightsbridge: he lives in Staple-inne.

*The resolution of the states general of the 22<sup>d</sup> of April 1654. at 5 o' clock in the evening.*

UPON the relation made by the lords Huygens, and other deputies of their mighty highnesses, upon the letters of their lords embassadors in England, dated at Westminster the 25<sup>th</sup> of this month, and likewise the signed articles of the union and confederacy, which they have concluded and signed with the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland; after deliberation, it is resolved by these to approve, allow, and ratify the said articles, peace, union, and confederacy, and also the instrument of submission 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 submission 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 interchange with that of the lord protector; and that also, the two abovesaid instructions of submission, with authority to supply on this part the blanks of the instruments of submission 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 Vogelsant and Hodenbourg respectively, counsellors of the courts of Holland and Utrecht, as being lawyers, and likewise to Jaque Lones and Jaque Ryffet, as being respectively merchants of Amsterdam and Middleburgh, to the end they shall out of hand inform their mighty highnesses, what directly or indirectly they are interested 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 expressed in the thirtieth article, a copy whereof shall be sent to those proposed persons, 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 person interested 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 to those of the West-Indies, Greenland, and Muscovy, to the end that they shall respectively present in London their pretensions (reckoning from the beginning of the year 1611. unto the year 1650. inclusively) against the 28<sup>th</sup> of May next, as being the time for the said treaty appointed. It is likewise by these resolved, to require those of Holland so to order and provide, that the merchants of London be satisfied as to point of security, for those great sums, that they have obliged themselves for, with this sense, that their mighty highnesses shall indemnify the province from all damage or loss. The said lords of Holland are also required to find out a fitting person to be joined to the resident Vries, to take circumstantial information at Copenhagen of the constitution of the ships and goods detained in the Sound, and of that which the English shall negotiate in Denmark, that these documents may be put to the decision of the arbitrators, which are to be chosen. 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 said publication, and to declare, that all acts of hostility shall cease of this part, the peace being in England proclaimed; and especially that the respective times, according to the distance of the assigned districts in the thirtieth article, shall begin also to run on the part of this state from the time of proclaiming the said peace. The said embassadors are likewise authorized, after that they have interchanged the ratifications, to make bonfires proportionable to those, that shall be made there; and in case the state of England shall treat by feasting, or otherwise, the said embassadors, they are authorized, at the expence of this state, to invite and treat in like manner the lords of the council, or at least the commissioners, that treated with them, as the exigency of the matter shall require, and the reputation of this state. As for the desires of the said embassadors to return home, being so long absent, after the ratification, the deliberation is yet suspended. It is moreover resolved, that it shall be written to the respective colleges of the admiralty, that their lordships shall admonish 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 masters

A.D. 1654. masters and merchants to contravene the same under the same pains, which are expressed and inserted in the precedent placart. It is also resolved, that to each of the gentlemen, who brought the said treaty, a chain of gold, with a medal of the value of one hundred ducats in plate, be given. And for the further performance of all that is above ordered, all necessary dispatches shall be made without resumption.

*Mr. recorder Steele to the protector and his council.*

Vol. xiii.  
p. 120.

IN obedience to an order of the councell of the eleaventh of April instant, these are humbly to certifie his highnesse the lord protector and his councell, that in pursuance of a former order of the seventh instant, directing the court of sessions in the Old-baily to proceed with William Mettam, as by the same order is directed; the said court appointed two of the justices then present to take the examination of Mr. Mettam, touching the busines, which happened between the Portugals and English at the New-exchange, on monday and tuesday, being the twenty-first and twenty-second of November last; and accordingly his examination being taken and made known to the court, (which is herewith certified) and it thereby being confessed, that he came with Don Pantaleon and other Portugals, to the New-exchange, upon the tuesday night aforesaid, at which time Mr. Greenaway was slayne; and continued with them, 'till the pistoll was shot off; upon consideration thereof, the court thought fit, in pursuance of the aforesaid order, to commit the said Mr. Mettam to the safe custody of the keeper of Newgate, where he yet remains. All which is humbly submitted to his highness and the council.

Their most humble servant,

April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1654.

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.]

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

VOUS trouverez bon, que je vous eclaircisse du doute, que je croiois avoir levé par quelqu'une de mes precedentes touchant la suscription 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 *Monsieur le protecteur* de la republique d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, & Irlande. Celui de frere eut été bien plus agreable.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Vol. xiii. p.  
163.

SINCE that we had news sent us, that the articles would be signed the  $\frac{3}{13}$ <sup>th</sup> of this present month, they have counted here the hours, yea the minutes; and there hath been no other discourse than of the messenger 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 Zealand, to redress the desolate company of the West Indies in Brasil against the Portuguese; 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 merchandizes from hence to Flanders and Brabant, and from them hither, do go and come in one vessel, without being unladen at Lillo and Sas; but notice being taken, that it caused great deceit and frauds in the convoys and licences, those of Zealand have laboured hard to have them unladen at Lillo and Sas, and there reladen again in another vessel; and Holland in the end will also agree to it. At last they will also resolve and agree upon the introduction of the little seal (which is to be annexed and fixed to all publick acts and writings) in Breda, although by the capitulation it is said, that the said city shall not be charged with any new imposition, where-with they did not stand charged in the year 1625. The great treasurer Brassaert hath a sort of gangrene (the cold fire) in his feet, and a fever withal, so 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 instances of the provinces of Friesland, Groningen, and Overysse, they have at last condescended to it. Here is one colonel Wyeligh on the behalf of the bishop of

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 princesses, royal and dowager, do still continue. There hath been some submission made of referring it to arbitration. The princess royal would have, that in the first place they should decide the point of the government of Orange; but the princess 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 Brasslet, who is returning into France, as also to the children of the deceased ambassador of Spain, the other provinces have advised in the affirmative; but Holland hath singly refused their consent, saying, it is absurd and impertinent, that this court should give presents to others, since they forbid their own ministers to take any. It is nothing but to be impudent. The last commissioner of Genoa, before he had audience, did bargain to have the same entertainment that the former had, and by this means had the present. One of the states themselves told me, we do good to none, but to those who can do us harm. It's very likely, that they will give nothing neither to Monsieur Stockard commissioner of Switzerland. The earl of Coningsmark for Sweden, with three or four thousand countrymen, and six or seven hundred soldiers, hath besieged the house called Bourg, being within one mile and an half of Bremen, which the magistrates had fortified and made a garison, there being at present three or four hundred soldiers in it; but Coningsmark, with the cannon and granadoes, hath so battered the place, that after three days siege they were forced to surrender upon articles, to march out with their arms and baggage. Coningsmark doth intend to fortify the said place with seven bulwarks. During the siege, he caused all the passages to the city to be blocked up, which since he hath caused to be opened again. However the design is clearly seen to be against the city, who have deputed one hither to demand assistance. This state is very ill affected to Sweden, as well the states general as the states of Holland; yet they are much troubled at it, notwithstanding that this peace with England will very much ease them; but if the war had continued, they would have had their hands full of work on all sides. In the end there hath been presented to the states general an act of neutrality on the behalf of the states of the empire. They are to examine it here, to see if it be to their liking. The king of Spain doth also require here, by the secretary of the embassy, the inclusion in the treaty of peace, at the same time and manner, that that king did require it in England of the protector. On tuesday the thirty-first, towards the evening, came three gentlemen, sent each from one of the three ambassadors in England, bringing the original and principal treaty signed to the states general, and each brought a copy thereof, one to those of Holland, one to those of Zealand, and one to those of Friesland. The language of the treaty is in Latin; and they say, that the English have shewed themselves discreet and moderate in several words, as for that of *murder*, in the twenty-eighth article, is to be put, *homicide*. And this state will draw this advantage by it out of the Latin tongue, that causing it to be translated into Dutch, (for to have it printed and published as is necessary and requisite) they will cause several words to be put more soft and moderate than are put in the Latin, to content the people and others. All those, that did not believe there would be a peace, do find themselves deceived and laughed at. They have here advice from England, (from such a hand as they do give credit to it) that a day or two before the agreement and conclusion, the ambassador of Spain understanding, that the business did hang in a suspense, made an express offer to the protector of a million of money down, to bear half the charges of the war, and to consign Dunkirk and Mardike into the hands of the English, in case the protector would break the treaty, and hinder the pacification. I do perceive, that the state here doth believe it; and those that do not believe it, yet do seem to give credit to it; for they have reason not to trust the Spaniards. In the mean time, it would not be the first time, that <sup>embassador</sup> 124

<sup>France</sup> of 140 (who doth boast to know the most essential secret of 128) hath sold false drugs; <sup>council of state of England</sup> but I refer myself to the truth thereof; and in the mean while the inclusion, which the king of Spain have caused to be made here in the peace with England, doth seem (for the said regard) a notable simulation, and the prayer of, *Pulchra Laverna, da mihi fallere, &c.* They have already sent the ratification by sea and land, not daring to name a precise day for the publication, for fear lest the ships going from hence might be deceived, by reason that they are not certain here of the day, when publication will be made. They will permit the ambassadors, if they be entertained with any feast, to return the same, and to do the same likewise with bonfires. In short, the trouble from that part of the West doth cease; but there is some storm arising in the East; for the Swedes do seem to have a design against the city of Bremen. It is true, this state did not shew themselves much concerned in it, when the said city had the quarrel with the earl of Oldenburg, who gave the first mortal wound to the city; but I do not know, I do not believe, that Holland will desire, that Sweden should be so near and so powerful to them. Here are commissioners come from the city of Embden for the second 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 ambassadors of France, the resident of Denmark, and the commissioner 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 24<sup>th</sup>, 1654.

Vol. xiii.  
P. 219.

**Y**ESTERDAY 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 *hostes* in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articles, they did not blindly understand all such *hostes* 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 Guelderland 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 durst not agree to give their consents; so much fear they have of falling again into a war, saying, that if the protector 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 *else* (denoting the present hostility) did save well enough the case.

There were some provinces obstinate and difficult enough for the ratification; so that Holland, to move and make them plyable thereunto, proposed the alliance with France.

---

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

SIR,

Vol. xiii.  
P. 143.

**I**HAVE this week received none from you, which will cause mee to be brief: the expresses, whoe brought the good news of the mutuall signing of the treaty, are returned yesterdaye morninge with the ratification of the states generall. We hope, so soone as they arrive, there will be a cessation of hostilitie, that our merchant-men may goe freely to sea; for every daye's delaye is of considerable losse to us in this country. I have observed, that any news hath not bin so welcome to these in many years: 'tis not strange, being there is a probability of much advantage in way of trade it may bring to these countryes. We are still kept 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 state; and we feare the greatest account is behind concerning Amboyna. Some wise men are of opinion, that it will not be ballanced without a new war; the reason is, because many of our grandees are partners in the East India company. 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 serve you, please to command

24 April, 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

---

Beuningcn, *the Dutch ambassador in Sweden, to the greffier Ruyfch.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xiii.  
P. 150.

**I**CAN judge no other by all the appearances, but that their H. and M. lordships may rest satisfied with what I have writ unto them concerning the conclusion, which is to be made here with the English ambassador; which the queen hath signified 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 interested; but that she would not hearken to them. It is thought, that when his highness is made king, he will send an extraordinary ambassador 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. lordships 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 elsewhere, was enough, not to have any suspicious 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.

Upsal, 24 April, 1654. [N. S.]

BEUNINGEN.

Whitelocke, *ambassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

THOUGH your letters of the 24<sup>th</sup> of March, which I have received, were shorter Vol. xiii. than ordinary, yet they were full of your kindnes and favour, on the part of my 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 enlargment, yet I may heare from you, to know that my friends are well in England, and that they remember their servants abroad, which is the greatest comfort to us that may be. I have but little neither, to trouble you withall this week, although my letters, I confesse, have been extreame tedious, which (to those that are full of other great buffines) I doubt may have ben inconvenient; but I aske your pardon, and doe hope, that my buffines is now so much at a period, that I shall not have occasion to trouble you with the like. We have had but little done in it this last week; and the less, by reason of the queene's remove to Nycoping, to see her mother, and to speake with the prince about the resignation, which is expected here in the begining of the next month. I desired, that before her goeing from hence, the powers to her commissioners, with whome I treated, and who are first to signe the articles, might have ben sealed by her majesty; for until that be done, I thinke not fit for me to signe the articles on my parte. This cannot be done untill her returne, and then I am promised a full and quicke dispatch; for all things are agreed upon between us, that are of weight. Grave Erick Oxenstiern and I had some conference on saturday last about my busines, to the same effect, whereof I have formerly given you the account. If it be not too light to trouble you with such a busines, give me leave to tell you, that the master of the ceremonies came to me, to invite me from the queene to a ball at court. I told him, I would waite upon her. He then asked me, if I met with any other ambassador, what I would expect as concerning precedence? I answered, that I understood of no other ambassador now in this court, but the Danish, to whom I was resolved not to give place. He said, that peradventure he would insift upon it, being the ambassador of a king, and I, only of my lord protector. I answered, that I thought the minister of my lord protector to be the same with the minister of any king whatsoever; and that his honor and the honor of the nations, whereof he is chief, and which I represent, ought to be in the same esteem now, as at any time heretofore; and that I had resolved, not to lessen it in regard of any: whereupon he said, that the ambassador of Denmark must not be then invited. I asked him, if the queene had given him order to speak to me concerning this busines: he said, Yes. I then told him, if the queene would be pleased to invite the Danish ambassador, I would be content to stay at home; but if I mett him, I was resolved not to give him the place. He then told me, the queene caused the ball to be made out of her respect to me, and that the ambassador of Denmark should not be at all invited. There was no speeches nor songs, but only dancers; and the design of it was, to shew that all worldly things are vanity. Afterwards the queene caused her chair to be set close to me, and we had much discourse together, whilst the others were dancing. I gave count Erick Oxenstiern a copy of the order, translated into Latin, concerning those Swedish ships which have been lately taken by our English capers,

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 masters 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 resident 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, not a health being offered to be begun; which grave Erick told me was for my sake, else they use to drink freely. I thankt 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 discharged, I presently rose from the table; after which only the chancellor and I went into another room, where I shewed him the power given me by my lord protector, since the alteration of the government in England; and he told me, that my original commissions, 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 likewise 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 seen, that I was sufficiently impowered. He desired I would cause 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 visit the prince, which he would take very kindly; and that it would testify a respect on the behalf of my lord protector, and cause 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 highness. He gave me advice in many things concerning England, with great affection to our nation, to be communicated unto his highness at my return, and promised to dispatch me in a few days. The same day in the morning, Mr. secretary Canterstyn 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, on 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 hast should be made in the ingrossing 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 business, and she told me, she intended to return within eight days, and that I should be dispatched in a very short time. We had much discourse touching the Guinea business, which she referred to the same 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 shall endeavour likewise 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 Mons. Canterstyn, about the articles and matter of form of that part which I am to sign; but nothing could be farther done, because of the queen's sudden going out of town, which grave Erick excused to me the same afternoon; and the next morning the chancellor came and stayed with me three hours together, conferring about the articles and the business of Guinea, and other discourse, which I must reserve until my return to England. He goes to Stockholm this day, and almost all the great lords and courtiers are gone away, so that here is a lamentable silent place. I shall be heartily glad to receive my lord's order to authorize my return: but my business being now ended, I presume I may expect his pleasure at any other place. I purpose to visit the queen's mother and the prince of Sweden, because other ambassadors have done it, and I have been particularly 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 less requisit from me, because our enemies informed, that none but mechanicks 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 hitherto been so good to me, will give me a safe return to my lord, and to my native country; to whom I wish all prosperity, and likewise to yourselfe; and am

Upsale, 14<sup>th</sup> April, 1654.

Your affectionate friend to serve you.

I hope you will pardon the importunity of my wife's solicitation, beinge for my retourne. A D. 1654.

I thinke requisite to informe you what came to my knowlege two days since, that by agreement betweene king James and the then king of Denmark his brother-in-law, after the death of those two kinges, it should be in the power of the crowne of Denmark, by paying of a sume of money, about 13,000 l. sterling, to redeeme, 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. WHITELOCKE.

My humble service to my lord and master, when you see him, and my thanks for your postscript.

I hope his highness hath ben pleased to give order for two or three ships to be at Hambrough for my transportation into England, and therein I entreate your furtherance.

*A letter of intelligence from Mr. Angier's secretary.*

Paris,  $\frac{25}{17}$  April, 1654.

THE earl of Charost, governor of Calais, is not yet gone from hence, to go thither, Vol. xiii.  
P. 186. as I had noted you by my last; but some reinforcement of men has been sent to his lieutenant, through the jealousy they have of the designs of the English navy.

The marquis of Sillery, commander of Dampvilliers near Sedan, hath with his garison surpris'd 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 last letters from Provence say, that the chevalier Paul, made lieutenant of the forces by sea of that province, had caused the shutting up of the ports thereof, thereby to have mariners to arm nine ships he intended to put out of Toulon, for the executing of some design; in favour whereof five ships were to join him from the Ponient. There is great likelihood this court will have something to do against Naples, and that the Portuguese will also make some offer, to take advantage by the spite the pope has conceived against the base dealings done to some churchmen by the Spaniards.

There is notice come from Rochelle, that two of the said ships, 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 save themselves all tattered in the port of Brest, after, say they, they had sunk two of the Spanish, and so beaten the others, that without a tempest, that separated them, they could have brought them thither.

There is still much talk of his majesty's going to Fontainebleau.

The cardinal Mazarin is in the unquietest 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; insomuch that this regiment shall be dispensed from serving during this campaign; so that it is sent to Brisac, whilst the said little bodies dispose 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 jesuits fear the consequences thereof, seeing themselves threatened by the people, set on by the jansenists.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

WE hope that our letters of the fifteenth of this month were delivered in good time. Vol. xiii.  
P. 155.  
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

A.D. 1654. } thirteenth of this month; whereupon we have given in the inclosed memorandum, as well to observe and fulfil 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 any thing 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 success.

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 extradition of the ratification. The lord Neufville hath commissioners of the council appointed him to treat with him, whose names are viscount Lisle, 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 ambassadors.

Westminster,  $\frac{1}{4}$  April, 1654.

*Resolution of the states general.*

Sabbati, 25<sup>th</sup> April, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xiii.  
P. 187.

THE lord of Gent presiding in the assembly did declare to their lordships, that her highness, the princess dowager of Orange, being ill-disposed, and by reason thereof keeping her chamber, had desired his lordship last night to take the pains to come to her; and that his lordship coming there, her said highness did desire 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 highness did heartily wish 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 highness, 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.]

Vol. xiii.  
P. 191.

ORDINES generales confœderati Belgii constare volumus omnibus & singulis, quorum interest, aut quo modo libet interesse poterit, quoniam nostro desiderio & propensa voluntate moti sumus cum serenissimo & celsissimo domino, Olivario, domino protectore reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ, contrahere & inire strictam, firmam, sinceram, mutuatque amicitiam, unionem, & confœderationem, pro defendenda & reservanda libertate ac jure utriusque nationis, necnon navigationis & commercii, pariterque communis causæ contra quoscunque, qui tam terra quam mari hunc vel illum statum turbarent; et desiderantes hujus salutaris operis progressum, necessarium duximus ad serenissimam celsitudinem suam D. protectorem prædictæ reipublicæ ablegare dominos Hieronymum de Beverning, &c. Wilhelmum de Nieupoort, consiliarium & quæstorem generalem Hollandiæ Borealis, syndicum oppidi Scidamensis, Allardum Petrum Yongstal, ordinarium consiliarium in suprema curia justitiæ provinciæ Frisiæ, & curatorem academiciæ Franekeræ, extraordinarios legatos nostros, ut cum alte memoratæ serenissimæ celsitudinis suæ commissariis convenirent de stricta, firma, sincera & mutua amicitia, unione, & confœderatione utrinque colenda & observanda. Illi igitur, cunctis accuratus, deliberatis, ventilatis, & discussis, nomine utriusque partis fœdus mutuuum pepigerunt & concluderunt, necnon peculiaribus articulis invicem convenerunt, quorum tenor is est, qui hic & infra verbo tenus sequitur insertus. Proinde prædictum ac supra hic insertum pacti fœderis atque articulorum conventorum instrumentum, cum serenissimæ celsitudinis suæ commissariis per dictos extraordinarios legatos nostros, in ordinem redactum, in omnibus punctis & clausis approbavimus, & ratum habuimus, prout tenore ac vigore præsentium illud approbamus & ratum habemus, spondentes nos dictum instrumentum in omnibus punctis & clausulis suis inviolabiliter servaturos ac impleturos, neque passuros, ut a quoquam ullo modo infringatur vel violetur. In quorum fidem & robur hæc per nostri confessus præsidem signari

signari ac graphiario subscribi, & majori sigillo nostro muniri fecimus. Dabantur Hagæ A.D. 1654. Comitum, &c.

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 some fear of your formidable fleet. The royalists and Orange party are much dejected; yet lifted up with some lyes, and daily fresh ones, to comfort their friends.

Our ambassadors 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 ambassador 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 presently 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 expence of the wars, &c. This begets the said ambassadors credit here, and they will get much moneys 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 inculcated many great friends they made, of which in my former letters you had more. Besides the loss these states had in Brasil, I hear the English and Portuguese have done them jointly some great harm in the East-Indies. But such news you may have from merchants; so I leave it. SIR,

Yours.

*A letter of intelligence from Brussels.*

SIR,

Brussels, 26 April, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS are received, and sent to Ratisbon, as accustomed. Your peace with Hol-  
land is now confirmed by all hands, from all parts; welcome news to some, and  
the contrary to many, chiefly your enemies. Vol. xiii.  
P. 197.

Don Francisco Romero, sent by the archduke to congratulate the protector, is returned hither, as I writ 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 also. 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 Brussels. 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. de Vries, *the Dutch agent in Denmark, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

Copenhagen, 26. April, 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xiii.  
P. 193.

**B**EING arrived here the twenty-second of this month, on the twenty-fourth following, I had audience before the rixhoffmaster and chancellor, and delivered your lordships letters to his majesty to the chancellor, and desired him, that he would be pleased to send 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 sold, may be had in readines to be restored to those, who shall appear here to receive them. To which the said lords answered, that they would do all that they could to effect it; and thereupon on the twenty-fourth they sent away your lordships letter by an express to the king. In the mean time I have endeavoured to get information of the constitution of the said ships, according to your H. and M. L. commands of the twenty-fourth of April, whereof I am promised to have the true state given me the twenty-ninth of this month. The taking up of fifteen thousand guilders, to the end as in the former resolution, and to draw upon your H. and M. lordships, is here impossible, according to the report of a very vigilant man here, whom I have sent to all the merchants here, whom I suspected to have money.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Rome,  $\frac{27}{17}$ . April, 1654.

Vol. xiv. p. 99.

**I** RECEIVED yours of the twenty-sixth of last month, by which you confirm, 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 against the protector and England, of which I expect seriously the certainty from you, that I may confront some of the cavalier letters, and their receivers.

Of *pax* general nothing since my former, nor of cardinal Stalli; he remains in the same condition, because the Barberini will have it so.

The pope *tandem* granted bishops to the king of Spain for Catalonia.

This duke of Terra-nova, embassador now from that king here, is a gallant person. He told to the pope in plain terms, at his last long audience, that the king his master could well judge betwixt words and deeds. He professeth to be the ruin of the Barberini, and threatens that if the cardinals shall chuse a pope after this, of the known faction of France, that they shall repent it.

Cardinal de Medicis, senior, is still the leader of the Spanish faction, as you had formerly.

The pope is very old and various, and certainly feareth Spain, as now all Italy does, by reason of armies in Naples extraordinary; the like not seen these many years.

*Negotia status* in Rome are very doubtful; but those proceedings of Spain will cause all to be clarified, as it seems, soon.

Of R. C. here is nothing considerable at present, or any thing else; for every week brings no great matters from the slow and secret counsels of Italy: from France you may expect them, but not here, from, SIR,

Yours.

*Will. Tomson to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xiii.  
p. 122.

**I** HAVE out of my zealous desires to serve your highnesse, writ severall letters to you from France, some of which bore date the second, the fifth, and the ninth of July, 1653. others bearing date in Januarie and Februarie, 1654. but not being so happie as ever to resaine aine in returne, by way of answer from your highnesse, I have hitherto forborne to trouble your highnesse 'til now, that I am acertaind of so trustie a person, as I know the gentleman to bee, by whose convaence this comes to your highnesse. The busines yet stands fare; and if your highnes please to use your power to keep the three brothers in France but some small time, I am verie confident to bee verie instrumentall to effect something, that may give your highnesse good cause to beleve me, and esteeme of mee, as your highnesse

Most dutiful and obedient servant,

Califs, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 1654. [N. S.]

WILL. TOMSON.

*A letter*

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

27<sup>th</sup> 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 Vol. xiii. P. 205. Braffart, but doth endeavour mainly to get likewise the voices of the other provinces; whereof I see so much likelihood, that there is no doubt to be made but it will be bestowed upon him; and there being also a place void in the chamber of accounts, which is master of the accounts, (wherewith the deceased lord of Heemstede was provided) I believe will be undoubtedly given to the lord Nieupart, for a sign and testimony, that Holland doth take great content in what they have negotiated in England. And those two lords will have all the honour and thanks, although their rhetorick and conduct 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 Nieupart likewise) did believe, that the protector would not have a peace; that he did seek the war; that the rencounter of Tromp, on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>9</sup> 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 forerunners of war; and that the peace was not like to last long, which <sup>Orange party</sup> 145 had in their heads, I will not speak any thing.

The princess dowager hath sent her good wishes, and to congratulate by the president the assembly on the peace, desiring, that God would bless it. The states general have authorized the lord president to thank the said princess; but I do not hear any thing of the princess royal.

The lord de Witt, raedt pensionary of Holland, hath also been to see the princess dowager; hath expressly entertained her upon the contents of the peace, and upon the rigid articles ten, eleven, twelve: item, upon the proviso, assuring the said princess, that the intention of Holland was no wise to be understood by the word *hostes*, item the word *declarare, notificare*; 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 distaste to the English. The lord of Swieten Bicker of Amsterdam likewise hath been to see the princess dowager; the one and the other assuring 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 choosing 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 reserved 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 presented 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 promised in the said fifty-third article, it must be simply given; that the clause *de gravaminibus* doth presuppose some sort of enmity; they will have it without any tail or limitation.

As for the inclusion desired 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 Braffet, who otherwise will give in a serious and sharp protestation.

1<sup>st</sup> 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 Somersdyke, Renswoude, 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

A.D. 1654. 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 expedited the business of Embden, whereof the commissioners are very importunate, desiring that the state 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 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 Brasslet 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 present; yet he did not exhibit his protestation.

---

*Extract of a letter of M. de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to M. de Bricenne, secretary of state in France.*

27 d'Avril, 1654. [N. S.]

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

**P**ETIT 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 conseil; mais quand monsieur de Baas en a voulu laisser aller quelque mot a un de ses ministres, il ne l'a point receu en bonne part. Ainsi je ne crois pas si a propos de nous mesler, que d'en temoigner de la satisfaction, apres qu'elle fera publique.

---

*Report of what has happened, concerning the granting of the act of exclusion of the prince of Orange to Cromwell.*

Vol. xiii.  
p. 274.

**O**N the 28<sup>th</sup> 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 same 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 Nieupoort, directed to the states of Holland, dated the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 seclusion of the prince was the interest of Holland, and agreeable to the resolution of the 28<sup>th</sup> 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 ambassadors afore-mentioned alledged, 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 Cromwel, and after having acquainted Nieupoort therewith, but without communication to Jongestall, he went and spoke with Cromwel, who told him, that he could not be easy in himself, unless Holland would promise by herself, that they would never chuse the prince of Orange, nor any of his line, to be stadtholder 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 ambassadors 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 Cromwel 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 consult how far this affair ought to be carried on. On the first of May, the

the said affair was again brought upon the carpet, and was then accepted: in the after-noon they consulted further upon it, and left off; but on the fourth it was resumed again, and that day, against the protest of five members, it was resolved, that they being forced to it, and against their inclination, and out of mere necessity, would sign an act, which that night was still drawn up and read, containing, that Holland shall never chuse the prince of Orange, nor any one of his line, to be stadtholder or admiral of Holland; and that she shall never consent by her vote, that he be made captain general of the land forces of the generality; and that orders should be sent to the embassadors, that they should still try their utmost for the medium or regulation, and afterwards deliver the act.

A.D. 1654.

The counsellor pensionary declared, that he for himself had written to the embassadors, that they should do their utmost to get the regulation accepted, whereby they would do the greatest service to the country and to themselves, since that act was forced out with great difficulty, and out of mere necessity.

On the fifth of May, it was put to the vote, how long the secrecy concerning the passing of this act should last; and since divers members thought themselves to be absolved from the oath, it was resolved to manage this affair so as the welfare of the country should require, and to absolve the members from their oath of secrecy.

*An intercepted letter from Paris.*

SIR,

Paris,  $\frac{28}{18}$  of April, 1654.

Charles Stuart

I N my last, I sent you one inclosed from *your mistress*, and told you, while I was last week Vol. xiii. absent with your *mistress* in the country, my cabinet was stolen out my chamber, and p. 277. 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 nor 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 mistress promises all satisfaction and tenderness in that consideration; and hereupon it is agreed, that Mr. Long,

Scotland

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 interests and humours amongst those

Charles Stuart

merchants, and return to the true state of the common stock, that your mistress may by such an account be enabled to make a judgment, whether she ought to employ her person, 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 mistress'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 clearness, 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 manifested to his understanding, that his going

war

may be of service to your mistress, 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 she trusts, may incline your mistress to lay out more of her person, stock, 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 mistress, 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 stay, and advertise your mistress of some other you think will be acceptable to the employment.

The superscription was,

To Mr. Greene, under cover to Mrs. Anne Eggleston.

The

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.*

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xiii.

p. 224.

WE have received your lordships resolution and instrument of the ratification by the hands of M. Ruyshaver, 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.

BEVERNING.

JONGESTALL.

NIEUPOORT.

 $\frac{18}{2}$ . April, 1658.Bradshaw, *resident at* Hamburgh, *to* secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xiii.

231.

I AM forie to heare so late from you, how bad the powder proved: all possible care was taken heere 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 receiveinge it, course might have been taken heere for satisfaction, which everie person stood obliged unto by the custome of the place, it beinge a commodity, which could not be so inspected, but much must be left to the honnesty of the seller; but now reparation cannot be required, so much time beinge lapsed since the deliverie in England. I am certaine the merchant I employed for the buyinge of it in, is both as honnest and as understandinge as any we have in this place; he's much trubled 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 foule 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 landinge. I shall endeavour to get the rest sould again heere; but now peace is concluded, there is no present vent for it. The ship is loadinge the masts. I expect your order, if she 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 sett Waites at liberty. You may well imagine the malignants are high, findinge their sollicitation so prevalent. I have not yet heard from my lord protector or yourselfe touchinge that businesse. I shall waite his highnesse pleasure, and in the meane tyme keepe me as much as I can out of the eye of insolencie. I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

Hambr. 18. April, 1654.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

29. April, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xiii.

p. 232.

HAVING received yours of the 24<sup>th</sup> instant; here is not much of consequence 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 Condé 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 yesternight at Montrouge, half a league from this city, and a house belonging to the first president 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 A. D. 1654. his eminence, being acquainted with him, when he was banished out of France last time to Bonvillon and Dinan in Pays 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 d'Esquillon his own cousin; but she having the king's commission for it, the council determined yet nothing concerning it.

The king danced yesternight at the royal ballet, where the queen of France was, and she that was of England; as also king Charles, his brother York, and the little princess, &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 mischiefs; 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 ambassador 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 assured 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, ambassador 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 got no more answer than *A la bonne heure*.

We hear, M. de la Marin's regiment goes to garison in Brisac, by reason of the differences happened between him and the other antient 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 Blauet, which caused marshal 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 readiness 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. SIR,

Your faithful servant.

*A letter of intelligence from M. Augier's secretary.*

Paris,  $\frac{29}{19}$  April, 1654.

THE  $\frac{25}{15}$ th of this instant, the rumour ran through this city, that cardinal Mazarin Vol. xiii. had done so well by his intelligences, that a truce of ten years was, as it were, con- P. 236. cluded between this state and Spain; but it was only found to be grounded upon the arrival of a secretary, which the ambassador Pimentelli, coming from Sweden into Spain, has sent here as a forerunner before him, to sound the ford, and tell him news of it; whereof the said cardinal would have prevailed for three reasons; first, to insinuate himself in the people's good favour, in shewing how much he desires 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 pretensions, which is a politick work enough amongst the more understanding. Nevertheless his eminence, to give lustre thereunto, hath several times conferred with the said secretary; and they forget not to coax him, until his master 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 ambassador comes from Sweden, and not from

A.D. 1654. Spain, and that such powers ought to come from Madrid. Although there is much likelihood, that for the said cardinal's part, he would be so much the more disposed unto that truce, that the jealousies he hath of the English armings give him much to think, and have cast him in some manner of disgust, since it is commonly said in the Louvre, that his highness the lord protector hath not *spoken French* unto his majesty's ambassador. The said secretary hath been brought from Montrouge near Paris, (where he is, and where the cardinal hath seen him) to the Louvre, to see the masque; and they are preparing an honourable lodging in Paris, to receive the said Pimentelli his master.

They also expect here in a few days a new ambassador from Savoy, where the marshal de Grancey returns, whilst Don Joseph de Marguerit goeth to a command in Catalonia, until the prince of Conti and the marshal of Hocquincourt be arrived there.

The Portugal ambassador hath informed this court of the news he hath received, that their nation hath wholly defeated and repulsed the Hollanders out of Brasil.

There are news, that the prince of Condé hath had some fits of fever, and that he hath run a great danger in leaping out of his coach to avoid a greater inconveniency.

The deputies of the reformed churches do not yet receive any satisfaction; but audience is ere long promised them.

We have notice from Bergerac, that the pastors of the churches of Languedoc had written unto those of Guienne, that it was convenient to demand vigorously justice on this occasion; but that, amongst others, the minister of Bergerac had answered, that they were not minded to press, but to temporize, until the end of the synod.

It was said, the cardinal Mazarin was in a resolution to have himself cut; but that operation hath been remitted for some months.

The elus have offered six millions of livres Tournois unto the king, if so be he would only re-establish them for twenty-four years, whereunto his majesty will not give ear.

The Stuarts take much delight in the great masques, until the displeasure of their still pretended voyage.

*Mr. W. Rylcy to secretary Thurloc.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. xiii.  
p. 288.

SINCE I saw you last, I was told by a gentleman of worth, that there is an ordinance to be drawn up for the improvement of the forrests \*, and that the act for the sale of them was declyned. Truly, Sir, I may with a cleare conscience and assured confidence affirme, that I have cordially served his highness the lord protector and the states in all trusts reposed in me, and more particularly in the weighty business of the forrests, (whereof his highness hath had some speciall testimony) and for which I had so great esteeme with the committee of inspections and others before them, as likewise with the trustees for the sale of the forrests, as to meritt an employment of agency under them; the which I doe not hereby declyne, being most willing with the best of my skill to serve his highness and the state. But knowing my place of Norroy king of armes to be an office of quality, though not of profitt, and the agency farr inferiour to that, amounting but to the degree of a sollicitor at most, (in which employment I tooke great paines, was at much charge, but had noe recompence at all) and likewise taking notice of the declension of some of the trustees in the execution of the forrest business, in which I may, (I humbly conceive) by reason of my knowledg and long experience in the records, be very usefull; I doe therefore humbly desyre you to be a meanes, that my employment may be changed from agency to a trustee 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 dilligent and faithfull. And for your further satisfaction herein, I have inclosed the copies of some papers, which I presented heretofore to his highness, to whose service I am devoted. Sir, I crave pardon for my boldness herein, and humbly acknowledged all your noble favours expressed to, SIR,

Your reall and faithfull servant,

19 April, 1654.

WILLIAM RYLEY.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Ratisbon,  $\frac{22}{30}$  April, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Vol. xiv.  
p. 47.

YOURS I received by the last, 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 business is not yet fully ended here, but will be,

\* The order of council for this purpose passed 18 Apr. 1654. Whitel. p. 588.

before

before the emperor departs, and no sooner done but that you shall know of it. The gentleman to be sent to Rome is not yet dispatched by the emperor and the elector of Mentz, nor 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 excessive heat in the months of June, July, and August. As it shall happen, you shall know. A.D. 1654.

It is impossible, (for all is said) that the emperor can go from 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 represented 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 all will 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 restitution, that all things may be settled in the diet.

The ambassador of France died here, as you had in my former.

The elector Palatine came hither to take his leave of the emperor, and the duchess of Bavaria is to meet the emperor six 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 Brandenburg, with (it may be) private assistance from Spain, were to besiege Guelders; and the two last engaged themselves so far, that if they appeared not in it, they were contented to lose their interests in the country of Guelders; and that occasioned them to take the places heretofore possessed by the Hollanders in the country of Brandenburg; 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.

---

Whitlocke, *ambassador 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 beinge absent. This is a very solitary place. I know but one senator in towne, graef Leonhough, whoe did me the favour to visit me; and wee had some discourse concerninge their militia, part whereof he was goeing to take a muster of, which I could learne noe other ground but the usuall course every yeare to doe it. The Danish ambassador and the Dutch resident are still heere. The Spanish, Germaine, and Muscovia envoyes are gon away. My busines remaynes in a readines to be signed, which is appointed upon the queene's returne, and shee is looked for every day. If it be not signed within this few dayes, it cannot be done by her at all, because shee intends to resigne the government the beginninge of May, and perhaps the prince may be crowned in June; and two or three monethes after that, before new credentialls can 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 heere. Upon which considerations, I humbly conceive it much more for the service of my lord, to dispatch my busines heere out of hand; and the rather, because of the conclusion of the Dutch treaty, which I hope will proove very prosperous to our nation. My articles had ben signed before the queene's goeing away, but that shee was willinge to communicate them to the prince, before her commissioners signed them, which I likewise thought very fitt to be done, in regard he is soe neere the succession. And I likewise intend to salute him from my lord, before my goinge out of this country. I am now only in expectation of his highnes farther commands and instructions concerninge my returne, which I hope for by the next post, accordinge to your letters of the last of March, which I received yesterday. I presume Mrs. Thurloe will joyne with me in asking your pardon for the impertunity of a lovinge wife, whoe troubles you daylie solliciting for an order for her husband's returne.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip Id. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

A.D. 1654. returne. I confesse wee have troubled noe other freind but yourselfe (since my beinge heere) in my affaires; and it hath pleased God to give a blessinge to it. I have seen the testimonies of the affection and respects of a true freind, and the successe of my desires, which I hope it will please God to contynue to me, and to give me leave in England to make my most hartly acknowledgements of your curtesies. I give you many thanks for the papers, which you sent me concerninge your treaty with the Dutch, and the other papers, which are not only a comfort, but very usefull to me heere. I received formerly from you the copy of the articles betwixt you and the Dutch; and if I did not returne you thanks for them, I confesse I forgott myselfe; and likewise, if in one of my letters I did not acquaint you, that the queene had an intention (as she told me) to sende a congratulatory letter to my lord the protector; but how the direction was, I know not, because I never saw it; but take it as a particular favour in parte to me, that his highnes was pleased to receive it, though it were not as it ought to have ben, wherein he hath aunswered the respect of the queene, whoe excepted against my credentialls, but yet received them. I am exceedinge glad of your good conclusion of the Dutch busines, which I am perswaded will be of greate advantage to our nation. And I look upon the issue of my busines heere beinge agreed, before the issue of our treaty with the Dutch was knowne, to be both a perticuler respect to my lord and the government under his highnes, and lesse difficult then it might have ben, if transacted after our agreement with the Dutch. They are much amused in these parts at our gallant fleete, and soe erly at sea; and I permitt them all their conjectures; nether have they gained much from me by their inquisitivenes about it. I had a complement sent me the last weeke from the Dutch resident, that he hoped ere longe to have an opportunity to come and visitt me. I aunswered, that I should not be wantinge in that civility which became me. With my prayers for your happines, and the prosperity of your affairs, I remayne

Your respectfull freind to serve you,

Upsale, 21 April, 1654.

B. WHITELOCKE:

I was intreated by the citizens of Stockholme to recommend this suite of theirs conteyned in the enclosed paper.

*An intercepted letter to Mr. Graply at London.*

NOBLE SIR,

Hague, 1<sup>st</sup> May, 1654. [N.S.]

Vol. xiii.  
p. 291.

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 eagernes 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. Charles Stuart Mr. Knox hath not yet left France Florence; but his trade Scotland prospering 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, <sup>21 April,</sup> <sub>1 May,</sub> 1654.

Vol. xiii.  
p. 295.

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 Somersdyke, Renswoude, 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 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.

They

They have not yet expedited the business of Embden, whereof the commissioners are A.D. 1654. very importune, 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 53<sup>d</sup> 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 Brasslet went away from hence on wednesday the 29<sup>th</sup>. The lord de Beverweert lent him his yacht, or little frigate, to carry him to Encluse. He went away without any present, yet he did not exhibit his protestation.

*Extract of a letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Hague,  $\frac{1 \text{ May}}{21 \text{ April}}$  1654.

YOU shall not now need such large extracts and papers as heretofore, since that your Vol. xiii. peace with these provinces is come to so happy a conclusion, and really the greatest p. 298. blessing that ever these countries had; for they were wearied and worn out by that war, and seem 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 dejected.

Beverning for his good services, and especially this last, is made treasurer of the province of Holland.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY 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 consequently 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 28<sup>th</sup> article, which we have not yet been able to perform, notwithstanding our manifold endeavours, several merchants being by us thereunto desired, making scruple, and his highness persisting to have the same done before the exchange of the ratifications; so that we have made choice of twelve persons, whom we have disposed 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 business within a day or two, whereof we shall presently advise your lordships. We have also received your lordships resolution of the 13<sup>th</sup>, and shall govern ourselves precisely according to the contents thereof.

May 1. 1654. [N. S.]

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPOORT.  
JONGESTALL.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the greffier Ruyfch.*

MY LORD,

IT is incredible what trouble and care we have had, and yet have, with the caution Vol. xiii. comprehended in the 28<sup>th</sup> article of the treaty of peace; and we must confess, that p. 283. the merchants, who are twelve in number, have cause to scruple to undergo the trouble and hazard, but that their affection to the state and so desired 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 sterling; and have also entered into bond

A.D. 1654. ourselves for 20,000 pounds, to bear them harmless. Wherefore we desire, that their lordships would take some course to secure us also.

$\frac{1}{2}$  May  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  April 1654.

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPORT.  
JONGESTALL.

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

Paris,  $\frac{2}{2}$  May  
 $\frac{2}{2}$  April 1654.

Vol. xiii.  
p. 300.

THE cardinal Mazarin has been very sensible of the news received wednesday last, that some English frigats 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 politickly been obliged to cause them to be imprisoned, until the first fury were passed, the said cardinal having thereupon said in these proper terms, *I see that Mr. Cromwell is not for us*; whereof he is really so much the more suspicious, that he has for certain told the duke d'Aspajon, he has been well informed, the English have newly sent a minister here, to labour some enterprize underhand with the protestants against the kingdom, doubtless grounded upon this, that Mr. Stoupe, minister of the French church in London, has passed by here, to go to his country towards Geneva, by reason of the correspondence 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 state. It is now said, that Charles and his brothers shall 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 stabbed by a man, who having been discovered, had been put to death.

Thursday the count of Rive, being arrived in Parma, to reside in the place of M<sup>r</sup> de Villeré a Grecian, signified to him his commission the next morning, with a commissary, an exempt, and divers ushers of this city, seized upon all his goods, made him prisoner, until this court had ordained what should be done of him, to avenge an old hatred they pretend he had against the cardinal Mazarin, since that his preceding master the duke of Parma's father had forbid him from having any thing to do with the cardinal Mazarin, who has at last procured him this disgrace; having given to understand at Parma, that he could no longer suffer him here, although he is generally reputed for an honest man, wherein he is in some manner repaired. This morning he has been permitted to go forth, and walk where he pleaseth. This affectation in the said cardinal's behalf caused the said duke to be taxed with a lewdness so much the greater, that the said M<sup>r</sup> de Villeré had served him 22 years, every one avowing, that if he had had any thing to say against him, he might have signified it unto him at Parma, after that he had called him to an account. I hear, they have found amongst his papers a letter of civility Mr. Milton had writ to him.

The king prepares himself to go next tuesday to Fontainebleau, where they are particularly to confer upon the affairs of war. It is said, the duke d'Anjou will go from thence unto the duke of Orleans, to bring him to court, if possible.

The cardinal de Retz has full power to walk throughout the city of Nantes; but he is contented to have the castle free, thereby to give no suspicion 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 first of all the marquis of Malaufe made a short speech unto his eminency, and that afterwards M<sup>r</sup> Vestric, deputy of Nismes, represented their grievances with powerful reasons, concluding that, being it appeared they had been faithful unto the king, and that their enemies disorderly oppressed them, to force them to set the kingdom on fire, he ought really and speedily to procure them the justice they demanded, that according unto his majesty's edicts could not be refused them: that in so doing his said eminency might give warning unto M<sup>r</sup> de Boucheraft, and the other commissioners, to hear and expedite them; and that in the *interim* he would be pleased to prohibit the knowledge of these affairs unto M<sup>r</sup> de la Vrilliere, secretary of state, that he might have no occasion to misuse them as he had done. The said cardinal answered, it was needful to hear the parties, and especially the parliament of Toulouse's reasons in the marquis of Leran's business; but as he saw, the said deputies took that for a continuance of delays, he promised them all, and did so cajole them, that if so be the deeds be answerable unto the words, they will have cause to be satisfied;

satisfied; telling them; that he would, amongst others, forbid the said M<sup>r</sup> de la Vrilliere A.D. 1654. to misuse them; and that as for him the said cardinal, he had been so favourable unto them, that he was reputed an heretick 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 spoke to them from his bed, being very sick of his gravel. As they went out of his chamber, they met with the count of Charost, who entertained a while M. de Vestric, 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 masses to be said there for their satisfaction, that they themselves might have cause to relieve him.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Brussels, 2<sup>d</sup> May, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS by the last I received, and conveyed yours to Ratisbon, as from thence I Vol. xiii. convey this to you annexed. Your peace with Holland we are secure of in this P. 296. 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 occurrents 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 archduchess 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 writ a letter to the archduke, desiring 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, lest they might pretend legitimation in any wife.

Prince de Ligne general of the horse is now here; so is the duke of Wittembergh, to assist in the council of war for this campaign. The prince of Condé is also here, and count Fuenfeldagna 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 master. They kill, burn, ravish, and rob, without respect to place or persons. Their commander cannot for his life rule them, they daily running towards Lisle, 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. SIR,

Yours.

*A paper from the Portuguese ambassador.*

I HAVE order from the king my master, to give from him a visit to the lord pro-Vol. xiii. tector, and to present him with a letter, by which the said lord the king has made P. 295. me ambassador 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 protectrice.

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 ship tarries until monday night, for my sake; and if need be, it shall tarry 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-house, 22 April, 1654.

*Articles*

April 22. 1654.

A.D. 1654.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

*Articles betweene his highnes and the Portugal, examined and compared with the articles as agreed betweene the former councill of state and the ambassador, notinge the difference made now by the sayd ambassador.*

- 1<sup>st</sup> Ar. **I**N 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 (*quocunque numero aut mole quando &*); tenth line leaves out *duntaxat*, and adds *in ingressu*.
- 4 Articl.
- 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 Portugall shal not seize our men or ships to serv him in his warres, a new condition is annexed in the margent, *nisi gravi intercedente necessitate, &c.*
10. *Tutò navigare, ibique commercium habere possint, utque populi hujus reip. in regna, portus, & territoria dicti regis Castellæ,* left out l. 12.  
In the latter end of the article, *Præter ea quæ Lusitani mercatores solverent, &c.* for *præterquam ejus in quantum, &c.*
11. The eleventh article is wholly changed.
- 12.
- 13.
14. For *Biblijs Anglicis alijsve libris sacrosanctis*, he puts, *Biblijs alijsve libris Anglis*.  
After *unà cum familijs suis*, he superadds, *ex eadem gente*.  
For, *religionem suam observare & profiteri, atque eandem in navibus & navigijs suis exercere*, he puts it thus, *religionem suam observare & profiteri, eandem in navibus atque in navigijs suis exercere*; and then adds this parenthesis (*dummodo provideant, ne detur scandalum Lusitanis.*)
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21: To the 21<sup>st</sup> he adds in the margent this conditional restriction, *nisi urgente necessitate*.
- 22.
- 23.
- 24.

## By the KING.

Vol. xiii.  
p. 299.

**C**HARLES 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 unbiassed 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 poison, 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 so detestable a villain from the face of the earth: and whosoever, 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 presents, and in the word and faith of a christian king, promise, 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,

owners, and also the honour of knighthood to him and his heirs: and if he shall be a soldier of the army, we do also promise to give him a colonel's place, and such honourable employment, wherein he may be capable of attaining to farther preferment answerable to his merit. And because we know, that great numbers are involved in the same guilt with the said Oliver, more through his crafty ensnaring devices, than their own malicious or wilful inclinations; we do therefore freely pardon and forgive all and every man whatsoever, for all and every thing by them done and committed against our person, crown, and dignity, or whatsoever hath been by them done or committed in the prosecution of the late wars, provided that they or any of them so guilty shall within six days after their certain notice of Cromwell's death, renounce and forsake their rebellious courses, and submit themselves to our mercy and clemency; and also whosoever shall before that time upon a just and fair opportunity leave partaking with those wicked men, and declare for the just rights and privileges of us and our people, his king and country, shall not only be pardoned for whatsoever is past, but receive a signal reward, and shall be by us employed and trusted with command answerable to his quality; excepting only from this our pardon, William Lenthall, late speaker of the commons, and John Bradshaw, president of that bloody court, commonly called the High Court of Justice, and sir Arthur Hazelrigge, and no other; but all men else to enjoy the full benefit of this our free pardon, in case they perform the conditions above required. Given at Paris, the 3<sup>d</sup> of May, 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Rome,  $\frac{4}{24}$  May April 1654.

YOURS of the 3<sup>d</sup> of last month I received, by which I see all affairs succeed prosperously with the lord protector. The pope inquireth much after that business; and *secretarius de propaganda* 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 master.

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 no 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 Thurloc.*

SIR,

THE shipp with masts is almost loaden. I waite your order, if to send her away upon notice of the publication of peace, or stay for a convoy. This packet will tell you, my lord ambassador hath finished his affaire at Upsale. I expect his lordship here within twenty days, supposeinge ships will be halted heither for his transportation.

There is one George Ralegh a seaman writes to me from London by the last post, that upon his late landinge he was made a prisoner by warrant from the council of state, as one that had beene abroad in the service of Cha. Steward, desiringe my testimonie of him, in regard he was lately heere, and returned hence for England. All the knowlege 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, lost upon the Danish coast; and amongst other of the seamen, which escaped shippwracke, he was heere relieved by the English company, and sent home. I shall not trouble you further, presumeinge your next will speake the returne of the expresses, with the ratification; and that I shall in tyme have some answer from my lord protector, or yourselfe, in the business of Waites, that the insultings of that party may cease, at least abate of the height they are at, by this senate's so releasing of Waites to pleasure them, who with a crew of desperate fellows lurkes neare this cittie, expectinge (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, Monf. Peterfon, hath writ a letter to the fenate, which (as I am told) makes them very fad. They have been in councill all this day about it; but I cannot learne what the buffineffe 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 poffeffion of the right honourable Id. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

**H**IS highnefs the lord protector and his councill have conceived it moft advantageous to the publick fervice, that the efcheated lands of the rebels of Ireland, lying within the four counties of Dublin, Cork, Kildare, and Catherlough, referved to the ufe of the commonwealth, fhould be let at prefent for no longer a term than from year to year; and have thought fit to impower you fo to let the fame, and not otherwife, till other order fhall be given you in that behalf. . . . do hereby fignify unto you at . . . that in difpofing of the faid lands proceed accordingly.

Signed in the name of, and by the order of his highnefs,

Whitehall, 26 April, 1654.

HE. LAURENCE.

*To the right honourable the commissioners, appointed for managing the affairs of Ireland.*

*Mr. Will. Cooper to fecretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xiii.  
P. 305.

**B**EING for a little time to goe into the country with my wife, I waited on you to take my leave; and not finding you ftrring, I left the inclofed. I have by mee a booke taken from a Dutchman this laft yeere, and in that language comprizing all the ports, rods, rocks, fands, and accesfes of the gulph of Mexico, from the entrance to the Bahamas; what courfe you muft fteere from place to place, together with the exact degrees of longitude and latitude of each place, which things have not bene in the Englifh tongue described by any. How farre this may contribute, I fubmit to you and others. Sir, in your choice of captaines and others, you muft be fure to choofe as many as you can, whofe bodyes have been ufed to the heats of thofe and fuch-like climates; elfe you may meet with great obftructions in the fervice. Among others I recommend unto you one captain Shelley, who hath bene in all the late fights, and tooke the Morning-ftar, and fundry rich prizes. Hé knowes moft of the American coafts, and hath bene South beyond the Rio de la Plata. This man was commended to general Desborough by general Monck at his going for Scotland, as a ufefull man in any fea fervice, and hath a new frigat conferr'd upon him.

Sir, captain Henry Powel of Ratcliff was roving in the Mexican gulph from top to bottome, with his brother, near the fpace of two yeeres, of whom I gave you former notice. I have noe more at prefent, but defiring the Lord to bee your fun and fhield, to remaine

26 April, 1654.

Yours in faithfulnefs,

WILLIAM COOPER.

*Col. Robert Lilburne to fecretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xiii.  
P. 304.

**Y**OUR inclofed to Mr. Ellis was fent according to the directions as you defired. There hath bin no newes from colonel Morgan; only foure fcattring parties are going from feveral parts of the hills, who doe adde to Middleton's number. Colonel Cobbet with a party from St. Johnfton and Dundee, on monday laft, gave a handsome chace to the lords Montrofs, Dunloppe, Forrefter, and major . . . who had got a rabble of about 500 horfe and foot together upon the Breas of Angus; but they fled feveral miles in fight of our men, divers of them leaving their arms behinde them. Yefterday Malcombe Rogers, (who had bin a great agent between Charles Stuart and Glencairne) being before condemned by a court marfhall, was hanged at Edinburgh for a fpy. He dyed very refolutely, confest hee had lately murdered one of our foldiers 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 fervant,

ROBERT LILBURNE.

*I roteftation*

*Protestation of the states of Utrecht, &c. against the secret article.*Veneris, 8<sup>o</sup> Majj, 1654. [N. S.]

THE lord commissioner of the province of Friesland hath upon occasion of deliberation held about the act of publication to be made of the peace concluded with the commonwealth of England, exhibited to the assembly, and caused to be read, a certain written declaration; and desired, that the same might be registred amongst the publick notes of their lordships, as the same standeth here inserted *verbatim*.

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xiii.  
P. 307.

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  $\frac{1}{29}$  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 disagree 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 lords states 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 disrespect 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; that 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 ambassadors 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 passed upon this subject to the lords their principals.

The lords commissioners of the province of Guelderland do reserve 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 expresse command, order, and intention of the lords their principals; so that they do also find themselves necessitated to protest and disavow all such separate and private resolutions and negotiations: and besides they do reserve to take such farther resolutions or signing, 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 passed 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 secluding 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 expresse prohibitive command to the lords ambassadors 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 expresse order of their H. and M. lordships, of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

*An intercepted letter to sir Walter Vane.*

SIR,

A.D. 1654. **I**F 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 passed 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.

Vol. xiii.  
p. 306.

Hague, 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1654. [N. S.]*Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xiii.  
p. 334.

**T**HIS week's letters, both from England, Holland, and other parts report, the peace is concluded betwixt the two commonwelthes, (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 desyned for Civita Vecchia.

His highness the great duke intends the Duch shall give reparation 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 duk has sequestred two of their ships. Here are no more states men of war in these seas, I mean ships in their publick service; however there is not a Duch merchant ship but has privat commission to take our ships; whereof they have bin advertiz'd, and that they should keep in port, 'til the peace be published. Three Malta gallyes departed yesterday with a new gally the great duke has built for them; also two of the duk's gallies departed with merchandic for Palermo fair; which being delivered, they then go in chace of Turks towards the coast of Barbary. I am,

HONORED SIR,

Leghorn, 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

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

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xiii.  
p. 323.

**T**HE 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 ambassador, which was communicated to his highness. It is said here, that an extraordinary ambassador is to go from hence to England, with full instructions to conclude a firm and near league with England hereafter. The said English ambassador maketh account to depart from hence the next week, and hath acquainted his domestics as much. I shall likewise begin to make ready for my departure, now I have leave from your lordships to return home.

Upsal, 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1654. [N. S.]*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

MONSIEUR,

[May, 1654].

Vol. xiii.  
p. 326.

**M**ESSIEURS de Hollande ont assermenté tous ceux de leur assemblée homme pour homme de tenir secret une chose, qui leur seroit proposée, voire meme il leur est defendu de ne dire pas, qu'il y a un secret, ny qu'ils ont presté serment, si que le discours, que les Anglois auroient voulu, qu'on chassât tels à tels d'icy, qui sont leurs ennemis, cela n'est rien.

Ceux

Ceux de Hollande en estant admonesté dans les estats generaux, ont assurez l'assemblée, A.D. 1654. que ce secret ne touchoit que le Hollande, point la generalité, & qu'il ne contenoit rien au prejudice des autres provinces.

Toutefois j'ay bien appris tant, que cela touche un reglement, ou quelque sorte d'instruction generale pour tous ceux, qui comparoistront dans l'assemblée des estats de Hollande, estant remarqué clairement, que le sieur Reuyl pensionnaire de Harlem, le sieur Wevelinckhoven pensionnaire de Leyden, le sieur Schagen pensionnaire d'Alcmaer, ont des intelligences avecque la princeesse royale, ou font de son conseil. Et puisque l'on sort maintenant d'une si perilleuse guerre, & qu'on doit avoir dessein de bien conserver la paix & union avecq l'Angleterre, on veut mettre ordre à ce que par les passions & interets d'aucuns particuliers membres ou autres la dite paix ne soit troublée, ny donnée occasion & subject aux Anglois de se servir en 10, 11, 12 articles.

A Amsterdam a esté divulgué, mais aussitost supprimé, certain livret nommée *schippers pratie*, un dialogue, ne contenant qu'un invective contre la paix, disant que comme Cromwell avoit fait tuer son roy, de meme les Louvestainsche (designant par cette sorte toutes ceux de Hollande, qui ont tant esté portés a la paix, & qui ont tant travaillés pour icelle) avoient empoisonné le dernier prince. Mais au reste ce livret estoit sans artifice, & sans realité. Toutefois ceux d'Amsterdam ont fait grande & estroite enqueste contre cela.

L'empereur aura fort mal prins les attentats de Koningsmarck dans le duché de Breemen; à la barbe de tout l'empire & des estats de l'empire assemblés a Ratisbonne en une diete solemnelle, & contre les decrets de l'empereur & des estats de l'empire, si que l'empereur aura non seulement résolu *mandata inhibitoria & avocatoria*, mais en a commendé & envoyé les executoriales aux membres des cercles de la Basse Saxe & de Westphalie.

Il est à croire, que cest estat aussy s'en meslera, & d'autres de meme, & par ainsy de petit estincelle se pourra allumer un grand feu.

Au conte & aux estats de Oost-frise est derechef escrit de vouloir envoyer leur deputés vers icy.

L'on ne veut presque assurez, que le grand secret proposé & juré dans les estats de Hollande, est un article secret entre la Hollande & l'Angleterre, par ou se promet l'exclusion de la maison d'Orange & de Nassau, hors des employs de general. Cela (vray ou faux) eschauffe grandement le peuple au moins les . . . . ., & je crains qu'il causera du bruit.

8 May.

COMME desja aures veu, l'assemblée de Hollande a esté singulierement occupée par l'acte ou article secret touchant le prince d'Orange, & cela a esté le grand secret, qui a esté proposé, & dont on a tant parlé, a sçavoir, que la Hollande promet de ne l'admettre point à aucune charge de general ny le prince ny ses descendants.

La plus part des villes aussitost y ont consenty : toutefois Haerlem, Leyden, Alckmaer, Horn, Edam ont contredit. Des dix nobles les 6 ont esté consentants, à sçavoir Brederode, Opdam, Winnum, Duvenvoorde, Vandermyle, & Merode. Wimmenum avoit un peu varié, mais en fin fust consentant. Schagen avoit premierement promis de consentir, mais en apres contredit avecq Beverweert, Noortwyck, Warmont. De Warmont, puisqu'il estoit de la maison de Wessenaer, & catholique Romain, on s'estonne; les autres s'estonnent grandement, que Brederode si proche allié ait esté le premier, qui a consenty; mais on luy aura donné des persuasions, que son soleil luyra plus qu' auparavant. Opdam, Merode, Vender Myle, Duvenwoorde, Wimmenum; en effect doivent toute leur fortune au prince Henry; mais quand la division & faction se loge en une nation, on ne regarde qu' à se fortifier pour le present.

Ceux qui le plus ont poussé cest affaire, s'excusent par la necessité; que c'a esté un faire le faut; que sur la fin le protecteur a produit cest article; & aux ambassadeurs de Hollande seuls, que sans cela il n'a rien voulu faire, ny passera la ratification: & sur ce qu'on dit, que le 2 Hollandois l'ont fait sans connoissance du Frison, ils disent, que le sieur Jongestal in aura sceu quelque chose.

partie d'Orange

estats de generaux

Les 145 parlent haut, estants aussy les plus nombreux dans 104, que specialement le sieur Beverning auroit fait contre son serment, son instruction, & sans aucun sceu ses principaux, qui sont les estats generaux, point ceux de Hollande; que pourtant ils veulent retracter la commission de tresorier general, qu'ils luy ont donnée, voire qu'en un estat bien réglé on luy devoit occuper la teste; mais les autres alleguent la necessité, que le sage doit temporiser; que le temps changera tout; que le gouvernement en Angleterre se changeant (comme l'on se persuade); & que les montaignards en Escosse auroient des grands avantages; & que l'Angleterre plusieurs fois a esté reduit par les Escossois, ce secret article ne fera qu'un grand rien *somniumque*; que *mos gerendus est Thaidi*; & par ce moyen l'on

A.D. 1654. *taschera de complaire & d'appaiser le mieux qu'on peut les courts & les . . . . . Le conte Guillaume se demontre aussy grandement fasché, quoyque d'autres ne le croient pas d'autant, que la maison de Nassau n'est pas exclue, ains seulement le prince d'Orange.*

Mais le mal est, qu'il doit craindre le conte de Brederode, tant qu'il vit, & puis viendra fort en consideration en Hollande le sieur d'Opdam.

Le cardinal de Hessen a fait icy une nouvelle sommation pour les biens de Malta; mais ce fera *surdis fabula*:

En fin l'expres avec la ratification arriva icy hier devant midy. Sur cela resolu aussy-tost, qu'aujourd'huy feroit la publication icy, mais dans 15 jours fera celebré un action de graces.

En Zeelande le peuple sera fort mal satisfait en secret article, menaçant le sieur Beverning de le jetter en l'eau, s'il y passe.

Icy s'est commis quelque desordre sur le Kermis les années passées; voila pourquoy l'on y fera venir 3 à 4 compagnies à pied & à cheval; & aux mousquetiers de la garde est donné du plomb & du poudre.

Les villes de Haerlem, Leyden, Delf, Rotterdam, Gorkom, Alckmaer, Hoorn, Enckhuysen, Edam ont contredit à l'article secret touchant le prince d'Orange; mais quand le raet pensionaire dit, que sans cela le protecteur ne ratiferoit pas la paix, les 5 villes abandonneront leur contradiction; mais Haerlem, Leyden, Enckhuysen, Edam ont continué & ont protesté à l'encontre.

Mais du depuis voyant, que le protecteur avoit desja ratifié le 29 Avril notoirement, devant que la resolution approbaire de Hollande sur le secret article pouvoit estre venue à Londres, l'on presume & croit, que ce secret article n'est pas venu du protecteur, ains de ceux de Hollande.

Whitelocke, *embassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xiii.  
p. 322.

THE queene was pleased on tuesday last to tell me, that a Hamburg shippe was lately taken and brought into England, wherein were divers goodes belonging to her majesty; as wearing apparell for herselfe, and liveryes for her servants, and other things peculiarly belonging to herselfe, 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. Bonneale. 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 commaunds in this perticular, especially considering a ladye's clothes, and her servants liveryes, which could not be spared. This day one of her secretarye's brought me the inclosed paper, by which you will know the shippe, and the parcells 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 queene great contentment; and for the parcells, I have them from the queene's own mouth, and attested by this inclosed paper under the secretarye's hand. I am the more concerned in honour in this busines, bicause it concerns her majesty's person; and this reason, I hope, will prevaile elsewhere from

Your very affectionate friend to serve you,

Upsalia, April 28. 1654.

B. WHITELOCKE.

Whitelocke, *embassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xiii.  
p. 315.

THE French resident, visitinge me, was very inquisitive concerninge the agreement betweene us and the Hollanders, wherein I told him what my last letters informed me. He said, the Dutch agent had as yet noe newes of it; and then he desired particularly to know that which concerned the kinge of Denmark, which I believe he did a purpose to tell the Danish ambassador and the Dutch resident, and I informed him accordingly. About nine a clock in the eveninge on the Lord's day, the queene returned hither; I believe she made the more hast, havinge promised me so to doe, and hath not to the present broke her word with me. Munday I waited upon her to bid her welcome home; she excused her long stay, and that I should now be delayed noe more, but that she

she would forthwith dispatch my business. I answered, that neither the chancellor nor his sons were as yet returned. She assured 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 she possibly could to be here. Tuesday grave Erick Oxenstjerne sent to inform 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, speaking with grave Erick in another chamber, he seemed 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 weariness) be at leisure. He said, there would be nothing of trouble, more than to sign and seal, all other matters being in a readiness.

Wednesday 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 returned hither on purpose to dispatch my business. I answered, that I was obliged to him for that favour. He desired my secretary might meet with M. secretary Canterstine, 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 Cantersteyne; where they examined the articles, and mended those faults, which were committed in the writing of them, and all was prepared for the signing.

I was well contented with the delay of signing the articles the last week, because I was desirous they might be communicated to the prince, which the queen did in her late journey; and my lord chancellor told me, that his royal highness did very well approve of them, and expressed a great desire of a strict amity and alliance betwixt my lord protector and this crown. I likewise, having received no letters from England by the post yesterday, was contented to seal the articles this morning\*; for if many days longer should have been intermitted, they could not have been signed 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 resign the government, and it will be some time after, before the prince be crowned. I must bestir 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 censured for a mechanic or a boor. I intend from hence to go to the prince of Sweden, to salute 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 expects 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 Hamburg, where I shall attend his highness's farther commands, or some ships for my transport into England, which I earnestly intreat you to procure to be sent in time. I hope, before my going hence, I shall receive his highness's order, which I long since writ for, concerning my return; but howsoever, my business being effected here, I presume I may, without displeasure to his highness, be upon my return homewards, and the rather, because upon the change which is shortly to be here, my commission 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 shewed extraordinary affection and respect in her late discourses with me, as well as formerly, towards my lord protector; and the chancellor, and grave Ericke his sonne, and my lord Lagerfeldt, have likewise expressed great regard to his highness. 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 affaires from

Your very affectionate friend to serve you,

Upsale, 28. April, 1654.

B. WHITELOCKE.

\* The treaty was signed 11 April, 1654. See Dumont corps diplom. tom. vi. par. 2. f. 80.

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xiii.  
p. 320.

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 resentment among some good men, as indeed I thinke there is just cause, if what is alledged therein be true. Though I am satisfied, that my lord protector's 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 witness 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 spiritt be crushed, the more shall we discharge our duty to the Lord, and those that fear him. There is some sadnes on good people here, because of such reporte. I know it will much trouble our dear lord protector, that any under his government should thus insult. 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 invenomed hearts against the wayes of God, and we very well know, were the forwardest and greatest promoters of the king's 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 to 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 suppress the cavaleering spiritt. 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 beleive 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 accompts. I wish the busines of Ireland were settled, and be sure, we may have none but sober, godly men in commission; the fewer at present, the better, I am sure. I haveing a character, shall write more particularly of this to my brother Cromwell, to whom I shall refer you. I am lesse satisfied with some mens being in, who were in nomination, when my brother was here, than I was at that time. I am

Phenix, 28<sup>th</sup> April, 1654.

Your very affectionate frinde and servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

*Ratification of an article of the treaty between the protector and the states general.*Vol. xiii.  
318.

CUM in tertio articulorum pacis, unionis, & confœderationis initæ, stabilitæ, & promulgatæ inter serenissimum dominum, dominum protectorem reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ, & dominos ordines generales Unitarum Provinciarum conventum sit, quod omnes injuriæ, sumptus, & damna, quæ pars una ab altera pertulit post  $\frac{18}{28}$  mensis Maij, anno 1652. delebuntur atque è memoria eradentur, eo modo quò neutrà dictarum partium alteri negotium faceffet ob aliquod istiusmodi damnum, injuriam, aut sumptus; sed omnis & cujuscunque eorum perfecta erit hunc in usque diem abolitio, omnesque eo nomine lites actionesque cassæ nullæque erunt, exceptis iis deprædationibus, quæ in maribus Britannicis committentur post spatium duodecim dierum, atque intra maria Britannica & promontorium sancti Vincentis post spatium sex hebdomadum; & inde in mari Mediterraneo, & ad Æquatorem usque post spatium decem hebdomadum; atque ultra Æquatorem, post spatium octimestre, à publicatione pacis numerandum, vel immediatè post sufficientem notitiam pacis in dictis locis factam: & cum de prædictis verbis quæstiones nonnullæ forsitan oriantur, quæ litibus & disceptationibus ansam præbeant; præfatus dominus protector, & præfati ordines generales, quo omnis controversia tollatur, quæ occasione alicujus in prædicto articulo contenti accidere poterit, unanimi consensu convenere & concludere, atque his præsentibus declarant, omnibusque & singulis popularibus & subditis suis respectivè palam faciunt, quod immediatè post tractatûs pacis promulgationem, quæ jam facta est, omnes hostilitatis actus ubicunque in omnibus locis in dicto tertio articulo expressis, & ubique alibi cessabunt; & quod omnes deprædationes, damna, & injuriæ, quæ ab una parte contra alteram facta ceu commissa fuerint, post quartum diem Maij stylo vet. proxime sequenturum in quibuscunque locis, quorum in prædicto articulo mentio facta est, vel alibi tam citra quàm ultra Æquatorem, in rationum reddendarum tabulas referentur, quæque ablata erunt post prædictum diem Maij sine aliquâ formâ processûs restituentur; necnon & damna inde nascentia compensabuntur. Et quo stipulatio hæc & conventio magis innotescat, utraque pars eandem in jurisdictionibus & territoriis suis publicabit; & navibus suis bellicis, aliisque, tam quæ in portu, quàm

quàm quæ super mari sunt, eandem observare firmiter mandabit. In cujus rei fidem & A.D. 1654.  
 testimonium tam domini commissarii celsitudinis suæ, quàm legati extraordinarii prædicti.  
 ordinum uniti Belgii, præsentibus hæc manibus suis propriis subscribârunt. Actum 28<sup>o</sup>  
 Aprilis, stylo Angl. anno 1654.

HE. LAURENCE, præf.  
 GIL. PICKERING.  
 E. MOUNTAGU.  
 WAL. STRICKLAND.

H. BEVERNINGK.  
 WILL. NIEUPOORT.  
 A. P. JONGESTALL.

Jongestall, to his excellency William Friderick, earl of Nassau, &c.

YESTERDAY about eleven of the clock in the forenoon, the peace was proclaimed Vol. xiii.  
 before Whitehall, Temple-bar, Paul's church, and the Old Exchange. That same P. 226.  
 day at night the guns went off at the Tower, and aboard the ships three times, and bon-  
 fires 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! Yesterday at noon we were invited to dinner to his highness the lord pro-  
 tector, where we were nobly entertained. Mr. Strickland and the master of the cere-  
 monies 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 presently, the  
 one by Mr. Strickland, and the other by the master of the ceremonies, who received us  
 with great demonstration of amity. After we staid 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 pro-  
 tectrice 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 protectrice 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 best 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. Harrifon do under-  
 stand 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  
 shewn at the coronation day of king James, nor the last, as I am told by some old mer-  
 chants. My lord protector shewed 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 longe since I have heard from you, that I cannot know how interests or incli- Vol. xxiii.  
 nations stands; and therefore had forboren writing, till the return of an expresse, which P. 335.  
 I have long intended to send. I could have been better informed, but the present impor-  
 tance of what I have now to say, hath caused me to run this adventure, least he, whom  
 I shortly may send, shoulde come to late to prevent what will speedily bee attempted.  
 There is gone from hence lately colonel John Garett\*, a little man, whoe was hurte\* Gerard,  
 VOL. II. U u u by

A.D. 1654.

by the Portugalls in the exchange, and with him one major Hallsy, whoe kill'd Mr. Afcame, 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 efcape out of one of the

private dores. Other wayes they have, which I cannot \* \* \* They have another \* \* \* \* \*  
 defigne in the citty: the earl of Oxforde is to be the chiefe. You may eafily fhuffle  
 fome into this drunken \* \* \* \* \* may difcover all. Garet refolved, when he parted

hence, to wait upon the protector, to difguife the defign. Many are going \* \* \* \* \*  
 through England into Scotlande. Be carefull of Newcastle. Let not the councill fit,  
 where they did, but let them remove unperciviably, not as though they fufpected any

plot; for that will \* \* \* \* \* a friend, from whom I have the advertifements,

or to make \* \* \* \* \* find fome means to fearch the chambers under it, leaft \* \* \* \* \*  
 bee brought in. Have a care of Fitz-James, whatever he pretends, but feem not to

fufpect 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 fufpect them, which \* \* \* \* \* I think  
 not fit to mention at this tyme will ruine all; but ere long I fhall know all, as foon as

things are ripe. In the mean tyme \* \* \* \* \* vigilant and fecret. Fitz-James is gone

hence yefterday, to undertake to difcover fome of your correspondents \* \* \* \* \*

the protector \* \* \* \* \* nor know the author, but the

protector and \* \* \* \* \* as you tender frends and bufinefs, much may fhortly be done  
 for you, and more difcovered. I am,

SIR,

Your humble fervant.

The fuperscription,

*For Mr. Thomas Scot, at his houfe at  
 Lambeth, London, thefe.*

---

*The Dutch embaffadors in England to the ftates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xiii.  
p. 336.

**H**ERE inclofed we fend your-lordships the act of explanation of the third article of the treaty of peace, whereof we made mention in our letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> of this month to the lord greffier, which we out of feveral refpects did think, not only ferviceable, but alfo highly neceffary, for all merchants, mafters, and mariners, that through the uncertainty of diftrufts and times they might not remain in a perpetual, or at leaft a long difquiet and trouble, and befides the trouble that would have been had to have gotten the fhips difcharged again after they are taken, to the great prejudice of your lordships fubjects, and the ftate in general. Withal we took notice of your lordships order, to caufe all acts of hoftility to ceafe, as foon as it were poffible, which we think we have now fully accomplifhed; whereof we defire your lordships approbation, which we have done to gain time. We have given here fecurity, that your lordships will caufe this act of explanation to be likewise publifhed on your fide; which is promifed to be done here very fuddenly.

Westminfter,  $\frac{30}{10}$  April, 1654.

BEVERNING.  
 NIEUPORT.  
 JONGESTALL.

*Form of additional instructions unto 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 last, A.D. 1654.  
 you were authorized and required to take under your command the ships and to direct  
 your course, either to the Massachusetts bay in New England, or to Pequott harbour, Vol. xiv.  
 Newhaven, or other good port within any of those united colonies, and by such P. 4.  
 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 : wee 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 undertakinge aforesaid, notwithstanding any  
 thing contained in your former instructions, received from us or the commissioners of  
 the admiraltie. And for your future deoprtment, you are to observe such other instruc-  
 tions, 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 broake up by the way neare Bruffels, by thieves, Vol. xiv.  
 as the post-master saith. Amonge them I found yours to my lord Whitelocke, P. 6.  
 with severall 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 pacquet  
 tells you. I likewise found yours to my selfe, being glad the ratification was come, and  
 past the seale. It's good news heere, where it was currently reported, the peace was  
 quite off.

If the French newes be true, a squadron of our states shippes have lately met with and  
 taken a fleete of sixty faile of theirs, going from St. Malo to Terra Nova. Such banges,  
 and their fear of the Spaniards shutting them out, will make them mend their pace to-  
 wards you. The shipp is now laden with masts ; 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 shee may come alone, without danger ; if I must stay  
 for a convoy, there will be demurrage required within a few dayes. 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, them-  
 selves being judges. I waite to heare somthing from my master or your selfe, touching  
 this senate's releasinge of Waites in such a manner : which is all at present, referring you  
 to the inclosed 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 boldness to trouble you with Vol. xiv.  
 the narrative of what happened to me this morning. A while since, having been P. 8.  
 desired to give way, that a French gentleman, who had some business 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 course 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 dressed, 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 slid 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 misled, 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 Fiesque, who is there from the prince of Conde's highness, who in this occasion doth receive an affront in my person. I crave your pardon for this importunity, and assure you I am ever

Your Honour's

Covent-garden, 3 May, 1654.

most humble servant,

BARRIERE.

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

SIR,

Vol. xiv.  
P. 14.

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 relish the peace better than these; for by passengers lately come from England, 'tis reported you have published it, and given thanks for the same, which is not yet donne here. What the policy of the governors is in that, I knowe not; but I am sure 'tis expected by the commonaltye, whoe scarcely believe yet the peace is concluded, being 'tis not proclaimed. This daye there is some more satisfaction given them, there being a paper printed, which gives notice, that hostilitie ceases in all parts the 4<sup>th</sup> of May, *stylo. Angliæ*. We have many merchant-men lye ready in Texel and Vlye, for severall parts, but no convoys 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  of May. I presume, uppon the newes of the hostilitie 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 Enchuyzen: these courts dispose of the men of warr for convoys, as they thinke convenient. The states trouble not themselves about it, and there is never any resolution by any of these courts, how many shippes to give for conveye, before the masters and owners of the merchant-men petition; so as I cannot give you an account, how many men of warr will be employed that waye. I shall be 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 concerninge trade to the Barbados; whether the Duch intend to drive a great trade, and eat out the English. I know there are some disaffected persons to the state of England, whoe are intendinge to get passports for shippes to goe from this place and Hamborough to the Barbados, and returne; so that you may please to examine the persons, whoe seeke it, except trade be free for those parts. The malignants have news, that the Scoch and English have engaged, and 3000 kiled on the place; but the Scoch kept the field. I hope by your next to heare the contrary. They have many well-wishers in these countreyes, and some here are apt to assist them. One William Davidson, a Scoch merchant in Amsterdam, is very active for them, and hath and is still assistinge Middleton and his partye. He hath many correspondents in London: whome they are, I cannot yet learne. I have sent my friend a bill, on Mr. John Upton, for 7 l. 10 s. which I beseech you to order payement of, and you will oblige

Your most humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

$\frac{14}{4}$  May, 1654. [N. S.]

29 March, 1654.

Charges going to Rotterdam, Hellvoetsluys, and Zealand	—	4	0	0
Charges into North Holland	—	2	0	0
Paid for wach-mony, taxed by the towne	—	1	10	0
		7	10	0

By

*By the commander in chief of all the forces in Scotland.*

THE commonwealth of England having used all means of tendernefs and affection A. D. 1654.  
 towards the people of this nation, by receiving them (after a chargeable and bloody Vol. xxxiv.  
 war) into union with England, and investing them with all the liberties and privileges P. 43.  
 thereof, (purchased at the expence of so much blood and treasure) and by daily protect-  
 ing them with their army and navy at a great charge (of which this nation undergoeth  
 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 di-  
 vers lewd persons, broken in their fortunes, and dissolute in their lives, are run into  
 rebellion, who being assisted 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 unat-  
 tempted 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) who shall within twenty days after the  
 publication hereof come in, and submit him or themselves to the governor of the next  
 English garison, 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 plunders,  
 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 assisted or connived at any 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 other-  
 wise, then the said parents, brethren, and tutors, who have so offended, shall be impri-  
 soned 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 last lived before their breaking  
 forth; I do therefore hereby declare, that if the said parish or presbytery, where he or  
 they last lived, procure the said person or persons so broken forth, to render him or them-  
 selves 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, so broken into rebellion, over and  
 above their ordinary fees out of the said parish or presbytery, which the governor of the  
 next English garison is hereby authorized to levy and receive monthly, during the time  
 the said persons shall so continue in rebellion. And I do likewise hereby empower  
 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 garison; and in case of resistance, 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 resisting, 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 cloaths, 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 obstinately maintained, by major  
 general Middleton, the earl of Athol, the earl of Seaforth, viscount Kenmure, and  
 major general Dayel; I do hereby therefore declare, that what person or persons soever  
 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 gari-  
 son, 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 peace-  
 able and well-affected people, both English and Scots, I do also hereby declare, that  
 what damage shall be done to their persons, goods, or geer, for their good affection to  
 the public, the same shall be again repaired out of the estates of such as have done the  
 damage, or out of the estates of the friends and harbourers of such wrong-doers, or out  
 of the parish, presbytery, or shire, where the wrong is done, in case they do not appre-  
 hend the said offenders, or give the English forces such timely notice thereof, that the

A.D. 1654. *faid offenders may be apprehended by them. And I do hereby require all provosts, bailiffs, and chief officers of headburghs, in their severall burghs, to cause these presents 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.

*Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.*

Paris,  $\frac{1}{5}$  May, 1654.

Vol. xiv.  
p. 16.

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 Montbrun to be of intelligence with the marquis of Cugnac) having been overjoyed to see and sound 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 never 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 surivance 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; desiring 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 graces the king was pleased to do him by his eminence, to whom he also remained much obliged; and naming the marquis of Montbrun's eldest son, whom he loved as his own, for the said surivance, Monf. de Montbrun did yesterday shew 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 consequence of his recommendation would procure them all satisfaction. The wisest of them do much desire an agreement between his highness and France, promising themselves, that in the treaty his said highness will cause some clause to be put therein for them in general, which would settle their happiness, desiring not that the business 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 weakness 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 highness hath always his staff in hand, it being to be feared, lest 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 restoring of their goods, whereof I have delivered a memorial of the decree unto Monf. le count de Brienne, 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,  $\frac{1}{5}$  May, 1654.

Vol. xiv.  
p. 36.

THE  $\frac{1}{2}$  of this instant, their majesties arrived here from Fontainebleau. News arrived the same day, that the court of Harcourt 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 Malaufé and Monf. de Vestric, 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 Boucherat, one of the commissaries, who gave yesterday full satisfaction, parties heard,

unto

unto the said Monf. de Vestric, upon four demands of the city of Nismes, there remain- A.D. 1654.  
 ing but one of them to be agreed, which is that of the hospital, which the papists of  
 the said city will have, furnishing to the protestants wherewithal to build another for  
 their poor; whereof the said Monf. de Vestric has thought fit to write to them before  
 yielding thereunto. He has vigorously contested with the said Monf. de Boucherat; so  
 far as to have clearly told him, that they would tell them yes, or no, do them speedy  
 justice, or send them away without any more loss of time.

There seems to be some jealousy in court against the duke of Vendosme, since some  
 meeting he hath had with the duke of Beaufort his son; and there is still much talk of  
 the king's consecration, which nevertheless will not be done, except it be to cover some  
 design.

The court employs all manner of means to disengage prince Francis of Lorraine from  
 the Spaniards.

Thursday the king went to the Bois de Vincennes, still accompanied by the said car-  
 dinal, who is much eased of his fit of the gravel since that he had voided two stones.

Yesterday most part of this court went to St. Dennis to celebrate the king's memory,  
 whilst his majesty, who is never in those doleful occasions himself, recreated in the said  
 place, as he doth still.

The prince of Conti doth always prepare himself for Catalonia, and it's said, that the  
 marquis of St. André Montbrun shall go with him in the marshal of Hocquincourt's  
 place.

The parliament of Paris had resolved to make a remonstrance unto the king, upon the  
 subject of the exiled syndics and payers of rents; but the chancellor hath told the de-  
 puties of the company, that his majesty held them for heard, although he had not yet  
 heard them; wherewith those gentlemen are much vexed, as being an answer quite ex-  
 traordinary.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

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

YOURS are constantly received, by which great quietness appears with you after the Vol. xiv.  
 peace with these provinces. It is not so here, but much to the contrary. The de-P. 48.  
 puties of the province of Friesland, in the name of their principals, entered their pro-  
 test the eighth instant, in the assembly of the states general, against the secret article  
 touching the prince of Orange; reserving to their said principals what they should judge  
 fit farther to be done thereupon in due time and place. The province of Holland alone  
 signed this article; and the four cities (I gave to you in my former) of the said province  
 would not sign it. That day, in the assembly of the states general, hot and provoking  
 words passed upon this business, and the minds of the people much exasperated daily  
 about it, that Holland alone would offer to do it; and the ambassadors being indifferently  
 sent from all the provinces, highly condemned for going against the rest of the provinces,  
 alleging not only *præter*, but *contra instructiones*; and therefore some of the provinces, in  
 their protests, would have the ambassadors recalled, to give account of their negotiation  
 in England. The rest of the provinces are the more incited, that the protector is to assist  
 them of the province of Holland against themselves, contrary to the union, oath, &c.

The provinces of Guelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, and Groningen likewise, the day fol-  
 lowing, protested against the said article touching the prince of Orange, in open assem-  
 bly, reserving likewise to their principals, to do further therein in due time and place.  
 In all the protests the ambassadors are condemned. The copies you shall have *per* next,  
 and should now, had I thought it were necessary for you.

The two princesses of Orange, mother and grandmother to the young prince, now  
 declared themselves in the matter, and presented to the states general a remonstrance  
 against that article, setting forth the great and faithful services of the prince's prede-  
 cessors, and such-like. It was received in the general assembly, and the copy of it was  
 represented to the states of the province of Holland; but they would not receive it. In  
 sum, one would think, as matters go now, it were impossible to avoid a civil intestine  
 war in these provinces; but the fury of the people may be over, and so all quiet after some  
 noise, 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 expected, being  
 occasioned by the severe and prudent commands of the estates of this province to avoid  
 tumults, their woeing and winning the officers not to take part with the prince of Orange;  
 but all this hindered not the officers and soldiers to shew all acts of honour and affection  
 to the young prince of Orange with many salutes and volleys of gun-shot; as also to  
 count

A.D. 1654. count William of Nassau, exceeding, in that, the orders they had, not to come near the prince's palace.

Another piece remarkable happened to count Brederode, near kinsman 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 soldiers and people's affections, desiring to gain them to do him such honour as they did to count William of Nassau, sent to every company of the soldiers a hog'shead of wine. Most 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 most here. Thus the day fairly ended without farther harm.

They do not stick 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 proclaim this peace; they that protested, reserving 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 garrisons, 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 do you service; so, if you please, give it here to, SIR,

Yours.

---

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 18.

THE states of Holland do find themselves very much troubled and perplexed with the secret article; for the other provinces do disapprove of it. Those 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 recal or recover the promise or act sent 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 said 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 persuaded 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 ambassadors 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 sent for the steward 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 princesses of Oranges have made complaint against the secret article, is to be seen in the inclosed; as also after what manner the most part of the provinces have already declared themselves. And the protector having ratified the  $\frac{2}{1}$  of April, before he had seen the ratification of the secret article, that doth cause suspicion and jealousy here, that Holland did it without any constraint, yea, with gladness of heart.

Two envoys of Muscovy had audience on saturday last, presenting withal seven pair of fables or furs. They did signify, their emperor had resolved to make war against the Polanders; but coming to the assembly one after another, each having a letter, they

kissed

kissed them three times, and bowed as often down to the ground; afterwards they presented their letters, and being asked what they desired, they made no other answer, but referred themselves to the letters, which were in their own language, and not to be understood by any there; so that hereafter we shall know the translation. These two envoys had a dispute, who should enter first into the assembly, which they would have had this state to have decided; but they cast lots for it. One of them is to go into France, and desireth letters of recommendation from hence to that king. The other promises to declare, that they will not consent to give any presents to these envoys, unless Holland will consent to give one to Monf. Braffet.

The march and procession of the trained bands did pass on monday last, without any disorder, and count William did not give any drink before his door.

8 May, 1654. [N. S.]

**T**HE 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 Polish language, containing the particulars of the wrongs, injuries, and affronts.

In what manner they made here the notification of the peace, is to be seen by the inclosed. On wednesday the thirteenth, arrived here an express from the ambassadors in England, with letters of the tenth, containing the act of explication upon the third article, and the publication thereof made, whereupon they resolved to do the like here, as they have done. Men do perceive, that till now they did conceal from the third ambassador the secret article, which the two first ambassadors have made with the lord protector;

whereby <sup>the Orange party</sup> 145 do speak here more and more with open mouths, calling it a bastard production, which Holland alone out of marriage, viz. (the union) hath gotten by the protector, or the protector by Holland, presupposing some promises and reciprocal conventions to be passed between themselves. Those of Holland are patient, and do dissemble as much as they can, supposing that time will allay and sweeten it; and that the sweetness of the commerce and peace will lull asleep these unquiet and almost threatening dis-

courses. But <sup>Orange party</sup> 145 will not be quiet, and they do speak very ill of the lord of Brederode; because he was the first, that did consent to the secret article; and he will have a sound chiding from the princess dowager.

I perceive, that those of Holland will endeavour to overcome all this through patience, being persuaded, that Zealand, although they are for 145, will never dare to offend the

English much. Some of <sup>the Orange party</sup> 145 do not stick to call those traitors, that did procure the convention of this private article. And there are some that speak, that the six provinces ought by plurality to chuse at present 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 precedency. In the province of Overysfel, there are also great divisions for the election of the lord Haersolte in the charge and office of droffart of Twent. There are six members in Overysfel, whereof four are for Haersolte. Twent and Deventer are against him, and say, that the election is made by unjust

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 Munster hath already made congratulation for the peace. This bishop doth shew himself a good <sup>Hollander</sup> 173.

The commissioners of Bremen have not obtained any thing here yet, but good hopes; but the emperor hath began to thunder mightily against Coningsmark; so that I perceive the design of that siege doth grow cold. The ambassador Joachimi, aged 93 years, lieth a dying at present.

I see, that not only some city in Holland, but also whole provinces will make scruple and difficulty to publish the peace, and will not make any bonfires nor demonstrations of joy. I rest

15. May, 1654. [N. S.]

Your humble servant.

Whitelocke, *embassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR;

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xiv.

P. 10.

ON saturday last, beinge with the queene, I told her, that I hoped she 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 resolve me. I understand that the towne of Gottenburgh hath a designe to sende their syndick into England, there to propose some things for the advantage of trade betweene the English and that towne. Tuesday the master of the ceremonies came to me in the eveninge from the queene, and desired me to have patience for a little while; that she expected the coming of the prince hither within six 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 Oxenstiern and I had much discourse of the busines concerning the Guinea company. He shewed me the answer to the complaint of the English company. I desired to have it to consider of it, which he promised to send me. I observed to him, that the complaints of the English were proved by depositions of witnesses. He answered, that was in the absence of the other party; and that if I pleased, they would produce witnesses 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 intermixed, 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 castle and possession. He denied that, saying, that their fort 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 senator Vanderlyne, and the master of the ceremonies, and divers professors of the university, and others, being at dinner with me, did express very much respect to his highness, 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 welcom, whensoever he pleased to do me that favour; and I was glad of his acquaintance, and of the occasion of it. Our discourse was concerning the conclusion and ratification of the treaty between the two republicques, and of the advantage, that would redound to them both, as also to all the protestant party, with many other words to the same effect. As we were together, the queene passed 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 discoursed 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 six 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 business of her abdication, as to the settling of it; but it's thought that within a few days it will be effected. 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, Monf. Beuningen, 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

contented 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 blesse God, that although I am att this distance, yett my friends doe not forgett me, as I find by your kinde letters of the seventh of Aprill, and by his highnesse instructions there inclosed, and by the order of the councill concerning the great seale. I doe acknowledge with humble thankfulness unto his highnesse and to his councill the favour and confidence towards me, wherein, through the goodnes of my God, I shall not fayle them, but be faithfull, as long as I live, in my duety and service to him. The papers concerning the ship Charity are of great use to me, and the articles with the Dutch. The queenè 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, whome every body highly commendeth.

I am often ill, and so sickly, that I dare not write it to any body else but yourselfe, least it should come to my wife's knowledge. If it shall please God to bringe my crazed carkas home againe, I shall not be able sufficiently to expresse my thankfulness for the constant reall favours, which you have bestowed upon

Your most affectionate friend to serve you,

Upsale, May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1654.

B. WHITELOCKE.

*To the right honourable council sitting at Whitehall:*

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. 40. 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 6<sup>th</sup>, 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 obstacle 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 p. 44. 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 senses 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 kinsman 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 less.

Monf.

A.D. 1654. Mons. Bordeaux's last letter to count de Brienne has brought no great satisfaction; but I hear, Mons. de Baas his letter to cardinal Mazarin's secretary has brought much, that it seems Bordeaux knew not of: wherefore it is conceived, that they work apart, to see who shall merit most.

R. C. intends for Scotland, if the business shall go well; and first into Germany to receive his alms, and Hamburgh intended for his seaport; but as I gave you in my former, till the success of our treaty with the protector be known, he will stay in France.

This king's coronation shall be upon Trinity-funday next.

There is one of the O Sullivans here, gone with a small frigate into Ireland, loaden with arms and ammunition, to see if any party be in arms of the natives; and if so, to give them what they have; if not, to return. The frigate went from Nantz.

I need not tell you further of St. Malo's, because I know, the English there concerned can give the best account of it. The parliament of Bretagne appears in the matter, and little redress to be expected in this court, more than *bona verba*. No more at present, from, SIR,

Yours.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

16. May, 1654.

Vol. xiv.  
52.

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 ambassador 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 Vendosme went to Surainne, where he met his son the duke of Beaufort, and besides, about twenty coaches of six 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 desiring his son to advise the duke of Orleans to come to court, of which no appearance. When Vendosme was to depart, Beaufort desired him to tell his majesty and the queen, he was their true faithful servant, and that he would die so; as for his coming to court, that he would never do it, whilst one man should be there, meaning the cardinal. Upon that they departed; Vendosme came hither, and from hence next day to Fontainebleau, and Beaufort returned to Annet.

The eleventh instant, Mons. marquis de Bougy, lieutenant for the king in Candale's army in Guienne, 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 ambassador in London, that his highness might be pleased to send passports to some French ships there about Bordeaux, laden with salt 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 herself near his majesty, that afterwards she might advise her father to do the like. She is not going to Dombes, (as it was said 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 Alsace, that the count of Harcourt has deceived us in fine; 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 musters for the garison, and all the debts he oweth in them parts. He has put in the town of Brisac a Spanish garison, and is governor himself of the place; but Mons. de Charlerois is master still of the castle. They say the king of Spain will send him six thousand men to gain Philipsburgh.

The parliament of Rouen 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,

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. A.D. 1654.

Here arrived from Bruffels, monday last, a gentleman, that belongs to the princess of Falburgh, 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, dispose of what is necessary for himself and his nearest friends, but not otherwise. However he says, he may be lost 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 Montbrun.

We have from Provence, that duke de Mercœur 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,  $\frac{16}{6}$  May, 1654.

YOURS of the 8<sup>th</sup> instant I received, and conveyed yours to Ratisbon, 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 persuade here the indifferent to the contrary; but your next letters, I hope, will force them to it. Vol. xiv. p. 46.

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 discouraging 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 Lorraine, not to be in any ways to the prejudice of the house of Lorraine, or any descending from thence: the copy you shall have by the next. Duke Francis of Lorraine, 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 caused 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 at it. Next day count Fuenfaldagna complimented the said duke Francis as embassador extraordinary from the king of Spain. Condé was not there then, but at Ternurin, three leagues off; it is thought to avoid disputes about precedency, which happened so ill betwixt him and duke Charles, when he was at liberty.

Prince palatine de Sultzbach, that was arrested in Namur, when D. Charles of Lorraine was committed, sent a gentleman hither to duke Francis, desiring his highness to procure for him his liberty, and to be continued in his place of general of the horse, as he was before to his brother's army. The duke promises to serve him to his power.

The prince of Condé 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 sickness 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 protested 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 sixty 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, shall be 30,000 horse and foot; 18,000 foot, and 12,000 horse; the archduke's army of 14,000, the prince of Condé's 1000, and the duke of Lorraine'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.

*An intercepted letter from Paris.*

Paris, May 16, 1654. [N. S.]

MY DEAR HEART,

A. D. 1654.  
 Vol. xiv.  
 p. 60.

YOURS of the 27<sup>th</sup> 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

Athburnham

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 desire

O Nele

to do, lest when all this house know it, *Mack* be not blamed for divulging of it. It is certain, the Scots king goeth 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 master; but the impartial say, the wrong is on his side. Till I hear whether this comes safe, I will add no more.

*An intercepted letter to — Williams, alias Croxen.*

Paris, 16 May, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xiv.  
 p. 64.

To get the  
 French embas-  
 sador here to  
 solicit the pro-  
 tector in his  
 behalf.

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, send 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 horses 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,

Vol. xiv.  
 p. 56.

I Received yours of the first of May, together with the inclosed from my good cosen, to whom I shall desire you to conveigh this inclosed. I hope your next will give me some comfort of a peace likely to be betwixt my lord protector and this crowne; for then we shall not with any remorse looke backe on those halcion days of the middle of the last king's raigne, when wee had peace with all the world, and foe free and plentifull a trade into all countryes. I find much propension in the cardinall to have friendship with his highness. Here is great preparations for the coronation of the young French king; which solemnitie is to be performed about a fortnight hence at Reimes, where is kept the sacred and pretended miraculous oyle, with which the kings of France use to be made sacred. Your care in sending the inclosed, is all at the present from,

S I R,

Your faythfull friend,

PETER JONES.

HONEST

HONEST JOHN,

I WROT to you in my last, to change the lame nagg, which you say is not for my use. If you cannot, and if you know readily where to have a sound gelding, or mare, or stone-horse, if you can procure the money, buy him at any good price, and come away presently with them all; for the nagg, though not fitting for servise, will sell well here, because young. Our journey is deferred for three weekes longer, by reason of the coronation of the French king. Pray be of good courage; soe let your comrade; for I dare assure you of good trading, and quick; but you must keepe this private, for feare our market should bee forestalled. If my wife send you some monies, which she will speedily, returne 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 returne the rest. Make hast; let me heare when you set out of London, and Arthur shall be at Deipe; soe direct them to Mr. Broughton at Mrs. Goddard's in Deipe, at the king of England's head. Make hast; make hast. Adieu.

Yours,

PETER JONES.

*For Mr. John Baron, at the Hen and Chickens,  
in Cheapside, London.*

*An intercepted letter from the same person.*

May 16. 1654. [N. S.]

DEAREST COSEN,

I Returne you thanks for your kind acceptance of that small token, which I understand by yours of the first of May, that you have now received: but I must confess, that letter of yours was more acceptable to me for the good news, which it brought me of your good success in your physick. 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 kinsman,

PETER JONES.

Pray present my duty to my aunt, and my love to my cosens. Excuse my hast.

DEAREST SOULE,

I DOUBT not but my goods will at last come safe to me, our journey being put off for three weekes, 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 servise to Mr. White, and be both assured, that in my opinion my cosen was not in a better way of trading since his father's death; therefore let all his friends be comforted. I have delivered your inclosed to Mr. Edwards. I cannot tell if his multiplicity of busines, occasioned by Mr. Edg: sickness, will permit him to send 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 blefs 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. kifs your faire hands. If they are not foe, I shall thinke my receipt ill bestowed. God blefs Robin and Mall.

*For my cosen.*

*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 like to have spoiled all; for the states 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

A.D. 1654. of Nassau from having any thing to do in our government, did in their full assembly, by one voice, exclude the said house for ever. The next day, of nine opiniating cities four were brought over; so that five only, and most of the nobility, did not assent. The rest of the provinces, hearing of this resolution, protested highly against it; Zealand, Friesland, and Groningen urging they would perish rather than be guilty of so much ingratitude, as to cast off that family, by whose virtue and conduct they were what they are. Both the princesses remonstrated to the states general the services the princes of Orange had done to the country, and how by such an exclusion they rendered those, that had best deserved of them, more obnoxious than the poorest citizen in the country, who wanted not the right of pretension to the greatest charges; and much to this purpose. The whole country began to mutiny; insomuch that Bredérode, Opdam, and de Witt, who were the chief among the excluders, have been since to compliment both princesses, and to excuse their forwardness by the necessity of the times. There is an express sent with letters, to moderate the protector's animosity to the house of Nassau; but some of the wiser sort think his highness too generous to urge such low things, and think, that all this proceedeth from the Lovestein lords, in revenge of their detention by the deceased prince. Hague 16 May, 1654. [N. S.]

*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 understood 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 present prince of Orange and his posterity should remain for ever excluded from all charges, offices, and dignities, which his predecessors, to the full content of all the associated Netherland provinces, have officiated and enjoyed. We did at the beginning set before us the love, which you bear to justice, and that you would not suffer, that the least of your inhabitants should be consequently molested. We did also consider 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 considered, you would not suffer any prejudice to take place against an orphan, whom every one is bound to assist 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 predecessors, upon which the foundations of this splendid state are, in many respects, built and grounded. We can in truth imagine the same much less, when we consider the great honour, which the United Provinces have always shewn with so much thankfulness to his predecessors, and wherein especially the renowned predecessors 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 trod in their footsteps, and have endeavoured to the utmost, as your pious predecessors, out of pure love to freedom and religion, to have kept fellowship with that house to your dying days, and not suffered the only son and heir of so many heroic princes to be excluded of all that prosperity and honour, that hath been fought for. Should this pupil, whose predecessors 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 needless 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 guardianship, we cannot pass it over in silence, without letting your lordships know, how prejudicial this would be to our pupil. Therefore we desire your lordships, in case any thing be agreed unto, to the prejudice of the prince of Orange, that you would be pleased to abrogate and annul the same, and not suffer any thing to be agreed unto, that is tending against justice and liberty, and so 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 fain to praise and worship against their wills in a nation, which doth not cover their liberties with sins. The pupil himself, in time, will acknowledge the same 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 requite the same. Given in our residence at Coln upon the Spree, the 1<sup>8</sup> May, 1654.

FREDERICK WILLIAM Churfurst.  
Mr. Fran-

*Mr. Francis Yardley to John Farrar, Esq;*

SIR,

Virginia, Linne-haven, this 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1654.

**M**Y brother Argol Yardley hath received many letters from you, with animadversions 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 discovery 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 sloop left him; and he, supposing she 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 sloop, 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 those parts with his Indians a hunting, who received them civilly, and shewed 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 shewed 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 pause, 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 expressions of love, and many presents, crediting with cloaths, dismissed him. At his departure he expressed himself desirous 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 justices of the place, (my wife having brought him to church in the congregation) after sermon, threatened to whip him, and send 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 resisted their threatenings, till they publickly protested against me for bringing them in; but she worthily 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 six 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 l. sterling in trust, 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 southerly; and in solemn manner took possession of the country, in the name, and on the behalf, of the commonwealth of England; and actual possession 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 utensils 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 ambassadors before, and with two of our company set forth and travelled within two days journey of the place, where at a hunting quarter the Tuskarorawes emperor, with 250 of his men, met our company, and received them courteously; and after some days spent,

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xiv.  
P. 84.

A.D. 1654. desired 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 Newxes. 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 Cacoes, 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 resist the puissance of this potent, rich, and numerous people. There is another great nation by these, called the Haynokes, who valiantly resist 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 sundry 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 present brought us was 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 300*l.* 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 assistance from good parriots, either by their good words or purses. 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 an arrow that came from the Indians inhabiting on the South-sea, the which we purpose, God willing, to see this summer, *non obstante periculo*. I am lastly, Sir, a suitor to you, for some silk-worms 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 kiss your hands, with the fair hands of my virtuous country-woman, the worthily to be honoured Mrs. Virginia Farrar, I humbly take leave, and ever remain, SIR,

Your true honourer, and affectionate  
servant to be commanded,

FRANCIS YARDLEY.

*For the worshipfull John Farrar, Esq; at his mannor  
of Little Gidding in Huntingdonshire.*

Indorsed,

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, 19<sup>th</sup> 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 like to arise thereupon betwixt the United Provinces. You know best there what peace you have made, and how firm. A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xiv.

The great fleet you have, and additional forces, notwithstanding the peace with Holland, 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 desist in Germany to assist 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, stirs not till September next; which is all of R. C.'s affairs since my last. Only I have to add, that the elector of Brandenburg, the elector Palatine, and divers other princes, will endeavour to raise and soment divisions among the United Provinces, as time will let you see. P. 331.

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 catholic, his plenipotentiary, stands firm for the protestant party against the catholic. 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 Alsace 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 mistrust that the count had, that the court will never perform what is promised. Mr. Castelnau offers in the king's name half of what is to be paid, and the other half to keep, till that the count with his garison be out of Brisac; of which we expect the issue.

The Swedes have at last quitted the garison of Vecht: and it is confirmed, that that queen suddenly resigns 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 Coningsmark is about Bremen with 1500 horse and 9000 foot, and no relief yet appearing from the Hanseatick cities or others.

From Poland nothing certain considerable at this time from, SIR,

Yours.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Paris, le 22<sup>o</sup> May, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS of the 14<sup>th</sup> instant I received, signifying your desires. I can assure you, France feareth very much England and the protector's person. C. Mazarin has his picture in his chamber, being sent from London; but I think he had rather have his person. Our ministers there are slow, and now more unfixed than formerly in their letters to their masters 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 astonisheth us very much, believing they are set 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 ostents. Vol. xiv.  
P. 98.

We have sent, but most 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 discontents 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 Guise 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

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 settle how I may receive yours, and you mine.

Prestons, senior and junior, are designed for the service in Piedmont, and Inchequin with his regiment for the duke of Guise's design.

O Sullivan Beara his brother is gone with a small vessel, with some arms and ammunition, towards Ireland; and if he cannot find any party stirring 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 transportation, and bear a respect to that nation, the least messenger from him, or in his name, will lead all them Irish here, whither he shall direct them, in despite of R. C. and his crew. I do not speak without book; for the protector begins to be, more than ever, either feared or beloved by all sorts.

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 otherwise, 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 assistance 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 business, than you had formerly; else you have enough at present from, SIR,

Yours.

Chanut, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague,  $\frac{20}{10}^{\text{th}}$  May, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xiv.  
p. 88.

I GIVE you many thanks for yours of the 13<sup>th</sup>. The good reception, which had been made to my lords ambassadors of this state, is some token of assurance to us, that the next post will bring us the subscription of the peace; whereof we shall have our part of joy, as having cordially desired the same to happen to our antient 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 earnestness, 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 Friesland to the answer of the province of Holland, concerning the secret article.*

Read the 21<sup>st</sup> of May, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xiv.  
p. 120.

THE commissioners for the time being, on the behalf of the province of Friesland, 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 Friesland,

cannot sufficiently admire, that all should be taken against their persons in particular, in 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 instances, 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 passed, but all in vain; so that at last they are necessitated to what they have done, without farther examining their said writing, wherein they do not find, or much less did think, to use any untrue depositions, 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 that, which is alledged 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,

PERMULTI hujus loci cives, atque hujus statûs subditi, pro debitis serenissimæ Vol. xiv. reginæ Bohemiæ fidem suam interposuerunt, & quævis necessaria ad suæ majestatis P. 110. victum & amictum suppeditârunt, non aliâ intentione & fiducia, quàm ut sibi ipsis ex residuis subsidij majestati suæ ante hac in Angliâ (habitâ ærumnosæ fortis ejus ratione) concessis, & à parlamento reipublicæ Angliæ approbatis, postea verò ad certam summam redactis, adjectâ pensione annuâ, eidem serenissimæ reginæ, à parente rege, ultra dotem solutam, in favorem matrimonii sui constitutâ, satisfieret. At quoniam ob rerum mutationem memorata sua majestas prædictorum residuorum subsidiorum, & pensionis annuæ solutionem (prout nobis innotuit) tanto ab hoc tempore non est consecuta, ad eam extremitatem prædicti subditi sunt redacti, ut nisi tempestivè ijs succurratur, metuamus futurum esse complures eorum cum universâ familiâ, & omni fortunâ suâ, in desperatam perniciem & calamitatem conjectum iri. Quocirca superfedere non potuimus celsitudinem vestram iterum officiosissimè rogare, ut pro suâ animi generositate & benignitate, commiseratione erga prædictos subditos mota, media dispicere velit, ex quibus solutionem suam ritè possint consequi: eo ipso celsitudo vestra nos plurimum sibi devinciet; nec intermitteremus illud, datâ occasione, quovis officiorum genere referre. Quibus finientes,

Serenissime & celsissime domine protector, Deum opt. max. rogamus, ut celsitudinem vestram diu conservare & fæliciter regnare dignetur. Dabantur Hagæ Comit. die 21<sup>o</sup> Majj, 1654. [N. S.]

HANS VAN WIJCKE.

CELSITUDINI VESTRÆ

addictissimi boni amici,

ORDINES GENERALES  
Fœderati Belgij.

Ad mandatum eorum,

N. RUYSCH.

*Mr. Tho. Fauconberge to secretary Thurloc.*

HONORED SIR,

IT was not my happines 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 tyme. P. 112.

SIR, As touching the value of the farme of the subsidy of ulnage of the old and new drapery throughout all England, (except Gloucester and Bristoll) demised to Robert Lewis and Richard Blower esquires, in trust for the use of the lord Aubigny 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, shall be thought fit to be confirmed and settled by ordinance of his highness and his councill, I conceive it may yield one thousand pounds a yeare more.

A.D. 1654. The committee for the revenewe in the year 1644. when the duke of Lenox and lord Aubigney were delinquents, did seize, sequester, and revive the profits of the said aulnage, untill the year 1647. when the lords house upon some application made there on the behalfe of the lord Aubigney's children, did order and declare, that the sequestration aforefaid should be taken off; since which tyme the said farme of the aulnage hath been managed, and the profitts thereof received, by William Hodges esquire (the aforefaid Robert Lewis and Richard Blower patentees being both deceased); and there is now in arreare for the rent of the said farm at 899 l. 2 s.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  *per annum*, for three years and a half, ended at Lady day last, the sum of 3146 l.

Sir Richard Napper knight is farmer of the said aulnage in the county of Gloucester and Bristoll, at the yearly rent of 75 l. *per annum*, who is in arreare for six whole yeares, ended at our Lady-day last, in the sum of 450 l.

I doe 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,

SIR,

11<sup>th</sup> May, 1654.

At your further service and command,

THO. FAUCONBERGE.

*Intelligence.*

Upsal, May 12. 1649. S. V.

Vol. xiv.  
p. 574.

**W**E have trifled 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 state and order as the first was. This being past, 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 wednesday last the parliament here began to sit. It consists of four states, of the nobility, of the clergy, of burghers, and of the boors; and that of the nobility is diversified 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 state 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 horseback 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 herself formerly had.

*Extract out of the secret register of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland, friday, the 22d of May, 1654. [N. S.]*

Vol. xiv.  
p. 124.

**T**HE raedt pensionary hath reported to the assembly, that the lords commissioners of the province of Guelderland 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 states. Whereupon, being debated, it is thought fit and understood, that there shall be endeavours used, to make those of Guelderland to know, that the lords in commission of their lordships are only obliged to give an account to them in a business, 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 instances 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*

*Resolutions 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 mightinesses, 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 18<sup>th</sup> of this instant, Vol. xiv. p. 128. 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 uprightnes 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 been 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 right, and especially in their sovereignty and independing 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 22<sup>d</sup> of May, 1654. [N. S.]

By the command of the said states.

(Signed)

H. BEAUMONT.

*A paper of the Swedish resident to the states general.*

THE under-written resident of Sweden having understood by common report, as if Vol. xiv. p. 136. their lordships had taken into deliberation, to send some armed soldiers towards her 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 any thing, 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 discontents, which might arise from the sending of the said soldiers; and humbly to offer to their lordships considerations, that it would be very strange news to her 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 of armed soldiers towards your dominions. Her majesty doth pretend no more against the said city of Bremen, than what doth belong to her *ipso jure*; 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 desires, 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 22<sup>d</sup> of May, 1654.

Read the 23<sup>d</sup> May, 1654. [N. S.]

*Whitelocke, ambassador in Sweden, to secretary Thurloe:*

SIR,

ON saturday walking in the wood, the Dutch resident came to me, with whom I had Vol. xiv. p. 132. much discourse; and in going home, he went with me into my coach, and two of his gentlemen with him. I brought him to his house, into which he persuaded me to enter.

A.D.1654. enter. My followers were entertained in the next chamber with much civility. I perceived by his discourse, that he is not at all satisfied by his staying here.

On the Lord's day, Mr Bloome and Mr Geeres, the rich merchant of Sweden, dined with mee; and on monday at dinner tyme, the master of the ceremonies came to mee from the queene, and told mee, that shee 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 itt soe long, he excused itt, by reason of the great affaires, which her majesty had with the parliament now assembled.

After dinner, grave Erick Oxenstierne and Monsr. Lagerfeldt came to mee, and wee had a long debate on the Guinea bussinesse. Wee read a paper in French, by way of answer to the complaints of the English, and another to the same effect in Latin; and by both denied the allegations of the English. Whereupon I instanced the proofs, which were taken upon oath. I then told them, the English proved the affirmative; but they said, that the Swedes had complaints to make against the English, which were also to be proved by oath in the affirmative, and that in such case the persons 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 abolition of all injuries past, both of one side and the other; and that there might be a good agreement, friendship, and free traffique for the time to come. I answered them, that it was necessary for the time to come; but that it was not satisfaction for what was passed; and that I had neither power nor instructions from my lord protector, nor the Guinea company, to determine that bussinesse, but that I might, according to the publick agreement between us, consent, that it may be remitted to the determination of commissioners; and to that purpose they produced a writing, where was mentioned, that all the houses and possessions of either part should continue in the same state for the time to come, that they were in at present. To which I would not consent, because thereby I might give away the right of the English merchants, and acknowledge they had no cause to complain; but rather upon their complaint I demanded satisfaction and reparation for injuries. They thereupon said, that the bussinesse should be decided before judges, and the witnesses of both sides heard. They farther insisted, that the houses and possessions should continue in the same condition, in which they were at present; which I would not agree to, and so we broke off.

Tuesday the Danish ambafador sent his secretary, to thank me for the favour, which he received from me yesterday, in sending one of my servants to salute him, and to congratulate the good news of the agreement between England and Holland, wherein the king his master was comprised. He also told me, that the confirmation of it was come to his master, both by Holland and Denmark, whereof he was most glad; and that his master would have given him a visit before this time, had not he been indisposed by sickness. I said, that the news was also most acceptable unto me, which gave me occasion to send unto his excellence to congratulate with him thereupon; and that I would take an opportunity to visit him in person, when that it might not be inconvenient unto him. I thought fit to prevent him by sending to him, as I did yesterday. I was advised by the master of the ceremonies to send unto him first; others also of my friends here were of the same opinion; and I doubting of it, they replied, it was the custom always, that the ambafador, which came last, sent first unto him, who was come before.

I inquired of the master 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 horseback with all the nobility to meet him. I asked him, whether it would not also be expected, that I should go to meet him? He said, no, because it would be after my last audience, when I had taken my leave; so that after that, it would not be fit to appear publickly, neither in any publick action, because it were to present myself again before them, of whom I had taken my leave. I told him, that after that I hope to have the liberty to see the queen: he said, I might in private, and other friends too. I told him, that notwithstanding that, I intended to visit the prince: he said, he expected it; and that it would be but a particular visit. I told him, I hoped the prince would honor me with the same civility and respect, that he would shew to any other ambafador: he answered, he would do it undoubtedly; and that Mr Chanut, ambafador for the king of France, whilst 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 house, because he was not the son of a king; nevertheless, did it afterwards both there and every-where else. I told him, it mattered not much, whether he were a king's son, or no, being once declared successor 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

they sat down together, and led him as far as the same place, and not farther; and he <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> 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 she would take care, that it hindred 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. Barkeman 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 to 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 carried into a gallery at the farther end of the great hall, where were three chaires 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 formes 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 chaires for the five rix-officers; next whom sat the senators; next those senators, who sat on the right hand of the hall, sat 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 burgeses. Before our coming into the gallery, the burgers 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 privatly 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 Rosingham 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 Upsal made his, in the name of the ecclesiastiques; after him, the speaker for the burgeses, 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 wipeing his eyes with his handkerchief; he arose, 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 arose, 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 handsomly, 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 witnessed by his tears his affection, and the love of those, 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 seal 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 is all could be done here at present, and I hope will be to the advantage of our merchants. In the evening Mons. Bealke, and Mons. Bannier, barons and senators, with the master of the ceremonies, in two of the queen's coaches and six horses, came to conduct me to my last audience. There was a very great appearance in the chamber where the queen was, and the greater because the rix-date is now sitting. 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 interpreted to the queen in French. The copies of my speech in English,

A.D. 1654. signed by me, and in Latin, which I delivered to the queen, you will receive herewith. She presently answered me in Swedish, which my lord Lagerfeldt interpreted in Latin to this effect; that she received very great contentment in the affection and respect of my lord protector towards her, manifested in sending an extraordinary ambassador to her, and a person of my condition, by whose conversation she had received much satisfaction; and she had as much affection and respect for my lord protector, as for any person whatsoever, and thought the people very happy, who lived under his government; that no man deserved 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 resignation of her government; and as it was very acceptable to her and her people, she presumed 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 resign her government, yet she would always continue a firm and affectionate friend to my lord; and those, who were to succeed her, would be very desirous and careful to continue the amity betwixt the two nations, and not to do any thing contrary thereunto, as she hoped would likewise be observed on my lord protector's part; that she was sorry the place could not afford accommodations and entertainment worthy of such an ambassador, as he had sent to her, which she desired I would excuse, and impute what was wanting to the place, and not to her respects to my lord; that she did heartily wish the continuance of my company here in respect of her own contentment; but since it was my desire to return home, she wished me a happy voyage, and a safe arrival in England; and desired that I would present her respects unto my lord, and let him know from her, that she did heartily wish all happiness to himself, and to the commonwealth of England.

After her majesty's answer was ended, we had a little discourse together in French; and I desired her to do my sons and the other gentlemen the honor to permit them to kiss her hands, which she willingly did to all the gentlemen of my table. After that ceremony, we had some other discourse together in French; and her majesty desired me to come to her in private before my going away, which I promised to do; and so took my leave of her. Most of the nobility were present, and a very great audience, as hath been known upon the like occasion. After I was returned home, the Dutch resident had his audience likewise to take his leave, and was brought in the worst of the two coaches sent 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 most heartily thanke you for your reall favours and kindnes to me in England, as well as your care of me heere. I understand by my friends, and find it by my selfe, that you have dealt with me like a brother, and I shall be a faithfull friend to you as long as I live, and doe much desire the contracting of such a friendship with you. I received your letters by the Swedish ship, the Golden Falcon, and those of the 13<sup>th</sup> of April, and of the 21<sup>st</sup> of April, which were opened by the way, I believe by the Lorreiners; but I shall inquire farther of it. I am extreme glad of the company of my old friend and brother Widderington\*; and truly my lord hath shewed himself very noble and favourable to me in my absence, and hath perpetually obliged me. I looke upon it as a great testimony of the goodness of God to me, that I having concluded the treaty here, before I received his highnesse last instructions, yet I found that I have done the same 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 some of your ships at Hambrough ready to transport me to England.

Your most affectionate friend to serve you,

Upsale, May 13. 1654.

B. WHITELOCKE.

I have forborne to trouble my lord St. John with any letters, but only with the presentment of my service, because I heare, (and am sorry for it) that he continues yett ill.

---

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

THE merchants of the East-India company here have several times desired us, that we would sign an act for their use, whereby the conclusion and publication of the peace might be shewn and opened to those, whom they may meet withal upon the way, that

\* Whitelocke was appointed commissioner of the great seal with Lisle and Widdrington, on 5 April, 1654. Whitel. f. 84.

would incommode 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, whereof the Catharine and Jonathan are intended to set sail very suddenly, upon which we are expecting your lordships order.

23. May, 1654. [N. S.]

BEVERNING.  
 NIEUPORT.  
 JONGESTALL.

*Bordeaux to his son, the French ambassador at London.*

MY SON,

I HAVE now received your last letter of the twenty-first of this month, with the inclosed to his eminence, who is very much troubled about your affairs; and as the whole matter doth depend upon the declaration, which is to be made by the English, so 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 frigats 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 pleaseth.

Paris, 26. May, 1654. [N. S.]

*Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I HAVE yours of the fifth current, with the inclosed for my lord Whitelocke, which I have sent to lye ready for him at Lubeck, where his lordship is daily expected. I thank you for the articles of peace; they give much satisfaction, that the act of shippinge is entirely preserved by them, though the Dutch would have it otherwise understood, because they may freely bringe in what goods they please; but whilst they conforme to our lawes, and that act stands unrepealed, they are sufficiently restrained. This people are extremely well pleased with his highnesse in his favourable admittinge the Hans townes, whom their malicious neighbours would have excluded the treatie. I presume the shipp David of Newcastle, Mr. George Swaddell, with the masts, will be arrived ere these come on. The states adventure in her was not so considerable, as to stay her heere upon demurrage. The merchants, who had loaden her full of peece-goods betwixt decks to helpe pay freight, desired she might not be stayed after other shippes, which departed for England, upon notice of the publication of the peace. I wrote you more at large by the ship, which goes consigned to one Mr. Richard Basse, 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 professe my selfe, SIR,

Your humble servant,

Hambr. 16. May, 1654.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

*Articles to be regulated between the guardians of his highness [the prince of Orange.]*

I. IN order to menage the revenues of the prince, and to pay of the creditors the sooner, I *quære*, Whether the charges for the education and maintenance of the prince during his minority could not be reduced to a less expence, than what they are now?

M. II

A.D. 1654.

- 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; *quare*, 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 residence of the princess 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 purpose?
- 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 princess royal, for and on account of the year, wherein the demise of the late prince has happened, ought not to enjoy her maintainance for a year and six weeks instead of six months and six weeks?
- XII. Whether the princess royal ought not to be satisfied for the charges of law-sutes? and if not, some interest-money ought to be paid for money left in the hands of the treasurer-general for the use of his highness?

ON this 26<sup>th</sup> 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 princess dowager, as well for herself, as by procurator 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 list of his highness's household, they have found, that in relation thereunto 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 cloathing, the book of accounts relating thereunto 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 Deschamps 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.

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 insist 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.

Touching 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 reserving his right, 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 she pleaseth, 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 insisting, that she, 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, chusing for that purpose, as yet, the houses of Breda and Honsholredyk, with this condition, that the same shall be fitted up, and furnish'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 said houses shall be made at the charge of his highness, and shall be laid out in the most 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 pleased 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 accompts 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 prince's 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 caused 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 sent to me, I am sufficiently satisfied of the evill intentions of colonel Alured, and by some other considerations amongst ourselves, tendinge to the makeinge up a just suspicion, by the advice of freinds here, I doe thinke fit to revoake colonel Alured from that ymployment. Wherefore I desire you to send for hym to returne to you to Dublyn, and that you cause hym to deliver up the instructions and authorities into your hands, which he hath in reference to that service; as alsoe such moneyes and accounts concerninge the same, accordinge to the letter herein inclosed directed to hym, which I intreate you to deliver, when he comes to you. I desire alsoe, to the end the service may not be neglected, nor one day to stand, it beinge of soe great concernment to hasten it, to employ some able officer to assist in colonel Alured's roome, untill the men be shipped off for their designe. We purpose alsoe (God willing) to send one very speedily, who, wee trust, shall meet them at the place to command in chiefe. As for provision of victuall and other necessaryes, wee shall hasten them away, desireinge, that these forces may by noe meanes stay in Ireland, because wee purpose, they shall meet their provision in the place they are designed.

If any farther discovery be with you, about any other passages on colonel Alured's part, I pray examine them, and speed them to us, and send colonel Alured over hither with the first opportunity. Not having more upon this subject at present, I rest

Your loveinge father,

16. May, 1654.

OLIVER P.

I desire you, that the officer, whom you appoint to assist the shippinge of the forces, may have the money in colonel Alured's hands, for carrying on the service; and alsoe that he may have what remeyns at Carickfergus, for the commander in chiefe, 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 generall Fleetwood such authorities and instructions, as you had for the prosecution of the business of the Highlands in Scotland; and you doe forthwith repaire to me to London; the reason whereof you shall knowe, when you come hither, which I would have you doe with all speed. I would have you alsoe give an account to the lieutenant generall, 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 rest

Vol. xiv.  
p. 146.

Your loveinge freind,

16. May, 1654.

OLIVER P.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

27  
17 May, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xiv.  
p. 188.

I RECEIVED yours of the 21<sup>st</sup> 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 desired 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 instant 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 Mons. 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 possible; and therefore desired 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 Bassée, and said, many Irish promised to followed him.

It was lately proposed to the council to bring the sainte ampoule, as they call it, from Rheims, to consecrate the king at St. Dennis in France; and in case the canons of the church of Rheims should refuse to give it, to send for that in the abbey of Mont-moutier near Tours. We do not hear, whether it was accepted or refused.

We hear, the greatest cause 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 soldiers 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 d'Hocquincourt is resolved not to serve in the field this year, except the king will give the survivance of his government of Peronne to his son, as he promised.

You have heard in some of my letters before, how the duchess of Orleans and her daughter mademoiselle fell out; this being the cause, the first saying to the second, she

was

was cause the duke of Lorraine her brother was made prisoner by the Spaniard; the 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 Vaudemont, 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. A.D. 1654.

I hear just now from Flanders, that a second plot was discovered there, framed by Lorraine'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 master 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 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 barks and ships they meet withal in the Mediterranean seas. The sickness is very hot in Guienne.

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 ambassador 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 princess of Portugal, as reported by the Portugese. 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 Marseilles.

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 thereabout, intituled, *Mare clausum*; against which another book was set out by one Monf. Grotius, intituled, *Mare liberum*. This you know best there, if true. I have nothing else, but that I am, SIR,

Yours most really.

---

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Paris, 27<sup>th</sup> May, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS I received this day, of the 21<sup>st</sup> 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, P. 194. 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 none 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 ambassador retaineth 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, sent, as you heard before, but very secretly, (as it is still kept) with Pimentelli his secretary, towards a general peace; because all extremely fear, lest your protector should join with Spain. And as Monf. Bordeaux and Baas do write, that the Spanish ambassador 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 troubleth us much here, and also the agents of the Huguenots, 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 feareth 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 please 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 correspond, &c. Here are great rumours of some of your men and ships towards St. Malo's; but the English there can give you best 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 Marseilles.

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,  $\frac{27}{17}$  May, 1654.

Vol. xiv.  
P. 214.

SINCE my last of the  $\frac{23}{13}$  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 so much the more believed, that several inhabitants of the said city had written that news as true, and seemed to be afraid. It was moreover added, the duke of Longueville had raised the commons to resist them, and that they had been repulsed; but all that was found to be grounded upon the defeat of a pirate, which following the coasts of Bretagne, and passing rashly in sight of the island of Jersey, the governor of the same had caused him to be pursued by an Ostender for want of an English ship fit for the same; which Ostender, instead of taking the pirate, had himself been taken by the same. Whereupon two or three English frigats were happened to assault the pirate, and had forced him to make shipwreck upon the coasts of the said St. Malo, where they had shot upon both the said ships, until they had rendered them unserviceable; but as the said pirate, whilst they shot upon him, had found means to land the said Ostenders, whom he had taken prisoners, some 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 release the goods they have caused to be seized upon the English, and whereof the said English had not yet obtained *main levée*, which they yet hope for at the council; whereunto they could not as yet tell what to answer after a long deliberation of their common. Every body is in a maze to see what will be the sequel of those affairs, and Mons. de Bordeaux's negotiation at London.

In the interim, the king's coronation is hastened as much as possible, the crown and the suits being in readiness. His majesty's regiment of guards hath order to 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  $\frac{7}{28}$  <sup>June,</sup> <sub>May,</sub> if the prince of Condé brings no hindrance thereunto, as he is said to dispose himself to do with a great party of horse, which obligeth marshal Turenne to accelerate his departure, and the assembling of his troops.

There is still a dispute between the ambassador of Holland and the ambassador of Savoy for rank, the last being more favoured than the other, especially since a speech, which the ambassador 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 caused; which had depredated upon them 260, 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 persons of several Hollanders.

News are arrived of a treason of several officers of the duke de Lorraine's troops, by intelligence with this court; which had been discovered by Mons. le prince. We are also informed, the Spaniards compose a body of army not far from Calais.

They have caused the ford to be founded, to raise from the citizens a voluntary contribution, to reinforce so much the sooner the king's armies; but it is thought the Parisians 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

resolve what was fitting; and that he thought it not convenient to consent, that the said cardinal should give his discharge, before he had his liberty. A.D. 1654.

Mr de Villeré, resident to the duke of Parma, having had his liberty as soon as his papers and letters had been searched over, wherein no such calumnies as had been imputed him have been found, the pope's nuncio, in the name of the most part of the other public foreign ministers, which are in this city, hath since written a letter upon that subject unto the said duke, whose new resident has not yet received audience from their majesties, nor the cardinal Mazarin; which is taken for a disdain.

I am informed, prince Rupert is at last resolved to withdraw himself unto his brother's Palatinate.

There hath a few days since been some rumour at the royal palace, by reason that one of Charles Stuart's officers being dead there, the justice was gone there, to have his means by escheatage, which the said Stuart would not suffer, keeping the succession for himself.

*The proclamation of the peace, union, and confederacy, solemnly made and concluded the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 states 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.*

**B**E 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 these United p. 198. Netherlands in general, and the good inhabitants thereof in particular, on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April of this year 1654. was made and concluded at Westminster, a good, firm, and inviolable peace, union, and confederacy, between his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the one part, and the above-mentioned lords states 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 soever they may be, shall take effect after the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 explicatory act 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 confederation, made, established, and promulged between the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the lords the states general of the United Provinces; it is agreed, that all injuries, charges, and damages, which either party hath sustained by the other since the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of May, in the year 1652. shall be taken away and forgotten, in such manner, as 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 depredations 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-rehearsed words, which may minister occasion of debates and disputes; the said lord protector and the said states 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 wheresoever; and that all depredations, 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 fore-said 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-said 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 same within their respective territories and dominions, and streightly charge and command, as well their ships of war, as others, whether in port, or at sea, to observe the same.

In witness whereof, as well the lords commissioners of his highness, as the embassadors extraordinary of the states general, have signed these presents with their own hands. Done at Westminster, the 28<sup>th</sup> April, old style, in the year 1654.

HE. LAURENCE, præf.

GIL. PICKERING.

E. MOUNTAGU.

WAL. STRICKLAND.

H. BEVERNINGK.

WILL. NIEUPOORT.

A. P. JONGESTALL.

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 disturbers of the common peace, without any grace, favour, compassion, or dissimulation.

Thus done and concluded at the assembly of the said states general, in the Hague, the 13<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1654. was signed John van. Reede of Renfwoude. Underneath, by order of the same, was signed, N. RUYSCH.

The publication of the peace mentioned in this, was made in all the United Provinces, associated countries, towns, and parts thereof, the 27<sup>th</sup> of this current month of May, 1654. N. S. In witness of me, N. RUYSCH.

*Resolutions of the states of Friesland.*

Read May 27. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xiv.  
p. 196.

THE present deputies for the province of Friesland, having read and examined what has been brought in on the 26<sup>th</sup> 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, sacredly to preserve and maintain the union, as also to help, assist, and preserve, by all due and possible means, nay even with their lives and fortunes, every particular province, together with the members and private inhabitants thereof, pursuant to the tenor of 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; wishing 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 only some ill-grounded impressions 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 antecessors have been possessed of. We submit it to your high mightinesses consideration, whether this said exclusion is not a scandalous condition, which as it encourages the English, so it will cause a disesteem of this state by all kings, princes, and potentates; and whether it doth not tend to create differences and discontent among the commonwealths of the people, which for all those benefits and services of the glorious antecessors 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 see also herein, that the fleet is not so 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 sword in hand. Nay although the lords of Holland should observe the union, and perform what they so sacredly promise in their writing; nevertheless they have not yet complied with the request, and the so often justified declaration, to communicate what has been abstractively and separately resolved upon, and sent over to England by some lords of Holland. Wherefore the deputies of Friesland here present do again most earnestly require the same, that they may be able to inform the lords their masters perfectly, and of all the whole matter, since they do not see how, and under what pretence and reasons, the same ought or can be denied them.

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

Vol. xiv.  
p. 184.

I Desire 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 preserved; and

and certainly that act privately made with the states of Holland, is very honest and honorable. I perceive by last, that instead of thinking you in England blame-worthy for disposing of lands, I am looked upon as most blameable, 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 Brodericke, whom, though I wish well unto him, yet considering how much the lands fall short of expectation, I cannot think it adviseable, 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 denyed; 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 returne 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 this, 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 gross sum, and to cast it in to be satisfied with the debt of the army; divers of which orders, I suppose, are sold, 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 publique, that the best improvement may be made of that little, which is left that state; and I have my end when that is done; which is all from, SIR,

Corke-houfe, 17 May, 1654.

Your humble servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

*Intelligence.*

Regensberg,  $\frac{18}{28}$  May, 1654.

SINCE the emperor's departure, whereof I gave you notice in my last, there is nothing passed here. Vol. xiv.  
p. 574.

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 feasted by the duke of Mentz; and to-day his highness 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 exercise of the protestant religion unto the city of Breslaw and other protestant princes in Silesia; 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, 28<sup>th</sup> May, 1654. [N. S.]

THERE being once more propounded to the assembly the desire of the lord commissioner 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 understood, that there be represented, by a loving, and no less serious 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 composition of those differences, that are risen 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. Vol. xiv.  
p. 262.

*A paper*

*A paper of the commissioners of Holland.*

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xiv.  
p. 222.Exhibited the 28<sup>th</sup> 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 Wickel, 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 inserted in the notes, caused only to be set down, that their lordships did find that writing to be of the same 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 assured, 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 commonalty. Besides, their said lordships of Holland do find themselves very much grieved and troubled to declare their opinions of themselves, and without any farther impression, 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 lustre 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,

Vol. xiv.  
p. 266.\* *The exchange, where the merchants meet.*

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 stood 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 caused the peace to be published with the sound 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 sight to behold. At night, when it began to be dark, the bonfires and fireworks were made throughout all the whole city. The burgomasters sent 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 tune they sounded was *Wilhelmus of Nassau*, and wherewith I heard the commonalty were pleased. I hear they did it without order; some say, they had order from the magistrates to do it.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to greffier 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 accomplish their good intentions and commands; but we do find ourselves bound concerning Vol. xiv. P. 240. that 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 stop for the use of his subjects, or in recompence of damages, which might be sustained by them, as we see by the contents of the said letter is not only desired, but sufficiently agreed unto. And we desire 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 said majesty, what inconveniencies 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 passed 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 contest anew in regard of the ill will they bear to that king, to expect the issue thereof; and we can assure their lordships, that in all negotiation, 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 assist him according to their lordships commands, although, we fear, with little likelihood. We did not think fit to confer with the lord Beverning with presentation 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 so 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 passed 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.

Westminster,  $\frac{18}{2}$  May, 1654.BEVERNING.  
NIEUPORT.  
JONGESTALL.*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the protector.*Serenissimo celsissimoque domino reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ  
PROTECTORI.

NULLUM majus boni imperii instrumentum esse quam amicos bonos, nec tutius rerum-Vol. xiv. P. 230. publicarum præsidium, quam socios & rite confœderatos, vetus sapientiæ effatum est. Si autem longe lateque firmissimæ illæ confœderationis tabulæ sese extendant, eos autem præcipue circumscribant, qui vicinitate & locorum opportunitate possint esse utiles, aut mutuo rationum commodo fideles, illas & tutissimas & securas esse, non sapientiæ modo, sed & ipsius rationis infallibile dictamen est. Certe domini ordines generales uniti Belgii, superiores nostri, semper ita existimarunt, & ut pacis unionisque ejusmodi studiosissimi, ita de confœderatis etiam sociis & amicis semper anxie suere solliciti, quo debita fidei & reciproçæ amicitie officia iis digne persolvant, eosque simul in eadem securitate collocent, quam sibi profecturi sunt, quod bonæ societatis maximum vinculum esse putarunt; de eo

A.D. 1654. autem sapientiae & rationis dictamine agere nobis nullo modo visum est, quasi notissimam seren. vestrae celsitudinis prudentiam & in rebus gerendis solertiam excitemus, sed ut modeste eidem exponamus, quid de iis domini ordines generales sentiant, cum isthaec sapientiae effata, rationisque & naturae dictamina, officium debitumque suum respectu amicorum & confœderatorum interpellant. Ab initio nostrae negotiationis ita nobis mandaverant domini ordines generales, & ita etiam nobis propositum fuit, non de amicitia duntaxat, sed de firma & in perpetuum duratura unione cum sereniss. vestra celsit. pacisci: eique non nostros solummodo status & populos, sed plerosque alios vicinos & confœderatos includere, quod in prioribus nostris chartulis explicite deduximus. Ita etiam de sereniss. Daniæ regis comprehensione, cum conventum est, de aliis non magnopere dissentimus, cum aut amicitia, aut neutralitas nobis cum iis plerisque intercedat: sed de sereniss. Gallorum regis comprehensione præcipue laboravimus, cum lites quaedam & discrimina intervenerint, quæ summis votis domini ordines generales exoptant, ut componantur, quippe nullum bellum unquam inter utrumque statum aut populum indictum, aut publico nomine hucusque gestum est, sed privatorum querimoniarum particularia diplomata extorserunt, quæ utrique statui & nationi, quin universæ etiam navigationi satis sunt incommoda & damnosa. Adest vir excellentiss. sereniss. regis regniq. Galliarum extra ordinem legatus, sufficienti potentia & auctoritate instructus, & nisi nos fallit transactorum ratio, jamdudum non solummodo de finiendis istis litibus, sed de restabilienda pace agicceptum est, quamvis non satis felici hæcenus successu. Domini ordines generales pro propensissimo suo affectu erga sereniss. vestram celsit. totamque hanc nationem, & pro isto amicitiae & confœderationis vinculo, quo regi Christianissimo obligati sunt, omnibus votis exoptant, & pronissimis animis offerunt, ut omnibus melioribus suis officiis intervenire possint, & utrique parti inservire: ita enim putant utrique statui conducere, & sibi ita etiam publicæ securitatis, vicinæ tranquillitatis, & mutui commodi rationes requirere. Certe si honestis & justis conditionibus præsentis lites assopiantur, in futurum autem certis & æquis regulis de communi libertate, & mutui commercii usu, prospectum & præcautum sit, absque aliqua vel minima diffidentia aut controversia, & status & populi sua libertate suisque commoditatibus gaudebunt; & dum mutuas undecunque utilitates procuramus, damna autem reciproce advertimus, tam publica quam privata, ita demum acceptissimis pacis fructibus fruemur, quos nobis in unionis & confœderationis nostræ tabulis proposuimus; aliter ex statuum nostrorum situatione in vicinitate, vix credibile est, ut si aut bellum ingruat, aut discordiæ præsentis maneat, tertius quisque possit extra partes esse, ita ut non iisdem incommodis involvatur, & omnis commercii & liberæ navigationis cursum sentiat inturbari, quod & irrefragabile necessitatis argumentum est. Adde quod perspicissimæ providentiæ documentum est, non solum quæ ante oculos sunt videre, sed & in posterum prospicere; eos de qui respublicas ingenuique populi justam libertatem diligunt, et qui orthodoxam religionem profitentur aut protegent, non difficile est discernere. Quæ autem potestates in Europa constitutæ sunt, jamjam sui imperii amplitudine & potentia formidabiles: ubi autem & unde æquilibrium speres, aliasque potestates reperias, qui æquipollendo sufficiant, nostrum non est anxie disquirere, quippe qui favente Numine extra omnes fere partes inimicitarum constituti sumus, sed sagacissimæ sereniss. vestrae celsit. prudentiæ considerandum relinquimus; quam simul enixe hisce rogabimus, ut perpenso argumentorum nostrorum pondere serio de iis velit deliberare, ut pristina illa confœderatio societatis & amicitia aliquando restituatur & restabiliatur, quæ inter utrosque status olim & dudum intervenit, & ut amicabili tandem ratione ingratisimæ & incommodæ illæ præsentis lites componantur; quibus assopiendis, jussi sumus dominorum ordinum generalium nomine omnia ea paratissima studia offerre, quæ ab amicis & confœderatis desiderari possint; quæ etiam seren. vestrae celsitud. officiosissime hisce offerimus; cum voto ut Deus ter optimus maximus omnibus ejus consiliis ita benedicat, ut communis pax inter vicinos omnes quamprimum restituatur; enixe insuper petentes, ut aliquo responso nos dignari placeat. Factum Westmonasterii,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{8}{8}$ . Maii, anno 1654.

H. BEVERNINGK.  
WIL. NIEUPORT.  
A. P. JONGESTALL.

*General Fleetwood to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNES,

May 18. 1654.

Vol. xiv.  
p. 218.

I DESIRED captain Kingdon might acquaint your highnes with what he heard concerning colonel Alured; and since his departure I understand thos two good men, whom he thought dissatisfied, have heard such strange discontented discourses from him, that I must needes in the discharge of my duty let your highnes know, I cannot thinke he is a person to be trusted with this party, except his inward principles be better then I know.

He

He lookes upon himselfe as sent out of your way, and gives out such discontented languedg A.D. 1654.  
 both as to his owne dissatisfaction and others, who went latly into Scotland, that I confesse I could not truste him; but that the designe may not suffer, I say nothing to him, till I receive your commands. I have appoynted lieutenant colonel Finch, and major Reade, your highnes own major of foot, to go in this expedition, who are both of them extraordinary able officers. If the persons may be concealed, to whom he hath used this freedom, they will be able suddenly to discover what is working in Scotland; and indeede whatever hath bine rumoured concerning them, they are faithfull honest men, and affectionate servants to your highnes, and hate such indirect practices, as this man, I feare, engages in. He sayth, some of your army meet now with Wildeman, &c. I have much that I could say of his carriage since his arrival heare; but I have engaged to some privacy at present, and fearing the ordinary conveyance of letters, durst not be so free as suddenly I intend to be. I trust, the Lord will give you still a discerning spirit, and these kinde of clandestine underhand workings will be blasted; and indeade all should teach us this, that our standing must be alone from the Lord, and therefore to have his dreade and feare alwayes upon our hearts, and his Spirit to be our only counsellor, is the best support of any authority; and that you may ever finde him your sun and shield, is the prayer of your highnes

Most dutifull servant,

May 18. 1654.

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Paris, 26<sup>th</sup> May, 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE not yet received yours, though I hear the post is arrived, having not time to Vol. xiv.  
 look after them. I fear you cannot have much news, only our king is this day going p. 276.  
 for 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 Compeigne, 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 prevost 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 resist the quantities of horse and men in those parts. The king has three suits 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 severall sorts of ornaments fit for such ceremonies, and many other things so imaginable to be thought of, &c. And to pay part of these expences, 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 embassador of the United Provinces 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 Bassé, 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 Alsace 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 bestials with them, but were beaten by the peasants, and their preys rescued with the loss of the English. From Bordeaux we have, that Mons. l'Estrades 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 sacration, and afterwards must fast three days; and after the three fasting-days,  
 will

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 just now from Rheims, that the enemies that were thereabouts are retired, by reason of some differences between Condé and prince Francis de Lorraine, 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. Monf. 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. Monf. marquis de Viccone, who was in disgrace these two or three years past, is now returned, and in favour. Monf. 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 Cleremond. The duke of Chaune, being in his own government of Dourlans, called Monf. de Bar to a duel by the chevalier d'Espagny; 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, Monf. d'Aligre, having proposed in the high council the demands of the Huguenots, was resolved by an arrest, that the commiffaries should be named by the king, one a Roman catholick, and the other a protestant, to go to Tholouse and Castres, to hear and receive the complaints of both parties, make a process 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 so till then; and say they will not accept of that arrest. Monf. 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 say. 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, Poictou, Mercœur, 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. Monf. Mercœur is still at Toulon, preparing ships and galleys for the said forces. The vessels, that parted for Roses, are returned to Toulon, having left relief of men there and provisions without any opposition. Monf. de Bellefons and de Folleville will command under Guise, in quality of two lieutenant generals; there will be, besides, two masters de camp. Monf. chevalier de Chemerault, who was condemned to death three years ago, for taking by force the sister of Monf. de la Bazouere, and fled to Guienne, 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 Bruffels count de Ligneville, and others, as we received from Picardy, which now we see is not true; and those that writ it, do excuse themselves, because they thought so, by reason the gates of Bruffels were shut up half a day; but it was about a quarrel, that happened between some of Condé's gentlemen and some of Lorraine's, as you may see more of it in the letters from Bruffels. Which is all at present known to, SIR,

Your real servant.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

MONSIEUR,

Vol. xiv.  
270.

PAR les escrits, qui sont passées entre ceux de Frise & ceux de Hollande, & encore par le dernier de ceux de Frise, verres assés, que ceux de Hollande cachent entierement la resolution secrete, si que nul membre de l'assemblée de Hollande meme ne l'a point; ains seulement le raet pensionnaire & le secretaire Beaumont en ont copie, mais chaque membre de l'assemblée a annoté ce, qu'il a peu en haste, lorsque le raet pensionnaire l'a proposé; & de cela en voicy un verbal ou relation, par laquelle verres, que bien cinque villes ont contra-protesté ou contredit, dont Leyden est la principale, puis Haerlem, Alcmaer, Gorkam, Enckhuysen. Mais ceux d'Enckhuysen l'ont fait pour complaire à leur peuple. Un ministre y avoit pégligé de prier pour le prince; des matelots après le preche luy dirent, s'il ne prioit pas un autre fois pour le prince, qu'on le rueroit dans la mer, si que la prochaine

prochaine fois dans sa priere il prioit presque qu'un demy heure de suite pour le prince. A.D. 1654.  
 Par ainſy pluſieurs ſe demonſtrent plus affectionés au prince par dehors, qu'ils ne font pas par dedans. Meme le ract penſionnaire a eſté voir tant la princeſſe douariere, que le comte Guillaume, pour excuſer la Hollande, allegants la preſente & preſſante neceſſité ; que cependant on travaille avec une peine indicible, pour ne pas delivrer la reſolution ou acte

ſecret ; ains perſuader le proteſteur de ſe contenter de la parole de 105. On dit auſſy, que dans la pluſpart des villes on l'a ſurpaſſé avec une ou deux voix, & meme par crainte & conſtrainte. Cependant il eſt vray, que dans 105 la faction ou party de 173

prevaut, & celle de 145 eſt baſſe ; car les familles, qui à preſent gouvernement & ſubſiſtent per ſe, ne voudront pas volontiers ſe rendre dependents d'autruy. Mais le peuple, qui ne gouverne point, enrage pour le prince ; & au peuple ſe joignit tout ce qui eſt militaire, ou ce qui attend du bien par la milice ; item tous ceux des magiſtrats, qui ne trouvent pas

leur conte. La commune opinion & la mienne auſſy eſt, que 173 font aife, que 130 preſſe l'acte ſecret.

Par cette reſolution du 26 May verres de ſurplus, que les 173 ſuppriment, tant qu'ils peuvent, l'acte ſecret.

Le ſieur 124 qui le tient, a juré au 124 de 108, que le  $\frac{2}{12}$ . May il le tenoit encore en ſa poche, & qu'il ne le rendroit pas 130, pour rien du monde ſans nouvel & expres ordre. Il aura fait des grandes proteſtations de ſon innocence, & qu'il ſe peut bien juſtifier, jet-

tant la faute ſur un ou deux dans 105. Certes, la ratification trop repentine du lord proteſteur a ſurpris les 173 ; & maintenant je ne voy pas comment (ſi 105 opiniaſtre) le 130

pourra conſtraindre les 105 avec honneur a l'extradition ; car la paix eſt ratifiée & publiée ſans reſerve : mais je ne fay pas quelle promeſſe les 124 ou leurs 105 pourront avoir faits. Je ſuis

29 May [1654. N. S.]

Votre tres humble, &c.

*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-ſtanding people being diſſatisfied with the conditions of the peace ; only thoſe, that are 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 againſt perſons here, have made a rod for themſelves, if ever there ſhould happen to be a change in England : but you know what ſtamp theſe 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 ſo bold, as to ſet up the prince of Orange's colours upon the ſteeple, and De Witt durſt not pull them down.

*De Baas to Chanut the French embaffador in Holland.*

MY LORD,

SINCE my letter of the 15<sup>th</sup>, I have been ſolicited by Mr. Pickering, to viſit the lord protector upon ſome particular propoſitions, which his highneſs had a deſire to make unto me ; but this conference, which I did accept of, being put off till the next day, for ſome ſlight conſiderations, did vaniſh inſenſibly ; and I do proteſt to you, that amongſt all the reaſons, which I have ſtudied and found to be the cauſe of this failing, I am yet to find a good one. Theſe gentlemen have a kind of policy in them, which I do not condemn, becauſe I do not conceive myſelf a fit judge of thoſe things ; but it ſeemeth to me to be ſo much contrary to their intereſts, and a good reputation, which is ſo highly neceſſary and requiſite to give to all new eſtabliſhments, that I cannot likewise approve of it. My great deſire and wiſh would be, to have the honour to confer with you, and to make you obſerve the circumſtances, and the ſmall particulars, with certain terms, which are praſticed on their ſides, 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 ambassador, 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 artifice.

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 stirr, 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 six 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 insensibly one in their own favour, forcing them to follow resolutions of great consequence, which they had taken, and caused their ambassadors 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 suspected to them, than that which was undertaken by the deceased prince of Orange. My lord Beverning, speaking here of this business, said, that you had declared yourself in favour of the province of Holland against the prince of Orange. It was not to me; for since the first visit of compliment, which I gave to your lords ambassadors, I have not seen or heard from them 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 contestations 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 fortune 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.

London,  $2\frac{2}{9}$  May, 1654.

MY LORD,

Vol. xiv.  
p. 292

SINCE the writing of this letter, our commissioners with Mr. Thurloe have been at my lord ambassador'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 business of pretensions is almost in the road, that we do wish 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 almost persuaded to believe it.

---

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the greffier Ruyfch.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xiv.  
p. 304.

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 master to make such propositions to his highness here, that he should clearly comprehend, that he did desire 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 combustion: and withal he expostulated concerning the attempt of the 18 English frigats, who had undertaken, near St. Malo in the bay of Coustance, 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 plunderers, and took others prisoners, and two of their frigats they left behind them; yet for all this he desired a declaration and reparation of his highness. Whereupon his highness 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 us communication; which we will send to their lordships, as soon as it cometh to our hands: and to the last, his highness 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 majesty 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.

MY LORD,

May  $\frac{1}{9}$ . 1654.BEVERNING.  
NIEUPOORT.  
JONGESTALL.

*Jongestall to Assuerus van Vlassen secretary to the states of Friesland.*

SIR,

THIS day we sent away an express with letters, by whom I writ 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 seclusion of his highness is made known. Notwithstanding this, they have been since 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.

 $\frac{2}{9}$  May, 1654.

*Intelligence.*

Dantzick,  $\frac{1}{2}$  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. P. 574.

It is said, our ambassador at Constantinople (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 caused the said emperor to send to the great chan of Tartary, with earnest command, not to make any war against the crown of Poland; but rather to assist 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 Swedish resident to the protector.*

Might it please your SERENISSIME HIGHNESS,

I FINDE myselfe bound in duty to thanke very heartily your serenissime highness, Vol. xiv. for the order you were pleased to take concerning the disposall of the goods, that were P. 416. aboard the Swedish ship, called the Great Christopher; which order I only received yesterday.

I am forced by the duty of my charge to trouble again your serenissime highness with a new business, the particulars whereof being fully deducted in the here-annexed petition presented to me by the master, I shall forbear to relate here; but do very humbly intreat your serenissime highness to be pleased to give speedy order unto the judges of the high court of admiralty for the present releasment of the ship and goods mentioned therein, which are at present in the Thames; with an express order to the states advocate in the said

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; the which I do so much the rather press, because the master of the Swedish ship hath already acquainted his owners in Swedland with the same particulars mentioned in the said petition, who doubtles 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 serenissime 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 master. I most humbly crave your serenissime highness pardon for this my importunity, and make bold to subscribe myself

London, 20 May, 1654.

Your HIGHNESS, &c.

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,

Vol. xiv.  
P. 428.

THAT the petitioner, sailing from Newcoping with the said ship for Hamburg, on the third of this month was seized by John Trefoer, 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 fatt 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 Trefoer himself did thereupon in mine own ship violently assault me, and with his sword cut a deep wound in my head, beat me, and hostily used me several times, saying, that he valued not the pass of her royal 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,

Vol. xiv.  
P. 432.

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.

	Schipounds	Lisp. iron
For Minert Hecker of Stockholm - - -	227	5
For Henrick Loe of Stockholm - - -	182	2½
For Balthazar Wismar of Stockholm - - -	105	15
For Lucas Hiding of Stockholm - - -	102	2½

In the ship the Gideon, likewise in the hands of the commissioners of the prize-office,

	Schipounds	Lispounds
For account of William Momma of Newcoping,		
606 rings of copper wire, weighing - - -	82	12
94 rolls of Laton, weighing - - -	9	15
Iron in bars - - - - -	200	0
Two fatts of copper kettles - - - - -	4	5
For Giles Wilmot of Newcoping, iron in bars - - -	122	11½

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,  
32 parcels of steel.  
Two little guns, mounted.  
A chest with womens apparel.

	Schipounds
For Wouter van Daler of Northcoping,	
Iron in bars - - - - -	89
266 dozen of deal boards.	
14 fathoms of fire-wood.	

For Adrian Trip of Northcoping,  
200 rings of copper wire.

More,

More, a ship called Abraham's Offering, belonging to Newcoping, taken by captain John Treasure, private man of war, lying at present in the river of Thames, laden with iron, laton-rings, and copper-kettles, belonging to William Momma, and Giles Wilmot of Newcoping. A.D. 1654.

The ship the King David, coming from Gothemburgh, 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 Gothemburgh.

Moreover, a ship's lading of iron, tar, pitch, and deal-boards, taken out of the ship the Charity of Gothemburgh, belonging to admiral Ancherhelme, and other citizens of the town of Gothemburgh, 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,  
Linseed, and

Clapboards, remaining in the hands of one Thomas Chelston, a private man of war, as confiscated; the master 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 Chelston. There is an order given by his highness the lord protector, that the above-named Chelston shall deliver the money and proceed of the said goods in the hands of the commissioners of the prize-office; but the said Chelston slights 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.*

**R**EPRESENTATION having been made unto us by Edward Lewes, in the behalf of himself and one Gamaliel Acton, English merchants, Herman Becker, and others, 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 Stetteine, 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, desiring that the proceed of the goods and lading might, by their order, be deposited 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 petitioner, 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 highness 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 desired to report the same.

Monday, May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1654.

ROB. BLACKBORNE,  
secretary.

A.D. 1654. 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 setting 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.

Vol. xiv.  
p. 420.

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 1500 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 so hath been for several years last past; and Chelston 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 publickly 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 same in dangerous hands; for he shall always expect the money from this honourable court; and he desireth this his request and protestation may be registered and recorded.

*Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.*

Paris,  $\frac{30}{8}$  May, 1654. in the evening.

Vol. xiv.  
p. 312.

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. Berthemet entertained him therewith from me on thursday last; to whom he answered, that I had only to inform the count of Brienne of the business, and that I should receive satisfaction. But be it that the said count was not informed of that good intention shewed by the said cardinal, or that he made himself deaf, I pressed him to no purpose that day and the day after.

Monsieur de Bordeaux, the ambassador de Neufville's father, whom I have also seen, has also spoken to the said cardinal touching my complaints in our business; whereunto I told him, we saw no end. The said cardinal told him, he had to make articles of my demands, and that he would recommend the whole unto the count of Brienne for our satisfaction. I will draw up to-morrow the said articles, to see what that will produce; and will nevertheless press the said count, especially upon the business 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 so soon. One knows not what can happen: France respire, and the said cardinal thinks more upon making himself a pope, than upon paying of debts. France will try to come to some compensation with England, having already sent every-where to have the grievances of their subjects; whereupon Mons. de Boucherat, heretofore your commissioner, has received some orders; and Mons. Ariste, commissioner to the said count of Brienne, has maintained to me again to-day, that their losses 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 desperate.

*A letter*

*A letter of intelligence from Monsieur Augier's secretary.*Paris,  $\frac{30}{5}$  May, 1654.

THE night of my last dispatch, the ambassador 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 Hollanders, were invited, noted in a list, where my name was also inserted. 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 ambassadors by the said merchants, and afterwards that of the same peace, and of his highness the lord protector, who had so much contributed thereunto, by the said ambassadors. 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.

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xiv.  
P. 316.

You have heard of the great complaint made by the said ambassador unto his majesty, who had found his speech rude. The politicians gloss thereupon, that his excellency made the said fire in spite, being that it is certain the Hollanders are in an exceeding discontentedness; and that they are daily misused, 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 send thither great number of marshals de camp; so that it is thought the court has a great design towards those parts; and that the duke of Guise may make his landing there, whilst Mons. d'Estades shall remain in Guienne with 4000 men, for fear of the English.

The  $\frac{22}{8}$  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 garison 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 resolved to attempt some design towards those 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, those 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 Mons. 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, (maliciously saying, that such offices possessed 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 cashier the abovesaid 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 Mons. 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 sickness.

*An intercepted letter from Paris.*Paris,  $\frac{30}{20}$ . May, 1654. [N. S.]

**A.D. 1654.** **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.

Vol. xiv.  
p. 504.

The directions,

To Mr. Matthew Turner, London.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Hague,  $\frac{30}{20}$ . May, 1654.

Vol. xiv.  
p. 332.

**I**N 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 *viva voce* demanded, that the ambassadors 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 pensionary of the province of Holland, seeing that most of the provinces were inclining to that demand of the deputys of Friesland, desired that the resolution thereupon should be suspended untill the tuesday following, being the 26<sup>th</sup> day of this month, when he would deliver in a paper from his superiors, which should give to all those provinces full satisfaction. And so the provinces at that time rested 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 pensioner visited the princess dowager, grandmother of Orange, to assure 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 . . . . . princess remained unsatisfied, yet dissembled pretty well . . . . . notwithstanding that publick office done to the said princes, and the satisfaction, which some of the deputys shewed to have of the last paper of the province of Holland. The deputys of Friesland do vigorously prosecute their discontents, having the day following declared in another sharpe paper, the contents whereof you have ensuing 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 Overysfell, to divide the province of Guelderland, and to frighten the province of Zealand, 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 Nassau parted towards Groningen, to compose the differences there 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 barrells of pitch, and fourteen peices 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 busiest 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 pressed earnestly for aid for that city; but the resident 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 subjects in the warr with England.

The substance of the extracts followe:

The second of May, Beuningen, deputy of the states general in Swedland, writ 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 said

said embassador's negotiation consists of 15 articles, containing in substance amity and liberty of commerce, and some promises for damages sustained by the merchants of Swedland, by the English. A.D. 1654.

Don Antonio de Pimentelli, publick 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 13<sup>th</sup> of May, write to the states general, how they recommended to some of the council, to reconcile all differences betwixt 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 sixth of May there was delivered a letter, and read to the states general, of the ambassador Boreel from Paris. In substance it contains the loss of some forty French ships belonging to merchants, by England, for which the opportunity of time admitts 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 writt hither the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 23<sup>d</sup> 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 represented in their persons their principals, by whose orders they gave 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 desired, according to the plurality of votes, &c.

The province of Holland gave in another paper, of the 26<sup>th</sup> May, declaring their intents ever were and are, not to desire 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 27<sup>th</sup> 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 sett aside all places, which his predecessors have enjoyed, it being a shameless act in the eyes of all kings and potentates, and smelling of distinction; which cannot but cause great disgusts and animosities in the people, who for the great services 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 desired 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 bickerings of less 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 Ratisbon, from whence you have some letters herewith at present, Vol. xi that import some discontents (as other letters do) there. Likewise in Holland their P. 330. dissensions increase, as letters bring hither. I know the news come to you by another hand; so I leave that.

A.D. 1654. Nothing is more desired here, than to know what success the Spanish and French embassadors have in their treaties; and wise men believe, that the slowness 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 last week, which well might have been the loss of that strong town, if the enemy had had but the least notice of it. In substance the thing was thus: In the castle, wherein the magazine was, some 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 magazin of powder, which presently took fire, and thereby six hundred barrels of powder in three magazines blew up all that was near; and if all the barrels had been in one magazin, much harm had been done, though enough what has been; for that inexpugnable castle is ruined, and all that was in it of all sorts of warlike provision. There are many houses adjoining suffered, but the works about the town remained untouched. About 250 souldiers, men, women, and children, perished outright; a great many more are hurt and wounded. Marquis de Leda, governor of Dunkirk, having with all speed notice of this loss, immediately marched into Gravelin with two regiments of Spaniards, and two of Italians, with store of ammunition, and all things that were wanting; and instantly set all men at work, for the reparation of the castle. Count Fuenfeldagna is also gone in all haste to Gravelin, to secure and repair the castle and town; and lest the enemy should take any advantage of it, our army is now marching towards the borders of Flanders and Picardy. What shall ensue further upon this, time will let us see: but the governor is much blamed for not removing the powder from under the place where the leads were mended.

The prince of Condé's army will consist of 10000; of which 4000 Irish foot, 2000 French foot, and 6000 horses, 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 400,000 crowns *in specie*, for the payment of our armies; of which 100,000 crowns for the prince of Condé, which he has already received, and dissatisfied he had it not sooner; but now he is well contented, only some aversion betwixt him and duke Francis of Lorraine, who seldom meet. But it is endeavoured to bring them to an agreement by the best mediators here. Prince Condé is in this city as yet, and duke Francis with his army, where he has been well received. The archduke is here: his highness and duke Francis of Lorraine his second son were haunted with a kind of fever, but are now well recovered.

His imperial majesty kept counsel the latter end of last week, concerning the . . . for this campaign, and great preparations made, as also a strong . . . for victuals and provisions to be sent to Cleremont and Stenay . . . troubled by the forces under messieurs de Faber and count de . . . very often.

It is here but secret, that Don Antonio Pimentelli, come from Swedeland, shall within three or four days go into Spain, and by the way of France. What that shall conduce to the general peace, I yet know not.

Here is nothing more now from, SIR, Yours, &c.

---

*A paper of the commissioners of Friesland.*

Leid' 1<sup>st</sup> June, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xiv.  
P. 338.

THE commissioners of Friesland having considered what the lord raedt pensionary John de Witt did declare by word of mouth on the 29<sup>th</sup>, and how he did threaten the lord Wyckel in person; also what he delivered in writing the next day to the assembly of their lordships; they do find, that he spoke more than what is expressed in writing: and because it doth consequently seem, as if he did repent and disavow that unfashionable and uncommunicative manner of speaking against fellow members, who upon publick letters of credence, on the behalf of a province, are met; the commissioners afore-named will therefore let it pass, with a reserve to report it to their superiors. And concerning the said writing, they do declare, that the same is punctually answered with what was delivered in, the 21<sup>st</sup> May, on the behalf of this province: but because there is mention made in that writing of *matter of discontents and commotions, that they should infuse into the commonalty*, the commissioners are necessitated to declare themselves to this illustrious company, yea to the whole world, who those are, that have furnished the commonalty with matter of discontent and commotions at present; who the occasion is, that at present in boats and in waggons there is no other discourse almost, but of murmuring and cavilling against the secret act of seclusion, concerning the lord prince of Orange. The lord pensionary De Witt is convinced in his conscience, that neither the province

province of Friesland, nor any one of all the United Provinces, had the least knowledge <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> of the said seclusion; and yet to this hour could never obtain any formal information thereof, how earnestly soever 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 seclusion and act, that was sent over, but never to the assembly, how earnestly soever, 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 trespass of the lords ambassadors, as also of those, 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 ambassadors 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 commission and instruction, 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, ambassadors do deserve, that exceed their instructions, and act contrary to their orders, is very well known. It would have had some colour of excuse, if they had presently smothered the proposition of seclusion as a monster; but having cherished the same, it is necessary, that the same be either presently handled according to law, or at least that a time be appointed to inform your great lordships circumstantly, what there is in the business itself, and who were the chiefest conductors of it, that so through connivance or omission, as afore-mentioned, their act may not be authorized; whereof the commissioners of Friesland do discharge themselves hereby, to be and remain innocent and guiltless. Now then, to remove all matter of discontent and commotion from the commonalty, to settle the country in peace and unity at home, and also to give no discontent, but on the contrary, all content and satisfaction, to all good neighbours, and allied kings and potentates, especially France, Denmark, and the duke of Brandenburg, who have writ very seriously about this business; the commissioners of Friesland do still maintain, that there ought to be something resolved concerning this; which being done, the same may be disposed of farther (reserving themselves and their lords principals) resolved and ordered, as they shall think fit, for the preservation of the respect and the splendor of the state in general, and of the province of Friesland in particular.

Actum Jun. 1. 1654. [N. S.]

*Some points, wherein the intention of their high mightinesses doth essentially disagree from what is set forth in the scheme of the treaty, sent over to their high mightinesses, in December of last year, by the lord ambassador Boreel.*

**T**HE foundation and intention of the lords the states general, to enter into an alliance <sup>Vol. xiv.</sup> with the king of France, is, that they should assist one another reciprocally by pro- <sup>p. 322.</sup>mise of succours and subsidies to defend and preserve such places, the preservation whereof the respective allies are highly concerned in, however so, that the assisting party shall not be obliged thereby to engage in a war or open rupture with him, against whom such succours and subsidies are sent and furnished. But contrary thereunto, in the 29. 30. and 31. articles of the said projected treaty, it is mentioned, that in case France, after the peace concluded with Spain, should come to a rupture, this state should then likewise be obliged to break with Spain: in like manner, that this state coming to a rupture with England, France should also be under a necessity to break absolutely with England: to which reciprocal obligation, viz. to come to a rupture, in relation to the said two states, their high mightinesses can no ways consent; since according to the peace which their high mightinesses have concluded with the lord protector of the republick of England afore said, the 15<sup>th</sup> article contains, that in case any one of the two allies should happen to make any treaty with any king, republick, or state, the same shall be obliged to include the other ally, if he desires it, therein; with which stipulation such a particular obligation to come to a rupture with England is inconsistent.

2. In consideration whereof, it appears evidently, that the intention of their high mightinesses is, not to extend on their side the said alliance for the said defence, by succours or subsidies, further than to those places, which the king of France possesses as well in France as in the Netherlands; when on the contrary, by the said projected treaty, art. 2. the said alliance on both sides is proposed generally, and without any restriction.

3. By

A.D. 1654.

3. By which said consideration is also refuted, what is proposed in the said 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> 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 requirer, 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 18<sup>th</sup> article, that in case the same 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 same merchant or company, that shall have caused the said contrabanded goods to be shipped, as also to the share in the ship of the master, 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,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 165.

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 Spain, and of strengthening him against such nations as were his enemies. In order whereunto they entred into several capitulations with him for transportation of Irish souldiers for his service; and accordingly have shipped over many thousand Irish, upon that account; for which there remains due (as they alledge) to those undertakers from the king of Spaine and his ministers, (authorized by him to contract with them) one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, 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, resenting the equity of their cause and sufferings) procured the said king's ambassador (then at London) to mediate the king his master in their behalf; which (as well as his excellency's own letter to the ministers of state there) hath proved ineffectual. Now in regard the immediate welfare of so many well-deserving persons is concerned, besides diverse owners, masters, and sea-men, to whom the said undertakers are indebted, as they informe, above threescore thousand pounds sterling, whose maine subsistence depends upon payment; we are suitors unto your highness in their behalf, that you would so farr take notice of this great debt, as to appear for them, by causing their case to be represented to the Spanish ambassador, to the end the undertakers may be satisfied; which if hee (in his master's behalf) refuse to do, 'tis their desire, that your highness would please to grant them letters of marque, by that last refuge to endeavour their private reparation, there being no other visible way left them for enabling them to make good their engagements. This is a business of a very high concernment; nevertheless their importunity, and the deep sence we have of utter ruin of diverse honest well-deserving persons, upon failure of payment, prevales with us to present their sad case, as well as their desires, unto your highness, who, wee are assured, will both compassionate and extend

extend your help so far towards their relief as shall consist with justice, and good to the commoners. We are also desired by colonel Mayo, Francis Owen, and Lucas Lucy, 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 alledge, that they have not received any money upon the contract. Which we present to your highness consideration; and remain

Your HIGHNESS

Dublin, the 22<sup>d</sup> of May, 1654.

Most humble servants,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

MILES CORBETT.

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 disposed 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 visit 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 less 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 Bruffels.*

SIR,

Bruffels, 2<sup>d</sup> June, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS are received, and sent to Vienna, where now the imperial court is. You have but little from thence at this time.

Vol. xiv.  
p. 194.

The discovery with you in England of an assassination intended against his highness causeth great talking and admiration here, also the great discontents 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 Montmedi sent a cap-

A.D. 1654. tain with some foldiers to the castle of Chamafé, 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 garifon. 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 Lorrain's troops betwixt Aire and St. Omer; another at Luxemburgh for Condé's troops and Wittembergh'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 Lorrain, 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 burghers 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 foldiers 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 season, they being already dispersed.

Count Harcourt and the garifon departed from Brisac the thirty-first of last month, and marched into Philipsburgh; and the garifon 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 minister there of Portugal to retire out of her dominions; and that she acknowledged his master 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, 3<sup>d</sup> June, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xiv.  
p. 360.

YOURS of the twenty-fifth and twenty-eighth of last month I received after the last post parted, by which I am guided to present some things to come. I have staid here after the court for some occasions, and to-morrow morning I go strait to them. You shall be sure to hear from me once a week. I find here some secret security for a peace with Spain, closely and most secretly pursued; of which I shall endeavour to learn more for your satisfaction in time.

Never armies of all sort so 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, *se 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 expects no peace with England, though Bordeaux our ambassador writes to the contrary; but lately Mons. de Baas 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 worse. 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.

*A letter*

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

3. June, 1654. [N. S.]

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 Vol. xiv.  
 your correspondent is indisposed; by the next we must expect more of it. Hence you P. 356.  
 have at present, that our king, queen, and cardinal, as also all the court, parted hence  
 for Rheims 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 de-  
 parted for Soissons, and from thence they will depart this very day for Rheims, where  
 he is to be sacred 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 ministers 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 recompensed 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 said 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 sacred, by reason he was king, when he was born, and that by succession; 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, Monf. Boreel, 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 ass to enter into Jerusalem, when he said to his disciples, if they had been questioned where were they bringing the said ass, you may say, that the Lord and Saviour hath business for her; so in the like manner, when he demanded of the said duke, to restore the vessels he took from the merchants of Holland, as also the merchandize contained in them, he answered, the king had business with them; which is all one to say, as the Saviour had business with the ass, without any other reason; yet the said Boreel 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 purse, they restored it, and kept what it contained, the moneys; so they have kept the merchandize that was in the ships, and restored the ships. So Boreel told them plainly; to which the queen answered, he spoke very bold, as if he had power to do it. He answered, he had power to do it, and to shew for it, and for much more besides, to say, which they shall see by the time.

Some say, he shall not be admitted any more to audience, and that he must retire; which time will let us see. Last friday four merchants fishers were committed to prison for not paying 8000 livres taxed upon them, by the orders of council. The greffiers, and masters of writings of any city are taxed likewise, to pay each of them 500 livres.

The same day, about eleven of the clock at night, the cardinal sent orders, in the king's behalf, to duke de Rocquelaure 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 see, which is the higher master. So he staid, and followed the court; which is the end of the story.

Last saturday, at the king's departure, arrived a courier from Champagne, with letters signifying, the enemies were in the field, and ready to enter into Champagne 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 the burghers, 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.

Notwithstanding the king's coronation, the taxes and impositions 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 Monf. 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; and

A.D. 1654. and the duke of Guise, who they said was for Italy, is to go and besiege the same place by sea. The said duke has lieutenant general, the marquis du Pleffis, Belleure, who ought to join the said duke with a quantity of vessels, that the king of Portugal sends to his majesty of France; which is all I hear of that as yet.

It is written lately from Chalons in Champagne, that the governor of Clermont imprisoned some friers, who were in the town, for keeping intelligence with Mons. de la Ferté Senneterre; and having a design to fire all their provision-house, and deliver one of the gates of the town to the said Senneterre afterwards. It is written likewise from Chalons, that the garison are revolted against them, by reason they are not paid.

We hear from St. Malo's, that the English there at sea summoned the governor there, and the inhabitants, to restore the English merchant ships taken by them; or else, that his highness the lord protector would use his own discretion to come at them otherwise; to which they gave no answer as yet.

*Intelligence.*

SIR,

Vienna, <sup>3 June,</sup> 1654.  
<sub>24 May,</sub>

Vol. xv.  
p. 194.

**T**HE 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 occursents 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,

3<sup>d</sup> June, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xv.  
p. 67.

**I** DOUBT mee you are grown as little ingenius as a Scots presbiter. You in your last tell mee of a baker's dufin, and writing by every post. I tell you, these two monthes I had but three of your letters, and these two last posts non, which I can't atribut to interceptione, because I have one att the post constantly, when he arives: therefore find the fault ther; for ther, I am sure, it is.

This inclosed is ansvere 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 coffen tould mee, hee would make you a present of one; for which I have called more than once.

The litle queene a monday last went hence with her two younger sonns; with her eldest shee had hot disputs the night and morning before shee went, about prince Rupert, Sir Edward Herbert, and Sir John Barkley, in all which shee had little fatisfaction; for he said, they had so behaved themselves to him, that they should never more have his trust, nor his company, iff 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 seal, and retyre from the palais royale with his family; and in Sir John to flaighten saile, least he should have as little to doe with his maister's finances, as he has with the others counfells. My lord Garrard, if I am not mistaken, is uppon as ticklish tearmes, and so will all those that think to use this young man, as they did his father; for though in apearance hee ifs gentle, familiar, and easy, yet hee will not be purmanded, nor governed by violent humors, such as thyse are. If I am told truth, the litle queene and her Jermin had more of show then reality in their last attempt; for these men are as uneasy to them as 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; soe that I conclude, this month will be spent in France; but I am confident that is the last for this bout.

I am now to tell you somthing concerning myself, which is, that I am not ashamed to tell you, that my credit and banck is exhausted; that with infinit industry and trouble, I have hitherto, without much incommodating my mistres, sustained myself; and that hereafter I must live upon her, for there is noe other way; which that I may doe with the more ease to hir, and advantage to myself, I shall desire your assistance; that ifs, that iff Dab bee to send any more sugar to my mistres, I may have early notice of it; for I doubt not, she'le give mee to pay the Jacks, and you and the rest of my creditors.

H. S.

H. S. went hence two days agoe; if I did not confider his busines more then himself, or the satisfacion hee gave mee, hee had not left France as quietly as hee did. I am toulde, that the French ambassador has taken Newport-house, and that you are going to live att Winchester. If this be true, lett me know how wee shall correspond. A.D. 1654.

I have noe gray cloth, nor doe I hear what ifs become of itt.

Mythinks, the young fayre knyght deals but unhandfomly with his ould banished frind, neyther to money nor a horse for the deabt he owes him; let mee have his answere; and whether the horse he sent hither, was to my mistrefs or no, shee believing it was to hir.

The superscription,

For Mr. John Clerk, att the earle of Newport's house;  
in St. Martin's-lane, London.

*A letter of Thomas Sandford.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE received your lordship's; and delivered the inclosed; but not as yet heard from captaine Mosse. I shall quicken him, and prevent the returne of the 200 l. into the trefury, and hope spedily to give your lordship an effectual accompt thereof. All things are here in a very quiett posture, and doubtles, not such generall satisfacion these many years as now. Colonel Alured hath bine tampering with some of the Anabaptists judgments here, and manifested noe little discontent at the present government, if he have not a latitude poliitically to try the tempers of men, which hath been my thought. Doubtles, if judgment may be drawne from his words, he hath rendered himselfe incapable of the trust reposed in him; the particulars I have ground to beleive are imparted to your lordship. Vol. xiv. P. 412.

Affaires doe much suffer here for want of a settlement. A careles selfeish acting by some, that expect their removes, and thinke there time short. 'Twere well, if your lordships did follow that worke.

My lord, there is one thing hath bine much in my thoughts to represent to your lordship; but being of that tendancy, and relating to the army's satisfacion, I could not prevaile with myselfe to impart it to your lordship; but uppon second thoughts, if it come not to late, I have conceaved it might be of publique advantage to leave the consideration of my weake conceptions to your lordship.

I beleive 'tis well knowne unto your lordship, that the supposition of an overplus of land occasioned that act of grace and favour from the state, that all the army, which had served in this nation since forty-nine, should have lands for there arrearas at the adventurers rates; but that presumption, uppon which that act was grounded, failing, I suppose it no prejudice to make voyd the act, which to me in equity is cleare.

Uppon this ground of lands falling short, the generall councill in November last did unanimously agree to raise the rates of lands, according to the goodnes of the respective counties, and were then resolved to be concluded by what was at that time done, and much was spoken of there selfe-deniall in that busines. The disbanded had their lands given them at the advanced rates, contrary to the act; and doubtles it had bine well applycation had been made for the confirmation of what was then done; but in this last councill nothing must be complied with but the letter of the act, though by the most exactest of estimates of debt and credit, that at present could be taken, it would not pay above two thirds of arrearas, and that only since forty-nine; and all before very inconsiderably provided for (there argument was, if this were short, there were church-lands, and then the four counties); which indeed occasions grounds of discontent to such as served before forty-nine. They say, 'tis strange, that twelve yeares service should merit a lesse reward than such, who served not half the time. Two things induces me to offer this to your lordship.

I. That 'tis a reflection and distinction put betweene such as served one interest; and so an occasion ministred for future discontent, which I humbly conceive should carefully be avoyded in this most hopefull way of settlement wee are now in, and not to lay any grounds for jealousye justly to rest in.

II. If this way of the act for satisfying of the army be proceeded upon at the adventurers rates; the state 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 possession of the commonwealth) and yet contract a debt of at least 600,000 l. unsatisfied; which I suppose is worth of most serious consideration. Now, when government comes to be settled, 'twil be sad to leave so heavy a charge upon the state, which may yet be prevented, by causing this present security to be so valewed, as that it may pay the charge,

A.D. 1654. and so the state not farther questionable. 'Tis likewise to be remembred, that most of the crown lands, queenes and princes in England, are all sold; which will make a low revenue; but may be supplied here, if timely prevented by improving the bishops lands, and four counties, to most publique advantage. 'Twas put to the question in the last councell, whether they would acquitt the state of the remaineing 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 selfe-denying vote forgot. 'Tis good to be cleare, 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 councell, that they should be made equal with the army, contiguous to there present possessions; which they will not be in a capacitye to doe, because they have already disposed 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 possesse. And truly, my lord, they judge themselves well rewarded. Upon the whole, I shall presume to offer my poore weake opinion to your lordship.

First, that lands may not be delivered out for satisfaction of arreares, at the adventurers rates; for there is ground enough to evade it. The supposition, upon which that act was grounded, now appearing to be true, 'tis rational, that the state should thinke of some other way more equal for payment of arreares, which may not leave so vast a debt upon the state. It hath bine 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 conceave, that the rating of the respective counties, according to there intrinsique vallew and goodnes of land, will be the only way to accomplish this end of satisfiying 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 happynes will depend upon the prudent management thereof. I hope, your lordship cannot imagine, that this proceeds from any prejudice against those deserving 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 perticular persons, may be laid aside, unity preserved, and the state discharged of so great a debt; which I humbly conceive can no otherwayes be done. With pardon for this perplexitye, and indigested 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.*

Vol. xiv.  
p. 424.

AS to the busines 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 mistake; and therefore it is desired, that the council or commissioners for the admiralty, to whom the same was referred, would but vouchsafe to hear the judges of the admiralty, what they have to say for the maintaining their opinions, and to hear the counsel for the subjects 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 neither of those shall move, then to send 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 subjects 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 meerly upon courtesy, the same would be both tedious and chargeable, and very prejudicial and destructive to trade between the two nations, &c.

London, 24. May, 1654.

BENJAMIN BONNEL.

*The examination of Joseph Sheldon, taken 24. May, 1654. [by Secretary Thurloc.]*

WHO saith, that there have passed several letters between him, and one who called <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> himself J. Desmond, now in France, by which name the examinant always directed his letters to him; and that the first letter he received from the said Desmond was subscribed Desmond; that afterwards he subscribed other names to his letters, as Cole; but remembers not what other name he used. Vol. xiv. p. 390.

That he was acquainted with him here in London, about four years since, upon occasion of coming to the shop a customer, where the father of the said Desmond likewise was, who dwelt in Westminster, but knows not where.

That in the letters he writ to the examinant, were inclosed letters to one Baron, a prentice, living in Cheapside at the hen and chickens, which he always sent to him; but knows not the contents of any of them; and that the letters writ by him to the examinant 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 send him any goods or commodities.

That he hath received about five letters in all from him, and hath writ to him three or four times; and that the last letter this examinant writ to him, was about a fortnight since; but knows not what he did then write.

That he never writ any letter to him, but in black ink.

That the cover of a letter being shewed to him, directed for Mr. Joseph Sheldon, at the golden key in St. Paul's church-yard, he acknowledged, that the superscription was the hand-writing of Desmond; but being shewed the letter inclosed in the cover, denied that to be his hand, or that he knew what he meant by the contents thereof.

There being shewed him a letter superscribed, *Monsieur Monsieur d'Esmon, à la Gulaze rue St. Thomas du Loure à Paris*, and subscribed Joseph Sheldon, dated 22. May, 1654. he acknowledged, that he writ that letter.

There being a letter directed to *Monsieur Monsieur Desmond à la Gulaze rue St. Thomas du Loure à Paris*, and subscribed S. H. and dated May 22. he saith, he knows not the hand; but denies it to be the hand of his sister Helen Sheldon. He saith, his sister was with him; and denies not, but that the two last-mentioned letters might be put under one cover.

JOSEPH SHELDON.

*The states of Holland and West-Friesland to the protector.*

Serenissime celsissimeque domine PROTECTOR,

COMPLURES cives Hagæ Comitum nostri incolæ & subditi pro debitis serenissimæ <sup>Vol. xiv. p. 382.</sup> reginæ Bohemiæ fidem suam interposuerunt, & quævis necessaria ad suæ majestatis victum & amictum suppeditarunt, non alia intentione & fiducia, quam ut sibi ipsis, ex residuis subsidiis majestatis suæ antehac in Anglia (habita ærumnosæ conditionis ejus ratione) concessis, & a parlamento reipublicæ Anglicæ approbatis, postea vero ad certam summam redactis, adjecta pensione annua eidem serenissimæ reginæ, a parente rege, ultra dotem solutam, in favorem matrimonii sui constituta satisfieret. At quoniam ob rerum mutationem memorata sua majestas prædictorum residuorum subsidiorum atque pensionis annuæ solutionem (pro ut nobis innotuit) aliquo ab hoc tempore consecuta non est, ad eam extremitatem ante nominati nostri subditi sunt redacti, ut nisi tempestive eis succurratur, metuamus futurum esse, quod complures eorum, cum universa sua familia, & omni fortuna, in desperatam perniciem & calamitatem conjicientur; cui malo ut remedium præstetur, hic populus, ob novissimum inter utramque rempublicam initum fœdus, a serenissima celsitudine tua justissimis votis desiderat & expectat, nosque intercedentes pro dictis nostris bonis subditis ratum esse duximus serenissimam celsitudinem tuam per præsentés literas non tantum postulare, sed & orare, ut pro sua benignitate & animi generositate erga prædictos nostros subditos commiseratione motus, haud gravetur media dispicere, ex quibus debitorum solutionem possint consequi. Cujus voti si possumus fieri compotes, omni data occasione conabimur nuncupatum votum solvere; intereaque nos hujus beneficii expectatione devincti,

Serenissime ac celsissime domine protector, Deum Opt. Max. precamur, ut serenissimam celsitudinem tuam diu servare & prospere regnare dignetur. Dabantur Hagæ Comitum, die 4. Junii, anni 1654. [N. S.]

Serenissimæ celsitudini tuæ addictissimi ordines Hollandiæ & Westfrisiæ.

Ad mandatum eorum,

Serenissimo ac celsissimo domino, domino Angliæ,  
Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ protectori.

H. VASSEAUMAY.

*Extract*

*Extract out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland, taken upon thursday the 4<sup>th</sup> of June, 1654. [N. S.]*

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xiv.  
p. 362.

**T**HE 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 posterity, by adding of reasons and motives used for that purpose; also fully relating what the other provinces had desired 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 beside 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 request, shall be further signified unto them, that their lordships, out of several informations by members and ministers 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 posterity, 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 dispose 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 suspicions 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 set down, that did any wise concern the generality, but only that, which doth concern the sovereign disposition of the province of Holland and West-Friesland 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 effected 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 4<sup>th</sup> of June, 1654. [N. S.]*

Vol. xiv.  
p. 370.

**T**HERE did appear in the assembly their lordships great noble commissioners of the council of their ordinary commissioners at the generality, and did cause 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 Friesland, 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 Friesland 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

tionary spoke in the assembly, doing the same with a great deal of moderation and A.D. 1654. fashionable way of communication; which unanimous declaration being heard at length, their noble great lordships, after ripe deliberation had, do give hereby thanks to the said lords commissioners of the council and their ordinary commissioners at the generality, for their great care, wise conduct, and management of this business. And withal it is thought fit, that the said writings be referred to the hands of the lords, their noble great lordships commissioners for the English affairs, for them to consider and make report, what is farther to be done herein.

H. V. BEAUMONT.

*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 Vol. xiv. earl of Brederode was the cause 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 princesses 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 rencounter between the two parties; and I do much wonder what the intention of general Middleton is, to suffer Morgan under his nose 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 desire 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 several. Above all, we desire to hear how de Juigny doth, and whether he hath lost his fever, to whom we represent our humble services, as also yourself. Monf. Durhame, knowing that I had a design to write to you this week, hath desired me, and I do intreat you to believe, that I am, Sir, and dear friend,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

Hague, 4<sup>th</sup> June, 1654. [N. S.]

GILB. 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 p. 440. 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.

Hollanders

Orange party prince of Orange grave William

Those 173 do still continue to assure 145, chiefly 148 and 149, that there is great likelihood for the dispensing 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

A.D. 1654. also the great English fleet is to come into the Downs, and will threaten Holland; and that 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 least: for the lord Keyfar hath made a treaty, which cost this state three hundred eighty-four thousand rixdollars; and besides that, did cause the detention of the ships, which are to be redeemed at 14000 l. sterling; and hath made the rescision or annulling of the treaty of redemption: and the lord Beuningen was able to do nothing, to make no treaty, but was fain to suffer a treaty to be made with the English, whilst he stood 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 state and that of Denmark.

Men do speak of a marriage between the future king of Sweden and the princess royal here; at least it seems, that men are of opinion, that she will marry, and that therefore she hath more willingly hearkened to an accommodation or agreement here inclosed, N<sup>o</sup> (1.)

By N<sup>o</sup> (2.) you will see, how the prince elector of Brandenburg hath writ in favour of the young prince; and if it be well considered, under the compliments, which he makes, you will find to be hid some kind of threat; for who can hope for any good, if they

do this? He doth threaten, if they do it not. And to speak the truth, 173 are amongst

themselves *infidi fratres*, and do still fear so much the name of 148, that there is no vigour. And as well at Amsterdam as in all other parts, it was observed, that not one citizen or particular person did make any bonfire or demonstration of joy; but that only those made them, who either depended upon the magistrate or the admiralty, as being those only, who had the most cause, and who knew very well, that the state could not subsist in this war, notwithstanding all their endeavours. But the merchants and citizens, or the ignorant people, have had and have still an opinion, that the states and the magistrates did not do their duties; that they did not wage war in good earnest; that they spared, yea help'd the English. And where there are such principles and foundations laid, that which proceeds from them can be of no other stamp; and that doth make me greatly to doubt of the durability of this peace, yea if men do deserve it: and as in

effect it was made against the will of 145, so likewise the said 145 will not give out, (under pretence of the act of seclusion, which ought and would be a means to render it, firm and lasting) 'till such time that 171 do break it.

The last writing of those of Friesland given against those of Holland is a little sharp. Those of Friesland have taxed therein by provision the expression of the name of the lord raedt pensionary, as if Holland did not meddle with it, but that it was done only by the lord raedt pensionary. Moreover, they do refer themselves to the states of Holland their principals, who will be this week, or the beginning of the next, met together. Men do believe, that the said states will also answer very seriously; and besides, they will send commissioners to those of Friesland, to represent what they shall think fit concerning this secret article of seclusion.

It is a business to be laughed at, to see how the lords of Holland do turn and shift to and again, excusing the secret act of seclusion; not daring, neither at the time of the great assembly, nor since, nor ever, to speak that which they have in their hearts, namely, that they are free, and in no wise bound or tied to the house of Orange; but that it is in their free will and power to choose, or not to choose, a governor or captain-general; item, to choose for that purpose the prince of Orange, or the lord of Brederode, or the lord of Opdam, or any other, whom they please.

If they spoke out roundly, that of their own inclination they would have no more of the house of Orange, as too considerable and suspicious to their liberties, they would speak as becometh freemen indeed, and that would be honourable; but to say, that the lord protector doth force and constrain them to this act of exclusion, is to shun and fly the domination of Orange, and to fall under that of England. And it is a shameful thing, and against their reputation.

It would be honourable and creditable for them, if they would say, We are free; and to preserve our liberty, we will treat with such a one, who will be assisting unto us against him, or such, whom we do most suspect; for the greatest kings do make such alliances: but a great king or prince will not say, that he is forced not to take such or such into his service.

In the mean time those of Holland do please themselves with this subtilty, 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 saith it at present.

The resident of Sweden saith, that the intention of his queen is, not to assiege Bremen. In the mean time Coningsmark 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 assist Charles Stuart with a subsidy.

Likewise men do speak here very much, that the protector hath granted letters of reprisal against the Spaniards; item, that a squadron of the fleet is to go to surprize the silver fleet; wherein <sup>Orange party</sup> 145 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.

5<sup>th</sup> June, 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

**B**Y the last two posts I had no letter from you; however, I omitted not to write you Vol. xiv weekly, which I hope came to your hands. Since my last, according to your order, p. 490. I have been at the Vlye, Texel, and North Holland, from whence I returned but yesterday. Out of the Vlye, whilst I was there, set saile two East India shippes, which went about Ierland, and about 200 saile of other merchant shippes for the East countrye and other parts. There went with them four ships of war for convoye, the least of 36 gunns; four more were gone the former weeke with the Greenland shippes, and three remained in the roade. In Texel laye 16 men of warr, of the best shippes the states have: of those Trompe shall command four, to convoye a fleet of merchant ships for Spain; and Ruyter shall have six, to convoy for the Streights. Whether they shall stay in these 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 cross in the Channel; and four, which belong to the towne, 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 possession at present; and constantly pray, that the people may prove magnanimous to maintain their rights, and cast 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 conscience 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 possest, that Middleton has worsted 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 persons. Here is a report, that you have given letters of marque against the Spaniard, and that apparently it may produce a war; which these would rather have, than you should war against France; yet they pray you may never

A.D. 1654. take any of the silver fleet, there being many here, that have interest therein. I beseech the Lord to give you success in your undertakings, to his glory; which shall be the conclusion of

5<sup>th</sup> June, 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Vol. xiv.  
p. 456.

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 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 ambassador 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 130, assuring 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 most 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 most part of 106 dare not shew themselves so much 145 as they are in effect. 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 go often to confession to 148 and 149, protesting, all that they do to 130, it is only for a shew, *morem gerendum esse Thaidi*; but 149 doth not believe them. 148 nor 149 will never be at rest, before that 148 be, as he pretendeth. In 111 there is at present an assembly with great division; in 108 the like; but the most 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 pressed to give overture and communication of the secret article of the seclusion: all the provinces have insisted and urged them to it; and the assembly did sit 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 last the assembly parted, without any resolution; but the states of Holland were required again, that they would declare themselves better to-morrow.

5<sup>th</sup> June, 1654. [N. S.]

Your humble servant.

*The examination of William Smith, porter to the earl of Newport,  
taken upon oath, 26. May, 1654.*

SMITH, that he hath been porter at my lord of Newport's, not above one month <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> and some odd days, or thereabouts: that he can read in the bible, but cannot read <sup>Vol. xiv.</sup> writing. He likewise pays for every letter, and some are delivered within; and if they be <sup>p. 464.</sup> 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. Ashburnham. 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. Ashburnham, 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 Ashburnham,  
taken upon oath, 26, May, 1654.*

SMITH, he served Mr. Ashburnham between 17 and 18 years: that he can neither <sup>Vol. xiv.</sup> write nor read, and hath lived in Newport-house between two and three years. <sup>p. 466.</sup>

Mr. John Ashburnham hath been at Chifwick this month; before that at the . . . . . His master fendeth his letters by the post to Bristol, and receives them again by Bristol 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. Those 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 send 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 <sup>Vol. xiv.</sup> their lordships embassadors in England, that there is come to the knowledge of their <sup>p. 494.</sup> lordships, that by some of the lords states of Holland and West Friesland is sent over unto them, or some of them, a certain resolution, act, or declaration, concerning the feclusion of the prince of Orange and his line from officiating in any high office formerly enjoyed by his predecessors; and by reason that by a formal resolution of their H. and M. lordships, dated the 19<sup>th</sup> of February last, 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 state on the other, concluded, ratified, and published, the said point is fully agreed on, that they do presently send over to their H. and M.

A.D. 1654. lordships a copy of all that hath been so sent to them, or any of them, from the states of Holland and West Friesland concerning it; and withal, that they do punctually advise their H. and M. lordships all that hath been negotiated by them, or any of them, in the said point, in regard that his business doth very much trouble the deliberations of their H. and M. lordships. This their lordships resolution is to be sent by one of the messengers in a pink, without any resumption.

The lords commissioners of the province of Utrecht do still desire, that the lords commissioners of Holland would make overture of the resolution of the lords their principals, concerning the person of the prince of Orange, or his line, for as much as concerneth the generality.

*The farther examination of John Jones, taken the 27 May, 1654.*

[ By secretary Thurloe. ]

Vol. xiv.  
p. 468.

SAITH, That in discourse with Tedder, upon the design of assassinating the lord protector, Tedder said, that he had his posts assigned him, meaning thereby, as this examinant conceives, for assassinating the lord protector. And this examinant replying thereupon, that it was difficult to be done, the said Tedder said, that he had intimation of the protector's motions by some, that were very near him, and understood his motions.

And that he farther said, that the protector was so mounted, that no man could catch him on horseback. And further saith, that he verily believes, that Tuder knows much more of the business, than he had confessed to this examinant.

JOHN JONES.

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

Vol. xiv.  
p. 472.

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, untill I shewed him your letter, and then he presently shew'd 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 presse, at the end of which this will be printed. He desires you would keep this very private, and show it to none but those, whose loyaltie you are very well assured of: and let not any of them copie it; for should there be the least inkling of it at Westminster, they would search every mouse-hole about the city, but they would find out the presse. I have no more to say, but remain

His MAJESTY'S loyall servant, and  
your faithfull friend,

London, May 27. 1654.

J. O.

I did not superscribe the letter, but gave the bearer a note, where and to who to deliver it to, in a peice of paper by it selfe.

*An intercepted letter.*

MY DEARE HART,

6<sup>th</sup> June, 1654. [ N. S. ]

Vol. xv.  
p. 132.

IT 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 should breake. This shall bee the last, until I heare from you.

\* Prince Rupert.

This morning \* Bob Skipper goes away, bagg and baggage. He leaves many weeping eyes att Paris, but it's, ass some say, because hee pays not his deabts, not for his person or parts. His counselor Herbert quitted the Palais royale, and his great seale some days before. If his bravo Garrard would take the same way, the family would bee much the quieter, as my mistrefs tells mee. His maister disavows any knowlege of the cause, why sir Gilbert Garrard his brother and the rest of those that are comitted therè of late. I am tould, hee sharply reproved this mighty man at armes, for making use of his name, and meddling with his business without his allowance or knowlege. The gazet does not yet tell us what the designe was; but I am satisfyed 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 seven days hence. The French court will spend most of this summer upon the frontiers, to incourage their armys. You may tell Mrs. Porter, that hir son Tom is well ; and soe should I be, if I heard oft'ner from you.

The superscription,

*For Mr. John Clerk, att the earle of Newport's  
house, in St. Martin's lane.*

*The Spanish embassador to secretary Thurloc.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

HAVING given order for the shipping and sending into Flanders the wools, Vol. xiv. which the judges of the admiralty decreed to be delivered unto me, in conformity p. 210. to the inclosed order of his highness and the council; I find that the commissioners for customs will not permit the transportation thereof, without the custom be first paid, or an order from his highness freeing the same. And the said wools being for the service of the king my master in Flanders, and not destined at all for England, but brought hither forcibly out of their course, as it doth evidently appear by the proofs made in the court of admiralty; I cannot think just the pretension of the said commissioners for customs. Therefore I hold myself obliged to desire your honour to represent this matter unto his highness, that he will be pleased to give order to the said commissioners and all others therein concerned, to suffer the said wools to be shipped and transported into Flanders, in such ships as are by my order already hired for that purpose, free from customs, and all other duties, farther delays, or interruptions; which I do desire the more earnestly, to avoid troubling his highness any more in this business, and consequently your honour, in representing the same. God preserve you for many years! which is the desire of your most affectionate servant,

London, 27<sup>th</sup> 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 Vol. xiv. England, I caused here yesterday bonfires to be made after this manner. I desired p. 478. leave of the lords burgomasters, 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 scaffold to be built, and fifty or sixty pitch-barrels to be set on fire, and good store of crackers, and some fireworks in the air. In the mean time, your H. and M. lordships ships, that lay here in the harbour, discharged their guns several times.

To the sight of this I invited the king's receivers of his tolls, with the burgomasters and the council of the city, whom I entertained with good Rhenish wine, and some kind of collation, till they were foundly merry. And for the common sort of people, I had ordered a hoghead of strong beer to be at their disposal; who drank to some purpose. The better sort of them I caused to have French wine given them. This merry meeting continued till past midnight. To the poor of the city I caused penny white loaves to be distributed amongst them.

The lords commissioners of the East India company in the Netherland have, in requital of the favours shewn to their ships by his majesty here, sent several fine knacks unto me, to be represented by me to his majesty.

H. and M. LORDS,

Elfeneur, 6<sup>th</sup> June, 1654. [N.S.]

S. D. VRIES.

*Copy of a letter of the English merchants, to the cardinal Mazarin, written  
from Paris,  $\frac{6 \text{ June}}{27 \text{ May}}$ , 1654.*

MY LORD,

THE English merchants trading at St. Malo, having complained unto his majesty's Vol. xiv. council, concerning the seizure made upon their merchandizes, books of accounts, p. 516. and generally upon all their goods, yea upon their very cloaths, some of them having  
been

A.D. 1654. been ignominiously strip'd stark naked by the inhabitants of the said city, without the *Main-levée* they demand, in execution of the treaties between England and France, hath hitherto been granted them; although the count of Brienne has by my means given them hopes thereof; and that until the parties were heard, they had submitted themselves to give bail, that they might in the mean time continue their trade; I am forced to represent unto your eminence, that the said merchants are wholly defolated; and that, without the justice they hope for by your means and goodness, they shall be forced to withdraw themselves; which might have consequences as prejudicial to the agreement between the said states, as they would be pleasant unto the said inhabitants, who are well known to be very ill affectioned unto the king's service, and have no respect unto his majesty's ministers of state. They have long since, my lord, misused the English nation in this manner; and amongst other proofs I could shew their imprisoning of captain Green, commander of a ship of this commonwealth, who saved himself at the peril of his life from the top of their prison-walls into the sea; and the affronts they made Mr. John Waterton suffer at the same time, in beating him to force him to withdraw as he did, although the one and the other were justified of all calumnies by several decrees, which (I can shew) bear witness of their base inclination, and of the design they have since ever had, and have still, to increase, if possible, the enemies of their country. In the *interim*, my lord, they do nevertheless alledge, that they have had right to continue their violences, though they had not been the chief cause of the public reprisals of England: but it is well known, that the captain hath had the first letters of marque, to avenge himself of them; and I durst hope, your eminence being just, as well to us as to them, will not suffer the said merchants to receive in France a dealing unused among the very Turks, (where the Christians goods being once in the ports, and unloaded, are in security) being the English have only avenged themselves at any extremity, and that they are not obliged to suffer without feeling the rashness of a city, which refused to obey its king, infringing the right of nations, and the protection his majesty refuseth them not in any of his estates, no more than his highness the lord protector unto the French, trading in England, where no seizures have been made upon them, when the French ships did heretofore make very rich prizes upon the English, as were those of the ships the Greyhound, the Laurel, the Apollo, the Unicorn, and many others. And therefore I and the said merchants hope, that your eminence will have the goodness so to recommend the *Main-levée* unto the lord chancellor and to the count of Brienne, who hath the decree thereof in his hands, that it may be made them without they concern themselves any more in charges, and without they go to court, except it were to receive your eminence's commands. This, my lord, is the only thing I humbly crave of your eminence, as also the *Main-levée* of some ships illicitly seized upon, some months since, in the river of Seine, and carried to Harfleur, against all manner of rights; and this according unto the said treaties, namely of that of the year 1610. which doth expressly bear in the 42<sup>d</sup> article, *That the reprisals shall not be put in execution upon the merchandizes or goods whatsoever, brought into the ports, or landed on the one or the other state.* And according to the several ordinances, declarations, commands, and decrees of his majesty's, expedited for the maintenance of the trade, and good intelligence between the two nations, that nothing may pretext the suite of the misunderstandings, and that by our respects we may have the comfort of not being unprofitably,

MY LORD,

Of your EMINENCE,

The most humble and most obedient servants,

Petit. J. Richards. J. Bollen. Ro. Pickering. John du Pre. Ed. Smith. Hen. West. Pb. Crossing. Jos. Prigg. Amy Sanders. B. Atkins. Ja. Churchhill. Fr. Whitbell. Tb. Elles. Rob. Bluett, &c.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Vol. xiv.  
p. 508.

THE miscarriage of letters is usual in this age. We are big here with the expectation of the king of France's return from Rheims. 'Tis thought he will be no more a minor, but appear himself in action, having of late highly resented some actions of the cardinal's and the grand ministers of state. The Palais Royal is very empty, by reason of the queen's absence, and her two sons and little daughter. Prince Rupert is this day going for Germany. 'Tis said the king of Scots will steer the same course very suddenly. The lord-keeper is now but sir Edward Herbert, having returned his seal to the king, which they say he willingly took. This little court is fuller of factions than men, which were enough to destroy them, if they had no other enemies.

*A letter*

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Paris, 6<sup>th</sup> June, 1654. [N. S.]

**E**VEN 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. The rest of your letter requires no answer, &c. Hither is come newly from the French em-<sup>Vol. xiv.</sup> bassador with you at London, a gentleman called Monf. de Fontaine, sent with letters<sup>P. 514.</sup> 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 embassador 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 negotiateth 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 cause 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 cast on both sides, 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 himself secure, having several factious enemies; neither (saith 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 assisted, 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 best there.

I gave to you in my former a relation of the affairs of St. Malo's, not at all the same, 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 himself 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 stir 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 assured, that not Germany alone keeps fire in Scotland; but also France primarily, though not known to any but a very few.

The gentleman here, desirous to give a step into England, still pursues his earnest suit, and with much confidence, to please 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.

**Y**OU have from hence since my former, that cardinal Mazarin signed the treaty made<sup>Vol. xiv.</sup> between himself and the resident of the duke of Mantua, for the dukedom of<sup>p. 510.</sup> Mayence, which he bought for 750000 livres, and that for the use of Monf. de la Meilleraye, whose son is to be married to one of the cardinal's nieces or sisters; and the said la Meilleraye sent to the said resident, desiring that his master might ratify the said treaty for himself.

Monf. marshal Turenne parted hence last wednesday, with all the rest 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 soon for Germany, having sent 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 design to murder that king and all his children.

A.D. 1654.

The troops, that were in their winter-quarters at Dombes and la Bresse, 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 moneys, 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 Toulouse, that their parliament there is so cruel to put in execution the king's declaration touching the duels, which lately happened between six 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 Chateau Poursain. They write also, that his majesty's forces, being considerable, are along this side and the other side of the rivers Aisne and Oyse. 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 Compeigne; 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 Brisac, 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 Mons. Charlerois and Baifemont; yet Harcourt sent to Castelnau, that if the king will perform his promise, in what he promised to him in his last treaty, that he will be contented; which Castelnau promised he would. So they gave securities and pledges on both sides; on the king's side, Castelnau his wife, Mons. Baifemont, and another, Bracket; of the count Harcourt's side, his eldest son, and two more, called Valcour, and Moiron; all to stay in Philipsburgh, till the treaty be executed, which is advantageous for Harcourt. He shall have Philipsburgh with good security for the payment of his garison; besides, he shall have the government of Alsace, being worth yearly 150000 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 case of necessity.

We have from Calais of the thirty-first of last month, that the most part of their powder in Gravelin was burnt, and the castle 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 Marseilles the preparations of ships and galleys for the next voyage, as I writ formerly; which is all the trouble you shall receive at present from, SIR,

Yours very faithfully.

*A letter of intelligence from Monsieur Augier's secretary.*

Paris,  $\frac{6}{27}$ . June, 1654:  
May,

Vol. xiv.  
P. 474.

**T**HE 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 assured 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 Compeigne; but there is so much the more incertitude thereof, that there are news, that Stenay is besieged by the count of Grandpré, who had defeated the regiment of Enguien 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 castle, which could not without relief make him 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, Aisne, 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 sisters will not be at the coronation, by reason that mademoiselle de Longueville has been obstinate, 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 Vendosme hath ratified the contract of marriage of the duke of Mercœur his son, and hath given him Estampes, 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 Castelnau Mauvissiere, from the king's part, have given hostages unto one another, for the execution of the treaty of Brisac, 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 21. at Reolle, 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 l. Tournois penalty, besides the loss of his office, which should remain suppressed; 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 not 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.

*Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.*

Paris,  $\frac{6}{27}$ . June, 1654.  
May,

I WRITE you this present after my packet shut, for my lord secretary Thurloe. I have since been informed, that the son of a nobleman of Berne in Switzerland, who was at Saumur, hath been stoned and killed there, in meeting the god of the mafs, by reason he kneeled not down to worship it. Vol. xiv. p. 482.

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. Thereupon I see the said deputies resolved to withdraw themselves, at least those towards Nismes, 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 Antrague, and Mons. du Vestres, 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 Montbrune 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.]

PRUPERT sets forward for his own country this day, with a very great train and brave. It is said, he shall be made general of the emperor's army. He hath left the lord late keeper (sometime attorney) in the lurch, his commission being taken from him. Vol. xiv. p. 502.

The

A.D. 1654. The business hath 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 siding 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 princess royal, and stay awhile; and from thence it is thought, for Germany. I pray God we come not too late for the business of Scotland. To-morrow, being Sunday, is the coronation of the French king at Rheims, 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 ambassador to secretary Thurloc.*

SEÑOR MIO,

Vol. xiv.  
p. 208.

ESTANDO para embarcar, y embiar a Flandes las lanas que los juezes del Almirantazgo decretaron se me entregassen en conformidad de la orden inclusa de su A., y consejo, hallo que los commissarios de la Aduana no quieren permitir su transporte, sin que primero se pagen los derechos della, ô que les muestre orden del señor protector de mi exempcion, y siendo dichas lanas pra el servicio de S. Magdestad en Flandes, y no destinados para Inglaterra, sino traídos a ella por fuerza, como consta clara, y evidentissima por las pruebas hechas en la dicha corte del almirantazgo, no hallo razon justa a la pretension de los dichos commissarios, y assi me veo obligado a suplicar a V. S. se sirva de representar a su A. mande dar orden para que dichos commissarios, ô qualquier otro, dejen embarcar, y transportar dichas lanas a Flandes en los navios que de mi orden se han fletado para ello, libres de todos derechos, y ulterior dilacion, y embaraço, que yo lo desseo por escusar a S. A. la molestia de mis instancias sobre esta materia, y a V. S. la incomodidad de representarla tantas vezes, y gde Dios a V. S. muchos años como desseo. Londres, 27. Mayo, 1654.

Servidor de V. S.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

*A letter of intelligence from Rome.*

SIR,

Rome, the 8<sup>th</sup> of June, 1754.

Vol. xiv.  
p. 538.

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 processions, of a most rare shew, his holiness in person assisting, and bearing the custody of the holy function of our Saviour; all cardinals, bishops, and nobles of Italy, thereunto most devoutly also assisting, 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 Genoese 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 Caracena's troops do provoke them, by the garison now much necessary for the passage for Finale. The duke of Florence is raising soldiers of every . . . . ., which is a great argument of the Genoese 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 princess Brunwick and Lunemburgh are thence departed for Germany. From Dalmatia, four companies of horse were sent, and six 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 Ussain Bassa, for want of payment; the bassa 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 Chisa; 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 Chaia 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 Casserta landed with seven brigantines at Capo Pollice, in Sicily, whence they pressed a hundred and fifty christian marine soldiers, embarked at Naples in six galleys, and three vessels with cannons, guns, granades, and such other, for to besiege Rotas in Catalonia; in which galleys went the regent Fretlas. This being all what at present I have,

I remain your ever true servant.

The house, wherein Monf. de Maximis his goods were, is burnt last 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 consul of the Streights is returned home *re infecta*. 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 unlading the same, and ship is confiscated, contrary to all reason. Nothing would be taken into consideration to demonstrate these unjust proceedings; the duke being so far possess'd with those sinister informations, that have been given him, that he will not hearken to reason; but there is a decree passed at Florence, without hearing the parties. They would make Peter Breen to be the occasion of the taking the English ship, which is false; so that we do now address ourselves to their H. and M. lordships, to give such order herein, as they shall think most expedient to belong to their wise and happy government. We thought fit to give your noble lordships notice hereof. We were promised the restitution of the other ship St. Peter; but it is not yet done. They say, they will first have unladed all the goods out of the ship of Peter van Breen. Noble great lords,

Leghorn, 8. June, 1654. [N. S.]

G. ABLYN.  
Is. GIO. NYS.

*Translation of a letter of D. Diego Wilson, consul for the English nation at Cadiz, unto his excellency the duke of Medina Celi, captain general of the naval army of his catholic majesty, 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 greatness, of which we have daily P. 532. experience, and heaps upon England, and me in particular, an augment of obligations; which I do humbly and submissively acknowledge to your excellency, to whom I make a return of deserved thanks of the business concerning the prize made by the Holland pink, whose whole restitution, by the intervention of your excellency, is obtained; whereby the English captain, who had lost his ship and her lading of oil, is repossessed 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 effected; 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 majesty, for the good passage and entertainment, which all the English captains and masters do find in his majesty's ports. God keep your excellency for many years with such happiness as I do wish.

Your excellency's humble servant,

Cadiz, 8. June, 1654. [N. S.]

D. DIEGO WILSON.

*The examination of John Wharton horsekeeper in Black-friars, May 29. 1654.*

SAITH,

A.D. 1654. **T**HAT 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 Rooksby 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 pastures 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 were 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 said, 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 said 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 wished 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 said, he was to do; but knew not when it was to be done.

JOHN WHARTON'S [X] mark.

*Confession of Tho. Barnes.*

Vol. xvi.  
p. 276.

**T**HOMAS Barnes saith and confesseth, that captain Wharton said, he would give him horse 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 him to them, his brother said 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 said, 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-said. And being asked, whether he had communicated the thing to any else, saith, 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 Thurloc.]

SAITH,

**T**HAT upon funday was seven-night, there came to him one Thomas Barnes, dwelling at the sign of the tun, or three tuns; 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 rest, they could dispatch their business there; at the same time the 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 six pounds. And the said examinant farther saith, 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 six pounds in money. And the examinant being asked, what the reason was, why the said Barnes should acquaint him with this design, saith, 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, saith, 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, Nic,* (meaning the examinant) *with the business.*

NICOLAS WATSON.

*The examination of Thomas Collison, taken this 29<sup>th</sup> of May, 1654.*  
[by secretary Thurloc.]

**H**E saith, 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. Allanson about two years since; which he hath heard some persons call him colonel; but the said Mr. Allanson always hath denied, that he was a colonel; and all that the examinant hath heard of Allanson being in the king's army was, that he was at Oxford, when it was a garison for the king, in the earl of Essex's time.

He saith, 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 slender force there is, and there is not above four or six thousand men in town; and we are subdued here by a small strength; or words to that purpose; and that they were all cowed, though they were enough, if they were of one mind, to do the business, and redeem themselves, and bring the king home.* He further saith, that he met him the said Finch, the next day after, in Newton-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 business 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 saith, the next day after, he was at the feathers tavern in Fleet-street, with Mr. Edmund Allanson, and major Mason, a fencer; and being there drinking together, this examinant told the said Allanson and Mason, what colonel Finch had acquainted him with; and that thereupon both of them wished him not to meddle with any such business. He further saith, that while they were sitting together, there came into their company one colonel Forth, or Worth, whose lodging the examinant knoweth 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 saith, that nothing was said of that business, whilst they were present.

And this examinant being further asked, upon what occasion he told Mr. Allanson of the design aforesaid, at the tavern; he saith, that it was upon Mr. Allanson's demanding

of

A.D. 1654. of him, what the reason was, that colonel Finch did come after him to Mr. Allanson'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. Allanson with what Finch told him, saith, as he now remembereth, he did.

He farther saith, that if colonel Finch be removed from his lodging, he very probably lodgeth at Bowring's in Little-Woodstreet, at Westminster.

He saith further, that one Nicolas Watson, 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, saith, that Finch told him, that they intended to feize upon the guards at Whitehall and the Meuse, and to do it at noon-day, and then the city should rise at the same time.

And that Finch told him, that if he, this examinant, would engage in the business, he must take an oath of secrecy, as all others did, that did engage therein.

And farther saith, that the barber, Nicolas Watson, told him, that one Wharton had money given him in this plot; and that he himself was to have had six pounds at Clerkenwell; and that there were several men listed, who were likewise to have money.

THO. COLLISON.

*The examination of Edmund Allanson, taken upon oath this 29<sup>th</sup> of May, 1654.*

Vol. xiv.  
P. 550.

HE saith, that he knows one colonel Finch, who lodges at his sister's lodgings, called Mrs. Crompton, in Drury-lane, near the Horseshoe-tavern, by Lewkner's-lane, and hath been twice in his company: that he also knows one Thomas Collinson, or Collison, who lodges at the three Flower-de-luces in St. Giles's, a victualling-house: that the said Collison hath been often in his company; and particularly, that he was in Collison's company upon wednesday or thursday was seven-night, at the Feathers-tavern in Fleet-street, where was also Mason the fencer, and one Henry Taylor. And being asked what discourse was amongst them at that meeting, said, that Collison said, that he and colonel Finch knew of a design; whereupon the examinant bid him hold his tongue, and not meddle with state-matters; but denies, that the said Collison did mention what design it was. The examinant further saith, that Collison and Taylor are men of no estate. And being asked, whether at the meeting aforesaid, or since, there was not some discourse about the Gerards, now prisoners, he saith, to his remembrance, there was not.

EDMUND ALLANSON.

*The information of Samuel Wilde of Pudding-lane, London.*

May 29. 1654.

Vol. xiv.  
P. 552.

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 design, then he should know the full of the business; for they had met once together at the Belle-savage 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

Afterwards Mr. Man met with some of that company, and asked them what news; <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> and they answered, none, but only this, that those that were taken pleaded 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 kinsman 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 hofier.

The informant further saith, that Mr. Man further informed him, that the hofier acquainted him, that most of the nobility of the land were in their plot, and some of his highness's guard; 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 list of the strength of the army; also that they had, or were to have, assistance out of France. He further said, that Dod the hofier told him, that one Gerard lately come out of France.

SAMUEL WILDE.

Rye, ff. *Examinations taken at the antient town of Rye, in the county of Suffex, the nine-and-twentieth day of May, 1654. before William Burwash esq; mayor 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, saith as followeth:

**T**HIS examinant saith, that about eight weeks ago, she did pass over to France to see a sister of hers, which there liveth at a certain place, called Pontodame, beyond Paris; and this was the only cause of her travel, as this examinant is ready to depose.

MARY LUCYE.

Mrs. Frances Walpoole, of London, examined, saith as followeth:

**T**HIS examinant saith, that about two months ago she did go into France, to bear a gentlewoman of her acquaintance, one Mrs. Mary Lucye, of London, company; and she this examinant saith, that she had no other business there, only a desire to see the country; and this examinant further saith, that she knoweth of no other business Mrs. Lucye had in France, than only to see her sister; and to the truth of this examination she is ready to depose.

FRANCES WALPOOLE.

The lady Valvasor, examined, saith:

May 30. 1654.

**T**HAT upon monday the twenty-fifth instant, she came to Sir William Valvasor her husband, who then laid near Holborn-bridge, and did inquire, whether he had heard 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 there were listed to be ready to rise upon it. She further said, that there was no considerable person engaged in it, but only . . . . . desperate fellow. The examinant being further asked, how she did come to know this, she replied, that a lady coming to visit my lady Holland, she heard her speak of it, and make a relation to the effect aforesaid; and being asked, who this lady was, she 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 slight, being come to the knowledge and discourse of women.

*The examination of Somerset Fox \*, taken the 30<sup>th</sup> of May, 1654.  
[by secretary Thurloe.]*

SAITH,

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xiv.  
P. 562.

**T**HAT 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 Meuse, 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 horse enough to do. With three hundred horse 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 Meuse, and St. James's; that they wanted only somebody in the city; for procuring whereof, he wished the examinant would use his interest; and if that could be procured, they should carry their business. 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 spake with the persons afore said, and also Thomas Saunders, and brought them to meet with Gerard at the Belle-savage 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 Mildmay, 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 business, saith, he did not; but saith, that he did ask him the question; but he said, Charles would give him no answer.

He saith, 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,

Vol. xiv.  
P. 570.

**I**HAD not any from you *per* last post, onely a packet from my lord Whitelocke, which I have sent to be ready for him at Lubeck, where as yet I heare not of his lordship's arrivall: the wynd hath beene contrary, and still is, to passe the Baltick sea. I have sent out about the businessse you gave me lately in charge from his highnesse. You will see by the inclosed 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 countryes. Some have no will, others no power; but I shall looke as neare as I can into their proceedings. It's here said, 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 suppose a little tyme will tell the world, what you meane by all; and that when I heare next from you, I shall have notice of the close 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 bringe 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 so; but the Dutch here offer to lay great wagers, that the act of shippinge is nulled as to them, which I cannot believe. I suppose 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.

the shipping of the great masts home, as soone as the shipp last sent returnes, which, I A.D. 1654. heard by last, was safely arrived. I shall not trouble you further, but remaine, SIR,

Your humble servant,

Hambr. 30. May, 1654.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Sir, I have drawne my bill for this quarter's allowance to Midsummer next, payable to Mr. Wainewright, which I desire you will please to get order for payment of.

*Intelligence from Hamburg.*

Hamburg, 30. May, S. V. [1654.]

THE city of Bremen having raised 1500 foot, and two companies of horse, and fortified their city as well as they can; do not now so much fear the Swedes, as formerly they have done, and are resolved upon any occasion to fight for their liberty. The Swedes general Coningsmark had lately commanded the sixth man of all the boors throughout the whole stift of Bremen to be raised; but hath now again dismissed them, and doth attempt nothing further, waiting, as is said, for a just occasion to be given him to provoke him to hostility. The states general, as also this city, and the city of Lubeck, have written on behalf of the said city of Bremen, to the queen of Sweden, desiring her majesty, that she will be pleased friendly to compound with the said city, commanding her general to forbear any further acts of hostility against the same, which might easily produce new troubles, if not a second general war in the R. empire. The levies in the Nether-Saxish circle do not continue, by reason they are confident of a speedy accommodation of the business. Three days ago, the king of Denmark, and duke of Holstein's ambassadors, came in here. It is said, they have in commission, to demand the crowning of the said king in this city; but it being sufficiently known, that this city will in no ways condescend thereunto, it is rather believed, that under this pretext, they seek to exact a considerable sum of money from us; which yet they will hardly obtain, without it be some private unktion.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

9. June, [1654. N. S.]

SINCE my last, the matter of discourse still amongst the people, as also of deliberation amongst those of the state, hath been no other than of the secret act of seclusion; besides those of Friesland; those of Guelderland, by express order, have urged it, and so 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? Those of Holland will pay them in the same coin. Take up arms for the prince? Those of Holland are stronger alone than all the rest. Demand assistance of the prince's friends, of the elector of Brandenburg, Denmark, France? Holland will demand assistance of England, Sweden, Spain. In short, all cordial and affected persons see well enough, that if Holland be obstinate, and that the protector doth desire to have it, they must 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 commonalty once take upon them to redress it, that will yet be worse than the rest.

Yet, through curiosity, it seemeth, that the provinces will have a copy and overture; upon which was debated and disputed the fifth and sixth of this month.

Those of Holland have continually insisted to say, that the said overture and copy as yet would not be only unseasonable, but also against the good and service of the state; desiring, that the provinces would have patience, till that in England this business have an end one way or other; having given their reasons 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 last resolved to write, as they have done, to the ambassadors that are in England, to the end they may write back what hath passed, and to send 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 compassive terms for the young prince.

Those of Holland on the contrary have also written to the ambassadors, whereof the substance is, that they should do their utmost to persuade the lord protector to be contented with their word, and not to urge the act of seclusion; and in case, after all their endeavours, they cannot dispose him to it, then they are to deliver the said act to the protector: although that against this last clause (the delivering or interchanging of the act) hath been protested against by the same towns, that formerly protested against it; namely, Haerlem, Leyden,

A.D. 1654. Leyden, Alcmæer, Hoorn, Enchuyfen, Gorcom; although some were higher than others. Some do it likewise to please the people; but the embassadors are to satisfy the plurality, and that which is writ unto them in a provincial manner.

Here inclosed goeth a letter of the elector of Brandenburg to the states of Holland, which is sharp enough, and doth flily give England a wibe, calling it simply, *those of England*; item, these words, *not covered with sins*; but that will but render Holland the more wilful, and incense the protector against the prince of Orange.

As well the states general, as the states of Holland, have sent each their letter by a messenger apart, but by the same pink, that went away the seventh of June in the night.

*Monfieur Riviere to colonel Disbrowe.*

HONORABLE SIRE,

**D**OUGH I am not an Englishman, yet the zèle that I haive for my religion, and the hope that I haive to retourne in Engllnd, maekes me desire the good of your republique; and being arived in this towne of Paris from Gascon, wheare I knew Monf. Roqueby an Englishman, who is marshal of the campes, and now prisoner of warre in the Bastile of Paris, he is of the prince of Condé's arme, and an honest gentelman, and loves wel his contrye. I did alsoe know the listenant of his troupe of horse, named maister Thomas Henshaw, who did rune away with his brother-in-law, named John Wiseman, baily from their mareshall du camp without takeing leave; which Thomas Henshaw and John Wiseman, as I haive learned from good and sure handes, was at Paris about the beginning of Martch last, and who first, to get themselves the more credit, did informe against Monf. Roqueby, who is only accused for haiving too mutch zele for his contrye, and the maister which he serves, and who haith since bene worfe treated, and is now close prisoner. After this, Thomas Henshaw and John Wiseman, with one Wil. Kenet, a Dutchman, who boests to haive helpt to murder one colonel Rainborough, neare or at Doncaster, did propose unto the king of Scotcs, with the assistance of one Walsingame, Monf. Digby's secretarye, who is a notable Jesuitical papist, and who haith greate credit amongst that generation, and of Monf. Montigu's chaplin, a popish priest, as alsoe one named Chokew, surgien to prince Robert, for to murder the protector Crumwel. As sodenly as Henshaw and Wiseman had their answer, they returned into England to waite a time to execute their damnable deseigne. Their are people of quality in Englend of this cabal. The others staie to acte their partes heare, and hopes to heare shortly newes of this tragidy. I am asured by one that knowes very wel, that Henshaw and Wiseman lives in the litel sanctuary, at one maister Wisman's house, who married Henshaw's mother, and who is John Wiseman's father. The house is almost over-against Westminster church-yarde. These trueth you neede not doubt of. If I had not a particuler affection for Englend, I would not haive given you this troble. I am, HONORABLE SIRE,

Your most humbel and obedient servant,

Paris, 10. Joune, 1654. [N. S.]

RIVIERE.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

||

Paris, 10th June, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xiv.  
p. 566.

**Y**OURS are received, and sent to court with the news of the plot discovered against the protector. His highness 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. Baas, that the crown of France would not be engaged to maintain the present regency of England; and Monf. Boreel, the embassador for the states general, was told so in plain language, when he proposed a league to be betwixt the crown of France and the two commonwealths, and the mediation of those states in order to it. Both were rejected with small thanks, and order sent 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 still persists to give none; but that equal accounts may be cast since the battle of Worcester; and where it is due, justly to be paid; and believed here, there is since that time more money due to France than to England. What was due before, we say still here, is due to the king, the commonwealth not being established

A.D. 1654

blished 'till the battle of Worcester. This hath been our project this long time, but of 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 frigats; 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 occurrents from; SIR; Yours.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Paris, 10<sup>th</sup> June, 1654. [N. S.]

I RECEIVED yours of the 4<sup>th</sup> instant, by which I see the discovery of the intended murder against his highness the lord protector, which is strange. A course must be taken with such knaves truly, or else they will do mischief. I am very glad it was so happily known. Vol. xiv.  
p. 568.

I have but little of news at present, besides what you had in my former; only from Rheims of the 6<sup>th</sup> instant, that the king arrived there this day was sevennight, 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 sacration 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 cloathed 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 Soissons, bishop of Beauvais, and he of Noion, 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 proportionably for the king's graces to prisoners begging forgiveness, 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 Coislin, being one of them.

Mr de Orgeuel, who spoke 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 forgiveness: 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 Pontillier.

No enemies appeared upon the frontiers, since the king went to Rheims.

Monsieur count de Grandpré has taken the castle of Chamase, 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<sup>r</sup> de Charlerois, and 200,000 livres to Harcourt, before he shall go to Philipsburg, where his son is, to bring with him 200 men of the garison of Brisac; and the rest of that garison must take their quarters up and down in the pais of Alsace, 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 rest to this kingdom, and all victories against their enemies, &c.

The duchess of Roquelaure, 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; flesh 25 or 30; a pint of wine 20 or 25 sols, and all other things so proportionably, both for men and horses.

A.D. 1654.

It is written in like manner from Rheims, that the court sent for M<sup>r</sup> de la Ferté Sene- terre and M<sup>r</sup> 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 field, till about the latter end of this month: likewise, that prince Condé is gone from Brussels to Valenciennes, where his wife and children be. The burning of the provision in Gravelin is confirmed, which is an unhappy business, as I writ formerly.

We do hear, after the prince Conti arrived at Lions, 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 moneys for his own use: but now it is ordered otherwise, the said Orleans being their governor.

The 8<sup>th</sup> instant the letters of naturalization of madame la princesse de Conti were in- regiftred in the chambres 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.*

Saith,

Vol. xiv.  
p. 586.

**T**HAT about thursday morning in Whitfun-week, Somers<sup>t</sup> 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 surprize the guards at Whitehall, the Meuse, 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 Somers<sup>t</sup> Fox bid the examinant consider farther of it, between that time and the evening; and in the evening between six or seven o'clock, to meet him and others at the Belle-savage 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 saith, that he was not with them at any other meeting, until sunday following in the afternoon; at which time, being coming according to appointment towards the Belle-savage, he met at Ludgate-hill the said Somers<sup>t</sup> Fox, and one Mr. Gerard, coming from the Bell-savage; at which time the said Somers<sup>t</sup> Fox and Gerard told the said examinant, that the design was over, in regard the two Gerards were apprehended and imprisoned.

ROBERT DEVEREUX.

*A letter of intelligence from Spain.*

Vol. xlv.  
p. 29.

**B**EEING by providence directed, and by my superiours in Ireland encouradged and commanded to transport some thousands of that nation into Spayne, for the service of the king, upon severall capitulations of his majesty; for which I went by licence of my general thither to receive satisfaction; wheer meeting with many obstructions and delayes, I was constreyned to attend neere two yeares in his court, and willing to lay hold of all occasions, to informe myselfe of their forraine and domestique affayres, with the posture of the places and people, which besydes my common intelligence and particular obser- vations I had opportunity to doe by the converse and correspondencie of some ministers there; which, if usefull to my countrey, and I bee commanded thereunto, shall more generally and amply sett forth and declare.

As to my sense and opinion of these present apprehensions and resolutions concerninge the armadoes, which his highnesse hath sent abroad, according to the command of Mr. secretary Thurloe, I deliver thus:

As to that fleete under the comaund and conduct of general Blake, that they are void of care, that any thing of designe is against them, or any of their navyes, terretories, or dominions; nor have they any more then 30 sayle for guards of their coasts, and in all places of Spayne, and the Levant, (except some few gallyes they have alwayes continued in the Mediterranean) for this yeare, and those not yet sett to sea; nor have they had any new or extraordinary provisions or fortifications in any of there ports, townes, or cittyes.

For the fleete gone beyond the line, as there esteeme of his highnesse counsell in general, so of this particular designe, the prudent and secrett managinge thereof they can only admire, but know nothing of it but by conjecture, on which they have often offerred mee communication. And there hath some discourses and treatyes of the West Indies occasionely offerred itselke in my businesse, both before and since the setting forth of that armado with general Pen.

Before, about 18 months since, when nothing thereof was in appearance here, I proposd to accept of a lycence from the king, to trade into the Indyas (as they call it) with English ships and men, where I would have accepted in parte satisfaction of my det; which though some ministers would have granted, it was generally disapproved; for that they would not permitt 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 garrisons; also, that eere long, we should find a free trade among them there, or force them to it; which my lord protector was able to doe, when he pleased; and there was nothing of obligation upon the nation to keepe him from it.

Upon their fleet and severall intelligences, which they had, as I know, from their ambassador out of England, and others, that such a fleete was preparinge with such land and sea provisions, they had some surmises, and talked high of our ingratitude and presumption, and their owne aptnesse to prevent and requite any designs of them: and thereupon I suppose they gave myne and other English pretences the more delays and lesse countenance; by which I endeavoured to lett them understand (as there was) severall other probable designs, that they might have, either upon some of the Carrebee islands, which were in whole or in part possessed by the French; or that part of Canada lately taken from them; and soe hence by New England to some other purpose: or that they might goe for Brazile, or Madagascar; common respect asfirming or suggestinge some of them. Upon which, or all those, they have carryed a better face, and more moderation in their language, but much admiringe, when I gave them to understand of the cost of the fleete, and number of men, which I declared to be (according to my intelligence) of seamen and souldyers, 15000, that the English durst putt them so farr off to the hazard of wind and rocks, if they were apt to go encounter any other difficulty: to which I answered; that I doubted not, but the justice of the action, and the care taken for them, attended on by God's providence, would returne them home, or settle them after the atcheivement of their interprize. However, England was able to send one hundred thousand more after them, or upon any other just and honourable forrigne designe. And last of all, upon our intelligence (which was about the 26<sup>th</sup> of then Aprill) of there arrivall att Barbadoes, they began againe to consult and talke of it for two or three dayes: but I lett them without care, and in expectation of the fleete by the end of May; or at least they would discover nothing else in there words or actions; insomuch that the contratation house att Civile upon the report forbore setting forth of the gallions for the yeare to come, and writt to the councill, to know what to doe; who encouradged them to proceed, for they were fattsified with the English designe: but since my coming from Madrid, other letters followed me, that informed me by reason of a ship, that was cast away in the South sea, though the prelate saved, and to the advantage of eight millions of crownes to his majestie, that the gallions are not expected till the month of August. And upon the whole, I tooke occasion to come a little more close with a minister and confident of my owne, in the behalf of the nation's interest there; and desired to know, if a fleete should be gone to the Indyas, and there land any men, what they would thereupon? Who answered, that he knew it was resolved, they would take it as a breach of peace, and seize upon all English goods and persons in there dominions; but untill then they would not infringe the present amity or correspondency, whereby to give us cause to say they began with us; although they have had provocation offerred. However, I dare affirme, from the knowledge of their wants of money and present condition, that they will doe no rash act, or soone repent them, though it may prove the ruine of many well-affected and deserving English persons, there and here, without the reliefe of his highnesse by some 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

A D. 1654 publicly declared. There quarrell with the French is almost irreconcilable, as also with the Portugall; upon neither of whom they can make but a defensive warr this campagne, though they talk of much more, and particularly of the great armie they expect in the field in Flanders.

Their courtas, or parliament lately assembled in Madrid, as it is said, to declare the present infanta inheretrix and queene, in case of failer of issue male, and to consult of a match for her, which of late they talke to be the duke of Savoy, and to give their accompts since the last courtes: but I believe rather it is only to gett money to buy a pope, (which now is) and a king of the Romanes, and to support their declininge greatness. 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 still, upon a treaty with the old duke of Lorraine, for his enlargement, and he to serve the king upon a particular and greate design; whereupon, if it succeede, as convenable I shall have notice; but this is so private, that I believe not six persons in the court is soe much thinke ont.

*Extract out of the resolutions of the states of Holland, &c. taken upon thursday the 11<sup>th</sup> of June, 1654. [N. S.]*

Vol. xv.  
p. 1.

**I**T being referred to the assembly, that the lords commissioners of the province of Friesland had this day urged in the assembly of their H. and M. lordships, to the end the lords embassadors of this state 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 negotiated apart; and having also perceived, that the lord commissioner of the *city and county* hath also punctually inserted the same after the resolution of their H. and M. lordships; their noble great lordships, after deliberation had, have thought fit and understood, that although by the other provinces no inclination be shewn to the said revocation; also consequently, that upon the said proposition of Friesland, no conclusion was taken; therefore to encourage the said lords embassadors with more affection and inclination to negotiate the affairs of this state, and wherein they are interested, the said provinces of Friesland, and town, and countries, are to be seriously desired to-morrow to desist from their said proposition; to which end shall be given unto them such pregnant reasons serving for that purpose, and especially alledged, that first and above all there ought to be made, on the behalf of this state, a treaty, for the better ordering of affairs at sea with the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; that so through the misdemeanours committed at sea, both nations may not fall hereafter into any new distempers and difficulties: whereupon special order and command concerning this was sent unto the said lords embassadors, the 6<sup>th</sup> of the last month.

That likewise there shall be writ unto the said lords embassadors, 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 embassadors, 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 sent to the said lords embassadors the 22<sup>d</sup> of the last month.

Fourthly, That the said lords embassadors, in pursuance of their H. and M. lordships resolutions of the 21<sup>st</sup> 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 30<sup>h</sup> article.

J. v. BEAUMONT.

*An intercepted letter of Mowat, to Mons. Le Claire, at the Pearl, in James-street, Covent garden.*

SIR,

Vol. xv.  
p. 17.

**I**CAN now add nothing to that, which I writ 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 business 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, Alcaer, and Enchuyfen, have protested against it; and three cities were

were absent, Edam, Monikedam, and Purmerent; but the commissioners of Edam had protested in the foregoing assembly. We have not yet heard any thing of certain from Scotland. Mr. Durham and I wonder we have received but one letter a-piece from you, since you went from hence.

Hague, June 11. 1654. [N. S.]

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

June 11. 1654. [N. S.]

I Forboare to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of May, in respect of your intended journey into the country. I suppose this may find you returned, in respect the tearme is well advanced. I thank you kindly for the satisfaction you gave me to my demands. I wish my friends much happines and contentment in their sports and pleasures. For my part, I dare not give liberty to any such thoughts; my strife 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 noe sound argument of his being so honest, as Mr. Thurland esteemed him to be; *sic currat lex*. I am sorry, that Arundell hath disappointed her foe in her horse. Had she asked my advice, she should not have lent him; for the truth is, upon tryall I find him a very shyttlecock, and not to be depended upon. On monday was se'night I received one from him, dated the 12<sup>th</sup> of April, from St. Colombe in Cornwall, wherein he writes me, that he intended to be at London about Whitfunday: since I have not heard from him; but I send you this inclosed to deliver him, when he comes to town; wherein you may please to take notice, that I order him to deliver to yourself, whatever rests of myne in his hands, be it money or goods. I heare nothing as yet of George Eeles. I wonder he should refuse to deliver you an account of the table-booke, I ordering him so from the beginning. I am sure I owe him nothing. The next weeke Mrs. Harris intends to write to you herself, and send you one inclosed 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 towne. You will have heard at large in the gazets of the king's being consecrated. There hath happened a very strange thing in Britanny: 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 blasphemyes, as that the other two, being persons of more sobriety, retired to their beds, it being late; and the third being left alone, and espying a picture of our blessed lady in the chamber, fell a-drinking healths to it, and at last, in disdain, threw a glasse of wine in her face, using some scurrilous words: not long after, he desired 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 houre in bed, but that he was pulled out, and dragged up and downe the roome upon his face, having it distorted and drawn all severall wayes, and both it, and all the rest of his body singed, as if it had been roasted on a fire, not hurting his shirt; yet it pleased God, that he lived three dayes, and dyed most penitently, in the sight of divers religious persons. This I have writt me from St. Malo, by a very honest 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 viscount  
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 examinant in Covent-garden walks about a week before Whitfuntide, informed the examinant that there was a design laid in France; and that one major Henshaw was come over from the court at Paris, to profecute 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 Henshaw had listed 700 men, and colonel

A.D. 1654. Dean had lifted 200 men, and two other gentlemen in Southwark had lifted men also to the same purpose: the name of one of the gentlemen was Maixhood; the other's name the said colonel concealed from the examinant. And the said colonel Finch farther informed the examinant, that the said major Henshaw had a great party in the city, to be ready and to be up in arms upon 24 hours warning; after which relation he desired the examinant to engage, as much pressing as he could, in the same design; which the examinant promised to do, and in pursuance thereof had a meeting at the Belle-savage, upon Ludgate-hill, with Somerset Fox, Francis Fox, William Dod, and others.

And he farther saith, that about friday before Whitfuntide the examinant came into Mr. Jones's house in Rose-street, within two doors of the Red Rose, where he found colonel Finch, major Henshaw, and his brother John Gerard, who were discoursing of lifting of men for the said service, at his coming in; and the said colonel Finch (having paper and ink before them) was saying, that he had lifted divers; and you (speaking to major Henshaw) have lifted 700, and colonel Dean hath lifted 200 men. And he farther saith, that upon his pressing col. Finch to name persons to the examinant, who were entrusted with the said design, he named to him one Sir William Vincent, who lives about Guilford; and that Jones the apothecary was the said Sir William Vincent's confederate in the said design.

CHARLES GERARD.

---

*The examination of Thomas Underwood, of Wingfield, in the county of Suffolk, taken the . . . of June, 1654.*

Who saith,

Vol. xv.  
P. 33.

THAT about five weeks since, the examinant came up to London, in company of John Welsh, 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 Welsh, went to the chamber of the said Mr. Audley in Hare-court in the Temple, upon the 12<sup>th</sup> 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 still to enter into any treaty with him about his lands. Whereupon the examinant went out of that room, and staid a little without the door, believing the young gentleman might have persuaded him to entertain his motion; and the examinant standing at the door aforesaid, and the said Welsh 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? Whereto the said Audley answered, Cousin, what should I do with his land? I have a better way for my money. I hear Middleton flourisheth 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 stept again in the room, thinking his cousin might have persuaded 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 saith, that he never saw Mr. Audley before, and saith, that he is an old man, with little hair upon his face. And further saith not.

THOMAS UNDERWOOD.

The said John Welsh, being present at the examination of the said Underwood, and hearing the same words with him, saith, that the same is true in manner as it is expressed.

The mark of

JOHN WELSH.

General

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

THE sence 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 grownd to belive, that the Irish have some desperate thing in designe to execute speedily, and to belive, that the late bloody intentions to my lord's own person was part of this designe; and that the contrivers in England, both cavaliere and Irish, are engaged in one buffines. I therefore begge, you will suffer no Irishman, under what pietence soever, to com neare 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 papist, and so 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 pittty as any of this nation, and I should be glade somthing were done for his future subsistance; but, because of his relations and some about him, I should not desire he might come often to my lord, though I know no man deserves so much mercy to be shewed him as he doth, of this nation; but the truth is, thes people are an abominable false, cuning, and perfidious people; and the best of them to be pittyed, but not to be trusted.

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xv.  
P. 378.

I hope we shall heare doe what we can in the discharg of our own dutyes, and doubt not, we shall have the same good presence of the Lord with us, if there be occasion, as hitherto we have found; and therefore desire not to be sollicitous, but prayerfull and watchfull. Ther is one called the lady Jane Spottswood, (I belive Mr. Malin knowes her, I am sure serjeant Birkett doth) who writt 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, writt covertly, as if she knew of some designe. I think, it were well she 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.

*Jongestall the Dutch ambassador 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 seclusion 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 negotiated; wherein I hope to have acted in my particular, according to your lordships meaning and intentions.

Westminster,  $\frac{2}{12}$ . 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 seized 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 interested 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 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 interested, 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 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 commission to present, we humbly desire a resolution and answer for our dispatch.

Copenhagen, 2. June, 1654.

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

SIR,

Vol. xv.  
p. 61.

MY last unto you was the fifth of this present month, wherein I gave you the particulars of all the shippes of warr in these parts. Since, yours of the twenty-sixth ditto is come to my handes. Your orders shall be observed, and an account given you, so soone as possible. I am extreame glad to heare the affaires 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 owne hand, that he had beaten general Monck's forces, and him kil'd, which gave a great alacritye to the malignant partye. Uppon 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 prayesd for his wonderfull mercye in bringinge it to light! Some dayes since the lord Culpepper was here, whoe tooke a high oath, that he or his sonns should kill the protector. Some of the Duch are forward to strengthen their evill inclinations, by counselling them to the same; and I dare saye, there is little mischief brought forth, but it is hatched at the Hage, which is the nest of malignant vipers. The prince's royall's and queen of Bohemia's court nourishes those creatures. The queen, I suppose, will remove this summer for Heydelberg to her sonn, whoe is not able to give her so large allowance as her court here requires; but I thinke she staves in hopes the protector and counsell will give somethinge towards sattisfaction of her creditors. Here is nothinge more offers at present. I am

12. June, 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

The superscription,

*A Monsieur Monsieur Pieter Hacker, à Londres.*

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

Vol. xv.  
p. 49.

THE chief business now on foot is the matter of the seclusion of the young prince. You know already, that on saturday last, the sixth 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 embassadors; 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 ambassadors 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 saith; 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? *Ergo*, 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 increase of trade; whereby it is forbidden to import into England any other merchandize, than of the proper growth of this country; a thing that hath very little likelihood, but which doth only service to incite the rest against the city, which doth very well deserve a little belying persecution; 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.

Monf. Dury, passing this way, hath held discourse with several persons, that 130 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, invenient illic sanctuarium*. Of 104 and 105 they find themselves forsaken. 158 alone cannot subsist against 141. If 130 would treat with 138, they would hearken to it. One word of answer. I am

$\frac{1}{2}$  June, 1654.

Your humble servant.

*Letters of intelligence.*

SIR,

Hague, 12. July, 1654. [N. S.]

AT this time many extracts might be sent to you; but they are so long, that I have not Vol. xv. time and opportunity to prepare them; but the substance of them all you have as fol- P. 110. loweth:

Our ambassadors 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.

A.D. 1654.

The disgusts and discords 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 herency 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 amused 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 contestations; and saturday the president of Groningen, (who that time by his turn presided) 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 send 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 severall expresses in two small pinks or boats, which was very much resented by those of Friesland and Groningen, who had voted and insisted, that the said embassadors should be immediately recalled to justify themselves; but some others have been a little more temperate, and pressed not as to that so earnestly. The states of Zealand are met and advise upon that matter, and it is with much curiosity 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 divided; yet their resolution upon this matter is daily expected. This is the real substance of the greatest affairs here at present; you may inquire further the obedience of our embassadors there at London. When it shall come hither, I presume you shall have it from, SIR,

Yours.

SIR,

Brussels, 13. June, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xv.  
p. 109.

FROM Ratisbon you have nothing these two posts, 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 last, and great rumours of the plot discovered 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 last 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 Condé, and count Fuenfeldagna, at three severall rendezvous, whither they are now all marched, and will be suddenly in some action, having spent too much of the season in expectation of some great matters, which now appears not; but money is extremely wanting.

The Lorrain army is to serve this season, 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 Condé's army towards Lorrain; but no certainty as yet, and no appearance of any great matters this season, 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 soldiers 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. 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 <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> 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 so 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 intemperate 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 past in Holstein (where, it's said, a parliament is before the end of this month to convene); and the rix hofmaster, whom he had deputed in his absence, newly gone away before our arrival, and all his council absent.

After much sollicitude and trouble, wherein we have discovered, that one Mr. Henry Freeze, and one they call the renter-master, had some verbal order left with them by the hofmaster relating to our business; with both of whom we have spoken, and produced to them our commission, and a demand thereupon; and we find, that the last of these, two is to deliver the goods, which are remaining, (being about seven hundred ship pound of hemp) and some other things of small consideration, and all much damnified; 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 amounts to 118,000 rix-dollars, which money is paid out unto such of his subjects, as have sustained loss by the English, which they say 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 sum lies in a readiness. We observe, there is much shifting off the business between the Dane and the Hollanders, each of whom would willingly leave the burden upon the other; but we shall press it as home as we can, and give your honor a further account by the next opportunity. In the mean time we take leave to rest

Your honor's most humble servants,

JOHN EDWARDS.  
MICHAEL EVANS.

Copenhagen, 3. June, 1654.

*A letter of secretary Oste from Sweden.*

MY LORD,

THE queen upon saturday last did admonish all the states by found of trumpet, to <sup>Vol. xv.</sup> bring in their answer to her majesty's proposition on the monday following, which <sup>p. 290.</sup> happened with expressions of great content they had in her majesty's government; and did permit her majesty not only to resign up her crown to his royal highness, but also, that she should enjoy, during her life, the revenues of Pomeran, Oelandt, Godtlandt, Oesel, 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 Pomerania, or elsewhere, which have been given them formerly; which being denied by the queen, and the chancellor still insisting, 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 rest. 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-marshal'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

A.D. 1654. will be on Sunday next without fail; and the queen on the Tuesday following will take journey by land through Denmark.

Upsal, 13. June, 1654. [N. S.]

J. OSTE.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Paris, 13. June, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xv.  
p. 79.

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 presseth much his majesty to obtain licence for herself, and her son the duke of Enguien, to come to the French court; as also desiring 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 disposed of among those, 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 Guise and Amville were not at the crowning of the king, as I writ before.

The duchess 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 ambassador 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 ambassador 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 bestiales, and any other things they could meet withal.

Here we have fresh news, that Mons. duke de St. Symon, governor of Blaye, has arrested forty merchant English ships full of merchandize, sailing, 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 dimission 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 sent to the pope and the cardinals in Rome, before he signed any thing to the king. We hear, that Mons. de la Meilleraye brings him now by the king's orders to the fort of Brest in Bretagne.

Marshal Turenne, that was with some troops near Abbeville, is now marching towards Stenay and Clermont. One of those towns will be besieged soon, as we are informed.

Our ambassador 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 Mons. Servien the surintendant des finances arrived here last night; so did the queen that was of England, with her children, yesternight from Rheims.

Prince Rupert parted last Thursday for Germany, accompanied with thirty cavaliers, and two or three led horses, very gallantly.

From Normandy we have, that Longueville is making great levies in that province; of which, part shall stay to keep the sea-coasts there, and the rest shall be sent to the king's army. The flying troops, commanded by Mons. Bart, governor of the citadel of Amiens, are now camped at Little Hefdin, to prevent some of the enemies, which are also camped at Mount Cassel near St. Omer, within six leagues of one another. The prince of Condé is preparing for the field, being yet at Brussels. 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 sacré 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 assured his majesty, he was his servant, is, and ever would be, notwithstanding what his adversaries please to discourse, &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 sea; but duke de Guise is here as yet.

We have from Genoa, that upon some reprisals those of Genoa made upon the state of Finale, the Spaniard have seized upon all the ships and goods of those of Genoa, that were in Sicily, Naples, and Milan; upon which those 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 Astalli 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 Casal, 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 said in his predications, before the king parted, that his majesty's sacration was not necessary, being but outward ceremonies, and not in word. This last proved the contrary, (as he says) that an inward character was absolutely necessary for the greatness and dignity of our kings, because by the virtue of this consecration our kings make a holy union with God, the church, and the people. He adds likewise, that we must think, after such pious and godly ceremonies, that God will give light and inspiration to our sovereign, to govern his subjects in peace and tranquillity by his own proper virtues, and not by others, &c.

The king's coronation was ended last Sunday the seventh instant. As for the differences, that happened between the masters of requests and the king's chaplains, about the prisoners, (as I writ in my last) it was resolved by the council, that both jointly should do the business, and examine the prisoners, being in all about two thousand, which shall be judged before the chancellor. It is thought they shall be all pardoned, except those that are guilty of forcing women, murders, duels, or coining of false money.

The citizens of Rheims served the king at dinner the day of his coronation. They did chuse two hundred to carry the dishes. The duke of Vendosme happened to be indisposed at the table, and asked leave from the king, that he should be carried to his lodging. All the peers of France, and officers of the ceremonies, dined with his majesty that day. Mons. marshal Turenne arrived late in the evening, after all was ended.

The day following, being the eighth instant, his majesty received the order of the Holy Ghost by the hands of the bishop of Soissons, who crowned his majesty, and gave the same order to his brother, the duke of Anjou, only that morning. The same day in the morning, his majesty made his cavalcade from the archbishop's house, till he came to St. Rhemy, where the archers of the grand provost, the hundred Switzers of the guard, the gens d'armes, chevaux legeres, and the world of nobility marched before him on horseback, all covered with cloth of gold, full of ribbands themselves and their horses. In fine, the like, they say, was never seen; at least so says he, that did not see the like before in France. They are now bound for Chalons; and where afterwards, God knows.

Mons. de Sommery arrived here yesternight from Blois, and parts this day to court, to congratulate his majesty after his coronation, on the behalf of the duke of Orleans and his wife, which is all I can say of it at present, with, Sir, my humble service. The next week you shall have your news, God willing, from court and your friend, with what else we can add to it, from, SIR,

Yours, as above.

*An intercepted letter.*

MY DEAR HART,

June 13. 1654. [N. S.]

HERE wee beleeve, that there is some stop, that noe ship should come out of Eng-  
land, becaus wee had noe letters by the last post, nor I any from you these two  
Vol. xv. P. 71.  
monthes but three; in exchange of which, I have writ by every post but three; this is  
authentick as any record in the Tower. After you receive this, you may stop your hand,  
until you heare further from me; for the next weeke I shall goe hence to the Spa, to doe  
some biffines for my mistrefs, whome I expect shall be ther ten days after mee.

From Brussells I shall give you an address how to send to mee. I know nothing of  
the cloth you tell me Dab made mee a present of. I am not the less thankfull, though  
I never see it. Your coffen William showed me a hatt he said he would give mee for  
you; but I am much troubled I did not lyke it; for I feare I shall have never another;

A.D. 1654. but it shall not bee for want of sollicitation; for I have learned of you to doe that boldly  
 for a frind.

Adieu,

I heare the countess will be at the Spa, which rejoises my hart:

The superscription,

For Mr. John Clerk, att the carle of Newport's house,  
 in St. Martin's-lane, London.

*Col. George Crompton to secretary Thurloe.*

WORTHY SIR,

Vol. xv.  
 p. 65.

HERE was one Thomas Fox, a souldier, as he affirmeth, under the command of captain John Courtney, belonging to the garrison of Breda in Brabant, and thither bound; who upon his searck, I founde thes letters here inclosed; and in one of them, that which gave me some cause of suspicion, in not nameing 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 desired to come up to procure his passe, which caused 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 servant,

Gravensend forte, 3. June, 1654.

G. CROMPTON.

*The examination of Mr. Michael Mafon, taken before colonel John Barkstead esq; lieutenant of the Tower of London, the 4<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1654.*

SAITH,

Vol. xv.  
 p. 85.

THAT he knoweth James Browne and Henry Browne, who are brethren, and both recusants, who were about a year since lodged at Mr. Geoffard's in his buildings in St. Giles's, in a court, over-against sheriff Biggs's house, who is also a recusant. Likewise saith, that James Browne (who hath long black-brown hair, which this examinant thinks not to be a periwig) was in his company about 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 first of which places, being a tobacco-shop, is frequented by most of the loose debauched people about the town, as Hectors, &c. which said James then told this examinant, he had been in France about a month before. And further saith, 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, saith, that the said Henry told this examinant, that he heard he was newly come from France; and bid him welcome into England; and told this examinant, that his brother James was come out of France; which was all their discourse at that time. Further saith, 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 correspondency with them. And further this examinant saith, that he conceives the only way to come to the speech of them is, by making up the form of a letter, with a superscription 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 purpose to be directed to them at the said Mr. Geoffard's house in St. Giles's aforesaid; by which means he this examinant verily believeth it may be known where they now are. And further saith, that Henry Browne weareth a black-brown periwig; but that he did never know or see the said Henry to be in Gray's-inn-walks; and further saith not.

MICHAELL MASON.

*An information concerning Monsieur de Baas.*

**I** 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, Vol. xxviii. by whom he was sent for some days ago, with an intention to examine him before many P. 576. of his councill, not considering he was a royall commissioner, whereof 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 indiscreet 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 valliant and understanding gentleman, in whom the souldiers 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 beleived many able ones should be ready to follow on him in the same dessein, if there was any hope of reliefe 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 dessein, 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 souldiers 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 saith,

**T**HAT about April last Monf. Baas, agent of the king of France, residing here, sent Vol. xy. unto this examinant, by one Monf. Sharriere, and desired to speak with him; and P. 113. accordingly; the examinant 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 examinant of several particular things relating to this commonwealth, as what forces there were in England, and whether the examinant knew major general Harrison, and some other things, which he doth not now remember; but did observe, that the said Monf. Baas was very inquisitive, which made the examinant suspect he had some design against this state; but at that conference he acquainted the examinant with nothing in particular. He farther saith, that a little while after he went again to the said Monf. Baas; and that then he told this examinant, 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 examinant, whether he knew not some able valiant persons, who had interest in the army, to undertake this design; whereto this examinant answered, he would endeavour to find out such persons, and that he hoped to do it. And this examinant did presently after acquaint colonel Buller with this discourse, and what design the said Monf. de Baas had. And the said Buller wished the examinant to proceed on with Baas; and thereupon this examinant did repair to the said Monf. de Baas, and acquainted him, that there was a person 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 public 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 examinant further saith, 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;

A.D. 1654. night; but faith, he never saw any answer the cardinal did write, nor knows whether he did write at all. This examinant faith, that in all this discourse he intended nothing of hurt against the government; but was desirous to find out the design of the said Mons. Baas, perceiving by his inquisitiveness, he had somewhat of design; and did accordingly, about eight days before his imprisonment, acquaint the said colonel Buller, that he would acquaint the protector with it, the business being then quite put off; and further faith not.

THEO. NAUDIN.

*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 soldier, and a person of so much courage and resolution, would suffer myself and services to be so slighted 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 since to themselves; and that it was in my power, not only to make myself great now, but to posterity 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 stand 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 proffering me, if I would join with him to cut off the protector, he would procure me money enough from the king of France's ambassador; and that if I would join with him to cut off the protector, I should leave it to him to continue and manage the business, 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 pressed me to give my consent, and then he would go to the French ambassador 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 Mons. le Baas 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; for 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. Mons. le Baas desired to know, how he could help him, or serve his country. To which the doctor replied, that if Mons. le Baas 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 Mons. le Baas 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 Mons. le Baas 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 Mons. le Baas 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 business, 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 business, which Mons. Baas 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 spoken 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 Mons. Baas desired 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 list 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 list, 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 confess to the doctor, that he had told Mr. Bordeaux, the ambassador, and his own brother; and that Mr. Bordeaux was inquisitive 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,

**T**HAT he came from France about five or six weeks since; that he was in France Vol. xv. about three months together, before he came last 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 spoke 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 Mason 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 same boat: that there was with them also, a young man called Preston, and an antient man, whose name he knoweth not: that being come together to Dover, he left them there; and hath since heard, that Preston 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 Henshaw, and one Tuder, a surgeon; but never did speak with them about any design to cut off the lord protector, or to fall upon the guards at Whitehall, the Meuse, and St. James's; or any design of that nature, nor with any other person whatsoever, concerning any such business; nor hath his brother Charles spoke any thing, relating to any such matter.

JO. GERARD.

*The examination of Michael Mason, taken the fifth of June, 1654.*

[ By secretary Thurloe.]

Saith,

**T**HAT 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 examinee know, that he had any other.

That the said Bowres and the examinee came together from Paris to Roan, and with them also came one Bremes, a captain of horse, under the command of the lord Digby in France; and also one Stocket, a lieutenant or cornet of horse, both Englishmen: that they were in company with the same 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 staid 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 consented to any plot or conspiracy. Clarend. iii. 384.

A.D. 1654. side of his face, and went by the name of Preston; but conceives, that was not his own name, because the merchant, who furnished the said Preston with money at Calais, whose name was Booth, did tell the examine so, and that he was a person of great quality; which the examine also did perceive by his spending, he keeping a very great table, and gave entertainment to the English gentlemen, that were there; and did entertain Mr. Bowres, and the examine, with the other two persons Bemes and Stocket.

That there was in the company of the said Preston an ancient 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 Preston and Geoffard were; he saith, he doth not know, nor hath heard; and that he never saw him before that time; and was told, that they had been there at Calais about a month before they came thither.

That after this examine and Bowres had been there about two dayes, Gerard came thither to Calais; but denies, that the examine did make any appointment to meet him there, or that he knew he would come thither.

That the said Bowres, Preston, Geoffard, John Gerard, and the examine, came over together in one boat from Calais to Dover. Gerard went from them presently: that the rest staid there one day, and the next day took horse all together; and Preston, and Gerard, with their servants, went one way, and Mr. Bowres and this examine came up to London, staying by the way two days: that the said Preston told them, that he was to return within two or three days to Calais.

That he believes, that the said Preston went out of England to Calais, and saith, that he lay publickly at Calais, at the sign of the Mermaid, at one Mons. la Firce's house.

That the examinant saw 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 said Bowres did not meet him according to appointment; neither hath he ever seen him since, nor heard from him.

MICHAELL MASON.

He further saith, that he hath seen John Gerard but twice since 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 discourse they had there, he saith, he doth not remember it; and the other time was in the street.

MICHAELL MASON.

*The examination of Robert Dayles, taken the fifth day of June, 1654.*

Saith,

Vol. xv.  
p. 127.

**T**HAT about six weeks since, as he remembreth, there came unto him one Peter Vowell, a schoolmaster of Islington, and asked him, whether he had any arms, and would sell them to accommodate friends; and the examine telling him he had only two pairs of pistols, he desired to have them of him; which the examine did agree unto, and delivered the pistols to the said Vowell, who was to pay for them to the examine nine shillings. And the examine demanding, what use they were for; the said Vowell told him, that he would bring a friend, who should acquaint him with the business.

That about ten days after, the said Vowell came again to the examine, and brought with him one major Thomas Henshaw; which Henshaw, in the presence and hearing of the said Vowell, told the examine, that they had a design to fall upon the protector, either as he went to Hampton-court, or at Whitehall, as they should find their opportunity, and cut him off; as also major general Lambert, Sir Gilbert Pickering, and Mr. Strickland; and that at the same time they would have a force to seize upon the guards in and about the town; and invited the examine to join with them in their party; and told him, that they had appointed him to assist in falling upon the guard at Islington; which the examine consented to do, and told them, that he thought he could help them to four or five men. He further saith, that John Wiseman, brother-in-law to Henshaw, was present at this discourse.

And the examine asking them, what head they should have to countenance them? they answered, that they were prepared in that, and wished the examine to take no care for it; but told him, that he should be sure to be ready in ten hours after notice given to him of the design; and so they parted.

That within three days after, the said Henshaw, John Wiseman, and one Plunket, came again to the examine's house, and told him, that they proceeded in their design, and that the examine must not fail to be ready; but the examine did begin to declare his dislike to it, and told them, he was to take a journey into the country. Whereupon they desired, that if he the examine could not be there himself, that yet he would appoint

appoint somebody else in his room. And the examine 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 Henshaw, there shall be their arms; and the exami-  
nate asking him, what he meant thereby? the said Henshaw answered, that they should  
be killed, taking the said two men to be soldiours.

That afterwards Henshaw and Wiseman came again to his house, and with them one  
Tuder, 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 examine knoweth none of their names.

That Plunket came to him, and told him, he would buy a horse 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,

**T**HAT he is schoolmaster of the free-school at Islington, and hath been so these 16 or Vol. xv.  
17 years . . . . . he hath heard of the late plot or design . . . . . p. 121.  
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 person whatsoever, concerning  
the same. 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 Henshaw, John Wiseman, or any man named Wiseman, colonel  
Dean, Thomas Tuder 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, save his chaplain; but faith, he knows  
one Bayly a proctor, who lives in Doctors Commons; but that he never had any confe-  
rence with him concerning the said design. It being demanded of him again, whether  
he . . . . . the said major Thomas Henshaw? 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 last night, about nine o'clock, to speak with  
one Mr. Alfop, a minister; 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 Billingsley, a butcher? faith, that he doth; and that a  
child of his goes to school with this examine: that he was with the said Billingsley  
upon Sunday last at dinner; when Billingsley told the examine, that he had been carried  
before the lord protector, as a dangerous person, upon the . . . . . of some people;  
but doth not remember, that any other . . . . . that the said Billingsley told  
him any thing farther, than his being before the lord protector.

He faith, that he dined with him the Sunday fortnight, or Sunday sevensnight, 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-house, 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 examine go with him to any other place in all that time.

Being asked, whether the examine and the said Billingsley had any discourse about a  
design or plot to be executed upon a Sunday, 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 souldiers; 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  
resort 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 Henshaw there, or at the said Dayle's? faith,  
he never did to his knowledge. And being asked again, whether he had not some pistols  
from the said . . . . . he faith, he had not.

PETER VOWELL.

\* Mr. Vowell was hanged at the Meuse 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 person utterly unknown to the king, and to any person entrusted by him.

*An extract of a letter from a counsellor of the elector of Brandenburg, residing at Berlin; dated 1<sup>6</sup> of June, 1654. to Mr. Hartlib.*

A.D. 1654. **I** Never heard before, that the queen of Sweden caused her library to be transported into the Low Countries; only I am told, that she is grown weary of all kind of studies, and that she cares no more for any bookish matters.

Vol. xv.  
P. 332.

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.*

Vol. xv.  
p. 486.

**M**EMORANDUM or declaration, to signify unto your noble great lordships, how that upon the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 galliot 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 same 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.]

Vol. xv.  
p. 420.

**H**ERE we expect an embassador from the state of Genoa, desiring licence to raise forces in these 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 passed here, last coming from France, called count Galeazzo Gualdo, 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.]

Vol. xv.  
p. 140.

**M**Y last of the 1<sup>3</sup>. of this month will have assured you of the finishing of the ceremonies of the sacre of the king. The duke of Anjou, upon this occasion, represented the duke of Burgundy; the duke of Vendosme, him of Normandy; the duke of Eibœuf, him of Aquitaine; the duke of Candale, the earl of Tholouse; the duke of Roan, him of Champagne; the duke of Bournonville, him of Flanders. These were the six lay-peers of France, to whom the church-men would not give the precedency; those were, the bishop of Soissons, (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, representing the bishops and duke of Laon. The lord chancellor officiated in his place; the cardinal Grimaldy, in that of great aumonier; the duke of Joyeuse, in his of lord high chamberlain; the mareschal of Villeroy, in his of chief master of the hostel 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 Charost and Noailles, captains of the guard, went on each side of the king; the mareschal de l'Hospital carried the crown; the mareschal of Pleffis Prâlin, the sceptre; the

the marshal of Aumont, the hand of justice; and the lords of Sonur , d'Orval, and St. Symon, carried the offering and the money, the bread of gold and silver, with the wine. A.D. 1654.

The king, being in his throne, received homage from all the dukes and peers aforesaid, the church-men crying three times, *Vivat in  ternum!* 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 dispersed, with the king's picture upon them, as many as came to the value of 300 l. and several tables spread in the streets, adorn'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 arriv'd here from Sweden, returning into Spain. He alighted at the cardinal's own house, where he was most nobly 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 send them going.

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

I MUST needs tell you, I lye under a difficulty of many sorts more than formerly I have done; and yet finde how much I am misrepresented. But in that I am not sollicitous, 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 commissioners are in a strait what to doe in setting out lands to captain Blackwell and colonel Hewson, for the one's assigned bill of adventurers, and the other, his arreares; in regard the places chosen by both are in places of so great advantage to themselves, being so neare this place; and the lands for others so very doubtfull, how farre they will satisfye both the souldiers and adventurers; and therfor have had consideratione, wether they shall proceede according to the rates for the adventurers, as the act setts down; or elce to goe according to the resolves of the generall counsell, at the highest rates. I wish, I knew how to steare 'twixt the difficulty, and what was intended in England by my lord protector in such cases. Ther can be nothing sayde but the merritts of the person, the difference from others, in point of satisfaction, being extreme great. It had bine much more desierable 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 disservice to the publicke. I wish the party for Scotland may be looked after, and not left in distresse 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 concernment; but that I feare my letters may be expos'd to others view, 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 such, as will require a speedy resolution from my lord protector unto

June 7. 1654.

Your humble servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

*Anth. S. to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

COLONELL William Hyllyard, whoe is lately come from the Barbadoes, is indebted to colonel William Ashburnham the summe of 1900 l. which is to be paid after the expiration of four yeares, which ended the fifth or sixth of June instant. If you finde, that the money is sequestrable, you may doe well to gett an order of the council to injoyn him to pay the money into some treasury; if not, yet in discharge of my conscience and judgment, I could doe no lesse then give you this notice, being a well-wisher to his highness, and one that have bene ever

7<sup>th</sup> June, 1654.

Your most affectionate servant,

ANTH. S.

A.D. 1654.

Let not these lines be 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 be paid to Mr. John Ash and col. Cooke; but for the use of col. Ashburnham. Col. Hillyerd lies at a linen-drapeer's in Westminster; the signe I knowe not.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Vienna, 18 June, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xv.  
p. 491.

**Y**OURS I received by the two last posts, not being able to answer these last three ordinaries, by reason of my indisposition 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 case will be altered, at least by all indifferent persons.

The emperor, his emprefs, and the king of the Romans, 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.*

SIR,

Brussels, 27. June, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xv.  
p. 342.

**Y**OURS I had by the last; but I have nothing to you from Vienna at this time, but that I sent yours by this week's post away.

The constant letters, that come from divers hands in London, touching the discovered plot against the protector, begets 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 amuse the world, which I believe will prove as false as the rest of their surmises, and the small shame left in those calumniators leave them to some other wickedness. The differences between the United Provinces increase, as letters and travellers daily bring hither, which the Dutch ambassadors 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 sorts of provision; and the archduke himself goes from hence to take the field upon thursday next, and not to return this season.

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 Lorraine, and to convey him to Spain with due security and respect. In obedience whereunto, the said duke is sent to Dunkirk, where now he is, expecting the first fair wind for Spain. Five vessels of war are there, to receive and convoy him. When he comes to Spain, it shall appear to him, what he is committed for. His brother duke Francis desired to see 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 Hierosme d'Arragon, brother to duke de Terra-Nova, (now ambassador 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 see.

Here is no great rumour of a peace with France, though much required and desired by the people; which is the collection of this week by, SIR,

Yours.

An

*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 desired 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 Montrosse, the earls of Atholl and Buchane, and viscount of Dicop, charged him at Methuen, routed him wholly, and chased him to Sterling-bridge, from whence they returned to hunt Argyle; whose fortune if it were to fall into Montrosse'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 skins, which he had bought before-hand, was forced to leave all, and make haste over the water. Because it seemeth that you are become an independent profelyte, 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 states of Holland have sent over the conclusion taken by them against the prince of Orange, to be presented to Cromwel. The general states have, on the contrary, commanded the embassadors not to present it to him. The princess of Tarante hath acknowledged her fault to the princess Louisa, and now is every day with the queen.

In great haste.

Hague, 18<sup>th</sup> 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 Tuesday last transferred upon his royal highness, the states being called upon Monday 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 counsellors, having her crown upon her head, and the sceptre in the right hand, and the rix-apple in the left, did cause to be read a paper, containing the resignation of her crown, and the renouncing 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, Geland, 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 states 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 highness, 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 Stregnitz 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 rix-apple, sword, and key.

The states, 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.

J. OSTE.

Upsale, 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter*

*A letter of intelligence from Monsieur Riviere-*

SIRE,

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xv.  
p. 52.

**H**AIEVING by one of your frendes learned your adrese, I give you notis of this what folowes, which is a certaine treuth: there caime into Paris from London one Thomas Henshaw and John Wiseman, about the begining of Martch laste; and after haiveing informed the courte, and betrayed the secretes, which one Monsieur Roqueby, an English gentelman, who is prisoner of warre in the Bastile of Paris, and who had employed the said Henshaw for the prince of Condey's service; and the said Monsieur Roqueby is now since shute up close prisoner, though accused of nothing, but that he is to good an Englishman, and to good a servant unto the prince of Condey's. But this designe of Henshaw's was only to put him into credit as well at the Franch as English court; for he the said Thomas Henshaw, John Wiseman, and one Wilkenet a Dutchman, did propose to the king of Scotos to murder the protector Cromwel; and did asure the saide king, that there was severall men of quality in England, that they weare employed by, and who would act their partes of this tragedy. Those who assisted them heare for to maike their propositions, was one Walsingham, Monsieur Digby, secretaire, one Shokew, prince Robert's, surgeon, and Monsieur Montigu's chapline, a popish priest. Thomas Henshaw, and John Wiseman, when they had their answers, returned into England to waite their time to maike this assassinate uppon the person of protector Cromwel. Wilkenet, the Dutchman, who postes to have helped to kill colonel Vainsberg at Doncaster, staves heare with the others, in hopes to heare newes of the murder, and who promises themselves greate recompenses, if the assassinations succede. I give notice divers wayes of this businesse; and though I be noe Englishman, the hopes, which I haive to retourne into England, maikes me to be concerned in Englands good. Thomas Henshaw was listenant to Monsieur Roqueby's troope of horse in the prince of Condey's service, and sent away the troopers to the contrary party, and runne away himself after into England with his brother-in-law John Wiseman, who dweles at maister Wisemane's house in the litel Sanctuary, over-against the abbey in Westminster. Maister Wiseman did mary Henshaw's mother, and is father to John Wiseman. I desire you to excuse me, that I give you this trouble, being not knowne unto you. I am

Your most humble and affectionet servant,

Paris, the 18<sup>th</sup> of Joune, 1654. [N. S.]

RUIERE.

The direction was,

*For maister Samuel Speedwel, this letter is recommended  
unto the maister of the post, London.*

*The Swedish resident to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE;

Vol. xv.  
p. 166.

**U**PON the delivery of the congratulatory letter, her majesty of Sweden, my sovereign queen and mistress, hath sent a while since to his highness my lord protector, some difficulties having been made, and some exceptions taken, that withal the copy of the said letter was not delivered, I could do no less in duty than to acquaint her majesty with the same; who thereupon did very lately write a letter to me, the substance whereof is, that though it be not the custom of Swedeland to send copies of the congratulatory letters, when the originals are in possession; yet her majesty, being willing to give all content, was pleased to send me a copy of the said letter, the which is here inclosed; her majesty saying farther, that in case any exception be taken at the titles in the superscription of the said letter, she assureth, that before the sending of the said letter, her majesty desired by one of her secretaries she then sent to his excellency my lord ambassador Whitelocke, to know what titles she should use upon her said letter, who returned her the same that were upon the letter, in writing; which premises I thought fit to impart to your honour, because no just exception might be taken either by the former want of the said copy, or by any thing in the title, which hath not been done on any purpose; and so I remain,

YOUR HONOUR'S

most humble servant,

BENJAMIN BONNEL.

I intreat your honour, that I may have a speedy answer upon my last papers, sent both to his highness, and to your honour.

London, the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 myne yett. This A.D. 1654. beinge post-day, I pray sende them to me; for it may chance alsoe somethinge to be in them for your service. Vol. xv.

You shoulde have had notice from me of marquisse de Cognac his lodgings as desired, P. 157. but that I understood he was with his highnes upon tuesday: his brother (who is now of the kinge's partye, revolted from Condé) is the man, that is his author, you may be assured, and Monf. de Bax his, as you had formerlie.

For the other matter you gave in chardg, your servant is very busie about it; but fyndes much difficultie in it, as he tells me, and will shortlie to yourselfe give account, &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 dispose and induce the lord protector to release and deliver up the act of seclusion, and by this means to re-establish the prince of Orange and his posterity in the same quality as his predecessors; but he faith, that he excused it, as having no order for it; and in case he should not have effected it, that would have been a shame to his principals. It may be, that he was desired by the one or the other particular; but not by the states general, nor by those of Holland. Likewise the common opinion is, that those of Holland do not desire, that the protector should release or deliver it up; at least not the fifteen members, who do set themselves more and more against <sup>the pr. of Orange party</sup> 145; for men see from time to time, that <sup>Orange party</sup> 145 do grow

wilful; yea, that they do band more and more for <sup>pr. of Orange</sup> 148, and that must without doubt

make <sup>Hollanders</sup> 173 likewise wilful and stubborn. In Zealand the town of Tolen is now like-  
<sup>for Holland</sup>

wise 173; so that Zealand is divided three against three; and besides that, Flushing and Veer do stand in awe of England, and fear the war. Those of Holland have writ to the other provinces, but of severall contents; to those of Friesland, a little seriously, as being a little more sharp; to those of Utrecht, a little more gently, as not being far remoted from the opinion of Holland; to the rest, moderately; the whole tending to excuse that which Holland hath done for the seclusion, and to justify their actions, and to exhort the said provinces to peace, tranquillity, and moderation. And seeing that some provinces do very much endeavour the recalling of the embassadors, they have declared their reasons, why it is not necessary nor convenient, that the embassadors should be recalled; and in the mean time the people (the most part those that live by the sea, fishing, navigation, and commerce) is pleased with the sweetness of gain and profit. In Guelderland, there is domestic division enough about other differences, and the most part of the cities are Hollanders. At Groningen there is likewise division; and that party, which side with count William, is the weakest. One Heinius, formerly syndic, degraded and banished by them that side 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 domestic, and doth not concern the seclusion; but having business amongst themselves, they care the less for the seclusion. In Overyssel likewise there are domestic differences; and Deventer, the first city, is altogether for Holland. Now they begin to believe the los of the Recif. Those of Zealand will set out as many more private men of war for the coasts of Brazil; for men do judge, that the Portuguese will not always be able to go with fleets. There were at least twenty or thirty commissions granted to private men of war, the same day that the sad news came of the los of the Recif; so that they make account here to do all the mischief they can to the Portuguese with their free-booters. But if the king of Portugal durst, he would soon cause this free-booting to cease; for I think there are a hundred great ships laden here, that are bound for

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 Algier; 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 ambassador of France, to the end he may write in his behalf to the great Turk; for it is presupposed, 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 appease the differences between the factions, that are amongst the members of the Ommelanders; 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 mediator hath no strength, he can do nothing; and those of Holland do likewise foment the one or other party. At Nimeguen, the assembly of the states doth also continue full of

Orange party

domestic differences; and although the 145 do endeavour, and cause to be endeavoured, all that they can, that the provincial advice of Guelderland be conformable to the advice of Friesland, and of Groningen (to revoke and disown the ambassadors, and to send another and new embassy 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 Overijssel there were will be two assemblies of the states, one at Deventer, (for it is their turn to assemble in that city) and one at Zwol; so that it will be very difficult for them there to draw up a provincial advice. The commissioner of Groningen and Ommeland to the states general, having considered the proposition of those of Holland, that ambassadors might be ambassadors of the generality, and yet do also a business 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  $\frac{3}{13}$  instant. The one party, the weakest, would very willingly refer the difference to count William; but the others say, that in a business so notoriously just and clear, all submission would be useless; that they will trust the right and equity. The messengers sent from hence the sixth of this month to the ambassadors in England, are come back hither; the states general had writ by one of them to the ambassadors, to send them a copy of the act of seclusion; those of Holland had writ by the other, to interchange the act with the protector, in case 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 captu lectoris*. 145 continue, and will continue, to op-

Friesland

pose it, chiefly those of 108; and it seemeth, that *ante omnia* they will endeavour for the revoking of the ambassadors 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

Orange party

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;

Friesland Groningen

and there is great likelihood, that they will have the said plurality; for 108 and 110

grave William

Zealand

protector

do that, which 149 do desire, at least in this point. 106 will be afraid of 130; otherwise

Friesland

the people are there almost masters. 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 Holland

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

Holland peace

Spain

France

Spain

good for 105, if 171 were between 139 and 140; for 139 would have a little more

Orange party

protector

Spain

Hollanders

authority, and 145 would be afraid as well of 130 as 139, and would cause 173 to sub-

Hollanders Friesland

sist the better. In the mean time I see, that 173 in 109 have courage enough. At Haerlem is dead the lord Renyl, pensionary of that city, who although one of the six Lovestein lords, yet since he hath always shewn himself very much devoted to the house of Orange, and was one of the great opposers of this act of seclusion, we shall see 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 master. On the behalf of the nobility

lity of Holland, the place in the states general is become vacant, since that the lord of A.D. 1654.  
Wimmenum is chosen into the council in the place of the lord Mathenes: now in the  
place of the lord of Wimmenum is named the lord of Merode, brother-in-law of the  
Hollander

lord Opdam, consequently a great <sup>173</sup>, at least a man that may be trusted. In short,  
Holland

<sup>173</sup> do fortify themselves as much as they can on all sides, and so they had need; for  
Orange party

since the arrival of the copy of the act of seclusion <sup>145</sup> will not be at rest, but continu-  
ally stirring. The city of Middleburgh doth begin to be unruly a little, and the people  
are there master. I am

19. June, 1654. [N. S.]

Your humble servant.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Hague, <sup>19</sup>/<sub>9</sub>. June, 1654.

**S**INCE my last to you, by the immediate ordinary before this, the difference betwixt Vol. xv.  
the provinces groweth for the recalling of those ambassadors of those provinces, who P. 195.  
are in London; and the provinces of Friesland and Groningen do press without inter-  
mission for the same; and notwithstanding the province of Holland upon friday last exhib-  
ited a paper, being the twelfth instant, relating and containing many reasons of impor-  
tance for the continuation and present being of the said ambassadors 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 instant, in a  
paper, declaring that those ambassadors in England be recalled, and other confiding per-  
sons 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  
ambassadors 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 send to you,  
but that I know you have them already there. The ambassadors last letters are of the  
twelfth of June, with the copies of all the secret actings apart with England.

The ambassador Jongestal writ to the states general his excuse, that he knew nothing of  
the actings all apart; but that he saw sometimes Beverning and Nieupoort 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 ambassadors have treated upon; but this is furious: however, in testimony  
of their dislike, they have recalled the vote, 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 so, 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  
causes great admiration here, which is thus: That the queen of Sweden sent from Upsal to  
Stockholm her master of ceremonies with a paper sealed and signed by her own hand,  
commanding him to open the same in the presence of the minister of Portugal. And the  
substance thereof was, that her said majesty doth not acknowledge any other king of Por-  
tugal, but his majesty king Philip of Spain; and that she did not repute his master 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 he should retire and recede from her  
dominions; and that to that purpose she would give orders for a pass to be drawn for  
him, till he had passed her dominions. Some mystery is conceived to be in this matter;  
as also in that resignation 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.

*Mr. John Edwards to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

A.D. 1654. **I**N pursuance of his highnes commission and instructions, wee hastened what we could to this place, where arriving, wee found that the king with the most of his chiefe ministers were absent; soe that wee applyed ourselves to such as had order from the reicks-hoff-master or lord high steward, about our busines, to whom wee delivered our demand. For a perticular account of what hath followed thereupon, I humbly refer your honor to our joynt letters; though I must needs add, that wee finde both ships and that small quantity of goods remaineing, much deteriorated by lieing, of which we shall send your honour perticular certificates, soe soon as they can be finished. These are chiefly to acquainte the receipt of your honor's favourable lines of the 24<sup>th</sup> ult. which come to hand five dayes after our arival, giveing your honor most humble thanks for the sudden dispatch of the messenger. Wee shall omitte noe care and dilligence in the quicke dispatch of our busines, which I hope will not deteine us long; and wee shall hasten the rather, because the sicknes is much in this place. In the meane time, I shall use my utmost endeavours of rendering myselfe any way serviceable to your honor; though for what your honor 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 himselfe againe in warres with the Sweds by takeing the Bremers parte against them; and for these people, they thinke themselves very secure; soe that they have desisted their naval preparations, and discharged the mariners, partely by reason of sicknes, but chiefly upon some ground of confidence received from Stockholm, that the Swedes would not infest them this year. I shall use my utmost endeavours to answer your honor's expectation in all perticulars; 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 meane time, humbly crave leave to subscribe myselfe,

YOUR HONOR'S

Most humble servant,

Copenhagen, 10. June, 1654.

JOHN EDWARDS.

*Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to his father.*

SIR,

Vol. xv.  
p. 282.

**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 answer 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 consists 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 reasons, which Monf. Servien hath suggested 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 speak 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 refused 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 break. The opinion, which men have of the designs 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 shutting 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 <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> hoped, that in the end he would embrace the most advantageous party, and would prefer the amity of France before that of Spain; but it happeneth so oftentimes, that God doth blind the understanding of those, 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 those, which are necessary for his preservation. This Christian reflection hath made me to lose 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 highness. I will send an express to carry their proposition, and the discourse of his highness with Monf. de Baas. You will be somewhat surpris'd, when you hear it.

$\frac{22}{12}$ . June, 1654.

*A paper of the states of Zealand.*

THE states of the land and earldom of Zealand have cast a diligent and curious eye <sup>Vol. xv. p. 210.</sup> upon the severall writings, which have been exchanged and exhibited at the assembly 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 dissentions, alterations, and divisions occasioned between the aforesaid provinces, altogether unlawful, being so near allied and united, and most highly pernicious to the commonwealth, especially 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 less to write any thing against them in matters directly concerning their provincial disposals; yet nevertheless it is their meaning, to take the liberty to declare their sense and opinion upon the affairs, which might be undertaken and resolved by any of the confederates, concerning the common preservation, or more especially being referred by the union, or particular consent of the provinces, to the generality, to which the states of Zealand do judge the seclusion decreed by the states of Holland and West-Friesland to belong, in regard of the prince of Orange and his line concerned therein, for many considerations, for First, it is to be presupposed as undeniable, and not denied by the lords states of Holland themselves, that the said resolution should be taken by them at the request of the lord protector of the government of England; and especially, that thereby they might be able to enjoy the effect of peace, and that such undoubtedly, without any foregoing negotiation or agreement, could not pass on both sides; so likewise, it cannot be denied, but that the same is clearly contrary to the text of the everlasting confederacy and union, which in the year 1579. was made at Utrecht, forbidding not only any provinces, which are included in the aforesaid union, to make any particular 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 practice as well of these, as of other neighbouring nations (as without all controversy); but in express terms, that none of the provinces, cities, or members thereof, should make any confederacies or unions with any neighbouring princes or countries, without the consent of the rest of the confederates, upon this ground, that it cannot be imagined, that the same can be done, but with prejudice and wrong, or at least with just fear and suspicion of the other members, who are thereby slighted and passed over; and consequently the same can tend to no other end, than to the weakening and disturbing of the union. So likewise the said resolution could not be lawfully taken for the advancement and accomplishment (as is pretended) of the treaty of peace, without previous knowledge and consent of all the provinces had and taken in, the matter by the ninth article of the union being altogether without any reserve or exception, at the disposal of the generality; and consequently for that cause, 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 consent of all, as being all of them therein particularly interested or concerned; besides that, their noble lordships do think upon good ground, to be able to maintain, that in case no prohibitive article be extant in the treaty making mention of the said subject, yet however it would not be fit, nor becoming any of the confederates, to dispose of any thing of this nature, for the reasons aforesaid, without the knowledge of the rest, by reason that not only the provinces by their union stand obliged so strictly and inseparably to each other, as if they were in effect but one province only, but also, according to reasons of state, commonly in a business of that high consequence, nothing can be agreed and concluded

A.D. 1654. by them, or any other members of the union, particularly with foreign nations and potentates, which being done by one, doth trespass 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 business 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 finish 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. Besides, the states of Zealand; recollecting their memorandums concerning what past in the year 1651. between the common confederates, being then extraordinarily assembled in the great hall in the court of Holland, can apprehend no otherwise, but that the alleged seclusion resolved by the lords of Holland and West-Friesland, without the consent of the rest, doth differ very much, in many particulars, from the verbal and written declarations of the said confederates made thereupon, the said subject presupposing at large a general affection and inclination to the promotion of the prince in the eminent functions possessed by his predecessors, although the same were suspended for many pregnant reasons, which were judged by the plurality of the provinces to be for the tranquillity of the state; yet with this proviso, that as soon as the season should be ripe and proper for it, to resume the remembrance and affairs thereof, as all those who did frequent that assembly can testify; and how far such is differing from the deliberation held in the assembly of their H. and M. lordships, upon the proposition made concerning the same by the lord protector and government of England, together with the peremptory negative resolution, that was made thereupon, is to be seen in the notes, which are inserted about it, and especially in the text of the proviso set down instead thereof in the thirty-second article of the treaty, must remain with every one, who were present at those deliberations, fresh in memory, with what an alteration and perplexity of mind the said proposition was generally heard, with what an aversion rejected, and how earnestly the same was debated by the provinces, not only for the irreparable injury and disrespect, which was thereby shewn, as well to the whole state as the said prince, as also by reason of the subjection and pusillanimity, which would be thereby shewn by this side; for that all confederacies and obligations, which are grounded upon unequal condition, do draw after them some disrespect and subjection; therefore the same ought to be declined by all those, who are lovers and zealots of liberty; which is a thing so 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 excused of unreasonableness, that a young prince, born in the lap and in the arms of the state, and living under their protection, the first and best qualified person of the United Netherlands, as also of such a high extraction and alliances, being altogether innocent, without any necessity, simply at the instance of an outlandish power, with whom we then stood in open hostility, or do now stand in a new amity, exclude the same and his princely posterity, out of all dignities, advantages, and pre-eminencies, to which he, in respect of his illustrious birth, and according to the successive example of his predecessors, by the most right and certain access, might lay claim unto? And now to dispossess him without any cause, is very harsh and unjust. Besides, in conformity to the union, (which prince William his great grandfather did advance, and sign himself in particular) the common confederates are thereby obliged to maintain the same and his posterity; the more, because it is notorious to all known politicians, that the Netherlands in general, or in particular, are never to be preserved in quietness and peace, without employing in the conduct of the common affairs heads and lords of quality; so likewise, on the other side, the same was formerly declared for an undoubted proof by all the provinces united, and particularly by the province of Holland and West-Friesland, and that no such lords of note were to be found, or to be thought upon to be employed, as the posterity of the lord prince William the first, and those of his blood and family, in regard of his laudable resolutions, heroic expeditions, exploits, and actions, which have been performed by him and his children, without sparing bodies or estates, against the Spanish tyranny, and for the advancement of the liberties and prosperity of the Netherlands; to which end and purpose they did not repent or refuse to undergo any dangers or difficulties, but did willingly and cheerfully still support and overcome the same with all magnanimous faithfulness and courage, upon which the foundations of this state are originally built, and have now remained irremovable for the space of eighty years, through God's mercy, against all foreign concussions and attempts; in respect or regard whereof, the states of Zealand do judge, that the said privation or seclusion can be no-wise free of ingratitude and disrespect against the said heroic house; and the said states are thereby not a little troubled and perplexed, that there should be further resolved by the said lords states of Holland and West-Friesland, that they would hinder with their vote, or not suffer, that the said prince, or any of his line, should be chosen to the captain or admiralship of the generality; considering as well the importance of the business itself, as the weight and consequence thereof. Besides, their noble great lordships cannot apprehend, with what right or order the said

states of Holland could resolve to do the same, in regard the constitution and nature of the union doth expressly dictate, that the confederates are bound to advise with one another about all affairs, which do concern the confederacy, as they shall think fit, to the best of their knowledge, and as they shall conceive in their consciences, to make most for the glory of God, and the good of the commonwealth; and consequently they are to act without any preoccupation or forejudging, by reason that the freedom of opinions is thereby forestalled or disturbed; and much less are they able to discern, how the same could legally happen against the intention and the custom of the union, in favour, and at the request, (as aforesaid) of an outlandish power, without the knowledge of the other allies and confederates; and therefore the states of Zealand can in no-wise permit, that the lords Beverning and Nieuport could be hereunto lawfully desired by the said lords states of Holland and West-Friesland, or that they could lawfully suffer themselves to be employed without the express consent and good liking of the common state; considering notwithstanding, that the said lords are inhabitants and subjects of Holland, and are there alone in the service of some particular towns, and so consequently, and in that respect, are bound and responsible to the states of Holland; but they, as long as they remain invested with the title and characters as ambassadors of state, and that they act abroad in their service and function with their commission, upon the credit and reputation of the state, and that they represent the same, they cannot do or act according to right, than in the name and by order of the generality; and they are not to hearken or give ear to the requests and desires of any other superiori whatsoever, besides that of the generality, as doth clearly import not only the nature of all embassies, and such remarkable commissions in general, but also particularly the instruction of the said lords ambassadors, being carefully drawn up for the preventing of all contrary misinterpretations, and by them solemnly sworn unto. Wherefore they could not suffer themselves to be employed at the request of one province alone, especially in a business of such a tender speculation, so contrary to the intention of their H. and M. lordships, and the consequences so earnestly therein demonstrated; whereof they, without all controversy, are bound to give account to the confederates, and are also subject to their censure and correction, as the same, according to the opinion of the states of Zealand, by the most members of the union, is sufficiently constituted, and consequently refuted upon abuse by the lords states of Holland and West-Friesland, although the said states of Zealand could never conceive or imagine the motives and reasons, that should induce those of Holland to make any such resolution, nor that they were in any wise constrained through necessity for the doing of it, either thereby to have preserved the prosperity and welfare of the state, or the fundamental laws thereof; and as the said lords states of Zealand are credibly informed, the said resolution was taken after the concluding and signing of the treaty of peace; so that the said states of Holland were not forced to make use of that resolution for the obtaining of peace, when the same was concluded before-hand, and the treaty ratified and exchanged; therefore it must follow of consequence, that the same was agreed upon before the conclusion of the treaty between the lord protector and the states of Holland; for if it had been out of pure necessity, those of Holland ought to have communicated the same to the rest of the provinces, as to whose disposal that business did solely and most properly belong; and because that through want of such advertisement, whether now the generality without their advice and consent, were not necessitated to remain in such a painful and chargeable war, or whether the same be not prejudiced in their freedoms and rights; which last position the states of Zealand must lay hold of and embrace as the most just; for the said lords ambassadors (as their lordships are informed) by their letter of the fifteenth of April last past, did write to the lords states of Holland and West-Friesland, that the seclusion was as a condition, *sine qua non*, and the ground-work of the whole work; all which doth the more trouble the minds of the said states of Zealand, especially when they consider, that at the request of the lord protector such a remarkable seclusion could be agreed unto; and withal, when they call to mind the dishonour the said subjection and ingratitude will occasion to the government, as well abroad as at home, and then what offence and distaste the same will give to all foreign princes and potentates, especially those that are allied to that family by blood, marriage, or affinity; whereas by the seventeenth article of the union, the provinces were bound to take special care, lest thereby they should administer the least occasion of offence. Furthermore, what dissensions, breaches, and divisions the same will occasion, as well amongst the governors of the land one against the other, as also among the common subjects against the government, may be easily imagined, especially when they shall think, how that with the project, and under pretence of the said proviso, the other members of the union have been so disingenuously dealt withal, and covertly abused, as if in effect the said conclusion had been consented to by the lord prince and his heirs, being but desired by the lord protector, whereas the same was held to be here impracticable, and therefore ought to have been declined; the more, because it was pretended, that the said proviso was inserted to facilitate the close of the treaty; which proviso is said to be first projected by the English government; whereof now, since the contrary hath appeared,

A.D. 1654. which can do no other but cause all kind of sinister impressions and dangerous altercations 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 Zealand do wish 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 Zealand had been given by that peremptory resolution of the states of Holland and West-Friesland, that they would never receive or make the said prince, or any of his line, stadtholder, 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 consequently the same, since they were made earldoms, they have not only stood successively 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 same provincial court, and have been governed by one and the same stadtholder, as well in time of their earls, as also since their abjuration of the king of Spain, as when the princely authority was consolidated with the power of the states, from which it took its original; so that by virtue as well of the aforesaid right, as possession and custom of many hundred years, it would be unhand-some, nor consist with the power of each other, to chuse a stadtholder effectually, and to set him up over their particular province, without the knowledge and advice of the other; so likewise it cannot well agree with equity, much less with the discretion of so near confederates, as that the states of Holland and West-Friesland have pleased definitively to make the said seclusion, without so much as once hearing the states of Zealand, or to enter into communication with them, as the merits of their cause might have required; seeing they are so 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 correspondence, amity, and neighbourhood amongst themselves, in matters relating to the public; and they are so to form and make their resolutions, as if the aforesaid lands and cities were comprehended under the commonwealth of one city, and reputed as one body. And it would be needless here to dilate and represent 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 same is manifest to the whole world, and especially not unknown to the states of Holland, who may be more particularly pleased to think what mutual form of government and correspondence by the deputies on both sides was resolved in the beginning of the war, and what desirable and profitable communications and resolutions upon all occasions of state and consequence have followed thereupon, to the mutual contentment of each other.

Upon all which merits and considerations, since the states of Zealand do most certainly hold forth, that according to the express text, as the manifest intention of the union, none of the provinces are qualified to contract, without foregoing advice and communication of the other provinces, with any foreign powers and potentates, especially in affairs directly belonging to the union; and consequently the said seclusion, concerning the employment of the lord prince of Orange, and his posterity, as relating thereunto, can in no wise subsist according to right; that the same doth likewise differ from the negative resolution taken upon the proviso, and doth moreover imply, not only an unworthy subjection and inferiority in respect of the state, but also a manifest ingratitude to the person and illustrious family of the said prince; and likewise, if rightly considered, by the said seclusion, not only the order and freedom of deliberation and advice is wholly subverted, which hereafter might be formed upon the collation of captain and admiralship of the union, but also the laws and maxims usual in all societies; likewise that the lords Beverning and Nieupoort have, according to the judgment of their noble and great lordships, exceeded the limits of their instructions and commission, in that they have suffered themselves to be employed in such an essential point, directly contrary to their order and commands prescribed to them, upon a particular request of the lords states of Holland, without the knowledge, much less the consent, of the generality; but also did exhibit the act concerning the same, sent to them by the states of Holland to the lord protector, as they have confessed themselves in their letter, after that they were advertised of opposition and protests, which were here made against it; and it may be, the same was done after the express command to the contrary of their H. and M. lordships; because they do not precisely express the time when they exhibited the same, as they ought to have done; neither can their particular employment bear them out in what they have done, as being distinct on the behalf of the province of Hol-  
land

land and West Friesland, as they have alledged, 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 Zealand, 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, as that thereupon would depend irresistibly 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 Zealand, the said states of Zealand do therefore declare with very much sorrow, to see themselves obliged to disallow and disapprove (for the maintaining of general and particular union, as whereon the peace and security of the state do depend) of all separate and underhand negotiation; as also they do protest against all inconveniencies, 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 forsake their said design to prevent the same; that so all farther dissention might be thereby avoided, and that a perfect and intire amity and correspondence might be restored between the provinces, and the government reduced to its first lustre, and their reputation preserved; 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 same is at present: whereunto doth particularly belong that costly lesson, which the emperor Charles, so wise a prince, and so great a lover of these Netherlands, did leave with them, when he left them in the year 1555. concerning their most necessary inseparable conjunctions, unity, and concord. And as long as they have steered that course, the blessing of God hath still been with them, and hath preserved them in their paternal liberties against the designs of mighty potentates; and when at any time they have gone astray, and turned from that course, they have been still brought into danger of ruin and destruction to fall upon them: for prevention whereof, the states of Zealand do crave God's blessing upon all the confederates in general, and each in particular; and that he would open their eyes of the understanding, to see 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 Zealand and Middleburgh, the 22<sup>d</sup> 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. xv. having examined the letter of the lords Beverning and Nieupoort, that was sent over p. 270. to their H. and M. lordships, the 1<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub> June, 1654. with a copy of the resolution of the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 generality, together with the two letters of the states of Holland of the 22<sup>d</sup> May, and 12<sup>th</sup> 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 highness the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; which resolution is not only contrary to the union, the instructions of the lords ambassadors, the secret resolution of their H. and M. lordships of the 19<sup>h</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> of May, and delivered to the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The said states do also order and command the commissioners of this province at the assembly of their H. and M. lordships, together with the commissioners 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.

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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 chiefest 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 stricter they are observed, the state will be the better preserved 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 best 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 desire the assistance of the other confederates.

What concerneth the lords Beverning and Nieuport, 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 censured 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 disparagement 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 Nieuport and Beverning do not only excuse it in their letter of the 1<sup>st</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 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 impertinent: 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 Nieuport 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 testimony 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 deserved, that we should shew our thankfulness to his posterity.

Thus done and resolved at the general assembly, the 23<sup>d</sup> of June, 1654. [N. S.]

A. WYNGAERDEN.  
D. B. VAN SCHELTINGA.  
HESSEL VAN SURIMA.  
FRANS. RIEMERSMA.  
FRED. VAN INTHIEMA.

*The Portuguese ambassador to secretary Thurloe.*

SECRETARIUS mihi refert, cum ad suggerendam conclusionem, & subscriptionem articulo- A.D. 1654.  
culorum, dominationem vestram adiret, dominationem vestram illi dixisse, prætermittendam esse nominationem personarum indifferentium ad decidendas mercatorum causas, Vol. xvi.  
& arbitrum constituendum, a quo, nisi inter se conveniant, controversiæ omnino tollantur. P. 182.

Primum dico, quod non videtur ex hoc dependere confirmatio articulorum a commissariis altitudinis suæ, ut eos ego approbandos majestati regis domini mei mittere possim. Dum enim ad eum perveniunt controversiæ istæ, componi potest; quod si a me interim huic negotio mercatorum satisfactum non fuerit, liberum erit altitudini suæ ab obsignando tractatu abstinere, donec iis satisfactum sit; atque ita temporis (quod jam nimium protractum est) jactura non fiet, ut remeare extra brumam in patriam possim.

Secundum, scire ex dominatione vestra vellem, utrum ejusmodi personæ indifferentes nominandæ sunt in chartulis anno præterito mihi datis, in quibus ad eum finem locus vacans erat; an sint in pacis capitulatione nominandæ?

Tertium, constitui oportet, cujus arbiter iste futurus sit; cujus judicio omnia transigenda; mercatorne an jurisconsultus; & quomodo in eum convenire debemus? Id quippe fieri nequit, nisi vel in collatione, vel coram dominatione vestra; ut cuncta penitus una vice maneant decisa.

Quod si serenissimo protectori placeat, id ut fiat eodem die, quo a me cum commissariis articuli signentur, singularis beneficii loco ponam ob eas quas attuli rationes. Valeat dominatio vestra. E domo, 13 Jun. 1654.

*The Genoese resident to the protector.*

May it please your most serene HIGHNESS,

THEIR most serene highness the duke and governors of the commonwealth of Genoa; Vol. xv.  
my masters, notwithstanding they have very much approved the congratulatory office p. 294.  
which I used in their names to your highness, upon your exaltation to the supreme government and protection of these nations; yet out of their cordial affection to your highness, have thought good to confirm it with these; the presentation of which, through the multiplicity of your highness'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 highness, and represent unto you the extravagant and tyrannical resolutions of the vice-king of Naples and governor of Milan, in sequestering 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 safe 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 Ligustic 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 masters have willingly omitted, what they might or ought to have done to suppress the boldness and contempt of the said Finarini, arrived to such a height, as openly to lose 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;

nor

A.D. 1654. nor that reprisals should be granted against their citizens or subjects, as they have now done: of which my masters, out of the good-will and sincere affection they owe your highness, have thought good by me to impart you with; and that the weight of this accident and evil consequence may thereby arise, hath necessarily forced them to provide against so great an extremity; and unanimously resolved and declared in a most perfect union to engage their lives and fortunes for the state's defence, and preservation of its rights and liberties, and accordingly to make all those provisions shall be requisite thereunto.

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. 307.

SINCE our last, we have delivered to Mr. Henry Freeze, our demand in English and Dutch, which he undertook to hasten unto the rix-hoffmaster; and on monday, the 5<sup>th</sup> of this month, we received 20,000 rixdollars of Monf. de Vries, resident at Elfinore 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 kindness to 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 whereto he designed some persons 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 so extremely defective, that we fear, the 20,000 dollars will not suffice to fit them for sea, most of their sails and furniture being wanting, and that which remains almost totally unserviceable: 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 so 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 sale 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 missing thereof, he hath sent to the rix-hoffmaster for a resolution, 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 hoffmaster, hath informed us, that he hath answer of the receipt thereof, and that the rix-hoffmaster cannot avoid the insisting upon a liquidation of their losses in England, until he hath spoken with the king, which he should speedily do. Just now Mr. Freeze informs us of a letter he hath newly received from the rix-hoffmaster; declaring the king's answer to what Mr. Freeze had written him some days past, in reference to our business; viz. That in 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 refuse, 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 business; 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,

in

in lieu of that friendship they desire, whereto 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 stays; and therefore we humbly rest,

Your HONOUR'S most faithful servants,

Copenhagen, 14 June, 1654.

JOHN EDWARDS.  
MICHAEL EVANS.

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

SIR,

I HAVE received yours of the second and tenth present. By the last post I wrote not unto you, being then on my journey from hence to Zealand: there I found few ships. At Terveer were three; one new, never at sea, of 48 gunns, one of 36, another of 28 gunns. At Middleburgh laye two in the haven, making ready for to trade to the Streights. At Flushing were three: Jan Evertsen's ship lately come from Gravesend, of 50 gunns, other twoe of 36 gunns. At Hellevoetsluys were nine, amongst them the ship Tromp was kiled in; and eight others, of 40 to 50 gunns; four of them wear the new shippes built at Rotterdam: where there lyes now ready the admiral Opdam's new shipp, and five of the last-ordered new shippes are buildinge there, the least above 40 gunns. They labour dayly upon them, yet are backwards, there being a want of carpenters: all the haste that may be, will be used by them, whoe have undertaken the building of them, that they may the sooner have their moneys: nevertheles, I cannot thinke they will be ready in three monthes tyme. Few of these ships of warr, which weare fitted for their sommer garde, are in harbor, being imployed on convoyes. De Ruyter and Tromp are gone to sea with ten ships of warr, to convoye for the Streights and Spayne; and sixteen shippes are gone with the herring-busses. The merchants will give their men of warr imployment enough, every man being buffie in trade, to recover the former los. I never saw so few merchant-shippes at home. Our nation looses no tyme neither; for ther hath bin entered in the custome-house at Amsterdam, since the peace, about eighty; and at Rotterdam, 160 English ships, most with corne and other graine. The generallitye of the people are not yet wel pleased with their governors concerninge the peace: it will be much, if there arises no mutinye. I suppose here are plotts underhand against some of the states; for 'tis vulgarly said amongst them, they must come to account. The Lord be prayfed for the discovery of that bloody desingne against the protector and government! 'Tis necessary, examples be made of some of them; indeed too much favor hath bin shewed that party. The princes of Orange (as I heare) hath bin perswaded by her counsell, to leave her journey to the Spae, to meet her brother Charles, who, 'tis said, will be there the next weeck, and from thence to Ceullen, hoping there to receive some monies from the emperour, to carry him for Scotland, whether he intends, as I am informed. His friends saye, he will make some stave at Ceullen. 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, assuringe you, none shall ever be more dilligent to serve you. What you desired in your last, I have donne 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.

At the HAGUE is,

SIR *John Culpeper*, going for France.

*Humphrey Bosville*.

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 states service.

At ROTTERDAM,

Mr. *John Diggs*, merchant, a violent malignant.

Col. *Price*.

VOL. II.

5 C

At

## STATE PAPERS OF

At UTRECHT,

Mr. *Michael Honniswood*, formerly a preacher.

Chancellor *Hide*.

Sir *William Swan*.

Captain *Ogle*.

Alderman *Bunch* and *Maffie* have their residence at Breda; but run up and down, to incense the people, by forging lyes.

At AMSTERDAM,

Sir *Edward Walker*, (K. of armes to the late K. and clerk of the council to his sonn) a pernicious man.

*John Webster*, merchant.

*William Davitson*, a Scots merchant, an assistant of Middleton.

*Richard Bridgman*, merchant, holds great correspondence with the royal partye.

*Henry Bruyn*, merchant.

*Edward Man*, merchant.

The two preachers, *Mayden* and *Price*, violent incendiaries.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Hague, 26 June, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xv.  
p. 343.

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 *pereant proditores*, &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 ambassador Whitelocke, giving him the right hand, a visit, &c. extraordinary honours, not done to others. I presume you have it sooner there from the said ambassador, or some of his gentlemen, or you should have more of it from me: but now to the affairs here.

These states ambassadors 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 nineteenth instant, giving account of their being in Guildhall met with some commissioners appointed by the protector: the progress of the meeting is fresh with you, and not necessary to be sent from hence. The said ambassadors 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 counterpoising 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 desire 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 actings apart.

It is said, that there is a letter from the commissioners in England, for composing the pretensions of the respective subjects; whereby it is seen, that they give and receive small satisfaction the one to the other. And the satisfaction, 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 assented to by all the provinces, the said states general do declare, that they do take that same 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;  
 in the letters of the ambassadors in England of the 12<sup>th</sup> June to the states general, being read the seventeenth; wherein, as they were required, they gave account of their actings apart; which were all by the states general disallowed, disapproved, &c.

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 ambassadors Beverning and Nieuport.

The lords of Groningen and Ommelands have taken copies of the said act, and the ambassadors 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 8<sup>th</sup> May, the 6<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> 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. Farther 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 approvement or disapprovement, the same wholly concerns the pro-  
 “ vince of Holland alone, and none else but their noble high and mighty lordships; because  
 “ it is a provincial business. Done at the Hague, 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1654.”

The deputies of the province of Friesland presently 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 descent, with all the dependencies thereof, being a provincial business, and that the approvement or disapprovement thereof concerns only their noble high mightinesses; 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; reserving 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 writ a letter to the magistrate 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 delaring 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 Overysfel are so divided into factions, that it is uncertain, if 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 ambassadors 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 ambassador was with his highness the protector, and made very high overtures to hinder the peace; which had been accepted of, if the said ambassadors 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 admiralty of Amsterdam to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xv.  
p. 322.

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 insolent 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,

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS, &amp;c.

Amsterdam, June 26. 1654.

Was signed,

J. HERBORTS.

Underneath stood,

Your high mightinesses most humble servants,  
the commissioned counsellors for the admiralty; (and) by their command signed, in absence of the secretary,

J. SASSENRAEDT.

*A paper of the commissioner of Overyffel.*

Lectum 26. Junii, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xv.  
p. 266.

THE commissioner for the province of Overyffel, 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 disposing 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 desired to return with all imaginable reasons, and amicable interpellations, to attend the affairs that were then in hand. Hereupon those that had deserted the assembly, undertook to meet at Zwol, and there to treat of affairs, and to make some pretended resolutions to represent 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 Overyffel doth find himself obliged to give timely notice hereof to their H. and M. lordships, to the end that such pretended resolutions, if at any time presented 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.*

SERENISSIMO SEÑOR,

Vol. xv.  
p. 532.

HAVIENDO entendido que Juan Southwel Ingles ha sido acusado de ser sacerdote catholico, y como tal ha sido oy condenado a muerte en las sesiones, y habiendo algun tiempo hà, vivido en mi casa, me hallo obligado a recurrir a la piedad y clemencia de V. A.; y suplicarle sea servido de hacerme el favor de mandarle reprivar por algunos dias, hasta otra orden de V. A. que serà un acto de la generosidad de V. A. de que yo haré siempre singular estimacion; y guarde Dios la serenissima persona de V. A. muchos años como deseo. Londres,  $\frac{6}{26}$  de Junio, 1654.

De V. ALTEZA

mayor servidor,

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

*Intelligence.*

*Intelligence.*

Upsal, 17. June, 1654. O. S.

**T**HIS 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 for 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.]*

**T**HE coronation in Sweden is already passed, and madam Christina hath resigned her government. We shall see now, whether she will be permitted to go out of the kingdom to squander away so vast a sum of money, which might pay some of those many debts, which she hath contracted. I cannot believe it; but time will shortly determine our conjectures. At Ratisbon it was asserted, that she 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 person.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, 27 June, 1654. [N. S.]

**T**UESDAY 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 king's government, with the trophies this field 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 Rhetell of the  $\frac{2}{12}$  of this instant the following words; The orders have been given to render ourselves the 25<sup>th</sup> or 26<sup>th</sup> 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 bless us in this. Their majesties have seen 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 Luxemburgh, whilst the count of Grandpré did hinder the marquis of Perfan to cast himself therein by another place: that the chevalier Bourlemont 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 rest of the garison, which is in the city, being compounded of Spaniards. I am informed, the place is beaten with seven pieces of ordnance; and I am still assured, that the cardinal has there good intelligencies, and that he alone hath caused that attempt.

The letters from Bruffels of the  $\frac{2}{10}$  of this instant 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 succeed 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 politique you will have seen in my preceding dispatch, unless they have a design to let the French army perish, 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 a certain disguised Gascon, named Davidon, to know the true case of his friends forces, 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 Gascon had betrayed his commission, and declared all the contents of the same unto the marquis of Sauvebeuf, who had given notice thereof unto the king.

A.D. 1654. Yesterday the six bodies of merchants were by deputation to visit the overseer of the exchequer, to continue their opposition unto the coming of Liards, for which some partners offer to give money; and the overseer, changing of discourse to cover that new abuse, told them, that instead of formalizing themselves, they ought to advise of some means to provide against the affairs of England; and consider that France had been forced into cowardice so far, as to send an ambassador towards that commonwealth, which had yet done nothing; meaning, that they should prepare themselves for the war, which doth always serve them for a pretext to oppress the people. But they answered, that they were only there to speak of the business of the Liards, which was hurtful unto them.

I will add to that purpose, that when the cardinal feasted the ambassadors, and other public foreign ministers, after the coronation, and that he had exaggerated his own deserts so far, as to say, that he had done more than the late cardinal his predecessor; and avowed, that as for the general peace, whereof the pope's nuncio spoke unto him, his eminency saw no likelihood of its making, by reason that France could not at this present make the first back-step, but Spain would do the like; and that hardly the one or the other would submit their honour and interest unto the pope, because of the factions money did make at Rome; he excused himself, that although he was thought to maintain the war, to have occasion to make levies, which were needful to have wherewithal to bear the burthen thereof, nevertheless that was not; that he knew notwithstanding, that France needed a war, therein to employ its nobility; and that when that should be ended, it would be very easy to renew one against the unfaithful and the heretics, &c.

The duke of Guise's equipage for Provence is at last parted, as well as the duke of Candale's for Catalonia.

Cardinal de Retz hath sent his gentleman usher to Rome, to tell the pope, that he hath willingly forsaken the archbishoprick of Paris; and prayeth him to consent thereunto, that they might have no more pretext to detain him prisoner.

Monf. d'Estrades in Guienne, and another, which hath been put in la Rochelle in his stead, stand much upon their guards. The synod of those of the religion of the said province of Guienne hath been held at St. Foy, wherein the marquis of St. Luc hath assisted for the king, according to custom.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

Paris, 17. June, 1654.

Vol. xv.  
P. 350.

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 fautors of heresy, companions 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 been informed of that speech, has answered 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 Nismes that has received satisfaction, and only for its particular interest; Monf. du Vestrie, its 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 Leran. As far as I can see, it's a business hard to agree; for besides that that parliament has all the common sort and superstitious for him, the cardinal fears, lest the duke of Orleans, governor of that province, should fling some oil into the fire, if that parliament were offended, as those of the religion desire, and as reason requires. Therefore one must not doubt, but that will be a great block in Monf. de Neufville's treaty, if so be the commonwealth of England holds hard thereunto, as all the gentry wisheth 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 staff 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 Vestrie, that when they should draw their swords, they should fling away the scabbard so far, that they could never take

it again. I prepare him a cypher to write one to another upon that subject, by the means A.D. 1654.  
whom he shall find good at Montbrun.

The embassador de Bordeaux writes himself, that Naudin has accused Monf. de Baas of some intelligence, and that his highness himself has confronted them: in consequence whereof, he had shewed 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 escheat; but I hope his highness's wise foresight will deceive them. I have but little time. I hear the marquis de la Mouffaye 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. Monf. 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. Monf. 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 those of the religion at Eguiers 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 Swedes, Goths and Vandals, great prince of Finland, duke of Eastland, Carelia, Bremen, Verden, Stetin, Pomeran, Cassubia and Vandalia, prince of Rugia, lord of Ingermanland and Wismar, count palatine of the Rhine, duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves and Mons, &c. to the serenissime and most high, our good friend Oliver, lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, greeting, and increase of prosperity. Vol. xv. p. 170.

Serenissime, 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 disposes of kingdoms, it hath so happened, that the serenissime and most potent princess and lady, the lady Christina, by the grace of God, queen of the Swedes, Goths and Vandals, great princess of Finland, duchess of Eastland, Carelia, Bremen, Verden, Stetin, Pomeran, Cassubia, and Vandalia, princess of Rugia, and lady of Ingermanland and Wismar, our mother, whom we are ever to respect with all filial observance and veneration, hath, thereunto being moved by certain reasons, resigned her hereditary kingdom, and out of a more than motherly care and singular affection to us, hath transferred the same right of governing unto us, thereunto 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, to advertise your highness of this beginning of our government; and lastly, to wish you all kind of prosperity and happiness, and to promise 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 desire of us, so to carry ourselves, that not only the antient bonds of amity and friendship might be preserved whole, but also, if possible, the same might be more straightly tied, and much increased; hoping, that ever your highness will answer the same with a very good will. And thus ending these presents, we wish a good fortune, a prosperous health, and all happiness, to your highness. Given at Upsal, the 17<sup>th</sup> of June, 1654.

Your good friend,

CHARLES GUSTAVUS.

*De Vries, the Dutch resident in Denmark, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

**T**HE English commissioners receive the clapboard and wainscot, which is in being, as also the pitch and tar, with the iron; but the hemp they will not receive, saying, the same is damnified, though the same hath been inspected, and found to be as good as at the first;

A.D. 1654. first; 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-hoffmaster) 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-hoffmaster, from whom I expect further order.

Yesterday, the said English commissioners were presented 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. ROETERSE.

Copenhagen, 28. June, 1654. [N. S.]

*The Danish agent to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

Vol. xv.  
P. 324.

AS the sign of true friendship doth consist herein, that men are held and bound to be assisting 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 conjuncture 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 streams, 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, tranquillity and unity, and to signify unto your lordships his good wishes 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 persist and continue in the like good intentions; and that you will farther instruct your lordships embassadors in England to be helping and assisting his majesty's commissioner in England, the lord Rosenwinge, 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 interested English, by reason of those ships and goods stayed 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 alledged) 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 promised in your treaty of guaranty, to bear off all that might any wise accrue to any prejudice of his majesty in the staying 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,

Hague, 28. June, 1654. [N. S.]

PETRUS CHARISIUS.

*The admiralty at Amsterdam to the states general.*

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 <sup>Vol. xv.</sup> from Leghorn, sent to us, which we received this day; and we do withal leave it to your <sup>P. 362.</sup> considerations, whether it were not fit to give such speedy order for the repairing the said insolent 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. SASSENAEDT.

*H. Cromwell to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

THE inclosed coming to my handes the laste night, and though perhapes their may <sup>Vol. xv.</sup> not be much of weight in it, yet I thought it might not be amisse to send it to you, <sup>p. 582.</sup> to make what use of it you shall please. I am altogether a stranger to the man that writte it, and allsoe to the persons therein mentioned, except Sir Cecill Howarde, whoe went with the K. of Scotts from Worcester; and, if I be not mistaken, is sone to my lord Ed. Howarde. This is all I have to trouble you with. I am

Your affectionate freind and servant,

H. CROMWELL.

If you judge my father expects me at London, the leaste hinte frome you will be enough.

Chippenhame, this 18. June, 1654.

*Inclosed in the preceding.*

My very good LORD,

COMING to my knowlege of the plote, which have, praed be God throthe his <sup>Vol. xv. p. 9.</sup> goodnes to preserv from Fitz James, I apprehend other dangers to you and your familie; first make knowne, coming from my house to the Hage in last May, was shewed one colonel Werden, newly come out of England, and makeing som inquirie, I found he and his man came to Dover, leaft there horfes there, came to the Hage, haveing had some confidence with the quene, princes royall, and king's counsell; so sune as the letters came out of France, was dispaed away for England, where he came for Dover, and found his horfes. It is suspected, five from France hath ingaged themselves to the king to be the death of my lord your father; somtime sence they came from France, I came to knowe two of there names, Sir Cecill Howard, young Morle, whose unckle is chapline to the queene of Bohemia. I hope you will preserve your hole familie from these diviles plotes. I did once befor write to my lord your father in such a waye, allthough I am not knowne to him nor to yourselfe: however shall lose not meanes, whereby I maye be serviceable. So with continuance of my most humble service, though not knowne to you, I rest ever ready

At your lordship's command,

Laden, 12. June, 1654.

R. S.

The superscription,

*To the right honorable the lord Harre Cromwell,  
at Whit-hall, these, 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 <sup>Vol. xvi.</sup> in part the conspiracy against the protector. I had it from the same as gave me the <sup>p. 158.</sup> former; I hope it may be of some use to you. The protector's fleet troubles a little the thoughts of all Italy, and they are providing for it.

A.D. 1654. 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,

Vol. xv.  
P. 374.

UPON saturday last, in the morning, there came one Jasper Mottershed (as he saith) 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 Mottershed and Francyes before us; and having taken both the said Francyes information, and the said Mottershed'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 Mottershed is now presently 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 Mottershed, hoping that your honours will send for him by some safe messengers, 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 rest

Your very humble and most faithful servants at command,

Maldon, 19. June, 1654.

JOHN JENINGS.  
THO. EWYN.

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.*

Vol. xv.  
P. 334.

THE said Robert Francyes the informant saith, that one Jasper Mottershed 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 Mottershed espied this informant at his shop-door, it being right over-against the said inn: whereupon this informant went speedily to the said Mottershed, 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 Mottershed, that his the said Mottershed's man was lately at Maldon; and told him, that his master Mottershed was lately broken, and bid this informant, that he should pay the said Mottershed no money, because he was engaged for his said master. And thereupon the said Mottershed told this informant, that it was a worse 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-street, where he immediately went; and that presently after his coming thither, there was a man in mean apparel (whom the said Mottershed said he knew not) delivered him a letter, wherein was a commission in parchment from prince Charles, (as he called him) directed to him the said Mottershed, to act for him. And he farther said, that there were near fifteen hundred already apprehended, but not above eight-and-thirty in the commission. And he the said Mottershed farther told this informant, that he knew the man that had the special commission, and that he was not yet apprehended, and knew wherethat commission was, and named the man; but

but this informant hath forgotten his name. And he farther told this informant, that the special reason why he acted for the prince was, because he conceived, that he would maintain the protestant religion; but he now saw popery fast coming on. And the said Mottershed also said, that there were two other plots, that go on suddenly; and that his the said Mottershed's house was lately searched for him by a party of musketeers, and that he durst not go home, till he had made his peace; and that if he could not, he would gather up what money he could for his wife, and shift for himself. And the said Mottershed also asked this informant, what news he had heard; upon which this informant shewed him a book, wherein he turned to the place, wherein the erecting of a high court of justice was mentioned. And the said Mottershed, reading the names of the commissioners, found Mr. Stephen Eastwick and Mr. Thomas Andrews named, who, he said, were necessary to the plot; yet (said he) these two men must be triers. And lastly, this informant saith, that to his best remembrance this was the effect of all the discourse between the said Mottershed and this informant.

JOHN JENINGS.

THO. EWYN.

EDM. WHITEFOOTE.

ROBERT FRANCYES.

Maldon ff. *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 six 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 saith, that yesterday he came from London, Vol. xv. and that the last night he lay at the Swan in Ingatestone, and that he came this morn- p. 338. 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 Suffolk and Norfolk, to get up debts, and to come back again to Maldon upon monday or tuesday 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 thither, 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 knoweth 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 but 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 fast 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 saith, that the said Robert Francyes shewed him a book, wherein (amongst others) Mr. Stephen Eastwick and Mr. Thomas Andrews were named commissioners; to which this examinant only said, that these two were formerly affronted (as he termed it) for delivering a petition. And this examinant denieth, that he is any conspirator against my lord protector, or that he is acquainted with any the conspirators now in question, or that he knoweth any thing of their conspiracy, or of any plot or conspiracy against my lord protector; 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 confess.

JOHN JENINGS.

THO. EWYN.

EDM. WHITEFOOTE.

JASP. MOTTERSLED.

*The further examination of John Wiseman before col. Barkstead and col. Goffe,  
June 19. 1654.*

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xv.

P. 370.

HE farther saith, 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 Henshaw, and one Peter Vowell, the school-master of Islington, and Tudor a surgeon; and that whilst they were there, the said Henshaw, 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 examine then asking Henshaw, who that other man was, he said, it was Peter Vowell, a school-master of Islington, 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 Henshaw at one doctor Hudson's in the Old-baily, two or three times before the plot was discovered, where the said Henshaw and Vowell had private conference together; and as this examine believes, it was about the plot, his brother Henshaw telling him as much; and that the reason why the examine 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 examine was with his brother Henshaw at the said doctor Hudson's, where also was the said Vowell, and they three discoursed again together, as formerly, in the same room where the examine was; and after having done their discourse, Well, saith the doctor, in the hearing of the examine, though the plot be discovered, there's my major, meaning Henshaw, is not discouraged; the business may go on yet. Yes, saith Vowell, that it may; both the doctor and Vowell saying, that those who were discovered were of Gerard's party, and that none of Henshaw's were yet discovered. At the same time Vowell asked Henshaw, whether he had been at Doctors-commons to speak with major Baily? whereto he answered, that he had been there twice the day before, but that he did not meet with him.

That he was often at Hudson's with his brother, and that Hudson would ask him what became of the business, and when he had been with Vowell and Baily, and captain Billingsley a butcher; and Henshaw would answer him, that it went on very well; and saith, that his brother Henshaw 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 business was to be done, he came forth with some horse and foot as far as Piccadilly.

He farther saith, that some days after the plot was discovered, he went with Henshaw to Islington, to the said Vowell, and found him at his house, from whence they went together to drink their morning's draught; and the said Henshaw 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 examine conceives, for carrying on the aforefaid design; and Henshaw 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 stroke was struck here; which, Vowell said, would be very well, and would be a thing very easily done.

He further saith, that when they were last together at doctor Hudson's, Henshaw gave to Vowell some of the libels mentioned in the former examination, which, Vowell said, he would dispose of.

He farther saith, that he went with his brother Henshaw and John Garard to the house of one Minors, dwelling in Lambeth, in a little garden-house; and there the said Garard and Henshaw 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 consented to do, and said he would be ready at a day's warning, when they would desire. And that there were other meetings between Henshaw and the said Minors; and the said Minors did also meet with Tudor upon this business.

That Minors further said, that a person, (whose name he the examine remembers not) having lost 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. R. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

THE last post was broke upp by the way neare Bruffels; but yours came inclosed to my hands. You will see by the inclosed papers the present state of affairs in these parts, especially 'twixt the city of Breme and Koningsmarke for the crowne of Sweden. A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xv.  
p. 396.

It's generally believ'd the Swede will not sit down thus obscured, but reinforce to recover honour and interest, which may suddenly involve the empire in a second war. I perswade 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 stantibus*) he will find but few of the princes of either religion, to joyne with his cousin in his entertainment. P. Rupert is now at Heidelburgh, but not to make way for him, that I hear of: they parted in too much heate for such offices. If we close with France, no doubt but the house of Austria, with its dependants, will bestir themselves in right of the Catholique cause, 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 perswade myself they neither are, nor will be, in a capacity to trouble you much, if they should have a will to it. My lord ambafador imbarcked himself last 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 presented and complimented by the city in an extraordinary manner; and at Luxstat, the king of Denmark's garison upon the river, he was saluted from the walls with ordnance.

I am glad the act for shippinge is preserved intire, as I always believed it would be. I am sorry my letter by the mast-ship was not delivered you; but Mr. Basse writes, it was not their fault; for they had attended three or four days at Whitehall, but could not be admitted to speak with you. I suppose ere this you have my letter; and that *per* next I shall have your order for the shipping 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. Bampfylde.*

SIR,

TOW dayes after wee parted, I began my journey to Paris, where I nowe am; but intend not to continue here above three or four dayes, and soe to returne to the place where you left me. My journey hither for the receiving the money, which I tolde you was owing 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 stock being quite exhausted by my journey to Rouen and Bollogne, by that tyme I had discharged the house, where you left mee. If I receive my money here, which I confesse I have but faynt hopes of, (though it was disbursed upon an occasion six years since, which might have merited more gratitude) I will not fayle to retourne you a bill by the next poste: however, if I fall short of that, I will, God willing, finde some other expedient to satisfye you; and in the mean tyme shall earnestly 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 sincerely I am,

DEAR SIR,

Paris, July 1. [1654. N. S.]

Your moste affectionate  
and faithfull servant,

JO. JAMES.

The king goes hence on monday next towards the Spawe, where wee say he meets the king of the Romans, the queen of Swede, and the princes royall; and that your countess of Newport, with many other English ladyes, are for the meeting with two revells of English fidlers. Great observations are made already of this interviewe. I have discovered

A.D. 1654. since my arrivall in this place a business of great importance, that I believe will be worth my making a journey to you, if I can doe it so privately as to returne back into France withoute 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 halty, nor so 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,

Yours.

The superscription,

*For Mr. William Allyson, at Mr. Tytan's house,  
at the signe of the Three Daggers, neer the Tem-  
ple-gate, in Fleet-street, London, theise.*

---

*Letters of intelligence.*

SIR,

Paris, 1. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xv.  
P. 416.

YOURS of the 25<sup>th</sup> of last month came safe to me, by which I see how gallantly you proceed to correct your enemies, which is no less 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 punishment. This is said, but I see no author for it; only conjectures, and that of those that would wish it so; yet God is above all, &c.

The 26<sup>th</sup> last 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 sight of a ballet, in honour of his majesty's coronation.

The king being desirous to continue Mr. le Buc in his office of being prevost de marchands, the last has excused himself by reason of his age and indisposition; which the king seeing, gave him for his recompence to be counsellor of state; and that for his fidelity to him during the troubles of Paris. He is to take possession of his new office on Lady-day in August next, if he live so long.

I do not well remember, whether I writ in my former to you, how Don Joseph de Marguerite, returning to Catalonia, was robbed between this city and Lyons, at Effonnes; his loss comes to 2000 pistoles. Monday at night was the great firing in the honour of St. Peter, in the lord nuncio's house: he burn'd at least fifty granadoes, 100 candles lighting all night in the windows and upon the walls of his garden, as also two or three hundred iron bottles full of powder: a gallant sight indeed it was. The last day, when *Te Deum* was sung in Nostredame, some differences happened between the first president and Mr. garde de sceaux, about precedency; but the first prevailed, being his custom and due. Since my former, a lacquey killed his master in rue Grenelle, and took away from him 200 pistoles; and to disguise himself, quitted his livery, and wore one of his master's habits, with a feather in his hat, and so he escaped. The same 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. Another woman, with her son, were committed, because the son got a child on the mother.

King Charles and his mother were at a collation last saturday, with madame la duchesse d'Eguillon, entertained most gallantly, as they say themselves.

The 29<sup>th</sup> last month Mr. Tubeuf, the new counsellor received in parliament, invited to dinner the most part of the members of parliament; and his feast came to two thousand livres.

I hear the king is resolved to take away all the charges and offices from the officers of the crown, that did not assist at his majesty'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 Bastille. 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 also duke Savoy to marry one of his eminence's nieces, sister to duchesse Mercœur.

The king and court are now at Sedan, and the siege of Stenay always continued; also hopes of it. Condé and Wirtembergh, I hear, are at Philipville in Luxemburgh, marching to besiege Thionville, which Condé says he will have himself, before we shall 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 seen in some letters from Bruxells, that a league offensive and defensive was concluded between Spain and England; and that prince Condé was comprehended in it: you know best, if true. We have from Sweden by the last letters, that the embassador of Portugal there received orders to retire, and that the queen told him at his last audience, she did not know him as the king's embassador at all, but rather an envoy from duke de

Braganza.

Braganza. The same letters bring also, that there is a streight alliance between Spain and Swedeland, as also with my lord protector of England. That queen gave the kingdom into the hands of her cousin prince Palatine; and she herself is to visit the Spa-waters in the country of Liege. She passes through Hamburgh, where she will remain a while, being not willing to assist at the reception or ceremonies of her cousin. King Charles is resolved next monday to depart, and is to meet prince of Orange at Spa waters, 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 Brandenburg, 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 pleaseth 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 Brandenburg 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 Persan has put into Stenay, the 18<sup>th</sup> last month, one hundred horse of his own regiment, Faber's intelligence there being discovered, and some suffered and acquitted, as I writ in my former.

Marquis de Noirmoutier has furnished boats and other provisions for that siege. I hear just now, Condé's forces appeared near Guise, within five leagues of Stenay, which caused 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 Condé, in case the town should be taken, that all the garison should retire into the citadel. The bastions of the citadel are very little, yet strong enough; and it is upon an height: many peasants are working within it.

The king and cardinal, with many of the court, were seeing la Ferté's army in a rendezvous: his majesty took much pleasure 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 rest, that of the resident of Genoa. They sent lately a gentleman from court to Blois, to answer the duke of Orleans's compliments after the king's coronation.

Mademoiselle, last saturday, was within twelve leagues hence, in a house belonging to one of the treasurers, called M. de Chemin, near Meaux. Yesterday she 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 garison, the archbishop of Lions undertook to accommodate the business between them, having passed his word, that they would do no more harm; yet notwithstanding, the troops being together appeared in a manner to besiege the town; which the townsmen took ill, and complained to the said parliament, who were resolved to put some others yet to death. The archbishop ordered two counsellors of the parliament to be committed in a place called *Pierre Ancise*, where they yet remain.

The business of the government of Maziers and mont Olimpe is accommodated between the cardinal and the governors of the said places.

Paris, 1. July, 1654. [N. S.]

NOTICE is given me, that his highness the lord protector should have great care of himself; that there are still great underhand labourings; and that Mr. Ascham's murderers are now in England. Divers have written from London, that we should soon see war between the commonwealth and this kingdom; but I suppose they are only conjectures upon M. de Baas's retreat, whereof M. de Neufville and his father seem to be very glad; and I deny the rumour, which runs of an offensive and defensive league concluded with Spain.

It is certain, that *Monf. le prince* had sent here one named Davidon, who having at first declared himself unto *Sauvebeuf*, to offer him, that if so be he would go into Guienne, he should be well employed by *Monf. le prince*, and well upholden by the English; and the said *Sauvebeuf* having at first told him, yes; but (after counsel) trusting not in him, and having declared the business unto the cardinal, who entered into suspicion of the one and the other; as the said *Sauvebeuf* thought to sound again the said Davidon, and did to that purpose seek him at the baron of Linar's house, the said Davidon had cast himself out of a window, (whereby he is wounded) thinking the other had a mind to cause him to be imprisoned, according unto the cardinal's desire, who soon after the declaration had ordained *Sauvebeuf* to discover him; which the said *Sauvebeuf*

A.D. 1654. having not done, has (as I am informed) withdrawn himself. I come from feing M. de Bordeaux, who has charged himself with our petition for St. Malo. So that I think he has received some answer to my letter.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Paris, 1. July, 1654. [N.S.]

Vol. xv.  
p. 406.

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 Bouteville and several other officers, which might make it hold longer than was thought. It is written, that the cardinal is very obstinate 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 Mons. le prince. The wisest sort hold, and many lay, that the said cardinal will master 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 skilful in such-like enterprizes. And indeed, the last letters from la Bassées 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 Mons. le prince, being alone, will be unable to go to the relief of Stenay, if he receives no other supply, than that which Wirtemberg is said 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 raised, to go to the king's service.

'Tis thought the elus will be re-established, in the same manner as the syndics and rent-payers have been.

The marquis de la Mouffay 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 last 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 Guise.

Charles Stuart hath at last, as I am informed, received money to go out of this kingdom. He goeth strait 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,

Vol. xv.  
p. 310.

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 highnes frequentlie without some difficultie in the passage. That which I had from colonel Morgan, since he marched through this towne this day eight dayes, with his brigade, to the head of Loughnes, Middleton 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 enemy, their number 600 horse and foot, under the command of Drummond, 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 prisoners, and sixty horse: the ground did not favour us, and the horse were spent, otherwise we had given a better account; however, they are dispersed. They left much provision behind in their quarters, both dressed and undressed: we took many plundered coves from them. I desire you, send me eight days provision with all possible speed for this brigade.

This was of the 16<sup>th</sup> instant; the following letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> ditto.

SIR,

SIR,

YESTERDAY, upon my march about three miles on this side the head of Loughnes, there A.D. 1654.  
 was an island in Loughtarfe, 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 slighted 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 send 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 sends to me for eight days provision more; which I send this day in the Mountaineer shallop, that was drawn over land in Loughnes. He tells me, the general hath sent for him to castle Ruthin in Badgenogth, where one of my company is garisoned, 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 castle. 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 those kept the pass, marched after them the 12<sup>th</sup> ditto. A major of horse, with a commanded party of 48 horse and 100 foot, are still in Cathness; most of the people, that went with Middleton out of Sutherland, are returned home, and inform they left him in Inneroe the 14<sup>th</sup> of June. Another intelligence, which came this morning from Glemmoriston's bounds, informs me, Middleton and Drummond's party are joined in Strathclening in the marshes of Kingneile, and thence brought 1000 cows for their army's use. They are esteemed in all about 3500 horse and foot, and that intended to march yesterday into Glengarries 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 Loughabber at Innerloughney, and took a view of the place, and so went aboard the ships again, and are now riding at anchor a little from the shore. He informs farther, that not any of the Loughabber men are joined with the enemy as yet. Thus humbly begging your highness pardon for being thus tedious, I remain

YOUR HIGHNESS'S most humble servant,

Inverness, 21. June, 1654.

THO. FITCH.

*A letter of intelligence from Roan.*

SIR,

Roane, 2<sup>d</sup> July, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS of the 29<sup>th</sup> came to hand, but the party, whose was bearer, I know not; for they were delivered Mr. Oliver. 75 is not as yet come hither, but lately arrived at the sea-side. His proceedings are much discoursed of, and to no small joy of his fellow there, that he is come away; for he wrote, that after 75 came away, 57 appointed him new . . . c. R. 22 y. o. s. A. x. y. and doubts not to conclude very speedily. This was the contents of his last, but perclosed with fearing, that 57 did not intend really his with that which 67 wrote. You may judge 72 perused his letter, and liked well of his opinion in the perclosing of his, if things fall out 22 did . . . all to 67; and the very last 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 emperor of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland; and that he has prevented now all manner of conspiracy against him. I doubt not but the Lord will have a special care of him. 71 spoke of 67 the last night, with the rest of his friends. 22 is the best of all men, and could 304, that what is done, was without any ground as touching 107.

As for the news, the king of Scots departs hence on Thursday next, without fault. The adjacent garison to Stenné holds before him; still nothing done on either side: all expect the resolution of the lord protector. Here was a fellow, that was a servant to an old man here, yesterday wheeled to death, for killing of his master, and robbing his chamber; died a constant Calvinist, notwithstanding the endeavours of many priests to the

A.D. 1654. *contrary.* This constancy of his was much applauded by our zealots, and the more adverse to all our lackays, who would have done the devill, 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 highnes his orders to the contrary; the which causeth discourfes amongst many. Here is very great preparation towards the next campagne. Wee want no diligence to court the Genoese, who are fallen out with the Spaniard; the event as yet variously discourfed. Pray send me the ribbon and scarlet pair of stockings for Servien daughter: she is but just of adge. I heare nothing from Michel.

Yours for ever.

Du PUTT.

The superscription,

*These for Mr. Douette, at Mr. constable's house,  
in King's-street, at Convent-garden, London.*

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

SIR,

Vol. xv.  
P. 434.

I HAVE none from you the last post; nor have I much to trouble you with at present. The 26<sup>th</sup> 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 memorye 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 counsell, is resolved to goe the next wensday to the Spa, to meet her brother. Letters saye, the duke of Brandenburg and count Willem of Friesland are to be also there. Doubtless if so, they must have some desingne to consult of for the assistance of that family. The speech is, the queen of Sweden is to come thither; but she hath lost their good opinion, by her late-made alliance with you. The towne of Amsterdam built four men of warr at their own charge, to imploy in the states service; 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 republick of Amsterdam; which the states general have forbidden, and arrested their ships; which the towne for present obey, but not without discontent, and maye in tyme displeas the high and mightie. There is a distempered body, which some wise men feare will not be moved without letting blood. On the Amstel wear made two block-howfes by the towne Amsterdam, after the prince of Orange had besiegd itt: they cost a great summe, yett they are resolved to pull them downe again. The reason I cannot heare nor imagine, except the states general have . . . . . excepted against them. That townes wealth and . . . . . is envyed by the other provinces and many townes in . . . . . I am perswaded, a little tyme of peace will breed greate differences amongst themselves. We are weekly fearing news from Scotland, that Middleton is victor, and that . . . . . is forced to retreat to Sterling, and Morgan afterward rowted. This was carried for certaine thorough Amsterdam, and tould by William Watson the merchant with great alacritye. By such reports mens affections are easily discover'd.

Many here lament those apprehended persons for the late plott.

I meet with few, whoe wear glad for the discoverye. Now you are about it, best to purge the whole body; for there are many infected members at home and in these parts. Excuse my boldness; 'tis written out of the affection of

Your most humble servant,

July 2<sup>d</sup>, 1654. [N. S.]

JOHN ADAMS.

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xxi.  
p. 250.

I THANKFULLY acknowledg your favor in writing, and desire if any thing concerning the disposall of lands about Dublin be intended, that you would speede it, or else it may be too late: but I desire it may be done with much tendernes to those two worthy persons you mention. Coll. Theophilus Jones's case is much the same with theirs; I meane as to his interest by choyce of lands. If the lands be excepted about Dublin from sale, I think twelve miles at least rownd should be excepted, unless by speciall order. Coll. Hewson hath exceedingly merited from the state, and therefore I begge you will be very carefull of him; and if he have the lands intended him at 1500 l. the 1000 acres, which is your highest rates, considering how faithfull a good servant he hath bine, I think to difference him from others, it will doe well, and he deserves it. I have writt a letter

to my lord Lambert, which I wish you might see. It is a wonderfull mercy owned by the saints heare, indeade with great enlargednes of thankfulnes 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 saints of all formes see, how much the common enemy hates us; and therefore ought wee the more to unite, and not devide so saddy as we doe; as also to let us se the interest of good men and righteous actings must be relyed upon as that, wherein the Lord will own us; and that we may not put confydence in thos who have peace in their mouths, but warr still in their hearts, and are, I feare, too much given up of the Lord, and hardned, as not to take notice of his hand against them. I wish ther was a resolution as to whom shall be intended heare; for in this doubtfullnes 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 faylings, but I wish thos, who succeed, may doe their parts so well. I desire to be passive in the whole buyfines; and though it's presumed my present condicion as well as relation might give me a certainty, yet I know not what is resolved upon; nor care to be sollicitous, but to waite upon the Lord therein. We heare nothing of the writts for the next parliament. I wonder at the counsell's command to me, to forbear assessments in this nation. If they take for granted what is reported about your banke of money, it will be a mistake, and the public suffer, when too late, it may be. This will be found true; but I have discharged my duty, and shall forbear solliciting 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 undergoe the drawing a map of a country or place, then my slender capacity should venture the describing the state of affaires; or penetrate into the designs or actions of the higher spheres; yet to fulfil your commands, I will attempt it, although my weakenes render me subject to error; in handeling of affaires beyond my reach and practice. I shall therefore speake to the things apparant heere. Wee have prepared; and are making ready, a fleete, which will containe 120 ships and frigats, whereof are sheathed or lined under water, about 40 frigats. The waters never did beare more faire frigats then this commonwealth sets forth; and let them take their course where they please, the sea is their owne, unles God alter things beyond mens expectations. With this fleet is to joyne part of the fleet of Holland, and will be divided into severall squadrons, upon severall designs, which will not be imparted, till they are farr at sea; nor doe the commanders themselves know, where they shall goe, untill they shall arrive at a certaine heighth, where their commision is to be opened, and then fall on their course; where they are designed. In Scotland, it is said, 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 to land at the Highlands. When we end that worke, we intend not to be idle, but shall find some footing with you there, unlesse you conclude a peace with Spaine to prevent it; and I believe you will soon see 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 heere, there would be little expectation, that ever yours would looke on concluding a peace with Spaine. And I am of the same oppinion of the other side, that if Spaine hold fast 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 soules swallowed in herefie, when God by his just judgement will render them both a prey to those people. It is conceaved, all the sheathed ships will attempt the king of Spaine's plate-fleete, or the island of Hispaniola in the West Indias, 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 alsoe. 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 intrest, and his gold and silver mines in those Westerne parts. I am induced to be of this oppinion, by reason, that some persons, whoe have long time travelled them parts, have beene sent for, and large mapps and sea-charts have beene newly made for some of the commanders of our fleete; and for that of the Streights, and the other, in the Channell and against France,

it

A.D.1654. 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, we remember how he last year would not admit some of our ships to shelter themselves in his harbour, but forced them out, although a squadron of Hollanders were known to be in wait for them. Being united as we are, with Holland, Swethland, and Denmarke, we hold ourselves capable to injure the rest of Europe, and able to bring them under our commonwealth. I could wish, that neither yourselfe, nor Luke, acquaint any with whome you keepe any correspondence heere; for it is hard to know in whome to have confidence, considering the number of spies we have there, whoe beare the outside of reall cavelliers, but doe send all intelligence hither, and discover those heere, whoe keepe any correspondence with that place. Beside the number that are dispersed in that city, whoe are no lesse than fifty or sixty, there are those about him, whome we call the King of Scotts, (and such perhaps as are neere his person) who send hither punctuall relation of his acts and intentions; otherwise such things as have beene suggested there to be executed heere, had never beene revealed; for the chiefe discovery of this late plot came from thence; and some about him have their wives and children heere, whoe receive a reasonable allowance, under the notion of a joynture. This is all I can say to satisfie your desire; and if any error I commit heerein, excuse it, being ignorant of the describing affaires of this kind. I rest, SIR,

Your most humble servant,

R. W.

London, 22. June, 1654.

The superscription,

*A Mons. Mons. de Fernes, à Paris.*

*The examination of Jasper Mottershed, of Swithin's-lane, London, button-seller, 23. June, 1654.*

He saith,

Vol. xv.  
p. 430.

**T**HAT he lived at the White-horse 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 Deale, 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 saith, that the examination taken before the bailiffs at Maldon, whereto 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 same 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 saith, 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 MOTTERSLED.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xv.  
p. 438.

**T**HE freshest and best advys from Provence is, that the fleet at Tollon imbarcs about 6 in 8000 men, with saddles, brydles, and arms for 3000 horse, who are to be landed at Civita Vecchia, a port nere Rome; wher the pope is to furnish them with horse. And altho this desyn is chiefly layd to introduce the Portugal ambassador to Rom, (for which the pope has six millions of crownes of that king) yet 'tis said the pope wil make use of the French to invade the confynes 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 hav so long deteyned it. The Genowes hav sent a gally and an ambassador for Spayn, when 'tis beleived theyr differences wil be quickly ended; for this sutable nation, by theyr insinuation and ingenuity, are becom masters of al his mony, and without them he cannot

cannot pay his army in Flanders. 'Tis advyfed hether from Rom, that the queen of A.D. 1654. Sweden, after ſhe has been in France, intends thither to imbrace that religion. How lykly, I know not: for other, I refer you to the incloſed. I am,

HONORED SIR,

Leghorn, 3. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Your moſt humble ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*A letter of ſecretary Oſte from Sweden.*

MY LORD,

SINCE my laſt of the 27<sup>th</sup> of the laſt month, here is news come, that the queen, by Vol. xv. reaſon of ſome indifpoſition, was fain to ſtay ſome days at Newcoping, 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 alſo 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 reſented by the queen, I cannot yet learn. Men do begin to diſcourſe here of a new war, that is likely to be begun ſuddenly in the empire.

Stockholm, the 3<sup>d</sup> of July, 1654. [N. S.]*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

THE princeſs 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, p. 450. ſeeing herſelf fruſtrated in her expectation of getting the young prince ſuddenly reſtored, and eſpecially ſhe is no-wiſe 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 doth depend of 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 ſeen twice together ſince the death of the prince, that Orange party 145 have been maſters 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 perſon of Knuyt, but for his charge; for whoſoever doth repreſent the firſt noble of thoſe two cities, he is ſupreme 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 deſervingly to abolith 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 materia quam in forma*; and in lieu of chuſing the prince, they do only propoſe it, or rather recommend it, by way of deſignation 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 feſta!* 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 then ſo; they will have no ſcholarche, no Knuyt, no chief noble. However, to lull and amuſe 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-fourth of June, the chuſing of magiſtrates was made with moderation. The lords Vander Niſſe ſay to have had content; for the ſon of the lord Crommon is not choſen burgher-maſter, and the nomination

A.D. 1654. tion of the young lantfbergè for bailiff is annulled: *Aude aliquid, si vis esse aliquid.* 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 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 princess dowager hath been some days ill of a double tertian, not without danger; and men began already to dispute and discourse, 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 scarce thirty thousand *per annum*.

In Overijssel there hath been almost a kind of a tumult; for the four quarters would have introduced the lord Harfolt for droffart, in the quarter of Twent; but the city of Deventer, and the gentlemen of Twent, did oppose it, having armed the countrymen. 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. Formerly 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 serious.

They have had here two or three copies of Milton against the famous professor Morus, who doth all he can to suppress that book. Madam de Saumaife 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 saith now, that he is not the author of the preface of the *Clamor*; 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, Wolfse, and Isbrants, 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 3<sup>d</sup> of July, [1654. N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

Hague, 3<sup>d</sup> of July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xv.  
P. 446.

FOR news, the princess 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 smoak.

The princess dowager is sick of a tertian ague, which I am afraid will not be cured in haste, and makes her very weak.

The princess royal goes away upon thursday next, and the king goes from Paris next monday. Monf. O Neil is expected here to-morrow.

The superscription,  
To Mr. George Ros, London.

*A letter to Mynbeer Johannes Huydecoper.*

SON HUYDECOPER,

Amsterdam, 3. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
P. 442.

WE have resolved in our council to repair our old fortifications, to provide our skances, 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.

Those of Bremen do defend themselves courageously; they have retaken the Bremer-bridge, which was beset with five hundred soldiers, and now do guard the same with townsmen. The commander was killed. They had almost in another encounter taken Coningsmark himself; so that now we do suppose they will be able to defend themselves. The duke of Lorrain is for Spain with twelve men of war. He may bid farewell to the Netherlands. He gave his daughter a gold watch, and bid her farewell to all eternity. *Ita turdus ipsi suum malum cacat*: he hath had pleasure enough.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

SINCE our last, some more prisoners are sent to the Tower, who are said to have had a hand in the conspiracy; and amongst the rest, the earl of Oxford, who formerly was a colonel in your H. and M. lordships service many years. Several others, who upon examination have been found innocent, have been released. This business doth altogether take up his highness and his council, that there is no access to be had to the one or the other. In our last we advised your lordships of a new high court of justice, who have met several times together to consult and consider of their form and manner of sitting. We are told, that the next week three will be brought to their trial. Ashburnham and Gerard were re-examined this week at Whitehall, and they are said to run the most hazard. It is said, that this plot was most discovered by one Long, who had been secretary to king Charles, and through some disgust had forsaken that party, and transported himself hither, having kept a correspondence with his highness beforehand. His highness hath reinforced all the regiments to 1200; and the three companies in the Tower are made up each of them 400; and strict guards are kept every night in the city, and some troops are lately sent from Ireland.

H. and M. LORDS,

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPORT.  
JONGESTALL.

Westminster,  $\frac{2}{3}$  June, 1654.  
 $\frac{3}{3}$  July,

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the greffier Ruyfch.*

MY LORD,

WE have received their H. and M. lordships resolutions of the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth of June; and in answer thereunto you may be pleased to understand, that the minister Herrits is discharged 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 instrument of the confederacy sent hither; at least we are informed, that it is not yet ratified; but however, we shall not omit to inform ourselves further about it. The inclosed articles are sent unto us by a public minister, who holds them for authentic; and we thought to have them presently copied, and to send them to their H. and M. L. though we cannot ascertain the worth and truth of them, since there is no conclusion nor subscription, nor date to them. Therefore we do look upon them rather as a projected treaty; and by reason of the favourable expences, we do suppose it to be drawn by the Swedes.

The negotiation of the lord Rosewinge is so much further advanced, that he hath had fourteen articles sent unto him in the form of a treaty, with presentation to confer with him further about them, which he communicated to us yesterday. There are in the said articles also those three, which their H. and M. L. sent unto us the nineteenth of June, though not altogether in the same terms. We shall endeavour to second him upon all occasions. The lord of Neufville hath had a long conference lately with his highness; but this negotiation doth still remain in doubtful uncertain terms. We were this morning to speak with the secretary of state about them, which we do also seek to advance with our good endeavours. That there hath been any thing concluded with Spain, after a strict information, we may affirm the contrary. We are sorry we cannot give their lordships any better account concerning the particular affairs, which have been ordered by their lordships; but the next  
monday

A.D. 1654. monday we shall have a conference with the lords commissioners, whereof we shall presently inform their lordships.

MY LORD,

Westminster,  $\frac{2}{3}$  June,  $\frac{3}{3}$  July, 1654.

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPORT.  
JONGESTALL.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Hague, 3. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xv.  
p. 492.

SINCE my last to you, great noise is here of the plot against the protector: the truth you know best there. I shall only give you what I hear of the affairs here, as follows:

The states of Zealand writ 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 deputy at the general assembly all the particulars past concerning the prince of Orange and his line; and that always they considered the same 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 these states; and consequently they could not enough admire, that their noble mighty highness, should resolve upon such a matter without first consulting the rest of the confederates, and principally Zealand, which without dispute was most interested in that business, and to which the province of Holland was religiously obliged to give notice thereof; and that, under correction, 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 ripely 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; 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 trust 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 excess 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 present 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 Upsal 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 stay till 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 Swedeland, 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 Swedeland yielded to her majesty in her demands, to have the rents of Pomerania, the islands of Oelandt, and Oesel, for the maintenance of her court. Orders were to be sent to general Coningsmark to desist from all acts of hostility against Bremen.

There is an envoy arrived at the court of Swedeland 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

The resident of the king of Denmark delivered a paper to the states general of the A.D. 1564. twenty-seventh of last month, congratulating their mighty highnesses for the peace with England; as also giving thanks in the king his master's name, for the regard had all along to his majesty and his subjects, likewise for his inclusion in the said peace with the lord protector of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. desiring their mighty highnesses to send orders to their ambassadors in England, there to second the negotiation of the lord Henrick Rosewing, deputy extraordinary for his majesty, that his subjects may receive just restitution of their ships and goods taken by the English and confiscated; their high mightinesses being obliged by their promises and articles, to free his majesty and his subjects from all demands of that nature; and that it were very unjust, the subjects of the king his master should suffer and pay at so dear a rate, and with so much damage of theirs, for that amity, &c.

Here you have the best collection of this week's affairs, that could be procured by, SIR,

Yours.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Brussels, 4. July, 1654. [N.S.]

YOURS I received by the last post, and sent yours to Vienna; from whence you have a letter at present. Vol. xv.  
p. 490.

The discovery of the murderous plot intended against the protector makes a great noise here, and by most condemned; and Monf. de Baas is no less, 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 *rumor 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 see.

The news from hence are, that thursday last the prince of Condé 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, consisting in repute of 30000, shall besiege Arras, which we hear, is now besieged; because that orders were given to besiege it, in case that Monf. 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 disarmed 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. Yesterday the archduke and count Fuenseldagna went from hence to the army; and it is said, thursday next, duke Francis of Lorraine will follow. Duke Charles of Lorraine is gone to sea from Dunkirk some six days past, and may now be in Spain, the wind serving since he took shipping.

It is much feared, most of the Irish soldiers, that are here, will go into France this campagne, 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 ambassador is yet at uncertainties with the lord protector. Prince Palatine of Lorraine'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 Lorraine; after which he departed directly to the emperor'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 ambassadors in England dated the  $\frac{1}{2}$ . of June last, tending to this effect, that in the best form the best declaration might be given, at what

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 desired their dismissal, and when it was properly denied them; where we have endeavoured all what we can to inform ourselves both of him that keepeth 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 same 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 Pieterse 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 ambassadors 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 thereunto, 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 35 to 36 sail, coming from the East-sea, and bound for the Low-countries, under the command of captain Maerten Schaepe of Amsterdam.

H. and M. LORDS,

Elseleur, 4. July, 1654. [N. S.]

F. D. VRIES.  
FLORIS PIETERSON.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Paris, 4. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xv.  
p. 500.

**E**VEN 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 occurrents; 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 first to the Spa to meet his sister, 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 assist, 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, so have others; but it is consulted 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.

Monf. 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  $\frac{4}{24}$ . July, 1654.  
June,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 482.

**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  $\frac{28}{18}$ . 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 Turenne had way-layed them to hinder them. More forces are gathering together, to be assisting 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 admireth and extolleth this policy; but this doth not hinder, that the business discovered

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 Guienne; 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 him 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 ambassador and the lord protector, offensive and defensive. It comes from Bruffels, 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 princess 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 6<sup>th</sup> of July, 1654. [N. S.]

BY this post I received nothing from you. Occurrents at present we have but little. His holiness is in good health, and some say, when the church, which is a building 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 nag, after reasonable pretty cavalcata, were presented by the Spanish ambassador Terra Nova, to his holiness, as feud of the kingdom of Naples. We hear for certain, the Venetian and Turkish ambassadors did fight at the Dardanelles, being there but a squadron of the Venetians, who lost the ship St. Urfula, Bonaventura, the Paduana galley, and Morosina, with another ship; Morosin being himself slain, with many noble Venetians, and some nine hundred soldiers. The Turks, consisting of seventy-five galleys, five mohones, thirty-three vessels, lost four galleys, and one sultan, with five thousand Turks. The Venetian squadron was but of six galleys, sixteen vessels, and some armed barks. General Foscoli, having had notice thereof, with twenty galleys, four galleasses, eighteen vessels, took sail towards that place, as also did Mocinigo with five galleys and three vessels; but being arrived at Cherige, the Turks were safe at Scio. We hear the Venetians deny any countenance to the Genoese against the Spaniards, and gave orders to the procurator Foscarini to view the garison and condition of the firm lands of Venice. A Jew was taken prisoner, who was discovered to have intelligence with the Turk, giving him notice of all the Venetian affairs, and that some eight Barbary vessels were seen by Zante and Cefalonia, which depreded some merchant-ships at those places.

We hear by the way of Genoa, twenty vessels and ten galleys are at Toulon ready for land-men in Italy; and that the vessels of French, Italy, and of Portugal, were to assist 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 six thousand foot, and two hundred horse, if Genoa make a league with him; and sent Geo. Batta Spinola as ambassador 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 disgust received by the Spaniards.

The great duke is a levying stoutly; and some say, other princes will follow him. The most opinion here is, that the Genoese cannot subsist, and will at last 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,

A.D. 1654. Naples, arrived from Sicily in galleys, whose general is Geanatino Doria, which do transport the duke of Montellon, viceroy of Arragon, into Spain.

From Naples just 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 fervant.

*A letter of intelligence.*

MONSIEUR,

Gand, le 5 Juillet, Stylo loci, 1654.

Vol. xv.  
p. 506.

**J**E vous remercie affectieusement de sa dernière, vous priant d'ainsy continuer, & je vous assure, que ferons les meilleurs amis & correspondans du monde; car de ma part, il ne manquera point de m'acquitter de mon devoir.

A la fin, par belles parolles & promesses, le duc Charles de Lorraine s'a laissé embarquer le 30<sup>e</sup> passé, & ayant esté quelques heures sur le vaisseau capitaine, il firent voile pour la Biscaye (selon on dict) en compagnie de deux autres, tous bien armez & munis. Il portent environ 700 hommes, Flamands, & Wallons de nouvelle levée, pour servir en Catalogne. Le dict duc partoit fort mal volontier du pais de Flandre, ou luy & ses troupes ont tiré quelque millions d'argent par amour ou par force, & rendu peu de service à sa majesté: mais on croit qu'il ira faire en Espagne nouvelle penitence pour ses vieux pechez. S. A. serenissime partoit devant hier de Bruxelles vers les villes de Han & Inghien, pour de-là marcher en compagnie vers Douay, (ou est le rendezvous de nos troupes) pour former un siege considerable, & par icelluy divertir les forces de l'ennemy, qui ait assiégué Stenay sous la conduite du comte de Grandpré, laquelle bonne & forte place appartient en propriété au prince de Condé, lequel s'apreste pour la secourir avec ses troupes, qui sont vers Harlen & Monmedy. Le roy de France, pour faire avancher ce siege par sa presence, estoit en voiage pour Sedan, ou il demeurera le temps du dict siege, pour en venir plus facilement à la conqueste. On nous advise, que la place est tres bien munie & garnie, & que le mesme jour qu'elle fut investie, un regiment Irlandois y entra de renfort. Neantmoins en ce siecle de fer on voit ordonnairement, que ville assiéguée est ville perdue; car les secours sont tres rares à present, & on en voit fort peu d'exemples maintenant.

La nouvelle guerre des Gennois avec le roy d'Espagne demeure un peu en surceance, jusques le retour de leur ambassadeur le Sig. Francisco Saoli, qui pour ce different est allé à Madrid. On nous advise de Londres par les dernières lettres, qu'un envoyé de la republique de Gennes y estoit aussy arrivé, mais point eu encore audience de son altesse.

De France avons, scavoit de Paris, que le prince de Conty, lequel estoit desja bien avanché en son voiage de Catalogne, ait esté remandé par monsieur le cardinal Massarin. On ne scait pas encore la cause, mais pour le mieux contenter de ce retour, on luy ait envoyé la provision du gouvernement de Guienne, ce que le mettra derechef à couvert.

Le duc de Candale est sur sa partenze de Catalogne: il a desja envoyé son bagage devant, qui est tres magnifique, car il consiste en 16 beaux mulets tres bien enharnachez & couverts, 30 chevaux de selle, son caroché à 6 chevaux, 6 pages, 12 lacquets, &c. Mcredy dernier 24. de Juin, Don Joseph Marguerite, jadis gouverneur de Barcelone, partit de Paris pour Catalogne; mais il fut volé & maltraicté auprez d'Essone: la perte se monte à 2 mille pistoles.

L'escurye & les gardes du duc Joyeuse partirent mardy pour l'armée, ou ce duc va faire les fonctions de sa charge de general de la cavallerie de France. Mardy au soir sur le 11 heures un garçon d'apotiquaire dans Paris assassina son maistre dans le liét; & apres lui avoir volé quelque argent, il print le matin la poste vers Orleans; mais ayant este poursuivy, il fut recontré, prins, & conduit en la Conciergerie, ou il confessa le fait. Il fut condamné; il ent le poing coupé, & rompu tout viv. On dict, qu'il avoit encore fait un autre meurtre un an devant à Troye. Avec ce finissant, je vous baise bien humblement les mains, & demeure toute ma vie

Votre tres humble serviteur,

Gand, le 5 Juillet 1654. [S. N.] à 6 heures de soir.

\* \* \* \* \*

Monsieur, devant le ferrer de ceste mienne lettre, le messagier de Lille vient d'arriver, lequel m'apporté 4 lettres des amis differents, avec nouvelle & assurance, que nostre cavallerie ait investi & circondué la ville Arras, capitale du comté d'Artois, vendredi 3<sup>e</sup> courant, environ les 10 heures du soir. Les Lorrains ont prins poste du costé de Bethune, avec passé 4000 chevaux, & se sont fait maistres de l'abby du Mont St. Eloy. Le prince de Ligne ait pris poste du costé de Douay, & le prince de Condé du costé de Cambray. Le premier

mier ait environ 3000 chevaux des nostres, & le second environ 5000 chevaux des nostres A.D. 1654. & des fiens. On nous assure, que dans Arras il n'y ait que 2200 pietons, & 200 chevaux. Les nostres fortifient la ville de Sens, pour couvrir les convoyes.

The supercription,

*A Monf. Monf. Sydrack Cole, &c. recommandé a  
Monf. le maitre des postes, &c. Londres.*

*Mr. John Edwards and Mr. Michael Evans to secretary Thurloc.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

HAVING now at last brought the business here to as good a period, as we are able or Vol. xv. likely to doe in this confusion of affaires, we doe herewith humbly present your P. 520. honour with an account thereof in severall papers, attested by persons, who came over with us upon the same occasion, and by a generall 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 any thing. We suppose our address unto his highnesse is not improper, but answerable to our duty; but if it seeme otherwise to your honour, we refer it to yourselve, to dispose thereof as may be fitting, we having now dispatched papers unto the merchants to the same effect. And for ourselves, we are thus farr (at Elsenore) on our way towards England, attending only a conveniency of ship and wind to bring us away, whither 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 desired they should have done. However, this that we have, we would not omitt to hasten to your honour by this opportunity of a small Swedish vessel, newly arrived here from Stockholme, with some provisions of the lord Whitelocke, in which we should have taken passage, but that she hath not roome, noe not for one of us; and our owne ship, which we expect every houre, is not yet come downe from Copenhagen. And in respect of the uncertainty of the wind, and of the arrivall of this or any other ship in England, by the time lymited 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,

Elsenore, 26. June, 1654.

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 seized and detained there since 18<sup>th</sup> of May, 1652. and then remaining in specie; together with the true and just price of such as were sold, 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 2<sup>d</sup> day of this instant June, and tendered our demand the day following to Mr. Henry Freeze, and two days after to Jurgen Bernsen, 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.

- i. That upon the fifth of June, we received by the hands of Mr De Vries, resident at Elsinore 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

## STATE PAPERS OF

sea; which hath been since distributed among those ships, according to their respective wants (as near as could be judged); although by reason of the great damage they had sustained; the same fell short of what was requisite for setting them out.

2. Of the 22 ships which had been seized; 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 West; persons skilful and conversant 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 setting them out to sea, and their further damage by lying, until the ships be repaired, and a more certain knowledge had of the expence 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.*

	l.	s.	d.
1. The <i>Mary Bonadventure</i> , Richard Bromwell master	924	13	6
2. The <i>Adventure of Yarmouth</i> , William Hardeing master	247	14	0
3. The <i>Elizabeth and Mary</i> , Anthony Wolward master	811	10	0
4. The <i>Anne and Dorothy</i> , Charles Bulmer master	335	2	6
5. The <i>Estridge</i> , John Harrison master	476	10	0
6. The <i>Edward and John</i> , Solamon Clarke master	382	19	0
7. The <i>Adventure of Yarmouth</i> , Robert Michaelson master	760	1	0
8. The <i>Friendship of Hull</i> , William Danby master	237	9	6
9. The <i>Amity</i> , George Acklam master	393	4	4
10. The <i>Richard</i> , Henry Sheere master	591	16	8
11. The <i>Plough</i> , Philip Noy master	595	0	0
12. The <i>James</i> , Andrew Rakes master	748	8	0
13. The <i>Henry and John</i> , Thomas Robinson master	528	12	0
14. The <i>Satisfaction</i> , Matthew Southwell master	433	3	6
15. The <i>Hopewell</i> , Robert Drew master	338	5	6
16. The <i>Fellowship</i> , William Brunton master	299	19	0
17. The <i>Friendship of Newcastle</i> , Edward Nixon master	589	19	0
18. The <i>Mary-Ann</i> , William Bixby master	475	6	0
	9169	13	6
19. The <i>Charity</i> , William James master, having lain sunk several months, whereby she is found not serviceable, is therefore refused to be received: she is valued by the owners in England at	965	14	0
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 those, in whose hands they now are, should restore them, or their value, when required.

20. The <i>Margaret and Sara</i> , whereof John Withers was master, appraised by the Danes here at 5200 doll. but valued by the English owners at	1620	0	0
21. The <i>Employment</i> , whereof John Tully was master, 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 <i>James</i> , whereof Samuel Paymond was master, appraised in Denmark with all materials (except ammunition and cannons) at 2000 xd. 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 received by us at Copenhagen, with a valuation of the same.*

A.D. 1654.

36 last of great band-tar, which being not much worse than at first, we estimate at 28 rix-doll. <i>per</i> last	} 1008	o	o
3 last of great band Stockholm pitch; which being also not much worse than at first, we value at 48 doll. the last	} 144	o	o
Iron, 2151 bars, containing 250 schipounds; some of which being very course, and some cankered and worse for sale; we value at 8 doll. <i>per</i> schipd.	} 2000	o	o
French clap-boards, 61 shock and 48 pieces, the worst of the sort, and those also damnified by lying, we value at 2½ doll. <i>per</i> shock	} 154	45	o
Pipe-staves, 66½ shock, being 33 ¼; which being very small, we rate at 1¾ xd. the shock.	} 58	17	o
Fattwood 6 shock 37 pieces; which being one quarter worse than at first, we value a 6 xd. ¼ the shock	} 41	32	o
Wainscots 47 pieces, very bad and much damnified, worth ¾ xd. <i>per</i> piece	} 35	22½	o
Flax 25 schipd. 15½ lispd. being part of the worst sort of Kirtle flax, and some course Essens flax, worth together 15 xd. <i>per</i> schipd.	} 386	56½	o
Course yarn 3 schipd. 14½ lispd. gross, is net 35 schipd. 14 lb. at 25 xd. the schipd. is	} 92	45	o
Copper wire 15 lispd. 4 lb. at 2 xd.	42	63	o
11 copper plates, containing 1 schipd. 12½ lispd. at 56 xd. the schipd.	} 91	o	o
25 copper sheets, containing 13 lispd. 10 lb. at 60 xd.	40	o	o
One small press for linnen, worth	3	o	o
Blue starch, 8 lispd. and 3 lb. being 7 lispd. net, at 1 xd. <i>per</i> lispd.	7	o	o
A copper kettle, containing 9 lispd. at 56 xd. <i>per</i> schipd.	25	18	o
Steele 8 lispd. 13 lb. at 1 xd. <i>per</i> lispd.	8	73	¼
Sugar 1 small cask, containing net 7 lispd. at 3 xd. 60 gs. the lispd. being net	} 18	60	o
Crocus canvas 8 pieces, worth 1½ xd. <i>per</i> piece	12	o	o
1 firkin of latin plate, worth	20	o	o
1 looking-glass, valued at 83 xd. 30 gs.	83	30	o
1000 wooden platters, being 16 shock and ⅔; net 2½ xd. <i>per</i> shock	41	60	o
4 spinning wheels, at 2 fl. <i>per</i> piece	2	60	o
34 baskets, at 6½ grosh a-piece	2	45	o
1 drawing-table	13	30	o
1 little round table, delivered to Mr. Henry Sheere	2	o	o
	<hr/>		
	4335	20	¾
Out of which is to be deducted			
The charge of labourers and boats	56	83	o
	<hr/>		
	4278	27	¾

More, A box of 52 books, and two small books.  
 Also, A chirurgeon's chest, 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 last) which had not only the property altered by being opened and repacked; but was (as some of themselves confes) the refusal of the whole parcel, and being for the most part musty 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. Also, about 90 wainscots, so much damnified by lying open to the weather, as made them unserviceable for use, and not worth freight and charges.
4. But the greatest part of the goods being wanting, although we made the best inquisition we could what was become of the same, yet by reason of the dispersion of persons who might have given light herein, and the negligent regard that had been here used in our seeing the same, or at least a combination of such as have made their advantage either by embezzling or purchasing goods at a mean rate; we have

not

A.D. 1654.

not been able to learn how the same have been disposed of: only a general intimation hath been given us, amounts to 118000 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 order 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-hoffmaster, insinuating 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, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  gs.

All which we do in all humble manner tender and submit to your highness's great judgment, and gracious acceptation.

Elfenore, 26. June, 1654.

JOHN EDWARDS.  
MICHAEL EVANS.

*The resident De Vries to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

Vol. xv.  
P. 554.

THESE are only to advertise your lordships, that the late queen of Sweden arrived here this morning in this city in a disguise, being in man's apparel. She came from Elfenborch; and after she had refreshed herself a little, she departed again for Frederickburgh, having only twelve persons 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 she got up again into the waggon.

Elfenour, 7. July, 54. [N. S.]

J. D. VRIES.

*The commissioners of Ireland to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

Vol. xv.  
P. 583.

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 boords from Spruce and Norway, doth wholly deprive such as desire to use their industry in replanting this land, of means to build necessary accomodation, the English merchants not trading hither in that comodity. And in case some few Englishmen doe bring small quantities, they worke so farre upon the necessities of the people, that they inhanche the rates so excessivly, that the generality of the people cannot supply themselves. It is therefore humbly conceived adviseable, that it may be considered, whether it may not be for the publique good, that a dispensation bee given for some time unto the Dutch, to trade hither with deale-boords and the like, or other commodities, necessary for the planting of the country; which wee desire you to represent to his highness, and to procure a signification of his pleasure herein, with what convenient speed you may, unto

Dublin, 27. June, 1654.

Your assured 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 Ratisbon. He is not able to write: Vol. xvi. p. 242. 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 Wilnot 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 Swedland'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 sickness 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 send to you the particulars of it.

The princes of Ragotzki 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.*

Straßburgh, 28 June, 1654. O. S.

SUNDAY last prince Rupert came on here from Paris, with 26 persons, among Vol. xvi. p. 63. 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 also 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 overtook, and not able to escape, by the devil's instinction he killed himself.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Lisle, 8. July, 1654. [N. S.]

THE siege doth still continue before Arras. There is great hopes of good success. Vol. xv. p. 566. 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 Baupaume. 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 Lorrainers 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 losse our partie sent for Scotland have received. Vol. xv. p. 587. The Lord teach them and us by it! Col. Brayne hath sent an officer on purpose to represent their condition for want of provisions. It exceedingly wonder, that the provisions intended them from Chester should be so long unsent: there is a neglect somewhere. I shall earnestly intreat a quickning order may be sent to speed away the provisions, otherways they will be in great want. Col. Brayne hath sent to me for biskett

A.D. 1654 and cheefe; but cheefe we have none. I am sending them a month's biskett and beef, which is all we have; besides a moneth's meale 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 distresse will be very great: and for all the talk of our great treasury heere, I must tell you, if wee have not a speedy supply of moneys 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 vaine reports of men will not be credited to the losse of mens lives and perishing for want. It is not heere as in England or Scotland, that they can live upon the country, when they have no money; but most of our forces lye in wasted country, and oftnes must have supplies sent them. It would be a great service, if the lord Muskerry might have libertie, and could make capitulations with any state to transport 4 or 5000 men. We heare noething of the writts for elections, nor monthly assessments. Excuse this trouble from

Your affectionate and humble servant

28. June, 1654.

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

*Mons. de Bordeaux the French ambassador in England, to the count de Chaorst, governor of Calais.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xv.  
p. 570.

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 say 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 Mons. de Baas; and likewise my lord protector hath writ by this post both to his majesty and the cardinal. His letters were brought to me to-night. Although I believe him innocent, yet the public interest will require, that Mons. de Baas must not be carested 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 likewise of other ambassadors, 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 constancy.

29. June, 54. [N. S.]

*Several of the merchants adventurers at Hamburgh to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESS,

Vol. xv.  
p. 574.

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 concisely and submissively as we can, to remonstrate unto your highness, that upon the 26<sup>th</sup> 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 designedly, 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 subtly and covertly acted by possessing the minds of many of the youngest members amongst 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 martly 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 disagreeable 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 lessened 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 weakness of this pretence, being further urged, they would not assign 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 factious 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 confiscate 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 see 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 indiscreet acquired alteration in government, and with due respect to re-elect your highness's resident into the place of annual deputy. We are heartily 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 so 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 subscribe ourselves

Your HIGHNESS's most humble and faithful servants,

<i>Will. Strange.</i>	<i>Robert Pallmer.</i>
<i>Gab. Whittley.</i>	<i>William Gore.</i>
<i>Rich. Twyford.</i>	<i>John Gilbert.</i>
<i>John Banckes.</i>	<i>David Heckstetter.</i>
<i>John Northleigh,</i>	<i>James Baber.</i>
<i>William Mowbray.</i>	<i>Isaac Blackwell.</i>
<i>Arthur Baron.</i>	<i>Cuthbert Jones.</i>
	<i>Sam. Richardson.</i>

Hamburgh, this 30<sup>th</sup> 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. xv.  
*his highness at Hamburgh, to a remonstrance and petition of some* 576.  
*fewe young merchants, but more apprentices, stileing themselves The*  
*Merchants Adventurers of England resideinge in Hamburgh, a title*  
*onely proper and communicable to the court of the fellowship there.*

YOUR highnesse humble petitioner, finding himselfe most unjustly and scandalously charged in the said remonstrance and petition with a heape of groundles and shamelesly pretended misdemeanours, should have admired at the boldnes of the subscribers, in dareing to bring such untruthes before your highnesse, did he not well know the temper and confidence of some of the leading men, who have onely 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 appear in such practices, and had alsoe long experience of the general dissatisfaction of the whole party to your petitioner, because of his publique character, and faithful, but necessary remonstrating the real and grand misdemeanors of some of them, which is the cause of their bandyinge against him: and soe it will appear, when the specious pretences of standing for their privileges, whom none but themselves have violated, should be fully unmasked.

Your petitioner, for the avoiding of further trouble and diversion of your highness, should have answered their impertinent and groundles suggestions, only with slighting of them, and an humble desire of justice against them, for the malicious aspersing your petitioner's tender reputation, were it not that he conceives himself in duty bound (especially being thus ingratfully enforced) not only humbly to present your highness with a true relation of the impulsive cause of those mens bespatterings; but also to clear the blemished integrity

A.D. 1654. grity and regular proceedings of your petitioner, in his double capacity of resident for your highness, and deputy governor to the English company at Hamburg.

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 maliciously stick at his reputation, and call for his vindication.

As first; That your petitioner should suffer himselfe 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.

2dly, That your petitioner presumptuously and irregularly, as those remonstrators say, incoached upon the privileges of the company, and combinedly with the assistance 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 extrajudicial 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 exorbitancies, as often turns to charge members of the company with disaffection to your highness and your government, if they but dissented from your petitioner's judgment in the debateing of the civil affaires of the fellowship, and to seeke 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 accomplices of the remonstrators, especially in the late charges of their deputy, whereby to render them obnoxious to your highness's displeasure, did afterwards most unjustly and unreasonably restraints them from their unjust vindication, by imposing upon them contrary to their constitutions.

For the correcting of those foul enormities and illegal innovations, the remonstrators say they judged it meet in that manner to remove your petitioner from the place of an annual to a yearly, 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 reserving leave to himself for a further examination of the remonstrators charge, with liberty for a more full and suitable answer, if it shall be found needfull, at present declareth,

That he is most impudently and scandalously abused in his reputation by the said remonstrators, denying himselfe to be guilty in the least of any the enormities charged upon him by those disaffected men, humbly desiring they may be commanded to prove their charge; wherein if they faile, 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 aspersing 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 recoveringe and preservinge of the companie's rights and priviledges in the worst of tymes, soe amply and often acknowledged by the severall courts of the fellows, (a testimony of more validitie than to be contradicted by such remonstrators) calles for a more gratefull returne then those less 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 conscience, that before the late affront put so designingly and indignely 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 seal, 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 generall, 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 their owne register bearing witness thereto, in their unhandsome deportment towards your petitioner at that tyme) findinge that the late yearly deputy Mr. Townley and his party, designed by their overpoweringe 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 yearly 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 meanely 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, desiring it might not be further pressed, 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. Townly and his party pressed 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, presently to exclude from the government such of the well-affected in the company, as in duty to your highness, and desire to preserve the government of the company in due honour and esteem, had dissented from, and declared against their heady and designed practices against your resident, as a mark of their displeasure for it, but chiefly because they had made their humble applications to your highness for a redress, 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 exception of your petitioner, had they been but civil in their management: but as true it is (notwithstanding their deep and feigned protestations to the contrary, as it will appear) that it would not suffice that dissatisfied party 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 designs of a martyrly 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 assistance in the needful; which he did to avoid that, which he foresaw upon that party'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 dissatisfied in the company, who indeed were grown insolent through impunity, and for want of a timely check.

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 dissenting from him in the debate of the civil affairs of the company; humbly desiring 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 so corrupt a man, (if they mean such as dissented from them in their late design of a martyrly 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 priviledges, should yet take such pains, and be at such expence 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 so much cause given him to acquaint your highness with the dissatisfied, malignant, and dangerous proceedings of many of the remonstrators, greatly to the prejudice and dishonour of your highness and the commonwealth.

And that your highness may receive more full satisfaction, how those remonstrators have been influenced in their dissatisfied deportment towards your highness, and in their undue proceedings against your resident and the well-affected merchants of the company, however they so often called God witnesses to the contrary;

Your petitioner humbly refers himselfe to the annexed narratives and testimonies, submissively desiring, that a commission may be granted to him to examine witnesses for the proving thereof; and of what may yet be farther fit to remonstrate unto your highness concerning the unfruitable proceedings of the remonstrators and their parties:

And then he shall not fail to make it appear, that he hath not at any time unduly represented their persons, councils, and actions, or complained of them without just cause, to derive upon them your highness's displeasure, as is most untruly charged upon him:

But that from the time of your petitioner's first coming to Hamburg, there hath always been a party of dissatisfied men in the company, which Mr. Townley himselfe very well knows, and whom he opposed, till he found it suitable to serve his ends by them, because of their number, to make him deputy; who being influenced by the enemies of your highness and the commonwealth, and usually headed by some pretender to your highness's service, for the colouring and better carrying on of their designs, 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 height of insolence and debauchery, as that your petitioner shames to write, what some of them have not to act frequently, and which

A.D. 1654. strangers have but too long and too much observed, to the griefe of your petitioner; who, whilst 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 wholesome orders of the company would inflict, were it not that they are the major part in court; and so will not suffer justice to take place against any of their partie.

In consideration to the premises, your petitioner most humbly prays,

That as your highnes has been graciously pleased to grant the company the free exercise of their privileges, and most benignly promised them your highnes's protection herein, much to the comfort and encouragement of the whole fellowship; so it would also please your highnes, in tender regard to the well-affected party in the company at Hamburg, who have faithfully and dutifully, even to the hazard of their own persons and estates, demeaned themselves towards your highnes and the commonwealth among strangers, with whom they live, not to leave the ruling power of the court at Hamburg in the hands of such disaffected and unruly 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 designe, and hath been so, ever since your petitioner came among them; and to effect which, under pretence of standing for their privileges in the choice of their deputy, they will be sure to elect such a man, as shall depend upon them, and serve their ends and designes.

As also, that your highnes will be pleased so to consider of the many indignitys 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 suiteably vindicated to recover his reputation among strangers, who indeed looke strangely upon it, that such a disaffected party, as the very Dutch also know them to be, should yet have power so long and so notably to affront your resident in the most public manner and places, as have been formerly, and now is remonstrated to your highnes; whilst in the mean time they (with an impudence that faceth heaven) dare call God to witness 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 character; presuming to gain beliefe by such feigned protestations, which the very worst of your highnes enemies, whilst under your protection, will not stick at to carry on their designes.

And lastly, that your highnes will please to consider, what a great discouragement it lays upon your petitioner, in the faithfull discharge of his duty and trust, to find himselfe necessitated to appear in this public manner, to the great trouble of your highnes, to defend his reputation against such a known number of disaffected and inconsiderable men, compared with the fellowship of merchant-adventurers, as if he was the most unjust and worst of men, for acquainting your highnes with their misdemeanors; or that the business did otherwise concern him, then as he is your highnesse's servant, intrusted and honoured with your comand.

Your HIGHNESSE most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xv.  
p. 580.

ALTHOH hetherto most men hav thoht 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 seized upon the Genowes estates 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 writ them a letter, the copy whereof I herewith send you. Here is good advys in town, that in Lisbon is making redy 16 gallions, to com and join with the French, which wil mak at left 40 sail al together; theyr greate busines 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 blessing. The Roman intelligencer gives a handsom account of the late treason discovered in England, if he did not fomwhat villify our nation therein. Nothing else presents, but that I am,

HONORED SIR, your most faithful servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Leghorn, 10. July, 1654. [N. S.]

A Genowes ambassador past up this week for Florence,  
to the great duke and other princes of Ittaly.

Chanut,

Chanut, *the French ambassador at the Hague, to Bordeaux; the French ambassador in England.*

Hague, the 10<sup>th</sup> July, 54. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THERE remain yet some things for me to tell you upon the subject of the complaint, A.D. 1654.  
 which my lord Beverning made to you of my conduct; and first to thank you for Vol. xv.  
 the good office, which you did me in the relation thereof; which you were obliged to make P. 590.  
 to the court, who not seeing our actions otherwise than by letters, might have conceived, that  
 I did not behave myself as I ought, and so have been discontented with me; for we are in as  
 nice or tender a condition, as a woman that is married to a man of a jealous humour. It  
 is not enough, that we do well, but we must behave ourselves so, that we may not be  
 suspected. After that I have given you thanks for the care you took to moderate the  
 complaint to the court, and for the true account you was pleased to give to me of it, I  
 will add unto you, that visiting Monf. de Witt to ratify what you had promised for me,  
 he told me, that my lord Beverning had writ him word, how the business had passed,  
 and that the opinion, which he had conceived against me, was only grounded upon what  
 was in the writing of Friesland. Lord Beverning had taken notice, that that province  
 had alledged, that the action of Holland had offended France; from whence he presently  
 concluded, that those of Friesland would never have advanced any such discourse, if the  
 public minister of the king had not animated them unto it, or at least assured them,  
 that the action of Holland was very ill resented in France. To remove this opinion  
 from him, my lord de Witt told me, that he had writ to him the same things, which  
 he had often told unto me, which are quite contrary to this bad opinion, which the lord  
 Beverning had conceived of me. I believe I might add to this the ill humour, that my  
 lord Beverning was in, when he made the complaint, in regard he received at the same  
 time the advice, that several provinces had withdrawn their suffrages, which they had  
 given him a little before for the charge for treasurer of the generality, which became va-  
 cant few days after the conclusion of the peace; and therefore I do not wonder, that he  
 was in indignation; for it was an unhandfom business. Monf. d'Avaugour arrived here last  
 night, going embassador into Sweden.

---

*The Dutch commissioners in England to the states general\*.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

SINCE our first going Vol. xv.  
 had no matter to write to your lordships, and have since been busied about hearing of P. 598.  
 witnesses, which are produced by the English East India company. The commissioners  
 of the Netherlands East India company have sent several papers to us for our particular  
 instruction, but have not yet delivered them in to the public, excusing the same to us, by  
 reason that the prefixed time of a month was too little to answer upon a demand of so  
 many ingredients of such importance; that they would hasten all what they were able,  
 and would lose no time.

Those, who do pretend to be damnified by the taking of the ship Concordia upon the  
 coast of Brasil, *anno* 1648. are very earnest with us to begin with their business; where-  
 fore we think it serviceable, that the West India company of the Netherlands do autho-  
 rize somebody to look after their interest. There are several other businesses pres'd by the  
 English, wherein they have not yet done any thing; but we could wish there were the  
 same earnestness and diligence used by the Netherlands, to advance their businesses, as we  
 perceive to be done by the English.

H. and M. LORDS,

London, 10. July, 54. [N. S.]

A. VAN AELMONDE.  
 C. VAN RODENBURGH.  
 L. HAUWEN.  
 J. OYSEL.

\* 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.

*Dr. Theod. Naudin to the protector.*

MY LORD,

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xv.  
p. 262.

AS I have no ground to call in question neither your wisdom, nor your justice, in all your proceedings; so, seeing that my prison hath continued to this day, to the great prejudice of your poore servant, and especially (which the Lord knoweth to stick most heavily upon my heart) to the scandal of the profession of a true servant of God, and of a disciple of Jesus Christ, which I have taken upon me, notwithstanding the ingenuous confession which I have made before your highness, and my frequent addresses to lieutenant-colonel Worley for my enlargement; I cannot but think, that your highness findeth something wanting, either in the quantity or in the quality of it; and so take the liberty to certify your highness, as well by this writing, as by my words, that the sayd confession is the summe of my conferences with Mons. le Baas; and that I cannot remember any other considerable thing passed between him and me. I beseech most humbly your highness to believe, that if I had done otherwise, I should have betrayed my publick profession and commendation, that I have always given of your highness's worthines, above all those that I can imagine in the government of this mighty commonwealth, not onely in my words, (as all my acquaintances may justifie) but also by a publick act presented unto your highness by a church of God, whereof I was formerly a member, presently after the breaking of the old parliament. I should have also betrayed my own heart, which, God is witness unto me, hath been from the beginning of the troubles of this nation to this day constantly addicted to the cause you have taken in hand. I should finally shew my selfe most unworthy, not onely of the most civill and Christian usages I have received from your highness's officers and souldiers, but also of the mercy, favour, and kindness, which every one doth make me hope from your highness, and of which also I am fully perswaded. I beseech also your highness most humbly to believe and be confident, that these considerations hath more power over me, then in all the torments, that might be prepared for me; nay, than the death it selfe; which besides, knowing my innocence and my heart's uprightness towards God, could not be but welcome unto me.

I confesse nevertheles now with David, 1 Chron. xxi. 8. that I have done foolishly, in doing this thing; that is, in not acquainting your highness of the business, as soon as I heard of it; but I intreat also most humbly your highness to believe, first, that I was not so perswaded, when I did it; and rather, that I thought to advance better your highness's service, in waiting 'till I had something to shew, lest otherwise your highness having no good ground (as being a stranger to you) to think much of my faithfulness towards your highness, my enemy should prevail by you in credit over me; and at last I had been justly in respect of your highness, esteemed a busie-body. Secondly, to know, that I am a very apprentice in state-policy, having never in all the course of my life, to these times, meddled with any thing else, then with my heavenly calling, and with physick. Thirdly, to be sure that I not only did not seek the French ambassador's acquaintance, but rather ever shun'd the same; and that, on this occasion, I was sent for twice by Mons. Chavier gentleman to Mons. de Bas.

I thought in my selfe, that this and my former confession would be sufficient, not only for my justification, but also for the information of your highness, being both the truth, and the whole truth, of things of concernment passed betwixt Mons. de Bas and my selfe; but being more and more warned by my friends, that the chief occasion of my detention was, a suspicion in your highness, that I had some reserved thoughts, and also that I might be mistaken in my judgment concerning what is, or is not of consideration, I did labour to recollect my selfe, as much as I could, and do now remember,

First, That Mons. de Bas told me oftentimes, that he was really and truly sent to your highness for peace; but being afraid, that you was not so disposed, or at least you would delay too much that work, he thought it very convenient to endeavour a division in the army, as a way very easie and little chargeable, to oblige your highness to it.

Secondly, That he knew, that your highness did practice some designs in France by the means of the protestants there; and that he knew what persons your highness did employe, what persons they were directed unto, what questions had been made, and what answers returned; but never told me the particulars of any of these circumstances.

Thirdly, That although he came for peace, the king would not yeld to any, but to an honourable one.

Fourthly, That if the king of France would but grant a liberty to his subjects of seeking 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 sea.

Fifthly, That there was a fleet of twenty ships and eight galeyes ready for Catalonia or Portugal, upon the Mediterranean sea.

Sixthly,

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 have had about this plott, how many committed about it, of whom few I believe are guilty, or will suffer, onely by being committed. I doubt not but you remember how often I writt, that these petty plotts would not do the busines; the wise or rich men would not undertake them; fooles or beggars could not act them or keep council; whosover first undertook them, knew not the wayes to advantage the king. I trouble you no farther herewith, but give you an accompt 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 feare this land the most I ever knew any people; and in order to their preservation, keepè strong guards, forty every night on sentinel at Whitehall, and twenty more in armes ready for a call: our council have no time to do any publique busines; selfe-preservation is and has been their onely work this long time. This adds to the discontents already given to all persons. Our trade dos not at all increafe, 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 suppose 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 least 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, six 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 least trouble in any part of the land from hence to the point of Cornwall, but those few in Portsmouth and Plimouth, not a hundred men; in South and North-Wales not two hundred men; from hence to Berwick and Carlisle, 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 plott were sent for in all hast to preserve us here, who are to stay here; so that you may see our strength and our distractions. As to our condition for mony, we have not a penny in any treasury; no man will trust us any. We have, before the parliament sits, pass'd an act in our council for six months assessment 120,000 l. for three months, 90,000 l. for the second three months, but that's only a trick; for our necessity will be more the second three months than now. Our comings-in is as followeth: Our assessment 120,000 l. monthly; first-fruite offices and other casualties 20,000 l. monthly; our customes and excise is engaged for some years to come; and although free, they will hardly free the charge to bring in those fums 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 see our charge is at this instant, 48,000 l. monthly, more than our comings-in, and reckon never a penny for our English army, 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 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 increafe 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 abused, will be chosen; 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 assured 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 Constable's, which should be 350; colonel Hacker's regiment of horse 300. Out of Ireland, which were the seventh instant 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

A.D. 1654. these 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 money more than the assessment; 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. These, besides those to come out of Ireland, will be treble the number of those in this land; and if they be able to do no considerable business against the Scots before September, the Scots after that, will in all likelihood ruin them by reason of foul weather, want of all things needful for horse and man: those in Scotland once being ruined, our force here will signify nothing. We have sent to the meeting of Zealand to induce them to join with Holland, and we assist them against the other five provinces; this is most certain. Out of England we shall not be able to send 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 reason, when they want men for Scotland, the last comes into the company, goes first away to Scotland, which trick is now known to all. Next, harvest is come, and men get sixteen-pence a day for work, and victuals plenty, that men may live without being soldiers, which formerly they could not, all victuals being dear, and many men more in the land, than now are; there having been destroyed since these times, of the English, upwards of 250,000 men in Ireland, England, and Scotland. Out of Ireland we will not be able to send many, that land wanting many to plant it; and besides, we fear both the Irish and the Scots, both which are discontented sufficiently, 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 these quiet; and although there should some considerable number go from Ireland, Scotland being kept up, discontents would carry them rather to serve the king than the protector. I assure you, the discontents in the army is not little; the protector doth so abuse all that are any ways opposit to his way, or not approving his actions. When Monk went to Scotland to keep the Anabaptist party quiet, when he outed Lilburn out of the command, he makes colonel Overton governor of Hull, one of the same judgment, and of great interest, being major general of the Scots army: when the protector finds Monk well settled, he sends for Overton from Hull, pretending business keeps him here, he knows not for what. Colonel Alured, another colonel of the army in Scotland, who had power there, he sends him to Ireland to bring the men from thence. As soon as he, Monk, is settled, and the men brought to Carickfergus, he calls him back from Ireland hither, and sends one colonel Bryan to bring the men for Scotland, not daring to trust him, having, as he thought, done no good offices in the land. Colonel Pride was also ordered to go for Scotland, his men sent away: when they were a hundred miles on their way, himself was commanded to stay. Colonel Okey also is commanded home from Scotland. This doth not only discontent these men, but many others, and I believe these with Harrison will make a party in the army. Lambert doth with the protector, as the protector did with Fairfax; as fast as any officer is put out, he gets a friend of his own put in the place. Mr. Pierpoint, and many, if not most wise men in the land, shun being chosen of the party; so that the parliament will consist of Anabaptists, Levellers, and Independants, three perfectly hating each other, and all men perfectly hating them. You cannot hasten too soon from that place; for in Paris you can do nothing but it will be heard; it will give reputation to your business to leave it.

We have now forty-two sail of ships to go southward; 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 us, twenty of them are to go to the Straights, to be revenged on the king of France: the rest are to go to Hispaniola, or the bay of Mexico. These ships will have in them near 12,000 men, and victualed for nine months; there's 8000 tun of victuals now putting on board them, besides what's in them. This is not unacquainted to the Spanish ambassador, who is mad at it, and hath acquainted his master with it. This being done, now whilst 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 exercise their religion in Spain, neither of these will be granted\*. Our necessity is such, that we are forced to send this fleet to sea, not having a penny for the seamen. There is due to all the fleet upwards of 400,000 l. not one penny in cash. If these men were permitted to come ashore, they

\* On this occasion the Spanish ambassador replied to Cromwell, that his master had but two eyes, and that he would have him to put them both out at once. Ludlow. mem. ii. 494.

would teare us to pieces; this is our fear, and if we miss in this enterprize, our condition will be very sad, and no means will be left untryed to increase the divisions already beginning 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 sit, he 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 kingdomes are inexpressible. I doubt not but you have heard how Mr. Long is come over. You have yet more knaves 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 supply of a person very eminent and in a considerable way. And I will assure you farther, if your actions and intentions be not publick here, that great person I mean will send very suddenly to the king a very considerable supply of mony: this I am assured, the bearer can tell the person; and I am sure I am not wrong in this, knowing his intentions as much, and I believe more than the most.

Thus far I sent by him you sent the bearer to me, and I have nothing to add to it, only to assure you, that when the thousand foot, and the hundred horse, are come out of Ireland to Scotland, and added to those there, Monk will not be in all above 7500 foot, and not 1600 horse and dragoons: of this I am confident; and of those 4500 will not keep his garrisons; so that he will not be able to have in the field, in all parts, past 4600 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 considerable. If you regard your own good or the king's, hasten his remove from Paris, and his present 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 provisions in all places, discontents in all persons; as I did write formerly, so I do now again, I would not desire more than 150,000 l. to do your whole work. Our fleet intended against France and Spain will not be able to get away these five weeks, by reason all the cask now to go aboard, as well the cask wherein the meat is, as the drink-casks, must be iron-hooped, by reason they must water after the meat is eaten; and the cask without iron hoops cannot endure rolling. In these twenty-two ships, there will goe near six thousand men, to be landed in some part of the king of Spain's. I pray hasten your business before the parliament sits and settles; if not, you will repent my advice is not taken. As I desire prosperity to your cause and actions, so I desire, God may bless me and mine. I love a general end more than my own particular; otherwise I could doe now as well as most men, and that's well known to all that know me. I wrote some time since, that I durst engage there should be raised for the king's use, in twelve months after his coming into England, five millions of mony, and no discontent given to the generality of the land. And this I do say again, and if his yearly revenue should not really be doubled of what his father had, without discontent to the people, I would desire no favour. I suppose I know England, and the ways to do this, as well as most men in England. God direct you in all your just 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 saith,

**T**HAT having paid to Pierce Reeve, the fellow-servant of ----- Fox, who is an apprentice in Paternoster-row at the Glove, fifty pounds out of an hundred pound bag, and after the same was told, he putting of it together, five pounds was paid more than the fifty pounds aforesaid; this examine missing of it, he went to him, and told, he had the money, which he would not confess.

He this examine came again in the evening, he saith about nine of the clock at night; and he was gone forth, and, speaking with his master, found him in two lyes; first, that he said, his master told the money; secondly, going homewards, he asked this examine to drink a cup of beer with him; and going into Cheapside, he went into a place where this examine was never before; in which place (which this examine supposed to be Gutter-lane) he told him his money was; and that standing upon it, he might have the money, as he believed.

Afterwards

A.D. 1654. Afterwards discoursing about the money, he asked this examinee, if he would reveal an oath to him, and he would do the like; and this examinee asking what he meant; he answered, to keep both's secrets. This examinee replied, he never swore, nor desired 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 case of pistols, and sword ready.

ANTONY BONNER.

*The names of the conspirators, with an abstract of the conspiracy.*

Vol. xli.  
p. 714.

JOHN Wylde	Francis Fox	Plumbett, an Irish-	Mr. Minos	} Examined
William Dodd	Charles Gerard	man	Copley & Hibborne,	
Somerfet Fox	Michael Mason	Col. Charles Finch	soldiers in the pro-	
John Wiseman	Joseph Alexander	Mr. Allanson	rector's regiment	
John Gerard	Thomas Collifon	Levington, a Scot	Peter Vowell	
John Jones	Thomas Saunders	Sir Spencer Compton	Sir Francis Vincent	
John Wharton	Thomas Barnes	Samuel Bellew	Robt. Devereux	
Robert Dayle	Nicolas Watfson	Col. Deane	Capt. Mildmay	
Thomas Tudor	----- Bowers	Sir Richard Willis	----- Madox, a taylor	
Col. Aldrich	Major Thomas	Thomas Manhood	----- Oker.	
John Man	Henshaw	Dr. Hudson		

It appears by the examinations taken, that the designe was laid as followeth; viz.

The time when  
this design was  
in action was  
about Whitfuntide  
1654.

Their meeting-  
places to consult.

Bell-savage on  
Ludgate-hill.

Black-boy in  
Bedford-bury.

The Goate in  
Bedford-street,  
Covent-garden.

The inn in  
Leather-lane.

Mr. Minos house  
in Lambeth, &c.

1. The partners in the conspiracie, consisting of many thousands, were to have been disposed to their severall posts; to have seized upon the horse-gard at the Mewes, and to have mounted the troopers owne horses; to have seized also upon the foote-gard at St. James's, and Whitehall, and the Tower; and upon all the horses in stable and pastures in and about London, and fifteen miles round, and to have drawne all into a formed body; to have had considerable parties ready to have falne upon the garde at Islington and in Southwarke; to have secured London; to have lett downe the portcullasses; the apprentices to have risen to prevent assistance; to have surprized the Tower; to have set the prisoners at liberty, and to have armed them there.
2. To have seized 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 Henshaw or John Gerard to have commanded the party) or otherwise, as his highness was going to dinner, or to the chappell, or to the councill, and to have killed him.
3. To have cutt off the council in general, and particularly the lord Lambert, lord Desborough, Sir Gilbert Pykering, Mr. Strickland, &c. and to have changed the present government.
4. This being done, to have seized 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 risen.
6. A butcher in Smithfield (sometimes a captaine for the parliament) was upon that saturday, when the protector should have been surprized and killed, with a party of twelve horse at Pickadilly, to have joined with a greater party to the same purpose, which came not.
7. Henshaw and Wiseman about three months since went into France to bee commissioned by Charles Stuart in his designe, and returned verbally commissioned, and after had a commission in wryting from Charles Stuart.
8. Henshaw, 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 falne upon Whitehall.

Henshaw, that upon the Mewes.

Col. Deane, that upon St. James's.

Thomas Mawhood, and another person, (not named) to have falne on colonel Ingoldsbye's regiment in Southwarke.

The marques of Hertford is named by some of the examinees, as the fittest person 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 aforefaid, that they were ever named therein.

*Intelligence.*

Vienna, 1. July, S. V. [1654.]

THE embaffador for the republic of Venice here, having received information, three days ago, of a great victory, wherewith it hath pleased God to blefs the faid commonwealth, againft the Turks, hath diftributed a fum of money among the poor.

Yesterday the Spanifh embaffador fent again a new-raifed company of expert fouldiers, all cloathed in blue coats, under command of colonel Visconti, to the ftate of Milan.

A. D. 1654.  
Vol. xvi.  
P. 148.

*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 arifen difference upon us, and so clear and free themselves thereof; therefore it is our gracious will and command, that you feek to inform every one hereof; and especially, that the faid city is not independent, but belongeth to the dukedom of Bremen, and was heretofore sworn to the archbifhop, and paid contribution with the other towns in that territory. And although the emperor in the laft diet hath been induced to grant the Bremers a place and feat among the other rix-towns; yet that imperial order was obtained sub- and ob-reptitioufly, and was protested against by our embaffadors, with refervation of our right, us, and the kingdom. And afterwards, when it came to action between us, the Bremers also gave occafion thereunto, in regard they went about to invest the Paffenburg, which without difpute lieth in our ground and country; and we could not leave it in their hands, if we would ferve the dukedom, and therewith also the whole Nether Saxon circle, as the fame hath been at large declared and written in the deduction, which our governor and government in Bremen have caufed to be at large fignified to the emperor.

Stockholm, [July 1, 1654.]

*The king of Spain to the states general.*

MOST dear and great friends, as foon as I received your letter of the third of January, whereby you gave me to understand, that a certain quantity of merchandizes of Charo of your subjects, coming embarked in the fhip called the Charity; had been taken by another of Biscay; defiring withal, 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 faid merchandizes condemned according to justice, except the third part, which was given to the takers. Being desirous notwithstanding to declare unto you the good affection, which I have to please 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 same 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 esteem I have of it. Wherewith we pray God to take you, most dear and great friends, into his holy protection.

Your very good friend,

Madrid, 11. July, 1654. [N. S.]

PHILIP.

Received Aug. 1654.

Ser. de la Torre.

*A letter of intelligence from M. Augier's secretary.*Paris,  $\frac{1}{7}$ . July, 1654.

WE have, since my last, received the confirmation and following particularities of the siege of Arras, in date of the  $\frac{8}{28}$ . present, 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

A.D. 1654. and his troops, which made their forces to amount to thirty thousand men; that they had not hindered *Monf. de Quesnoy*, and four hundred horse under his command, from casting 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 siege in such a manner, that it would be very hard to cast any other relief into it without a considerable fight, having caused seven royal forts to be constituted about it, which were already in defence, and divided their army in as many quarters, whereof the first was the archduke's, the second the prince of *Condé's*, the third the count of *Fuensaldagna's*, and the seventh the count of *Ligneville's*, all which commanders were there in person; that besides those forces, there were about eight or ten thousand boors to dig the ground; and that the marshal de *Turenne* was yet eight leagues from thence, expecting the marshal de la *Ferte's* junction; after which it is thought there will be some engagement, if it were true, that those marshals were willing and had order from the king, as it is said, to preserve the said *Arras* at what rate soever. Some other letters bear moreover, that a thousand pioneers coming to the said siege had been met, and wholly defeated, by the garison of la *Bassée*.

We have but little news of the siege of *Stenay*. A wise and noble man writes from *Sedan*, that there was still good hope of mastering it; but that the consequences thereof were feared, without any further explanation. I hear the marquis of *Perfan* still remains in those parts to cross it; and that in case the place be lost for *Monf. le prince*, the king of *Spain* will give him la *Capelle* and le *Catelet* for his indemnifying; and it is also said, the Spaniards design is to make him count of *Artois*.

The duke of *Guise* hath mortgaged his county of *Eu* unto his brother the duke of *Joyeuse* for eight hundred thousand crowns, whereof he has yet only received two hundred livres *Tournois*, to put himself in a condition to go in a short time to take his leave of their majesties for his voyage of *Provence*, whereof the design is yet unknown. It is thought now, that it will prove against *Catalonia*.

The last letters from *Beziers* bear, that prince of *Conti* was to be at *Perpignan* the  $\frac{25}{15}$  of *June*.

Notice is come, that those of the religion at *Nismes* and *Montpellier* assembled, to deliberate upon the complaints of the minister put out of *Florensac*. In the interim, their deputies will here have nevertheless demanded justice thereof of the chancellor, whom they have found more gracious than usually, having promised them, that their business should be moved in the council, which is to sit next thursday. He had also told them, that he was of opinion, that two commissioners should be sent upon the place to re-establish the preaching; but the papists do so oppose themselves thereunto, that it is thought the business will be very uneasy.

The duke of *Parma* hath written a letter unto the king, whereby he intreats his majesty to agree to the re-establishing of *Monf. de Villere* in his residency, without mentioning cardinal *Mazarin* in his said letter.

The French Gazette will inform you, how *Charles Stuart* parted from hence yesterday for *Spa*. A chaplain of his, named doctor *Lloyd*, seeks the first opportunity to go for *London*.

*Major Robert Sedgwicke to the protector.*

Boston in New-England, July 1. 1654.

May it please your HIGHNES,

Vol. xvi.  
P. 7.

YOUR highnes's command, and my duty, makes me bould to present you with these few lynes. My last from *Fiall*, by the *Blacke Raven*, I hope came to hand, wherein was declared our troublesome and afflictive passage to that place. God was pleased the first of *June* to bringe us in saifty to *New-England*, where wee found the shipp *Church* and shipp *Hope*, both of our fleet, saifely arived, one five weakes, the other fourtene days before us. As soone as wee arived, we imeditly sent your highnes letters to the severall governers of the *New-English* colloneys, and had a full concurence from them all to assist against the *Dutch*, the *Massachusetts* only excepted, who so farr did concure as to give us libertye to your raising of five hundred vollenters amongst them: the rest of the colloneys sent commissioners to joyne with us in consultation for the carrying on the designe; so that in fourtene days wee had fitted and victualled our shipp, and soe farr in readines, as within six dayes after that, to have advanced with about nyne hundred foote, besides one troope of horse; but that very day we had almost ishewed off consultation, about our numbers and advanceinge, there arrived a shipp from *London*, bringing with her diverse printed proclimations of peace between the *English* and the *Dutch*, upon which the commissioners of the colloneis fell into another debate; the result whereof was, to desist and leave of prosecuting that warr, apprehending we could not, in an ordinary way of providence,

A.D. 1654.

vidence, expect an ishewe of it within the tyme limited in that proclémation, wee having not then above fourtene days to act in, and should have spent six of them before possible wee could sayle; upon which they deserted the designe. Yett though wee wear willing to proceed, we thought it not convenient to go forward, when they had all withdrawen from us, and so were forced to leave off acting any more therein. And the truth is, when I considered the vareious and strainge turnes in God's workings and dealcings with us in our voyage, and otherway, it makes me now beleive and apprehend, that hee stood in our way, and hedged us up, to a not suffering us to proseed, causing our voyage to be longer then is usuall at that season of the yeare, and bringing in that shipp, that brought newes of peace, with a short and prosperous voyage. God is deep in wisdom, and righteous and holy in all his ways, though he frustrate and disappoint our purpose: through his grace wee were and are willing to give up ourselves to serve him and his people; if hee sees it meett not to imploy us, or improve out, we must submit to his holly will . . . . . ended, wee were in consultation what to do. . . . . loading for the shippes not ready, by reason of the mistake of him that was to provide the masts, whome we feare is lost in a merchant shipp, that came out in companye with us, whom wee lost in a storme, and before that was very leakey, and no newes of her is as yett.

Our shippes being provided and fitted for the former designe, and our ladeing not readye, it was thought best, according to our commission, to spend a lyttle tyme in ranging the coast against the French, who use tradinge and fishinge heareabout. The shippes are to sayle next faire winde, if God permitt. Captaine Leverett stayeth ashore to attend providing the loadinge the shippes, and some other occasions for the commissioners of the navie. Wee yet are willing to hoppe, God may smile upon us, and owne our pore desires to do him and his people service. Wee hope the shippes may retorne to take in their laying about six or eight weakes hence.

Wee shall yett begg of God, that the desire of our harts may finde acceptance with God and yourselfe, though hee should still frowne upon us; and shall still be earnest at the throne of grace for you, and that hee may fit you with a spiritt of grace for you, and hollines and wisdom, that you may yett bee a blessing to his people; and wee are confident God will owne and recompence that labour of love and affection, which you have largely manefested to the pore servants of God in New-England; and remaine, SIR,

Your humble servant,

ROBERT SEDGWICKE.

---

*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 unto the general courts in the four colonies, may more fully appear, for the carrying on a design against the Dutch on Hudson's River, and at the Manhatoes.*

**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, consult, 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 others sent from other colonies, to treat and consult about the said business.

Mr. William Leet, and Mr. Thomas Jordan, likewise appeared, and shewed their commission from the general court at New-haven dated the ninth of June, 1654. whereby it appeared, they two were chosen, sent, and authorized from that colony to treat, consult, and conclude with the said major Robert Sedgwick, and captain John Leverett, according 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 business.

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 thankful acceptance of his highness's tenderness and care, in setting forward that design, so 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 same, and desiring to know the reason, why none of the other colonies made appearance to give like attendance upon the said business.

Major

A.D. 1654. Major Robert Sedgwicke informed, that he had sent his highness's letters both to Plymouth and the Massachusetts governors, and also had some treaty with, and shewed the commission to the Massachusetts 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 empowered 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 Massachusetts to attend and consult, the other six, viz. major Robert Sedgwicke, 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 sit as a council, and proceeded to treaty; wherein upon inquiry they finding, that although the Massachusetts had given liberty for 500 men, which liberty being begun to be improved by the beating up of drums in sundry 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 fitness 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 Massachusetts, and two hundred aboard of the ships, all to be fitted both with ammunition and provision 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 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 business 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 desist from the same, believing what they have seen in the printed proclamation, attested by so much current information from private friends, so persuading their consciences 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 discreet 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 seen meet,  
notwithstanding what we heard to have carried  
on the design, we manifested readiness to assist  
them thereto.

JOHN MASSON.

JOHN COLLETT.

WILLIAM LEETE.

THOMAS JORDAN.

*An intercepted letter to Mr. Mervin Touchet.*

SIR,

Camp before Arras, 12. July, 1654. [N. S.]

SINCE our coming hither, some few horse have slipped into the town; but three hundred 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 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 sallies, 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.*

SIR,

[12. July, 1654. N. S.]

IN Zealand is arrived a gentleman from the protector of England, &c. with a letter to the states, saying, that he had heard, that the states of the said province were angry, because the lords of Holland had concluded with his highness a secret article concerning the seclusion of the young prince of Orange and his posterity; that the states of Zealand did insinuate, 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 dear unto them. It is said, that the same gentleman goeth with the like letter 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 saith, 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 sixth day of July to make his trial, (there being deputed the lords Vander Meyden, Veth, Wolfsen, and Isbrants) 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 princess dowager findeth herself something better, being always agueish, but hath lost her tertian.

The princess royal hath begun her journey to the Spa, which is undoubtedly more for her pleasure and divertisement, than want of health; for she is only too well for a woman of her age, deserving more to be married than a widow. But the princess dowager hath had some sickness, and yet not mortal, being an ague 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 discreetly; the princess royal by dissembling and holding of her tongue, the other by general scorn and slighting of it.

Orange party

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, *proficientes non solum in literis, sed & in moribus*; for formerly they were of opinion, and so they likewise told the deceased prince William, that those of Flushing alone were enough to conquer the English, and to establish the king on his throne;

the friends of Orange

but now they are better taught, and more unmannerly. The party of 145 is altogether timorous and fearful, and 173 *rident in sinu*, and all the said deduction doth hold forth a great deal of untruth, little of truth.

the well-affected in Holland

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 foolish ship; men do laugh at 145; and of the seclusion, men do hardly speak any thing more about it.

the Orange party

A.D. 1654. Zealand itself dareth not form their advice, nor recal their embassadors. The protest, which they have made, is mere fallacious; for the embassadors did not make it, as they stood 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 same, that their commissioners have done in the generality, item the disowning of the seclusion; 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 themselves already afraid; so likewise there are some, that are 173, and at 110 the party well affected in Holland Groningen the friends of Orange itself of 145, is low.

The commissioners of Muscovy are departed, two returning to Archangel with the Holland 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 nothing, and that there is no such thing.

Your most humble servant.

---

*The Dutch embassadors in England to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 48.

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 sugars, expecting a pass 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 shewed him the consequence 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 inconveniencies, which might arise thereby, we thought fit to give him a full information how business stood, that so his highness would be pleased not to give any passes to skippers, since there was no likelihood, that they would suffer them to pass 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 business of this consequence.

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPOORT.  
JONGESTALL.

Westminster,  $\frac{1}{3}$ . July, 1654.

---

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 51.

WERE I not engaged by your highness command, as well as my owne affection, to be more specially assistinge to the honnest partie among the English merchants here residing, I could not be provoaked 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 faithfulness 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 concernements, havinge beene so unhappie in my former late humble addressies, 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 boldness to assure your highness) the onely

onely well-affected, and for their quality the most considerable by much in the whole company here residing. Their adversaries, though somewhat more in number, are yet farre inferiour to them in esteeme, and are indeed the onely men, who from the first of my cominge hither, have notably upon all occasions manifested their disaffection and malignity, not one among them, exceptinge Townley their new deputy, (who for the obtayneing of the place, revoluted to them, to his own shame, and the scandall of 'the honest partie) that ever since my cominge hither past under, or deserved 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 carryed it upon my publishinge your highnesse letter to the company; as also that then this designe of outeing me was laid by him and his malignant partie in revenge. This senate and cittie (as well they may, considering your highnesse tender care and regard of theise mens due protection) admire at their boldenesse in this change, wherein they have notably declared to them and the world, how little they value the import of your highnesse late gracious 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 dare (as I humbly conceive, and is the opinion of all men here) to reflect upon your highnesse in me your servant, to which I beleive they have beene encouraged, not onely by seeing me neglected, but alsoe by some, whose place and trust should have with-held them from such courses, of which I shall give your highnesse a more particular account at my returne. What answer soever it shall please your highnesse to command to be given theise faithfull and humble supplicants, they humbly pray it may be remitted to me by the person delivering these, 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 dissent from them, before I know your highnesse pleasure in that particular; nether doe I beleve, that the company at London will approve such undue and dishonnest proceedings, but be ready both to discourteage and oppose it, especially if they shall be so commanded by your highnesse. Begginge pardon, for this long diversely humbly subscribe

YOUR HIGHNESSE

Most humble servant,

Hambr. 4. July, 1654.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloc.*

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 yesterday post through Denmarke, so as have not tyme, p. 60. had I matter to enlarge. I wonder my letter sent by the mast-ship was not delivered you; the master is accomptable for it. As soone as the ship comes here, I shall cause her to reloaded with the rest of the masts, and seeke to save what charge I can. In my last I inclosed a letter from the queene of Sweden (for shee's called so still) to his highnesse, with another from myselfe, which I presume 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 pleaseth all sides. I wish the honnest party may not now be forgot and left in the hands of malignants, which would be but an ill reward for their faithfulnessse. Excuse this hast; I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

Hamburg, July 4. 1654.

R. BRADSHAW.

*Intelligence from Hamburg.*Hamb. this 4<sup>th</sup> 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 P. 62. queen of Sweden came hither likewise, but very privately, insomuch that no body knew of her coming, until two or three hours after her entrance of the city. She hath not above twelve persons in all with her, amongst whom some Swedish earls, and comes *per post* from Elsenore. It is said, she will expect her baggage here, which is coming after, and then prosecute her intended journey, which is given out to be for the Spa. 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.*

SIR,

14. July, [1654. N. S.]

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 68.

COUNT William is come back from Friesland, where the general assembly is ended; namely, after that the states of the said province had seen the act of seclusion, which those 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 Friesland, who conferred their vote upon him for the charge of treasurer, as well as these; and therefore, *ex capite ingritudinis*, they do recall their vote, or suspend it, till he shall have justified himself. Notwithstanding it is remarkable, that those of Friesland 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 see and believe, that all will be forgotten.

The prince (formerly earl) of East Friesland 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 garison of Embden, the said prince of East Friesland, as also the state of East Friesland, have sent their commissioners.

The colleges of the admiralty have had here a very long time their commissioners 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 desire, the commissioners of Amsterdam have absented themselves; the chiefest question being to cleare 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 slow about it, desiring that they would help one another.

In Zealand there is at present an assembly of the states, to see and examine the letter of the lord protector. <sup>Orange party</sup> 145 are of opinion, that those of Zealand ought to carry this letter to the states general, to make the more noise and disturbance: although that the most <sup>Orange party</sup>

part in Zealand 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 Zealand will be wiser; for those of Flushing 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 Friesland did not drive the matter of the seclusion) 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 stir in this business, and not meddle at all in it; wherein the provinces here cannot agree. The resolution provincial of Friesland concerning the seclusion of the prince, hath been read; those of Holland and others have only taken copies of it.

The lord of Merode, brother-in-law to the lord of Opdam, hath been at last 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 Ravestain hath been given to the lord Heefwyck, father-in-law to the lord Raefvelt. The company of horse, which the lord Merode had,

<sup>Orange party</sup> is taken from him by those of Groningen, or by <sup>Orange party</sup> 145, who are there; so that he hath or will pretend to have great cause not to favour 145, although that formerly he had all his <sup>prince of Orange.</sup> 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 projected by their order, and put down in writing by the raedt pensionary upon the subject of the seclusion. The chief design of Holland is to refute the

<sup>Orange party</sup> reproach, which 145 do lay to their charge, of ingratitude; for in this deduction those of Holland will demonstrate, that they have conferred great benefits upon the house of Orange, paid the debts of prince Maurice, given great pensions to him, to his brother, to the dowagers,

dowagers, to the princefles his fifters; yea, to have preferred to offices and governments, A.D. 1654. all chofen of the faid houfe.

The embaffadors in England have writ and given affurance 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 faid ftates; and that they had refolved to open the Efcault, and that two English fhips were already in a readinefs to go directly from London to Antwerp.

The prefent king of Sweden hath writ and fignified to this ftate his advancement to the crown, affuring them of the continuation of good amity and correpondence, and of the continuation of the alliance.

At laft they have agreed the caffiering of twenty-five men in all the companies, (except the foreign nations) which were augmented during this English war.

I do wonder there is fo much eftem made of the earl of Oldenburgh or his baftard, and of thofe eight horfes; for all this cajoling and careffing, which this earl doth make, doth altogether proceed from a bad confcience; for at the fame time, that he fent horfes to

protector Scotland council of ftate of Holland Denmark  
130, he fent counfel and money to thofe of 138. 128 hath bitterer enemies than 142,

and as well the faid 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 feare you fhould grumble, although it bee in the begining of the weeke, I would Vol. xvi. not fail to write to you, efppecially being afraid, that I fhould not be foone enough P. 82. at Maeftricht to find the poft then. I have fent you no gazetts, becaufe they are not yet come out. Some fupplies are got into Arras: yet the Spaniards have bin hitherto prosperous enough, having repelled feveral parties, that endeavoured an entrie. Their ligne is by this time finished. Turenne wil be eighteen or twenty thoufand, to endeavour the relief of the place, being upon his march there. If he cannot unneft the enemy, he will endeavour to ftarve them by cutting of their convoyes; but 'tis faid they are reasonably provided for a long time.

The Scots king is upon his way to Spa, where his fiftter is allreadie gone. I purpofed to have taken the waters to; but his being their will hinder mee, being afraid thereby to render myfelfe obnoxious in England: if you will give me the content of feeing you, you muft procure me a paffeport from his highneffe; however that, I have acted nothing directly nor indiretly fince my coming out of Denbigh-caftle. If I get home before the poft part, I will write agen.

The fuperscription,

For Mr. Antonio Rogers, att the poft-houfe, London.

*Mr. John Leverett to the protector.*

May it pleafe your HIGHNES,

Boston in New-England, 4. July, 1654.

BY my laft from Fiall of the firft of May, 1654; I prefented you with a perticular Vol. xvi. accompt of the Lord's providentiall difpenfations to us in our paffadge through the P. 52. deepes to that tyme, the which, I hope, (through his good hand of giveing leiftenant Thurfton faife arival in the Blacke Raven) hath come to your highnes hands; fince which tyme, after the expence of fix weekes tyme from Fiall, he was pleafed to give unto us a faife arrival at Boston, the fifth of June following. Upon our arival, accordinge to your highneffe inftructions, we delivered and fent your highnes letters to the governers of the feveral colloneyes, upon their receipt whereof the governor of the Maffachufetts cald the generall court, which was fo ordered by a former feffion of that court upon the intelligence receyved by captain Martin, in the Hope, of our comeing, who arived five weakes, and captain Harrifon in the Church, about fourtene dayes before us. The court affembled the ninth of June, who retourned in answer unto your highnes's letter to us, an order of libertye for raifeing five hundred volunteers. Upon the fame day wee had two meffengers from Plymouth colloney, with a letter expreffing their readines to attend your highnes's pleafure for the extirpateing the Dutch. Upon the twelfth of the fame month, wee received letters from the governer of New-haven, and deputy-governer of Connecticutte, whoe advised of the affured concurence of their colloneyes to the work; as a rattification thereof, New-haven colloney fent their commiffioners from Connecticutte

A.D. 1654. the day after, with full power for to joyne with us, to carrye to an end your service. The seventeenth day of the mounth wee meet with them; and upon our meetinge wee proceeded to put forward the designe according to our severall preparations, wee for volunteers, the other colloneys haveing ordered the raisinge of men by pres; so that we are in a verry hopefull and probiable way for affecting the worke, and profeeded, as accordinge to the enclosed may more fully appear, which is a true cotype of the consultations of the colloneys with us, which was ishewed the twentyeth 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 counsell; also the other of the twenty-sixth of April, by order from your highnes, by which the commissioners of the colloneys brought all matters of consultation and preparation to an end by declininge the prosecution of the designe, whereupon wee see the Lord ishewing the work committed to us by your highnes, in reference to the Dutch, haveing prepared and fitted the shipp, and entertayned men; so that there was a fittednes for some material service; and the laying for the shippes not being in readines, it was conseived, that to spend a little tyme upon your coast in lookeing after the French might turne to some accompt, and be of some use to the English in these parts. The major Sedgwicke haveing received commission and instructions from the honorable generalls of the fleet and the comissioners of the admiralty, for the seizeing upon the shippes of any of the subjects of the French king; by vertue of which, and the other considerations afore-mentioned, major Robert Sedgwicke is this day set sail with a fair wind to the French coast, haveing the Augustine, Church, Hope, and a small catch, whom the Lord in mercye direct and prosper to the glory of his owne name, and good of his people! Myselfe, not knoweing wherein I might be of like service to goe upon the designe, as by settling the busyness for laydeing of the shippes, when God shall give them to retorne, doe remaine at Boston, haveing to that busyness another committed to mee with captain Francis Norton, about the release of a Dutch prize, which major Sedgwicke seized, comeing of the coast of England; conferring which one Mr. Smith is imployed by some gentlemen of London, who pretend right theirto, and to the loadinge, being French wyne and rossen, some feathers, and some kid-skins; but not haveing an order from your highnes, nor the honorable the commissioners of admiraltye, and the depositions they brought thwarting the wrightings taken in her, major Sedgwicke hath ordered the dispose of her; which accordingly will be attended, though much loss by leakadge, through a long and tempestious passage they had to New-England. Sir, I have been too tedious, yet could not ebreviare to touch perticulars according to my dutys; the workeings of the Lord towards us in our passage, our proceedings since arrivall, bringing us so neere to the action, and then at once to knocke us of, are to the most considerate wonderfull. The labor of your highnes's love in this action, is eyed and acknowledged with much thankfullnes generally, and the Lord hath given you much roome in the harts and prayers of his poor people in this wilderness, yea in the greatest and most unexpected tornes of providence about your highnes; and great are the expectations, what the Lord will please to do by you in this adge of so many and greate overturnings. The most High keepe you low in your owne eyes in your hiest exaltations, that he may still delight to exalt his own name in and by you; which is the daily request of him, who is desyerous to serve your highnes in the Lord,

JOHN LEVERETT.

*An intercepted letter to Sir Gervase Clifton.*

WELL!

Vol. xvi.  
p. 346.

THERE are letters now come very lately from Paris, which I have seene, and there the fourth day of July, *stilo novo*, hinting that the Scots king was most infallibly to depart from thence upon wednesday last, and that he was to goe towards the Spaw in Germany, who at or before the date of the sayde letter had sent away all his carriages with his bag and baggages towards Brussells. 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 tyme, and so are like to continue to doe, untill they come to the Spaw; at which place the lord Willmot meetes with the sayde king, there to wayt upon him, who for a long tyme has beene his agent, not onely in Scotland, but at the imperial dyett 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 designed to be equall with the marques of Ormond, and Sir Edward Hyde, in the councill and managerie of all the sayde king's affaires for the future, who steeres his course for the Spaw, though some say, he will visit Turin 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 perspective-glasse. I heare the only chaplayne hee takes along to waite upon him in these his travells, is Dr. Earle. The queene with the duke of Gloucester, and the rest of the children, stay still at or about Paris, and soe does for awhile all the rest of the English noblemen and others, whom of late that king has found by woefull experience, to have beene most damnably false and treacherous unto him; but it is thought, that soe soone 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 Bouillon's towne. The reason of their being much there, is, his armye's besiedging of Stenay; a strength of great importance, and scituated upon the river. I heare prince Rupert (after his mad wild-goofe chafe) is now come to Heydelberge; and his brother prince Maurice, who was given up for a lost man long agoe, is now knowne to bee prisoner among the Turkes in Alger. The pope lyes now a-dyeing; and there's an expectation of a great bustle and commotion to happen at the election of another new pope, because of the high divisions at present between the interests, or rather factions of the French and Spanyard. The high court of justice began to sit in judicature at the high court of chancery in Westminster-hall upon fryday last, and there and then adjourned untill 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 storye thereof unto you, as has come to my knowledge. I thought good to be silent, and rather crave your pardon for spareing my paines therein. On saterday last the lord Whitlocke from Swedland 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 sat this day, and adjourned without doing any thing. To-morrow morning the Portugal embassador's brother is to receive his tryall at the upper-bench barre in Westminster-hall; these being appointed his judges, viz. the lord chief justice Rolle, (who preefides) together with halfe a dozen councellors at the lawe, and as many advocates or doctors of the civill law, all whom take in, so to be their assistant, and a judge with them too, Sir Henry Blunt, the great traveller. It is already generally belived, that he shall escape.

[July 4. 1654.]

The superscription,

*To the much honored Sir Gervase Clifton knight and baronet,  
present these most humbly at Clifton in Nottinghamshire.*

*General Monck's certificate concerning-major general Monroe.*

THESE are to certify all whome these may concerne, that major general Monroe, Vol. xvi. during my tyme of command in Ireland, did refuse to obey any orders from the par-P. 459. liament of England; and likewise did assist duke Hamilton with forces out of most of his regiements there, against the parliament of England. Given under my hand and seale at the campe at Dunneene, the fifth day of July, 1654.

To all whome these may concerne.

GEORGE MONCK.

A true copy of the originall, examined at Dublin  
the twenty-seventh of July, 1654.

THO. HERBERT, secretary.

*A letter to Monsieur de Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Paris, 16. July, [1654. N. S.]

THE court is still at Sedan. They make now-and-then some little journeys to the siege Vol. xvi. of Stenay, which doth still continue. The success is not yet certain. The besieged P. 86. do defend themselves stoutly. There are 1400 men in the place. In a sally out, 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 peasants 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 marshal of Turenne, and de la Ferté, being almost 20,000 men, are in sight of that of the enemies, which is 25,000 strong.

*A just.*

*A justification of the proceedings against the Portuguese for the murder of Mr. Greenway, notwithstanding their relation to their ambassador.*

That the matter of fact be truly stated, whereby the insolency and malice of the parties may appear; and to justify our proceedings against them, though relating to the ambassador, to set forth:

A.D. 1654. **T**HAT the fact is murder, and so a sin against the law of God and man; such as by the Levitical law admitted neither pardon nor sanctuary. Joab 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.

Vol. xvi. P 2.  
1 Hen. VII. H. Stafford's case.

That the privilege of an ambassador cannot exempt him from his trial by the law of this nation.

Cap. 5. Cawdry's case.  
Dr. Standish's case.

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 assent 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 Portuguese from his trial for murder, though some example be produced (even in this nation) of ambassadors 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 contracted by endeavour only, more pardonable than murder; and I do not know any precedent of dispensation with the trial of an ambassador for murder or manslaughter, &c.

That upon solemn debate, it hath been resolved, by the opinion of learned counsellors and common lawyers, ambassadors 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 of oyer and terminer.

Camb Eliz. f. 276.  
Co. 4. infit. fol. 152.  
Co. 4. infit. 153. towards the bottom of the leaf.

The bishop of Rosse, ambassador 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.

\* Benedict. in vita H. 2.  
† Record. in seaccario West. clauf. E. 1. Sir Tho. Cotton.

So the resolution of Sam. Pelashe's case, the ambassador 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 restrained by Hen. II. for disquieting this state, and forced to swear not to act any thing *in præjudicium regis & regni*.

Hen. III. † did the like to the pope's ambassador, who was fain to fly *timens pelli sue* (as the record saith).

Ed. I. restrained the pope's ambassador, untill he received satisfaction for the wrong done.

In the year 1523. Lewis de Prat, ambassador from Charles V. was commanded to his house, for accusing falsely cardinal Wolsey to have practised a breach between Hen. VIII. and the emperor, to make amity with the French king.

Sir Thomas Cotton.

In 1568. Don Gusman Despes was confined to his house in London, for sending scandalous letters to the duke of Alva.

Sir Thomas Cotton.

The like was done to Dr. Alpen, and Malviset, the French ambassador. Barnardino de Mendosa, for falsely traducing the ministers of state, was restrained, &c.

These records and precedents would be perused in the originals, that you may be sure to proceed upon safe grounds in citing of them; and I only mention them, to shew the practice of the law of England, &c.

It is reasonable the law should be so;

11 E. 3. Fitz. Brev. 473.

1. For ambassadors 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.

Cap. 7. 15. in Calvin's.

For if an Englishman rob or kill an ambassador, or his servant, he must suffer death; and therefore reason, that they who have protection of the law, should submit to the law.

Heb. reports, 78. 113. ambassador of Spain's case.

2. It would be destructive to ambassadors, if it were otherwise; for if they were not subjected to this law, that the people of this nation may have remedy against them, in case of injury, nobody would have commerce with them; so 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.

Many more authorities.

3. If it were so, then is the English nation, in relation to any injury done them by ambassadors, 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 the foreign prince would do justice, the same cannot be done without examination of witnesses; and what a length of time, and trouble, and expence, that would take, may be easily guessed; it would wear out the prosecutor, and probably spend so much time, that witnesses and parties innocent would die in the interim. A.D. 1654.

5. If ambassadors had such privilege here, then our ambassadors must have the like elsewhere; and if an Englishman should kill a Portuguese, he must be sent to England to be tried; in which case he must go unpunished; for he cannot be tried; and then *quære*, whether it be not so in other countries?

It is good to keep to the case in question, (1) in case of murder, and not to launch to privileges in general.

Since I writ the letter, I perused the statute of 27 Eliz. and the commission whereby the queen of Scots was tried; and doubt much, whether it be to advantage to mention it, because her trial was by special commission framed by act of parliament, in the nature of an high court of justice. *Quære*.

*To his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland:*

*The humble petition of Don Pantaleo de Sa' è Meneses, prisoner in Newgate.*

Shewing,

THAT on the fifth of this instant July, the petitioner being brought before certain judges at Westminster, to answer concerning a crime of murder objected against him, the petitioner then alledged his agency and employment here, being made a public minister with his brother the lord ambassador from the king of Portugal his master, and that he was taken out of the house of residence of himself and his said brother ambassador, to answer touching the premises, which were supposed to be done during the time of his residence here, for the causes aforesaid. The petitioner prayed allowance of his privilege, and to be tried according to the use and justice of all nations in such cases, and prayed council to be allowed him to alledge his privilege, but was denied in his requests; and for fear of certain torments of death, unless he pleaded not to the indictment, which he apprehended would be instantly executed, he pleaded thereto, and hath since received judgment of death; which of how great consequence it is, being, as he conceiveth, violation of the rights of ambassadors in his person, and otherwise, your highness's wisdom may judge. Vol. xvi. p. 128.

He prayeth respite of execution by your favour, and that due consideration may be had of him and premises, and execution on the said judgment may not be done, and that he may be remitted to his king.

D. PANTALEO de Sa' è Meneses.

*To his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland;*

*The humble petition of Alvaro Gonsalves Pereira, master of the horse to the lord ambassador.*

Sheweth,

THAT he is innocent of the crime that he is accused of; besides that he was condemned, the judges thinking he had submitted himself to the laws of England, which is a great mistake; for he not being acquainted with the language, ever said the same that his master's brother said, not understanding any thing that was past, neither having any body to counsel him herein: Vol. xvi. p. 129.

Therefore he humbly beseeches your highness to consider of it, and other reasons, that do excuse him; and to grant him time, wherein your highness may be better informed herein, and he enjoying the privileges of the ambassador's family, your highness may take such resolution as you shall think most just and fit.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

A.D. 1654. IN pursuance of your command to me yesterday, I make bould to present your lordshipp with a particula  
 Vol. xvi. and incidents to them, since the first of June 1652. to the first of July 1654. being two full years and one  
 P. 1. from the said time, to the first of July instant; extracted out of the bookes of enteryes: in which is disting  
 underwritten; as alsoe how much of the supply appointed and intended for Ireland, since the aforefaid tyn  
 lordshipp.

The ACCOUNT of the moneys sent into Ireland by the treasurers at warre, within the time aforesaid.

		1.
Landed at Waterford,	By the hands of Mr. Richard Neale, in July 1652. the moneys intended for Ireland, with the lord Lambert	40000
		50000
	More by him, when your lordshipp landed	14000
		40000
Landed at Dublin,	By Mr. Blunt, the sume 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, 1653.	40000
	Drawne in bills of exchange, from the first of June, 1652. to the first of February last	95172
	More drawne in bills since the first of February, 1653. to the first of June last	42000
		42000

Due to alderman Preston and alderman Hutchinson, Mr. Peake, and Mr. Franc. Bishop, for clothes for the  
 been stopped out of the souldiers monthly pay, since

- MEMORANDUM. 1. There are above 300 garifons in Ireland, of which a considerable parte were erected  
 advice of officers, within the time of this accompt, besides three stone citadels e  
 viz. at Londonderry, 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 monethly issues, is, 1  
 sometimes the forces behinde of their pay, and sometimes payd before-hand;  
 was occasioned by remoteness of quarters and accidentall marches.  
 And the last three months the extraordinary issues were occasioned through the  
 lity of the country, not being able to pay their contribution; as was particula  
 ferted in the state of the revenue sent into England by captain Kingdon.
3. From the first of June, 1652. to the 17<sup>th</sup> of October, 1653. is 18. moneths, at 3  
 by the moneth; which sume was appointed and intended as a supply for Irelan  
 is for that tyme 540000 l. From the 17<sup>th</sup> of October, to the 27<sup>th</sup> of June last,  
 nine months, at 32000 l. by the moneth, the intended supplyes for Ireland fro  
 day is for that tyme 288000 l. the whole supply appointed and intended for 1  
 two yeares and one moneth, is 828000 l. of which there is in arreare and un  
 396828 l. (except what was sent the last yeare in provisions; of which there  
 accompt made up and sent to the comittee for Irish affaires) besides severa  
 greate summes of money before the aforefaid first of June, 1652. not here  
 lized.
4. For the two last yeares and one moneth the supplyes *in specie* of Ireland from E  
 have amounted by the moneth onely to the sume of 15969 l. 6 s. 4 d.
5. The bills drawne since the first of June last, are not included in this accompt,  
 I had not time to examine them, but judge they are very few.

Dublin, thursday morning, the  
 6<sup>th</sup> of June, 1654.

There remains in the treasury u  
 beene issued since the first

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 been drawne on them, and how much thereof hath been issued by warrant, hath been for immediate pay of the forces, and what for incidencies for them for the respective moneths 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 halfe pay to such officers and souldiers as were disbanded; together with clothes and bread for them, &c. there is monethly issued as followeth; viz. In*

	l.	s.	d.	
June 1652.	16322	16	5	} 385997 5 2
July 1652.	24402	7	2	
August 1652.	8557	3	6	
Septemb. } 1652.	16907	19	2	
October } 1652.	22729	11	6	
Novemb. } 1652.	16347	13	9	
Decemb. } 1652.	3899	0	4	
January 1652.	16802	1	1	
February 1652.	7223	11	4	
March 1652 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> .	12160	5	11	
April 1653.	10245	2	10	
May 1653.	15362	13	0	
June 1653.	21987	3	10	
July 1653.	10666	4	4	
August 1653.	6617	15	11	
September 1653.	15731	18	8	
October 1653.	18593	5	2	
November 1653.	14523	10	3	
December 1653.	13563	15	4	
January 1654.	26513	2	8	
February 1654.	18461	7	4	
March 1654.	39671	18	8	
April 1654.	15707	0	0	
May 1654.	13000	0	0	
June 1654.				
				407683 17 8

Mr. Worth, Mr. Phil. }  
the sum of which have }  
since last, the sum of }

*For erecting, repairing, and demolishing garrisons; for carriage-money, instead of marching waggons; repairing store-houses, portage of provisions by land and sea, and for sending souldiers for Scotland, and shipping for them; for reducing the isles of Aron and Buffin, and other necessary contingent disbursements, there hath been monethly issued as followeth; viz. In*

June } 1652.	3670	13	11	} 021686 12 6
July } 1652.	178	3	4	
August 1652.	601	15	3	
Septemb. } 1652.	922	11	0	
October } 1652.	140	0	0	
Novemb. } 1652.	271	4	0	
Decemb. } 1652.	655	14	0	
January 1652.	628	8	0	
February 1652.	4081	8	0	
March 1652 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> .	400	0	0	
April 1653.	660	0	0	
May 1653.	1050	0	0	
June 1653.	967	0	0	
July 1653.	320	0	0	
August 1653.	300	0	0	
September 1653.	450	1	8	
October 1653.	250	0	0	
November 1653.	1726	13	4	
December 1653.	1550	0	0	
January 1654.	480	0	0	
February 1654.	2090	0	0	
March 1654.	293	0	0	
April 1654.				
May 1654.				
June 1654.				

the said supplies the sume (except what have }  
l. 6 s. 8 d.

23488 4 4

*A letter of intelligence.*

From the siege before Arras, July 16. 1654. [N. S.]

A. D. 1654.

SIR,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 124.

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 Swedland there, and his sister Orange, which we shall soon hear, if true.

*Extract out of the register of the lords states of Gueldetland.*

[Brought in, the 14. October, 1654.]

Veneris, 16. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 84.

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 52<sup>d</sup>, that the exchange of the over-quarter of Guelderland against its equivalent shall be brought to the *chambre miparti*; 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.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 367.

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 8<sup>h</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 pensive; 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 betwixt 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 six 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 sort, from, SIR,

Yours.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloc.*

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 99.

THE differences betwixt Spayn and Genoa grow still wyder. Some men are of opinion, 'tis impossible for them again to close, altho' the Spanyard, as is believed, would have done it upon easy terms at first; but the Genowes being a very rich people, knowing how great an occasion Spayn has of them, are 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 their business, and draw as many as they can into their party: but he found a rub at the great-duk's court; for his order is to be covered, and sit in the great-duk's presence, which would not be admitted, not having the title of ambassador: so he sent an express to Genoa, and waits its return at Florence, before he has audience of the great-duk: in two days I shall know what passes herein. I have taken order to procure a list of the French ships going out of Tollon, with their force of guns and soldiours, and be sent you by way of Marsilia; which pleas to communicate to captain Badiley or general Blake. 'Tis credibly reported, that 16 sail of Portuges ship are coming to Tollon to joyn with thos; and that they will mak

al together near forty sail; so that our fleet consisting but of twenty sail, will be to few A.D. 1654. to meet them. The French will have ten gallyes, and imbarck six or seven thousand soldiers. 'Tis generally given out, they com for Itally. Notwithstanding it may possibly be they may tak advantage of the Spanyards weaknes, and go for Cattalonia; yet 'tis as certain, as the king of Portugal's purse payes this yeare's expedition of the French at Tollon, so his greatest interest requyres to hav his ambassadours received at Rom; wherewith the French, and Genowes, and the pope lykewys concurring, they wil govern Itally, althoh the king of Spain has possession of the greater part; who indeed is a great prince in his territories, but litle in power; infomuch that 'tis generally believed here in Itally, except he has the protector's frendship, he is not able to wade through al his imbroides. Two dayes since past by for Final four Naples gallyes, with mony for Millan, and one thousand soldiers. 'Tis reported the Genowes hav sent six galleys to meet 'em. My next may advys you what passies therin. I am,

HONOURED SIR,

Leghorn, 17. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble fervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS;

THE lord Sagredi, ordinary ambassador here to this court from the commonwealth of Vol. xvi. Venice, hath delivered 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 asked me, if I had given to understand to their lordships the assistance, which the said commonwealth is desiring in these dangerous times of war against the great lord of Constantinople, which they are necessitated 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 same to the contentment of those of Genoa.

At Rochel in the river of Sendris are some men of war making ready; whereby the commerce and navigation of your H. and M. lordships subjects will go near to be molested, as I am informéd from the consul of that place:

The court is still at Sedan, and the siege continues still before Stenay. It is very requisite, 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 subjects 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 17<sup>th</sup> July, 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter to Mr. Hellemans Hooft.*

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 generality 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 Friesland have sent within these three days a new protestation. Those of Guelderland, Utrecht, and a part of Overysfel, (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 speak her to be arrived at Wismar, and that she hath still a design to come to the Spa, where there is at présent a great deal of company.

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

SIR,

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xvi.  
p. 104.

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 than indisposition of health, is the cause thereof. Here is little news; the chief instrument, that moves the people's humours, is the copy of a letter this weeke come forth; which the protector wrote to Zealand; whereof there are severall constructions made: some saye 'tis very friendly; others, that 'tis menacing; a third, that the Spanish ambassador hath prevailed with you to write it, supposinge it maye rather increase that province's enmitie than friendship with Holland. When all harde, I finde the wiser forte to conclude, Zealand ought and must agree with Holland in their votes, rather than make any breach of articles. The royall and Orange partie are glad to see an appearance of any difference betwixt them, hoping it maye breed a new warr; then they assure themselves, their master's interest shall be espoused. There are not wantinge incendiaries to put a flame to ill spirits, whereof there are great store in the countrye. Another ill-affected member appears in the Hague, doctor Whitaker, a very pernicious fellow, whoe acts and speaks all the ill he can of our governors. Twoe of his sons are in service with Middleton, whome report continew very strong; and his party here dayly expect to heare, 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 passage into Scotland, being sent from their master, whoe will at a distance followe them, as busines succeeds in Scotland. He is by this tyme at Spa, whither his sister the princefs of Orange is gone to meet him: thence he goes to Ceullen, where he intends to stave six or eight weeckes; it may be longer, as he wroate to Webster of Amsterdam, whoe, I heare, is to meet him there, or at Spa. Ceullen is but three days journeys from these parts, where I suppose his rendezvous will be, for his friends to consult mischeif. Amsterdam had assumed some authoritye, whereat the townes of Holland and the states general wear offended; but they, wisely to avoyd further dispute, are reducinge all that gave exception to its former state; which causes their government to lye under the censure of the worlde. Their shippes of warr are still buffie in their convoyes, and the new frigotts are worckt on dayly. So much concerning the publick; now I shall presume on your patience for my owne perticuler, and must challenge your promis, (whereof I am most confident) that you will be mynde-full of mee on all occasions; which makes me take this bouldnes to give you this trouble at present. An opportune occasion offerrs itselfe, wherein I conceive you may doe me a speciall favour: I shall only move itt to your consideration, and beseech you to give mee your advise therein; for without itt I will not doe any thinge. I knowe my desyer will be effected, if his highnes the protector pleased to recommend mee to the embassadors or states of Holland. It will rather make mee more capable to serve him and the commonwealth, than any waye take me of from itt. If I thought it would, I should not move it; for my great ambition is, to serve my countrye. The lieftenant-collonell's place with a foote company in collonell Sydney's regiment here (which was the earle of Oxford's) is now voyd, and will be given by the states of Holland. The major is Sir John Seyres, of whome you had formerly notice for a malignant. There are three companyes more voyd, and hard solicited for by many of them, who formerly served Ch. Stewart. They seek to creep into the militia, to serve that family, whereof the states of Holland ought to be carefull; for they are their greatest enemies: so, if you thinke convenient, it maye be propounded to his highnes, and that he will speake or write in my behalf for the lieftenant-collonell's place, and the foote company, I doubt not but the states of Holland will give it me; for twoe of them, whoe are my friends, assured me as much. I have served some years on my owne charge, and after had an ensigne, 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, beseeching your speedie answer heretoe; fore the states are suddenly to conveene, and 'tis said will dispose of the companys, before they part. I shall ever rémayne

17. July, 54. [N. S.]

Your most faithfull

and humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

Chanut, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

FOR the advancement of your negociation, I expected nothing more than what your letter informed me, which you were pleased to write me the tenth of this month. <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> The new delay, which doth hinder the reception of Monf. de Baas at court, doth not appear to be of that consequence, that he need to be troubled at it, if the protector doth only make it his business to study pretences to delay the conclusion; for upon a complaint made by a sovereign, and of such a heinous and foul crime, there ought judges to be appointed for the offender or person standing so accused, to justify himself to the eyes of all the world; chiefly there being found, as they do pretend in England, such formal depositions against him. But you know, my lord, very well, that affairs of this nature will require much time, and especially in such an extraordinary and unheard of business; so that if the protector doth understand, or intends not to proceed in the treaty, till such time as Monf. de Baas be either legally absolved or condemned, we shall be kept for a long time altogether uncertain of his intentions. I cannot believe, that he will delay us so long; neither do I think, that we shall have so long patience. <sup>Vol. xvi. p. 89.</sup>

As for Monf. de Baas, I doubt not but he is very innocent of what he stands charged; and although this rencounter be very unhappy to him, the issue can be but the more honourable for him. I had not the honour to know him; the occasion of this voyage brought me acquainted with him; but the report of this public complaint will make his name famous throughout all Europe. We are told here, that two frigats have visited the ships of this state, coming from France; and that they took out all the French passengers. These proceedings are strange: if they continue to do the like, this state will have great cause to complain themselves of it. These provinces have not yet all of them agreed, nor consulted upon the act of seclusion of the prince of Orange given by the province of Holland. Friesland in their assembly have declared it null. Zealand was only pleased to blame it, and find fault with it. We shall expect, what the rest will say to it.

Zealand, before the rest have been heard and consulted, will not engage to answer the lord protector's letter.

Koningsmark is retreated to Staden, and doth complain highly, that whilst he respected the mandate of the emperor, those of Bremen did transgress against it, and had surpris'd him through hostility. He expects orders from Sweden; he is sending some soldiers from Pomerania into the dukedom of Bremen. And I do hear, that upon the twelve ships equipped to convoy the queen of Sweden from Oland to Wismar, they will take an occasion to transport some Swedish troopers into Germany. It is certain; that this princess is upon the way; but yet we have no certain advice, that she is departed out of Sweden. She is expected at the Spa. You know better than we, what passeth before Arras. Monf. d'Avaugour and the earl of Brienne are departed in good health towards the new king of Sweden.

Hague, 17. July, 1654. [N. S.]

*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 fair weather hath put them into heart again. The assembly of Holland began yesterday; and they have cashiered twenty-five men of every company, which were taken in the beginning of the war with England, and are returning again to their mesnage, 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 use 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 princess royal is already arrived. The queen of Sweden hath quitted her crown, and is upon her journey into these 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 most it is thought ridiculous. <sup>Vol. xvi. p. 102.</sup>

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

18. July, 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xv.  
p. 118.

YOURS I received of the thirteenth instant, by which I see how your lord protector prevails gallantly, notwithstanding all enemies, which I pray God so 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-christi* 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 Mousaye again to his government of Rennes. I know not yet what shall become of it. The bishop of Adge solicits earnestly for the archbishoprick of Narbonne, which he may obtain rather for moneys than otherwise. We made lately two intendants des finances, Monf. Huffay and Monf. Paget.

The council are now upon coining new lyards, which the merchants do oppose, being to their own prejudice.

Monf. chevalier de la Ferriere bought of our commander Vinguere his lieutenantship of the galleys, and afterwards parted hence post, to command under Monf. de Guise, 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 Ferté were to post their forces the fourteenth instant at Vitry and Arlus, between Arras and Doway, to hinder the convoys 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 peasants working, every one having a fuzee to defend themselves, in case any foot should 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 siege; sure it will be taken; yet Monf. count de Broglio, governor of la Bassée, writes to Monf. Servien the contrary.

The siege of Stenay is not much advanced, no more than in my former, we having but 6000 men about it, having sent the rest to Arras. It is thought, they will not hold out a month, if Monf. Chamilli does not yield it upon some particular treaty; for the place is strong and well furnished.

The king is there very often; and the eleventh instant we gained there one counter-scarp, and a demilune; on which occasion, a captain of the guards, called Vitermont, was wounded in the head, and others slain.

The court is always at Sedan, and some say, will come to Amiens; but the last letters bring, they were not disposed to stir as yet. Monf. 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 same day were to march towards Bapaume, to convoy a quantity of provisions sent to them from Amiens and Corbie.

The generals ordered, that the soldiers should receive their bread for six days time, by reason the convoys cannot come to them so often.

Monf. duke de Chaulnes arrived the thirteenth at the army, with a good company of horse.

King Charles lodged at Peronne the thirteenth, and came to Cambray. The general Turenne, la Ferté, duke of York, and the greatest of the army, came to meet his majesty coming to Peronne with two or three thousand horse, and convoyed him next day two leagues off.

Here arrived yesterday about thirty Irish from the siege of Arras, who came from the enemies, following of their colonel, one Theodore Flaherty, that was cashiered in Flanders, and came hither to receive money to draw his forces to this king. Many promised to follow, &c. SIR,

Your real servant.

*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. occurs, 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 increase and maintained, that they think less of their business 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 so civilly by the protector, is a great honour to his highness here; for few would do him in such cases that honour for any master's sake.

All or most here are yet of opinion, the protector is subject to many dangers yet; wherefore he is to have a care, for so much smoke 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 sent within these 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 visible. 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 assurance, 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 ease, 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 betwixt this and Cambray. 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 provision and ammunition are gone from Doway to that siege, and safely arrived; and three thousand peasants are there working, every one with his firelock ready to fight, when he cannot work. The whole county spare not themselves 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 Colnbrand, in like manner, the town. We doubt not but they will hold out till the latter end of this month.

It is written hither secretly, that some conventions are in the duchies of Juliers and Cleves by the protestants 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, SIR,

Yours.

*Resolution of the nobles of Utrecht against the exclusion of the prince of Orange.*

A.D. 1654. **T**HE 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 West-Friesland, 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 same with the fundamental laws of the government of the United Provinces and confederated states, they can judge no otherwise 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 grossly 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 condescend 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 commissioner to the generality, in consideration of the premises, 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 exercise the same.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 109.

As also their said lordships do understand, that their commissioners at the generality do declare for the recalling of the lords ambassadors out of England, to the end they may answer their proceedings to the generality according to their oath, 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 10<sup>th</sup> of July, 1654. S. V.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 291.

**T**HE sudden and unexpected death of his majesty the Roman king causeth 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 humours 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 *imprimis*, that about the time, when his majesty lay in agony, there arose a very great tempest, and presently after a terrible earthquake, inasmuch 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,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

**M**Y intelligence is different from yours: myne tells me of Munk and Morgan's being together, and that they speak bigly of engaging us; ther number being reported to be five thousand. However I wish wee vare together, and then I should not much value ther 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 veill to,

My noble LORD,

Your lordship's most fathfull 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.

A.D. 1654,  
Vol. xvi.  
P. 130.

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 neither 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 passeth 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 ambassador, because it hath no ground amongst us, who have been eye-witnesses of all that hath happened. But I cannot dissemble with you, that if the business had never so little likelihood, it would necessarily follow, that I had some knowledge of it; and I deserved 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 state 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 ambassador, to hinder this complaint from going further, to keep it from being made public: but as you know, that these gentlemen never had any other pretence against him, but merely upon the propositions, which, they say, he heard from Naudin; that he, mistrusting the lord ambassador, had engaged upon oath your brother, not to tell him any thing; and that, in effect, the lord ambassador knew nothing, nor could not, till the business was past remedy: you will allow me, that such as ourselves, who were assured of all this, will hardly believe, that the ambassador 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 animosity against him; and it may be, the discourse which he had with Fleming\*, upon the denial of a pass, or some other false reports, had made him angry.

\* Sir Oliver Fleming, master of the ceremonies.

As for state-affairs, you may know, that our treaty goeth as it pleaseth God; that is to say, it is the same as it was when you were here, neither made an end of, nor broken off. This morning at eight of the clock the Portuguese ambassador signed his, and departed from Gravesend at ten. His brother was beheaded 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 sent hither to receive and provide for such of the nation as come into these parts, where my stay will be but a while. I can at present but advise you, that now 71, 70, and 7, do acknowledge 67 hath faithfully served, and did good service; for by the last Monf. de Bordeaux despaireth now more than ever of doing any good. Monf. Baas prosecutes de Bordeaux, and doth alledge, that it was his doing what was done him, nay to purpose; for I saw letters to de Bordeaux from court, to this effect. Bordeaux's father and I are joined in commission on this expedition. Monf. de Turenne hath encamped himself with his army half a league from the trenches of the enemy before Arras, where hourly the prince's men and his do skirmish.

The prince presseth very hard that town, his battery playing daily, and his approaches on both ends of the town. He assures himself of the place, and Turenne doth protest he will turn monk, if he taketh it this time. If so be it be taken, I must say it will be a wonder, that in the face of an army of twenty thousand men, which effectively Turenne hath at present, he should permit a place to be taken. Great are the advantages this place will bring to either side. We are now making of bridges to part the rivers, and hinder any convoys to come to the leaguer; which if it be difficult, we are resolved to storm the work, and force a relief. The governor assureth the place for two months longer. The king is still at Stenay, where he forceth that place to purpose, being these three days in the counterescarp; and this morning springs a mine: it will give work these fifteen days as yet. At this instant came news, that de la Ferté hath defeated a convoy of four hundred horse and two hundred chariots, that were going to the leaguer.

A.D. 1654,

Several fallies have been made of late out of the town, with loss on both sides. The Spaniards have had their trenches opened these six days. The general's letter to the cardinal gives him all hopes, that the town will not be lost this time.

*Letters of intelligence.*

Dantz. July 11. 1654. S. V.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 148.

**T**HE Muscovites have besieged Smolensko 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 Tartarish cham and prince Ragotski are willing, *conjunctis viribus*, to go against the Muscovite and his new confederate Chmelinski (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 collected for their contentment. The Turkish emperor is highly offended at the Muscovite, and is sending an embassage to this crown.

Hambr. this 11<sup>th</sup> ditto, S. V.

**O**N friday last, general Coningsmark came to this city to congratulate the queen's safe arrival, who the next day after, attended by the said Coningsmark, and other great persons, went out to a pleasant garden-house not far from the city, where the said Coningsmark received a letter, which having read to himself, he called the queen aside, and had a very serious discourse with her majesty about it. The contents thereof are suspected not to have been very good, by reason that general, having leave of the queen, departed that same night, and returned homewards.

The Bremers, as we hear, have surpris'd and taken another considerable fort called Vehrden, and set the country under contribution, as far as they reach; but it is feared they will pay dear for it at last, if the succour 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 stately train of coaches, horses, 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.*

ILLUSTRISIME VIR,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 282.

**D**OMINUS Fleming per missum expressum mihi heri enunciavit, quemadmodum hodie inter quatuor & quinque horas habuisssem honorem videndi altitudinem protectoris, atque illi reddendi literas publicas. Hodie inopinanter mihi contramissus fuit ordo, atque adjunctum, quod publicæ literæ, priusquam redditæ sint altitudini suæ, necesse est ut visæ atque examinatæ sint, ex prudentia vestra, & fieri potest ex illa ejusdem domini Fleming. Mihi tamen notum est, quemquam alium publicum in simili occasione post discessum parlamenti id non observasse, quod mecum observari vult. Munus oneris mei postulat, ut omni a parte voluntati ferenissimæ meæ reipublicæ deserviam, atque in eodem tempore satisfactioni atque menti altitudinis suæ, quoniam talis est, hac de causa transmitto dominationi vestræ exemplum earundem literarum in idiomate Italico atque Anglicano. Si magis possum atque debeo ad rectam atque sinceram excellentissimi Venetiarum senatus intentionem notificandam, ad omnia sum paratus; sed cum permissione dominationis vestræ atque aliorum, quorum opus esset, dicam, ut quod mihi hodie relatam fuit, poterat heri, enunciavi pro responsione de eo quod ausus sum scribere dominationi vestræ. Nihilominus prudentiæ vestræ me renitto, & præsertim his, quibus fuit & erit semper mens mea deservire; & pro majori attestatu me scribo, qualis remaneo dominationis vestræ, scilicet

Servus devinctissimus,

PAULUCIUS, secret. residens Venetus.

*Extracts of letters written to Mr. Hartlib from Zurich, 22. July, 1654. [N. S.]*

**G**OD 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 astonish them all, that are of that side. The emperor and Jesuits thought, that they had laid their design as sure 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 wasted 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 sure, and were thinking of nothing but congratulations for the success of their enterprizes, hath blasted all their hopes, and seems to threaten them with that vengeance, which they have deserved 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 so by the common sort they are apprehended. For the prince of Transylvania 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 resist 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 palatine 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 miss of this step to the greatness, whereunto his first-born was erected, and another king in Hungary arise, 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 sad and dejected at the present state of their affairs; that the emperor is fallen into several swooning fits at several 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 persons were to be made use of, are forced to entertain themselves with the tragical objects, which God hath set before them, of the vanishing of their hopes in the death of him, who was their only idol; of the sickly disposition of the emperor, which is said to afflict him since this accident; of the Transilvanian army, which is on foot, and of some terrible signs from heaven; such as is an earthquake, which lasted from two of the clock till midnight, with a most violent wind, and did three several times shake all the houses of Vienna with a most violent concussion, which the people take as a very ominous presage; for so it is written from thence since the death of the emperor's son. And it is reported, that the eagle, which was kept upon the burgh (I suppose they mean the castle) of Vienna, is flown away; which things make impressions at this juncture of time, more than otherwise they would do upon the common sort. Though I cannot make inference upon them, yet they are not to be wholly disregarded, although it were for no other cause than the impression, which the common people receive thereby, which in the changes of states are matters of no small consequence. The papists here brag and give out, that our prosperity in England is but like a blaze, which a fire of straw maketh. However, they are much also dejected at the death of the king of the Romans, and apprehend it as an ill presage to their papal designs, which were beginning to be set a-foot every-where.

A.D. 1654.  
In the possession of the right honourable Philip Id. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

From Lesna in Poland, 3. July, 1654. [N. S.]

**I**CANNOT but bless the name of the Lord our God, whensoever I get something from you; for I see evidently, that God hath chosen you long since to be an instrument in his hand, as for many other his good works, so likewise to work a godly comfort and edification in our souls, whereof all your letters are full. The public letters, which were sent to you, are subscribed by baron Sadowsky, 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 highness's, council, and the parliament. The baron is a very good soldier, hath served long in the Swedish wars, longs mightily for some help to the church of God grievously distressed and afflicted in these quarters by the papal and Austrian adherents, being willing and resolved to spend himself, and do all what he can to that end. This, what he writes, is only an overture of that, which he thinks possible to be done by him, to bring something to pass for the furtherance of the common cause. But he and we all leave the whole management of this affair to the wisdom of the lord protector and his council. Perhaps they will thereby be moved, or occasioned to take into a more serious

A.D. 1654. 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 foresaid letters into the hands of those, to whom they are inscribed, and to procure an answer upon them as speedily as you can; for there is *periculum in mora*. The emperor seeks nothing but the suppression of the Gospel, and a dilatation of the Austrian 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 cloisters have promised to such a war to contribute each of them two soldiers: and he tells, that they reckon under the emperor's dominions 96000 cloisters or monasteries. But now the exacerbation of minds increaseth by the most grievous persecution in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Austria. There are thousands of those, that wait and pray to God for some Zyska, that would begin a religious war for the protestant cause: yet none of the princes in Germany have the courage to oppose themselves against the house of Austria. B. Sadowsky is fully persuaded, that God would bless this enterprize thus seconded, and purely directed to the glory of God, and the relief of the oppressed; especially if in the mean time the triumphant arms of the commonwealth of England permit not the Spaniard to assist the emperor. There is a seer in Hungary among the exiles, who foretels many strange things to be done within a short time. The Jesuits have learned, who is the author of *Clavis Apocalyptica*, which you have translated and printed in English; and the emperor hath set 4000 rix-dollars upon his head; but he remains constant in his opinion, that a notable beginning shall be seen and heard of the execution of those things, which are expressed in the eighteenth chapter of Revelations, and England to be the chief actor in it. My good father Monsf. Comenius is once come again out of Hungary to us at Lesna; the Lord's name be praised for it.

*A passage out of Monsf. Comenius's own letter, dated at Lesna, 3. July, 1654.*

SALVEAT ex me vir Dei D. Duræus, de quo lubens legi, quæ ad generum meum retulisti. Sed O quanta circumspectione opus! innuam quiddam. Primæ notæ in Hungaria quidam (jam ante annum circiter) ad nostratium quendam talia dixit: Tres esse audimus Cæsaris juratos hostes, Duræum quendam & J. A. Comenium; tertii nomen nondum scire possumus. Audin' nugæ quidem sunt; quorsum tamen spectent, facile animadvertetis.

*A paper of the commissioner of Groningen, about the seclusion of the house of Orange.*

Exhibited the 22<sup>d</sup>. of July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
P. 174.

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 possessed by his predecessors, between the states 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 state, 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 constraint, without the knowledge of any of the rest, hath condescended to do the same. In consideration whereof, the commissioner of the province of Groningen does find himself obliged for the preservation of the peace and the lustre of the state, 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,

Paris, 22. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
P. 157.

YOURS I received of the sixteenth instant, with yours for Rome, which are sent away from thence. You have now a packet, besides what you have in mine of occurrents. 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 reason, that the protector feigned, or caused so 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, ere it be long, if not already. But by Mazarin's favour, he may come upon that stage 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 occurrents 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 princess of Orange. These you had long since, are much more, to which I cannot give belief.

---

*Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.*

Paris,  $\frac{22}{12}$ . July, 1654.

THE deputy of those of the religion at Montauban told me yesterday, that notwithstanding the fair promises given them here, they find nothing but inconstancy. On the contrary things did daily grow worse for them on all sides. Vol. xvi. p. 160. Monf. de Vestric and the deputy of Aiguiers 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 Vestric 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 result thereof.

I believe the business 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,  $\frac{22}{12}$ . July, 1654.

WE have letters from Sedan, of the  $\frac{16}{6}$ . of this instant, that a good success of the siege of Stenay was shortly expected, although Monf. de Chamilly, governor of the place, did shew so much resolution therein, that the marquis de Gevres 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 besieged and battered 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. Vol. xvi. p. 168.

But it hath since been written from the said Sedan, that the besieged of the said Stenay had made a furious salley, 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 counterscarp, 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 inconveniencies thereof, wherein it had (amongst other things) been resolved to cause 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'Estades.

In

A.D. 1654.

In the interim, the said marshal writes here and 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 likelihood he would try to force it in its trenches; although it is written from Peronne, that Monsf. Tellier 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 resistance 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 post passed here two days since from Monsf. de l'Estrades, to carry to court the news of some disobedience the inhabitants of Sarlat have shewn unto his orders; where they do also send their excuse, which is, that they have repulsed some soldiers, 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.

Most part of the duke of Guise'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 reason they talk of detaining half a quarter of their payment.

It is true, that the prince of Conti hath taken Ville-Franche towards Rouffillon, as you may have seen by the gazette of Paris; but the place is nothing considerable, having only been assaulted by two thousand men.

*Count de Brienne to Monsf. de Bordeaux the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 153.

YOUR letter of the fifteenth was delivered to me last night; and this morning I am assured, that I have lost a former, that was sent to me. Since that, which the lord protector writ to the king, was seen 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 posts pass freely; but a party of Rocroys hath interrupted our ordinary post, 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 seen the articles of the treaty, it will be no hard matter to judge of the issue. As to the affairs of Monsf. de Baas, when we have seen and considered the proofs, that are against him, then we shall know what we have to do with him; but to be privy to any design, and not to reveal them, is not a crime, nor a thing usual with those, who are employed in the affairs of kings. I will not write you a word what passeth in Artois; no doubt but you are informed of the passages there by some other; but I cannot forbear adding of this work, that the affairs do seem to be disposed there in such sort, that we may hope the enemy will be constrained to raise the siege of Arras, which the enemy cannot do but with a great deal of shame, having opened his trenches. Our army hath defeated a convoy of the enemies, and we are equal with them in number, resolute and well-disposed to do well; and that he may lose no advantage, our army doth intend to fight them, though at a disadvantage. If God gives us this fortune, and that you do succeed in your business in England, and to conclude therein a good peace, there would be hopes enough of concluding a peace between the crowns, so necessary to them both, and to all Christendom in general.

Sedan, 22. July, 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Molin Roux, near Vienna, 22. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 461.

YOU cannot but imagine the great sorrow of all this court, for the unexpected death of your Ferdinand the late king of the Romans: yet the constancy and resolution of his aged father the emperor, with patience and encouragements, give life to some, and more sadness to others. However his imperial majesty is in good temper here, some three leagues from Vienna,

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 ministers making addressees 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 assure 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 desires, and really, SIR,

Yours.

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

WE have received the writts for elections; which will suddenly be sent unto the respective sheriffs. I have writt in so many complaying letters of late, and had now written another, which upon second thoughts I have spared, least I might incurre greater jealousy and censure; I have ynough already; but the discharge of my duty is my satisfaction. The Lord be in the midst of your councells. I am glad, that you have that fence of your burdens, and want of strength, as to take that good old way of solemm feaking the Lord for councell and strength. It hath bine that way the Lord hath and will blefs. The more conversant we are therein, the greater comfort and success we shall have in our designs and management of publick affaires. I feare we have of late bine too remisse in thos neare approaches. The Lord awaken us to our duty! It is much wondered, that the regulation of the law goes on so slowly, and the byfness of tythes not ascertained in some medium twixt thos two extremes, of no allowance to a preaching minister, and that of having tythes in its hight, which hath been so much a bone of contention 'twixt minister and people, and so burthenfom to many good and tender consciences. 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 rocke in continueing what may be in the offensive to good people. I know your hands are full, and feare we may be too hasty in expectation; but the eyes of all are upon my lord, and if ever thos considerations com before the parliment, wher ther will be such a diversity of interests, I feare it may prove as fatall as both have bine in the two last parliments. As for Ireland, I have saide as much, it may be thought more then becomes me; but in that trust to the Lord. I have no designe but good in it, that of keeping the four counties. Your former letter gave an assurance care therein; yet I see at one time latly the whole county of Kildare 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 persons are so hard to get? Thes gentlemen know very well the affayres heare. I am sure the uncertaintye of the settlement is of weight; but my best way may be to be silent. I have acquainted you of our wants of money. If what I have writt will not be satisfy, I must be content, who am

Your affectionat humble servant,

July 12. [1654.]

CH. FLEETWOOD.

*A list of the persons elected to sit in parliament for Ireland.*

For Munster.

KERRY, } Sir Hardres Waller,  
Limericke, & } Col. Henry Ingoldfby,  
Clare. } Lieut. col. Purefoy.  
Cork cittye and } Lord Broghill,  
county, Kingfale, } Major gen. Jephson,  
and Bandon. } Mr. Gookin.  
Tipperary, } Comif. genl. Reynolds,  
and } and col. Sankey,  
Waterford. } Capt. Halfey.

Lemster.

Kilkenny, } Colonel Sadler,  
Carlow, and } and  
Wexford. } Colonel Axtle.  
Kildare, and } Major Morgan, and  
Wicklow. } Major Meredith.  
Dublin cittye, and } Colonel Hawson, and  
county. } Alderman Hutchinso.  
Lowth, and } Colonel Fowke, and  
Meath. } Major Cadogan.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 163.

A.D. 1654. Westmeath, Longford, King's, and Queen's counties.	} Elections not yet made.	Precinct of Londonderry.	} No return come.  Connaught.
		Ulster.	
Precinct of Belfast.	} Col. Arthur Hill, } Col. Venables.	Galloway cittye & county, with Mayo.	} Sir Robert King, } Sir John Temple. } Sir Charles Coote, } Comissary general Reynolds.
Belturbett,		} Col. Cole, and } Major Redman.	

*A memorial of Mr. Whitelocke.*

Vol. iv.  
P. 177.

I 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 } 203<sup>l</sup> 2 11  
 I doe also humbly desire an order for payment of my salary, as a commissiонер }  
 of the great seale, for four termes, which is arreare . . . . . } 1000 0 0  
 I likewise desire, that I may attend some persons, whome his highnes will be pleased to  
 appoint, to present the desires of the Swedes, Lubeckers, and Hambourghers, concerning  
 shippes detained; and that the commissiön of plenipotentiary power from his highnes to  
 me be dated before the treaty, and a forme of a passeporte, and the nomination of con-  
 trebande goods, with a confirmation of the treaty from his highnes, may be dispatched as  
 soone as leifure will permitt, because I have undertaken the doing thereof within four  
 moneths after the treaty, whereof there is but one moneth now remaining.  
 I doe also humbly desire a pass for the lord Hannibal Sestede, lord of Noragergard,  
 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.

*Jongestall the Dutch embassador in England to count William.*

Vol. xvi.  
P. 177.

SINCE my last there hath happened nothing considerable, by reason we have not been  
 able to obtain a conference with the lords commissiöners of the lord protector. It  
 seemeth, that the busines 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 painphlets say, it is for high-treason. Beverning hath  
 been alone again with the lord protector; what is past between them, is unknown to me.  
 In my foregoing I advised your lordship, 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 the apter to believe,  
 because Mons. de Bordeaux had audience yesterday of the lord protector, which lasted above  
 four hours. Yesterday we were with the lord Rosewinge commissiöner of Denmark, who  
 shewed us fourteen articles, which had been delivered unto him by the lords commissiöners  
 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 unto by  
 him. I make no doubt but the said lord will make a good end of his busines. Here  
 inclosed 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 disgusted, as is said, at one that was  
 put over his head. His highnes is multiplying and increasing his army here, and fortify-  
 ing 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 Nieuport do all that they will without me; but I comfort myself with this, that  
 I shall have the less 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

denied him. What it was, his lordship told us, he could not yet make known unto us. A.D. 1654.  
 I doubt not but it will go well with him; and the more, because Mr. Thurloe, who being  
 summoned by us to get an answer to our last propositions, said, My lords, be not troubled  
 for an answer: I hope you will have shortly peace with France, instead of an answer.

Westminster,  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{3}{4}$ . July, 1654.

Bordcaux, *the French ambassador in England, to the count de Brienne.*

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 P. 190.  
 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 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 spoke to me on the behalf of his  
 highness of the debt of Mons. de Cezi, as interested, Mr. Grefne 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 mer-  
 chants. They have given in here a parcel of fine 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 assuredly we must agree. But some other ministers of the council could  
 declare, that my lord protector will not abandon those of the religion. At the same time  
 that we were in conference together, Stoupe made his report. I am promised 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  
 Portuguese; 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 Portuguese ambassador'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 ambassador of Spain; himself writ likewise about  
 it, being solicited unto it by a letter; but all these intercessions were not so strong as some  
 other considerations.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORED SIR,

BY yours of the 12<sup>th</sup> June, I perceiv the French in theyr treaty hav proved wors than Vol. xvi.  
 the Dutch in theyrs, two years since: for they by open hostillity vyolated the same; p. 195.  
 these by secret mischeif: both which may well be exprest in a couple of verses I have long  
 ago read under a picture of the powder-treason, and are,

*Perditione prius, nunc proditione petebant:  
 Perdita perditio est, prodita proditio.*

His holy nam be praised, that has bruht both these plots to nauht. I hope the latter  
 wil thriv no better then the first. 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 resent it with greate indignation: the very French are asham'd of it. If they sufferr by warr, they know whom they hav to thank. This state and all others of the Spanish party rejois at the hopes they hav, that the peace with France is hereby lyk to be quyt off; but the Genowes are sorry, for they had assumed to themselves som hopes of the protector's favour and assistance; upon what grounds, I leave to you. I must confes they ar a peple, lye worst able to undertak a warr of any nation in the world. They hav a country, that produces nether meat for man or beast, nor wood; nether does their country afford any horse: they are well pepled according to thes countries, and ar rich in redy money, which is the only thing they hav, has so much elevated 'em: I dout it wil be a cause of their ruin. They have the best port in these dominions, that is, Itally. I wish it were in the hands of others, that hav more occasion of it. This week past by four Naples gallyes with soldiars 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 Genowes gallyes coming from Spain: the truth whereof my next shal advys you.

This week is arryved here an Inglishman, a master of a ship, who has bin two months a prisoner 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 Tollon, was intended for Barsalona to beseidge it by sea, whylft their army does the lik by land. 'Tis six days, that I hav heard from Tollon, when only eight ships and six gallyes were redy; the rest would not be redy in five weeks, which would be as many more, besydes what he expected from the West. They are in great want of seamen; about 50 Inglish they have glean'd up here and there, and make them all gonners. 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 Genowes do not fynd their affairs to hav so propitious an aspect as at first. It is not unknown to you, that the yland of Corfica is under their dominion, which having formerly bin a kingdom, these few years since, with expence of som money, the emperor assumed the tittle of *Serenissimo*: accordingly they wil have their embassadors entertayned. I last writ to you of a gentleman they sent to the princes of Italy, who at Florence demaunded to be covered to sit before the great duke, which would not be admitted, except he took the tittle of ambassador: so he is past away without audience: neither wil he fynd better entertainment from any other prince in Itally. They have sent a gally with an ambassador for Spain: til his retorn all things remain *in statu quo*, without any apparant hostillity. They hav about eight thousand men on theyr frontiers. 'Tis the general opinion, that they wil be utterly ruined, except they close with Spain, from whence they have got all their riches. Theyr own country affords nothing but marble-stones. 'Tis said they have listd lykewys 7000 marriners for seaservis. If any account of the affairs of thes shall come into my knolledge, it shall be faithfully and dilligently advys'd you by,

HONORED SIR,

Leghorn, 24. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*An intercepted letter.*

MY DEAR FRIEND,

Spa, 24. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 232.

**H**IS 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 princess royal arrived here two days before we came. It will be these two months first, before she return to the Hague; so 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 feasonable. 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 contemn that which men strive most for, sovereignty.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Vol. xvi.  
p. 220.

**H**EARE is yet noe certaintye, where C. Stewart is; but the generall supposition of that partye is, that he is come to Spa, as he formerly wroate to Mr. Webster, whoe is not in town, but is not yet gone to him: so I cannot enquier 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 himself, or to some of his

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 maye be of mee, it will be best, leaft your letters maye miscarrye, not to write, until you heare from mee whear he stayer. Then I shall give you directions for your conveyinge letters to mee. Please to change your stile into the royall fence ; and what you will impart of secrecy, to write after this manner. It will prove very chargeable to attend his court ; but I knowe you will not regarde expences, so long as you may have the certaintye of transactions there, which shall be sent you weekly, if there be opportunitye. Be confident, I shall use all dilligence in the service. If his stayer continues in those parts any tyme, and you will have me attend there, you must needs remitt mee some money, which you maye doe thorough Mr. Maurice Tompson to Mr. Lawrence Coggen of this place. Uppon your word Mr. Tompson 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 answer concerning what I wroate to you last in my particular. Now if his H. please, doe me that honor and favor : he must ask the lieutenant-collonell's place and company of the embassadors, for himself to dispose of to a fitting person, whome he shall nominate ; because I shall be absent, and cannot present any letter to the states. It needs but one worde from his H. but I leave it to your discretion and consideration, whether it will be convenient or not to move in it ; and humbly beseech you to do therein accordingly : for on you and your good councill relyes

$\frac{1}{2}$ . July, 1654.

Your faithful servant.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Hague,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . July, 1654.

IN my antecedent you had what hitherto passed here ; and since that, you have what I could gather fit for your knowledge. Sunday last an express, dispatched in a pink by our embassadors in England, arrived here with letters from them of the tenth and thirteenth instant ; the first being addressed to the greffier or secretary of the states general, and the latter to the states themselves. The first letter contains, that Mr. secretary Thurloe upon the monday before was with their lordships, and assured them, that they should have conference with the commissioners the same day : but through multiplicity of business, the conference was deferred till wednesday following, when Sir Gilbert Pickering and Mr. Strickland, with the assistance of Mr. Jeffop clerk of the council, came to their house ; in which conference the said embassadors delivered manie complaints at the instance of the burgomasters of Amsterdam and others, and demanded just and suddan satisfaction ; also that seriously they represented the business of the lord Craven and the queen of Bohemia, with the letters of recommendation of their mightie highnesses, &c. They recite further of that conference ; which being (as I suppose) well known, there need las so exactly to be sent to you.

In the same letter they moreover write, that they will by all means endeavour to learn distinctly the negotiation of lord Whitlocke in Swedland, by their frendes ; and failing in that, by way of proposition, or some such-like to his highness the lord protector, will procure it.

In the same letter they write the negotiation with Portugal to be at an end, with advantagious terms and conditions for the English, as to the trade of Brazil ; and so they descend to particulars, as is best known unto you there. As for the treaty with Spain, they repeat, that there is nothing of it as was first reported ; but the treaty of France (they say) goes closelie and hopefullie on, and some articles within a day or two to be delivered to the French embassadors by commissioners from the protector towards it, &c.

Further they write, that they are daily importuned by the residents of Hambourg, Oldenbourg, Holstein, and others, to be comprehended in the peace with England : whereupon they expect orders from their mightie highness, &c.

In the same they end, that they are solicited and importuned by the merchants, bound in 140,000 pounds, the time of payment being near past, and they in great peril, &c.

The English commissioners aforesaid, Pickering and Strickland, promised to present to his highness what they desire, and so departed.

The said ambassadors letter of the 13<sup>th</sup> imported, that they understood the English merchants were resolved to open their trade through the river Scheld to Antwerp ; and that they are afraid the English merchants will much insist upon it, being of so great benefit to them ; and that they the said ambassadors were with Mr. Thurloe in large and serious discourse about it, and let him know, how the states general proceeded with the king of Spain upon the peace, made with him of that passage in Scheld, as they shewe by the said peace ; also that the 17<sup>th</sup> article of the late peace with the protector gave not that scope to the English merchants, &c. What further of it was sayd, Mr. Thurloe

A.D. 1654. 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 stopp'd to the English, and shut up, as it has been in the warr 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 business 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 timely, before that by the union of all the provinces the river shall be shut up, they may passe: 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 writ a letter to the states of Friesland of the 3<sup>d</sup> instant, wherein they to the full assent 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 Nieupoort in doing the same to have exceeded their commission, of which they are to give account to the assemblee 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 ambassadors. But since that the conclusion of the treaty the said ambassadors have begun some negotiations, which cannot well nor conveniently be taken out of their hands, and besides to preserve the tender peace in its infancy, the states mentioned of Zealand think fit the said ambassadors may have a respite 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 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 posteritie, which deduction they gave order to be presented to the generalitie, &c.

By another paper of the 22<sup>d</sup> instant of the province of Overysse, the states of that province declared themselves in the behalf of the prince of Orange; which paper contains nothing less then futable to the papers of the provinces of Zealand and Friesland, disapproving the act against the prince of Orange and his posterity, and our ambassadors in England censured for negotiating of it, and are to be called to an account suddenly for the same, &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 Nassau for his lieutenant, during his minoritie, &c. What the province of Guelderland shall do at this time, I know not certainly, but believe it will side with Orange.

The said count of Nassau is now in Utrecht, 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 doubtful, whether the town will separate itself and its interest from those of Holland; and so in that case that town of Utrecht 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, whereinto soldiers were introduced to maintain that place in obedience to the magistrates: but the town and souldiers are joynd for the prince's party; and the burgeses 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 majestrates finding themselves obliged and constrained to tolerate it, and not to expose themselves to receive affronts and repulse from the people, that are verie 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 six provinces press the province of Holland, touching the passage of the river Scheld, to deliver their resolution the day following to the said six 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,

Hague, 20. July, 1654. [N. S.]

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 18<sup>th</sup>, and from thence went directly to the Spa; and if the queen of Sweden cometh thither likewise, there will be a very royal company.

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xvi.  
p. 134.

The lord Beuningen is returned from Sweden, and doth relate a pleasant 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 discourse, as a thing which the magistrate is convinced to be of an unnecessary charge; but all this twittle-twattle soon passeth away. 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 19<sup>th</sup> came a letter from the ambassadors in England by an express pink, with advice, that 31. to 40. merchant-ships at London were ready to go directly to Antwerp; which to prevent, most of the provinces have resolved to set up the Escaut, that is to say, to forbid the passage in one and the same boat; so that they are fain to unlade 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 commander 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 rest, but doth labour; first, that the ambassadors may be called home; secondly, corrected; thirdly, the seclusion annulled; fourthly, the prince chosen general.

Those of 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.

23. July.

THOSE of Overyffell have now brought in also the provincial advise, 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 disowning of the act of seclusion.

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. Guelderland likewise is in a great deal

of likelihood 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 ambassadors, 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 discoursed 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 registred, 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 channells to stink; 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.

A.D. 1654. now. The 36 common-council-men sayd, it was a folly to build new houses, since the new ones within the citie do stand emptie; and therefore the 36 have resolved, not to enlarge the city 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 seclusion, the 36 common-council-men are well enough agreed and unite, at least very few, except as to the designe of the English to pass through the Escault directly for Antwerpe. 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 Friesland, 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 seclusion, being long enough, and of the same effect or tenor with that of Friesland, declaring null the said act, and declaring the young prince to be capable to succeed his father, as soon as he shall be of age, in the charges and offices of his ancestors in Zeeland. Now two years ago, agreed by their resolution of the twenty-first 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

<sup>Orange party</sup> resolved the same thing: so that it will only depend upon 145 to conclude by plurality concerning the passage through the Escault to Antwerpe. Nothing hath yet been resolved on; and men do hold, that Holland will not greatly mind it.

<sup>Bremeners</sup> 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 <sup>Sweden</sup> 141 doth <sup>Holland.</sup> harken to the interposition offered by 104.

The king of the Romans being dead, that will yet cause more trouble in the empire. Morus saith, he dares not answer, the time being changed; for if he speak 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 Elsevir had received, thinking thereby to suppress the book; but Vlack hath printed a great number of them.

The six provinces do press hard the settling of the schedule; but Holland doth still oppose it, partly because in effect the said shetting or unlading out of one vessel into another 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

24. July, 1654.

Your most humble servant.

---

Chanut, *the French ambassador at the Hague, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Hague, the 24<sup>th</sup> July, 54. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 207.

I WAS wonderfully surpris'd to read in the letter, which you were pleas'd to write to me of the 17<sup>th</sup> of this month, that there are such malicious persons, that should impute to you any thing in the business of Mr. Baas, which I cannot look upon but as a very great misfortune to him. I had judg'd aright as the world is made, esteeming another's thoughts by his own, that it would be taken for a favorable business, in your behalf, to be deliver'd 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 Monf. de Baas. Behold, my lord, all that I did presume of the corruption of judgments, which I do really call corruption, because to take sincerely the things as they pass in effect between persons of honour, who propose to themselves the interest of the state for their sole end, such jealousies do never slip: and if it were lawful to alledge himself for an example, I would tell you, that being sent into Sweden in the year 1645. the lords plenipotentiaries at Munster were pleas'd to send thither Monf. de St. Roman, who had the same quality with them. He arriv'd three weeks after me at Stockholm, and we were so closely united in the service for three months, that the queen of Sweden call'd us man and wife; and we continued thus good friends, till bad company took him of your society, which Monf. de Baas did seem to me the most convenient that could be desired. All the dignity and authority was in your person; 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 person of parts to discourse with mornings and nights of affairs; and the understanding growing sharp through a secret jealousy, or, to speak better, emulation, which is amongst our friends, you might thereby increase your knowledge, and confirm yourself in your good opinions. One man alone, though never so able, is oftentimes at a stand, and oftentimes irresolute; he doth mistrust himself too much; sometimes is timorous, other times he is bold, and he hath never a sufficient understanding to comprehend all: and herein are our conditions troublesome; for all those who do order and dispose affairs alone, (us alone excepted) have persons with whom they may confer and consult. An ambassador is solitary; he must not, or ought not to discover himself to any body; all is suspected, or contrary to him; yet nevertheless he is oftentimes obliged to side with a party himself about the affairs of the world the most important. I do feel this inconvenience every moment; for every thing is of importance, that we undertake; and if all the world did understand so, they would not judge, that the interest of *Monf. de Baas* was any ways pleasing to you: but we must give the world leave to talk. It is our masters alone, to whom we are to give an account: I do assure myself, that you have a very just one. I can tell you, that in the letters of the cardinal and *Monf. de Brienne*, where they speak very large of the strange event of *Monf. de Baas*, I did not find one syllable, that should make you to think, that you have less resented than you ought the extraordinary proceedings of the lord protector. Moreover, his proceeding in the negotiation doth give to understand, either that he doth expect; that the Spaniards should make good to him what they have promised him, or else that he will delay the affairs till the next parliament. As he doth accommodate himself the sovereignty, his neighbours ought to do the like. Here is no news: *Overyffel* hath declared against the act of Holland, which they condemn as contrary to the union, and they will have their ambassadors sent to give an account of their actions. All this will signify nothing; the fear of ruin, that may fall upon the states through their divisions, will pacify all.

The king of the Romans is dead of the small-pox in three days: the emperor is likewise sick.

The king of England, or Scotland, if he may be called so, 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 sad. I cannot but commend your compassion, which you have for the lord ambassador: I hope your interceding will find favour with the protector; and I have seen the demand, which the English make of the East-India company.

Without lying, these gentlemen have made a peace of importance, wherein such articles as of little importance do remain undecided: I do speak it with grief. They are here very much troubled with the pretences of the English of going directly to Antwerp: it doth go to the heart of them. I am, &c.

*A letter to Mr. Hellemans.*

SIR,

THOSE of *Overyffel* have shewn to the generality their resolution upon the secret article, which is in substance conformable to that of Zealand. We do not yet know what those of *Guelderland* and *Utrecht* will say: they have had some apprehension here of the navigation and commerce, which the English did design to establish upon the port of Antwerp: but now men begin to hope, that the protector will be contented with the conditions, that the ships of Holland are subject unto, namely, to pay the duties, and to transport the merchandizes in another vessel to *Lisle*. I believe, that you have seen the list of the pretences of the English, which doth consist of 62 articles; whereof the first doth concern the East-India company, of whom they demand the restitution of the isles of *Poloron*, *cum fructibus perceptis*, and they do value their losses and affronts at 2,695,990 pounds sterling. The 2<sup>d</sup> article speaketh of four ships taken from the English in the *Persian sea*, which they value at 100,000 pounds sterling. The 3<sup>d</sup> doth concern some loss in *Greenland*, which they value at 66,436 pounds sterling. *Petunt insuper ad plenum & integrum Greenlandiae commercium, utpote quae pars est & appendix reipubl. Angliae.* These are the words themselves: I give you leave to judge, if these were granted, whether we should not part with the prime of our country. Yesterday we had the confirmation from *Hamburgh* of the arrival of the queen of Sweden, and her design of going to the Spa; and some do think she will pass through this place and *Amsterdam*, where it may be you will see a subject more worthy than in the place where you are. They write me word, that her majesty did intend to depart yesterday from *Hamburgh*; so that she may be here within ten days at the furthest. I believe you know, that king Charles and the princess royal are at the Spa. Hague, 24. July, 1654. [N. S.]

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the greffier Ruyfch.*

MY LORD,

A.D. 1654. **T**HERE remain no more than 17 days, for the arbitrators for the Danish questions to determine that business finally, according to the tenor of their commissions; and after the same 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 reason, 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 last, which advised what was propounded to us by the said 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. Thurloe, but as yet we received no answer; nor did we hear any thing more about it; but we will be sure to keep a vigilant eye that way. We do hope, that our reasons, which we gave, will have taken that design.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 223.

The lord Rosenwing hath communicated unto us the answer, which his highness gave him upon his request of restitution for some Danish ships, which is not very satisfactory: but we have considered of it together, and do find, that it is not convenient to urge that point very much; therefore we persuaded him from it.

$\frac{1}{2}$ . July, 54.

Jongestall, *the Dutch ambassador in England, to count William.*

MY LORD,

**W**HAT hath happened *in publicis* this week, you may be pleased to see by the inclosed; 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 seemeth I must have patience. I perceive by my letter this last week from Holland, that Zealand will flag: I did always think so. I hear no more talk of the ships, that were freighted for Antwerp; so that I believe it will rest there. There is yet little done in the East-India business; and as far as I can perceive, the commissioners of the company do seek to delay it, and to have it referred to the Switzers. Yesterday the commissioners of the East-India company were feasted by the commissioners of the English East-India company. I am now somewhat better in my health, but am heartily sorry at the present condition of our country; and that I must stay 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 dismissal. 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 something in favour of the protestants in France; but Neufville will in no wise hearken to it, and hath plainly declared unto them, that in case they will insist upon it, that the treaty will not take effect. I have nothing more to advise at present.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 226.

Westminster,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . July, 54.

Jongestall *to the lord John van Aylva, commissioner of the assembly of the high and mighty lords at the Hague.*

MY LORD,

London,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . July. [1654.]

**I**HAVE with you understood your return to the Hague; as also that in Friesland the affairs of the assembly there succeeded so well: I could wish the other provinces would follow their example. I fear that Zealand will not drive the business home as they ought. There hath happened nothing of news this week. I do not hear any thing here of the Spanish negotiations. The lord Neufville hath had twice audience this week: his business will now be soon ended, one way or other. On this side is somewhat propounded in favour of the protestants in France; but the lord Neufville hath rejected it. If this side will desist, all will be well; else not. Pray get me my dismissal, that I may come home: I shall not be well till then. I can do no further service here, being hated and suspected by Beverning and Nieuport.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 229.

Bordeaux,

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to the count de Charost, 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 regardeth the public interest, goeth never so near at heart, as that of those persons, who do honour us with their affection. I do suppose myself to possess 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 answer to give me. I spoke to them likewise of that of your losses; 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 answer 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 beat 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 wish, that this place may be soon taken; but Mons. 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 ambassador of Portugal is retreated with great cause of discontent.

$\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{3}{3}$ . July, 1654.

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 businesses 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 resolved 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 rest. You know the importance of the undecided will not yet suffer a certain judgment to be made of the success of this negotiation, notwithstanding the fair words that some give me. The debt of Mons. 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 send me very speedily a resolution upon all the difficulties, which I have framed; but oftentimes they stay away a month, before they send any.

Yesterday was a general debate for the chusing of members for the next parliament.

The inclinations of the people do not altogether agree with those of the governor.

$\frac{2}{1}$  $\frac{3}{3}$ . July, 54.

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to Chanut the French ambassador in Holland.*

MY LORD,

I WILL believe, that my lord protector doth not expect, that Mons. 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 prison; or at least that he might be removed from the court, from whence I have had no news since these alterations. The sieges 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 Mons. 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 success of the siege

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 sitting 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 awalking, my lords Nieuport and Jongestall, who did protest to me, that they had in charge from their superiors, to be assisting to me in my negotiations. They did not speak to me any thing of the two frigats, 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 writ you in my last, my lord, the rigorous judgment given here against five Portugese, and three of the conspirators, notwithstanding the intercession of myself and that of the Spanish ambassador: the Portugese's brother had his head cut off on monday last.

$\frac{14}{24}$ . July, 54.

*The commissioners in the Danish business to the Dutch ambassadors in England.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 206.

**B**EING 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 substance 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,  
14. July, 1654.

Your most humble servants,

EDW. WINSLOW.

JA. RUSSELL.

JOHN BECX.

WILLIAM VANDER CRUYSSEN.

*A paper of the commissioners in the Danish business, concerning the explanation of an article.*

Goldsmiths-hall, this 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1654.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 204.

**T**HAT 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 ambassadors 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.

JA. RUSSELL.

EDW. WINSLOW.

JOHN BECX.

WILLIAM VANDER CRUYSSEN.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Rome, 25. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 234.

**F**OR news, we have our scene here as well as you; many jealousies, the marks of future troubles. Still more great ones in disgrace: his holiness and the Spaniard daily affronting and affronted, ready to lay hands to swords: Florentines and Genoesse dispute the greatness of their little commonwealths; in short, this age is active in all parts. The 25<sup>th</sup> instant,

instant, at midnight, we had here a terrible earthquake; some houses and a part of the 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,  $\frac{25}{17}$ . 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 instant, the enemy advanced towards our lines, and the day following, he was a league from them, and posted 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, lest 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 counterescarp, 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 dukedom 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 willingness of all the countries to win Arras from the enemy, all sorts of people not sparing any thing they have towards it.

But sad 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.

Adolph Seat, C. P. du Rhin, to Whitelocke.

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 intercession 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.

*Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.*Paris,  $\frac{25}{17}$ . July, 1654.

A.D. 1654. **E**VERY 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 insinuated 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 shew, that it is only a war of religion; and that he might thereby be welcome at Rome, in case he were obliged to forsake France, as that would in all likelihood happen, if my lord protector should press him, as Monf. de Servien really believeth he will do, after the fitting of the parliament. There are few in court but wish it, and which would not facilitate the occasions thereof, to free themselves of the gulf, wherein all the money falls, which makes every body stark-mad: there being nobody, yea the chancellor Seguier, and many others, who seem to be the most attach'd, but who are pierced at it. If then my lord protector had a design to preserve the said cardinal, according to Monf. de Montbrun's politic, it seems 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 weaknesses, upon condition of full justice in behalf of those of the religion. That envoy was lately Monf. de Vestric'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 trusting in him, his highness will shortly have fair occasions to cause all things to shake, 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 Nismes, presently after his return, to hear the said Monf. de Vestric's account; and that vigorous resolutions should be there taken.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 260.

The governor of Honfleur visited me yesterday, assuring me of the continuance of his friendship; but as yet I see no effects thereof.

*A letter of intelligence from Monsieur Augier's secretary.*Paris,  $\frac{25}{17}$ . July, 1654.Vol. xvi.  
p. 256.

**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  $\frac{19}{9}$ . of this instant, and a captain writes it from the camp in these terms, dated the  $\frac{20}{10}$ . 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 sallied out of the castle with so much resolution, and with arms so advantageous, granadoes, and other fires, that the regiment of Bretagne, 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 henceforward 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 progresses therein. The last news from Arras are, that the besieged had made a vigorous sally, wherein Monf. 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 thereabout, and also of all Flanders, where continual levies were to be made to facilitate the good success of this enterprize. The marshal Turenne posted himself the  $\frac{17}{7}$ . of this instant with his army between the said Arras and Doway, upon the river of Scarp, at a town called Mouchi Pierroux, where he caused bridges to be built to prey abroad on one side and another, hinder the provisions, which might come to the besiegers, and thereby incommode them. He thought that in taking that post they would forsake the siege to run upon him, and fight him; and that is doubtless the great design, whereof he has written: but yet they have not stirred from their trenches, although the armies be so near one another, that their centinels can speak one to another. There are news, that the French have surpris'd three hundred empty carts, which went towards the enemies, whereof they have only taken the horses.

The duke of Guise is not yet gone.

It is written, that the misunderstanding between the Spaniards and the Genoese will be agreed; and we hear, that they have to that purpose sent an ambassador to Madrid, whilst they will send another hither to thank the king for the good affection and amity he hath shewed them on this occasion. A.D. 1654.

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 consent unto the voluntary demission he had made of the archbishoprick of Paris; but he hath again refused it. We do expect the result 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 save himself, nor cabal.

There is great assembly at Nismes of all those of the religion in those parts, to deliberate what shall be done upon the business of Florenfac, in case the court gives not the least reason, which they and their deputies demand to no purpose. The said assembly 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,

Paris, 25. July, 1654. [N. S.]

**B**ESIDES what you have in the annexed letters of occurrents; 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 of some articles sent by our ambassador 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 assented to in this court. Some of the council are appointed to view them, and to present their sense; and that will not so soon be done because of the season, which is now only looked upon here, 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 dissentions in England, as they have (as they say) by sure 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 solicitous 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 answer 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 set suddenly 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 say no more now, but conceived a battle may be fought rather than Arras lost.

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,

**Y**OURS by this post came to me safe, wherein I see how the Portuguese ambassador's brother suffered, which is very much considered and looked upon here. Some say, it is gallantly done; others, that it is dangerous for the protector to use an ambassador's brother so; 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 since 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 said); but all is referred to an assembly of the whole parliament, which shall be next wednesday. We have by the last letters from Nantz, that Monf. de la Meilleraye parted thence with his forces to Blauet, 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 see and entertain his friends. I hear the marriage of la Meilleraye's son, promised to mademoiselle Mancini, is grown cold. Monf. Bailie de Valancé is returned from Peronne, where he went to see of his brother

A.D. 1654. marshal d'Hocquincourt, and is now preparing to go as embassador to Rome. He expects only moneys promised to him to make his journey. Monf. de Guise, 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 Monf. Servien, who told him, notwithstanding the king's letter, not to give over his preparations to depart, and to send 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 Charost, governor of Calais, has surpris'd Fort-royal Philip, between Gravelin and the sea, guarded by only sixty 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 garison 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 garisons 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 Monf. de Mondeieu, governor of Arras, called all his officers in the garison to his chamber, where they signed a league between them to be true to one another; and resolv'd every one of them to perish to the last man, sooner than see 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 Ferté, being arrived at Moufy, 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 Moufy, 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 resolv'd to beat the enemies in their trenches sooner than see the town lost. They expect marshal d'Aumont from Boulonois with men, which he got out of some garisons in Picardy. Monf. chevalier de Crequi is wounded in a sally out upon the enemy, which is all we have at this time. SIR,

Paris,  $\frac{25}{17}$ . July, 1654.

Your humble servant.

---

*A letter of intelligence.*

From the siege of Arras,  $\frac{15}{27}$ . July, 1654.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 250.

**I** WONDER I receive no answer 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 Brussels, to see 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.*

MOST HIGH LORD,

HAVING seen what your highness hath been pleased to write unto me the  $\frac{1}{4}$ . 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 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 haply 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 reprisal. And I having then represented, what a new thing it would be, to give letters of reprisal 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 disobliged 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.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip Id. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

London,  $\frac{25}{17}$ . 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. Stoupe.*July  $\frac{16}{20}$ . [1654.]

MONS. Stokard has made a deduction, when of all that hath been done in England and Holland, the chief has been of the great assurance of his highness the lord protector 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 Grisons, 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 persecution shall cease in the hereditary countries. There will be some alteration in the government of Mets, Sedan, and Brisac. We know not yet what Ulme and Nuremberg will say concerning the syncretism. Augsburg and Strasburg are very violent against it. Venice had a thanksgiving-day for the victory over the Dardanel. 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 Overysfel to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xvi.  
p. 262.

IT being found by certain experience, that some few lords of this province, seconded by the magistrates of the city of Deventer, who, put all together, cannot make a third-part of the sovereign government of this province, and set on by some turbulent spirits, were not only contented to take upon them the name of the states of Overysfel, and in many things to use a counterfeit seal, with the proper circumscription of this province; but they have likewise directed several letters sealed with that counterfeit seal, in the name of the states of this province, to their H. and M. lordships; amongst the rest some, whereby they endeavour to annul our commission given to the lords Boldewin, Jacob Mulert, and Rudolph van Langen, burgo-master of the city of Kampen, by virtue whereof those two lords have hitherto appeared in the assembly of your H. and M. lordships; and we rightly considered, that your H. and M. lordships might come to be abused by such letters, as have a colour of the seal of this province; therefore we thought it our duty speedily to make known unto you, that the said lords Mulert and Langen, in regard of their faithful service performed, are fully acceptable unto us; and that it is our intention, that the said lords should still continue for the accomplishing of our commission and resolution, and that they may be admitted as such, according to the order of government; and that all such letters of revocation, which come from the said malecontents to your H. and M. lordships, may be esteemed as null, and of no worth and force, as we have and do hereby declare the same such, and for worse; we being resolved to proceed against the authors thereof, as we shall think to appertain to the maintaining of the sovereignty of this province, and the exigence of affairs.

H. and M. LORDS,

Datum Zwol, 26. July, 1654. [N. S.] Underneath stood, Your H. and M. L. affectionate friends to serve you, The states of Overysfel.

D. ROELINGH.

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

SIR,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 266.

I HAVE little to write to you, then to let you know, I intend (God willing) to perform your desires in your last of the seventh instant. To-morrowe I goe thither to see that merchandise, when I shall write you the condition thereof. We have here new matter to trouble us, occasioned by great differences in the provinces concerninge private articles concluded; but especially that touchinge the P. of Orange, which Zealand, Friesland, and Gelderland, doe most oppose, and saye, they will not condescend to it. However Holland is resolved to make peace with you, and are puttinge forth a manifestation of the proceedings, to content the commonaltie. Many feare this smoak will break forth into a flame. There are incendiaries in these countries to kindle it. The governours of the Holland province are highly threatned openly; it will concern them to look to themselves. They talk much of their new great shippes, what wonders they would doe, if the war began again. It will not be amifs you keep your fleet in a readines, untill the storm be over. The news of your agreement with Portugal molests their thoughts, by reason it will hinder their trade, which is the life of those people. My wife is gone into England about some perticular bussines; she will wayte on you. If she have need of your assistance, I beseech you to favour her. She will have present use for some money; therefore I have presumed to give her addressees to yourself, intreating your assistance. Please to pay her 43 l. 6 s. according to the inclosed. The 30 l. therein mentioned, I leave it to your pleasure, if you think it fitting, may be payed also to her, which I shall acknowledge for an extreame obligation. I shall strive to deserve it in my dilligent performance of your bussines, and testifie unto you, that I am,

Your most humble servant,

26. July, 1654. [N. S.]

JOHN ADAMS.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to secretary Thurloe.*

VIR AMPLISSIME,

QUID viri honorabiles Ruffell Winslow, Bex & Vander Cruyffen nudiustertius fuis A.D. 1654.<sup>7</sup> literis nobis proposuerint, etiam serenissimæ suæ celsitudini eodem die & modo relat-  
 tum esse constat: unde colloquium vestræ dominationis heri a nobis summopere desiderat-  
 tum fuit, quo de proposito illo dubio, quod omnino extra quæstionem est, prædictis arbitris Vol. xvi.  
 possit responderi in omnibus iis colloquiis; quæ unquam de 22 navibus in Dania detentis P. 252.  
 instituta fuerunt, nullam aliam unquam aliarum injectam mentionem fuisse dominatio vestra  
 probe meminerit; & quin de eo certa sit, nulli dubitamus: ut & in tota illa chartula, quæ  $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Martii nobis una cum mercatorum & nautarum postulatis fuit extradita, nulla alia mentio nulla-  
 que alia expressio est, quam quæ ad prædictas illas 22 naves referatur, nimirum ita per totum de  
 navibus & bonis agitur rege Daniæ prehensis & detentis, & de iis quæ ibi divendita sunt,  
 &c. quæ deteriora facta sunt, &c. & de quibus ex chartulis mercatorum constet, in quibus  
 postulata particulatim exprimuntur, quæ una cum illa chartula prædicta exhibebantur, quæ  
 omnia ad alias naves, aliasque merces applicari non possunt, cum in prædictis illis mer-  
 catorum & nautarum chartulis, eodem die extraditis, præter illa 22 navium & mercium  
 postulata nulla reperiantur. Simul etiam memorem fore dominationem vestram speramus, eo  
 die quo de instrumento commissionis arbitrorum inter nos transactum est, dominationem vestram  
 exemplar quoddam nobis obtulisse rudi calamo delineatum, cum nimirum de dicendi formulâ  
 & circumstantiis conveniendum esset; in eoque expressiones aliquas repertas esse, quæ  
 absque certa determinatione etiam alias quasdam lites aut quæstiones videbantur includere,  
 cui a parte & nos contradiximus, & dominatio vestra assensit, mutatis etiam iis verbis &  
 taliter restitutis, qualiter jam in prædicto diplomate comprehensionis extant, nimirum de-  
 terminanda & judicanda omnia & singula postulata & querelas omnium & singulorum merca-  
 torum, nauclerorum & proprietariorum omnium, qui interestati sunt, in omnibus vel sin-  
 gulis ipsis (nota) navibus & navigiis, quæ in portibus regis Daniæ decimo octavo die Maii  
 1652. prehensa aut arrestata, & (nota conjunctionem) de quibus mentio facta est in merca-  
 torum chartulis mense Martii, stylo Angliæ, anno 1653. exhibitis; cum & eodem tempore  
 vestra dominatio nullam aliam serenissimæ suæ celsitudinis mentem esse respondisset, & jam  
 in ipsissimo suo exemplari de rei veritate possit edoceri; unde supervacaneum quid facturi  
 visi sumus, si magno conamine serâ dominationis vestræ negotia inturbaremus: hæc  
 autem expeditiones operæ pretium fore, ut enixe dominationem vestram requiramus, quod  
 præmissum est, quamprimum serenissimæ suæ celsitudini offerre, in eumque finem nego-  
 tium dirigere, ut dubio isti arbitrorum secundum ea, quæ hic posita & præmissa sunt, quam  
 fieri potest citissime fatiatur, perpensis exiguis temporum momentis, quæ decidendis tantis  
 postulatis restant; cui responsum expectantes, manebimus dominationi vestræ

Ad quævis officia parati,

H. BEVERNING.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

A. P. JONGESTALL.

Westminsterii,  $\frac{16}{20}$ . Julii, 1654.*Dr. Laz. Seaman, and Dr. John Arrowsmith, to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNES,

HAVEING diligently perused 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  
 atheistical expressions should be used by any belonging to the university, yet we much  
 rejoyce, that God hath put into your and their hearts to deale with such wretches, as they  
 deserve: and whereas there was a paper inclosed, containing diverse articles exhibited by a  
 reverend minister against Mr. Alexander Akehurst, and we are appointed to speak with  
 the persons therein named:

These are to humbly certify, that in obedience to your highnes his pleasure thereby signi-  
 fied unto us, we have spoken with Mr. Robert Scott, Mr. Henry Greenwood, Mr. Joseph  
 Halsey, and Mr. Thomas Senior, and find them ready to attest the particulars specified  
 in the same paper respectively, and to produce their witnesses together with themselves,  
 and further matter of like kind.

Cambridge, July 16. 1654.

L. A. SEAMAN, procan.

JOHN ARROWSMITH.

*A letter*

*Mr. James Jollie to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

A.D. 1654. **T**O receive my report concerning Mr. Akehurst, vice-master of Trinity-colledge, who is accused before thee of atheism and blasphemie, &c. Mr. Akehurst is a man knowne to my selfe, 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 arrowes of the Almighty stick fast 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. Akehurst 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 reproacht their shortnesse, parrat-language, in such expressions, as seem to reflect upon God, whereas it might be but a charging of their apprehensions, misconceptions, scantnesse, unfavorinesse, &c.

Vol. xvi.  
P. 272.

I am perswaded, that whatsoever proceeded from Mr. Akehurst, was not to wound or weaken the true faith of any; but an earnest desire to receive satisfaction himself, and withall to shake all præsumptious and carelesse faith, which produced nothing; not to withdraw any from God, but settle himself and others on more rationall foundations. All the course of his life, of late, hath been a perpetuall breathing after compleat satisfaction, that he might justifie God in all his proceedings; so that he hath been wholly carelesse of his credit, if so be any whereof he might find rest to his soule.

These things have I written, not that I would excuse any levitie of spirit, or lavishnesse of humour, which sometimes probably might possesse him; but all things being considered, the bruised reed may not be broken, nor the smoaking flax quenched.

The Lord direct thy highnesse to steere 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 JOLLIE, who heretofore presented thy excellencie at the Cockpit with a paper to the parliament of England.

My lord, I call to witnesse the living God, that I desire, not that any contempt of his majestie may not passe unreprieved, or any sleighting of his truths, but that there may be a due ballanceing of things, that the glory of God may suffer on no hand; and therefore have I writ with much fear, lest I should be found a liar for either partie. The Lord make you as wise as Salomon!

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Vienna,  $\frac{27}{7}$ . July, 1654.

Vol. xvii.  
P. 214.

**Y**OURS by the last I received, to which I have not much to answer at this time, nothing being now here treated of R. C. his business, or any others; but his imperial majesty in his sadnesse, after the death of his son, passing his time with the embassadors and residents, that come to visit him, at Ebersdorf; from whence he parted with his court to Newstadt, where he is to give order to the diet of Hungary to assemble on the fourth of November next, when, if not before, his now eldest son shall be king of Hungary.

Upon the remonstrances presented to his imperial majesty by those of the city of Bremen, how they were treated by the Swedes, and praying his majesty's assistance; the emperor has deputed the bishop of Munster and duke Christian Louis towards general Coningsmark, to let him know, that if acts of hostility shall be further continued against the said city of Bremen, orders shall be sent to the five cantons of the Switzers, the High and Low-Saxony, Westphalia, and the electors of Brandenburg, and the High-Rhine, to assist the said city of Bremen; so that the difference must be composed in some fair way, or a new war may ensue.

Of R. C. I can say nothing since my former. I am now far from him, or his ambassador Wilmot, they being near you. When I shall know any thing of them, or their proceedings, you shall be assured 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 almost inaccessible moun- A.D. 1654.  
tains and boggy places, wee had on fryday last (after sixteen miles march the same Vol. xvi.  
day) a view of the enemy under Middleton; and there being a steep hill two miles high P. 373.  
between us and them, yet we got over the severall parties of horse and foot; but the  
enemy, having four miles advantage of us, disperst themselves severall ways; soe that we  
only took some few prisoners, some of their portmantuas, hampers of provisions, which  
for hast they left behinde. The night coming on, we could not pursue them further  
through. I beleive they will, not deserve the name of an enemy, being disperst severall  
times; and now their course will be to spoile the country in almost those inaccessible places.  
They had in their march burnt the house of Finlarick, belonging to the laird of Glenor-  
quic, and were beginning to fire other houses; but their hasty march could not permit  
them; so that I hope the worst of the summer's march is at an end. The earl of Seafort,  
St. Mungo, Murray, Mr. Cloud, Mr. Claur, with about six hundred men, were lately in  
the isle of Skye, endeavouring to raise the country, but were withstood by Sir James  
Mac Donald, and the captain of Clanrannold. I desire your care of the inclosed, and  
remanyne

Your assured friend,

Camp in Glendowheiot, 17. July, 1654.

W. CLARKE.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

At the Red-mill near Vienna,  $\frac{28}{18}$ . July, 1654.

BY the last I had nothing from you; and from hence, since my former to you, I have Vol. xvii.  
not much to send. p. 122.

Their imperial majesties are in very good health. They have been three days in the  
deserts of Manerstorff, and from thence ere yesterday they went to Ebersdorf. It is now  
considered by his majesty to resign the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia to the young  
archduke Leopold, eldest son to the emperor at present, being about seventeen years old;  
and, they say, 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 emper-  
or being present. He was buried at the Capuchins, in a chapel, that the emperor Rodolph  
built; and now this emperor will cause another chapel to be built in the Augustines church,  
which shall be called *Castrum doloris*.

It is remarkable and true of some things, that happened at Vienna some few days before  
the death of the king of the Romans. The night he sickened, being saturday, an eagle,  
that was fed in the castle forty years, flew away, and placed herself upon the top of St.  
Michael's church, where many other birds of several sorts gathered about her, where of  
mere grief she died; and the night the king died, the young eagles flew also out of the  
castle, and not yet known, whither they are gone. Many other signs happened too tedious  
to be written.

Here is nothing more considerable since you received the former trouble from, SIR,

Yours.

*Intelligence.*

Dantzick,  $\frac{28}{18}$ . July, 1654.

THE parliament at Warsaw is happily ended, to the great contentment of all. His Vol. xvii.  
majesty hath got satisfaction in every thing, which he desired; so that in a short time P. 5.  
he will be in a very considerable posture. The alliance with the Tartars is likewise con-  
cluded some days ago. Our forces fell upon a party of three thousand Muscovites, who,  
according to their custom, very securely celebrating the feast of St. James's day, were all  
routed, and for the most part killed by them: the rest were taken prisoners.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A.D. 1654. THE tyme by this post is spent, it being midnight ere I could finish my dispatch inclosed to his highnesse. It was but yesterday, that I first closed with Sir John for this service, of whose faithfullnesse I doubt not, and no man can doe the like service in all Germany. I am to-morrow to finish the character 'twixt him and me, and so the next morninge he will depart; but pray faile not to send him a character for yourselfe, and give me notice of it; allsoe to send to some trusty frind in Brussells to write to Sir John, how to convey his letters safely to him, that you may have them that way allsoe. I thinke it might doe well to have one neare the Spaw, to receive the intelligence quickly from Sir John, and passe it to you; however I shall hasten it hence as soone as comes to my hands. If you faile but one post to order how I shall proceede with the shipp of armes, &c. she may be gone ere the next. If you expect this senate doe any thing in matters of assisting me, it must be by writinge specially to them. By the Dutch articles, in which they are included, they ought not to permit armes, &c. to be shipt for the enemye, nor such agents as Waites, if he get C. S. commission to abide heer; but of that and other things *per next*. I am in more than hast, SIR,

Your humble servant,

Hamburg,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{8}{8}$ . July, 1654.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Least theise should miscarry in the pacquet, I send copies of all under my owne hand to a friend sealed . . . . . my lord protector *per* this post. Pray be carefull this businesse come not to the knowledge of Mr. Farrington, or any other of your clerkes, least some discourse be made of it to the losse and ruine of the gentleman. I have great hopes to . . . . . certainly the empire will assist against us; and this is C. S.'s last game. Be careful at home of all your posts. Everie stone will be turned to undoe you; and I doubt, they that smooth you most, are not your friends.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xvi.  
P. 295.

HAVEINGE duely informed myselfe of the present resort of many great personages to the Spaw, and haveinge here observed, that the kinge of Denmarke, D. of Brandenburg, 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 partie give it fourth, I thought it my dutie, concludeing there must be some further reason of that meeting then to drink those waters, to endeavour, if possible I could, and as Mr. secretary Thurloe had desired, to find out a fit man to penetrate their counsells and designs; in which I trust providence hath directed me aright, to effect the needfull in soe important a service to your highnesse and the commonwealth, by the present signinge this inclosed humble addresse to your highnesse, whose abilities and interest in that partie and their friends must needs (as I humbly conceive) render him more capable, if the point of faithfullnesse be secured, as I conceive it is by the solemne engagement he passeth to your highnesse, then any other, in whom that partie have not the like confidence. However, I could find noe better or more likely way for the present expedition, not doubtinge but your highness will approve, and God succeed, my reall intention of servinge your highnesse in this gentleman. I shall be carefull, if he should prove otherwise 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 so 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 opinion touching the queene's goeing to the Spaw, to meet with, if not to marry the Scots king; who, he saith, he hath here at Hamburg heard her stile the king of Great Britaine; but it's the crowne of Sweden, which . . . . . with your highnesse. The inclosed paper speaks all that at present can here be certainly knowen of the Swedish forces coming towards Breme. Whatever that queen and others may intend, yet I presume your highnesse will look upon the other advertisement as considerable 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 faithfull accompt of all transactions there, so farr as they can be discovered, to be no disservice, but well worth the charge it may require; and that by the returne of the post, tyme beinge precious, your highnesse 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

March,

March, and Waite's returne, who by this gentleman's accompt, 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 hast orders to some sure friend in Brussells, to give notice thence to Sir John privately at the Spaw, by expresse or otherwise, it not being farre from thence, that he may with safety send his letters to him, to be sent to your highness, which way they will sooner come to hand by any than through this citty. I had sent or writ to Mr. Thelwall, had I been assured of his being there. Submitting the premised to your highness consideration, together with the inclosed copie of what Sir John wrot to this day, as omitted in his former letter to your highness, I make bold to subscribe, as I shall ever approve myselfe,

YOUR HIGHNESSE

Most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Hamb. 18. July, 1654.

*Sir John Henderfone to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESS,

SINCE my freedome from Edinburg's imprisonment, by your hyghness his singular favour, I Vol. xvi. have since acknowledged my lyfe to be holdin (under God) of your hyghness; and fall ever P. 297. be found verie thankfull for the same, so long as my blood is warme. I acknowledge also att that time many other particular favours done to me, bot more especiallie my sone's freedome, takeing at the battale of Worcester, thocht verie ingratly and contrair to my will, he has ingadged himself with Middleton against your hyghness his interest, zitt in in short tyme I houp to bring him off that ingadgment the best I cann.

In consideration of all these favours done, if I werr ingrate to your hyghness, the earth and creatures therof wold be tedious of my being. Therefore laying asyde all considerations quatsomever, I humblie heir prostrat myself att your hyghness his feet, presenting my service, lyfe and blood, for your hyghness his interest, of quom I acknowledge my lyfe to be holdin; nather in conscience can I doe otherwise, since I am tutched with a sensible acknowledgment of God his fatherlie providance, by preserving your hyghness so extraordinarie in your actions from all machinations quatsomever; and being now in Germanie, knowing most part, quhat courses are contrived again your hyghness for the interest of these, that are in armes in Scotland; I thocht good, not onlie to mak notified to your hyghness att present such things as I know, but also to remain heir in Germanie for three month by the contrivers of the same; and from tyme to tyme give your hyghness trew notice of quhat may be concluded contrair to your hyghness his interest, by quhat persons, and quhat their negotiations may be, out of quhat ports, how to be conducted, and quhair to be sent; so that your hyghness may in seasonable tyme prevent all. By this I engage my life, my honour, and reputation, and all I have, for your hyghness his interest, humblie desiring secrecie, that by the contrair I be not ruined for my inteir affectionne to your hyghness and the commonwealth of the three nations; and first of all I humblie desire a character may be sent me, so that quhere I fall have occasionne of wretting buffinesse of importance, I may be secured, by not knowing quhat my letters may signifie.

Next, I give your hyghness humblie to understand, that by the kyng and his councill a defensive warr in Scotland this sommer is concluded, and by no meanes that they may hazard the least ingadgement, till armes, amonitionne, and victuall be provyded, quich can hardlie be done till the nights grow longer, without hazard of intercepting. Forty thousand armes are intended for ther succours, with a compleat artillerie, and chieflie good mortar-peaces for fortifications. Three shippes are ordeined to goe from the Elve out of Hamburg; one is presently ready with 4000 musquets, 100 barrell of powder, six pittards, with abundance of match, musquett-ball, lead, and four great moulds of iron, for zetting musquett-ball; two surgeons with their chifts and servants; the other two ships are to follow: 'tis to be managed by one collonel March, a Kentish man, quho is this day gone in all haist to the Spa, quhere he is to receive his last orders from the kyng and the lord Willmot, and in all haist to returne heir again for the effecting his business heir. If this business fall be published, as therin they are to agree with one Leonard Marfellyes, that he the kyng of Denmark his maggazin at Gluckstat in his hand; from thence he will furnish armes and ammunition at pleasure, for ready money; so that allwyse the kyng's maggazin may be compleated again. Collonel March is to goe with the first ship for Scotland, ther to receive all succurs quatsomever fall be sent thither, to be by him disposed of at's general commissarie; and George Waites, as agent, to remain in Hamburg for plotting and sending quhat shall be thocht fitting for their use, quha also is gone  
upp

A.D. 1654.            up to the Spa with collonel March to receive his patent and orders. I conceive no great danger this sommer, save the transport of armes and ammunitione to Scotland, quhich before my departure from heir 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 verie weill looked to; for the discourfes 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 Weserr; sum affirms, that it is from Bremenn; to quich purpose shee hes mett with the greatest part, if not all the princes of the Nether Saxon circle, as also with the kyng of Denmark. Sum affirmes, all is to dispose them to a neutralitie, till the Swedish attacque the citie of Bremmen. Others affirmes, that Bremen is pretended as the first rendezvous of that armie, upon the Weserr. The nixt is thocht to be in England, shee having concluded a mariadge at the Spa with Charles Stuard, therby intending a royall work worthie such a hyghe spirit as she hes. In this bussines the resident heir will be carefull of any thing of such a nature, maturlie to acquaint zour hyghness with; and quhat fall be concluded above, I fall not be sleeping. One thing I humblie desire zour hyghness to command, that all letters comming from one Richard Lasie from abroad to London, directed to one Johne Dasie, may be caught up in the post, till I acquent your hyghness with a further plott, verie dangerouse, if not prevented, and that is of a suddentie in impatroning the blokhuse of Linn and the toun also; and consequently the feat of the warr to be made in the island of Elye. This Johne Dacie is the correspondent of this bussines with one Richard Lasie by the kyng so nominat, bot his richt name is collonel Pamerr. Of this, at my cumming to the Spa, I fall in all humilitie acquaint your hyghness with, and tymelie aneuch for preventing the same. The train'd-bands of Elye wold be trusted in the hands of a sure mann to the commonwealth. This bussines is driven on by severall burgers of Linn, as also by sum pryve menn in the island of Elye. And that zour hyghness may know more cleirly my real intentions to zour hyghness, and the commonwealth, at Ratisbone I did break a bargain betwixt the lord Wilmott, ambassador, and one major general Suingle, of armes, ammunition, victuall, artillerie to the rate of 70000 dollars to be presentlie sent for Scotland, lying readie at Lubeck to be scipped in for that purpose; but I broke the plott, and caused him to be dismissed with great discontent, *re infecta*.

Three dayes hence I am to goe for the Spa, quhair I fall be verie carfull to give zour hyghness ane account of what passes ther, as weill of the kyng's actionns as of the quein of Sweden's. My correspondence fall be by the resident in Hamburg, vith quhom I have a character. To this purpose I have borrowed 50 l. from him for my voyadge thither, till I heir from zour hyghness from London, humblie intreating, that a honorable meanes be made over to the resident for me for three months aboade ther by the kyng and his council; as thenn, God willing, I fall be able to give zour hyghness a full account of all quhat may be præjudiciall to zour hyghness his interest, about the last of October at London, myself in persone. Certainlie ther is a great plott in hand by the quein of Suedenn, quich I houp at the Spa to cum to the knowlege of itt by the meanes of sum about hir of hir owne nationne.

I humblie beseech zour hyghness to give me trust, and beleive the internall affectionne of my proceedings towards zour hyghness his interest; for as God hes created my soull to be saved by the pretiousse blood of his deir sone, so wish I my soull to be damned eternallie, if I shall not prove true and faithfull to zour hyghness his interest. I also humbilie desire zour hyghness to beleive, that my quitting the other partie is not for any discontent or lowness of my fortune; for I am ingadged to the duck of Meklenburg for levies of 1000 men for the service of the kyng of Spain; bot this I have resolved to doe zour hyghness better service, of quhom I hold my lyfe, zitt the cause quharrupon I ground my doings, is the poure of God, quich tucthed my heart with the reall acknowledgment of your hyghness his actionns to be both just and godlie; to the performance of quhich I fall adheere so long as my blood is warme. Heirwith recommending zour hyghness and all zour actionns to the protectionne of the God omnipotent, I shall ever continue

ZOUR HYGHNESS HIS

Most faithfull and obedient servant,

Hamburg,  $\frac{1}{28}$ . July, 1654.

JO. HENDERSONE.

P. S. Henceforth I will never wrett my name to zour hyghness; but allwyse subscribe thus,

K

*Sir John Henderfon to Mr. Richard Bradshaw, the English resident at Hamburg.*

I HAVE forgott to certifye his hyghness of the collectionns in the Roman impyre, of A.D. 1654. that which has been consented by the dyett. First, the Austrian circle, I beleive, is comprehended under the 100,000 dollars his imperiall majestie hes promised, which cannot now be gott, till this 40 niu Romer month consented by the major part of the dyet be gott; for I beleive the consent of 100,000 dollars turnns upon that promise; nather am I certane, that the Austrian circle fall pay over and above the promised 100,000 dollars, till I cum to Spa. Howsomever Mr. Taylor the resident at Vienna is ordeined for congregating the moneys ther and in the Bavarian circle; Sir William Gunn, a Scotsman, is ordeined to congregat the money, in the Suebisch circle; and I beleive Sir William Curtius of Franckfurt is ordeined for the Over-Reineish and Neder-Reineish circle: who fall be for the Westphalish circle, I doe not knowe as yitt. The Burgundian circle, that the Burgundish ambassador hes promised in the name of his maister the kyng of Spain, to find out a secreat contentment for that; the Frankish, Over-Sachfish, and Nether-Sachfish circles, are preserved for the ambassador himself, who intends to . . . . . this amongst the electors of Sax and Brandenburg, as also to all the princes, particularlie of these circles. Ther cheif hoaps is in these circles, and the princes thereof; as in the electors of Saxen, Brandenburg, prince of Veymar, Altenburg, Gotha, Bareut, Anspach, bishop Maydeburg, Brunswyk, two Lunenburgs, two Meklenburgs, Denmark, Holstein, and Heerfun; as also of the kyng and quene of Sueden, as princes of Pomerania, Bremen, and Verden, with the count of Oldenburg. From the Ryn they expect nothing bot money, in respect of what cummes from the Ryne, cummes by Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Lastlie, they have no hoops of the transport of any thing, nor from the Wefer, nor the Ems, onlie ther hoops is on the Elve and the Baltick sea; but cheissie from Pomerania under Brandenburg; and Sweden, and from Rostock under Meclenburg; armes from the Elve, victuall and armes also from hence, as also from Curland. Itt were good 7 friggats and 4 or 5 catches could lye till the dead of the winter in Calfound upon Hollandfyd in Denmark, four or six myls further then Elsfeneur, for the visiting of shiips, which may transport armes and ammunitiome, to the prejudice of Ingland: neither cann searching be refused by any prince, Ingland alon being in warr, and other kyngdomes in peace. I beleive the kyng will visite many of the electors of Germanie, and some princes, at his removall from the Spa. Of this all which I have wrettin, I desire your lordship to give an account thereof to his highnes; and att my cumming to Spa, I fall be no less carfull to observe and mak notified what may be prejudicial to his hyghness and the state, with all occasionns. If your lordship cannot reid this hand, I will allwyse continue the former; so till a privat occasionne of taking my leive, I shall ever remain

YOUR LORDSHIP HIS

From my house, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  8. July,

1654.

most humble servant,

JO. HENDERSONE.

*Intelligence from Mr. R. Bradshaw.*

Hamb. 18. July, 1654.

SIR Marmaduke Langdale, and Compton, Northampton's son, are come hither to Hamburg, and will stay till some further news from Spa. Many other cavaliers resort hither from all parts, to wait a good hour for C. S. by some imperial help.

On sunday last, about six a clock in the afternoon, the queen of Sweden, together with all the present dukes and princes, went out to Wandsbeck, 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 burgomaster, personally attending in the main guard, caused the gates to be opened 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 favourites, and his lady, besides the rich Jew's eldest son, where she lodged. It is said, her majesty is gone for Zell, which is the court of the reigning duke of Lunenburgh; and intends thence to go to the Spa, where Charles Stuart is come on already, and the princess of Orange is to be upon the way thitherwards. The Bremers are now a little at rest, and resolved not to proceed any farther, except they be provoked and urged thereunto by the Swedes, who are only waiting for competent strength, to regain their lost land and reputation; to which the general Wrangel is come from Wismar with 1200 men, and hath lain these five days at a place called Denmitz, lying at the river side, about a score leagues from this city; but is not safe to pass any further. There are some five thousand more at Gottenburgh; which, if these procure free passage, are ordered to follow them.

*The state of Venice to the protector.*

A.D. 1654. **F**U così grande il giubilo de nostri cuori per l'assunzione di vostra altezza al posto  
 Vol. xvi. **U** conspicuo di protettore di cotesti regni, mentre ben s'aggiusta al grado eminente, in  
 p. 283. cui e riposta il merito delle sue conditione prestanti, & le prove che ha date di se stessa  
 nelle funtioni sostenute con virtu singolare, che non capaci li nostri animi di trattener  
 in se stessi gl' applausi convenemo diffonderli con voti di sincerità & farglieli giungere  
 col mezo del Paolucci hora che à tali sentimenti di essultanza s'aggiungono quelli che  
 concepisce il senato per la pace seguita sotto la condotta della prudenza sua & li serenissimi  
 stati ne palesiamo il sommo contento nostro con le presenti & preghiamo l' altezza vostra  
 gradirlo assicurandosi della stima & affetto pienissimo, con che accompagniamo le con-  
 ditioni dignissimi dell' animo suo, & d'un desiderio ben intenso, di renderle in ogni tempo  
 le prove certe di cordialità, auguriamo a vostra altezza lunghi felicissimi gl'anni & incre-  
 menti di glorie sempre maggiori.

La soprascrittione della sudetta lettera e la seguente :

*Serenissimo domino Oliverio Cromwel, reipublicæ Angliæ,  
 Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ protectori, amico nostro carissimo.*

Il didentro non si puo sapere per chi, e figillata, e ferrata.

*The Venetian resident to secretary Thurloe.*

SERENISSIMO SIGNORE,

Vol. xvi.  
 p. 280.

**I** Comandi della mia serenissima republica, mi portan l'honore di comparre all' altezza  
 vostra per attestarle il contento publico per l'essaltatione dell' altezza vostra, & per la pace  
 seguita tra questi regni e gli stati d'Olanda; nella qual occasione, si come si e data a co-  
 noscere la gran forza di quest' armi, così in essa si e confermata sublime la virtu, e prudenza  
 di chi supremanente lo comanda, per la qual causa tutta la gloria, e tutta la commenda-  
 tion, e dovuta alla grandezza dell' altezza vostra. Dalla medesima sono derrivate impresse  
 d'alta virtù, e valore, e dalla medesima, attende la christianità tutta risoluzioni di beneficio  
 suo, e di essaltatione maggiore, al nome dell' altezza vostra.

Lunga & ostinata guerra del Turco sostenuta per dieci anni continui dall' armi della  
 serenissima republica, è quella chi invitta la pietà, e generosità dell' altezza vostra a qualchi  
 risoluzioni, accioche sii posto qualche termini alla temerità Otthomana, è senza dubbio  
 volontà di Dio, il grado supremo, & essaltatione presenti dell' altezza vostra, accioche  
 havendo il potere d'assistere i precipi amici, & di consacrare all' eternità li sue imprese,  
 lo facci tanto più prontamente, quanto che la causa di Dio per appunto l'invitta, così se-  
 guirà certamente, se nella gran copia di queste navi, vostra altezza ni destinerà qualche  
 d'una in doppressione d'amici del nome Cristiano, dal che ni risulterà incessanti le benedi-  
 tioni all' altezza vostra, con merito, & essaltationi sempre maggiore della natione Inglese  
 sempre amata, e stimata dalla mia serenissima republica, & che di presente governata dalla  
 autorità suprema, & dalla singolar prudenza unitamente con essa, si rende celebre al mondo,  
 e formidabile a tutti i precipi.

Le presente lettere publiche per l' altezza vostra confermeràn i sentimenti del eccellen-  
 tissimo, senato auttenticheràn la debolezza delli mie espressioni, e valeran (spero) per ripor-  
 tare dalla suprema auttorita dell' altezza vostra, qualchi pia è generosa risoluzione a favore  
 del publico bisogno, e pregando Dio che nel bene della pace multiplichino li prosperità a  
 questo stato, & al nome dell' altezza vostra syno sempre maggiore li glorie, io resto lasci-  
 ando in scritto quanto ho havuto l'honore di rappresentare in voce all' altezza vostra; ag-  
 giogendoli di piu con questa occasione l'ottima publica dispositione per sodisfar il capi-  
 tano Galiley, raccomandato per parte dell' altezza vostra, quando ne sia fatta istanza da  
 suoi intervenienti, & resti liquidato, quanto il vero effettivo suo credito sommamente de-  
 siderandosi dall' eccellentissimo senato di Compiacere in tutte le cose possibili l' altezza  
 vostra.

Londra, li  $\frac{1}{2}$  8. Luglio, 1654.

Servidore humilissimo, devotissimo,

LORENZO PAULAZZI, segretario  
 residenti di Venetia.

*Mr. H. Elsyng to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I AM ashamed and begg 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 doe require more than a verball acknowledgment, and shall bee performed upon all occasions with all faith and sinceritie. Vol. xvi. p. 285.

Upon falling into my late desperate disease, I was by Sir Lewis Kirke and his brothers entrusted 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 memoriall of their losses, and of the justness of their demands, was presented to his highness: it was then likewise hinted to his highness, that this business, in the consequences of it, did in a high degree concerne his highness and the state. His highness was pleased to resent it in that nature, and did in a very particular manner recommend the care of their memoriall to Sir Anth. Ashley Cowper. I wayted once upon him in it, before my sickness: he has been since out of towne. The gentlemen know not, whether there has been any thought of, or proceeding in their business; and have importuned mee to give you this trouble, and to begg of you, that their business of so vast consequence may finde some place in the treaty, with the demands of others. Sir, I hope this may be an opportunity to lett mee in to serve you further; who am, SIR,

18. July, 1654.

Your humblest servant,

HENRY ELSYNGE.

You will herewith receive a like memorial of their demands and losses, as was formerly presented to his highness.

*A memorial, inclosed in the preceeding.*

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 29<sup>th</sup> of March, 1632. p. 287. 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 de Cane.

And although, according unto the fourth and fifth article of the said treaty, the said De Cane is debtor unto them of the sum of 12136 l. 6 s. 9 d. sterling, mentioned in the under-written articles; and that for these payments they have employed all manner of diligence, charges, and expences, since the time expressed in the said treaty; and also caused the sum due unto the said De Cane by the associates in New France to be seized at Paris the 20<sup>th</sup> of October, 1634. as it is justified by authentical certificates, unto the eighth of August, 1651. yet nevertheless they could never receive the least satisfaction, because of the letters of state, respects, and supports, the said De Cane hath from time to time found in the said court, till the beginning of the troubles in England, happening in 1640. during which the said De Cane obtained release of the said seizures, insomuch 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 tuns, for a voyage for seven months, victualled and manned with 70 men, for fetching home 100 soldiers from the fort of Quebeque in the river of Canada; being allowed by the Trinity-house	l. s. d. 2550 0 0
---	----------------------

For sundry goods delivered at Quebeque, viz.

By William Holmes unto Mr. Meraldow, amounts in all which Mr. Meraldow hath	636 0 0
For 585 beavers, put aboard the French pinnace, called the Lion, whereof Mr. De Cose was captain; being put aboard by order of Monf. De Cane, and M. Li Rada. These skins weigh English weight 1000 lb. weight, at 25 s. per lb.	1250 0 0
For charges of sending one over into France for prosecution of the recovery of the said sum	200 0 0

For

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 } 7500 6 9

---

12136 6 9

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 } 2184 10 0

---

14320 16 9

---

In consequence of the said treaty for the liberty of the trade, and unto particular commission 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 *Tadissaie*, where they made some traffic, captain *Bontemps* commanding the vice-admiral of the French fleet shot upon the 25<sup>th</sup> of May, and after many rage passages 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 lost one man; this admiral, which had already six foot water within, ready to sink, seizing upon all beavers, furniture, sales, and powder of the English, and of the said ship the *Mary*, the which his company and equipage brought to *Diepe*; of which violence the captain having complained to the officers of *Diepe*, the discussing of that business having been sent and remitted unto the cardinal of *Richelieu*; and the said captain having had his recourse to him to have again his ship, equipage and victuals, ammunition, merchandizes of beavers, and others not yet exchanged, with reparation of 30000 livres penalty against the said *Bontemps*, for their loss, damage and interest suffered, with prohibition to use henceforth of such ways of fact, nor trouble their trade, under penalty to be punished as infractors and perturbators of the public peace, although the said cardinal gave to understand at that time, that he would do justice unto the said English, and desired that business should be compounded between the particulars, to avoid the question, unto whom the country did belong; yet nevertheless he caused a sentence to be given the 20<sup>th</sup> of February, 1636. signed by him and the secretary of the admiralty, whereby, without hearing the parties, he declared the ship and merchandizes of good prize, save his right to the tenth part; and what instances 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 *Tadissaie*, during the war; and that although the said English had rendered the fort of *Quebeque*, they did not understand 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 pursuit of six months, that if he thought to expect a judgment, he would always be condemned, the offers, which were made him, appearing so little unto his pretensions, that he chused rather to return into England without accepting, than to consume himself more in charge; of which sentence finally, after many instances, a copy having been delivered in form unto Mr. *John Kirke* the ninth of May following, 1636. who came on purpose to Paris for the businesses, without he could receive the least satisfaction, he brought his complaints to the parliament, of the unlawful possession of the French partners to have of the said country of Canada, in consequence of the said judgment, to exclude the English out of it, and of the great loss suffered by them by the unjust confiscation of the said ship, amounting, as by the ensuing articles, to the sum of 34062 l. 6 s. as it is justified by authentical certificates.

*Articles justified concerning the same.*

For a ship and goods	12000 0 0
For charges of a man to send to France	300 0 0
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 <i>per cent.</i> according to the parliament's act of the same date	16719 0 0
More for the interest of the above sum, from the year 1651. to the year 1654. is three years, at 6 <i>per cent.</i> according to the said act	5043 6 0
	<hr/> 34062 6 0 <hr/>

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

29. July, 1654. [N. S.]

HAVING received yours of the 23<sup>d</sup> 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, Vol. xvi. yet no divisions or trouble, which is much expected by your enemies. It is believed, P. 271. your government cannot hold long in that fashion: yet the beheading of the Portugal embassador's brother is not displeasing or wonderful to honest men; but the action he committed is worse esteemed, and only taken for madness and temerity, not for any gallantry or courage; so they say, justice should be considered over all things, yet concerning such a person, that grace should take place; which is all here said of that matter.

Hence the letters from Stenay, dated the 22<sup>d</sup>, report, our infantries were very ill used by that garison; and that all we have done there, or gained hitherto, we lost in an hour's time, and the same day the regiment of Bretagne was wholly defeated, endeavouring to surprize a demi-lune near the citadel. That regiment consisted of 400 men, the first day they came to that siege; now all that rests of them is four officers, and eleven soldiers; and in fine, we are no more advanced now at that siege than the first day. 160 Switzers of the guard were slain there, and the rest of our foot say plainly, they will not meddle in any more: upon which the council sat, and resolved to continue the siege in form; and Faber's advice was to it, who expects the bâton du mareschal, if the place be taken. Now the said Faber begins to work two places, near the counterscarp, where ours were beaten off, before he began; and also a gallery over the fosses to pass; but we hear the enemies set it on fire. Other letters from that place of the 23<sup>d</sup> bring, that the king was to go to the camp that day; and that Faber sent to his majesty, signifying Mr. Chamilly governor of the citadel desired him to send him a chirurgion in the place; but that was refused, because they had not enough in the camp of such: yet they told him, if he had pleased to send them his son, they would cure him as well as they could. Marquis De Quernadan a Breton is dead of his wounds, on our side; so is count de Blays, the marquis De Bouvray captain of the guard, and Monf. De Geuvers; also marquis De Humiers wounded. It was written before, that the court was to depart Sedan the 27<sup>th</sup>: but these last letters do not confirm it; and so 'tis thought they will remain there, till the 4000 men, that come from Guienne, be arrived at the siege; for the most part of the troops at Stenay must be with the king, where he goes. In 15 days they expected the said troops there.

The prince of Tarante has made his peace with the court, and accepted of an amnesty.

As for the siege of Arras, the letters from the frontiers confirm, that the enemies will find much difficulty to take that place, Turenne and la Ferté being well posted to hinder their provisions in one way, and count de Bröglie with his garison in another way.

Mr. de Turenne writ a letter to his wife here, of the 23<sup>d</sup> instant, in which he signifies, he defeated a convoy of powder and bullets of 500 horse of the enemies, coming to their camp, the day before he writ the said letter, and forced them to leave the bullets there; for which he was to send a convoy: as for the powder, he gave fire to it.

But other letters from his camp of the 25<sup>h</sup> bring, that a convoy of the enemies of 3000 horse passed through Turenne's camp, and arrived safe in the prince Condé's quarters, who, they say, is a little indisposed. The son of Mr de Cumont, a counsellor in parliament, being wounded dangerously, and taken prisoner by P. Condé, was sent upon his word by the said prince in his own coach to Peronne, and the prince offered to cure him, if he had stay'd; and offered him also a priest, to confess and receive: but he, being of the Reformed, would not accept of it, saying, he would die a Huguenot.

Here is now a fresh letter from Turenne's camp of the twenty-sixth, signifying, that the 22<sup>d</sup> an hermit came out of the lines of the enemy, being taken by some of ours; which made them believe they were Lorrainers; so 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 examined him, from whence he came: he answered, he came out of the camp, to shew the way to a great convoy of 4000 waggons, full of beer, bread; and other victuals. They asked him, where were the letters? He answered, they were hidden in a certain place near him, where they went and found them all in cyphers, except one letter written in the Spanish language: all the rest were decyphered by M. Turenne, and he presently gave orders to all the cavalry to go to the field, sent 400 horse to Bethune, and so many towards Laon, to discover where the convoy was to pass, and commanded all the rest not to stir out of the camp. In the mean time the Lorrainers went to St. Omer's, and one of our troops followed them. What happened since, we shall know *per* next. However, the enemies are within forty steps to the counterscarp; but their works are not yet much advanced, by reason they were so long busy with the double line, being all perfectly ended. We have from Turin of the 15<sup>th</sup> instant, that quantities of water fell in those parts, which ruined many houses, and more of men and women, in the

A.D. 1654. vale de Conté and Yvré, where by force of the water a great mountain appeared of itself, being now full of black, stinking, thick water within it, the smell of it being so strong, that no man durst 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 so black and moist as yet: some are dead already by that smell. The corn is all spoiled.

A gentleman from card. de Retz arrived at Rome the sixth instant, who told his holiness, to content the king and card. Maz. his master was resolved to give the demission of his place in the hands of his holiness, to be disposed of as he shall think fit; but some think other things were sent before underhand: which is all at present from, SIR,

Your humble servant.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Paris, 29. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 302.

I HAVE little to add unto my last. The post arrived from Sedan the  $\frac{22}{12}$ . 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 siege is in so good a condition, that it will shortly be raised. But the place is held as lost for Mons<sup>r</sup> le prince, notwithstanding M. de Persan's endeavours with the forces he hath towards those parts.

As for Arras, it is also thought the Spaniards will take it, especially by reason of the great interest Flanders hath to desire the same: but 'tis hard for us here to know the truth of their progress. The last letters from the French army have confirmed us the mortal wound of M. de Cumont, son to the counsellor of the parliament at Paris, as he went out with a little party, who at first had advantage against another Spanish party; the which drew at last the said French party into an ambuscade, where it was defeated, and the said M. de Cumont taken, but soon after sent by M. le prince's courtesy to be cured.

We hear, that the troops of Guienne, which had been sent for, amongst which is the regiment of Montpouillan, are arrived at Poictou.

There hath been some small rumour at Bourdeaux, by reason of a bricklayer, who through zeal for liberty misliking the fortification the king hath caused to be made, had been condemned to be tied and whipt at the pillory; of which sentence he had appealed to the parliament of la Real, where there is no question 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 raising of a great sum of money; but that the people have risen and repulsed him with much vigour, whereof we expect confirmation.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Paris, 29. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 305.

THE deputies of those of the religion in Languedoc receive letters at this instant, that the assembly held at Nismes upon the subject of Florenfac, not thinking itself able to resolve, had only concluded, that a greater one should meet on the  $\frac{24}{7}$ . of next month, to chuse the necessary means for their security, according to the edicts; and that those of Nismes should be charged to invite thereunto the Cevennes; those of Montpellier, all Dauphiné; and those of Uzez, all the country of Foix, and of the Upper Guienne; which assembly should be kept at Alez.

This is newly told me by M. Perol, deputy of Montpellier: this ought, in my opinion, move this court to some speedy justice, if it intends to avoid the consequence thereof. M. d'Aligré has told the said deputy, that the only cause, which has hinder'd the expedition of the business of this consulate, was the fear they had of some rumour, by reason the Popish were the stronger in the said city. But he answered, that if that was the only reason, they had only to go on, and then leave the rest to those of the religion. The said deputy has for the last time declared unto M. de Ruvigni, that unless satisfaction be given them, they will, at the first election near to come, chuse their consuls in spite of their enemies, happen what will.

News arrive at this moment of a considerable encounter of parties, and of the dispute of a convoy coming and arrived at the lines of the Spaniards at Arras, wherein the count of Beaujeu's brother has been slain.

Boreel, *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 endeavouring 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 Mifuillet, in the service of this crown, about which your lordships have writ thrice in his behalf to his majesty, and after much charges and soliciting, 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 I'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.

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xvi.  
p. 306.

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 adde to my last, but that having given the enemy a turne here, and though we could nott engage them, reduc't them 500 in their hasty flight, we have left their tyred partie to col. Morgan to follow them with his fresh party, and hope by that means to make them weary of this summer's worke. Wee shall lie heereabouts for some time, till we hear what becomes of them, and to prevent them from going into the marquesse of Argyl's, whose country they had begun to burne, but were driven away by an approach. I am

Vol. xvi.  
p. 372.

Camp at Kynnell in Broadelbyn,  
19. July, 1654.

Your humble servant

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 at Peronne, where I doubt not but your care, next pains, will contribute much to the service of the king. I write something to M. le Tellier, concerning somewhat you are entrusted with, of which you must have a special care. I will refer myself to what he shall write to you about it, and will add nothing more, but that I am

Vol. xv.  
p. 466.

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.

*Boreel to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

THE suppression of the lieutenant-governor of Havre de Grace doth still continue more and more. Therefore upon your lordships resolution of the second of this month, 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 governess of Havre; that so, according to form and custom, I may further the establishing of M. van Den-tecom to be consul upon the place.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 310.

Paris, 30. July, 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter to Bordeaux, the father of the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Sedan, 30. July, 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xvi.  
p. 311.

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 Monf. de Bordeaux sent inclosed in his to his son.]

*Intelligence.*

Vienna, 20. July, 1654. O. S.

Vol. xvii.  
p. 5.

FROM hence little of news; only that it hath pleased God to visit our present eldest 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.*

20. July, 1654.

	l.	s.	d.
In the possession of G. Duckett esq.	}	29551	2 5
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			
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	}	6208	15 4
Two troops of dragoons lately raised, and not in any establishment			
Charge of fortifications, garrisons not established, incidents of the traine, and other contingent charges	}	476	0 0
Total of the charge monthly £.			41235 17 9

There is assessed upon Scotland 10,000 l. a month, from the twenty-fourth of June, 1654. But the treasurer Mr. Bilton, by his letter of the 13 <sup>th</sup> July, writes, that by reason of the broken condition of the country, there will not be thereof received above 4000 pounds a month	}	4000	0 0
So that there will want to be furnished out of England by the month			

*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	}	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 sequestrations, crown-rents, customes, and casuall revenue, will but defray the charges of the civill list, and hardly that.

*Mr. Charles Longland to secretary Thurloc.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

THE galley lately dispatcht with an ambassador by the Genowes for Spayn has bin at A.D. 1654. Alicant, landed the ambassador, who is gone up to the court, and is returned back Vol. xvi. P. 330. to Genoa, from whence the general advys fez, that theyr differences with Spayn are in a hopeful way of ajustment; but here is a pryvat advys, that comes by the said gally, that fez, by letters of the fourth of July from Madrid, pryvat searsh was made, wher any estat was belonging to Genowes, in order to mak sequestration. This newes came this morning from Genoa, wher they mak greate preparations of arms. It's advised, they are dispatching an honourable ambassador for England to the protector.

The last advys from Provence, of about eighteen dayes, speaks of twelve ships and six gallys redy fitted for the sea, gon out into Toullon roade; but another letter from thence by the sam conveyance makes a dout, whether the fleet would put out to sea or no; the reason he gives is the difference lyk to be with England, and the protector sending a fleet into the seas. The lyk reason you wil see given in the Roman intelligence, and some others, for a breach with France. I saw a letter from Paris does as good as publickly declare a warr with England, by that court.

About ten dayes since cam into port Longone seven Spanish ships laden with soldiers at Naples for Barfalona, where they lye, not daring to go to sea, for fear of the French. Indeed the Spaniard is so low in these parts, that without some succour from England he can hardly subsist. God send al may be for his glory, and the good of England! I am,

HONOURED SIR,

Your most humble servant,

Ley, 31. July, 1654. [N. S.]

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*Sir John Henderfone to Mr. Bradshaw resident at Hamburg.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THE ansueir of your letter wes zeffernicht readie to be delivered at two of the clock Vol. xvi. P. 337. afternoone; bot there cam one to me from collonell Ogilbie, a gentleman, quho hes my wyfe's father's sifter to wyfe, and told, he cam from Holland, to quhom I presentlie made a visite, found him verie intellygible of all affairs, having cum for three monts agoe from Scotland. He told me; that Midltone his exprefs wess three nights by him, and that he wess cum expresse from the nobilitie and the armie now on foot to the kyng, humbilie to desire in all haist to cum to them, or if I would not verie suddently cum at them, they wold be forced to make the best peace they cold for ther own subsistancē. He tells only of two ports, that is concluded to be saife for landing the kyng's person, and armes, and ammunition. This day at seven of the morning, I am to have a discourse amplie with him. He has promised to divulge his mynd quhollie to me. He affirmes he will be gone already from the Spa towards the elector of Brundenberg: for all ammunitions, armes, and victuals, is to be sent from him from Pomer. He affirmes also, that he did see a privie seale of the kyng's for his saife imbarcking, both for his owin person, and for all armes and ammunitions from Holland; and assures me, that at his departure from thence, the Hollanders and other stats of provinces weir att strong consultations, by no meanes to sufferr the kyng and his partie in Scotland to be ruined. Ther pryme reasonne wes, if monarchie continued, thenn the general ingrossing of trade by the Hollanders sould also continue; and they be kneu hou commodiouse to goe about vith a kyng for ther owin advantage; bot if the republick did continue, quhich wold look narroulie to the good of the nationns, and the tradeing, as thenn, they saw nothing bot ruine before ther eys, in respect of the act of transporting and importing of such and such commodities, zitt stands in vigour to the great prejudice of Hollanders. He has promised to tell me the names of theese two ports determinat for landing. He has also promised to expectorat himself to me about the Hollandish privities with the kyng. He thinks the kyng most make all haist to be att them, as having his last pull before him; if not in all haist, they will do for themselves. Ther greatest arguments for his haistning are, they say, they are betrayed by his council, in not suffring no Scots to be in his councell, nor no Scots at all in the manadging his affairs in Germanie, thocht all pretended to be done for the Scots, nou presently in armes for him; zitt nather cann they have his person amongst them (quho promised to be ther Januar last, and everie month since) nor any assistance of armes nor ammunitions,

A.D. 1654. nitions, till the long nights cum, quich is impossible for them to stand so long out, if a sudden resolutione be not taking. This is that reasonne, for quich I hold your answer zesternicht upp undelivered. What effect of our private discourse can be at seven a clock, I fall acquaint your lordship. Howsoever I desire, that your secretarie may be sent to the Angell in the neu toune about twelve of the cloack, and I will wrett at lenth to you, and at one or two I will be gone in all haist. If I heir at Francfort he be gone from the Spa, then I conclude he is ether gone privatelie for Holland or Brandenburg; for he sheurs me, the kyng is determined with four and himself to take his travell, as thenn, I think it fitting in all haist to cum heer, and from hence to London to his hyghness the lord protector; bot if he be at Spa, and perhaps retarded by the English councill, thenn I will goe thither, and byde till I knou his resolutions, and mak you from tyme to tyme an account of the same. Therefore you will excuse my zesternicht's not sending of that answer. The main poynt of all will be his hyghness his special cair of the bussines in Scotland, how by money or good meanes to be ther conductors, or by force to doe the same; for he assures me, the grætest part of the kingdom are for the English, except the kyng cum over with great supplee of armes, as thenn the quhole body of the kyngdome, so many as he can arme, will ryse, and give one desperat about for it. He affirms, they are 13000 menn, whereof 1500 horse weill armed, and 4000 foot; the rest are not armed, bot expects longing from hence. The somme of our discourse I fall wreate to you at twelve a cloack. Quhat other things my wife can learne herreafter from him, shee will shou it my ladie your wyfe. So till twelve a clok I fall remain, and ever after

ZOUR LORDSHIP'S verie faithfull servant,

JO. HENDERSONE.

From my house at six in the morning,  $\frac{2}{3}$  July, 1654.

The superscription,  
*For the ryght honorable the lord resident Bradshaw,  
 these, Hamburg.*

*Another letter from Sir John Henderfone.*

NOBLE SIR,

THE discourse I held with gentlman to-day shoves a great disperationne of the Scots, if in all haist the kyng goes not himself, or send 12000 armes to them. All ther houps now is the breaking with England, quich I must confes according to his discourse is verie lyklye. As for armes, ther is 10,000 in the hands of one Sir Johne Mackleir in Gottenburg in Sueden. These lyes in paund to him for 15,000 dollars. These fall be releived and sent home; therefore it is most incumbent, that one or another have a vigilant eye upon the actionns of that mann in Gottenburg. The state of Scotland (as he tells me) generallie all are verie discontent, and more lyklye to break in pieces, if the kyng in all haist doe not remeid it, quich, in my opinion, he cann hardlie doe till the long nights cum. The great bussines the princes of Orange is gone to hir brother is, to lett him know of quhat great pouer the houes of Nassau is in the United Provinces, in making Groningeland, West-Frizland, Zeland, and sum others, declare against the Hollanders making that shamfull peace with England, (as they tearme itt) and nou having also great faction in Amsterdam for the hous of Nassau, as the other partie is; and he conceaves, if his hyghness the lord protector will bot for a little tyme complye with that rigorouse poynt, of extirpating that houes, as thenn the generall state of Holland hes nothing to say. In the meane tyme the Scots bussines must be taking in hand: that being done, ther is no feare of any uproare in England, Irland, nor in Scotland. The landing ports, quhich are faife, one is in Stranaver, the other in Skyracsin, or thereabout. The grætest part of the Hylanders are still, and will not rise at all vith 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 England. Argyle has 4000 menn, and his sonn joyned with him for the English. In summa, if the kyng doe not cum verie suddenslie to Scotland, all is verie desperate, having ther troups onlie placed upon the Holland's rapture with England, quho lays down niu positionns of state, (as he affirms) 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 houps goes 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; bot all these positionns may turne to smok, if the Scots bot agree with England, quich I dout not but his hyghness will use all possible middle witt, ether in a fair way, or *per* force.

This cavalleir hes good intelligence from the kyng, and quhat is plotting in Holland; A.D. 1654.  
 so that with everie post, quhat he knoues, my wife fall give zour honour notice thereof.

I besech zour honour not to forget hir in the bufines I wrett last of, in respect I have left hir purse verie emptie. Just nou I had reseaved zour letter, and accordingly I think I have done. I thank zour honour for zour favour about my wyfe. I fall no more for the present, but fal remain

Zour honour's verie humble servant,

Hamburg,  $\frac{21}{31}$  July, 1654.

JO. HENDERSONE.

The superscription,  
*A Monsieur Monsieur du Plestre, presentement à Hamburg.*

*Written in the same letter by Mr. R. Bradshaw.*

Extracted out of another letter same date, which hath nothinge more in it than this;

**T**HAT his lady would shortly learne out the lord Wilmot's intelligencer at London, and give me notice of him; and that for the affaires of Scotland sent home, all is dispatched by the lord Miuburgh to one Richard . . . . , a filke-dyer in Thames-freete, London. His other name he would learne at Spaw.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Hague, 31. July, 1654. [N. S.]

**I**N my precedent letters you had what I could afford. Since I have to add, that the president of this week of the states general assembly, who was of the province of Groningen, endeavoured by all means to conclude by plurality of voices, that the river Schake should be shut at Lilloe, requiring that all ships and barks should be there discharged; but those of Holland did insist firmlie in not consenting thereunto; and the province of Overysfell joyned in that with the lords of Holland; so that with the resistance of these two provinces, the bufines 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 greffier of the twenty-fourth instant.

Vol. xvi.  
p. 368.

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 Oorange, 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 so 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 Overysfel are wholly near masters 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 Zealand is ready, and in the press, 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 best. Here I have no more to add, but that I am, SIR,

Yours.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

**O**N saturday was read and concluded in the states of Holland the long deduction, which that province hath made against those who do rail at the seclusion: I am told, that it was five hours a reading, containing a world of relations and cafes, wherein the other provinces have shewn themselves unthankful to the house of Orange, and of affairs, which do injure

Vol. xvi.  
p. 315.

A.D. 1654. 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 nose 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 <sup>king of Spain</sup> 139 will find their account in it, together with some pleasure; for as to religion, <sup>king of Spain</sup> 139 could do no less than maintain their own; and as to the laws, if <sup>king of Spain</sup> 139 hath not kept them, (he will say yes) <sup>states general</sup> 104 (the one against another) do accuse one another; yea do convince another, or have falsified their own laws, yea the fundamental laws.

Those of <sup>states of Holland</sup> 105 have wisely made <sup>peace</sup> 171; for and by <sup>Cromwel</sup> 130 and by <sup>Sp<sup>r</sup></sup> 139, (*si dicere licet*) they <sup>royalists</sup> will make their party good; and yet I see, that <sup>well-affected of Holland</sup> 145 are as much troubled for making <sup>peace</sup> 171, and do wish, that they had continued in the contrary for many reasons. <sup>Spain pr. of Orange</sup> 173 do almost believe, that between 139 and 148, there was no other difference but about the name; in short, *alterum de retinendo, alterum de acquirendo regno egisse, & adhuc agere*; and the <sup>royalists</sup> most zealous <sup>states general</sup> 141 do now no longer dissemble to say, that they will maintain the seclusion; although all the <sup>pr. of Orange</sup> 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 <sup>royalists</sup> states have not yet taken a provincial resolution as to the seclusion; however, the two first members are <sup>peace</sup> 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 <sup>peace</sup> Holland will stand firm, and in all the provinces, all those, who are low, will hold with <sup>Spain peace</sup> 171; and if formerly men have been able to prevail against <sup>pr. of Orange.</sup> 139, <sup>peace</sup> 171 will imagine to be able to prevail against 148.

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 states 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 states of Overijssel to justify himself; so that likewise in Overijssel they have appointed a fiscal, who hath two advocates joined with him, to inform themselves concerning the excesses, 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 states general, on the behalf of Deventer.

And in Guelderland likewise they talk of recalling the lord Raefvelt, commissioner to the states 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 effect it is nothing but the faction of <sup>friends of pr. of Orange peace</sup> 145, and <sup>peace</sup> 171, whatever other name or occasion that it hath.

The quarter of Velauw in Guelderland, 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 every-where 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 Escault open, hath thereby obliged this state, and especially Holland; for already <sup>friends of the pr. of Orange</sup> 145 did expect thereby some new disturbance.

Those of Holland do cause so many copies of their present deduction to be writ, that 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 stay 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 she passeth by Cassel towards the Rhine, without coming hither.

Bremen the states of Holland  
 Sir, 158 doth find 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 against 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 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

31. July. 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

Boreel, *the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

WHERESOEVER in this kingdom any sea preparations are in hand, presently your lordships subjects feel the ordinary inconveniencies thereof, by reason that they do make their ships to serve them; yea also those ships, which are brought in, and their causes, 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.

Paris, 31. July, 1654. [N. S.]

Jongestall *to Assuerus van Vierfon.*

THERE hath been this week nothing done about the plotters; many are of opinion they will put to death no more. Here are still above three hundred prisoners. As 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 yesterday, the one outward-bound, the other was come home from the Straights richly laden.

$\frac{21}{31}$ . July, 1654.

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 the adjunction of a reasonable person might occasion; and you do me right to believe, that I was never troubled at the sending of Monf. de Baas, although that at the beginning

A.D. 1654. ning 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 Monf. 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 passing 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 consolation 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.]

*Jongestall to count William.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 312.

THIS week is already spent, and nothing done. The merchants, who are bound for our state, do earnestly desire to see 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 haste; 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 ambassador of the king of Spain. The negotiation of the lord de Bordeaux is almost dead, and many rubs it meets withal in the way. The earl of Oxford is said to be in no danger. Yesterday there were two rich ships burnt in the river, near the bridge.

Westminster,  $\frac{2}{3}$  July, 1654.

*Mr. John Jeanlett to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 348.

ACCORDING to his highness pleasure signified by your letter of the twenty-second of June, I have sent you in the Dutchy, whereof captain Edmond 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 commission of captain Selby, together with an information concerning him, sent to and given in by captain Sherwin, commander of the Primer Rose. I have this day, according to his highness order, received the body of colonel James Gourdon\*, prisoner at warr, by warrant from Sir William Constable, high sheriff for the county of York; and humbly desire his highness further pleasure, how he shall be kept or disposed of, may be signified to

Your affectionate friend and humble servant,

Hull, 21. July, 1654.

Jo. \* \* \* \* \*

\* He was a chief commander in the Scots army, and came in 12. June, 1654. upon articles to capt. Swayn. Whitel. f. 591.

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 Middleton's almost tired forces on colonel Morgan, who was fresh in Ruthven, which took effect on wednesday last. Then they marching to Loughgary to quarter with an eye of fear backwards upon the generall, and being foe intent upon the waies 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 chafe 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 prisoners, 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 spoyld, and great part of their foot disperfed. 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 prisoners and nine horses, with divers portmantuas; among the rest, the earle of Atholl's with his cloake, diverse letters, and papers of concernment, from Charles Steuart. SIR, I am

Your humble servant,

Campe att Hem-hill, neere Weemes-castle,  
21. July, 1654.

W. CLARKE.

*Lord George Fleetwood to Bulstrode Whitelocke esquire.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

YOURS dated the twenty-fifth of June is safely come to hande. I am hartily glade to heare of your excellencie's . . . . . and well contented jornie foe farre, but especially your prosperus arrivall at Gravesende, which I am informed . . . . . resident's letter, and hope ere long to have it from your lordship's penne. Ouer kinge hath bin very inquisitive after your excellencie, and seemed to be very well contented, that your honer was safely come on in England, which I informed him yesterday. Concerninge ouer late queene's resignation and coronation, I dare not particularise, supposinge, ere this, it is in print in all languages. Ouer 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 begune without . . . . . unknowne to his majestie or the privie counsell heare (as they all pretende). I suppose 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 loafers. Ouer whole worke heare in sending out forces hence, divers from Colmer and Gottenburge allready gon; those from this porte to go aborde to-morow; earle Gustofe Stenebocke to commande them under Koningsmarke. They say, in all, 8000 shall be sent out. God send them good successe.

Before ouer late queene's resignation, the Portugall embassador was commaunded to departe, not acknoliginge his principall; but our kinge did underhande excuse it, and since with all civilitie falved it what possible, as I heare.

Spaniard

Thus, I suppose, wee have two tastes of ower 209 his designes, and feare to many will folow.

Counte Ericke is to set saile from hence in fewe dayes to Keele, and thence to the duke of Holsten's courte, to fetch ower new queene (the duke's second daster unmarried). Ouer kinge regulates his jornie according hee seeth the winde serve, intending to meete at Colmer, where the nuptials are solemnised. They repaire heather, where this winter a parlament shall stande. Then the queene is to bee crowned, and all affaires of this kingdome settled.

Count Sliffenbacke is sodainely departinge hence ambassador to all the princes in Germanie, to demonstrate the Bremers unrite proceedings, and to protest against any mischance can happen to the empire by this meanes.

The riks-chanfelor was lately very sike; but now (God bee praised) reasonable well recovered. The kinge courts him much. Thus much for publique. Counte Gabriell Oxensterne, aboute two dayes since, desired me to write to your excellencie, that now the hotte weather was past, hee would sende over the lord protector's rine-deare; they are now six or seven alive, and these very fresh and lustie, that hee questioneth not there liveinge

A.D. 1654. now. Hee desireth your lordshipee 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 horses and doges hee pretendeth 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,

Stockholme, 22. July, 1654.

GEORGE FLEETWOOD.

The fifteenth of this present kame ould felt-marshal Lesly heather, and departeth hence in few dayes; his buisnes, as hee pretendeth, to give over queene thanks for hir gratius assisting him in his buisnes by the lord protector, which compliment he hath layed of to ouer kinge.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Brussels, primo Augusti, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 366.

**Y**OURS of the last I received, by which I understand the common occurrents there, for which I have not much to return at present; but that the dissensions 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; sad news in this place!

The gentleman you designed 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 stirs 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 the archduke will give orders, that for some days her majesty may sojourn in the palace here; and it gives me to believe, her majesty is to stay for some time in these parts, because houses are assigned 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 possessed 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, whose 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 sally has been made by the besieged horse, and worsted 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 Bassée and Bethune, and left them in Laon. 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 counterscarp from them, being greatly beaten from it, near the gate of Ronvill, which we possess; 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 horse, 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 Basil in Switzerland, that the cantons confederates assembled the eleventh of last month at Baden, where the Spanish and French ambassadors were; and the last endeavours to rejoin the High and Low Alsace to Brisac could not prevail.

Here is nothing else at present from, SIR,

Yours.

*To the marquis of Barriere the prince of Condé's agent.*

Bruffels, 1. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE received your letter of the twenty-fourth of the last month, and a packet to his highness, which I have sent him; but the passages 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 distempers of his age, 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 ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Sedan, 1. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

THERE is just now an express from Stenay, who bringeth us news, that the besieged, seeing our men lodged upon the point of the bastion, did demand to capitulate; but that the treaty was broken off, by reason we would not allow them any time to send to the prince, to see 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 siege of Stenay; and besides, being a business of great importance you write about, we would take time to debate and consider of it; and I do find them no ways willing to condescend to such conditions. If I had time, I would tell you what was practised at London, where the deceased lord of Villeroy, whose memory can never be extolled enough, did rather chuse to leave the kingdom in an uncertainty of peace or war, than to agree to any dishonourable or disadvantageous terms; and that is that, which you are to speak, and to stand upon. We rely much upon your capacity and gallantry of spirit, to manage the affairs of his majesty for his honour, and the reputation of the greatness of his kingdom and power.

As I was going to sign this, there came an express from the siege at Stenay, who hath brought the news of the capitulation and hostages given on either side; and that the garison was to march out to-morrow, to retreat to Mount-medey.

*Chanut the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

THAT you should have contributed any thing to the disgrace of Mons. de Baas, is a suspicion so extravagant, that I cannot believe, that it can enter into the thoughts of a rational man, if you had not the advice from Paris. I am very glad, that all my friends, who write me very freely of all passages, 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 should engage by his own reputation in a business, which can admit of no mediocrity; for if Mons. de Baas be guilty, the king must cause him to be punished for an example, and must shew him no favour, though the lord protector should desire it; but if he be not guilty, the lord protector must make satisfaction to the king, and to Mons. de Baas likewise, having put a kind of affront upon his majesty, and gone about to take away the credit and honour of an honest man, who is none of his subject, and one that is sent 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 business of this nature, wherein I never saw nor read any examples.

A.D. 1654. I must needs confes to you my weaknes; 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 still of the opinion I was formerly, that there will be nothing effected but upon very hard terms, which do concern our masters 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 handsomely joined together. The states 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 she doth care for 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 see 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 successor 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.*

July, 23. [1654.]  
Aug. 2.

Vol. xvii.  
p. 279.

**N**APLES 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 causing books to be printed in their towns against his see. 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 assailed: she mistrusts the Irish. Mantua sends a garison 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 Hungaria 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.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 336.

**M**Y last weeke's dispatch inclosed to Mr. secretary Thurloe my addressse to your highnesse, with a letter from Sir John Henderfon, one that now solemnly professeth himself your highnesse's most humble and faithfull servant, which I believe he is; of all which I doe now remit duplicates to Mr. secretarie, least the last post should have miscaried. 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 highness owne perusuall, adventuring this post his own hand-writinge; but I presume hereafter a character will be sent me, that I may make use thereof, to impart the needfull to Mr. secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1654.

It may well be, that Ch. Stuart will haft for Scotland; for the generall report goes, he will shortly be here, in his way to the D. of Brandenburg; and at Stoade, the Swedish garryson upon the Elve, the present governour, one collonel Moore, a Scottish man, writes to a friend here, that he provides to receive him at his house. He travells but with few in company, Langdale, Compton, Northampton's son, and several other cavaliers of his party, being here already waytinge his comeinge with one Carpenter, their chaplaine, formerly a Jesuite or secular preift, who came lately from England in the companys ships, and is goinge thither agayne, havinge here beene much countenanced by all the disaffected English in the company. Though the Q. of Sweden gave it fourth, that she was goinge to the Spaw; yet since her departure I am certainly informed, that she intends for Bruffells, and where shee will meete with C. S. is yet uncertain; but well they may encounter; for she goes in the same way to Bruffells, that he comes in from the Spaw. I hope your highnesse will take into consideration the great concourse of cavaliers to this place, where they intend to reside under the winge of Ch. Stuart's agent, George Waites, the revolted, and for present banished merchant of the company, soe soone as he returns with this commission, which he is gone for to his master at Spaw, as in my last was signified to your highnesse, and which undoubtedly this towne will permit under their smooth pretence of neutralitie, if your highnesse shall not please 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 servants of your highnesse. It's long since I hinted upon this, as foreseeinge it upon the conclusion of the peace; but multiplicity of affaires hath hindred, that I never received any answer thereto. Here's a great quantity of armes and ammunition loaden by English and Dutch for Spaine and Portugal, at least so pretended; but beinge done by disaffected men, I doubt it may be intended for Sotland; yet there are so many laders in the ships, and such diversity of commodities, that it may possibly be really intended for those parts. The ship with armes, &c. which Sir John mentions, I have discovered shee is to be loaden by one William Griffone, a Scottish Dutch merchant here. So soone as Marsh 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 businesse remonstrated in my last. For other particulars of weekly intelligence I humbly referre your highnesse to the inclosed paper; submissly remayneinge

YOUR HIGHNESSE

Most humble servant,

Hambr. 25. July, 1654.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

It's humbly prayed by Sir John, that his letters may not come to any other hands then those of your highnesse.

*Extract out of the resolutions of their noble great lordships the states of the province of Groninen and Omlanden.*

Veneris, the 4<sup>th</sup> of August, 1654. [N. S.]

THE states of the province of Groningen and Omlanden, having seen and thoroughly considered a certain act passed upon the fourth of May last by the lords of Holland and West-Friesland, whereby they have formally obliged themselves to the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, never to chuse the young lord prince of Orange, or any of his line, for stadtholder-general, or admiral of their province, nor that he be ever chosen to the captain-generalship over the militia of the generality, and delivered by the lords Beverning and Nieuport, extraordinary 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 some provinces, already brought into the generality, and also the protests made by the commissioner of this province in particular, in the assembly of their H. and M. L. upon this subject; their said lordships can see nor judge no other, than that the separate negotiation made by the said lords of Holland with the said lord protector, without the least communication thereof given before-hand to the other provinces, is not to be allowed of, or that the same ought to tend to the prejudice of others, as being contrary to the exprefs letter of the ninth and tenth articles of the union of Utrecht, lately unanimously renewed by all the provinces, and so religiously entered into by all the provinces, and to be observed 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 satisfaction, besides and above the security, which was solemnly given him by the provinces for the preserving 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 wisdoms, where the treaty itself is much slighted; 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 seclusion of the young lord prince of Orange doth draw after it not only an indelible ingratitude against the whole house of Orange, from whence the first freers and founders of our liberty did originally proceed, and who have continually, and so gloriously deserved well of this state, (which then can never be answered before God and the world) as also us and our posterity; but hath also occasioned a notable ignominy and irreparable 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 least fault, is put by and frustrated of all hope of succession in those high charges possessed by his father, and his illustrious predecessors.

Wherefore the said lords states do disavow the said separate negotiation, as also the said seclusion, and do hold the same for null and of no value; and they do persist by that special resolution of the twenty-third of December, 1652. for the chusing of the young prince captain-general, with their desire, that the rest of the provinces will take the same into their serious considerations.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Spa, 5. August, 1654.

Vol. xvi.  
P. 478.

ALL your instructions I received, and your moneys of twenty pounds; a considerable part whereof 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 stir, 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 Græcas.*

The queen of Swedeland is here expected, and a house 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.]

Vol. xvi.  
P. 396.

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, assembled upon the elections of some new deputies to receive the rent of the town-house, which, after many oppositions by the masters of requests, have chosen four intendants, called Hausset, Payer, Brisauer, and Boisleue, 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 house belonging to Monsr. Breteville, master of requests, endeavoured to go into the garden to eat some fruit, which the people of the house 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 such, 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

by reason they did not retire themselves timely after throwing of the said granadoes, many more officers and soldiers of the said regiment were slain, and wounded in a manner: of 700 rest 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 burghers were forced to give all their plate to the governor, to make bullets of them. The enemies sallied out twice since, to turn ours out of the counterescarp: we gained by Mariné's regiment, but could not prevail. The 28<sup>th</sup> last month, our mine, being burnt under the demi-lune, made a great breach, where ours is now lodged at present, tho' we lost about 100 soldiers, and eight officers of the guard wounded; of which one called Viol: in so much we were advanced; and the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 Mouffy, 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 Peronne, and was brought with his troops into Cambray, by the garison 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 horsemen of the enemy's coming from Cambray with powder and ammunition, passing near Bapaune at ten of the clock, M. de Peuse went in ambuscade to surprize them; had some of his pieces of artillery play'd in Bapaume, to advertise Turenne, that the enemies were passing. 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 prisoners, 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 same way from Cambray. Turenne, hearing of that, sent M. de Bar with the most part of his horses 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; so they brag at us. The same day Turenne sent some foot and horse to the field, hearing the great convoy was coming; but as we are informed, count Broglio met them with 300 horse, to guard them before the rest: which Broglio seeing, was sure they were his; so the guard fled away, and Broglio took possession of the waggons: but Condé came behind him with 6000 horse, and cut him all in pieces, and Broglio escaped narrowly into la Bassée, 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 sols; wine and beer is scarce. Some say, Stenay is capitulating, 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 ambassador's entrance. Prince Ludovisio 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 disgusted. 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.]

**B**OTH yours of the 27<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> 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 for myself, I had what you have in the end of the letters of occurrents. 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 dissentions in England and Holland; and more troubles in Scotland, notwithstanding all treaties with the protector.

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 deserved 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 ambassador Bordeaux were sent hither, as I writ to you before; and some orders sent since to Bordeaux, touching them: but what is desired in them for the Huguenots of France, will not be assented to, to the best 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 ambassador extraordinary from this king to the pope. Of the general peace nothing.

The Spanish fleet is arrived most rich in Cadiz: the king's share, 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.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 388.

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 surrend'ed; for the last letters that came from Stenay, do speak, that all the out-works 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 castle 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 should be taken.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

August 5. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 390.

HERE is no business 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.*

SIR,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 400.

I KNOWE not, whether this maye come safe to your hands; so shall be short, and only tell you, that I am come as farr as Luyck, and this morninge for Spa, where I hope to arrive by times. The K. is still there; and as I heare by some come from thence, his trayne increaseth: so we hope, if he stays a while, he maye have a little army for to guard him; and I am sure, if he doth not remove suddenly, many of our partye must leave him: for the place is too chargeable. News here is none. I beseech you, when my wife waites on you, to furnish her with that money I desired. The post parts from the Spa and this place soe unseasonably, that my letters will be ould, before you have them; and for more certaintye I will send them by waye of Amsterdam: and so please to write to me, and direct them under cover of Mr. Lawrence Coghren. In haste I rest

Luyck, 6. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

Bor-

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador 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 past 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 best course your frigats can take, is, not to fall into the hands of the English. Notwithstanding all our endeavours for a cessation 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.*

Paris, St. Jaques, 7. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

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 Guise departed hence yesterday, to command his forces, designed, 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 fronde, qui grondent*; they do laugh at the threatnings and designs of foreigners.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Vienna, 7. August, 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 hither great dissentions to be in England the next parliament, as also in the United Provinces. These letters gain credit here, and assist R. C. in the collection 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 loss to him, as to his affairs here.

The emperor is again returned to Ebersdorff, where the most part of the principal persons of Hungary have orders to meet him, to begin their diet the seventh 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 ships laden with provision and ammunition, sailing towards Candia; the Turks having taken above 2000 cows from those of Zara, and some horses. Which is all of news from this place, at this time, to the knowledge of,

Yours.

Chanut, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, 7. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE finished the business of M. de Baas, in rejoicing with you, that those, who are our judges, have wholly discharged your conduct of the accident, which is happened unto him. I read more in your last than I had hoped of the progress of your negotiation. If it could be finished through a happy conclusion before the beginning of the parliament, you would not repent of all those bad nights, which you have had. God bless your labour, and that all your friends may rejoice at your glory, joined with the peace and prosperity of

A.D. 1654. of the kingdom. Here all things hang in suspense, and all business at stand, till the first heats 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 shewn 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 press, and the present condition of the state, the consideration of all these will withhold 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 business of Bremen, it is to be believed, 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 dissembles 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 Hamburg to Lunenburg, and from thence thro' Zwol, Amersfort, Utrecht; and from Utrecht to Gorcum, where she pass'd the Maese, and so went directly to Antwerp, where she is at present. She pass'd all the way disguised, and accompanied only with four or five persons. Her train is arrived at Amsterdam 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 she pleaseth.

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 beginning 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. 456.

**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 minister; or the proofs and depositions, which did cause his suspicions; that so his 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 highness 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 commissioners, 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 composed between us; yet I dare not be responsible for what may happen: for the minds of these people are not so resolute, nor 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 Antwerp.

7<sup>th</sup> August, 1654. [N. S.]

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

**I** MUST needs acknowledge, I have been very confident in representing the state of affairs here to yourself; and perhaps possibly I have been thought too pressingly sensible of those particulars, which relate to the publick management of things: yet let me say, if I have mistaken, I have this pleade, it was what I conceived of publique advantage; as also what I have presumed to hint as to those affairs relating to England, it hath been what I have heard, and did conceive myself obliged to impart it, both concerning my lord protector, and in him the state; and knowing the confidence and trust, which deservedly is put upon you, as one my lord hath a more particular affection unto, and opinion

opinion of, made me the more free to adventure my weake conception; and so great an esteeme I have of your merrit and publicke spirit, that I can with more freedom mention that to you, which I cannot to many others. I must needs adde this, the affectionate recentment I have of what you mention concerning my lord protector's tendernes 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 cuppe of cold water in the name of a disciple, shall not, &c.* and what though they have bine opposers, and possibly may be to the worke? but to beare wittnes against them in that, and yet to minde their as our own buynes, may certainly well consist together. In what concerns the account upon which they stande, in relation to all states; amongst whom they are; and the more oppressed and persecuted, the greater argument to owne and appeare for them, even on the account of liberty, as liberty, take it in either fence, as well civill as spirituall. The truth is, thos two interests are so intermixed in this day, that we canot sever them; and that will be found more than a phansy, when throughly discuffed. 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 politicks; yet whatever comes, it will be found the best, surest, and lasting way to minde thos most, who com nearest to the name of saintshippe: and I had rather my lord shoud breake with France and Spayne, &c. then to heare he had left behinde him the interest of thos poore (and even darke) people, called Protestants. Wheare ther is most of God, ther is the best choyce; and I hope amongst them ther is a pretious seade, 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 ende in thes three nations; pardon my rudnes. I might add much. Your letter did revive me, as to that past. I must not take up your time; but the more you minde that worke, the greater will be your mercy. As for Ireland, I have severall things to say; but have not freedom by this conveyance: and at this distance, the work, I feare, suffers by delays. Sende whom you will, so we may have honest, good, sober, able men. But since you desire my freedom, I must tell you, that as to Mr. Goodwin, I know him very well, and canot except against him, if his age will not hinder his dispatch of buynes: I had some experience in England of him. Mr. Stephens is a good man, I hope, though I fear his rigidnes, if the same as in parliament. And why shoud you put such a discouragment upon honest Mr. Corbet, as to make him above the latter in place, who, I beleive, is no wayes inferior, but above him on all accounts? Mr. recorder would exceedingly have answered the buynes heare; and if he canot at present com, yet let him have the name, and waite what providence will order concerning his coming or stay; and let me tell you plainly, we must not have above two or three upon the payment of the states pay, which is large, and canot well be lesse for any deserving then 1000 l. *per annum* to each. Ireland will not beare many large fallaryes. As for the other person, Mr. Hopkins, he is wholly a stranger; but if what you write he is in truth such, I shall be satisfied. He that comes for Ireland, if you expect good from him, and a blessing upon his endeavor, he must be a man fearing God, able, and hateing covetuosnes, the great temptation of Ireland, which most that come, if not impowred with a very selfe-denying spirit, will fall into: and indeade keepe off any, whom you suspect of a covetuous selfe-seaking spirit. Heare are too many snares to intrappe even very good men, who are given up to this lust; and now adventurers and souldiers lands come to be set out, besids other advantages, we had neade have very self-denying spirits. I se ther is no certainty what you intend as to any officers of the army to be of the counsell; but if any, I shall desire coll. Hewson and coll. Sancky may be two. They are both good men, and faithfull to my lord protector; and thos, who, I trust, will act uprightly and righteously. I am glade to heare of our 40000 l. The future settlement, as to forces and pay, will, I hope, take away the jealousyes of a banke. You will easily beleive me, when I tell you, how much my interest is concerned both as a man, and as a Christian, in my lord protector; and therfor shall not neade to apologize for myselfe, either in the former troubles, or present given you. If my lord St. Johns would accept to serve for Woodstocke, I should heartily rejoyce therin. He is one I dearly love, and highly prize. If I mistake not, such men will be more wanted then ever in parliament, as this last choyce is. The Lord teach us to live more upon him. I am

July 27. 1654.

Your affectionate servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

I pray doe what you can, to get us the recorder; at least let his name. I heare very well of Mr. Hopkins.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xvi.  
p. 411.

WE hav this week had strong reports here, that the French fleete at Tollon was put to sea, about 30 sail of ships, 12 gallyes, and 50 tartans; but by what I can gather, this is but a meer reporte, here being no vessell com from thence this week. 'Tis rather believed, they delay tyme, til they se what will be done with the treaty in England. If that tak not, 'tis supposed they will not go out at al, fearing that fleet, which is by the protector intended for the seas; neither is the duke of Guise yet come into Province, who is to go general of this fleet. He has entertained about 200 fugetiv Neapollitans, some of them men of quallity; which makes the world beleiv theyr desyn is for that kingdom, the rather in that the pope may lend the French some assistance.

The affaires of Genoa are stil in suspence, till they hav answer from theyr ambassador gon for France. They ar nothing so forward as they wer for a breach. The Spanyard deals very clofly, gives them good words, imputs the faults of what is past to his great officers of state here in Italy; but 'tis thot, if he can mak a league with England, he will look no more on the Genowes, he is so enraged against them.

The pope has layd down his former thouhts of receiving the king of Portugal's ambassador, not to distast so much the king of Spain: but the truth is, he is afrayd the Inglish may be perswaded to com against him by the Spaniards; so for the present he only creates new bishops in Portugall, which hetherto has so long forbor, that there remaines but one in that kingdom. 'Tis reported the pope labours much to make a peace betwixt Spayn and France, that in occasion they may join together to defend the papacy; for a Protestant legue is much feared. Nothing els presents. I am,

HONORABLE SIR,

Leghorn, 7. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

From Boulogne, 7. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 416.

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 Doway 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 design, 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 consequence 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 blockt 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, Maffene 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, Maffene 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 mareschal Turenne, and so is my lord Gerard. His master 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 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 <sup>A. D. 1654.</sup> <sup>Vol. xvi.</sup> <sup>p. 462.</sup> embassadors in London writ hither to the states general, by their letters of the thirty-first July last, that there they have convinced the English councils, as for any of that nation to pass or trade (as presumed) in the river Scheld. In the same letter they give large account of the business as agitated, touching the differences of the English merchants loss 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 articulated 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 debate amongst the states general, touching the shutting up of the said river; but those of Holland and Overijssel remain firm in not suffering the same. But it may be, next week, being the turn for the president of the province of Zealand, some stirrs may be about the same; and if that river be once shut up, the English (for the present at least) have quite lost the offered occasion.

The states of Zealand 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 Zealand and Friesland against the states of Holland, contrary to the union, honour, gratitude, &c. also to recal their vote of Beverning's being treasurer general, and to recal 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 Zealand, 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 manifesto of the province of Holland, which will be of 34 or 36 sheets in folio, shall be finished this week. Yesterday 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 pensioner of Holland to assist that day for the continuation of the reading of the rest, the counsellor being author of the said manifesto, 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 Muten, 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 tuns 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 sailed 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 Zealand'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 list I have seen sent by our embassadors there last week, of all the persons 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 of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

A.D. 1654.  
 Vol. xvi.  
 P. 433.

THE lord Huygens, president, propos'd the last week, whether it were not convenient in the end to give to the princess 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 bestow'd upon her; but the princess pretended forty thousand guilders *per annum*. At present she hath signify'd, 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 Overijssel have recalled the lord Ripperda, since that the two members of Overijssel have recalled the lord Mulart: all which revocations are as 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 Escluse. Holland hath promised to declare themselves this week.

Holland doth take it very ill, that the earl Freder. de Nassau hath lent twenty horsemen, to take the lord Wynenthal, saying, that it is a like case to the taking and surprizing, which the deceased prince of Orange made of the six Lovestein lords; and Holland will have the earl sent hither, now duke of Frids.

They do insist still, that the commissioners of the duke and states of Friesland should renounce the imperial mandates against Embden. The said commissioners desire rather to be gone. Having writ thus far, I do understand, that those of Holland have resolv'd directly not to give any thing to the princess dowager for her said pension, as being 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 seclusion, as their provincial difference, is to be debated.

Those of Zutphen and Velauw have advis'd 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 contre-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 Barneveldt published his apology, exposing himself at that time to the assaults and insulting pens of so many famous writers, who writ against him.

But the states of Holland have supporters, which Barneveldt had not; for Barneveldt and the states of Holland were not masters of the militia, as the states of Holland are at present. Secondly, those of Holland are and will be back'd and assist'd 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 business; 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 lost.

Those of Holland have endeavour'd to interpose for the city of Deventer against the other members of Overijssel; but the other members would not admit of it. Holland admonisheth continually the other provinces, for the furnishing of one hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling, for the business 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 session, from nine to one of the clock: the provinces have demanded to have copies of it. Those of Holland have offer'd to withdraw and suppress this deduction, in case the other provinces

vinces will likewise withdraw and suppress their writings in opposition to the seclusion, upon which nothing is yet resolved. A D. 1654.

Monf. Morus doth expect attestations from Geneva, Middleburgh, and Paris; afterwards he will cause them to be printed: he hath bought all the examples sent from London to Amsterdam; so that there is not one to be had of the impression at London; and that of Vlac is a very small letter. I pray send me a copy of them at London.

The said deduction of Holland, with the appertinances, is as big as half the bible. I am

This 7<sup>th</sup> of Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Your humble servant.

*Extract of the secret resolutions of the lords states of Holland, taken upon Friday, the seventh of August, 1654. [N. S.]*

**T**HERE appearing in the assembly the lords commissioners of the council, and having proposed to their noble great lordships the ways and means, which they in pursuance, and for the accomplishing of their noble great lordships resolution, dated the fifth of this month, and considered to be most conducing to the security here upon all occasions: whereupon being debated, their said great and noble lordships gave the said 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 said lords commissioners, thought fit and understood, that the present company of the guard of their noble great lordships, consisting of 400 men, shall be divided into four distinct bodies, each of an hundred men; and that to each of the said four divisions shall be added an ordinary Netherland company of, 65 men, and at present be commanded and conducted by good and experienced officers of known worth, who shall then respectively command the 165 men; for which purpose are already propounded the following companies: that of M. de Sterrenborch, of quarter-master Perceval, of the commander Beaumont, and of captain Pauw; to which end they shall have sufficient commission given them in order thereunto: and the said lords commissioners of the council are hereby also desired to see this their great lordships resolution forthwith put into execution.

H. V. BEAUMONT.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the greffier of the states general.*

MY LORD,

**N**EXT tuesday is the last day, which the arbitrators of the Danish differences have assigned them for their final decision of the questions in dispute; and upon which they are to be lock'd up without any victuals 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 admonish us, expect their orders for the finishing of that decision, there being afterwards but 25 days remaining for the execution; which, as hath been formerly often advised, is presented and accomplished here with all rigour and preciseness. Whereunto we must also add, that we do apprehend a very bad issue of the said decision, there being in the place of 22 ships but 18; and for all the merchandizes but only one ship hired, and that sent 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 sold there; nor of the ships, which were disposed of by order of the king, upon condition of restitution or satisfaction; which we shall leave and recommend to their H. and M. lordships wisdoms. 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 those persons sent only by us, which might have stood us in some stead in the debating of the said affair; only about eight days ago we had some papers sent over, no wife authorized or signed, without any inventory or deduction; so that we could not project any thing for the answering and annulling of the English pretences, than what we could naturally devise in our own judgments, with the advice of some merchants, who were willing to accommodate us therein with reasons. On the other side, the English came provided with all things necessary for the making good their pretences; whereof we shall advise their lordships by the next. Furthermore, we find ourselves obliged to leave it to the consideration of their lordships, whether it would not be for the service and reputation of the state, to present the said merchants, who without any great profit, and with hazard of their credit, have served their lordships, together with the arbitrators appointed on our side, and those who have served us constantly with their advice and direction, being in all sixteen in number, with some medal or regalia. But as we have not

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.  
NIEUPOORT.

*Stoupe to the prince of Tarante.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 419.

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 highness of the commission, wherewith you have been pleased to honour me. Now that I have had an answer of all, I do send you, my lord, a cypher, and by the next I will send you word at large of all, that hath been told me. I cannot write any thing other at present to your highness, but that the things remain in the same condition they were in, when I left them; and if the business be pursued, 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 success of the parliament, which is to meet within five weeks. In the mean time all things are in suspense, 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 such great difficulties, that it will be long first, before they come to a conclusion. Here is a very great fleet ready for some very grand exploit: most men will have them designed for the Indies, to take from the king of Spain what he hath there.

$\frac{7 \text{ August}}{29 \text{ July}}$ , 1654.

*A letter of secretary Oste.*

MY LORD,

Stockholm, 8 Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 476.

SINCE my last, with all reverence, I have received their H. and M. lordships orders of the 11<sup>th</sup> of the last month, according to which, with all due care and diligence, I have informed myself what passed between this crown and the lord Whitelocke; but can find no more, than what is comprehended in the fifteen inclosed articles, whereof, by reason of the great secrecy here in such affairs, there was a copy desired out of England, which came here by the last post. Here are some projects in the council, to desire by an extraordinary embassy the said com. of England to enter into a further alliance; but is yet deferred, either through defect of money, or other accidents.

This week the king received a letter from Bremen, wherein they complain of the hostilities done them by Coningsmark, and desire to live in amity with the crown. The king is said not to be willing to return any answer, or to come to any treaty with the said city, before they have restored the burgh. As yet there is no order given to send any ships to the Weser.

They work night and day on those ships, that are to bring the queen from Holstein to Calmer.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Brussels, 8. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 461.

YOURS are received by this post, and we sent to Vienna and the Spa such letters as you desired to be sent thitherwards; as from both now you have some letters annexed. You know the court is not now here, and you must expect the less of news, only of the sieges of Arras and Stenay. The first we are sure to have, and the last, in my opinion, as sure to lose: yet some will not believe, but we shall relieve Stenay, after Arras is surrendered, of which we doubt not within three days. True it is, the king of France's army has been four times repulsed (notwithstanding his royal presence) by that petty garison of Stenay. In this city they will lay twenty and odds to one, Arras shall be sur-

render'd within a week. The next will let you hear of what it shall be. About that Arras A.D. 1654. divers Irish officers and soldiers are slain under the conduct of the prince of Condé, among which colonel Philip O Duire, not very long since with you in London.

The queen of Sweden *incognito* arrived in Antwerp, the 5<sup>th</sup> instant, *in habitu virili*; and it is conceived her *quondam* majesty will come from thence hither, and from thence to the Spa: of all which you shall know more by the very next post. Here is a report, that the emperor, with grief and sorrow for the death of his son, is dead, or near it; but the letters you have now from Vienna, will inform you of the truth of that particular.

Here is no more at this present worthy your reading, from, SIR,

Yours,

*Postsc.* You have in print the first formal plot of the siege of Arras, &c.

*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 a page to one of her own servants, not so much as a maid besides in her company. 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. August, 1654. [N. S.]

THE enemy is now pressing very hard of Arras; but I am confident it will hardly be theirs this bout; for we have a strong and powerful army; and now the king is expected daily with his army, which consists of 8000 men, and we are at present twenty-one thousand men effective, and as good men as ever I saw: of them there are thirteen thousand horse; and when Arras is press'd very near, they are resolv'd to force the lines, to which purpose they have already a great number of fascines, and now drawing nearer to their lines. The prince is the most laborious man in the world, first in arms, and first in the trenches: his army each day diminisheth, and ours increaseth; yet some Germans, and a few French, to the number of fifty, are gone to him with their horse. The prince, finding resistance in his first attempt against the town, hath changed his approaches, and is now ready to spring a mine in the first half-moon, which will cost him the life of many to get thither; and afterwards he hath a counterscarp, a great ditch, to pass. There were all this summer ten thousand men in Guienne waiting on the designs of the protector, 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 incens'd against 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 most gallant commander, acknowledged by all men; and we have no less hopes of the governor of Arras, but that he will give a very good account of it.

[This letter came inclosed in Bordeaux's paquet; and Bordeaux's letter to his son contained nothing more than this did.

He that writ this letter is an English knight, and one that went from Paris with M. de Bordeaux, on purpose to intice away the Irish from the Spanish army: but Bordeaux writes, he hath hitherto effected but very little. The cardinal and Tellier ordered him to go along with Mons. de Bordeaux. They both make use of him; but Bordeaux writes to his son, 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 so much lessened the English forces, saying his highness 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, insomuch that there were not too many for the conversation of the country, and that nothing was to be feared on that side for France, that the deputies of religion (who knew nothing done here

A.D. 1654. here for them by force) have thought that hath contributed unto the disdain their commissioners and this chancellor in particular make always of them; but that diminisheth not the hopes they have in the protection and intercession of his said highness, who, after God, (say 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, wheresoever they shall be the strongest, in case they obtain not the satisfaction they demand, with respect to his majesty's ministers. They complained yesterday unto Mons. d'Aligre, 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 Mons. 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 Mons. 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,  $\frac{8}{29}$ . Aug. 1654.

Vol. xvi.  
P. 465.

THESE will inform you of the surrendering of Stenay unto his majesty, arrived the  $\frac{5}{26}$  present. 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 Fere, 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 refreshings notwithstanding marshal Turenne's endeavours to hinder it, and that by the last letters come from thence the besieged were so pressed, that the marquis of Mondejeu, their commander, had written to the said marshal of Turenne by a letter, intercepted in a loaf carried by a countryman, that he was not able to hold out many days, unless he were relieved. The same letters bear, that Mons. le prince had not gotten the best in the assaults 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 interested particularities; and notwithstanding all that is said, the wiser sort esteem 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 Persan in the said assaults.

The parliament of Paris intends to meet about policy; and the six bodies of merchants do what they can to hinder the ruinous party of Liards, having already had thereupon great words with the chancellor.

News came two days since from St. Malo, 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 fight hath already been given, wherein by the last letters the French were very resolute. The duke of Guise is still here.

The archbishop of Narbonne hath been received honourable counsellor to the parliament of Tolouse.

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.

*Mons. Bordeaux to his son, the French ambassador in England.*

Amiens, 8. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvi.  
p. 460.

I DO hear that Mons. 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, <sup>A.D. 1654</sup> 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 last. 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 Mynbeer Beverning.*

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 boldness to advise you this, and upon good consideration, 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 Opdam hath done me the honour to come to see me at my lodging. P. 467.

*Mr. Robert Breton to John Pateshall esquire, at Hereford.*

WORTHY SIR,

I IN order to my promise these are to remind you, 1. That major Audray, takinge his Vol. xvi. leave of our governour Rogers on saturday was sevensnight, closed his civilities in these P. 472. 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 sufferr.*

2. That Mr. Vavasor Powell did say, *Beleeve mee neither to be a prophet or minister, nor man, if the next parliameut sitt a month.*

3. That there is a remonstrance sent downe into these parts, and up into Wales, to be subscribed by the godly party throughout the nation, wherein they complaine of all the chosen members of parliament, as cavaliers, or neutralists at the best, 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 concerninge them, but humbly renew my request, that they may not be made to common, whereby wee may be endangered to loose all future intelligence. The father of lights furnish you and the rest of your brethren with wisdom and courage, that yee may foresee and prevent the intended evill, 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 perused, you may be pleased to burne this scribled paper.

*News from Zurich to Mr. Stoupe.*

Aug. 9.  
July 30. 1654.

THE deputies of the cantons, and their allies, have framed an answer to Monsf. Pell Vol. xvii. and Monsf. Dury, which was delivered them on thursday by the burgomasters and other P. 280. chief men of the town, by word of mouth and in writing; and were conducted to Ruden the gentlemens house, to a dinner prepared for them with music. They should have gone upon the lake, had the weather been fit. The ministers and professors were in the company. Letters of congratulation and thanks are writ to his highness and states. Monsf. Stokard is not yet returned from Berne; we expect him. Monsf. Dury goes to visit the churches of Berne and Basil, and at his return will go to Geneva and Saingal; he gathers good evidences out of charters and records. Monsf. Pell is very discreet, and takes exact informations of all things; the chief is, that care be taken of the churches, and that they be establish'd 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

A.D. 1654. the Roman king, and at the emperor's disease. 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 Switzers will have satisfaction. Friburgh 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. Alfatia is in peace.

SIR,

Dunkirk, <sup>10. Aug.</sup> 31. July, 1654.Vol. xvi.  
p. 478.

**Y**OU 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 Fuenseldagna, 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 Lisle, 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 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 saye, they knowe somebody will be sent from you to spye; whoever it shall be, they threaten extremly. I have so already insinuated myselfe into some of the counsell and bed-chamber, that I doe not doubt to learne all their designs. Secretary Nicolls and Hyde are not yet come; so the counsell is not yet convened; but 'tis said, there will be some consultations to-morrowe, and the first thing to be spoken of, how to send 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 shipt from Hamborough, by reason one Waytes, whom resident Bradshaw imprisoned there, is now here very bussey and respected by them. I eat often with some of the cheife, of whom I hope to learn their designs. 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 sifter here this fourteen dayes or three weeks . . . 'tis intended for the baths of Aken, and commonly said, afterward for Ceullen. Boswell, who was designed for Scotland, is yet here; but sayes, he shall have his dispatch to-morrow. They expect howerly an express from Middleton, whoe is under waye. They speake him very considerable, 16,000 men, and doubt not but he will beat Monck. You may be assured C. Stewart stands absolutely for Scotland. Some about him, tell him it wear better hasten thither, then staie here and danse, which is his daily and nightly practice. His party come into him faster then is pleasing to him, every one pleading povertye to get some money. The 200 thousand rixdollars of the empire will be most spent, if he continues in these parts, and every thing being so chargeable. Culpepper is come hither in great credit again. All their hopes is on the Scoch, that if you could give them a remarkable blowe, their couradge 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.

Spa, <sup>10. Aug.</sup> 31. July, 1654.*Mr. Thomas Garrett to the protector.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xvii.  
p. 494.

**A**CCORDINGE to your highnes command, when I was last with you, I thought it my duety 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 their inne to speake with me, where they shewed me your highnes warrant for the apprehending of one Palmer, alias

alias Tewdor \*: whereupon I gott nigh twenty honest men together; and about eleven or twelve a clock sett the howse called the White-horse; and, questioning with the hostler and chamberlain, wee found such a man had bene there, but was gone the day before. By further enquiry of the master of the howse, wee found, that the said Tewdor and one Spurgen lodged at one Mr. Herne's, a private howse, one of the common-councill of this citty, who was put in, when myself and nine or ten more were cast out of the said councell, who told us, that Tewdor was gone with Spurgen to his father's at Shympling-hall, neere Swale. I advised the said messengers to take the said Herne along with them, till they found Tewdor; which they did that morneing, 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 tooke Spurgen along with them, till they found Tewdor, who carried them to . . . . . Paine's howse of Briffingham in Norf. where he had made . . . . . neere six weeks, as they said, in which towne they tooke the said Tewdor; and the messengers, I suppose, before this time have brought him to your highnes. This Spurgen was a ringleader here in the mutiny in 1648. when the howse was blowne up with gunpowder, a narrative whereof I have made bold to inclose, whereby you may please to see 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 Bransby, who had a hand in the said mutiny, and others, who have bene here about the last weeke, are very suspitious persons to have a hand in the last plott. And if your highnes were pleased to impower some to apprehend these, and such suspitious persons, it would be a great meanes to keep us quiet, as I humbly conceive. And also I am informed, that the said Tewdor was at diverse mens howses, ministers, and others in this citty, who gave him money; and alsoe a gentleman's howse neare the citty, who is returned by the sheriffe to sitt in the next parliament; of all which I shall further informe myselfe, and give your highnes a further accompt of it, if occasion be. My lord, I humble present to your highnes the dissatisfaction of the well-affected in this county aboute the late election of knights. There be very few of the tenne we can confide in; and if the choise be in other countyes, wee are like to be in a sad condition. I am loath to be to bold or tedious to your highnes; onely this I cannot omitt, that when others with myselfe have acquainted your highnes with the condition of our country, and alsoe of the men therein, it hath bene made knowne to the partyes here, before I have gott home; which makes us obnoxious to the malice of our enemyes. Bee pleased to beleive, that however the royall party carry it, they are perfect enemyes 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 gott such men elected in this country as they did desire. But I beseech your highnes to excuse my boldness; for it is out of regret of spirit, that I am so bold with your highnes at this time, which is all from

YOUR HIGHNES

Most humble and faithfull servant,

THO. GARRETT.

Your highnes may know from Tewdor, I conceive, who they were, that gave him releife in this citty and county.

---

*Extract out of the register of the resolutions of their high mightinesses the lords states general of the United Netherlands.*

Lunæ, Aug. 10. 1654. [N. S.]

WAS heard the report of the lord Huygens and others, their high mightinesses commissaries for sea-affairs, pursuant to their resolution of the eighth instant; and having, 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 Pieters de Boer, and his subaltern officers, who came with some homeward-bound merchant-ships of this country from St. Malo under his convoy, and which an English man of war pretended to search about the Downs; this affair coming under consideration, it was found, that the said letter and . . . . . contained two articles: first, that it was attempted to search the said man of war, which in a manner was done accordingly; and, secondly, that the said English man of war sent her boat to the said merchant-ships, and fetched out of them all

\* This Tudor, a surgeon, had been taken up for having a hand in the late plot, and committed to custody; but on 31. May, 1654. had made his escape through a house of office, near the Thames. Whitel. f. 591.

A.D. 1654. 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 state, 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 those, 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 connivance or composition; and as to such a stranger, that shall attempt to force or oblige the said captains, officers, or cruizers, to the whole of the premises, or to part thereof, the said captains, officers, or cruizers of this state, after having previously by all civil means endeavoured to dissuade 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 cruizers, 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-sail, 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 state, 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 persuaded, that such a visitation and search tends to an inconveniency of trade, yet one can make no reasonable complaints on that account, nor demand that they would desist from it as illegal. However, instead of this, it is thought good and resolved, that a letter shall be written to their high mightinesses ambassadors extraordinary in England, that they without any loss 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 inconveniency 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 persist upon their at sundry times reiterated declarations, against any further employing of the said lords extraordinary ambassadors, and caused the same to be registered.

---

*Monsieur de Bordeaux to his son the French ambassador at London.*

MY SON,

Vol. xvi.  
p. 230.

**Y**OUR last 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 state, 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 circumvallation made by the enemy for the siege of Arras, which the governor doth defend very stoutly. We hoped we should have been able to have debarred 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 last; 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 come hither in person to favour with his presence, and the troops relief of Arras.

*A letter from secretary Oſte.*

MY LORD,

THE king eight days ago, after the receipt of a letter from the queen, went away <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> presently 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 Upsfall. The same day the queen saluted my lady her mother with some few words, which did discontent 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 Wrangel, 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 pleaseth: 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 Deo & Christina*.

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 salt; and here lieth a Holland ship laden with eighty guns, pitch and tar, ready to set sail for Amsterdam.

The ambassador of Denmark and the resident of France are in this city.

MY LORD, &amp;c.

*News from Zurich to Mr. Stoupe.*

FLORENCE doth arm for fear of the English and Dutch. Genoa makes also mighty preparations against Spain. France and Savoy offer them any assistance, and Venice sends her excuses. The pope is well in health, but ill with the Spaniards, whose ambassador hath presented unto the lady Olympia some medicinal stones, 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 horse, which did quarter in the territory of Ges, are gone, having intirely ruined that poor people, being almost all Protestants. The prior of St. John doth anew trouble Geneva, concerning the goods of the church, which that state doth possess notwithstanding all the king's decrees. Letters have been sent to the cantons, and to the ambassador 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 purposes 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 Brandenburg, and some other princes, declare themselves wholly concerned. It were well done to find in that contestation some prudent means of qualification. The French ambassador makes but a small progress in the alliance, which he presses much, yet without any probable success, since the cantons demand their pay, which cannot be given them. Berne 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, wish earnestly, that they be remembered in the best commendations, which indeed must be done for the importance of their country. Spain insinuates itself with the cantons. The French churches are still ill used here, and threatened with prosecution or utter ruin. The Venetians have obtained some victory in the Dardanel. If their whole fleet had fought, they might have done wonders. The Nicodemites, who are in Venice, could passionately wish, that his highness the lord protector would send some public minister to that city, that by his means they might find some support or liberty in their exercise of their religion. Remember the churches of Piedmont, who writ 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.*

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xiv.

P. 147.

In the hand-  
writing of  
secretary  
Thurloe.

**I**T 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, assign, and appoint A. B. C. D. &c. to be of his council with the said deputy, in whose fidelity, wisdom, and advice, his highness reposes great trust and confidence; and therefore willeth, that the said deputy shall use their assistance, advice, and council in all affairs concerning the said government.

1. The principal and first care, that his highness committeth 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 best, endeavour the promulging the gospel, and the power of true religion and holiness, and the suppression of idolatry, popery, superstition, and profaneness in that land.

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 countenance be given thereunto by all in authority; and shall have power to put in execution all acts, ordinances, and orders 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 he can, 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 necessities 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 empowered to remove out of any office or place of civil government in Ireland any magistrates, governors, officers, or others, whom you shall find superfluous, 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 said deputy and council shall take care, that no papist or delinquent, or disaffected person, be entrusted with, or any way employed in the administration of the laws, or execution of justice, or of any office or place of trust in Ireland. A.D. 1654.

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, escheats, excise, assessments, 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, deanery, 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 sequestering 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 consent of his council, for levying and renewing of 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 set and let all such lands, houses, and other hereditaments whatsoever in Ireland, as are or shall be in the disposal of his highness and the state; and also the rents, issues, and profits of all ecclesiastical benefices of such ministers, as are or shall be ejected, and of all such other ecclesiastical benefices and promotions, 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 set the premises for any longer term, reserving thereupon such yearly rent as the same were letten 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 assessments upon the lands and goods of the people of Ireland, not exceeding *per month*, towards the payment and maintenance of the army and garisons 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 issues, 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 will be best 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, fishery, assignation, 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 issuing of the said public revenue, and to allow them, and every of them, sitting salaries for their service therein.

A.D. 1654. 10. The said deputy and council shall consider of all due ways and means for lessening 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 these 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, waisting, or debasing of coin; and are empowered 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 mischiefs and inconveniencies by felling 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 Protestants to plant and inhabit Ireland*; and also by one commission 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 these 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, commission, 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 set 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 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 oath 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 disposition 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 reserveth to his own disposition, either upon such persons as his 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 ure and execution the foregoing instructions.

1. instruction. In the second line, add the words (settle and) before the word (preserve).

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.

*Quere.* 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).

8. article, the word (delinquent) omitted.

9. article, to be drawn as now directed.

10. article, that the act about assessments be to give order, that an account of the revenue be transmitted:

11. Ammunition to be issued out of the magazine by the deputy and advice of the council.

14. omitted.

15. article, omit (judge) instead of find:

18. You shall, &c. call the council to advise in councils of war, power to the council to be present at councils of war.

19. omitted.

20. Account 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.*

**Y**OU are hereby impowered and authorized, to take order for the satisfying the arrears Vol. xxiii. of officers and soldiers in Ireland for their services, preceding the fifth of June, 1649. P. 63. either 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,

**B**Y the last post I remitted you duplicates of some letters of importance, which went Vol. xvii. per the former. P. 1.

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 remayne, SIR,

Your humble servante,

Hamburgh, primo Aug. 1654.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

I have heard nothinge yet from the gentleman since he departed hence for the Spa. I am glad to heare of soe good an election of parliament-men.

*Intelligence from resident Bradshaw.*

Primo Aug. 1654. S. V.

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xvii.  
P. 5.

FROM Bremen no other news, but that Koningmark being recruited with fresh men, hath retaken the fort called Toninghafen (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 affront 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 supposed (as indeed she gave out herself) that she would have gone for Holland. Her majesty hath taken up her lodging there by a Portuguese, and will continue at the place for the space of three months. The king of Denmark was at Altena the last week: it was supposed his majesty would have come into this town; but he went back again, and continues yet at Gluckstadt.

*A letter to Mynheer Gysbert van Berestein.*

SIR,

Delft, 1<sup>st</sup>. of Aug. 1654. [N. S.]Vol. xvii.  
P. 19.

THE deduction of Holland in justification of their act of seclusion doth please and give content to all honest Hollanders. The pulpits do seem to be possess'd with perverse spirits. Yesterday a minister 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 ambassador in England, to Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xvii.  
P. 7.

I COULD wish, that the consequence of my negotiation 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 success of those affairs, 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 negotiation to stand very doubtful; and if so be that his highness will insist 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 Zealand hath not given any satisfaction to the protector; and I make no doubt, if the differences increase in your parts, and that the affairs there be brought to an extremity, but that the protector will give assistance 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 writ me word in his last letter.

1<sup>st</sup>. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]*A paper of colonel Bampfylde's.*

The condition and designments of the titular king of Scots, and of those abroad, whoe are interessed in his affayres.

Vol. xxxii.  
P. 401.

HIS counsils are his mother, the duke of Yorke, prince Rupert, the duke of Buckingham, the marquis of Ormonde, the earle of Rochester, the lords Percy, Jermin, Inchequin, Taff lately made, and Sir Edward Hyde.

The foure firste, together with Jermin, are of a faction directly opposite to Hyde and the other party, who for the present intyrelly governe in his counsils; and theyr designes seem to be as different as theyr inclinations. Ormonde, Hyde, and theyr party have, contrary to the sence of the reste, advised and prevayled with theyr king totally abandon both the party and principles of the presbiterians, and to relye intyrelly upon his old episcopall party, which they perswade him comprehends the nobility, gentry, and bulke of the kingdome of England, whoe would not rise with him in his late march into England, because he was believed to goe upon grounds disagreeable both to theyr affections, inter-

ests,

ests, and to the goode of the nation, and inconsistent with the ancient constitutions both of church and state: and to this purpose, aboute a year and halfe since, or a little more, A.D. 1654. there was employed over to him one Sir Gilbert Talbott with letters of credit, and to strengthen them with a considerable some of mony from divers persons of consideration in this commonwealth to his majestie, with assurance, that if he woulde retyre to his first principles, and intruste the secret management of his affayres to such hands aboute him, as his frends might securely confide in, they woulde adventure both theyr 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 albeit I beleve there was much of reallity in theise messages, yet I doe not doubt, but that the persons and theyr designes were represented by Hide and Ormonde, (whoe procured themselves to be recommended as fittest for truste) with greater advantages, then either could produce for the strengthening of theyr owne credit with their master; by which means they weaned theyr king from the government of his mother's counccille, and have ever since bownde him absolutely up to theyr owne fence. The foundation of all theyr designes (as I have formerly mentioned) was to have caste himselve totally one the episcopall party, that being likelyest to engage England. As for Scotland, it being (to use theyr owne phrase) under the slavery of the English conquest, they woulde now embrace theyr king's interest upon his owne terms, to free themselves from their present bandage: besides, Midleton and Glencarne, 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 aforementioned conditions.

Theyr designes for England were, first, the getting of a constant contribution of monyes for theyr king's supparte, from some of his friends, who were able and willing to spare it; the second, that they shoulde rayse a banke of mony to be employed towards the accommodation and mayntaynance of forces, when occasion shoulde serve,

The third was to prepare parties in all parts of the kingdome to rise, to lay designes for the possessing guarrisons, where they shoulde receive advertisments from theyr king, that it was seasonable.

The fourth was to use all possible means to engage some considerable person of the English armye, which woulde bee both great security and encouragement to all others.

The fifth was the killing of the lord protector. This particular admitted of much dispute. Those whoe were for it aleadged, that the taking of his highness away woulde beget great confusion and contest, and soe give a very convenient opportunity at that present conjuncture of tyme for all the king's frends to rise.

Others were of oppinion, that if attempted, the designe was equally probable to fayle as to succeed; and if it did miscarry, woulde pull a great disreputation and prejudice both upon his person, cause, and party: if it did take effect, and yet fayle in the mayne end of producing his recovery, it woulde in all likelyhoode sacrifice his party, through the vindicative rage of the soldiery, and fix a perpetual odium both upon him and his busines; and that it might rather hinder then contribute to his restauration, in that some other (to use their owne words) of equal parts, and les obnoxious to the universality of the nation, woulde probably succeed in the lord protector's place.

As to the first, of rayfing money for theyr king's subsistence, he hath received, theise tawe years past, (which his mother and Jermyn hath knowne of, besides what they have not been privye to) 14 or 15000 l. sterling *per annum* out of England. Theise somes following I have knowne, of from Mr. Seymour, about a year and a halfe since, a thousand pounds; by Sir Gilbert Tallbot, about the same tyme, eightteen hundred pounds; by Mr. Villars, about fourteen or fifteen months since, either five or six hundred pounds to the king, besides some that he was permitted to reserve for himselve: moneys were several tymes returned by Mr. Ashburnham, but what somes I knowe not; and by colonel Phillips: twice Mr. Seymoure brought over a considerable some, when he was lately there; but how much, I could not learne.

As to the second, of rayfing a bancke of money for the publique use, I can say noe more, but that I have been informed from a very goode hand, that a hundred thousand pound were agreed upon to bee rayfed for that purpose, upon the accounte of not many persons in number; but whither it was put in execution or not, I am not certayne, he, whoe was the chiefe promoter of it, being since dead. And in Walles, I have been tolde, the same course was agreed upon, though for a smaller some.

Touching the third, concerning the preparing of parties to rise, and of seizing upon garisons, when it shoulde be judged seasonable, I knowe their has been much labouring in it; many emisaries have been sent to and froe, some of quality, that I have knowne, and many, that have met the king privately at mylord Hatton's, at the Twilleryes, at six a clock in the morninge, 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, written thither, of great and almoste infallible signes, which he hath layd in England. The persons employed in the agitation of his busines, whoe I have come to the knowledge of, are Mr. Seymore,

Mr.

A.D. 1654.

Mr. Villars, Mr. Ashburnham, col. Phillips, col. Myart, col. Digby, col. Morgan, and major Armorer. The chiefe 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. Newcastle was to have been possessed by landing some men there in some of the colliers ships, whoe were treated with to that purpose, whoe, they say, doe nowe pass Tinmouth-castle withoute either examination or searche, if they are knowne to be colliers belonging to the towne; soe that the men being stowed under deckes, they might remayne privately there, till in the night-tyme they might have landed and possessed the magazine and castle, where the king was informed there were store of armes and ammunition. This was so designed, as that the possession of it woulde have rayfed the North of England, and the South of Scotland, whoe (by theyr computation, that were the designers) woulde have sufficient tyme to drawe to an orderly bodye, and fix themselves either for defence or offence, as they should judge moeste expedient, before any considerable bodie of the forces of the commonwealth coulde give them interruption. A designe then was also upon Carlile, but by what or by whome, I coulde never learne. Concerning the busines of the West, I can say noe more of it, then that one of Fitz James his undertaking was the possessing of Portimouth, which was to have been accomplished, as himselfe sayd, by giving a considerable some of mony in hand to a person, whome he woulde not name, and the assurance of a great pension, whenever the king recovered. Colonel Digby, Mr. Seymor, colonel Phillips, and Mr. Asheburnham, have had the transaction of the Westerne busines. Some other designe of importance their was layd in London, which they have much rejoyced has never come into suspition, 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 affassination of the lord protector, I shall not need to say more concerning it, then what has been already informed and manifested, then that Mr. Gerard was very kinde to his master, to declare at his death, that he knew nothing of it, or at least approved not of it, since, to my positive knowledge, my lord Gerard and one of the king's chaplaynes were put upon another, to perswade him to undertake the conduct of the designe, assuring him that their were persons in England resolved upon the execution, soe the king would but send his commands concerning in it, as to the tyme and other circumstances, and employ a person of wit and resolution for the governing thereof. And this was agreed upon him, even though 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 soe farr from disapproving the effect, that he put them to perswade it, and met with the person to treat with him about it; but finding him more unapt then he expected, left him unsatisfied. For Jack Gerrard, he mett with the king in my lord Gerard's chamber two or three nights after his arrivall at Paris, about ten of the clock discoursed with him about it, and with Fitz James aparte, concerning all his designes; for he came full fraught with variety of projects. There were present in the chamber colonel Whitlye, lord Gerard, captain Griffin, Fitz James, and major Gerard. Hinshawe came over before the other applyed himselfe to one Monf. Chockey, a Frenchman, prince Robert's agent, and by his means had access to the prince, proposd his design to him, with what he desired. The prince acquainted the king therewith, whoe approved his undertaking, was resolved to speake to him about it, as soone as he could find a conveniencye; in the interem, advertisement came to the king out of England, that Hinshaw was employ'd thence by his enemies, and that his undertakings were but to abuse him. Upon this the king gave the prince caution of him, and my lord Gerard his cozen; but he justified him as a brave and an honest man, and one whoe was reall 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 set all his other designes in motion; and of this particular I shall say 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 cityens, whoe fled upon the alarme, that some were apprehended, who had a designe upon the lord protector's person, when they heard in prints all that was discovered, sayd, their was another designe agaynst his highness by other persons, which they perceaved was not suspected. This they said in the garden at the pallace royall to my lord Gerard, colonel Whitly, colonel Barkley, one Mr. Floyde, and myself; the king, not long before his parting, (having till then been upon very ill termes with his mother, and communicated little or nothing of his affayres with hir) seeming to be very ingenious with hir, and to declare all the particulars of his busines to hir, except one thing, which he said was of great moment, that he was bounde to conceall by the highest ties of secrecy, it was designed, that all shoulde breake out in the beginning of the somer; and I am confident had, (let the success 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 present deferred it. The

best wayes to prove the particulars I have here mentioned, to discover what only in generall is inserted, and to prevent the reasuming of these designs hereafter, I shall acquaint you with, when I know the particular quæries relating hereunto, that you desire satisfaction in. A.D. 1654.

My lady Stanhop gives intelligence to her brother the lord Newburgh, and maynteynes correspondence betwixt the Scots king and others here. Some things she has given advertisement of, which are feiyd to have come from Mr. Peeters, rather, as I beleive, through want of secrecy then fidelity.

The lady Rochester pretends to have the information of divers things likewise from him: she 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 marques of Ormonde. I saw a part of one of hir letters to him.

My lady Morton holds correspondence with Sir Edward Hide and Sir Jo. Barckley. I have seen many of hir letters to the one. The countess of Newport keeps correspondence betwixt the king and some of the nobility. She was a little more then twelve months since at Brucels to that end, not thinking fit to goe to Paris, for fear of suspition.

Lord Bellasis, Mr. Ruffell, and Sir William Compton, are certainly believed to be engaged in the king's business. The circumstances, which induce both others as well as mee to be of that opinion, I have given you soe fully, that I need not recite them.

My lord Lothian 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 soldier; his name is Layton: I sawe him both at Antwerpe and Paris.

My lord Roxborowe has sent excuses (for some things he has done to preserve himself in a capacity to act upon occasion) and messages to the king, to assure him of his constant affections to the king. He made many excuses to mee tow years since, with great protestation of fidelity; and by his cousin Will. Dromond, now in armes in Highlands, he sent a message to the king, a year since; but I believe he holds noe constant correspondence.

My lord Traquaire was privye to and gave counsel in transactions, in reference to the king's service in Scotland, for near these tow years paste; particularly he had a hand in major Rutherford's dispatch to the king aboute Christmas was twelve month, whoe, although he was prisoner, and no papers founde aboute him, had credentiall letters in white inke, which he sent before him by the poste, directed to one Mooet, a merchand in Paris. My lord Traquaire had allsoe a hand in Sir William Bellendine's dispatch three weekes or a month after Rutherford's, whoe was concealed in London by a lady, and by her a pass procured him for his conveyance into France, and a message sent by him from hir to the king, to desire him to receive noe ill impressions from hir applications to my lord protector, (whoe 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 kingdome.

Captain Howarde, at the tyme of duke Hamilton's engagement some years since, tooke commissions from the duke for a regiment of horse, and another of foote: coll. Atkins, whoe married one of his sisters, 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 excuses for his soe doing, and equall professions of affection to the king. This if it be doubted, I can name severall witnesses of quality and neighbours, that were at that tyme for the king, whoe has lately wrote a letter to him (but I cannot say he has received it, the cobby of which I have seen) to engage him in his service, when he shall have a prudent occasion: but I have been soe particular with you in this, as it woulde be superfluous to ad more here. Though this may not be worth your fear, it may deserve your care.

Touching the late designe, I have advertised you of many, who have knowledge of it: amongst them Mr. William Ashburnham and Mr. Seymour are very capable of being terrified by menacing into a confession of all. This way you may trye them, as I shall another, which peradventure may give you more light, ere it be longe.

Whither there is like to bee a good accorde betwixt the tow princeesses of Orange, the duke of Brandenburg, counte William, which is one of the chiefe designs, I shall (I believe) learne from Ballarres, with whome I intend to meet; and what influence it may have upon the provinces, and all upon ths Scotts king's business.

I acquainted you with the debate held about the Highlanders, when your newes came to the Pallace Royal of that peace betwixt the English and the Dutch, that since their was noe hopes of foraigne assistance, and consequently as little of their holding oute, that before they were forced to it, the king should give them private leave to capitulate; that soe they might preserve themselves free from garisons and all other restraints, till a more prudent occasion shoulde serve. The arguments used by Ormond and Hide agaynest it,

A.D. 1654. were, that theyr continueing in armes woulde divert the greateft part of the English force, and give the greater advantages to theyr defignes in England. Care may bee had, that fince they are nêr reduced, that they have not the fame defigne ftill of keeping themfelves in referve for hereafter. More of this I fhall, I hope, advertife you of, when I knowe from Ballcarries, (as I believe I fhall) what courfe they are upon, in reference to Scotland.

---

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Paris, 12. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 15.

IT will not be amifs to give you the comfortable notice, that the ftate of things is very well changed fince this morning in thefe parts, in which many people rofe with fad hearts, and folicitous faces, and fuch a mufe, juft as you had in England on the eclipse laft talk'd of before yours in the year 1652. for we had all the tricks play'd with our poor vulgar now, as you had then: books and pictures fet out with calculations and difputes about them, full of hard terms, and harder prefages, and difafters enough to make a dull people mad; and therefore much more a warm-pated nation, efpecially falling in fuch 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; fome guefs, on refolutions to ferve the emperor, though others think he will fettle on his plantation, his brother having given him lands to the quantity of twenty English miles in compafs. Whichfoever of thefe projects fucceeds, it feemeth he intendeth not his coufin's fervice, of whom there is nothing lately, being ftill at the Spa.

The king of France, having at length reduced Stenay, is now at leifure to attend the Arras bufinefs intirely, whither he is now gone, and is confidently reckoned twenty-five ftiong, which is equal in number with the Spaniards, who have been wonderfully recruited with very confiderable convoys. Their laft attempt was on a counterfcarp, which was fo ftoutly defended; that they loft 900 there, before it was taken. The French within the town have fecured the inhabitants as all earneft for the Spaniard. It is conceived, the place is able to hold out three weeks or a month longer; but it is fupposed, that the French without will engage the Spaniards in their trenches before that time.

---

*A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier's fecretary.*

Paris, 12. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 31.

THE laft letters come from Stenay confirm what I had the honour to inform you by my laft; adding, that the befieged had only begun to compound, after a great breach a mine had made; that the capitulation had been made with a Spanifh command; and that the count of Chamilli had particularly laboured to his peace, and had taken the king's amnefty by furrendering the place: whereupon the garifon withdrew itfelf to Monmedy. We are moreover informed by letters from Sedan of the fixth of this inftant, *ftylo novo*, 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 increafe their troops; that thofe of Guienne being arrived, they might all join M. de Turenne, for the relief of Arras; whereunto their majefties are refolved, although they were forced to affault the Spanifh trenches this way: alfo the faid marefchal's refolution by the laft letters came from his camp, and we fee he grounded himfelf upon the diverfity of nations, whereof the befiegers army is compofed; amongft which there were fome, which will not fight, and will willingly caft themfelves in the French party. But the refolution of affaulting in this manner is very hard to believe, unlefs the faid court hath great intelligences amongft the faid befiegers. And by reafon there is fome likelihood this place will have been taken before the relief, which is to come from Guienne and other parts, will have joined the faid marefchal, fome are of opinion, that a fight will only be given after the lofs of the place, there being no queftion, but that the French are wholly difpofed thereunto. The faid letters from their camp bear, that divers encounters were daily made, wherein many were killed; and that they did often take fome little convoys going to Arras, where both the befiegers and the befieged had been two days without fhooting. Whereupon it is noted by fome letters from Valenciennes, that the befieged compounded; but it is not believed. I am informed, that two thoufand men of the troops of Guienne have certainly paffed to Mante for the faid junction.

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-Isle, with his brother, who is lord thereof, accompanied with eight of his friends, who mounted him upon a fine horse in a place assigned, whither he went after he had saved himself. The business 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 Swedland and the prince of Orange's widow; and that those who are interested therein, will do well to take notice thereof.

We hear by the last letters from Germany, that the emperor purposed to crown his second son 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.

*Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.*

Paris, 12. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

MR. du Vestrick's man is returned from court, with the consent he went to fetch concerning the business of Nismes, whereby all the differences seem to be ended. It were much to be desired, that all the Protestant party here should receive the same 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 Vestrick will soon return home: whereupon I will with God's help more particularly entertain you by my next.

Our merchants of Honfleur 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 pretended.

I see 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; inasmuch that I think all will go well.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Spa, 12. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

BY my former you had of my arrival here, where I am still making my approaches to the work, which I hope to gain within a few days; for I have already access to his court, and I am confident very shortly to give you some account of his affairs.

Of the moneys you sent to 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 streightened in following him: therefore to accomplish 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 courtiers. One of them told me, he believed she 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 vanished, 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 first promised, is not yet paid.

The princess royal is here pretty merry, and hopes great matters by the dissensions 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 resolved to see the last 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

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xvii.

P. 11.

I PRESUME before this time collonell Jones hath given satisfaction concerning his coming into England: he very well understands your affaires here, and wil be able to informe you in any thing relating thereunto. I understand, that you intend us but twenty thousand pounds *per mens.* which though it may be thought considerable, coming out of England, and that the enemy heere being neere supprest; yet considering the unsettled condition of this nation, by reason of the transplantation, and that we cannot have oportuinity of transporting more of the natives, divers are run into rebellion, and more we must expect; insomuch 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 civill list, for that the tresuries of excise and custome, which answered those payments, are now by the late ordinance brought to little. But what is intended as to our reducement, I wish wee might know it suddenly; or otherwise the season of the yeare wil be so far spent, as will make the busines much more difficult and hard with those, that are disbanded. I am glad to understand from you, that the persons 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 sorts 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 writt to general Monke my thoughts as to the busines of Scotland; and I beleive they must be forced to draw all people from inhabiting neere all fastnesses, and put such places out of the lines of protection. Wee found heere a very effectuall means to reduce those in rebellion; and if those rules we have experimented heere, were put in execution there, I hope they would find the same blessing upon those endeavours, as, thorough mercy, we have had heere: 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 injoynd to come into the Lowlands, or elce to be out of protection; otherwise those people will give continuall disturbance. The officers of this army now at London wil be able much to advise in this busines. I shall not further trouble you, then with what I am,

Your affectionate friend and servant,

2<sup>d</sup> Aug. 54.

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

*The commissioners of Bremen to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS;

Vol. xvii.

P. 43.

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 oppression of the city of Bremen, by maintaining of the garison, and other inconveniencies, doth increase; neither do the hostilities in any wise cease: however we, after so long expectation, had hoped, that your lordships would have resolved upon some effectual assistance 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 Swedish forces in the dukedom of Bremen, and the near adjacent places to the city fortified by them, and all passages secured, it is to be feared, that yet a strong army is coming out of Sweden, whereof several 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 garison on foot. Therefore we would not omit humbly to advertise 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-

out

out any further delay or expectation to resolve to give some assistance or subsidy, as your 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,

IN all humble manner I make bold to informe your honours, that this day an attach-<sup>Vol. xvii.</sup>ment was granted out against the Portugal ambassador's goods, at the suite of William P. 35. Garfeild, whoe pretends, that the said ambassador owes him 52 l. and more\*. And I, beinge desirous not to suffer the attachment to be perfectly executed without some directions from your honours, have caused my servants to forbear, untill I can be informed from your honours, whether I shall give permission, that the same shall bee executed, or noe. Therefore I most humbly pray your honours to send 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, maior.

*The marquis of Argyll to the protector.*

May it pleas your HIGHNES,

Carrick, 4. August, 1654.

TO give me leave, without trouble to your mor serious affaires, to intreate you, to tack In the possession of the  
a vew of sum particularis that concerne me, or prescrybe the way, that may bring sion of the  
thame best to your high knowledge with least incroatching upone your patience. I have right honour-  
desyred my servand Collene Campbele to follow any way your high. appointis him. I able Philip ld.  
doubt not, but your high. hes a better accompt of your affaires in the Highlandis, nor I Hardwicke,  
can give you. Thairfore I forbear to trubell you in thes thinges: onlie I affloor your high. lord high  
that according to my professioun it shall be really found, I am stoudious for the publick chancellor of  
pace, as becometh Great Britain.

YOUR HIGH.

most obedient humbell servand,

A. ARGYLL.

*For my lord protector his highnes, these.*

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

I SHOULD not hav sent you any more of the Roman intelligence, but that you <sup>Vol. xvii.</sup> might se the opinion and sense they have in Rom of the protector's disposition both p. 92. to Spain and Genoa. Althoh this week we hav had fresh advys from Tollon, yet I can hav no good account from any of the French, what they fleet intends. Som are of opinion, they com not out at al, except their ambassadors mak peace with the protector; for they are very jealous of the English fleet intended into thes seas. Others say, they only attend the coming of theyr general the duke of Guis, and cardinal Grimaldi a Genowes, whos desyn is thoht to be only to watch, on occasion of the breach 'twixt the Spaniard and Genowes, and to gain to themselves som advantage thereby. An English ship, arryv'd at

\* Whitelocke, f. 598. says, the embassador was arrested by some merchants of London, to whom he owed great sums of money, which they had lent him here.

**A.D. 1654.** Naples from England, met off at sea nere Calles the Spanish West-India fleet, being 28 gallions; the newes whereof cheers up all that party in Itally, and contrarily the Genowes are somewhat dejected; for they believ, as they have reason, that the Spanyard wil value himself on the occasion; for at lest  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of the plate belonges to them. I understand the Genowes ar sending an ambassador for England; but as yet no acts of hostillity appears betwixt them. Four Spanish gallyes arryved here this week from Genoa, not having 20 men apiece; for being man'd wholly with Genowes, the men wer commanded ashore. Thes petty affronts ar lyk picking a quarrell; they breed bad bloud, and prepare way for a wyder breach. They ar lyk our paper-conflicts in the beginning of the warrs, and the justling 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 worfe than the disease; witness Cattolonia, that is quyt ruin'd by the French. Sir, you wil very much oblige me now-and-then, when your greate affaires permit, to let me hav a word from you, how the protector stands in relation to Spain or France. 'Tis here reported, that a legue is made with the former. 'Tis supposed here the other provinces will fal out with Holland, which may produce som notable advantage to England. The Spanyard in the kingdom of Naples raises 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,

Boulogne,  $\frac{4}{14}$ . Aug. 1654.

Vol. xvii.  
p. 59.

**P**RAY 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 possessed with contrary reports. All that I can send 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 most 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 stayed 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 presage it as ominous to the house of Austria.

*Mons. Petit, to the marquis of Mons, governor of Honfleur.*

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

Vol. xvii.  
p. 86.

**I** 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 deserts. 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 assure 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 rest, and your particular satisfactions, as being in truth, SIR,

Your most humble, &c.

PETIT.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Hague,  $\frac{14}{7}$ . Aug. 1654.

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 send it however. The substance of it extends much to prove, that the said province could justly, and without prejudice or wrong to the rest of the provinces, consent, agréé, 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. Vol. xvii. p. 125.

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 Brasil, set 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 hither four companies of the soldiery, 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 licensed all their officers, giving them other employments, and divided the soldiers into squadrons 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 send to you the answer 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 Overijssel; being divided into two parts, the one threatening to reduce the other. The states of Holland writ a letter to them, offering to become mediators and composers of the differences. The states of Overijssel 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 Overijssel 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 of it to the states general. The states general have appointed some commissioners to assist the composition of these differences; the cause whereof you had long since.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

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 past by in silence, consequently refused to withdraw and suppress their several writings exhibited upon this subject; and by that means this declaration is going to be carried upon the wings of fame through the world. Yea men do talk of translating it into Latin, French, and English. *Ubi jam est illud? jurgia, discordias, similtates cum hostibus exercebant; cives cum civibus de virtute certabant.* The four members of Overijssel have writ this threatening letter against their other co-members, which are Twent and Deventer; and men will see, 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 hearken to any accommodation or mediation; but do threaten to proceed by the fiscal, that is, criminally, against the two members; or the authors. Holland by that means will endeavour to foment, or at least maintain these 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 said and held forth in it; and since that in all the provinces (as is usual) there is also a submitting party, Holland will assist such; and in the mean time they are likewise stirring, who by their threats, and other subtle devices, do attack the chiefest of Holland, which men do signalize

A.D. 1654. to be the lords of Opdam, raedt pensionary, and Stellingwerf, alias Mr. Pym; but however, this deduction doth bear the title of all Holland.

Of the unlading and relading upon the Scheld, Sas, and Swynd, during this presidentship, nothing hath been spoken; but Zealand without doubt will renew the quarrell, and will endeavour to conclude by plurality.

France doth continue to deal very scurvily with the ships of this state; so that Holland hath seriously propounded, that there ought five or six ships more to be sent towards the Mediterranean, to attack the French pirates; and likewise that the lord protector ought

to be spoken to, to join with them; but the other provinces (who are <sup>the pr. of Orange party</sup> 145) do seem not to be angry, that to <sup>the states of Holland</sup> 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

Brabant, and send back all those, who are with her at present. <sup>The embass. dor of France</sup> 124 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 present.

This day I have sent you the deduction of Holland by the bark of Antwerp, directed in your name, having set 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 Zealand, as situated upon the sea, have been furnished with militia and companies, now the other provinces will have those companies to return to the frontiers. Those of Holland say, that at present (God be thanked!) there being peace abroad, there is no need of any militia upon the frontiers; but that in the inland towns, and especially in Holland, (where the people are turbulent and given to sedition) there is want of the militia; and since that the others do urge and press so much for the patents, (*hoc est*, that the companies may be removed from Enchuyfen, Brill, &c.) that is cause of suspicion

Orange party to those of Holland, imagining that 145 have a design to deprive the cities of Holland of their militia, and by that means to expose Holland, or the cities, (which are) to tumults and seditions; and therefore Holland doth highly oppose their design. Yet notwithstanding, the other provinces by plurality have resolved and concluded this change of garisons, which Holland doth very much contradict, not without words of alterations, and will produce a strong protest. Those of Holland said 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 so by plurality of voices, it doth seem, as if they would not leave them one company to dispose of; and in the mean time whoeever is master of the militia, is master of the state, or at least the power and authority in the state is proportional to the militia, which every province doth pay. Therefore Holland 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 understand,

the Orange party that they will maintain themselves in the present state, and in the seclusion, 145 do consider, that without some tumult or sedition the business cannot be prevented and redressed; and therefore they are contriving (as I hear) some private attempts and designs. Pasquils and discourse do go about in company. A statesman said, those of Holland by the publication of their deduction have made the people judge; the people being judge, they might likewise be made to execute the same. In short, if those, who govern Holland, do not look to it closely, they are in danger; and as formerly men were wont to call the English, those of the present government; likewise the same may be said upon good ground, those of the present government of Holland.

By a letter, that those of Zealand have writ to the protector, is to be seen, that the Zealanders do very much fear the said protector. This consideration doth favour very much the present government of Holland; otherwise there would soon happen a change.

The general assembly of Guelderland is separated; the plurality is there likewise for the prince; at Utrecht the same. The city, to please the people, hath likewise disapproved of the seclusion; so that all the advisers of all the provinces will be against the seclusion, or for the disowning of it; but for the designing of the young prince for captain-general do only declare Friesland, Groningen, Guelderland, (by plurality) Utrecht by plurality, Overijssel by plurality. Zealand, in their deduction of the twenty-second of June, 1654. doth not speak of the designation; otherwise there is only Holland, Deventer, Nimmeguen, Bommel, Till, and Utrecht, that are against the designation. In Zealand, at Middleburg, Zierixee, and

Tolen, the magistrates are likewise against the designation. In short, I see that it must be the protector, that must by authority, or otherwise, maintain the present government of Holland. A.D. 1654.

It is said, that there are a great many heads at work already, to refute the deduction of Holland; and that the guardians will especially cause to be refuted all that makes against the prince.

Here is a great number of soldiers come from Brazil, and there are more expected. These 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 unloading and relading upon the Scheld, is not yet any thing concluded. Holland and Overijssel 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

14. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble.

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

**T**HURSDAY the thirteenth of August, in the morning at five of the clock, came from Delft the companies of Perceval, Beaumont, Paw, and Steerenburch; where being met by the lords of Wimmenum, Paets, and Van Cortenhoven, with the raedt pensionary de Witt, and secretary Beaumont, as also the lord of Beverweert as serjeant-major of the battels, the company of the guards was ordered into four corporalships; and there was said to captain lieutenant Doublet, 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 give 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 Beverweert. 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 Perceval 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. Pauw, and captain van Steerenburch. That being done, the lord of Beverweert was desired to command; he commanded Perceval 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 Overijssel to their deputies.*

Noble, honourable, prudent, and discreet good FRIENDS,

**W**E understand, that the lords the states of Holland, having heard, that the disputes carried on among the members of this province did more and more increase, 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 those differences by way of accommodation; and although we do not doubt, but your nobleness will know from yourselves how to decline, avert, and prevent such a changeable deputation, yet we have thought fit to let your nobleness know, that it is our meaning, that you in our name shall thank 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 preserved, maintained, and continued in her liberty and sovereignty, without infraction, when no means shall be wanting: these domestic broils, whereof it seems that they are not well informed of with you, may be composed, and to come to an accommodation ourselves. Vol. xvii. p. 116.

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 Overysfel, in the assembly of  
their high mightinesses, residing at  
S'Graven-hague.*

Your noblenesses good friends,  
THE STATES OF OVERYSSEL.  
By their commands,  
D. ROELINCK.

*Colonel Algernon Sidney to the earl of Leicester.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xvii.  
p. 88.

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.

Hague, 14. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

*Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xvii.  
p. 47.

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 foresee and provide for, but that there is always need of consulting with the oracle of the master.

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 Zealand 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 Overysfel have not yet given their advice upon this act, which hath been so much disputed. If those, 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 exercise the same 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 cashiered 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 censure 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 stop of some of their merchant-ships in the river of Seudre, occasioned, as they suppose, by some seamen, who have deserted the king's ships. They do not tell me one word of depredation done unto them by any of the king's ships. Their silence in a business, which doth concern them so much, whereof Monf. Boreel 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 consequence 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 prevent the least inconveniencies 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 neuter 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 happiness, 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 P. 80. 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 departure 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 Casal. The disgrace, which hath happened to Middleton in Scotland, doth likewise contribute to this indifferency of proceeding. Some will say, that the protector will expect the deliberations of your province, on purpose to assist those 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 stay till the parliament, at which time they do expect an extraordinary ambassador out of Spain.

London,  $\frac{4}{14}$ . Aug. 1654.

*Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.*

Paris,  $\frac{15}{7}$ . Aug. 1654.

THE business of the English at Honfleur will shortly be ended; for our decree was Vol. xvii. sealed yesterday, and Monf. 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,

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 abovefaid happeneth, the 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 Monsieur Augier's secretary.*

Paris,  $\frac{15}{2}$ . August, 1654.

Vol. xvii.  
p. 116.

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-isle, after many deliberations, whether he should come strait to Paris. You may see the two following letters he hath on his way written to his diocese. 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 sends his nomination in that diocese for the reception of a great archdeacon, with threatenings 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 Beaupreau, the  $\frac{8}{29}$ . Aug. July, 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 assuring you, that I will inseparately 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 constancy, 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 me 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 exposing 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  $\frac{1}{6}$ . 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 12<sup>th</sup> at Ham, and the 13<sup>th</sup> at Peronne, from whence their majesty was to go to La Bassée. A.D. 1654.

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-said assault of the Spanish trenches; which is a business, 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, eldest son of the duke of Holstein, died here the 1<sup>st</sup> 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,

**M**Y 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 Stenay, being about five hundred in horse and foot. This same night we expect from Guienne troops, which are these two nights within four leagues of this place; so that to-morrow at night we cast our army shall consist of 35,000; and we have taken resolution (though not so much to the likeing of Turenne) to succour 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 ensnare 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.]

**B**Y 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 garisons 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 mareschal de Guiche, and explained in the printed French paper, you have herewith; as also a fresher 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,

A.D. 1654. *maigre* all the power of France, notwithstanding their king is come near the siege, with cardinal Mazarin, and the whole court. Also they write, the arrier-bans of France are coming; yet my opinion is, *per* next you shall hear of the rendition, of which many wagers are laid; and he that lays least, will two to one the town shall be taken.

In our camp we have yet untouch'd 24,000 sacks of meal, and our own bake-houses erected, and our works so strong, as you may see by the plan, that all the power of France cannot force us out of our works, having now finish'd the second line within our first. Prince Condé is very desperate in this siege: he eats, to encourage his soldiers, upon the counter-carp, which he gained from the enemy.

Four pieces more of artillery are lately sent from hence to the camp, and 18,000 weight of powder, with quantity of bullets and granadoes. From Cambray, Doway, and also other places, they send ammunition, provisions, &c. so that all cannot miss.

The Lorrainers took a small convoy of victuals, that was going to Turenne's camp; and prince Condé took in another way 200 barrels of wine; so that it is in a manner confessed, the French have as much difficulty to receive their provisions, as the Spaniard. The archduke has made a prohibition, that none of the peasants shall bring any relief to the French camp. He also commanded, that all the cattle that side of the river Lis should be driven and convoyed towards Ipres in Flanders.

Ammunition-bread in our camp is worth four sols or pence, and beer twelve sols a pot. Wine we have but very little; but all other kind of victuals we want not, as flesh, butter, &c.

The sixth instant a great convoy marched from Aire to our camp, with ten thousand weight of powder, and two thousand granadoes, six hundred bullets, and match proportionable; which all arrived at St. Paul's, a passage of ours. The same day parted another convoy from Doway of four hundred horse, loaded with ammunition; but their rear guard being met by the enemy, they took one hundred prisoners, and sixty escaped to Doway: the rest arrived safe in our camp; which is all I can yet give you of that siege.

The queen of Sweden is yet in Antwerp: she has but a small retinue, and lies in a Portuguese merchant's house. She has not one woman with her: every morning, when she makes ready, she calls for one woman or other; one to-day, and another to-morrow. She has bought, since her being at Antwerp, divers pictures, that heretofore belonged to the late king of England, and the duke and duchess of Buckingham. She has laid in bank in Antwerp a considerable sum of money. She visits churches and monasteries. No great mention yet of her going to the Spa. This is all at this time from hence, known to, SIR,

Yours.

*P. S.* I hear Pimentell is to return from Madrid to France; but I am not yet sure of it.

*General Monck to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

I RECEIVED your highness's letter of the 29<sup>th</sup> of July yesterday. Our business here is (blessed be God) in a reasonable good posture, and I doubt nott butt itt will soe continue, if your highness please to take care wee may bee supplied with monie, and that the 23,000 l. in arreare to the 24<sup>th</sup> of June last may bee paid off. I shall take care to send 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 foote. 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. Twisleton with col. Pride's regiment of foote, and parte of his owne regiment of horse, to destroy some parte of the country neere Loughlmond. Concerning the securing of the coasts about Inverness, I have appointed the Assistance frigott and the Sparrow, which are all wee 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 victuall, which takes uppe much of their time; and for those that lie upon the Westerne coasts, wee cannot provide for them at Air, but must send to Leverpoole: butt how those, that plye upon the Northerne coasts about Inverness, may be victualled at Leith, I cannot resolve your lordshippe, butt shall write to the comissioners att Leith about itt, and give your lordshippe an account of itt as soone as I may: and wee cannot have lesse 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

hills is soe dangerous ; but soe soone as they come, I shall send them to your highnesse. A.D. 1654. I humbly desire your highnesse, that the garison of Loughaber may be continued either by these forces or others from Ireland, to relieve them, as my lord Fleetwood shall thinke fitt ; and that they may bee commanded by a colonell of their owne, which I finde will bee of the best use. For the present the place is fortified, and a store-house built, and provisions sent for the place to make itt a fitt winter-garrison ; and will bee of that concernment to us for the reducing of the Highlands, that I doe not know how wee shall bee able to compasse our worke without itt. I hope the continuance of them there till September next come twelve-monthes will (by the blessing of God) effect that businesse, which I humbly offer to your highnesse's consideration, and remayne

Your HIGHNESSE's most humble servant,

Campe at Lenee, 5. Aug. 1654.

GEORGE MONCK.

Col. Morgan has been very earnest with mee to bee relieved ; and the truth of itt is, hee hath bin almost these two yeares in continuall actions, having great occasions to goe into England, his owne affaires suffering very much, and himself indisposed in body. I cannot tell well how to deny him, and therefore shall humbly desire your highnesse, you will send some fitt man to command in his place with what expedition may bee, being I have promised him, soe soone as hee returnes from this businesse of Caithnesse, to appoint another to relieve him.

The superscription.

*For his highnesse the lord protector, these.*

*A letter of intelligence.*

Dunkerck, 17. Aug. 1654.

IN my former by the last post but this I writ to you, that Arras was to be surrendred Vol. xvii. the tenth instant, being St. Laurence-day, to ours, as the same day it was surrendred to P. 127. the French. Such news, I assure you, we have had here fresh, and yet continued, that were it not for the surrendred of Stenay, and the assaults made by Turenne upon our lines, all which the besieged had notice of, and which gave them such courage, that they fell off from treatinge to surrendred, which causes my former to be so mistaken. But I would lay two to one, here or there, the next week you shall hear of the rendition of it, notwithstanding all the power of France to relieve it. This is only, Sir, to excuse what my former imported ; for in such cases many alterations are, whereunto all men are subject ; so is, SIR,

Yours.

*The governor of Calais to M. de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

THE court is at Peronne, and his eminence in the camp. M. d'Elbeuf did declare Vol. xvii. to desire the command of the troops of Stenay, with the horse of the king ; but P. 144. that is given to the mareschal of Hocquincourt. This doth cause many to believe, that the first is not absolutely satisfied, and that he will soon 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 provisions of all things necessary for such a design are sending to Bapaume.

There come every day some Irish over 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 first messenger I doubt not but you will hear of some fight, which I hope in God will be favourable unto us for the relief of the place ; for it is impossible for us to stop all convoys from getting to the enemies camp.

Just at the close 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 of intelligence.*

A.D. 1654. **W**E are still here tipplinge Spa water, danfinge, and raylinge against you. Further resolutions are not yet taken more then to goe from hence on monday to Aken. The moneys of the princes of Germany come slowly in . . . formerly the other for the Prespiterian of the latter faction. Here is at court the lord Belkerris, a Scochman, whoe they strive to please, being, as they saye, a popular man in his countrye. Yet as I hear, they have all religions entertayned, that would fight for the king. There are spyes sent into England; one of them is a Jesuite, called Talbot, a well-fett man, of a middling stature, full-faced, brownish hayre, a faire complection. So neare as I can learne, his brother is the other: him I know not. There are expreeses also going for Scotland, whome I doe not yet heare. Hide, who is chanceler and secretary, is not yet come; so the council not compleat. They brag of secreet intelligence they get from their friends . . . Therefore you will doe well to visit all letters sent for these parts. There is one colonel Marsh a Kentishman, and Papist, whoe hath bin with Wilmot in Germany, is very active, and holds correspondency with Catholicks there; hath his letters directed to him under the name of . . . he dates his out of Italye: his wife is yet living in England. I am confident, that women, whose husbands are with C. Stewart, doe very much mischief: therefore I suppose it would be good for the commonwealth to send them thence to thes parts. My lady Lee, who is married to Wilmot, keeps at Liege, and comes not hither, is now returninge to England; but her sonn Francis hath bin here with C. Steuart, and is now going back with his mother. He hath a great estate in Buckinghamshire, and mayntaynes Wilmot. He ought to be called in question, 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.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 138.

**T**HE lords commissioners of the province of Zealand 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 also a copy of the rescription of their noble great lordships to the said lord protector, dated the seventh of this month; declaring withal, that the said lords their principals did think fit not to send away the said answer for England. They had at the same time imparted the same to the confederates, thereby to make manifest, that their said noble lordships are resolved to proceed sincerely and with open hearts, and not to act in the least without the knowledge and consent of the government in general. Whereupon being debated, the provinces desired copies of the letter; which was granted.

The lords commissioners of the province of Holland on the other side taking notice of that clause, wherein it is said, that the states of Zealand do not intend to act separately or privately, but sincerely and open-heartedly, they do declare, that the said words were purposely set down to tax the province of Holland, and to provoke them with words. Wherefore if the said lords of Zealand will be pleased to put those words out of their notes, the lords of Holland will then give them thanks for their communication, although the same be given them after that the said letter is sent away, and it may be by this time delivered to the lord protector.

---

*Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to his father.*

MY LORD,

17. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 130.

**I**CAN add nothing to what I have formerly writ of my domestic affairs and expences: and as for the public, I can say no more, than that I have writ in my last. My negotiation continueth still without concluding: the commissioners stayed with me till eight of the clock this night; yet I cannot positively say what effect their words will take. They will persuade me, that the protector will determine it before the 13<sup>th</sup> of the next month, which is the day that the parliament is to meet.

To Morus the professor.

SIR,

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 assured, 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 reserve 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 Clauson, 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, saith, that the said ship doth belong to Amsterdam; and that Jacob Sterry, a merchant residing in Amsterdam, is the only and proper owner of the said ship, and knoweth of no other. And saith, 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 Mons. Vander Strata and John Suttam, Dutch merchants, residing in Leghorn, and to be skipper of the said ship; by whom he was laden with currans, galls, wine, stone; and from thence went with the same for Marseilles, and there took in almonds, anchovies, soap, fumack, prunelles, capers, aniseeds, and camels-hair; which said goods he took on board from one Mons. Launson, to whom he gave and signed bills of lading for the same, and is now bound for Amsterdam, there to unlade and deliver the same to Jacob Sterry, to whom the said Launson is factor. And being demanded, for whose account the said goods are, saith, he believeth the same 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 saith, that he is not bound for any part of France, but directly for Amsterdam, as aforesaid. And saith, 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 saith, 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 seized by the Constant Warwick frigate, and this day brought into Plymouth.

*The examination of Jacob Derrickson, steersman of the said ship, taken as aforesaid, by the interpretation aforesaid, upon oath.*

Who saith,

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 steersman for this voyage; and there took in currans, galls, wine, stone, and other goods, from one John Suttam, for the account of Jacob Sterrey, merchant in Amsterdam, to whom they were to be delivered; and from thence went to Marseilles, where they took in and laded almonds, aniseeds, galls, anchovies, soap, and other goods, which they took in from one Mons. Launson; but for whose account, unless for the said Jacob Sterry's account, he saith he knoweth not. And from thence they came about the last of May, new style, bound directly for Amsterdam, there to deliver up the said ship and lading to the said Jacob Sterry. And saith, he knoweth not, if any of the said ship's lading be for the account of any Frenchmen; but saith, he hath a roll on board the said ship, mentioning the marks and numbers; but for whose account the same are, he saith he knoweth not; neither are they bound for France. And saith, 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 saith, saturday last, off of

A.D. 1654. the Lizard, the said ship was taken and surpris'd 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 saith,

**T**HAT what the said Jacob Derrickson the steersman hath said and declared, is true, and for himself depofeth the like in all things.

*General Fleetwood to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNES,

In the possession of the right hon. the Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

**I** HAVE only a most faithfull heart to your highnes to pleade with your highnes, why I should be so left alone, as a person almost forgotten since this last change. But wer it myselfe only concerned, I hope I should be contented with any thing; but indeade your affayres heare have and doe very much suffer through want of a settlement; wherby great advantage hath bine given to the humours and discontents of others to worke to a division. I often remember a passage in a former letter from your highnes, wherin you wer pleased to mention, that in your hast you was ready to wish, that you had wings to fly away, &c. I confesse, when I consider it as the Lord's hand, I am silent, and can subscribe; but often, when I meet with my very great tryals, burdens, and difficultyes, I am ready to complain: and if it were not to serve your highnes and this pretious cause, I hope for no reward of man, indured what I have done. My condition is too large to trouble your highnes with. I wish I wer more pittied, and prayed for. I know your highnes burdens. I should rather choose to beare more then add to yours; which makes me thus abrupt, who am

Your HIGHNES most obedyent

and most dutyfull sonne,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

My deare wife's most humble duty to your highnes and my lady. Her time now drawes neare. The remembrances of hir condicion before the Lord I doubt not.

August 8. [1654.]

*General Fleetwood to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNES,

In the possession of the right hon. the Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

**I** HAVE heere inclosed sent a list of our elected members for Ireland; amongst whom there being so many cheife officers, I desire to know your highnes pleasure, whether I should admitt all, or how many of them, to come into England. Your commands heerein, I shal beseech, may be speedily signified unto

Your HIGHNES most obedient

Phenix, 8. Aug. 1654.

and most dutiful sonne,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

Vol. xvii.  
p. 152.

**T**HOUGH I have felt the burthen by the delays in the settlement of Ireland; yet if the publike did not suffer thereby, I should have the less cause of complaint. I am very forry to hear master recorder Steele is not like to be one in the authority here. If petitions may prevaile for his stay, I could easlye trouble you with an addresse of that nature to you from us heere; and indeed he is a person of that emminent worth, reputation, and abilities, that I must make it as my most humble and earnest suite to his highnes and the councill, that he may be appointed for the service in this nation: and if the business 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 send a person of his meritt hither; and if his being chosen for this next parliament cannot well admitt his present coming over, yet nevertheless

chelefs I fhall humbly defire he may continue his relation to Ireland: and I think I can offer an expedient as to the prefent anfwaring of that place, to which I understand he is intended. He is one would give very great fatisfaction to all people. If wee muft only have fuch as can well be spared in England, Ireland is like to be but in a bad condition. I fhall not foe much prefs his fudden comeing over, if he may continue his relation to us. He will be of finguler ufe in the parliament to the affaires of this nation. I muft particularly recommend the care of this bufineffe to you; and remaine

Your affectionate friend,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

8. Aug. 1654.

*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 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 paffed, and to pafs, where he is; which is fufficient at this time from the armies. Here we are all quiet; only fome differences lately happen'd between the chancellor, the council, and the great vicar of this city, as alfo the curates, which were to have public prayers for cardinal de Retz his liberty in all the parifhes, which the council endeavoured to hinder in the king's behalf; but all in vain: they would not obey. The laft funday they had thanks given to God for his eminency's liberty in all places in Paris, at leaft in the churches; and fome made bonne joye to that effect: at which cardinal Mazarin is like to run mad, and the chancellor no lefs. 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 archbifhoprick of this city has fet out affixes yefterday, commanding all the curates of this diocefe to expofe the facrament, and to have common prayers for his majesty's health, and the profperity and good fucces of his armies this year; which was done, and continues as yet.

M. le Tellier, fecretary of ftate, 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 prefent occafion of importance; but I think they may come too late, if at all. Cardinal de Retz is ftill at his brother's houfe, and fays 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 archbifhop of Paris. King Charles is always at the Spa. We don't yet hear of any refolution he does, only that he has a mind for Scotland, if he can. The queen of Sweden is at Antwerp. We expect divifion in England, and no lefs in Holland. It is faid here, Middleton was the man that defeated general Monck in Scotland; not Monck him, as you fay.

He in Rome does excufe himfelf unto you at this time, having nothing; only thunders did much harm in Naples, and ruined alfo one houfe in Rome. By the next he promifes more; and fo doth, SIR,

Your moft faithful fervant.

*A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier's fecretary.*

Paris, 19. Auguft, 1654. [N. S.]

ALL the news come from Peronne fince my laft, have affured us, that the court ftill perfifted in the defign to affault the befiegers of Arras in their trenches; and it is yet thought fo certain, that exhortations have been made throughout all the churches of Paris for the good fucces; wherein I fee each one fheweth much blindnefs, as though they could not tell what to wifh in this conjuncture. The letters from the city of Peronne of the 15<sup>th</sup> of this instant informed us two days fince, that to that purpofe the mareschal of Hocquincourt, who had feasted the king there, had been made much of by his majesty; that they had given him the command of fix thousand men, come from Germany, Stenay, and other places, and compofed alfo of divers companies of the king's guards; by reason whereof his affault fhould be called the royal affault, becaufe feveral were to be given at once.

Yefterday were received letters of the 16<sup>th</sup>, bearing only, that the night of the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> the faid affaults 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

A.D. 1654. order for the other officers of the country; as also to leave all the pains and honour of that burden unto the said prince.

But as the wiser sort have always doubted of that enterprize, and that the cardinal de Retz's escape, happened thereupon, hath exceedingly troubled the court; so I do also hear this morning, that their majesties, instead of going to the camp and towards la Bassée, to favour the said assaults, had not yet the 17<sup>th</sup> stirred from Peronne, and that they did sooner intend to come hitherwards, after a great council of war, which had been held, wherein the mareschal of Turenne and divers other officers of the army were of opinion, that they ought not to assault enemies so well intrenched and fortified; whereof we do notwithstanding expect the confirmation. It is also told me, that news are at this instant arrived of the surrendering of Arras unto Mons. le prince. My next will, by God's help, inform you of the truth thereof; as also, whether or no their said majesties will be this week near Paris, as I see written by a secretary of state's man.

The cardinal of Retz's business causeth great jealousies, and cardinal Mazarin (who was exceedingly troubled at the first news thereof) hath so much the more, that he doth mistrust the mareschal de la Meilleraye hath deceived him, and been of intelligence with the prisoner; whereof he doth notwithstanding cleanse himself by divers persons he hath to that purpose sent to court, with the verbal reports of the particulars of that escape.

My last will have informed you of the joy, which had thereof been made at Paris. The next day the curate of St. John, a great Jansenist, did amongst others cause his parishioners to give public thanks thereof, as they sung the *Te Deum* for Stenay; and the bishop of Dolonne did also express in a sermon he made at St. André des Arts, all the joy he could, in speaking of the kings, and of the little regard they ought to have to their commands, when they insinuate themselves into the spiritual government. But the other parishes would not take part therein, until the great vicar had ordered them; to whom the chancellor has expressly prohibited it in a sharp discourse held amongst them upon that subject, as the said chancellor thought to invite him to cause thanks to be given to God for the surrendering of Stenay. Whereunto he answered, that he could not obey without the archbishop's command, or at least a letter of cachet from the king; understanding that the said archbishop should by that letter be acknowledged, which the said chancellor hath not approved.

The cardinal de Retz is not gone to Belle-isle, as I was informed, but to Machecou in Poitou, under the mouth of the river Loire. He hath sent two gentlemen to the duke of Orleans, and caused the duke of Beauford to be told, that he would always be his servant.

*Mr. Petit to Mr. Augier.*

Paris, 19. August, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 171.

I KNOW not what advantage the believed loss of Arras will produce in the behalf of those of the religion; but hitherto no justice done them: for no council met on Monday, as had been promised them. Whereupon M. de Vestric told me yesterday, that they were going to assemble themselves.

The business of Rochechouart goes very ill, being the marquis of Pompadour, after new threatenings of violence, in spite 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 exercise of the religion in the said place, wherein is well seen the chancellor's base intentions, and his inclinations against the cardinal Mazarin.

The mareschal of Meilleraye doth doubtless jest with the said cardinal, notwithstanding his shew to the contrary.

Heretofore the said mareschal, knowing how much he has disoblinded England by his eagerness and piracies, for which he has still seventeen or eighteen vessels of his own at Blauet or Port-Louis in Bretagne, which he has caused to be fortified, and where his principal booty lieth, has feared the said cardinal would forsake him as a prey to the English, in the treaty, which might be made between the two estates; and doubtless if any thing keeps him at present, it will be the fear, that in consequence of such a treaty, his temporalities, which are well worth to him one hundred thousand crowns yearly, and the surplusage, which appears to belong unto him, will be confiscated to satisfy in part to the depredations, whereof the English complain.

I believe some touch of this to M. de Neufville from his highness or his commissioners mouth would much oblige the said cardinal in the streights he is in; for England can never look for any other thing than enmity and bad effects from the said mareschal, the cardinal of Retz, the chancellor, and other supports of superstition, in case the princes and they should gain the upper hand in the government.

I have

I have written to the count of Brienne, that in consequence of the resolution taken by <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> the council of St. Malo, the king may be pleased to cause the English merchants there to enjoy the same *main-lévée*, 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; insomuch as I am enforced to keepe 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 thinke (to prevent the mischief, which may ensue by there falling to steleinge, and make a winter busines of it) it were fitt to receive them into protection. Therefore I desire to know your highnes pleasure; for by reason of your highnes commands (which I understand by my brother Downeing's letter) I intend to hastenn upp to London; and therefore by reasonn the time is soe short, that I shall not receive your highnes answer, 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 deleing with the rest. I humbly take leave, remaineing

Your HIGHNES most dutiful servant,

Carlisle, Aug. 9. [1654.]

CH. HOWARD.

*Col. Bamfylde to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I HAVE not much time for the present to advertise you of; or if I had, I want tyme to enlarge my selfe, the post being juste upon departure. All the expectation heere is the issue of this great siede 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, Turenne's intention is to assaulte theyr trenches; but I have no oppinion, that he will attempt it; and a very great one, that he will be repulsed, if he does. The French king has summoned all the nobillity and gentrye in Normandy and Pickardy, to come to the army; and has rayfed all the country of Bullonois, under the mareschall d'Omout; and of Montrill, Amiens and Abville, under the duke d'Elbuefe, for to strengthen the armye. The likeliest conjecture is, that they will take it; but the certaynty 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 designe of assassinating the lord protector; or that he did not approve of it; and that the belief of it arises from Gerard's declaring of it at his death; I assure you, his master is much obleidged to him for dying with a falshoode in his mouth for his vindication; and not a little to you, for your charity in beleiving it. I assure you, it's matter of great indifference to mee, whether he had been privye to it, or not; but since you desire my oppinion of it, I shall tell you my certayne knowledge, that he was soe farr from not approving it, that longe before either Gerard or Fitz-James came over, he endeavoured to engage another in it, as an essentiall means to give motion to all his other designments; but fayling of a convenient person, he sent for Fitz-James, commanded captain Griffin to write for him, engaged himselfe to give him a some of money to defraye his charges, though he showlde not undertake what he had to propose to him: Gerard and he came together 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 busines in execution, till he had directions from the king for the serving of it. Hinshaw the king did not speake with, although he had promised it, by reason he received advertisement he was employed oute of England from his enemyes, to abuse him; and that is still confidently beleived. All this I know as certaynty, as I hope you doe, that I am,

Your most humble servant.

*The mayor, &c. of Carlisle to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNES,

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xvii.  
P. 173.

UPON summons to us given by the high sheriff of this county, for the election of a burghers 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 29<sup>th</sup> 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. Craister, mayor.  
Cuth. Studholme. Th. Sewell.  
Ri. Lowry. Wilfrid Lawfon.  
Peter Norman. Willia. James.

*A letter of intelligence.*

DEARE ANT,

Vol. v. p. 91.

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 Irland is the ornament of the court, though my lord Taffe keepe the greater busling, except one or two more, and the rest are slaves of as little magnitude as influence. All rather wish 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 beleve the next remove wil be to Collen, where 50,000 l. of the German monyes expect his majesty's orders; and then doubtlesse 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 heare from you both, in answer to my last. Pray tell him so; and adieu.

Aug. 21. ten at night, [1654. N. S.]

The superscription,

*For Mr. Antonio Rogers, att the post-house, at London.*

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xvii.  
P. 207.

THE general report, that we hav had this week from Provence, is, that only six galleys and eight ships ar redy, who assoon as the duke of Guis arryves at Tollon, shall depart thence for Civita Vechia, the port-town of Rom, wher they ar to land the said duk of Guis, who has the king of Portugal's comission to be his extraordinary ambassador to the pope, and that the said duke of Guis had received of the king of Portugal's ambassador in Paris two hundred thousand French crownes for his expences in the said expedition. Others say, that the only desyn of the French has bin to stir up and join with the Genowes against Spain; which seing it wil not tak, they now only send som small succor for Rosas in Cattalonia, and think no further of Itally. This year the Sparyard raises very great forces in the kingdom of Naples, especially of hors, whereof 'tis sayd he has about twelv thousand in rediness, a great part being Duch and Albanes, a warlik nation in Dalmatia, ether Slavonians or Greeks. This greate preparation of the

Spanyard seems to be too great against any invasion the French could make on Italy by A.D. 1654. sea; inasmuch that many are of opinion, Spanyard rather intends to invade the pope; for he draws all his eyes towards his borders. There want not some here besides your servant, that believe, the protector and Spanyard are agreed, and the greater fleet in England is preparing for that purpose. The Roman intelligencer shews many ominous marks of its downfall, which certainly draws near. The fury of the Genowes, which was so great in the beginning, is now much abated. They make not the least shew of war, but rather expect some good issue of their ambassador sent for Spain. The French here report, they have taken Stenay and Arras; how true, we know not. I should be heartily glad to hear, that Middleton and the rest of the Highlanders in Scotland were quelled; which I hope will suddenly be brought to pass. So prayeth,

HONORABLE SIR,

Leghorn, 21. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

HERE is returned hither one of the envoys of Muscovy, having a design to go for France; for which end and effect he hath been some time at Brussels, there to obtain a pass: but instead thereof (as he saith) they have made him to consume his money; and they told him, that his journey into France was suspected, and that he went about to treat with France, to the prejudice of Spain; so that he is come back, and here they will accommodate him with a ship.

The merchants have new complaints in Muscovy; that is the reason, why they send one to Muscovy with letters of credence from this state.

They are now finishing the business about the patents, namely, they have sent 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 sending of three troops of horse to Overysse, which without doubt will be employed for the bringing in of the lord Haerfolte *via facti* into the office and charge of Droffart of Twent, which if the nobility (as it is feared) should oppose, it may cause the effusion of blood.

The duke of Courland hath made a complaint by an express envoy, how that at Amsterdam they have detained and confiscated one of his ships, called *Invidia*.

Those of Holland have signified to the states general, that having received formerly a letter from the protector of England, dated the  $\frac{16}{20}$  June, they had now returned an answer, bearing date the seventh August; which <sup>Orange party</sup> 145 do not take very well, by reason that answer doth flatter too much; and secondly, because they were not to answer separately, but ought to have signified it to the states general, and then the states general would have answered it.

The princess dowager doth begin to capitulate with those of Holland, concerning her dowry of twenty thousand guilders *per annum*, which they have formerly scrupled; now <sup>Orange party</sup>

they shew some inclination. 145 do tax and blame her for covetousness, that she ought to have scorn'd such small profit, and not make herself obliged to those, who have secluded

her grandchild. <sup>Orange party</sup> 145 do also repeat her covetousness for having caused to be given her by the king of Spain Sevenbergen and Thurnhout, by reason whereof she disposed the prince to favour the peace.

They continue at the Hague to watch every day with a troop of the guard; a business,

which doth highly displease and distaste as well <sup>Orange party</sup> 145, as the common sort of people; and

a great number of soldiers (as in effect the most part of the company were <sup>Orange party</sup> 145) do demand

leave to be gone; a thing which doth not displease <sup>the good Hollanders</sup> 173 nor <sup>the pro. of Holl.</sup> 105. And they will endeavour

to purge and purify those guards, and to make them all good <sup>Hollanders</sup> 173; and so by little

and little they will endeavour to remove <sup>the prince of Orange.</sup> 148.

The princess dowager is going towards Berlin, where she will stay all winter. If the princess royal will also pass the winter at Breda, it will be in her own choice.

You

A.D. 1654.

You will have seen, how that they have already resolved and agreed upon the list of the patents, namely, the sending back of the companies to the frontiers; and that amongst the rest against the protestation of Holland, who do favour the quarter of Twent, and the city of Deventer. They have resolved to send four troops of horse towards Overijssel, which by order of the plurality of the states of that province are to be lodged amongst the peasants 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 sending 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 peasants 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 Bruffels, 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 she did not desire, that they should send to receive or compliment her.

The admiralty of Zealand 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 Zealand hath writ to the protector, bearing date the seventh of August, 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 sending 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 Charifius to be spoken unto about it by two commissioners.

This 21st of Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

*Letters of intelligence.*

SIR,

Bruffels, 22. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 213.

**Y**OURS 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 inscrutable.

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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 lost 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, whilst 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.

SIR,

Hague, 21. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.

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 be adversaries 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 counsellor pensionary of Holland de Witt, for being author of that manifesto; and this notwithstanding the new garisons 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 princess of Orange, to visit her daughter the electress of Brandenburg, being with child. About the latter end of this week they begin their journey.

The states of Zealand, 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 Zealand, in imitation of the province of Holland, kept secret correspondence with the protector: so it rests, and Holland laughs at it.

By the plurality of votes in the assembly, three troops of horse are sent to Overijssel 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 assist them to the ruin of the other party, which 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 seasonable to begin; for they may have it; but if it be once shut up, no speaking of it after.

Our ambassadors here write, how much they are instruments for a peace with France, which they hope to bring to good pass. What else they write, is known best there.

This is this week's collection by, SIR,

Yours.

*The prince of Tarante to Stoupe.*

SIR,

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 do P. 156. 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 Zealand, 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.

Hague, 21. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

I will tell you, in answer to your paper in cypher, that I will have; as long as I live, the Vol. xvii. same inclinations, which I ought to have; for the interest of those of the religion; and that P. 162. I will always make it my work and interest before any thing else: but to engage slightly 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 close with France. I do not intend to stir 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

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.

Chanut, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, 21. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 179.

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 enterprize, 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 stopped 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. Coningmark 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.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xvii.  
p. 199.

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 ministry, with goods and orders in the churches; and without doubt his highness himself hath given great direction in that business, both in the chusing 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.

H. and M. LORDS,

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPOORT.  
JONGESTALL.

Westminster,  $\frac{11}{21}$ . Aug. 1654.

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to the French ambassador at Stockholm.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xvii.  
p. 195.

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 soever my negotiation will have here, there will be matter wherewith 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

do see other states, who do take themselves to be interested in the defence and preserva- A.D. 1654.  
tion of the place. It is to be feared, that it is the leaven 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 steer. 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 sitting of the parliament.

21. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

*Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.*

Paris,  $\frac{22}{12}$ . Aug. 1654.

**T**HE 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- p. 17.  
plaints they have made to the chancellor, (namely that of the Aiguieres) he had ordered  
Monf. d'Estampes to report it; so that that deputy told me, he hoped for some answer  
thereof, which will content him, if so be he were only sent to the chamber of the edict  
of Grenoble. The said deputies have let Monf. de Ruvigni go to court all alone.

Monf. de Vestric 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 Alez on the  $\frac{22}{17}$ . of this instant. I believe it will prove vigorous.

Those of la Rochechouart are to be pitied. Soon or late, God will avenge them. The  
said Monf. Ruvigni said, he would speak soundly of it at court.

*To Monsieur Paulus, resident of Venice.*

SIR,

Amiens, the 22. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

**W**E are here in expectation of the siege of Arras, and of the success thereof. The Vol. v.  
king 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 Stenay, marched therewith towards St. Pol, which passage he hath reduced,  
and fortified 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 prince, that he might not be utterly undone at once.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Aug. 22. 1654. [N. S.]

**Y**OURS of the seventeenth instant 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 wish 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

A.D. 1654. considerable persons; but before you believe it, you are to expect the confirmation thereof.

Yesternight I saw a courier from court to the surintendant, who says, the enemies at Arras were beaten out of all the half-moons and breaches they got there, by the townsmen, and says, the governor 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 Roses, and afterwards will return to Toulon to join with the army naval of duke de Guise.

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 feasted by the said prince, to let ours know they wanted for nothing in their camp; after which they were conveyed to our quarters without any harm done to them.

His majesty yesterday sent 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 thursday the chapter of Notredame having received a renovation of the demission of the archbishop, with a letter desiring to inregister it in the Greff from the cardinal de Retz, upon which they assembled and concluded, as he desired, being only six voices against the rest; but immediately the great vicar of that church, as also Monf. Bret, Grange, and Joley, 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 Meilleraye demands an order from the court to gather the world of men to retake the said cardinal, which was granted, and orders besides to put a garison in all towns and places, that belong to cardinal de Retz, duke de Retz's brother, and Monf. de Brisac. We shall see by the time, what all that will produce. Some say, the king will return soon to Paris, of which more by the time, from, SIR,

Your faithful servant.

SIR,

Paris, 22. Aug. 1654. N. S.

**I**T is strange, what diversity of news we have here from Arras; sometimes it is taken, sometimes succoured, now Turenne is imprisoned, and the succour abandoned, and a siege intended for Cambray. The next post will, as I believe, let you know something more of it; and in the opinion of most, Arras is lost; and some write, the besieged yet twice treated, as I have seen from the camp. It is said, the king will come thither shortly for fear of new tumults here, to which a great many in this city are inclined, especially since the cardinal de Retz's escape.

It is now more than formerly believed, the duke of Guise goes to Naples with 6000 men to gain that kingdom, with the assistance of some factions there: some Neapolitan noblemen, banished by the late viceroy count Ognat, are gone with him; the lord Inchiquin also 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 say no more than before. You shall have compliments enough for the first, and for the last promises at large, it may be in what you demand for the Protestants of France, if you insist upon it; but it shall 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 dissensions shortly in England, and they hope in Holland; but sure of England, as their intelligence gives them.

Your late defeat of Middleton troubles much the Carolists, and also the French. It may retard at least the designs of R. C. as to Scotland. He is still at the Spa receiving his contributions. Of *pax* general here is nothing at present, nor else I know of, but what you have annexed in occurrents from, SIR,

Yours.

*Boreel, 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 <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> there happened a tumult on the thirteenth of this month for a small cause, namely, that <sup>Vol. xvii.</sup> a Frenchman in the night, stumbling at a pig of lead, that lay in the street before the <sup>P. 223.</sup> door of Jacob Roch a Dutch merchant, that lead belonging to others that live in the city; whereupon this Frenchman, cursing 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 pursued them with their swords, cutting and flashing 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 beset the house of the said Jacob Roch on all sides. The townsmen rise in a tumult, crying, It is an Holländer, that hath killed a native of this city; let us hang him up presently. The judge cometh also among them; causeth 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 officers and soldiers prevented the same; and the said four Hollanders 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 forts made by Monf. . . . . before <sup>Vol. xvii.</sup> Arras, being . . . . . Monf. de Turenne was not of the advice for the <sup>p. 229.</sup> attacking of them, although that it was the opinion of Mess. de la Ferté, and . . . . and by reason, that Monf. de Mondejeux hath certified to hold out 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 Mess. d'Hocquincourt, and the earl of Grandpré, have already taken the port of St. Pol, and four hundred prisoners. The horse, of which were about two thousand, retreated to St. Omér. 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 cause 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.]

<sup>cardinal</sup>  
AT this instant <sup>7</sup> commands me to go with orders to the army, so that I cannot pro- <sup>Vol. xvii.</sup> long my lines. The last I wrote to you, was from this place, in the packet of 76. <sup>M. de Bordeaux. p. 233.</sup>  
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 honefter or better friend to me. He hath this day in a most high manner obliged me. Pray requite his son there with all respects and thanks. I am glad for his sake, that his negotiation takes effect. Without doubt, we are resolved to force the enemies lines; for the cardinal is resolved to do it, though he give out the contrary.

A.D. 1654. This letter I overtook at Amiens the twenty-eighth of this instant. Our three generals Turenne, la Ferté, 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 Ferté being beaten off twice, and Hocquincourt forced the Lorrain'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 superscription,  
*A Monsieur Dovitte, at Mr. Constable's house,*  
 Covent-garden.

*Intelligence.*

Stockholm, 12. Aug. 1654. O. S.

Vol. xviii.  
 P. 151.

FROM hence little news for the present, only that there are great preparations making for the embassy 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 Christina's present abode, nor whither she intends this winter.

Monf. d'Avaugour is now daily expected here; what his embassy 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,

Vol. xvii.  
 P. 241.

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:

Bisket 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.

Pease for eight months.

Fish six weeks haberdine, ten weeks stock-fish, and in lieu of sixteen weeks fish more, the value thereof to be put on board in oatmeal, rice and pease, butter three months in kind, and five months oil in lieu of butter.

Cheese 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 salt.

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.

14. Aug. 1654.

*Mr.*

*Mr. Andrew Riccard, &c. to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESS,

IN pursuance of your highness's instructions, we have considered of fit persons to be A.D. 1654, commissioned with those upon the Barbadoes and the other islands; and do humbly present their names as followeth:

Edmund Winslow esquire,  
Richard Holdip esquire,  
Captain Edward Blagg, to be sent from  
hence.

Vol. xvii.  
P. 247.

Commissioners for the Barbadoes:

Col. Searle governor,  
Col. Morrice,  
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 Mountserat:

Roger Osborne governor, and his council.

For Antigua:

—— Rennell governor, and his council.

Also we do 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.	JOHN LIMBERY.
MAURICE THOMSON.	WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
WILLIAM GOODSON.	THO. ALDERNE.
MARTIN NOELL.	WILLIAM VINCENT.
WILL. RIDER.	* * * * *

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

Boulogne, Aug.  $\frac{14}{4}$ . 1654.

I SHOULD be glad to hear, that the lord protector intends to assist the Hollanders, Vol. v. who deserve that favour done them; for they have been very firm to his interest p. 196. the which the other provinces have continually opposed; but I fear, if the Scots victory proveth 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 best 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.

*A letter*

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xvii.  
p. 251.

I PERCEAVE the greatest part of the money, which is to be received from the emperor, shall be employed in the business of Scotland, and C. Stewart shall live on his allowance of France. It costs him nothing at present but board-wages for his servants, which are many. His sister keeps a table for him, and pays for his lodgings. She is here at a vast charge, no reasonable lodging to be had under halfe a crowne a night; at first coming would have a crowne. The magistrates have bin to salute C. St. and his sister, and sent them a present of wyne. They have some hopes, they saye, of his conversion, because they see many of his followers come to mass. These have news, that there are great dissentions in the choice of parlement-men, which they hope will breed a mutiny; whereupon the protector hath put of the parlement, which discontentes the commonalitie. I desire you to remit me some money; make it payable to Mr. Lawrence Coghens, who will convey it to mee. This is all I can write at present, I desiring much to heare from you, how affaires are there. I remayne

Aken, 25. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Yours really.

*Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.*Vol. xvii.  
p. 217.

I SHALL, with God's help, entertain you by my next touching the affairs of those of the religion. Monf. du Vestric withdrew on last saturday his expeditions from the seat, after great contestation for the taxes thereof, which he would never pay, and the which they were forced to leave him, upon condition, that those of the hospital of Nismes should pray for the king's prosperity.

I have, at the instance of our merchants at Morlaix, complained to Monf. Servien of the pirates of Breft. He told me, he knew not of them, and that I ought to address myself to Monf. d'Aligré, as I intend.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, 26. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 270.

HERE is post on post arrived this day morning, that we have forced the trenches of Arras; succoured the town, defeated all the army, having taken artillery, bag and baggage. Consider then in what a condition are the Spaniards. I cannot commit to paper the inconveniencies, which may befall the prince; for this accident, if true in the nature, as it is related, this victory will discourage all the *frondeurs*, who were increasing here to a most numerous quantity.

*A letter of intelligence from Monsieur Augier's secretary.*Paris,  $\frac{26}{10}$ . Aug. 1654.Vol. xvii.  
p. 277.

THE affairs have changed face since my last of the  $\frac{22}{12}$ . of this instant, 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 so deceived in it, that great wagers were laid again yesterday morning, that the place would in few days be taken; and that if so be they did assault 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 said place, which did only presage its loss, and the good condition of that siege could be judged until the  $\frac{24}{14}$ . 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 horse with ammunition behind their backs into the enemy's camp: that the same day  $\frac{23}{13}$ . the duke of Joyeuse was arrived at Peronne with a musket-shot in his arm, which nevertheless hurt not the bone, received at a skirmish of the said 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 same relief, first by a post dispatched in all diligence unto Monf. Fouquet, adjunct to the surintendant of the treasury, who said verbally, that the attempt was done upon three o' clock in the morning; and that the success thereof had been very happy; and afterwards by some 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 forsaken to escape itself; whereof more particularities would at another occasion be told. No body doubts of the said news; and I hear bonfires are this evening to be made thereupon, which will sooner be sad fires, in the fear I see people have generally, that success will not be received with discretion.

The church-members sent for to court, as you will have heard of, are parted to go thither. The cardinal of Retz is at Belle-isle. The notice from Bretagne bear, that the marshal of Meilleraye having shewn his discontents thereof unto the Duke of Retz, with threatenings to go and besiege him at Machecou, the said duke had answered him, that he would send the keys of his house, 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 answer for him.

I know, that, notwithstanding, the said duke labours underhand in the said 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 conflicts to deale withall, to think a piece of paper can give me ease; Vol. xvii. and amongst other things I formerly writt about your disposal and improvement of lands in Ireland, but can get no return. I wish ther might be some resolution therin, or at least you will forbear disposall of any lands, till those you send hither can informe you of the state of affayres here. I understand coll. Hammond, coll. Tomlinson, and Mr. Goodwin, are intended hither, for which I am very glaud; only I am informed, as if you intended your nomination of persons as your council to be by your parliament. I should most humbly beseech my lord protector would doe it himself, and not leave it to that decision. I very well understande the interest of Ireland and your variety here. I am sure it is for my lord's and the publick interest, to determine that himselfe, rather then to leave it to such an uncerteinty. I dare but hint of things, and can only adde, what I am,

Your humble servant,

Aug. 16. [1654.]

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

*The Spanish ambassador to secretary Thurloe.*

SEÑOR MIO,

EN la ultima audiencia que tuve de milord protector entregue a S. A. una carta de su Vol. xvii. excelenza el señor Don Luis Mendez, de Haro, Condé y duque Olivares primer ministro de su magestad, y deseando remitirle la respuesta de S. A. suplico a V. S. me haga favor de procurarmela, para poder dar buena cuenta de haverla entregado a S. alteza.

Tambien suplico a V. S. se acuerde del despacho del pasaporte para plata, en conformidad de la memoria que embiè a V. S. a quien guarde Dios muchos años como desseo.

Muy gran servidor de V. S.

Londres,  $\frac{26}{16}$ . de Agosto, 1654.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

*The Spanish ambassador to secretary Thurloe.*

SEÑOR MIO,

HABIENDOSEME dado noticia de España de que un navio Olandes havia apresado Vol. xvii. y llevado a Cadiz, otro de subditos de esta republica, y pretendido se declarase por de buena presa la carga de aceytes que llevaba, y le fuese permitido venderla en aquel puerto, diò orden el señor duque de Medina Celi capitan general del mar oceano, y costa de la Andalusia a instancia de Don Diego Guilson, consul de la nacion Inglesa en aquella ciudad, que se opuso a ello pidiendo a su excelenza se restituyese al capitan Ingles el navio, y su carga, lo qual se executò luego como V. S. lo verà por la carta de dicho consul, que escribiò al señor duque dandole las gracias por este favor, y aunque no dudo que el dicho

A.D. 1654. Guilfon, havrà dado quenta dello a milord protector como offrezze hazerlo, me ha pãresidó avifado a V. S. y fuplicarle fe firva, de representar lo a fu altezza, para que vea, con quanta puntualidad y gufto fe continua en Eſpana el procurar dar toda fuerte de fatifaccion a los ordenes que para ello ay de fu mageſdad. Dios guarde a V. S. muchos años como defeo.

Muy gran fervidor de V. S.

Londres,  $\frac{26}{10}$ . Agoſto, 1654.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Vol. xvii.  
P. 283.

WE came hither laſt frydaye, where, 'tis ſaid, we ſhall ſtay a month. Hide, Wilmot, and ſecret. Nicolls are come hither, and they will begin to ſitt in counceill, when to ſend armes to Scotland, whether they ſhall take in all, that will come to their partye, about which will be great debates; and when their maſter 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 ſuppoſe it ſafeſt. Many are againſt his going, untill Middleton hath given your forces a defeat. Their intelligence from England writes them, that 'tis falſe, that you beat Middleton; which gives them a belief you had the worſt of the day. Here are expreſſes preparing to goe to Scotland. In my next, I ſuppoſe, I ſhall be able to tell you their chief intelligencer at London; they have many; and correſpondence is held with Hide and Nicolls; their letters are written in character, and moſt come under cover to Antwerp and Bruffels. The lady Leigh, who married Wilmot, and her ſon Sir Harry, who was at Spa with the king, are returned for England. Moſt of their deſigns are executed by women, whoſe husbands are with C. Stewart. Sir John Morley of Newcastle is here likewise a buſye man. The partye is divided into faction; but ſome labour to reconcile all differences. They are ordering the church government already. Pleaſe to peruſe the cover of this.

Aken, [27. Aug. 1654. N. S.]

*A letter of intelligence.*

Bologne,  $\frac{28}{10}$ . Aug. 1654.

Vol. xvii.  
P. 293.

AS for news, the French have forced the Spaniard to raiſe his ſiege from before Arras, where, they ſay, he hath moſt diſhonourably loſt his cannon, and is retired, not only with diſgrace, but great loſs. They ſay the pretended duke of York behaved himſelf very gallantly in the French army, and hath done them very great ſervice. 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 ſits, becauſe he will have the honour and thanks of it himſelf; and if he intends to ſet upon Hiſpaniola, the Spaniard have an ill time of it, being beaten here by the French, and in danger to be there ſo by the Engliſh. We hear ſtrange ſtorieſ of the Swediſh queen with her Amazonian behaviour, it being believed, that nature was miſtaken in her, and that ſhe was intended for a man; for in her diſcourſe, they ſay, ſhe talks loud, and ſwearth notably. The king of Scots and ſhe, I believe, will hardly meet; for he is going to Aken, and from thence, they ſay, to Cullen.

*An intercepted letter of Sir Walter Vane's to Sir H. Vane the father.*

SIR,

Hague, 28. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
P. 334.

I THANK you for your relation of the elections. I never did believe the ſectaries conſiderable in our country; yet wonder, that none of them could be choſen. I do not hear my brother is choſen any-where: much people wonder at it here, and ſeemed much pleaſed at the report of his being choſen at the firſt. I am glad to hear he will be at London this September, and hope God will ſo direct him, that you may find comfort and ſatiſfaction by it.

The aſſembly of Holland is not to meet theſe three weeks. The provinces do ſtill 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 laſt will take upon them a greater ſhare of the government than they have done. Laſt night here came news, that the Swedes were ſending an army of 10,000 men to join the reſt of their army, that was before Bremen. They were already imbarcked. This may bring

bring the war again into Germany; for it is not likely princes will let that town be lost so. A.D. 1654.  
 The dowager goeth this day out of town for Germany. The princess 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  
 resistance, and stood it till two of the clock. The prince of Condé hath saved himself at  
 Cambray, and the archduke at Doway. This is one of the considerablest 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 designed for Overijssel, 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 set themselves so the more against it.

Those 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 seclusion; for although Nimmegen, Tiel,  
 Bommel, Arnheim, 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 seclusion; and although, that as well in the country of Guelder as in the quarter of  
 Nimmegen, and in the quarter of Tatphen, 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 those who have acted  
 against them, and punish such 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 causing the young prince and the princess  
 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, whom Holland doth seem to make profession to please.  
 Yea, it is strongly reported, that Holland by a secret act will assure those of the prince's  
 party, that when he is of age, they will break the act of seclusion.

Those of Groningen and Omlande have now also exhibited a new prohibitive advice  
 against the seclusion; so that formerly they only exhibited an act on the behalf of the com-  
 missioners.

Those of Utrecht alone have not yet exhibited the provincial advice; for the city will in  
 no wise declare so largely as the other two members; and yet however the city dare not  
 approve of the seclusion.

The mayor of Breda hath signified now, that the queen of Sweden doth desire 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 commissioner of Bremen doth threaten his departure. The last week he delivered  
 in a memorandum for a categorical resolution to be given him. The provinces of Gro-  
 ningen and Omlande have formed a very favourable advice of sending a relief of 2000  
 men. Friesland will likewise do the same, item Overijssel; and the more because they see  
 Holland will not do any thing for the city of Bremen, because that province doth perceive,  
 that count William and the . . . . . are inclined to assist that city; and by that  
 means the said commissioner, seeing nothing will be done, desireth to be gone, having  
 most hope of Westphalia and Lower-Saxony.

The states of Cleve and Marque have writ to the states general, and require intercession  
 to the elector of Brandenburg for the relaxation of the baron of Wylich, whom the  
 landroft Spaen hath taken by the means of some horsemen of this state, under the  
 walls of Burich; but this state doth still scruple it.

It is said, that at Dort there hath been some new tumult amongst the mariners; but it  
 will be no great matter.

Those of Amsterdam do increase their companies, and repair their fortifications, there  
 being a report, that count William, returning from Groningen, was to bring several thou-  
 sand men with him towards these parts; but he is come back all alone. However it is  
 true, that the states of Holland, where they increased the guard, did conceive, that the  
 . . . . . might

A.D. 1654.

..... might cause some troops to come hither. There are on either side some people, who do blow the coals.

The lord Jongestal 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 secluded. 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. Those of Groningen do call it *abominable*; and it is clearly seen, that those provinces, which do disapprove of it, will go further; *hoc est nihil*. Groningen hath given their advice for an assistance of 2000 men. Friesland will do the like; yet all this is nothing without Holland.

Orange party

Those 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 Amsterdam 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, those of Dort have caused to march out of their town one company, which hath lain there in garison for above these 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 still with-hold the other two members; otherwise the plurality had already advised against the seclusion as the rest.

At Nantz and Marseilles there have been tumults and insolences committed against the Holland nation, as the ambassador Boreel writeth; which letter being read, those of Holland have highly reiterated their complaints against France, insisting and desiring, 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 preserved. But the other provinces, or rather 145, take that, as if Holland would wage war against France; a thing, which they think would

Orange party

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 ambassador of France; from thence she will come (*incognito*) to see the Hague and other places of Holland.

The lord Jongestal 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 princess dowager will depart this week for Berlin with her young princeesses, and count William with his do intend to bear her company to Weefel.

good Hollanders

Holland as well as 173 are very well satisfied with the letter, which Zealand hath writ to

Orange party

the protector. 145 do think it is writ too moderately and mild; but Holland is displeased, that Zealand first do shew themselves such hypocrites, as if they knew nothing of what past concerning the seclusion; and as if Zealand had not also made a deduction sharp enough against the seclusion. Secondly, that Zealand in their letter should set 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 amissionem, &c.*

By the resolution and annotation here inclosed of those of Zealand and Holland, you will see, that Holland is very ill satisfied with the rescription of Zealand, and also the clause, that taxeth, that the Zealanders have not done any thing separately, whereby Holland doth think themselves to be touched, saying to the contrary, that it is Zealand, that doeth and goeth separately to work, not having communicated the letter or rescription, after that the same was already sent. Item, Holland saith, that the said rescription is offensive; certainly at least it is offensive, although it were but in those words, *valida apud nos publica auctoritate*, it being manifest, that in no province the rabble hath more authority than in Zealand. Yea there might be letters produced, wherein they complain, that the capers or private men of war do break and dispense with all orders, and that it is not in their power to do justice upon them.

good Hollanders

the protector

I do wholly perceive, that 173 would but laugh, if 130 with his fleet would make some

Zealand

good Hollanders

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. A.D. 1654.

The professor Thyfius is translating the deduction of Holland into Latin, to the end  
 also that other foreign nations may know and see the infirmities.

The lord president of the states general was required to bid farewell to the princess  
 dowager.

That those of Holland should have agreed with the princess dowager's share for the  
 annual pension of twenty thousand guilders, is not true; on the contrary they say, it  
 would be a case of conscience to give to a rich body that which is not due, and not to  
 pay so many poor men, as Holland is owing unto. Vlack the printer doth now finish  
 his impression of Milton with his own apology. Morus is still gathering together of  
 attestations to make his; but Vlack will stay no longer. I am

28. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

Your humble servant.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

Hague, 28. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

WE are still here in the same posture as I told you in my last: there is no talk of join-  
 ing any men of war to the fleet of the protector; and neither are there any ready, Vol. xvii.  
p. 301.  
 but men are very much troubled to comprehend the design they are to go upon. For  
 my part I hold nothing difficult, since the Spaniards have suffer'd themselves to be beaten  
 in their trenches before Arras after two months siege. They set first upon the quarter of  
 Don Ferdinando Solis, and presently all was in a confusion, and the horse fled imme-  
 diately. The archduke, Fuenfaldagna, and Garcia saved themselves at Doway; to which  
 place were also retreated three thousand foot. The prince of Condé is said to have retreated  
 to Cambray: you may imagine with what disorder and misery this must have happen'd.  
 I am very much troubled for the prince, and all those, that are engaged with him. I  
 must confess this is altogether extraordinary, that an army of that strength and consideration  
 should be forced in their trenches; and after this action, which doth surpass all those of  
 antiquity, I believe the Spaniards must demand peace in all manner of humility, and see no  
 hopes of ever recruiting but on your side; and yet misfortune may be a means to change  
 their inclinations and affections to the victorious party. This is from above, and there-  
 fore to be admired, and not to be murmur'd at.

*Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to Chanut, the French ambassador  
 in Holland.*

MY LORD,

[Aug. 28. 1654. N. S.]

I HAVE received no letter from you by this last post, but well the signs of your care  
 in that of your secretary, which are no less obliging. It was just, that you should give  
 to the queen of Sweden the satisfaction, which she desired. Since you have employed all  
 your rhetoric to dissuade her from stripping herself of her crown, you may now furnish  
 her with more to justify her retreat, and likewise to dissipate the vexation, which she  
 may have already conceived for doing as she hath done. You will very much oblige me  
 to send the picture of her humour, that I may have wherewithal to encounter the opinions  
 of many, who do qualify her present conduct with the title of folly; that is, without  
 doubt, because she is above their reach, and that they are not capable of those extraordi-  
 nary actions.

I communicated on monday last the news of victory to my lord protector, whereof he  
 did declare some joy; but *publica vox*, and the condition of my negotiation, will have it  
 to be no true one: and because he did seem to affect the news, and to be pleased with it,  
 I did invite him to conclude the treaty; but I perceive him to be still firm to what he  
 pretendeth, thinking us to be so greedy of a peace, that rather than we will break, we  
 will yield to any thing. I have been to visit all the ambassadors, under pretence to com-  
 municate to them the state 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 desiances were not  
 well-grounded, to use some diligence with the lord protector to unabuse him, that the  
 province of Holland by accepting of the mediation would be able to give jealousy to  
 all the rest. After that I had engaged not to accept of it separate, I endeavoured also  
 to persuade them, that the only fear, that would cause jealousy amongst them, which  
 was but too much already in vogue, had made me to form this difficulty; and that if

A.D. 1654. they would warrant me of this inconvenient, I would 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 Frise 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.  
p. 299.

THE lord earl George Fritz 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-master and troopers of this garison, that were present; that after information taken he doth find the business 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 Brandenburg 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 ambassadors to the protector.*

Serenissimo celsissimoque domino, reip. Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ PROTECTORI.

Vol. xvii.  
p. 326.

QUID navibus sancti Johannis Amstelodamensis, cujus magister est Jacobus Nicolaus Coper, & Regis Solomonis Schiedamensis, cujus magister est Nicolaus Cornelz Hoeyen, acciderit, non ex annexis solummodo documentis, sed ex ipsissimis judicis examinationibus liquet; quibus simul abunde constat, nec ratione navium, nec onerum, aut mercium, quippe quæ omnia Hollandorum sunt, nec respectu cursus, aut instituti itineris, aut debuisse visitari, aut potuisse detineri; quod utrique accidit. Proinde enixe petunt subsignati dominorum ordinum generalium Uniti Belgii extra ordinem legati, ut quamprimum absque aliqua forma processus, & de plano, prædictæ naves una cum oneribus & mercibus dimittantur, illata autem damna sumptusque resarciantur, & in posterum præcautum & provisum sit, ne quid simile quis intentet. Factum Westmonasterii,  $\frac{18}{28}$ . Aug. anno 1654.

H. BEVERNING.

WILL. NIEUPORT.

A. P. JONGESTALL.

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

28. August, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 303.

ALL the provinces here do unite 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 security; and some do conceive, that they are soliciting your protector for some assistance to establish them in their power: but if it should once come to that, you would see 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 see some alterations here. Your king and his sister are at present at Aix; from thence they are to go to Collen, and afterwards the king doth seem to be resolved to come and stay some time at Liege; and already many do begin to gloss upon it, and say, that it is to enjoy the conversation and the careffes 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

The defeat given to the Spaniards before Arras will without doubt cause some alteration in your councils. A.D. 1654.

The superscription,  
To Mr. Mackwits.

[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 Eberstdorf, the next week will return to this city, to be present at the royal exequies 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 sickness, it is yet uncertain, whether it will be kept at Presburg, where at first it was appointed. It is said, that before that journey the now eldest son of the emperor prince Leopold will be declared successor in the Roman empire.

Stockholm, August 19. 1654. O. S.

COUNT Erick Oxenstiern is now altogether ready to pass hence for Holstein. His excellency goeth with a most stately 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 ambassador 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 states 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 side. General Koningsmark 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 answered by them in like manner: but their distance is such, they can hardly reach, much less hurt one another.

General Koningsmark is now resolved to approach nearer the Weser 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 resolved to the contrary, although the Swedes have two thousand foot and 500 horse for their assistance, and expect yet a far greater strength. The deputy of this city and the city of Lubeck pass'd hence yesterday towards Zell, to the duke of Luneburgh, from whence they are to go to Brunswick, thence to the city of Bremen, to the government at Strode, but not to Koningsberg at all. What their business may be, is not known, but supposed chiefly to see, if they can take up the quarrel, before it involve the empire in a second war.

*Letters of intelligence from M. Augier's secretary.*

Paris, 29. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

I INFORMED you three days since 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 send you. We have not yet all the particularities 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 surplussage.

Peronne, 26. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.

OUR generals have forced the lines yesterday at two of the clock in the morning; slain and made prisoners almost all the foot-soldiers; pursued the horse, which fled away; taken all the cannon and baggage. The enemies were yet but at the counterescarp of the half-moon; whereunto it is added by other news, that the said besiegers had been forced in this manner by two assaults made at the same time upon the same line: that the one, made by the marshal of Turenne in the archduke's and the prince's quarters, began half a quarter of an hour before the other; whereof the marshal of Hocquincourt was the guide: that marshal of Turenne had well assaulted, and the Spaniards well received him: that the carnage had been great, but much greater, when the assaulters had passed the ditch: that at last the archduke and the count of Fuensaldagna drew backward, and withdrew themselves with 6000 horse over a bridge, which they caused to be guarded; so that the prince of Condé remained but very ill accompanied: that he did nevertheless continue two hours after the great vigour he had shewed in the beginning, having charged above twelve times with fury, which made him seek and wish for his death: that having a little withdrawn, and seeing the French began to plunder, he sent word to Ligneville, that he had to fall upon, and that he should doubtless defeat them; but that the said Ligneville (who had withdrawn himself, and let the French under marshal of Hocquincourt come into his quarters in the second assault) had answered, that being the archduke and Fuensaldagna, who had most interest in that business, had forsaken them, and left them to such a slaughter, he had no mind to put himself in danger: that Monf. 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 said marshal of Hocquincourt, who had entered into Arras by one gate, had sallied out by another, and beaten him in flank; so that the said prince retreated step after step, always fighting under the favour of some squadrons he had set in a fit place to uphold him, had at last brought to the archduke the last news of that furious action, whereof he had made prisoners divers captains of the king's guard, besides those that were slain; wherein the said marshal of Turenne had amongst others received two small wounds on his cheek and his side. It is also written, that the Irish, who served the Spaniards there, had fought as basely as the Lorrainers; and that the most part of the one and the other had easily taken party with the king, which doth not agree with the little number of prisoners. I am informed, they have made to the number of 2000, whereof the time will better inform us. M. de Bellefond, a captain, who was present at the said assault, reports most part of these circumstances; and I hear his majesty was yesterday to enter into the city of Arras, whereof the governor hath been made marshal of France, by reason he had so well defended it; in consequence whereof the court intends to return to Paris, and to arrive there about the end of next week. In the interim it hath sent hither the letters and orders mentioned therein, whereof you will find the print here inclosed. Against the cardinal de Retz, and all those that favour him, order hath been given at the same time by another ordinance unto his domestics, to withdraw themselves out of this city within twenty-four hours, by reason they are suspicious unto the state; and unto the bishop of Dolone, to withdraw himself to Clermont in Auvergne, by reason he had spoken of the king, as you have heard, of their little power concerning spiritual matters. A Grison hath been put, by the king's order, in the house the said archbishop hath in his archbishoprick, as also in that he hath at St. Clou; which nevertheless hath not hinder'd many of the curates of his diocese from protesting again of new unto the chancellor, that they were obliged to acknowledge their pastor, and receive his ecclesiastical orders, yea to the last drop of their blood.

There is news, the said cardinal of Retz is gone into Flanders by sea, and that he hath in his passage been met by some Ostenders.

The last letters from St. Malo bear, that five ships were arrived there from Cadiz, valued at about 400,000 crowns; and that it did exceedingly rejoice those inhabitants.

It is said, four galleys are arrived from Provence in the river of Garonne.

A plot hath been discovered in Perpignan, made by the Spaniards.

Divers rumours run concerning Catalonia, as if Barcelona was ready to revolt, being oppressed by Don John of Austria, for the advancing of some moneys, for want whereof he had laid hold on some churches furnitures: but that is not very credible, and the French are not in a very good condition towards those parts, still wanting foot soldiers, as it is written by one of the prince of Conti's captains, dated the 22<sup>d</sup> of this instant, which hath obliged the duke of Guise to send their part of his fleet with relief, before he engageth himself in the execution of his other designs.

*Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier:*

Paris, 29. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

**M.** De Montmartin's intelligences with M. du Vestric are but very small: he is an old and sickly man; I found him in his bed, when I went to see him two days since. A.D. 1654:

The deputies of those of the religion have obtained a council this morning, but no favourable thing hath therein been done for them. I will give you a more particular account thereof by my next. They prepare, for a last sourse from hence, a complaint unto their majesties, when they shall be arrived. Castres, Montauban, and Milan having deliberated upon the assembly of the 25<sup>th</sup> at Alez, the plurality of voices have been to not send for such a little matter as that of Florenfac. I shall with God's help explain the whole affair by my next. Vo. xvii.  
P. 342.

*An intercepted letter to Mons. d'Ouitte, at Mr. Brachio in Covent-garden.*

SIR,

**I**N 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 P. 348.  
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 Spaniard for the base usage done to their master. Others say other stories; but it is a sad story for the Don Diego, who will not make up in haste such another infantry; and you must think our army will be stronger, by all the Irish taken.

All the world is surpris'd at this succouring of Arras, wherein they say the prince solely carried himself like a soldier. Since this news, placarts and thunderbolts are fixed on the walls against cardinal de Retz and all his adherents, banished 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? *Præstat motos componere fluctus.*

Paris, 29. August, 1654. [N. S.]

*An intercepted letter.*

MONSIEUR,

**I**L y ait long-temps, que je n'ay pas appris de vos nouvelles, & j'ay differé à vous Vol. xvii.  
escrire, n'ayant rien d'importance jusques à present. Je ne doubt pas, que vous P. 344.  
n'aurez divers relations de ce qui se passe mardi dernier, le jour de St. Louis, proche d'Arras, ou l'armée de France ayant forcé la ligne du quartier de Don Ferdinando 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 Virtemberg, voyant le reste d'armée en fuite, & les Lorayns ayant refusés de se joindre avec luy, il prirent le routé de Cambray avec 40 gros de cavallerie, & 4000 fantassins, & entre bonne ordre fit sa retraite au dit Cambray. Toute l'infanterie Espagnolle perduee avec toutes bagages; & pour le bon duc François de Lorraine avec tout sa Lorenneriee est autant blâmé, comme Monf. le prince de Condé magnifié de tout le monde en pais ici. Voilà la fin de nostre siege d'Arras.

Monf. le prince est à present à Valenciennes avec madame la princesse. Vos gazettes d'Angleterre parlent, que leur forces du Escosse ont batu 800 chevaux de Midleton; & moy je vous assure, qu'ils ont seulement attrapé une partie du baggage de Midleton, & que quelque peu de chancellerie Escossois à la garde du baggage prins la fuit, de sorte qu'il n'ont pas attrapé 20 cavalliers, mais bien quelque chevaux de bagage. Voilà la grande victoire, de quoy vos messieurs Cromwellens se vantent d'avoir obtenu contre general Midleton. J'avois oublié à vous dire, que les gardes du roy avec les Suisses ayant pressé la riergarde de Monf. le prince en sa retraite, Monf. le prince commanda de tourner tete, & esfrilliat les plus avances d'importance. Monf. l'archiduc duc François, count Fuenfaldagna, & count Garci, arrivoit à Doway sain & fauve, mais un peu trop hasté. J'espere que ce malheur les obligera de donner le commandement de l'armée à Monf. le prince; au moins tout le monde ici semble le fouhaiter passionnement. Je vous prie

A.D. 1654. de mes baifemens à M. de Meraude, ma vielle cognoiffance, & oblige moy de m'ander quelque nouvelles de Londre. Cependant je fuis,

MONSIEUR,

Votre tres humble

Anvers, le 29. d'Aouft,  
1654. [N. S.]

& tres affectionné ferviteur,

J. JAMOTT.

*A Monsieur,*

*Mons. de la Bourt, gentilhomme François, chez Mons. le marquis de Barriere, ambassadeur pour Mons. le prince de Condé,*

*A Londres.*

*The governor of Calais to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

30. August, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
p. 357.

NEVER was victory so glorious for the arms of the king, and obtained with less 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 waggons, sixty pieces of ordnance, great store of plate and money, and abundance of coaches, which booty hath enrich'd our army. The retreat of the prince was no less considerable, having saved all his horse, and a good part of his foot, at Arleva, where he is encamped at present. The king is gone to Arras; from thence he returns back to Peronne, and presently after he goeth from thence to Compeigne, and so to Paris.

This business is of great importance to the states, &c. I believe it will make our negotiation more advantageous, and less difficult. I wish you all manner of content and satisfaction in your undertakings.

*Ch. Raynell to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNES,

Vol. xvii.  
p. 400.

UPON the reducement of these parts in that expedition of Sir George Ascue's imploy, I was by him and the other commissioners then impowered, commissioned to be governor and commander in chief of this island Antigua, in relation and obedience to the commonwealth of England, which to the best of my endeavours I hope in my instrument I have faithfully performed; in the progress of which my imploy, being I have received by several advice, that it was and is thought meete, and so established by the greates councell and estate of England, with your highness consent and acceptation, that the government of our nation and dominions remayne in yourselfe as lord protector; a thinge most acceptable to mee, whoe doe most faythfully wish your highnes and the commonwealth wellfare and hapines; and in manifestation thereof have cherfully acknowledged and submitted to all such mandates or expresses, which hath hetherto come in the name of the lord protector. But in our private consultation consideringe of many sperites amongst us, doubtinge theyre disafections have not altered the titles of our . . . . . or . . . . . accordinge to our desires and intentions, lest an ill-effected partie should presume to take an advantage thereby, in pretendinge, as some have allredy given out, that there were noe powre of government; but all as libitine, untill a new commission com from your highness, which by that meanes might indanger the place to a confusion and ruine; soe render us incapable of that service we desire to performe to your highness and the commonwealth; the place of itselfe (if incoragement and small helpe weere afforded) beeinge of consequence by reason of the fertellity of the soyle, and exceedinge all other settled in these partes in conveniente and safe harbours, I in relation to the premisses, and my loyalty to your highness and the commonwealth, doe prostrate my humble desire at the feete of your highness care and justice, soe far to take up the people and place into your consideration, as to give such order and directions, as may put us not only in a condition of walking inoffensively, but allsoe as wee may be servifable to your highness and the commonwealth; which is the hartly desire of

Your most obedient subject and servant,

CHR. RAYNELL.

From the island of Antigua, in the partes of  
America, August 20, 1654.

I have presumed heerewithall to present a copy of the commission I have acted by, in case your highness please to have it perused.

*General*

*General Monck to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I HEARTILY thanke you for yours of the fifth of August, and conceive itt probable enough, that if any supplies bee sent from abroad, they will land them either in Skyraffin or Stranraver. I had before the receipt of yours appointed two men of warre to ply uppon the coasts betweene Pinthland head and Inverness, Middleton having some small men of warre, which tooke some of our merchants uppon the coasts of Cathness; and captain Bunn, who is appointed to lie about Orknay three weekes since; with some assistance of land-fouldiers, thence drove a small pickeroone of Middleton's of five guns uppon ground, under one Sir James Sincler's house neere Thuesoe, 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 forc't them from the vessell to the house, mann'd out boates, and followed them: wheruppon they alsoe left the house, which our men possessed that night, and the next day brought away the vessell and guns. I neede nott acquaint you with the worke of these forces with mee since the last march from Sterling, which hath bin to destroy those parts of the country, where the enemy were usuallie harboured in the winter, being about the passe of Aberfoyle, which they esteemed unpassable: but by this meanes, and the sending some of them to the Barbadoes, their spiritts doe now begin to faile them. The earle of Montrose, and others of them, have sent to come in. Col. Blackiter, col. Kellum, Macgrigger, and Macfarland, are come in to col. Twifleton. The former desires liberty to goe beyond sea, and the other two to live peaceably att home. I conceive, if liberty were given to some persons, whom his highness might trust, to transport men for the service of some forraine 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 highness. I remayne

A. D. 1654.  
In the possession of the right honourable Philip Id. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

Sterling, 21. Aug. 1654.

Your very loving friend and servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

*News from France to Mr. Stoupe.*

Sept. 1. [1654. N. S.]

THE 25<sup>th</sup> of August the abbot Fouquet went to the temple, by order from the king, accompanied by the provost of the isle, a part of his archers, and 100 musketers, where they did apprehend the marquis du Tartre, who was there for refuge, as being a place of safety, as all royal and princely houses are. They carried him to the bastille, being accused to have spoken ill of the king and of his ministers, and also to have robbed the baggage of the marquis du Pleffis Bellieure, who was robbed some months ago. The 28<sup>th</sup> the chancellor of France sent a command to all curates of the city and suburbs of Paris, to continue their forty hours prayers, because there are no news of the marshal Hocquincourt, since he went to pursue the prince of Condé; and they fear, that this prince rallied and faced about, and fought that marshal, and so this be worsted.

The same day, by the king's command, a garison was set in the house of the archbishop of Paris the cardinal of Retz, 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 siege. 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 pursuing the prince; which prince had killed with his own hand eleven officers of the Lorrain army, and of the six thousand Irish 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 marshal, who would not change his post. The Irish 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 assailed their quarter, and did as the Irish; and so were dispersed by twelve, fifteen, and sixteen, in all the companies of his majesty's armies. He has also related, that the prince of Condé had six captains of the regiments of the guards prisoners; that he had rallied the greatest part of his army, as well horse as foot, and had got all his baggage, and that of many other lords, with their horses. The lady Turenne received letters the same day from the marshal 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 despair could do, having rallied seven times, and renewed the fight; and seeing himself round beset, cried aloud, We are sold;

A.D. 1654. fold; it is better to retreat than to carry my head on a scaffold: and so he did retreat. The news from Peronne say, that the king hath made Hocquincourt duke and peer of France, Montdejeu marshal of France; and that his majesty was going to Arras.

The 31<sup>st</sup> of August the prevost of the merchants, and the sheriffs of Paris went out of the city, to attend the king, wheresoever he be, as well concerning the rentiers of the town-house, as to know the day his majesty shall please to appoint for his return to this city; when they intend him a public reception, both by reason of his coronation, and of the fortunate success of his army against his enemies. 'Tis said the king will be here in person at the singing of *Te Deum*, for a thanksgiving to the divine majesty for his blessing upon the armies of our monarch; which hymn is to be sung in the church of St. Germain d'Auxerrois, or of the great Austins, being not the king's will, that it be sung at our Lady's, after the old custom.

The last news from Stenay tell us, that Clermont is beset with eight hundred horse, which do hinder the inhabitants of that place from reaping their harvest.

We have from Normandy, that the English have lately taken seventeen ships laden with green-fish, belonging to Havre de Grace.

The cardinal of Retz is gone from Belle-isle, and being embarked for Flanders, was set upon by two pirates of Ostend, who knew him not, yet who did nothing upon his ships. From Flanders he intends for Mont-Olympe, thence into Germany, and then to Florence. The marshal de la Meilleraye is in the field in that province with two thousand men, committing grievous disorders in the houses of those, who have contributed inventions or help in the escape of that cardinal. News from Seville speak of the arrival of the duke of Lorraine, the fifteenth of the last month, with three hundred, who guard and keep him very close; yet he had the pleasure of the bull-pastime, usual on that day: they are sending him to the castle Granada, a strong place of that kingdom of the same name.

News from the king's quarters of the 27<sup>th</sup> of August inform us, that his majesty has been at Arras, since the rout given the Spaniards; and that he caused money to be thrown among the soldiers, which were in two ranks or hedges in all the streets, through which he went; then gave them five vessels of wine, to drink his health.

The news of this week from Catalonia tell us, Don John of Austria hath quitted Barcelona, being gone out with all his troops, after he had plundered all the churches of the city, and endeavoured to do the like in the citizens houses; but they resisted him, and forced him to save himself as well as he could, with those few troops which remained, his horsemen being all dismounted: that the inhabitants sent word of it to the prince of Conti, who sent two thousand thither, and intends to be there speedily.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Vol. xvii.  
P. 356.

**N**OW the expected counsellors are come hither; viz. Hyde, Wilmot, and secretary Nicolls. To these are added, Ormond, Culpepper, and Weyntworth: the latter was sworne but four dayes since; they have bin noue in counsell. 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 Hamborg. Those employed in the busines, is collonell Marsh, a Kentishman, and a violent Papist; and one Georg Wates, a merchant adventurer, whoe was imprison'd at Hamborg by resident Bradshaw. There is a Sweed, whoe 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 resolved; but I gather from discours, from Hamborg. I see Wilmot (whoe hath gott the money in Germany, and hath the managing of itt) discours long with Wates, whoe told mee, it was about that. I hope by him to unlock their designe, that I may give you tymely notice thereof. They beleive the news of Middleton's great victory in Scotland (which I hope is false); soe 'tis to be supposed they will hasten the sending of these armes. When Marsh and Wates depart, I will give resident Bradshaw notice thereof, that he may have an eye on their actions at Hamborg, where it would not be amifs for you to have a small frigate riding in the river to attend; for probably Mr. Bradshaw may finde out the ship they send their armes by, and so give warning to the man of warr. The better to gett access, and understand what passés amongst them, I have made acquaintance with Harding, Blake, Oneal, and Killigrew, all of the bed-chamber. I thought best to oblige them by an invitation, with some others of the court, to a taverne, where it cost me some five pounds, which I thinke not ill bestowed to effect my designe; for thereby I have ingroft familiaritee with them, which will give mee occasion to knowe their designes. I observe the court and counsell are divided into factions, concerning their master's going into Scotland, and what he shall doe, when he comes there. In order to his going, some are hot to have him goe presently, being Midleton by the last exprefs, whereof I wroate you, sent to him to come. Others, who

who live easily on board wages, alleage many dangers this summer tyme, and would have him staie till winter. Trye the cover of this letter. A.D. 1654.

[Aken, Sept. 1. 1654. N. S.]

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Brussels, 2. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS I received, and convey'd to Vienna, and to your friend now at Aken, what you desired from both. You have now divers letters, which will give you the news from those parts. — Here we have the saddest, that can be, of the defeat given to our army before Arras, which is shame and loss to all the princes there. But it seems there was treachery in the business; and if that be true, the case is more favourable, as to the honour of our army's commanders. The last tuesday morning this unhappy accident happened, being St. Louis's day \* the French king and faint, in the morning, the French, not known how, enter'd at the entrance of the Walloons quarters, without any noise or resistance; and the Lorrains quarters being next to them, stirr'd not, and made little or no resistance; yet Condé rallying the men, beat them twice out; but the passage being enlarged by the beatings of the horse, the French horse got in; and the archduke, Condé, and the rest, finding treason and power together, made away, leaving all their artillery, bag and baggage behind; only the archduke, the prince of Condé, and some few more were saved, and convey'd away with the army. The day before this the great convoy arriv'd, 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 passage. Don Ferdinando Solis, a Spaniard, and general of the artillery, commanded those quarters, that the French enter'd; for which he is much suspected, and the business to be well examined; for it was so strong. The Lorrainers will be also questioned, some of them, if they can be catch'd, of the treason: if any more, time will discover it. This is all I hear yet of it. — That valiant prince of Condé has made himself ever 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 himself, till he came to Cambray, and slew a great many of them. The archduke and prince of Condé together, were at a town called Condé, betwixt Valenciennes and Cambray, at least 16,000 horse and foot; and some of them escap'd, daily flocking to them; and divers letters bring hither, if they be true, that we have not lost in the whole fifteen hundred men, and lost not one person of note. The next will bring more certainty of this great affront and loss; at present I cannot give any other relation of it.

The embassador, spoken of to be sent by the king of Spain into England, is at length named the marquis of Ledè, governor of Dunkirk, admiral of Flanders for the said king; how soon he will go, I know not.

The Spanish fleet is for certain arriv'd, but not so rich as reputed; for it may want some two or three millions of the twenty I writ to you.

The queen of Sweden's attendance is landgrave Frider. de Hessen-Cassel, who married a sister of this king of Swedland: some few gentlemen of Swedland came with her; and because she came unknown hither, nobody went to meet her, only the lady of Don Antonio Pimentelli, who was lately embassador in Swedland, in whose house the said queen took up her lodgings. She visited the Palais Royal, and all places of curiosity 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 visited, since her being here, the college of the Jesuits, and the nunnery of Barlemont. She parted hence to Nivelles, well satisfied with the civilities she received here; which is all of her, or any other news here at this time, that I know of; every one lamenting the loss before Arras, when we were assur'd it should be ours in some days. Many wagers have been laid upon it, and some bet four to one it would be taken. Of a general peace nothing said. This is all you have now from, SIR,

Yours.

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

Paris, 12. Aug. 1654. [N. S.]

FRIDAY nor tuesday's letters are not yet arriv'd from thence here; the cause as yet unknown. I believe you have received ere now from Flanders a full and exact relation of the levy of the siege before Arras; a most shameful and prejudicial piece to all interest'd therein; neither do I well conceive remediable by human forces. As yet the list of all

A.D. 1654.

the prisoners is not come, but they are said to be 8000, 64 pieces of artillery, all the plate of Leopold, Condé, Fuenfaldagna, &c. 5000 tents, above 2000 waggons, 25 coaches and harnesses, 9000 horses. The king and court are expected here on saturday. All officers, adherents, and dependents of cardinal de Retz banished with their families from hence; others put into the bastille, himself to be pursued 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, & fidem tuam.* We have news here of Barcelona's rendring confirmed: what will then become of Don Diègo'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 Guise feasting at Lions, and dancing with sixteen violins he took from hence to make him music, having sold all his estate for this voyage of his, sent his baggage before by water, which is all lost for the most part, to the value of 25,000 pistoles, on the river of Roan, at the bridge of Vien, five miles above Lions.

Just now is news come, that cardinal de Retz is parted from Belle-isle, and arrived at Dunkirk.

*A Monsieur D'Ouitte, at Mr. Brochio's house,  
in Covent-garden.*

*Copy of a paper sent the governor of Archangel by Will. Prideaux esq;*

Vol. xvii.  
P. 237.

**W**HEREAS there hath bine a desistance of commerce for some tyme by the English marchants to this porté of Archangell, they are now come heather with their shippes laden with goods; soe it is required of the governour, 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 termes and conditions the merchants shall proceed?
2. What duties shall be paid on their goods, and where they shall be layd, being the embarras at present are full with his imperiall majestie's corne.
3. That the liberties of both gates maye be speedily fitted for publick use, and to avoyd th' eminent danger of fyre.
4. That two bridges maye be erected with expedition.
5. What goods cannot be vented here at sea-syde, 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 returned into England, when ocation 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 mee, to bee delivered into his owne hands. Archangell, 23. August, 1654.

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

Vol. xvii.  
P. 368.

**I**MUST tell you plainely, I doe not thincke, as the case stands, (unles there were an evident necessitie) to detaine any person, that is elected a member of parliament heere. However, upon your intimation, I have adventured 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 prescribed; and whether these persons shall stay, I shall entreate my lord's positive orders: severall of them have occasions 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 absent, yet I must be excused, without order from my lord protector, that I detaine any. Some of these will be desirous to goe; and I would gladly know my lord's commands, not willing to come under the sensure of a parliament, for detayning there members. I shall not at present further trouble you, then with what I am

23. Aug. 1654.

Your affectionate humble servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

Coleman-

Coleman-streete, 23. Aug. 1654.

*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 admiraltie and navie, and commanders of the navie, to transmitt unto the commissioners all such papers as concernes the flecte to be commanded by general Penn, as shall from time to time be desired by the present commissioners. Vol. xvii. p. 362.

HODGES, clerke to the said commissioners.

*Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Paris, 3. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

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 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 burthen and oppression of the commonalty. It is said, the court hath some new edicts ready, to lay some heavy impositions, or to raise the old ones. Vol. xvii. p. 367.

*Bordeaux, the French ambassador 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. Vol. xvii. p. 360.

3. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

*Bordeaux, the French ambassador 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 negotiation; 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 successes of his majesty. Vol. xvii. p. 375.

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 modesty doth seem to refuse it.

3. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

Bordeaux,

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to his father.*

MY LORD,

London, 3. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xvii.  
p. 363.

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 forsake 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 set 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 reason of this government, as long as they do suppose and imagine, that we are desirous 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 wisest 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, lest it should not take.

*Extract out of the register of the states general.*

Jovis, September 3. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 373.

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 deserting the conquests of Brazil aforesaid; to wit, colonel Wynberg, president, Kirkpatrick, Byma, Killegrew, Allard, lieutenant-colonel Walter Schotte, and the serjeant-major Van Santen, Van Dorp and Droft, 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 Wolfsen, as assistant 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 assistants for the execution of their commission, 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 commissioned 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 jurisdiction, 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 desire the lords the commissioned 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,

Vol. xvii.  
p. 388.

WE have received your H. and M. L. resolution of the tenth of August, concerning the visiting 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 released; and that the like may be prevented for the future, as also against the visiting of the ships, which we understood they were not subject unto. We presently upon this our information had the ships released, as we advised your lordships by the last post. But by this occasion speaking with the lord president concerning the

the inconveniencies, that will happen about the visiting of the ships, and the bringing of them in; and that therefore some expedients ought to be thought upon to prevent the same. He asked us, what means we would propound to prevent the same. Whereupon 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 same, that so we may fully settle ourselves to accomplish that business, 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 was the 7<sup>th</sup> July, in the ship Adventure of London, accompanied with two other merchant-ships, all three laden with goods for the Russia company's account; and all three, pray'd be God, (without any evill incounter) arrived, after much calmes and contrary winds, before the barr of Archangell (distant from this place 20 miles) the 18<sup>th</sup> currant in the evening. Vol. xvii. p. 346.

The 19<sup>th</sup> some of the merchants, that were on our shipp, went ashore with our boate, and signified to this voyvod or governour Borris Juanowich Porkin, of my being on the shipp, who sent the seacond scribe of the emperor's office, (soe is termed the place, where the voyvod or chancellor (who is as a recorder) sitt and determine of affaires) named Collina, accompanied with six muskatieres and two boates, to bring me my retenue 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 muskateers to the English house (where I make my aboade) the accustomed place, where the English ambassadors, and other English publick ministers, are used to lodge.

About halfe an houer after my arrival to this house, the voyvod and chancellor, named Evan Lerenewick, in the name of the emperor, sent the prime scribe of the afore-denoted office, namely Symon Barbraekin, to welcome me; who told me, that the governour had order from his imperiall majestie to give me convoy to Mosco, or where his majesty should be at the tyme I would appoint. After I had requested the scribe to thank the voyvod and chancellor, in my behalfe, for my good reception, as his highnesse lord protector of the commonwealth of England, &c. his messenger to his imperiall majesty, I told him, I had order to see the proceeding of the merchants affayres hereafter; that by reason of our long passage, the stay of the ships here for their discharge and new lading could not be many dayes, before they retorne (the tyme of their staye must not passe the ingoeing of the next moneth); and therefore I must see their departure, before I could for myself forward towards his imperiall majestie.

This resolution is thought by the merchants very convenient and necessarie for them; for that my being here may free them from some obstructions, that would undowtedly befall them in their commerce, if I should departe from hence before the shipp.

The day after my arrival to this house, the scribe Barbraekin brought me from the governour a present of a quarter of beefe, a live sheep, and some other things, telling me, that soe much the emperor 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 governor by Barbraekin hath sent to me to be excused, that he doeth not vizite me himselfe in personne, which he cannot doe, neather can he permitt to bee vizitted by mee; for that such a publick minister, as he is, cannot communicate with a publick minister of a forreyne prince, before that minister have sene his imperiall majesty; but the said scribe is appoynted to passe all matters betwixt him and mee; so that Barbraekin comes heather to mee once, and sometimes twise a daye with such messages, as concernes the merchants affayres.

I am acertayned by our merchants and others, that I have had that extraordinary reception, as I am his highnesse messenger and servant, as would be given an embassador of a crowne,

A.D. 1654. The day, that wee came to the barr, there arrived alsoe a Dutch shipp of warr with this emperor's messenger, that was sent to the states of the Netherlands, and accompanied six warre-ships with merchandice.

The Dutch merchants, that lived in the citty of Mosco, were some three moneths past commanded to disinhabit, and to retire at a village, called the New-citty, distant from Mosco two miles, but come to the citty to traffick, when they please. They had but two dayes given them to accomplish such command.

'Tis credibly reported, that the emperor's army against the Pole consisteth of 700,000 fighting men, divided into severall bodyes, and of a good part are at the siege of Smolensco, where the emperor is in personne, who went forth of Mosco in an exceeding rich equipage, and glorious pompe.

The contagious sicknesse is at present in the citty of Mosco, and hath bine there about two moneths; so that the empreffe 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 your honour here inclosed copies. Any thing in them you doe not understand, the Russia 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 send this, is on departure for Amsterdam. I humbly take leave of your honour, and remayne

Your HONOUR's most humble servant,

Archangell, 25. Aug. 1654.

WILLIAM PRIDEAUX.

*The answer of the governor of Archangel to six propositions propounded to him by William Prideaux esquire.*

Vol. xvii.  
p. 401.

1. **B**Y order from his imperial majesty of all Russia, the English company is licensed freely to trade at Archangel in all goods, except prohibited ones.
2. The English company must pay custom for their goods, as other strangers do, the rates being set down in the chief customers commission; 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, lest any goods should be conveyed without paying of custom.
4. That the English bridges, one shall be made ready presently, 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 Russia, 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 custom.
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 highness the lord protector's messenger, it is not handsome for him to make so long stay here at Archangel, but to make haste to his imperial majesty to Mosco; it is my commission from his imperial majesty to dispatch with all speed all foreign ambassadors and messengers from hence for Mosco. Therefore it is my duty to acquaint him with it; but he knows his own commission, and must answer it to his highness 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 4<sup>th</sup> of September, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 384.

**T**HE French army is marched towards Cambray; but whether to sit down there, or, as most believe, before la Chapelle, is yet uncertain. The Spanish army is rallied 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.*Bologne, the 4<sup>th</sup> of September, 1654. [N. S.]

I CAN write you little news from hence. The particulars of raising the siege before 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 soldierly retreat; and having lost his bag, and baggage, and cannon, yet he preserved 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 mischievous malice can be contracted 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.  
24. Aug.

THE court is to be here on friday night. In the mean time Mons. de Servien hath given order for the coining 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 presses set up at Corbeil, Caen, Tours, Rochel, Bourdeaux, and Lyons, for the coining 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 Salée 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. Stoupe.*

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 ushers, notwithstanding the bell did ring very long, and so 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 Vernueil 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 Mosle, who shall have for his recompense the archbishoprick of Paris.

The marshal Granfay, who commanded the royal army in Italy, has been arrested by the king's order, and is to be brought to the Bastille. 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 marshal la Ferté 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 cast some troops into Rocroy, for fear it be besieged. That prince wounded slightly, 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, Ostric, Verderon, (who is also wounded) Flavacourt, Lafolie, and other captains of the regiment of guards. It is thought, that

A.D. 1654. that the marquis of Sauvebeuf hath been killed or taken. That prince carried away two great pieces; and for that cause 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 mistrusting wherefore they followed him so close, which the fifth, perceiving no means to escape, fell at the feet of the valiant prince, begged pardon and quarter; and having received a promise of both, told that prince, they did so follow him with an intention to kill him; notwithstanding his confession, he was led away prisoner.

Letters from Vienne in Dauphiné report, that the greatest part of the duke of Guise's baggage was lost upon the Rhône in a narrow passage near their town.

The king is this day expected here, or at Vincennes, and is to go to parliament to make them pass and register many edicts. He will not stay long here, but will go to Fontainebleau, whence he will send summons to the duke of Orleans and his eldest daughter, to come to court; and in case of disobedience, he will prosecute them by all due and legal forms, and proceed against them as guilty of treason, and disturbers of the public peace, as persons having intelligence and correspondence 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 4<sup>th</sup> of September, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 380.

IT being debated, it is thought fit and understood hereby, that the lords Verbolt and others, their H. and M. lordships commissioners for the affairs of East-Friesland, having exhibited to the assembly, and also consequently caused to be read, their written report concerning the allegations of the lords commissioners of East-Friesland on the one side, and the lords commissioners of the city of Embden on the other side, concerning the differences risen between them about the maintaining of six hundred men in the said city of Embden, it is resolved as aforesaid, that their said lordships commissioners shall have thanks given them for their trouble and pains taken already about this business, and also be desired to continue their further trouble and pains in endeavouring to effect an accommodation of the said differences between them, and that in the mean time they would supersede 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 suspended for awhile.

*Monsieur Bordeaux to his son the French ambassador at London.*

MY SON,

Vol. xvii.  
p. 377.

I HAVE received your letters of the twenty-fourth and twenty-seventh of this month, whereby I have understood the dispositions 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 those of quality on the enemies side, 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 reasons; the first is, to chastize or diminish the *frondeurs*, who were met in the parliament; the second is against the clergy, that sung *Te Deum* at Paris for the escape of the cardinal de Retz; and the third is to establish 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 occasion some new trouble there through the artifice of those, who do all that they can to disturb the peace of the state, and to disquiet the king in his government. I should be overjoyed, if you could speedily conclude with the English. It would be a means to prevent much mischief here at home, if any should be plotted at any time.

[4. September, 1654. N. S.]

*Intelligence.*

Vienna, 26. Aug. 1654. O. S.

Vol. xviii.  
p. 88.

LAST funday night about six of the clock, his imperial majesty came safely here with all his retinue: whereupon the next day, the whole court having put on mourning, they began the royal exequies in usual form, and accompanied his majesty the emperor, together

together with the empress, and archduke Leopold, to the Augustines church, where a *castrum doloris* 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, so 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.

*Stoupe to the prince of Tarante.*

MY LORD,

THE last post arriving very late, I could not render any sooner to your highness my most humble respects and thanks, which I owe you for the letter, which you were pleased to write unto me. Since that you desire 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 daubing 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. mesmes 89. 2. mais je le vois si bien à present, que je ne vois pas qu'il y ait 73. 85. 13. 65. 93. 65. 4. On croit que l'évenement arrivé devant Arras apportera quelque changement 22. 65. 88. 95. qu'on faisoit 36. 44. Il est certain que celuy que 32 & 22. faisoient 13. 85. 92. 42. & 6. 36. 37. 67. 4. 60. entierement 48. 21. 14. mais peut-estre que ce dernier accident le 8. 45. 46. 91. 66. 36. 92. l'obligera 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. puissance 70. 41. ce qui me confirme dans cette pensée c'est, que je sçay que 61. 61. s'estoit 73. 37. des 60. 92. 37. 4. 71. 22. 87. 82. 10. 1. 36. 74. que 44. demandoit à sçavoir 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. 93. 3. 29. 33. 59. 17. 84. 70. 44. journée aussi 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 besoin pour 51. 40. 65. 37. 44. 39. 93. leurs 97. 70. 93. 10. 27. 33. 40. 14. 74. & puis qui ont 10. 27. 22. 74. 74. 33. 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 se flatant de cette grande victoire, refusera encore plus ce qu'on luy demandoit; quoy qu'il en soit, je crois que l'on sçaura bientôt le succès de ce traité. La flotte n'est pas encore partie; l'on y envoie encore 6000 hommes: on ne sçait pas encore affurement, qu'elle route elle prendra. 28 est toujours en grand soubçon de 40 depuis le dernier voyage qu'il a fait, & sur tout parce qu'il a sçu, que depuis son retour il avoit 100. 30. 10. 4. 84. 2. c'est pourquoy il 22. 36. 10. 87. 4. 60. 100. 41. qu'on 46. 82. 40. 60. 88. 36. 84. 62. 64. 68. 70. II 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. 33. 59. doit 12. 66. 89. 22. 74. 84. 39. 20. 13. 1. 36. 32. 50. 53. 2. 38. 4.

A.D. 1654. —

84. Si vostre A. apprend quelques nouvelles sur ce sujet, il la supplie très humblement de me la faire sçavoir, & s'il luy plaist, d'ordonner aussi, qu'on m'escrive celles du pais, ou elle est, il les pourroit communiquer de sa part à M. le pr. qui luy en feroit fort obligé.

Londres, 25. Aug. 1654.

*Decyphered thus:*

Vol. xvii.  
p. 260.

SOME do believe there will happen some alteration in the government, yea 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 embassador of Spain and Monf. de Barriere negotiated for Spain, and Monf. the prince, was quite broken off; but it may be this last accident will oblige this state to make a league to counterbalance the greatness 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 puffed up with the conceit 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 steer. Monf. de Bordeaux is still very jealous of Stoupe, 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 holdeth with those of the religion. He hath lost 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.

London, 25: Aug. 1654.

*Extract out of a letter, dated the sixth of September, 1654. [N. S.]*

Vol. xvii.  
p. 386.

IN great confidence these are to inform you, that I do understand, that the elector of Cologne, and the elector of Brandenburg, are entering into an alliance with one another, and other princes; and to exclude the duke of Nieuborgh, with whom they will renew the war.

EX. MANN NOBY.

*Cardinal Mazarin to Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.*

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip ld. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

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 Prideaux *esquire*, to *secretary* Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THE inclosed is a duplicate of my last to your honour, sent under my covert to the governour of the Ruffia company, and by a shipp, that went for Amsterdam, to be sent them from thence. A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xvii.

This now goeth by a finall vessell of Amsterdam, bound to Bristoll, laden with tarr, said to bee for account of Englishe of that cittye. P. 404.

Yesterdaye here arrived an Englishman from Mosco, that departed there hence 18 dayes past. By him I understand, that the people dye there of the contageous sicknesse in great numbers, and that mooste of the perfonnes of quallaty of the cittye are gone forth, and retired to other places, so avoyded the *morbo*.

The mooste certain news of the emperour is, that he is in personne at the siege of Smolensco, where he is in continual action. He hath taken about fiveteen cittyes and places of the king of Poland's; but of those few of any great consequence. Hee attempted an entire prise against Smolensco, but came of with los of 5000 men, without executing his designe. Those within the city are sayd to defend themselves very valiantly. His majestye's campe before that place (as alsoe in other parts, where his army lyeth) the souldiers and horses dye for want of bread and forrage; and the reporte is, that in all quarters of his army is no good orders nor conduct.

This is all I have for present; wherefore doe humbly take leave, and remayne, right honourable,

YOUR HONOUR'S

Mooste humble fervant,

Archangell, 29. Aug. 1654.

WILLIAM PRIDEAUX.

Sent by Samuel Waite, master of the ship Hope of Amsterdam, bound to Bristoll, 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 stay here for three weeks yet to come. His stay or going depends much upon his negotiation with the emperour, which prince Rupert solliciteth in the imperial court; and what successe 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 Vick, 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. Vol. xvii.  
P. 392.

Yesterday R. C. and his sister the princess royal, with all their train, were invited to even-song by the canons of the cathedral church of the blessed virgin. They went thither at three of the clock in the afternoon, where seats were made for them covered with black velvet within the choir, upon which they both sat, and heard even-song all out, with extraordinary music. 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 so they went with all their train to see them. His sister kissed the skull and hand of great Charlemagne, and R. C. drew out Charlemagne's sword, and kissed it, and measured it with his own. I was present 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 promise. There is no remedy but patience for, SIR,

Yours.

*Intelligence.*

Dantzick, 9. Sept. 1654.  
30. Aug.

THE Muscovites, with their whole body, are fallen upon the duke Radzevil's army, consisting of about 15000 men, and routed the same totally, himself very narrowly escaping, whereby the whole dukedom of Littaw is exposed to ruin and destruction. The Poles sit still, and some think some of the prime ones are not much discontented. Vol. xviii.  
p 90.

A.D. 1654. contented 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 Smolensko was surrend'ed 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.*

SIR,

Aken, <sup>8. Sept.</sup> 29. Aug. 1654.

Vol. xvii.  
p. 395.

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 way of Amsterdam, 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 arrivall 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 beseech you, in case she 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) whose will convey it to my wife; and when she is able, will waite on you herselfe for the rest. Herein you will extremely oblige mee, beseeching you to pardon my bouldness herein.

C. Stewart and his counsell have satt severall tymes this weeke: their chief busines was concerning the speedy getting of that money, that was granted him at the dyett; whereof none is yett paid, but the elector of Mentz: therefore I was resolved, letters should be forthwith sent to the remote princes, and messengers to the adjacent; for the treasury will not beare the other charge; for there is not money to be spared to send one to the emperor to condole the death of the king of Romans. They have found out a Catholick English priest here to send to Neuth duke of Newburg. They certifie the princes, how much it would add to their favours, if they would make sudden payement, being his occasions are urgent. I observe he cannot steal 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 received. Wates and Marsh, who are designed for to buye them at Hamborg, Lubeck, and thereabout, are yet here. Wilmot hath given in his account of his embassie, and is approved. He propounded, that the money he had procured in Germany, might be most part employed in the busines of Scotland, and that a sum of money might be transported thither, wherewith he doubted not but to rayse an armye out of yours, by putting out a proclamation, that all horsemen, that would come into their partye, should have five pounds, and the foote twenty shillings. This, they are confident, will withdraw your men, there being many of them well affected to C. St. and weary of your service; and many list themselves in our armye, to make escapes to them. Some care would be taken hereof.

The last week some of them received intelligence from England, that most of generall Monck's horse were lost and spoyled; and his horse and his foote sick, that he scarce to bring into garrison: he was incapable to keep the field, and Middleton might now spoyle the whole countrye. Any reporte, that doth but come to their advantage, they presently credit.

There comes one or other every weeke to them from England. Last weeke came a man of the lord Weyntworth; and this weeke one Mr. Armorer, a gentleman of the princess of Orange, whose hath bin up and downe there this twelve-month; and now another of her gentlemen is going thither; they give it out, upon some discontent at court, but I believe upon designe; for I have lately seenc him converse with most of the counsell. His name is Mr. Philip Howard, sonn to the earle of Berckshire, a young gentleman, without any haire in his face: he sayes, he thinks not to staie in England. I heare them often bragge, how many friends they have would appeare for them in England, if there wear any opportunitie. Those whose are come, report, you have not in all England seven thousand men in armes; and that you are not able to rayse men; for none will serve you.

As I heare the names of their friends, I take notice of them: there are many in the North, about Newcastle, but their names they conceal. I know there is one captain Brabant, whose hath served C. St. is now living at Rotterdam, trades as a freeman of the merchant-adventurers, holds correspondence with severall malignants in those parts, who have lett C. St. be tould, that they are as loyall as ever, and ready to convey men or letters into Scotland; and at Amsterdam they correspond with Richard Bridgman, merchant,

chant, whoe conveys letters to and fro, as he did frequently to Weyntworth, when he was in Denmark. A D. 1654.

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 stayed, because you should not except against her for C. St. Nevertheles she sent her sonne 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 Marsh, whome I heard say, she was a greate friend to C. St. She is returned for Ingland; you may be sure she hath her errand from her husband. These things I thought fitting to advise you; but 'tis best to lett them lye dormant, until I be returned, that they may have noe suspition you have any intelligence from hence. They are still full of their church-ceremonie, which pleases the Catholics, hoping in tyme they may joyne churches. Yesterday they invited C. St. and his sister, to see their church and reliques; whither they went with their wicked trayne, and stayed to heare vespers, which gives the Romanists great content: but I doe now perceive they are inclined to that religion. Wilmot presses hard to have the lord Belcarris receive satisfaction; and I heare the rest of the counsell begin to condescend; soe that 'tis not doubted but they will agree: which makes the Presbiterian faction saye, they doubt not but their business will be very successfull, and they shall have a powerfull armie, that party joyning with them. Alderman Bunch is come hither, and very buffye: he promises for those in Ingland. Where Maffy is, I cannot learn, but he was a few dayes at Spa; soe I presume sent on some designe. The speech is, the court removes about fourteen dayes hence for Ceullen, not to stave long there, but to goe to Cleave, which is nearer Holland, and more convenient for C. St. to take his passage. Some thinke he will be gone suddenly; I beleive not, because there is noe money: others, that he will stave untill winter, when your ships cannot lye on the sea coast. I shall be as vigilant as I can, to observe 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. xvii. Calais, when the post parted. Since my former we have but little of news. Our P. 409. king and cardinal went yesterday-night to Bois de Vincennes, where they are as yet. 'Tis thought soon they will go to Fontainebleau, and, may be, from thence to Compiègne. It is thought we shall besiege some place upon the frontiers, which is conceived to be Arman-tiers, or Clermont. We have great hopes of our peace with you there. We do not yet know how you are disposed for it.

M. marquis de Bentivol, master of camp of a regiment of foot, being taken at Arras prisoner, was set 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 horse, and a pair of pistolets. One of the said two prisoners was a cousin to Fuenfeldagna, and the other nephew to M. Pimentelli.

Saturday in the morning the curates of this city assembled together, to send a remon-strance to the king, for the return of M. de St. Jean and the two grand vicars banished lately; but they gave it over afterwards till another time, for some reasons, because they are sure the king himself will send for them by the time.

Here was great solemnity last saturday for both our victories of Arras, and the king's birth-day, as I mentioned in my former. The king went to Nostre-dame at four of the clock in the afternoon, with the whole court and parliament, and had *Te Deum* sung there, the cannons of the Bastille highly playing; and after their return at night, every man made his fire before his own door; which was ordered by M. prevost des marchands.

Mr. Brouffell the counsellor, banished this good while past, died last saturday, and his sonn was the same day received in his place in parliament.

The same day orders were sent to the curates of St. Jean de la Greve, and M. Biet canon of Nostre-dame is to retire to Bourges; and the like orders were sent to M. Chevalier and M. Advocate grand vicars, to retire, the first to Cleremont in Auvergne, the other to Lyons.

Sunday morning M. Joly, canon of Nostre-dame, received the like orders to retire to Chaumont in Bassigny, and M. du Hamel the like, to goe to Angers: and as his parish was divided, half Jansenists and half Molinists, the first made a great bruit for his banishment. So our churchmen are disposed of.

Monday the parliament deputed out of every chamber to the Louvre towards the king, to congratulate his return, and his happy success in the field; also to represent their

A.D. 1654. remonstrances for the election of deputies *de novo*, as was resolved and promised 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 answered for the king: first gave them thanks for their speech and congratulation, in favour of the prosperity God was pleased to cast upon his majesty's army this year; secondly, for the election of new deputies, that they ought to understand what that was promised 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 so absolutely, that is put aside; thirdly, as for the banished members, that his majesty already had the goodness to recal 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 recal the rest; which is an end of that.

You heard before, that the state of Languedoc in their last assembly promised 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 interest, which was all he could obtain from them; yet he did not give over to congratulate his majesty in his prosperities and happy successes; and so did his daughter, which, as some say, is disposed to come to court; as for her father, not at all.

M. de la Meilleraye has placed seven or eight ships about Belle-isle, to hinder any thing to go in or out of it; which hearing, the old man de Retz went into the isle, and sent the duches de Retz to court, to signify he was not cause 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 Hambourg; but no certainty.

I hear nothing from king Charles since my former; which is all from,

SIR,

Yours most faithfully.

---

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

Paris, 9. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xvii.  
p. 406.

THE truest news from Arras are, that the prince of Condé hath most courageously fought, and that there have been almost 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, causing to that purpose new troops to come from Guienne, to reimplace the loss 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 Armentieres 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 Monf. le prince hath cast many forces into Rocroy, and that it will not be surpris'd.

Their majesties, having received many compliments from all the bodies of this city, intend to part from hence on monday next for Compiègne.

Monday the parliament congratulated their majesties upon their good success; after which having spoken to the king of the necessity to continue the rentiers pay, and pray'd him to recal the exiled members, he answered, 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 feasted 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 arriv'd of marshal of Turenne's taking of Quesnoy, 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 shipped 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-isle, he had been

been forced to unload his riches, which were considerable in merchandises and silver bars; 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 frigats. The marshal of Meilleraye doth still misuse the dukes of Retz and Brisac, having put garison in the best 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 mistrusts 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. A.D. 1654.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I HAVE not any from you this post; nether have I yet heard from the gentleman other then that he was come thither; and so soone as a resolution should be taken, he would give notice. If I heare not from him by the next post, I shall then conclude somethinge hath intervned 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 kinge of Denmark's councell at Luxstat, that noe armes 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 routing of Middleton, which discovered the shippinge of armes from the Elbe. The ship with mafts departed hence for London two days since; but the wynde is now contrary, so as I doubt shee hath not got out to sea. Shee hath twenty-six of the great mafts in her, with some iron and pitch for ballast, without which shee could not faile; and is to pay the freight, 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 sowed his tares heere to purpose amonge the malignants, whose chaplaine he hath been in a private house ever since he came. Langdale and Compton, his chiefe masters, are gone to Ch. St. at the Spaw. Sir William Palmer remaynes 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,

Hamb. 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 the severall particulers following, as necessarie to be putt on board each shipp for the present expedition.

*Boateswaines,*

Each to have two suites of sayles throughout, together with one spare fore-corse and maine top-faile, double stores of canvas, twyne and needles, owld sayles to make awnings fore and aft, and tilts for the boats.

Eight sufficient cables, four hawfers whereof to be cable-laide, the other two soe laid, that they may serve for shrowdes, if occasion.

One anchor more then formerly allowed: her boates usuall.

	Rates	Dozen
	2	6
Oares extraordinary, according to the rates of each ship	3	5
	4	4
	5	3
	2	5
Shovells for ballast extraordinary; a leather hose	3	4
	4	3
	5	3
For all other stores double allowance, according to the time above-said.		

*General*

*General stores:*

A.D. 1654.

Twelve careening tackles and blocks; whereof two for second-rates, four for third, and six for fourth.

Twenty-four dozen of leather bucketts, six leather hoses, eight sparre-anchors. These anchors to be not under the size of best,

One for second-rate.  
Two for third-rate.  
Five for four and fifth.

	Ra.	Bar.
<i>Carpenters,</i>	2	18
Each to have tarr	3	15
	4	12
	5	10
Pitch, the same quantity as tarr.		
	Ra.	lb.
	2	1000
Okum	3	800
	4	500
	5	500
	2	2000
Junk	3	1800
	4	1500
	5	1500
	Ra.	Doz.
Axes to hew wood extraordinary	2	4
	3	3
	4	2
	5	2
	2	2
And hatchets	3	1½
	4	1
	5	1
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 launce-irons and staves; 200 paire of pistols.

*Steward,*

	Rate.	Bar.
Each to have of small barrells, otherwise called barrichoes, according to the rate of each	2	30
	3	25
	4	20
	5	15

*Brandy and vinegre, flower, and resons,*

	Rate.	But.
Each shipp to have brandy	2	4
	3	3
	4	2
	5	1

# JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

573

A.D. 1654

Of vinegre

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array}$

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; paires 4000  
 Wollen or coten stockings, one paire *per* man 4000  
 Cotten waistcoates 4000  
 Cotten drawers 4000  
 Canvas jackets, two *per* man 8000  
 Canvas drawers, ditto 8000  
 Shooes, three paire *per* man 1200  
 Haire hatts, or Munmouth capp 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, shallopps; 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 shipp 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 necessary to have two saynes for the fleete.

300 lines, 300 fish-hookes, forts fitt for the country; as alsoe harping-irons, manatee, turtoise-irons and fisgigs,  $\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{array}$  of the said irons.

Twelve smiths with bellowes, tooles, iron, and fifty chaldron of coales, to be putt on board some of the victuallers, instead of ballast.

Six bricklayers with materials; four glasiers with letan and shipp-glass: each shipp to have two coopers extraordinary, with iron hoopess and rivetts, as possibly may be gott, with bekhorne, cold, chissel, hammers, &c.

The before-mentioned particulers, wee find, are already graunted.

## Additionalss further proposed for the fleete.

*Particulers further to be proposed to his highness consideration, as necessary for that present expedition:*

Twelve hand-pumps, in case of careening the shipp.

Three wherries, each of four oares apeece.

A water-shipp of 300 tonns, iron bound: casks, hogshheads, and puncheons for the same: ten or twelve thousand of sope.

## Medicaments.

The respective chirurgeons chefts being compleated for eight months, as above-said; that the particulers hereafter mentioned, with their vallues, be prepared for an hundred men; viz.

Emplafters	1	11	0
Unguents	1	14	2
Oyles	1	6	4
Pills	1	0	4
Waters	2	11	8
Electuaries	4	16	6
Syrupps	1	18	8
Powders	1	16	4
Symple	5	6	0

22 1 0

For every hundred seamen to be put on board, and for the accommodation of the commanders with fresh provisions; as alsoe to provide some sugar and other necessaries for sick and wounded men, to be paid the captain ten pounds } 10 0 0

## STATE PAPERS OF

Twelve drakes for boates heads, fitted with iron pinthes for landing of.  
 Sixty large steele targetts for boate heads, for the shelter of the men uppon landing.  
 Twelve fuites of armour of prooffe to be in every flagg-shipp: eighteen futes for the putting out of fier, and other desperate service.  
 That care may be taken for relieffe of the seamens families, by paying their wives and relations the half of their pay, at the end of every six months.

May it please your HIGHNES,

We doe humbly propofe to your highness, that in regard to the great want of seamen, and the decay of trade thereby, and how much it concernes the honour and benefitt of the nation in the increase of navigation and trade; wee are humbly of opinion, that it may stand with your highness wisdome, that shippes; as well in the state's service as on merchants affaires, may be enjoyned to carry young land-men from seventeen to twenty-four years of age, to be bred upp as seamen, and to allow them 16 s. *per mens.* and that proclamation may bee made in every markt-towne in England, to give notice, that all such as are willing to serve, may come to Trinity-house in Ratcliffe, or to the cheque at Debtford, Woolwich, Chatham, Dover, and Plymouth, where they may be enter-tayned in the service of the state, or in merchants affaires accordingly. All which wee humbly submitt to your highness great wisdome, and subscribe ourselves

YOUR HIGHNESS

humble servants,

And. Riccard. Maurice Thomfon.  
 Will. Williams. William Rider.  
 Martin Noell. William Vincent.  
 Tho. Alderne.

*A letter of intelligence from Sir J. Henderson.*

SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
 p. 262.

**F**OR the avoyding of tediousse discourffe, I present this to zour consideratione, such for the present I know to be effectuated suddenie, if not prevented.

Att my beinge at Aken, Charls Stewart made a solemne declaratione to his councill and all cavalliers with him, that he wold goe home to Scotland this yeir in the winter, and rather dye with his sword in his hand, repeating his kingdomes, than heir of the distreffes, and live in such contemptible calamities as he is lyke to be prest with hereafter. To that effect he has sent home Middleton his brother-in-law, on Mr. Durham, with a patent as general quarter-master to the cavalrie, and coll. of horse. He were also to send home coll. Blaik, of great power amongst the Presbiterians, to give them assurance of his suddene coming home with all pertinents for their releife. Att my coming away, it wes in determining of sending home also the lord Balcarras, with a patent for the lord of Lorne, as a lieutenant-general to the kyng, upon the Presbeterian score, havinge gotten a patent for himselve to be general-major of horse to the lord Lorne.

For the better affecting of all this, the lord Willmott was sent away (havinge in his companie for his confident Mr. Geo. Waits) to all the princes of the Nether-Saxenn, Over-Saxenn, Frankish and Westphalian chiefs; but cheiflie to the elector of Brandenburg, quhose quotum in promised contributione extends bot to 13,000 dollars, both hes promised 24,000 to be delivered at Hamburg, therin all privacie to be bestowed upon armes, quhich treulie can be hadd from thence by severall wayes; which by discourse I fall make notified to you, but cheiflie by the meanes of Mr. Waits, quho for that purpose was sent with the lord Wilmott, for affecting the same bussines.

The elector of Brandenburg hes also promised 2000 men to be in readines against the kyng's going over; and of other princes he has also promised of menn, that I am sure in all will not amount to 3500 men, quho, so much as I can understand of Balcarras, wes to land in the Lowland, and presentlie to fortifie a port for securitie of the armes, ammunition, and vicktual to be sent home. The port is to be resolved upon betwixt Tay and Crummertis firth, and hes Montrosse, Peterheid, or the earl of Arrell's house the bornes; so havinge made sure ther ammunitione and all other preparatories, they are to rayse the North of Scotland, havinge communicatione with the Highlands, quhair it is thocht the kyng will land, sending before him sum 6000 armes, with all other necessaries, to the West at Loughaber, by the iland of the Mule into Emerlochic; quich house they intend to make ther maggazin for unitie of all Hyghlanders with the Lowlanders. It is not doubted but by the kyng's presence all will knit and combyned together; for preparation of which, Balcarrace was to goe home to ground the bussinesse before the kyng's coming home: but for the preventing of this I fall have a full discourse with zou at leasure.

Sir, be assured, the kyng will hazard home, before he begg his bred abroad; for certainlie the emperour and the princes of Germanie will contribut no more to him, except they see he prove active in his owne affairs, and imploy this he hes 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 slipp from his hands in affecting nothings.

The dukes of Lunenburg, Brunfwycke, and Meklenburg; hes promised good assistance: they are able to send him ammunition, armes, victualls, and other provisions downe the river of Elve, if a course be not in tyme taken for preventing the same; quich easly can be done, if richtlie considerate. If Brandenburg schipp any menn from the fort of Hamburg without my impachment, upon the Elve, or such preparatories, he cann doe it from Colberg in Pomerania; quich also must be easilie knowen.

Sir, the nixte I propose to zour consideratione, is my sudder departure from heir for his hyghness service; quich, so long as my blood is warme, shall be reallie effected by me: and for further securitie of my fidelitie, I will send my wife and childring heir to remaine att London. I am able to doe his highnesse good service, ether in Germanie, Sweden, or Denmarcke; in which parts I have spent thirty-six zeirs, and lost much blood. I desire it may be inquired of the vice-roy of Norway, or Sir John Coachran, quhat my abilities may be in this poynt.

As for my dispatch, I desire to be gone on thursday nixt cumming, that I may goe over in the pacquett-boat from Dover to Dunckerke. To that purpose I desire a pass may be granted me to com and goe, as sudder occasions may pres it, from Germanie. Next I desire a plenipotence from his highness, for the leving of 3000 menn in Scotland: not that I intend to mak any of itt in time cumming, bot for the better culling of my being heer; quhereof questionless they have intelligence. Thirddie, that I may have a competent settled meanes by the resident of Hamburge monthlie, directed by his hyghness; as also sum meanes for my present 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 Baltick sea and Germanie is constant with East or North-East wynds; or in the middle of February in the ester-winter; so that constantlie by every post I sal let zou know quhat is to be done in prejudice of his highness service: to which purpose to-moreow in the efternoon I will give you character ample and easie, made by my selfe. Fourthlie, I desire a plenipotence and pour for secretarie Massenett, to transporte himselfe, his wyfe, 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 secreats and letters to Germane princes is trusted in writing, and did communicate all with me. He has also the private communicatione betwixt the kyng and the quein of Sweadenn to Antwerp, by meanes of the old lord Goring: how fare that will extend, I shall let his hyghnes know at my cumming over to Collonia. He is the onlie secretary for French, Latine, and also for English: much relyes upon his dexterity of wretting. I have him sure, and have lent him mony, thocht therby I have impoverisht my selfe by itt; zitt for his hyghness service ther are nothing under heaven but what I will hazard for him. If his hyghnes finds it fitting, I desire a private pass, as sent from his hyghnes into Germanie for his hyghness his affayres; that if att any tyme I be examined, I may have protectione from his hyghnes his pass, and libberty now and then to communicat, and (in a kynd) gainsay the too much forwardness of sum particular princes, in assisting Ch. St. contrair to his hyghnes, and the present established government in England, Scotland, and Irland.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

THE <sup>wind</sup> 13 409 413 40 913 was so long <sup>contrary</sup> 403 401 19 26 417 31 44 60 405, that <sup>arrived</sup> Rotterdam Vol. xxiv. p. 208.

I 400 44 417 16 420 405 40 att 417 2 26 419 405 44 406 400 39 350

only upon the <sup>eighteenth</sup> 405 60 10 408 26 5 405 19 418 405 24 419 405 412 401 405

44 913 2 43 406 48 26 60 49. I stayed not there at all, but came to this place <sup>old style.</sup> the twentyeth-one of the

419 50 405 708 2 6 13 405 413 419 60 405 914 414 19 405 548 2 404 910

26 50 5 500 same 208 710 540. I can 48 400 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

414 18 44 26 500, with good 44 405 419 60 19 420 405 and 48 24 410 405

413 40 60 406 914 5 14 18 60 24 31 10 405. 418 419 414 19 10 350 405

19

A.D. 1654. 19 406 5 400 420 414 18 407 418 are used by 62 542 and 156, to 39 2 419 18  
 United Provinces join Sweaden bad condition. keep loof  
 405 546 73 to 500 60 2 409 19 708 with them: but they 36 405 3 24 547  
 460 49 414 2 7 as yet. 76 is in 401 400 40 542 403 2 19 40 60 419 60 414.  
 assist him. An-  
 913. God 31 48 418 60 48 26 500. I goe from this instant hence towards 132  
 twerpe and Brussels; whence you  
 132 400 513 406 910 122; from 13 50 405 413 403 405 530 16 2 421 shall  
 heare from me at  
 50 405 31 44 405 7 44 414 39 710 large, so soon as possible. God direct you  
 councils.  
 in all your 403 2 18 413 403 405 49 411 542 910. I remaine

Your very affectionate friend to serve you,

JOHN BUTLER.

412 60 40 411 405 401 2 417 19 50 546 60 19 910 11 405 49 400 413.  
 406 541 26 13 405 413 419 409 405 530 419 421 414 48 405 24 419 405 39  
 401 405 44 912 2 49 401 48 419 409 411 546 for my said 48 405 400 411.  
 I shall use this or one 31 19 403 44 405, with a cable about it.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Vol. xviii.  
 P. 54.

ONE of his grandees said, his master need not put his life in hazard this summer; and against winter Middleton would cleare Scotland: besides, he need not spend any of his German money; for his allowance from France will mayntaine him. I thinke it will, if his sister staves with him; for she payes 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 minister, sent out of Scotland from the Presbyterians (of which faction part of Middleton's army consists) 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 civill and ecclesiasticall government in Scotland. If he will set his hand to this, Belkarres will assure him, the most of Scotland will rise presently, and fight to the last man. They will also condescend to his entertayning all that will fight against you: he hath gayned manie to be of his opinion; but so far as I can perceive by discourse, the most of the grandees are not for him. They would have Ch. St. not admitt any into the army, butt such as came to fight meerely for his interest, and make no tearmes with him, which may happily ruine his affaires there; for I heard Wilmot and Blake (who are of his partie) saie, that Belkarres was the man, whoe first made this last insurrection, and is a popular man in his country, haveinge bin one of the councill there. On the succes of his negotiation the Presbyterian partie now gazes, and eyther will close with you, or shew themselves enemies, as it takes effect. You must looke to them in England; for I learne by discourse, there are manie will joyne with those of Scotland. If I can heare their names, you shall have them. I speake with fear here, but have their weekely intelligence from England. Hide and secr. 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 Hopton, and now lives in London. His name is Truethuell, a Cornishman, with a red face, and stature thicke and short, with curled browne haire: I beleve you will easily find him. Their letters are all writ in characters. There is a lady (her name is concealed) hath wroate hether to one Mr. Heath, that there is come over one of the protector's gardes, a Highdutch-man, named Leonarts, whoe is sent to spye, and, if he can finde an opportunity, to kill C. Stewart. He is decypher'd, with reddish hayre, and a flatt nose. They have inquired for him at all the inns in towne, and threaten to kill him, or any other, that they finde to give intelligence; but I trust the Lord will bringe all their wicked designes to light, and frustrate their evill intentions. This weeke come hither one coll. Hollis, formerly a parliament-man, and coll. Smith of Wiltshire. The last came from London but sixteen dayes agoe. He tells them, the people are weary of the present government, and their friendes expect an occasion to rise. He reports much more frivilous newes: he sayes, he is assured, many of those men chosen 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 loose his pension, which is all his subsistence. This is all I can give you of publique affayres.

affayres. For my perticular, I beseech you to paye that moneye I formerly advised you, A.D. 1654.  
to my friend; and I hope you will take care further, to remitt some monyes by exchange,  
to Mr. Lawrence Coghén, merchant at Amsterdam, for my present use in this imploy-  
ment; for here I have no credit; and you can judge this businesse requiers an extraordi-  
nary charge. I leave it to your discreet consideration, only beseech you to be myndefull  
of mee in my absence, as I am, and ever shall be, of this or any affaire, that may conduce  
to the wellfare of the commonwealth; wheretoe is wisht and prayed for all prosperitie  
by

Your faithfull servant.

I hope my inck will be good; but here is no lemmons to be got, which makes the best.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

MONSIEUR,

LE Sieur Raefvelt a fait tout ce qu'il a pû pour faire differer encore quelques jours Vol. xviii.  
les patentes pour les quatre compagnies destinées vers Overyffel, disant que cependant P. 252.  
il eseroit qu'on s'y accommoderoit; mais cela n'a servi de rien; les patentes sont enfin  
expediées: on verra ce que Twente & Deventer feront à l'encontre.

Les 145 se servent fort de ces broüilleries dans les patentes, pour prouver qu'il faut  
un chef, qui dirige cette affaire sans bruit, sans dispute, sans contradiction: *Da nobis  
regem, ut judicet nos.* Mais la Hollande tant plus s'opiniâtrera à l'encontre.

Ceux de Geldre enfin aussi ont formé leur avis, auquel je me rapporte, & on voit assez, que  
pas un n'ose approuver la seclusion; car quoique Nimmeguen, Tiel, Bommel, Aernem soient  
de la faction, au sentiment de la Hollande, & fassent bande à part, neantmoins elles n'osent  
en rien patrociner la Hollande, quand il s'agit de la seclusion; & quoique tant au pais  
de Geldre qu'au quartier de Nimmeguen & au quartier de Zutphen, il y ait plusieurs  
nobles, qui sont du sentiment & faction de Hollande, neantmoins pas un se declare,  
mais semblent avoir peur, qu'un jour le prince venant au gouvernement, il ne s'en sou-  
viene & fasse mal à tels nobles.

La Hollande même, quoi qu'à present ayant assûré la Haye de quatre compagnies de  
gardes, neantmoins n'a pas l'assûrance de faire retirer le jeune prince & la princesse royale  
hors de la cour, bien qu'à present étant à Spa avec le roy son frere, doit être présumé  
de ne parler ni traiter rien avec lui, qui soit au goût du protecteur, à qui neantmoins  
la Hollande fait profession de vouloir complaire.

Voire il se parle fort, que la Hollande, par un secret acte, assûrera ceux du prince, que  
venant en âge, elle rompra l'acte de la seclusion.

Ceux de Groningue & Omlande ont aussi maintenant exhibé un nouvel avis impro-  
batoire de la seclusion, tant de ce que cy-devant ils ont exhibé en un acte, que de la  
part des députés.

Ceux d'Utrecht seuls n'ont pas encore exhibé leur avis provincial, car la ville ne  
veut nullement se déclarer si largement, comme les deux autres membres, & toutefois  
la ville n'osera pas aussi approuver la seclusion. Le maison de Breda notifie maintenant  
aussi, que la reine de Suede desire de venir à Breda; & si elle y veut être connue, l'état  
ne manquera pas de la faire traiter, & de lui faire l'honneur dû.

Le député de Bremen minute son depart; la semaine passée il bailla un memoire  
pour une resolution catégorique. La province de Groningue & Omlande a formé un  
avis fort favorable d'envoyer un secours de 2000 hommes: la Frise fera bien le même,  
*item*, l'Overyffel; & d'autant plus, parce que voyant que la Hollande ne veut rien faire  
pour la ville de Breemen, parce qu'elle voit le comte Guillaume & les \* \* sont in-  
clinés 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 Westfalie & de Basse-Saxe.

Les états de Cleve et Marque ont écrit aux états généraux, & requis intercession envers  
l'electeur de Brandenbourg, pour la relaxation du baron de Wylich, que la lantdroft  
Spaen a pris par des cavaliers de cest état sous le canon de Burick, meme l'emmenant  
par dessus la contrecharpe de Burick: mais l'état encore fait le difficile.

L'on dit, qu'à Dorth il y a quelques nouveaux remüemens dans la gilde de mariniers;  
mais ce ne fera pas grand chose.

Ceux d'Amsterdam grandissent ou renforcent leurs compagnies presidiaires, & 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 seul. Il est vrai toutefois, que les états de Hollande, quand ils ont icy aggrandi la garde,  
ont eu la consideration, que \* \* feroient venir ici des troupes. Il y a de côté d'autre des  
gens qui soufflent le feu.

A.D. 1654.

Le Sieur Jongestal par une lettre expresse témoigne aux états généraux le désir, qu'il a de retourner d'Angleterre, comme en effet il ne peut être en aucune façon agréable dans les yeux du protecteur, comme adherent au parti du prince qu'on a feclu. Sur quoi étant délibéré dans les états généraux, toutefois n'est rien resolu.

Cependant les avis provinciaux touchant la seclusion vont haut. Ceux de Groningue la nomment *abominable*, & l'on voit bien, que les provinces improbantes veulent aller plus outre, & neantmoins la Hollande se maintiendra & se doit maintenir.

De Bremen est derechef baillé un memoire, mais nulle résolution, si non que les provinces sont requises de se faire instruire, h. e. *nihil*. La Groningue aura un avis d'assister de 2000 hommes: la Frise y entendra bien aussi, mais tout cela n'est rien sans la Hollande.

Ceux de 145 conçoivent de la jalousie: 1. De ce que le protecteur tient & renforce toujours sa flotte aux Dunes, & de ce qu'à Amsterdam on leve des soldats plus qu'il ne faut pour renforcer leur compagnies; & on parle qu'à Rotterdam il y a quelques amas, ou grande provision d'armes. 4. Ceux de Dorth ont fait sortir de leur ville une compagnie, qui y a été en garnison plus de 50 ans, à cause qu'elle est du regiment du conte Guillaume.

Les avis provinciaux de Geldre & Groningue sont assez aspres, dans celuy \* \* \* \*

*A letter of intelligence from colonel Bamfylde.*

SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
p. 228.

THE king haveinge furnished the frontier guarrisons with all necessaryes untill the next campagne, is returned to Compiene, and intends to be here on teufday next, having ended this summer's expedition with much better suceffe, than they began it. The businesse of the cardinall de Retz and his proceedings gives them much more disturbance then they desire to have appoare. Many beleive him to be in Paris; which oppinion is confirmed by many probable circumstances; firste, 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 assembly, excellently well penned, with great resolution, and with not to much regard either of the king, ministers of state, or of themselves. In it are many materiall passages, but principally one, wherein he tells them, that they to much compliance with the courte hath given authority to their irregular proceedings, in prejudice of the common dignity of the church; and that theyr voluntary dissimulation would shortly bring all under an involuntary and shamefull servitude; and that for his parte, haveinge with great patience waited for redrefs of his injurys by theyr applications to the king for justice, and not being likelie to arrive at the end of his expectation by those meanes he has hitherto resorted to, he is resolved to make use of his spirituall armes by inhibiting maïs, the administration of all the sacraments, together with all other rights and ceremonies of the church in his diocefs; which he is likely to doe, and that as likelie to produce great confusion in this place, where the people are strict in their way, and very affectionate to theyr bishop. This letter was read in the assembly, but sent to the king, and endeavoured to be smothered; but he has caused some coppys to be disperfed, but they are very privately kept by reason of the king's strict edict, that none shall publish or have any coppys

J. you  
thereof. However 883 is promised one, and tells me, he will send it 874, by the way of  
R o u e n, you a n o t h e r p a k e  
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, whoe was sent hence to the emperour's court, is called back, and upon his returne with onelie this answere to the king of France's complaynts, that there was not any article in the treaty of Munster prohibiting the king of Spayne making of levyes for his owne mony of voluntiers in any part of the empire; and upon that accounte those men were rayfed, which marched into Flanders. For his sendinge an army into Ittaly, he avowed it, as done upon great justice, the duke of Modena being his feodatory, and the dutchy of Millayne held on the same condition of him, which gave him a right of reducinge either, that shoulde invade the other without his consent, to reason. And upon those grounds he was not onelie resolved to continue those troopes already in Ittaly, for the prosecution of the ends they were sent for; but shoulde employ new ones, as occasion required. One of the colonels of horse, a person of quallity, in the guarrison of Brisac, is secured, being accused of holding a correspondencie with the emperour. They make new levyes dayly in those parts, and work

Ld. Jerrayn  
might and day about that repaying of the fortifications. 903 tolde me within this hower,  
inform a t i o n by Spayne by peace  
that he had 498. 12. 37. 31. 8. 43. 165. letters yesterday from 959, that your 622.



A.D. 1654. Your silks 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 Monf. Servien, and the rest of your council.

Your goodness and bounty make me thus bold to address myself more particularly to your eminence.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
p. 1.

ABOUT fourteen dayes since I writ you, I had received a letter from one Mr. Bartholmew Harris, at Rom, a gentleman, that had bin employed as private agent at the diet at Ratisbon by secretary Scot, for the state. This gentleman is now com hether: he seems to be of good abillity for the servis you desired at Rom. You may be fully informed how he behaved himself in the said employment, and accordingly affourd me your approbation of sending him to Rom, wher he is very knowing, having lived ther about ten monthes. Your ful answer herunto be plesed imediatly to affourd me, because til then I shall keep the gentleman from going for England; yet not to let him be ydle, I am sending him to Tollon (he being a perfect Frenchman) to know ther what that fleet will doe, now the duke of Guis is com thether; that if general Blak com into thes seas, he may hav good advys thereof. I hav directed him lykwys to giv you a continual account therof, and how to send his letters to you. The Spanish gallyes are still in this port. The Genowes affaires ar at a stand; they hope an ajustment 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 stil 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,

At the Red-mill near Vienna, 1. Sept. 1654. O. S.

Vol. xviii.  
p. 134.

YOURS are received; but your correspondent, 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 perish, as also very hot in many other places of Germany and Hungary. However the diet of Hungary is to begin the first of November, wherein shall be crowned 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 sent from Vienna, by his imperial majesty, to the diet of Francfort.

His said majesty has commanded to give an assignation to prince Rupert Palatine of 30,000 rix-dollars, of a certain sum due to him since the treaty at Munster. 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 30,0000 in riches, near Canea.

Here is not a word more of any news considerable known by, SIR,

Yours.

*The commissioners of Ovcryffel 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  $\frac{5}{15}$ <sup>th</sup> of this month, and thank you <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> for your own interposition offered unto us for the accommodating of the differences <sup>Vol. xviii.</sup> and diffentions risen in this province, which are not yet so far proceeded, but that they <sup>P. 5.</sup> may be decided amongst ourselves, without troubling our confederates.

Datum Zwol, 11. September, 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter to Bordcaux, the French ambassador in England.*

Calais, 12. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

THE news brought us this day is, that Mons. de Turenne hath taken Quefnoy, a <sup>Vol. xviii.</sup> place not much considerable. Our army is near that place. If they undertake to lay <sup>P. 20.</sup> 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 Ostenders, according to the declaration or examination of the matter; and if the Ostenders 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 Ostenders. This being a truth, I thought fit to inform you of the same, that so you may make some further use of it.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

MONSIEUR,

PAR les gazettes publiques & imprimées, ceux de 142, <sup>Dennemarc l'empereur</sup> 143, publient comme si <sup>Vol. xviii.</sup> le 141 auroit traité les ministres de 128, & 104, fort incivilement; mais si 141. <sup>le Suède p. 16.</sup> l'empereur l'Espagne 143, faisoient une composition ensemble, dont le contenu seroit, que 104. devroient rendre cela à 139, cela à 143, comme l'un & l'autre n'est pas sans prétension; & les ministres de 139, 141, 142, venoient propiner cela à 104, que jugés-vous, que <sup>les estats généraux</sup> 104 disoient? Pensés-vous que la réponse seroit plus modeste? Car quant à ces fables, que les gazettes y ajoûtent, ce ne sont que des pures menteries, inventées par ceux <sup>Dennemarc Suède</sup> de 143. Je ne voy pas, comment le 141 auroit pû sans honte & sans perte d'honneur <sup>le conseil d'état en Angleterre</sup> parler autrement; car il n'a pas les fers aux pieds, que 128 ne le veulent pas affister: cela est une chose passable, chacun doit sçavoir son intérêt. Mais quand on menace de fraper, <sup>Suède</sup> comme porte le concert du quatriem d'Août, comment pourroit le 141 répondre sur cela plus <sup>Le conseil l'état</sup> modestement qu'elle n'a fait? 128 sçait bien, quel cœur les 139, 142, 143, <sup>Espagnols Danois l'empereur</sup> Brand. pr. d'Orange Poland. <sup>le Suède</sup> 170, 148, 175, leur portent, ce sont les mêmes ennemis de 141: quand il plaira neantmoins aider le 142, <sup>Dennemarc l'empereur le Suède Suède</sup> 143, & contre 141, le 141, doit faire comme il peut; mais je <sup>les estats généraux les estats d'Hollande</sup> vous puis bien affûrer, que 104 & 105 en feront surpris, & ne le pourront croire; & <sup>la France</sup> cela aura de fâcheuses suites. Il est bien certain, que tant 140, que d'autres princes & <sup>le Suède</sup> electeurs ont bien vû, que l'Allemagne retournoit en trouble, & 141 a bien prouvé, qu'on <sup>le Suède</sup> voudroit mettre toute cette charge sur les épaules de 141. Mais il a été plus sage, & pour <sup>tant</sup>

A.D. 1654

ant il s'est logé, où il se peut maintenir. Mais si on veut, qu'il aille au-devant de l'empereur  
 Espagne 143  
 139, &c. il faut qu'il soit assuré par derriere; & autrement qu'avec du papier, qui sont  
 toujours sujets à des élucidations. Je suis, MONSIEUR,  
 Ce 12. Septembre, 1654. [N. S] Votre très-humble serviteur.

Vande Perre, to John de Bruyne, *raedt-pensioner of Middleburgh.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xviii.  
 p. 13.

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, lest 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 Meuse, 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.

Westminster-<sup>2</sup>/<sub>12</sub>, . Sept. 1654.

*An intercepted letter.*

Most loving and faithfull brother in the LORD,

Vol. xviii.  
 p. 37.

MEETING with our friends, the messengers of the gospel, &c. at Paules, where they sit, the evening after I parted from you, I founde them makeing some preparation and enteranc upon the worke they had to doe; and they there agreed, that the first buffiness they would proceed upon the nexte day, was to debate this question; viz. whether any, except messengers or elders, might lay on hands with prayer, in order to the receiveing the spiritt uppon baptized beleivers; which accordingly they proceeded in order to debate it, and, being there the nexte morninge, they ordered me to come in the eveninge for the result 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 offered them this question to be resolved; viz. whether the congregations under layinge on of handes might have communion together in breakinge of bread, &c. with those baptized congregations, that were not under it; which debate continued longe, and was greate untill within 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, butt not otherwise; and they that pressed 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 offered; viz. whether that by reafone their questione, in order to layeing on of handes, was not resolved upon, it should not be the first thing debated on the second day in the morning, which was assented unto. Secondly, whether in case there were brethren in any shipp 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 consider of the pay allowed to the chaplaines, touchinge the lawfullnes: all which thinges were appointed to be spoken unto on the second day in the morninge, and to begin again and end at eleaven; and then to proceed upon the examination of the divideing the congregation of brother Lovday, and the rest of the supper-people. They, in refference to the former, desired me to stay to take their results downe with me; but by reason of your pressing me so to com downe, I gave them to understand it, with brother Fisher, and brother Jefferies, and others, in consideration of the thinges however did engage me, presuming of your wel likeing of it, when you understand it, which is the reason you must stay. So to-morrow night-tyde, God permitting, I will be with you. I spake to brother Elspritz to exercise for me this day, and he promised

promised me he would this morning. Mr. Bolton tooke up the ordnance, &c. Thus, A.D. 1654<sup>o</sup> according to my duty, I thought good to certify you thus much in breife, with my deare love in the Lord to you, and rest

Your brother in the faith of the gospel, and servant,

From my house this 3<sup>d</sup> of Sept. 1654.

JOHN ABELL.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Rome,  $\frac{1}{4}$ . September, 1654. [N. S.]

**B**Y this post I received nothing from you or any other. Our affairs here still alike. His holines, though weak, is sound, but not altogether sure, by reason of his old age; yet, he says, he will for S. Martin, whereof d'Olimpia is princefs; but many doubt of that voyage. Our *vindemia* begins with hopes of a prosperous earnest 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 sequestred, which cannot be without an open breach, of which many are very glad, thinking thereby, I mean by the pillaging of the Genoeffe, to become rich. Many Italian venturers or voluntiers will from all parts of Italy thither, only the Spaniard will allow facking or pillaging. From Naples, the companies of that battalion do appear daily at Naples, and as they come, are sent to the place of arms, as Sessa, &c. Be sure great preparations are at Naples, and do terrify those, that are guilty of the Spanish hindrance. All the carts and waggons are commanded to appear at Naples for the leading of the artillery, and other warlike necessaries. The third last, vessels departed from Naples, did disembark seven hundred foot at Barcelona. From Venice, Marco de Molino having suffered a great storm betwixt Corfu and Zante, returned from Candia, where he was general, to Venice, having lost sight of the vessel, wherein the general Foscoli was, by that tempest, of whom since no news were had. From Dalmatia news came, that the Turk did pass these mountains, and the Venetians fortified a new garison made above a great rock near Sebeinco, to secure that garison. The duke of Mantua is still at Venice.

Here by a true or feigned 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 disvanished, 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 horses 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 Cassal, where intelligence was discovered, and twelve therefore executed, which is all that I at present can afford. SIR,

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,

Boston in New-England, 5. Sept. 1654.

**S**INCE my last, bearing date the fourth of July, I received a copy of your highness's additional instruction to major Robert Sedgwick, and myself, bearing date the first of 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

A.D. 1654. the prosecution thereof, upon intelligence brought in by Mr. James Garrett, of the conclusion of peace, as by the abovesaid Mr. Gray I gave account more at large to your highness, and of the fleet putting forth for the harbour towards the French coast (commonly called the coast of Accada) 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) soldiers, in owning of the English interest, and enlarging your highness's dominions in these western American parts, or rather the interest of the Lord Jesus, in removing so many of the locusts, 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 blasphemers of this deluding crew, who had given it out among the Indians, that the English were so and so valiant and victorious against the Dutch at sea; but that one Frenchman could beat ten Englishmen ashore; wherein the Lord hath most 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 Monf. 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 ambush 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 soldiers, 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 soldiers had its proportionable effect upon the rest, the Lord leaving them, that their hearts failed, and upon composition surrendered that fort also, wherein were eighteen pieces of ordnance, besides small stock-fowlers, and buffes; also ammunition a good quantity for their full supply.

From thence having settled a garison of English, as before at St. John's, major Sedgwick sailed 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 masts and other lading provided; so that they may be dispatched home, and by them your highness may have more ample and particular account. In the last fort there was eight pieces of ordnance, and three smaller pieces well supplied with ammunitions.

Sir, the intelligence brought into these parts of the Lord's gracious working for your preservation, and disappointing the conspiracies of bloody-minded men against your highness, 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 cause for God's owning and working with your highness, 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.*

Hamburg, 5. September, 1654. V. S.

Vol. xviii.  
p. 89.

**M**ONDAY last, general Koningmark having made shew as if he intended to go over to Vegefack, and drawn a great part of the Bremers thither at night, the sun being set, took a quite contrary march; for having in an instant caused 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 Bremers, notwithstanding their continual playing with their cannon out of the city, he passed without the loss 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 Bremers with a considerable number fell out, and placed themselves not far from the Swedes, but beyond a deep morass, where they could not come together, but only charged upon one another, until the Bremers (the Swedes growing stronger and stronger) were forced with the loss of a good many of their men to retreat towards the city. Soon after some troops of Breinish horse appearing, they were also convoyed by the Swedes to the very gates of their city, and about twenty of them killed. The Swedes are said to have lost but two men, a young officer called Breda, a man of special valour and courage, and one musquetier. Towards night the general placed himself in the next village to the city, commanding a brigade of horse for Vegefach, 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 Spanish army before Arras, he was not able to succour or protect them; which otherwise he did intend to have done with a considerable army, by the duke of Lorrain. This news being sent hither from Staade in print, was exposed to be sold by a fellow before the senate-house; but the senate, having notice thereof, sent two officers to take the copies from him, who refusing to deliver them, they gave him sound 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 sent and suppressed all the copies, suffering none to be sold: which proceedings being come to the Swedish resident's ears, are very ill resented by him, as also by all the Swedish 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. xviii. it bin only a word to certifie me, that myne, which I have wroate weeckly, came safe p. 66. to you. Sir, be pleased to take care to supplye 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 saye no more to that. The lord Newborough hath gott letters from some of his friends, whoe write him, that whatever you saye, Middleton hath beaten Morgan; with a relation of a great victory: that general Monck was forc't to retreat into garrison, and Middleton with his partye raysing forces in Fyfe and other parts. This is so confidently believed, though yet no exprefs come from Holland to Ch. Stuart, that he is resolved to go for Scotland, so soone as he can conveniently gett away; wherefore there are pryvately messengers sending to severall places, to trye where he may best take shipping: he intends to steale away from his trayne. I dare saye, there are not four more knowe this besides myselfe. I have it from one, that is to be an actor in the busines, whereof Wilmot is chief. He intrusted him to bring him last out of England, and now is to carry him for Scotland. There is one coll. Marmaduke Darcy, a North-country gentleman, intrusted also in this. I understand he shall goe by way of Rotterdam for Newcastle, to speake with some of their partye in that countrey, whether C. St. may not gett into Scotland that waye. You must give order in the North, to have all passengers strictly examined, that come from Holland, and a dilligent search into the letters the masters of the ships bring; for I knowe some of them to be knaves. I am not certaine, whether Darcy staye in those 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 Hamborgh, and see what conveniency he can meett with there for his master; if he sayles there, to Denmark, or Bergen in Norway. This is all I have yet informed myselfe 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 untill the next; the reason I knowe not, except his master intend to goe with him; or whether Darcy maye not endeavour to hyer a Scoch ship at Rotterdam to carry them hence. I have not one friend there I dare truste to looke after Darcy's action there. I will be carefull here to observe Ch. S. motions, and give you, or bringe you notice thereof with all possible speed. The lord Belcarres and the cavalier-partye doe not yet well agree. Creighton preach't the last Lord's day, and tould them, they intended the kinge no good, whoe

A.D. 1654. made condition with them: Belcarres would not heare him. All their sermons are rayling against the protector, and advisinge their master to leave his sports, and goe to his loyall subjects now in armes for him. They certaynely belive the nexte summer to be in full possession of England. 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 present government could not stand. Thus they please themselves with phansies. There is yet no certayntye 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.

SIR,

Vol. xvii.  
P. 393.

YOURS of the 28<sup>th</sup> 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 assure 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 business.

Last week came hither landgrave van Hassia 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 afternoon. They killed only four partridges, and one hare. That night the landgrave supped with R. C. and his sister at one table, with many others; the table full round. They were extream merry; R. C. drank the queen of Sweden's health to the landgrave: the health went round with many laughs and ceremonies; the most part of that night spent in mirth, singing, dancing, and drinking. I had the honour at all this to be present. 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 Boswel quarrell'd and knock'd one another last night, in the next room to R. C's bed-chamber: the one cannot endure the other; the wine makes them mad. There are such 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 last night also. It is thought they will not remove from hence till this month be ended; for till then their letters cannot be answered, 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.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

5. Sept. 1654.

Vol. xviii.  
p. 60.

THIS day I received your letter of the 25<sup>th</sup> August, in answer to myne of the fifteenth. The post haveinge failed, this ordinary course gives but little time for answering the particulars of your letter; nether truly doe I desire to insist upon any thinge, than to thanke 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 stone 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 seeke to obstruct my due vindication, which I profess to you, and before the almighty God, I have no other reason impulsinge me to desire, than only to wipe off the dishonour, which I find would otherwise fasten on me, and in me on my master, among straungers, 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 particulars 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, to those in present power here; nether can I guesse, how they may resolve among themselves to answer his highnes's commands concerning me: but I doe beleieve they will shuffle off the businessse to the end of the mart or quarter, that so it may be said Mr. Townley layd downe the place in course, to eclipse the vindication, if they cannot avoid it. When I shall be invested with the place of deputy, from which I was so unhand-  
somerly

somely removed, I shall let the whole fellowship see, it was not the benefite of their place, which made me seeke for a futable vindication for the indignitie offered me. I came not hether purposely to serve in that capacitie; if the company had not sought to me, I should never have undervalued my publique character in seekinge to them. I have their sufficient testimony of the service done them in the worst of tymes; which at the least deserved a fairer respect then of late a disaffected partie among them have afforded me, whom indeed nothing would serve as suitable to their revengfull spirits, but to put a scorne upon me: which is the reall 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 reason of his becominge my enemy, which hereafter I shall doe, beinge well assured you will not approve of it. In the interim I hope and desire, you will not give credit to the insinuations of any to my prejudice; but be pleased to accompt of me as one, that for my faithfullnesse to the state I serve, have derived the malice of its enemies upon me; neither will I deny but my unskillfullnesse in politicks, and love to plainenesse, may in some part have exposed me to envie. I have this day a letter from the gentleman you know, but not tyme, ere this poste departe, to unlock the character; onely in general, I find he is true to his truste, and that ere long I shall know the results of these councells, their junto beinge att their witts end. I beleve ere long, if you can but bringe in a few more of those mountaineers, their grand master and his councill will shift their severall wayes from the place where they are. There's a strong report, that hee shall be spoken kinge of Hungaria, because he is of their religion; but the house of A. will have enough now to doe to looke to its other affaires. You will see by the inclosed paper, how the Sweades carry their businesse against Breme, and what else hath offered here since my last.

Sir, the mast-shipp was first in agayne to this place in extreame foule weather, escapeinge very narrowly: I beleve he is still at the river's mouth, wayting for a wynde. It is here sayd, that Mrs. Towneley is an active solicitress at court for her husband and his party. If she stretch not beyond the truth, I shall never blame her zeale for such friends. I am much beholden to you for refusinge the question, till I be *in statu quo*; and then if they have a mynd to be further troublesome, I know none will wave their answeringe, knowinge full well, that nothings hath been writ but will be proved, if that be required; I meane, that hath come to my knowledge; and somewhat more they may inforce to be discovered, if they have a mind to pull an old house on their heads: but I presume they will be wiser, and take up whilst there is tyme. I have yet said nothings but what hath been openly acted, and what I could not avoyd, except I would injure myfelfe; nether shall I be willingly drawne to be further troublesome to my freindes in such a pettit businesse.

---

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to the count de Brienne.*

THE postscript in my last letter will without doubt have given you to understand some advancement in my negotiation. Two of my commissioners have told me on the behalf of the lord protector, that the sitting of the parliament drawing nigh, he was resolved to put an end to our treaty, for fear lest the domestic affairs would not afford time to apply to foreign affairs; and that his highness perceiving, that the arbitration of the province of Holland made the chiefest difficulty, to remove that, and to follow the offer, which I had made of referring it to the states general, his said highness did propose unto me their 3 ambassadors. I did approve very much of that choice, as persons able, and very honest, and well-minded, and affected to our accommodation: but I did give to understand, since that they could not accept of that without the consent of their superiors, and likewise, that one of them made an accompt to be going home very suddenly, therefore to go to work with more solidity, it would be most requisite to refer the businesse to the states general, who without doubt would authorize them, if we gave in no exception against them.

Several other arguments I used to persuade them from this proposition. I told them, that it would help to increase more the jealousy of the said provinces; and at last I did declare unto them, that it was but loss of time to insist any longer upon the arbitrage of the province of Holland alone, unless the other six 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 Switzers, or the Hamburgers. We parted without concluding any thing; and the next day the same commissioners came to me again, and we debated the whole businesse over and over. Amongst the rest we insisted a good while about that of the rebels. They do pretend the same ought to pass conformable to their last writing,

without

A.D. 1654. without exception of any of the contents in the memorandum, which was given me. Many contestations 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 I 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 cloathed 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 tranquillity 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 persuade the people, that the time of the fifth monarchy was come, did only labour and intend thereby the establishment of their own greatness. 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 spake of the purity of religion, and of these, that are persecuted 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 ambassadors; and that there was great cause 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 cause 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 discovered would take place in their body. He did declare unto them, that they were assembled for the weightiest affairs, which England ever had, or will have the like again hereafter. He did assure 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 desired to eat the onions of Egypt, than to pursue their journey. He prayed God to bless 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 proposed 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 instance 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 lasted 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 Thurloc.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xviii.  
p. 92.

MY laste unto your honour was of the nineteenth of August, accuseinge a former of the fifth; both which I hope will be come to your handes before this. The notice therof I shall be glad to receive, in regard of ther contentes, and to be honour'd with your commandes.

The

The French, with ther army in Catalonia, hath acted notheinge of importance since my <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> laste. They lye within three leagues of Girona, pilligeinge and destroying the countrey, as a letter I have from thence of the sixth of August reporteth. It seeme they expect ther sea-fleete from Toulon, the which came upon the coaste of Catalonia; but our fleete in Barcelona, haveinge notice thereof, went to fight them: but the French instantly fled without fighteing, and our fleete pursued them to Toulon, and stayed two daye before the porte; but seeinge they would not come out, our fleete returned to Barcelona. It is much admired, that the French army (beinge, as it is reported, much more numerous then ours) doth attempt notheinge all this while. Heere is a murmureing, as yf they might have some secrett intelligence with those of Barcelona. This yeere I beleeve they will doe little more then what they have done; the which is not much. Niewes came hether four daies since, that cardinal de Retz in France, haveinge escaped out of prifon, was come to San Sevastian in Biscay *incognito*, and wil be suddenly heere. In this court hapned some dayes 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 quallitie, had some wordes with the gentleman of his horse and his lacayes in his owne house, that provoked him to drawe his sword to chastise them; and so did they against him; and the gentleman of his horse, as it is said, killed him; but others say, that it was one of the lacayes, who fled to the church, and the other was taken prisoner, and condemned to be frangled, and his hand cutt of. This man pretended to have orders of the church: whereupon the vicar of Madrid demanded him; but the judges refused 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 Moscoso archbishop of Toledo to goe to the kinge, to desire, that the sentence might be suspended for four dayes, untill better profes might be made. His majestie graunted his request; and his eminencie douteinge the man might be executed, before he could make his majestie's pleasure knowne to the judges, he gave his cardinal's cap to a bishope, that was with him, to make haste to hinder the execution of the sentence. The man beinge upon the scaffold, the people and some priestes seeinge the bishop comeinge in greate haste, cryed out, *Pardone! Pardone!* Whereupon some priestes gott up to the scaffold, and violently tooke away the man, and put him into the bishop's coach, and carried him to the cardinal's house. The confexo instantly assembled at the presidente's, and determined to sett guardas about the cardinall's house, that the man might not be conveyed away, as they did; and the next morninge entred and tooke away the condemned man, and caused the sentence to be executed in the markt-place, as he was; and since the confexo proceeded against the cardinall, and have notified his eminencie severall times, to goe out of Madrid; but he hath answered, that the confexo hath no authoritye over him, and therefore as yett he hath not obeyed: but the confexo still insisteth; and yf they doe oblige him to leave Madrid, as it is beleevd they will, it may cause some great alteration in this kingdom; for the clergie is altogether for the cardinall, and have proffered him great summes of money to prosecute the buisines at Rome, whether he hath dispatched too postes, and the kinge other too; and in case they will force him from hence, he telleth them, that he will then goe out of the towne, accordinge to his pontificall. Six dayes since came hether niewes, that the French had beaten the Spanyards from before Arras, and killed them many men, and taken all their ordinance and baggage; but it would not be beleived, beinge so bad for us, untill yesterday, that there came a poste with confirmation thereof, whereat wee are heere mightily dejected, as indeed we may wel be, yf your losse of men, &c. be so greate, as it is reported to be, all Flanders is in greate danger to be losse. It is said, that the French had intelligence with the Lorreneses and the Irish that served under them, who gave them entrance in ther quarters, for a greate summe 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 sensible unto us, yesterday came in letters from Cadiz, advizeinge, that the Turkes had taken the frigate, that went from Cadiz for Dunquerque, with the six hundred ducketts, that in my last I advised your honour this kinge sente for Flandres, of the monies that was come from the Indias; and besides the kinge's monies, there went for the account of particular persons above eight hundred ducketts, as it is sayd. God graunt that this niewes proveth false! By this your honor will see how all thinges heere are governed. To bring a million from the Indias, they send twenty ships of warr, and adventure it in one friggatt from Spaigne for Flanders, beinge subject to meet with manie enimies; foe that yf his highnesse doth not assiste them, they are in a very desperate case. I hope, that I shall be so happie as to receive suddenly advize from your honor of the receite of my former letters, and your commandes to continue writeinge unto you; the which I should doe with lesse feare, yf I might be secured from the danger I am subject unto, yf my letters should fall into these peoples handes; whereof I beseech your honor to consider, and

A.D. 1654. of the injustice this kinge doth me, by haveinge taken from me, now seven yeeres since, so great an estate, as in my laste I advised your honor; the which keepeth me here out of my native country, pretendinge for satisfation: but I have little hopes to get any, unlesse his highnesse would be pleased to protect the justice of my cause, as I hope he will, yf your honor will vouchsafte to mediate for me.

Madrid, 16. Sept.  
1654. [N. S.]

YOUR HONOR'S most humble  
and thrice obedient servant,

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, 16. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 86.

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 Lorraine 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.*

SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
p. 52.

I LATELY received a letter by general Moncke; by which, as also 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 releev them by other companies, though the uncomfortableness of the place, and the want of conveniencies, 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 them with biskett, cheefe, nor butter convenient for them. I shall therefore desire you will doe me favour by the nexte poste a particular of what provisions are making them in England, from whence they shall be sent, and when readie; that so I might the better provide for them accordingly with what att present or for the future they shall want. The season of the yeare grows on apace, to send what is intended, or else those seas will be too troublesome to come at them after six 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 thinke they are better to be paid from hence. Wee are thorough mercy in a quiett condition, though some parts are troubled with Tories; and more we must expect, when harvest is gott in. I presume you will heare a report of some speeches spoken by some against the present government: the wordes 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.*

SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
p. 74.

I SUPPOSE I should not much mistake myselfe, if I should more then suppose, 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 publick peace, and be glad I may be an instrument in the prevention of disturbance. I may happily be capable of doing some considerable service therein, as may fall in my way; and I assure you, I shall be very readie 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 best waite upon you, and have some discourse about the busines, and to receive your directions and commands therein. Sir, craving your pardon for this presumption, and with all due acknowledgment of other favours I formerly received from you, I shall still remaine

YOUR HONOR'S

From my lodging, at coll. Weston's,  
in Bedford-street, against the Cross-  
keys taverne, 6. Sept. 1654.

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. A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xviii.  
p. 220.

The first instant the emperor returned to Ebersdorf, 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 Franckfort, 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 business 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. Crane, counsellor to his majesty, has in command to follow him to Franckfort.

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. cominge from my garden-house towards evening, as I was about to enter the cittie gate, several coaches of the English company, who had been feasting it abroad with their new deputy Townely, came up with me, and most incivilly struck 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 publique person in these countries (much wondred at by the Dutch, that it should be done by his highnesse subjects to his servant here): onely by chance their stood a coach in their way, that they could not go forward; so I passed by them, tellinge them, it was rudely done to offer me such a publick affront, multitudes of the Dutch, and the guard of the cittie looking on: notwithstandinge I was noe sooner past the gate, but those coaches, drivinge hastily through another streete 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 most, if not all of them, the new courtiers. Vol. xviii.  
p. 104.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Aken, 18. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

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 princess royal was bathing herself. 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 Friesland. He and his wife arrived here wednesday last from Friesland, and is altogether for R. C. Vol. xviii.  
p. 222.

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 25<sup>th</sup> instant. 'Tis thought Wilmot will part on monday next. His business is secretly 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 Tollon, to discover what the duke of Guise intends with his fleete ther. The gentleman departed this morning: he is a fitt person, expert both in the French and Itallian. I have ordered Vol. xviii.  
p. 106.

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 marchant in London, by a sure way. I have given him some pieces of eih to bear his charges this expedition. At his return thence, if you give your approbation, I shal send him to Rom, upon the servis you formerly defyred, being in my poore judgment a fit man for that purpos. He affirmes to me, that he was employed at Ratisbon by Mr. Scot, then secretery to the council of state, from whom you may be informed well of this man's abillity and integrity; for to be true to you, did I not believ him to be such a man, I should not propos him unto you, nor send him upon any matter of trust. Your answer herunto pray, Sir, omit not for my future government. The great los of the Spaniard at Arras renders him extreamly low in the ey of the world. I should gladly hear, how England stands in relation to Spayn and France. I am,

Leghorn, 18. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

SIR,

Your most humble servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Hague, 18. Sept. 1654.

Vol. xviii.  
p. 136.

IN my laste but this I gave you a strict account of the state of the affayres then here; since, what I collected, you have as followeth:

I have seene three letters from the embassadors in England to their masters the states here, since my last to you; two of them were of the fourth instant, and the other of the eleventh of the same. One of the first contained altogether particuler bussines; the second mentioned moste of your greate fleete a preparinge, conceav'd first to sayle into New England, and after to the West-Indies against the Spaniards. Of this they write at large the beste intelligence they coulede get; but this is the substance, with some few particulars of the preparations, which are best knowne there. In their third letter of the eleventh they write moste of general Blake's fleete, their equipping extraordinary, this fleete consisting of twenty-two ships of warr, and five other vessels. In the same letter they write of the second fleete preparinge in like manner under Lawson, as admiral, and collonell Venables a general of the land-forces; the fleete intended, as neere as they can learn, to the West-Indies against the kinge of Spaine; and that warr to be pursued, and peace made with France.

Alsoe they write of composeinge the differences of the East-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, especially of Amboyna; for they would be content to give twice soe much, rather then it should be done. This is the substance of the letters. The province of Zealand hath intimation secret from the ambassador Jongestal of continued secret visits and conferences the ambassadors Beverning and Newport have with the protector and his council, without his privacy.

In the busines of the prince of Orange here is nothing newe since my last; onlie some invective libels, that have been sett forth by both parties, but immediately prohibited.

The deputies of Utrecht arrived here, and those of Guelderland are expected: both, as I understand, came into favourable resolutions for the prince of Orange; soe it is hoped by his partie, that by plurality of voices he shall be captaine and admiral general of these provinces.

There is greate contention betwixt the province of Holland and the rest, about the procces against the officers of Brazil, committed, as you had before. Two of them are of the province of Zealand and Groningen, which Holland would have tried by their severall provinces; and it is sayd, that their ende is, that it may be president; that in case Beverning and Nieuport come to question, they may be tryed by the province of Holland alone, and not by the generality. The rest of the provinces allege, these officers were sworne to the generalitie, and must therefore by them be tryed.

This is the collection of this week, from,

SIR,

Yours.

*Intelligence.*

Stockholm, 9. September, 1654. O. S.

MY last mentioned our ship's passing by hence towards Nycoping, which is not since re-  
 turned, but expected here within two or three days, there being an exprefs arrived here  
 with letters out of Liefland, from the general governor there, Gustavus Horn, touching  
 as is thought, the somewhat too near approach of the Muscovites to the Swedish borders  
 in Liefland and Ingermanland, their late victory over the Polish army, under duke Rad-  
 zivil, making them somewhat insolent. 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.

A.D. 1654.  
 Vol. xviii.  
 p. 102.

The French embassador, Davaugour, is now arrived here with a stately 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 pest being along the sea-coast  
 of Norway, and also at Maelstrand, but four miles from thence; so that no vessels with  
 any kind of commodities are permitted thence to be brought.

---

*De Richelieu to Monsieur de Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.*

MY LORD,

PARIS doth daily furnish us with some novelty or other. On sunday last here was  
 imprisoned a cozener 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 master of the chamber of accounts of  
 much money. This is no new thing; for I do remember, that in the year 1608. a cer-  
 tain Italian, a doctor of physick 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 duckats, 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 jewellers,  
 he was taken and carried to prison, and there poisoned himself to avoid hanging. He  
 that is now taken, will run the same fortune.

In the posses-  
 sion of the  
 right honour-  
 able Philip Id.  
 Hardwicke,  
 lord high  
 chancellor of  
 Great Britain.

After a while expectation, we hear now at last, that the cardinal de Retz is at St.  
 Sebastian. 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 Guienne is joined with  
 that of the king; so that they will be able to form a siege, and to resist 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 horses of those,  
 that bring provisions, as also of the poor labourers, which doth cause matter of discon-  
 tent.

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,  
 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. xviii.  
 p. 132.

*A letter of intelligence.*Paris, the 19<sup>th</sup> of September, 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xviii.  
p. 120.

CARDINAL de Retz is landed in St. Sebastian, whence bound for Rome; for the greatness 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 refused 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 disgusted and forced men under his command. Most also of all the Lorraine Irish were taken; some as yet prisoners, some took service; others are turned back. God augment the lord protector's favour towards our contrymen! Turenne was met on Sunday at Merimont, within seven miles of Brussels, by the courier. What the interest of all, *Deus melius novit.*

Hocquincourt is now upon the march to Amiens with the Guienne-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 Joyeuse 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 horse 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.

*A letter of intelligence from Sir John Henderfone.*

TRENUE HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
p. 124.

YOURS from Hamburg I received here in Aken the 9<sup>th</sup> of September. I am infinitely glad of your health and prosperitie, and wishes the continuation of the same. From heir I can certify you of nothing, but that the kyng's resolutionne for Scotland stands firme; yitt his going will not be till the hard winter; but in the meane tyme he is to send 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 hyghnesse the lord protector his pass: they are to effect what they can in the Meisse for the royall partie cause; zou 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 provide in tyme for itt. This nixt tuesday I am to wrett to his hyghness att full lenth all I know. Four dayes hence coll. Durham and major Strachan the expers from Scotland is to be sent home again, and, as I believe, he is not to goe home emptie-handed; but from whence armes shall be sent home with him, I know not as yitt. The lord Niuburg is the director of his dispatchs. His correspondent in London, to my opinion, is one, that is named Richart Illies, a silk-dyer in Thames-street . . . at the London-post. Catch such letters as are directed to him. The lord Wilmott is to goe for the gathering in of his moneys in Germanie; but in great haist to Berlin to the elector of Brand. where both is hoaps of 2000 foot, and shipping for the same, with money to pay for these armes in Hamburg. Keep this designe principal to yourself till the nixt post. I shall acquaint you with further att my nixt advertisement. Have your secretarie, or sum good ingenious mann reddie to goe for Berlin to waite 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 resolutionns of all particulars before our departure hence to Collonia. I am hard setten by the kyng and my countriemen to goe for Scotland for the conduct of the infanterie; but I shunn as much as I can; but when I shall see they will putt me hard to a resolutionne, I intend thenn to excuse all, and say I am promised for the assistance of Spain and the hous of Austria against France; and thenn in all haist to goe for London, ther to have a conference with his hyghness, and most suddenie to be back, before any capitall busines be effectuuated in Germanie. Sir, I intreat you assure his hyghness of my constant fidelitie; and be assured, if I knew to gett half a kyngdom from kyng Charles, I will not medle with them; because, when they hadd me, they wold not mak use of me. Now they see their infanterie wants conducting, and wold fain make use of me, when my honor and my parroll is urtherwhair ingadged. Sir, I beseech you; lett not

my wyfe want for any thing; and if I goe for London, and it be his hyghness his pleasure A.D. 1654.  
to detein me ther, or send me for action to Scotland, as then you will dispose my wyf's  
mynd to cum to London with the greater part of my familie, because I am fully inten-  
tionated to give the lord protector full satisfacione of my fidelitie by introducing my  
famelie for a reward of my constancie to his hyghness, to whom I owe my life, and intends  
to hazard the same for him, of whom I hold itt. Herewith I begg your patience till the  
nixt occasion, at which tyme you shall expect more ample letters from me. In the mein  
tyme I fall ever continue, noble SIR,

Your verie humble fervant;

Ackenn,  $\frac{9}{19}$ . Septembris, 1654.

K

Sir, the confidence I have of my noble freind Monf. Reafteau, moves me now not to  
make use of my character; bot heirafter I will, and send you a compleit character, which  
I have compyled myself. I am forced for the keiping of great and companie to live at a  
hygh raite, cheistie in sending for good Rhyne-wine; for such as I mak use of heir.

The superscription;

*A Monsieur Monsieur de Pleffe demeurant à Hamburg.*

*A letter of intelligence from colonel Bampfylde.*

SIR,

I CAME hither upon wednesday laste. I landed at Rotterdam, and have had but little  
rest since I sawe you, which besides my want of any thing, that may countervayle the  
pennance of a longe letter, I have soe great paince in my head, and am to full of the  
general apprehension, that this place trembles with, of having my quarters beaten up to-  
night in Bruxells by the French armye, that I muste refer a larger accounte of all things to  
the nexte poste; only I muste tell you, that the French armye starve the Spaniard here in  
theyr owne countrey, by their excessive appetites. They make out three meals a day, and  
at each devour a \* \* \*. They intend shortly to breake theyre fast at Valentien, and dine  
here, and sup at Antwerpe. The playne truth is, I never sawe soe much sadnes and de-  
jection in any place in my life as this; and 'tis reported, the conquerours exceed much in  
insolence; which I am not unapt to believe. Amongst the rest they have pillaged two  
or three nunneryes, and used the virgins soe, that if the rest of the women of this country  
were sure of a French army every year, I believe they woulde all turne relidgeous; but  
if they will let us alone to sleep quietly at night, (which may be questioned, they being  
but six leagues hence) I am resolved to spare them, till the next poste, by which I intend to  
send my man, and by him to let you knowe all I have to say, and all I shall desire of my  
friendes where you are. In the meane tyme, I shall request you to write mee all your  
newes, that is communicable, and direct your letters for mee in my owne name to Mr.  
Hewet's, the English house, on the Mere at Antwerpe, and they will come safely to the  
hands of, SIR,

Your moste humble and affectionate fervant.

Bruxells, September 19. 1654. [N. S.]

*Intelligence from several parts.*

SIR,

Bruffels, 19. Septembris, 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS are all received and sent to Acken and Vienna, from both which cities you  
have now annexed letters. Vol. xviii.  
P. 134.

From hence we have not much of news since my former. The archduke is still here  
since his return from Antwerp, (as you had in my former letter) ordering all things the  
best he can, to put our army in a defensive posture, against 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; so that albeit they have come, yet they want mills, and  
consequently bread; which necessity of itself will drive them to a retreat into their France.  
Besides, the prince of Condé is at Mons with 15000, and others disperfed are coming to  
him; so that the French, though not far from Mons, dare not advance further, neither  
to lay siege to any place, which we expected before this tyme, because they are strong,  
and mustered ere yesterday 21000 gallant men. The greatest harm they have done is in  
the country of Hainault, where, when they scatter into small parties, they are seized upon  
by

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 posts 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 Rely, with his Irish regiment, of about eight or nine hundred, for the service of his majesty in these countries.

At Dunkirk likewise arriv'd 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 seasonable 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 Liencour to Antwerp to compliment the queen of Sweden; and so did the prince of Condé from Valenciennes send to compliment her majesty Monf. l'Esné. The queen (as is conceived) will at least keep this winter in Antwerp, and it may be longer. Count Fuenfeldagna, and count Garcias, are fortifying the town for Condé, lest the French should.

Here is no more of news; but all expect to hear what your parliament do, and whither 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.

Lorraine's escape in Spain is not confirmed.

---

*An intercepted letter of Mark Harrington, &c.*

MOST REV. and HONOURED SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
p. 98.

IT is not unknown to us, that the favours our mission hath met withal in France are in great part originated from his fervent zeall and piety, whom the Almighty, ever admirable in his waies, 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 bretheren left behinde in a more pennurious land: we meane yourself. We have certainty of the thing from those, who though known to be great co-operatours themselves to the worke from the beginning, do attribute both beginning and progresse to you, and who by dayly experience finde you their protector, their advancer, and your sollicitude more than paternall for their prosperitie in all virtuous and commendable proceedings. And as we are with humble thanks to acknowledge this, and to request you to hold your hands continually elevated, lest the worke 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 so 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 want (our wants are many) from the sea apostolicke. We doubt not but divers men may be found fitt for the employment; but by reason of a domesticke streightnes generally overspread our country, we know not how hence 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 representation of this mayn want unto you, to refer the addressse to the divine providence, and your consideration, that if any fortunat way occur, that may be easily turned to this charitable relief, you may please to take hold of it, as your prudence shall dictat; adding, that to the rest of your meritorious works for your cuntry, and that the obligation of,

MOST HONOURED SIR,

Your most humble and devoted servants,

MARKE HARRINGTON.  
ANDREW KNIGHTLEY.  
W. HERB.  
P. PETERSON.

London, 9. September, 1654.

*An intercepted letter of Henry Metham's, &c.*

Our dearly beloved Brethren in CHRIST,

AS we heare from yourfelves and others of our friends in those parts, that you are accom- A.D. 1654.  
 modated at Notre-damé des Vertues for all things requisite to the apostolical ends you Vol. xviii.  
 aim at, through the compassionating zeale and providence of those great lights of the P. 117.  
 Gallican church, and true fathers of their countrey, whom the divine goodnes, without  
 merit of ours, hath inspired freele to poure of their heavenly oyle to our lampes, that  
 are almost going out and dieing; so we earnestly desire, that you make such use of your  
 time and accommodations, as that your lives may evidently appear to be nothinge else  
 then endeavours to put on Christ, by emulation of their spiritts, to whose care and insti-  
 tution you are committed, that at your retourn into your native soil, which clayms 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 spirit, by heresie, schisme, and other vices,  
 into the happy condition of France, now flourishing in all kinde virtue and literature, and  
 so much celebrated in other countries for the reformation of priests and people; then which  
 nothing can be more desired by true priests and patriots. We also desire you, with the  
 like earnestnes to look upon yourfelves, as the objects of many eyes, diversly affected,  
 som friendly, others apt to observe the least moth of misdemeanor in your carriages, apt  
 to carp and detract, but of no power to blast your credits, or hinder your progresse. *Boni*  
*emulatores fueritis*, cautiously shunning all evill and all shew thereof; and that not for  
 fear of their eyes, but his, who clearly beholds the hidden secretts 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 loveing entertayners, and that we have no other demonstration  
 of gratitude to returne them, but our acknowledgmen of their favour, and a tender of  
 what you may afford for us, your submissive conformity to their wills, in order to the  
 end proposd, with a punctuall observance of the rules, that are or may be ordained there-  
 unto, your improvement in all priestly parts and exempliary of conversation; which we  
 request may dayly 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 amongst you, who deserted their stations, too unmindful of their own credit  
 and ours, and of the respects they owed unto all. We are sorry for them, but do hope  
 for some recompence from you, who have now more time and liberty 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 rest, SIRs,

Your most loveing friends to serve you,

HENRY METHAM.  
 AND. KNIGHTLEY.  
 W. HERB.  
 PET. PETERSON.

London, 9. September, 1654.

*Mr. William Pridcaux to secretary Thurloc.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

SEND your honour herewith a duplicate of my first, and a duplicate of my last unto Vol. xviii.  
 you, bothe sent by severall convoyances by sea, and under cover to the governor of the P. 142.  
 Ruffia company.

The merchants trafficke here fyndes severall obstructions, by which some will rather be  
 loofers then gainers by the commoditys they have brought. The causes are; first, too  
 great quantitys of goods brought by us, the short tyme our merchants have to dispose of  
 them, and to invest their provenew in goods of this countrey, to relade their shippes for  
 England, and their not permitting them to goe further into the countrey then this place;  
 the which being well knowen to the Ruffe, makes them to keepe upp the prices  
 of their owne commoditys, and to undervallev ours. A second cause is the totall want  
 of moneys in our partes to help of such goodes of oures as usually we put in barter for  
 Ruffia commodities with parte money; and the want of moneys the Ruffe have for the  
 buying of such of our goodes, as usually they were wont to doe with moneys; for that at  
 other handes these Ruffia merchants have served themselves here with the emperor's treasure

A.D. 1654. (so are called the finances or moneys, that comes into his majestie's coffers by costomes and elce as well in this place as others, for some 100 of myles hereabouts); but now all is sent away to the armys for his majestie's occasions there. A third cause is the contagious siknesse at Mosco, and the emperour, 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-shipp, which is alsoe another cause, that these Ruffe merchants keepe upp the price of their goods.

To further particularise and debate on the mercantile affaires would but tediately your honour in their lecture to noe purpose; therefore I will desist from further insisting on them, and come to that, which is more proper for your honours cognisance.

Upon the shipp of warr from Holland, that I writt your honour of, that arrived to this porte with us, they served to convoye some merchant-shipp, and to bring the emperour's messenger, that was in Holland; there came also upon them about 300 tunnes of amition and armes for his imperiall majestie's account, which have bine disembarked out of those shipp, & here imbarcked on eight greate boates, whoe carry them by river to Vollada; from thence are to be transported by land, where the emperour hath appointed. For the intire payment of these armes, there is yet due to the Dutch 10,000 rubbles; this money (which is 5000 pounds sterling) which summe some Dutch merchants doe here dayly expect payment for the dispeeding of shipp they have here in porte, which cannot be done without that money.

'Tis sayed, that the patriarch of this empire (who hath great power with the emperour) perswaded his imperial majesty to inhibit the Dutch & other frangers (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 suppose I shall know, before I departe this country.

As for the emperour's progresse in his warrs against the king of Poland, wee cannot have any certayne relation from these ministers or other Ruffes. What I learne, that is apparantly true, is by an Englishman, that's come heather from Smolensko, and departed thence the 4<sup>th</sup> August, whoe tells me, that hee saw the emperour there in person, haveing his quarter a little more distant from the cittie then a cannon-shot, behinde a little hill; that those in the cittie had made a sally forthe on a quarter of the Ruffes, and killed about 600 of them, which is attributed to the negligence and fault of a Dutch collonel, for which hee was like to have left his heade, when indeed the fault was in the emperour's general, (whoe once was his majestie's tutor, and hath the greatest authority with him, and it should seeme noe great souldier nor captayne) whoe, to save his owne reputation, would willingly have put his owne fault on that Dutch collonel.

The emperour, at the departure of the Englishman from the leager of Smolensko, had 150,000 men before it, and had sent for as many more; and 30 cannon were on the way thether from Mosco, which arrivinge there, his majestie intended to storme it. The English colonels, and other officers of our nation, that serve the emperour in that warr, doe thinke his majestie will be forced to quit the siege, for the brave defence is made by those in the cittie, the ill conduct, that is in the emperour's army, and for the great want of breade for sustayning the millitia, and forrage for his horse, as maye be judged by that they have haye and oates brought from Mosco to Smolensko, 500 miles distant one from the other, and in summe waye will ask a long tyme for the conduct of such provisions; and the nearest places, that the beleagers of that cittie 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 knowen where he was.

The sicknesse increaseth at Mosco, and therefore the emprise is gone further from that cittie, then the place where she was first retired unto.

The secretery, that cometh and goeth betwixt the governor and me for such things as occurs, hath bine with me, and tells me, they have received a poste from the emperour, but noe newes more, then that his majestie hath much increased his titles\*; and that before my departure hence, here will be answer from him of the advise given of my here arrivall.

And this is what I know for present; soe doe humbly take leave your honour, and remayne,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your Honour's moste humble servant,

Archangell, 10. September, 1654.

WM. PRIDEAUX.

\* The czar this yeare added to his other titles that of lord of Greater and Lesser Russia. See Puffend. de Reb. Succ. lib. 26. §. 7.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

I WROATE you the 15<sup>th</sup> by waye of Amsterdā, supposing it the safest: this I adventure, upon the word of a merchant here, whoe hath bin employed since my last, to ask the magistrate, if C. St. should resolve to staye in their towne this winter, whether they would give him a free house to live in; but by their answer, they are not verie desirous of his company. You must know this is only to give occasion to the world to thinke he will staye in these parts this winter; but be confident he intends for Scotland so soone as possible he can contrive a means to steal awaye thither; for one, whom I named in my last letter, is to go alonge with him; and he told me yesterday, that C. St. the night before assured him, he would make all the haste he could, and he should goe with him; for he would go through his countrye, (which is the North) where he was acquainted with his friendes and the wayes. This gentleman and Wilmot goe from hence to Ceullon on monday nexte; from thence he goes to Rotterdam, and as near as I can gather, Wilmott for Hamburg; but they are to meet where I can get from him. I thinke I have learnt the waye how C. St. designs to steale from his court: he will pretend to goe visitt the elector of Mentz, in order to solicit his money; only take with him a select company, and with some two or three of them to steale away. If he doe so, I shall knowe justly when he goes awaye; but although I may be mistaken in the circumstances, yet in the mayne you will finde it true. Now it may be, he will goe into Norway to take shipping, and so thence from the North; but it is not probable, he will goe further then Hamburg or Lubeck. Collonel Blake goes also with him, not . . . . . one of them; but is a remarkable person, and easly to be knowne by any, hath formerly seen them, although they are . . . . . It will be requisite there be a strickt examination of all persons, that arrive in those parts; but not before I eyther bring you worde, or write you he leaves these parts, because 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 sayes C. St. hath many friendes. I see the marquis of Ormond take him from court, to discourse privately with him; when Ormond came againe, he tooke C. St. on a side, and spake with him, which made me thinke it concerned their voyage. They send as often into Ingland as they please.

Yesterday 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 expres to-daye. They say, he is arrived. I trust 'tis not true. Some Scochmen themselves will not belive before the expres come. Count William of Friesland and his lady are here, supt last night with C. St. and his sister, whoe show him great respect, hopinge thereby to gaine a greater interest in him for their family. This is all at present. I beseech you remember mee.

Aken, 20. September, 1654. [N. S.]

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloc.*

HONOURED SIR,

BY the last weeke's post I gave answer to yours of the 25<sup>th</sup> August; since which have not received any from you, or the gentleman you knowe of, other than what you find inclosed. I believe, that junta is dissolved ere this, and every man shifted his severall way. If otherwise, and that they have confidence to hold together, and come to some importinge resolutions, I shall ere next post knowe of it.

The companie's late letter from London to this court was published yesterday; but nothinge then done upon it, save onely, that those then in power shewed their discontent at their brethren of London, for writeing such a smart letter to them, haveinge (as they say) soe fully owned and thanked them for their proceedings in all their former letters. But upon second thoughts, Mr. Townley this day resigned, and the commissioners chose me againe to the place of annuall deputie; but before he resigned, he with that court partly resolved to write letters by this poste to his highnesse and the commissioners at London, to vindicate themselves; and I suppose, their addresse to his highnesse will passe through your hands, and that you will please to hold it upp for one poste, till I can have time (which at present I have not) to give you an account how imfatably they are fallen upon that course to beget further trouble to the company, and diversion to his highnes. I presume, if their letters be not before the cominge of nexte poste, the businesse ere that tyme

A.D. 1654. tyme may be composed here, to prevent your further trouble, then onely to suppreffe the letter by their owne consents.

I am very sensible of the goodnesse of my master, and your favour in hasteninge that command, without which the advice of the company at London would have little avayled. I hope, now they see to what extremity they had brought the businesse by their needlesse contestinge, they will not be soe apt hereafter to hazard their open welfare; yet I must needes say, that by what I have observed in their carriage of the businesse yesterdai and to-day, what they have done seemes rather matter of necessity then choyse; but I hope, ere another post all things will be quietly settled among them, towards which I shall contribute my utmost endeavours.

I should acquaint you with a foule miscarriage of a yonge man of the company three dayes since, which if he doe not futably submit himselfe for, I shall doe it by the nexte.

The inclosed weekly paper gives the occurrences since my laste. The poore Bremers are but in a sad condition; yet the Swedish resident here assures me, the businesse will be composed shortly. Which is all at present, and that I am, SIR,

Your very humble servant,

Hambr. 12. September, 1654.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Sir, Pray present the inclosed, with my moste humble service, to his highnesse.

*News from Paris to Mr. Stoupe.*

September 22. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
P. 157.

**C**ARDINAL Mazarin has bought of the marquis of Muncan 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 possession of that place.

The seventeenth of this instant, the king's council was called upon advice sent to court, that the English fleet at Plymouth intends to land here in three places. Advice confirmed by Monf. de Bordeaux, embassador in England, that they shall beware of the English, as having a design 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 same day commanded by the king to go with speed into his government of Blaye, which he did presently, taking post the same day.

The troops, which the king has drawn out of Guienne, passed last week through Nantz, to go join Turenne's army, lying about Quesnoy. They did use such hostilities everywhere, that their officers would not suffer them to do the like in the very enemy's country.

The prince of Condé has dismissed upon parole all the captains of the guards, and other captains, as well of horse as foot, on condition they should do their best to obtain of his majesty the liberty of all those of his, who are prisoners in the Bastille, Vincennes, and other prisons elsewhere, not obtaining that liberty to yield themselves prisoners again to the said prince, within the fifteenth of the next month. All those captains report, that the prince used them very courteously, and had a special care of the cure of all his prisoners: that relation pleased the king very well.

Cardinal de Retz is at St. Sebastian's, having made his escape out of France in a fisher's boat, with two gentlemen, lying all three on their bellies in the bottom, for fear of a discovery. He expects a passport from the king of Spain to go to Venice, and thence to Florence. He sent lately a packet to his majesty; but it was resolved to send it back without opening it. He wrote also to the duke of Orleans, who did not open his letters; but sent them to the king with one of his in the said cardinal's behalf, remonstrating his innocence, and praying to be permitted to live in France, and pass the rest of his days at Belleisle, and protesting for him, that being recalled, he shall not meddle with state-affairs. It is not yet known, what answer 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 recruits 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 besige Corbie. Time will shew all.

Paris, September 25. 1654. [N. S.]

**T**HE twenty-first of this month, the embassadors from Hamburg and Lubeck had audience of the king, it being their first. The queen and the duke of Anjou were there; but not the cardinal, by reason of his gout. The king received them very courteously. It is not yet known, wherefore they come.

The 22<sup>d</sup> the marquis of Fauffense of the house of Montmorency was arrested in this A D. 1654, city, by order from the king, being accused to have intelligence with cardinal de Retz, as being one of his intimate friends: he is in the Bastille.

The 23<sup>d</sup> 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 demaines 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 viscount Lamet, being resolved to besiege it, as well as Charleville and Mont-Olimpe, in case of resistance. The marquis of Normoutier, governor of this last, 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 la Fere; but the cardinal pressed him by the consideration, that his presence or armes 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 Constantinople.

The 22<sup>d</sup> the council of state gave a definitive sentence between the Papists and the Protestants of Sancerres, by which these last, although very much less 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 23<sup>d</sup>, as the king was ready to go into his coach for his voyage; the provost merchants and the sheriffs, with six companies of merchants; presented 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 affes'd on them, and particularly upon out-works and laces, either of Genoa or Flanders, and of gold and silver; which impositions cause a decrease in all trades; and so ruin many workmen. The speech being ended, the king put off his hat, and made them rise, and assured them, he would see them satisfied in those things. In going from the king, they met the queen, who let them know in harsh language, she was not well pleased they had spoken to his majesty without her and the cardinal. This has lately bought the marquidom of Neslé between Peronne and Fere, one of the finest in all France, having seven or eight gentlemen for vassals. 'Tis not yet known what he gave for it.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Aken, 22. Sept. 1654.

YOURS the 11<sup>th</sup> instant I received, *stylo novo*, with the bills of exchange, which came Vol. xviii. moste seasonable; but the rate is extream, that I shall not gett here or in Cologne; p. 222. for eighty pounds paye there but 320 dollars, a dollare being here no more then 4 s. 6 d. by which I loose eight pounds. However, I am glad to receive any thinge, being in want and in debt. While this lasts, I shall wayt here diligentlie, or where R. C. shall be; you may be assured, to improve what you desire.

Here arrived last night from Bruxells the bishop of Derry and Thom. Talbot. They came together, and their businesse, I thinke, is not much more then to followe the court.

Heere is yett grave William of Nassau. It is said here, that he and Wilmot will goe together to the emperor, and the rest of the princes of Germanie. Friday last R. C. with count William of Nassau, and the lord Wilmott alone in one coach, with some of their traine, went to take the ayre; they three were in a little field for four houres together in conference. The same day Ormond, Sir Edward Hyde, and Daniel Oneil went to Maestricke, but returned hither upon funday last.

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, least they be curbed by your protector, or the province of Holland. R. C. shall have *auxiliaria* sufficient, and shall be *in capite*. I have this from some able persons in this cittie, and from some of R. C. his dependents. That night R. C. returned, and with the rest was very merry at night. The nexte day R. C. sent the lord Taaf to invite them to dinner, where they were more merrie. Yesterday they went all to a cloister of regular Chanonesies neere this town, where they were dancing, and as merrie as men could be. I have the honour to be present at these sports.

A.D. 1654.

R. C. expects to receive part of his contributions in this citty. They will buy armes and powder, to send into Scotland; which they resolve not to give over, but pursue it close this winter. You may be assured, this is their resolution; let them, that are concerned, prevent it as well as they can, and tyme.

There is something else brewing, and ways contriving to gett *infinita auxilia*. Ormond with his ingeneers are working this; of which I hope to give more by the nexte poste.

It is yett uncertaine, what day R. C. shall departe from hence to Cologne. If he staves longe, I must goe to Cologne, my bills being consigned thither.

Here I send you a neu list of such chief persons, that are here of the three nations. Haveinge not more at present, I am,

SIR,

Yours,

*Of English:*

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 Boswell.  
Coll. Blake.

The lord Goring.  
Mr. Kellegrew.

*Of Irish,*

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 servants.

In this liste I doe not mention them, that belong to the princefs royal, &c. being very many men, and some women.

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

Paris, 23. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 171.

I HAVE but little news to add unto my last, both by reason the letters from Catalonia, Provence, and Italy are not yet come, as also the court parting this morning to go and lie at Nanteuil, and from thence to Soissons. The public entertainments have on this occasion made way unto those 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 design is to frame a siege; and by reason the English armadoes are of great weight, 'tis thought they will content themselves to quarter, if possible, in the enemy's country, and to change the governors of Mont-Olimpe and Mezieres, who are not too sure unto his eminency, and may be suspicious unto his majesty, because they are partizans, and (if I am not deceived) kinsmen to the cardinal of Retz.

We can tell no certainty of that fugitive cardinal, save only, that the king's attorney general presented yesterday complaints from his majesty in the vacation-chamber of this parliament, to inform of his landing and march into an enemy's country, that his process may be made, as the case should happen, &c. Whereupon Mr. Ferran and another member of the assembly were commanded and deputed to make the said informations, with the help of such officers of peace, as need shall be. A merry confident to the same cardinal has for that cause a few days since been clapt in the Bastille.

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
p. 169.

COLL. Hammond, Mr. Goodwin, and coll. Tomlinson are lately arrived heere, and I hope will prove a blessing to this poore land. Since their cominge, they have had a state of our treasury, and the necessity of supplies from England; though to reduce both civill and military list, we shall goe as farr as safety will permitt and suffer us, though you have deferred the tyme so late, that it will be very hard with thos, who shall be reduced this

this winter time, the condition of Ireland being to live much upon their potatoe-gardens, A.D. 1654. which now they cannot; but now they come into places, wheare they have nothinge to live upon: besides, we cannot sett 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 glade to do what I can to ease the publick. I shall intreat you will labour to let me understand my lord protector's sence about this businesse, and what apprehensions you may have from lord Harry's parts of any designings upon Ireland; also 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 haste must excuse this rudnes; as

Sept. 13. [1654.]

Your affectionate friend,  
and humble servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

*A letter of intelligence.*

NOBLE SIR,

La Cittate,  $\frac{15}{27}$ . Sept. 1654.

BEFORE this wayte on you, I doubt not but Mr. Longland's will have acquainted Vol. xviii. you with his haveinge dispatched mee to Toulon upon occasions of your service; P. 194. wherein, for the first character of my zeale, I thinke it not fitt to omitt to present you with this relation, which I mett with at la Cittate, a port-towne in Provence, five leagues Soth-westward of Thoulon, where I am just now arrived, and necessarily to stay two dayes at the least, before I goe to Thoulon. The substance is this; that the fleete at Thoulon consists of fifteen vessels of warr, and six gallys, all fully ready to goe to sea: the number of souldiers about 15,000; the designe generally conceived to be Italy, and peradventure Naples, however caution be used to hush the noice thereof amongst the people. The confirmative arguments are these:

That they have embarqued 4000 bridles and saddles, as many pair of boots, as many pair of pistolls, and as many musketoons; and principally they have five-and-twenty Neapolitan gentlemen of condition, all invested with principal charges amongst them.

But that, which opposes this, and gives suspision they intend for Millan, is their having sent a body between 20 and 30,000 men into Piemont, 5000 whereof are horse; which are sayd to have occupied and secured all the passes and inlets that way.

Upon the whole, it is generally believed, that the forces will to sea within eight or ten dayes at the farthest, being unfurnished with nought but onlie some secret and positive orders from the court. And this is all upon that subject, till I come to the place, whence you shall have all much more certainly, and more particularly, by the first opportunity.

As in relation to my selfe, I will forbear to importune you with a narration of what I am, or what my employment hath hitherto been, and where; only thus much, that I am the same person, who was dispatched by authoritie in England two years ago to the dyet at Ratisbon, and continued there till the subrogation of that authoritie. I silence the frequent attempts made upon my life there, and the miseryes I have suffered since for my zealous affections and endeavours to God's present cause, differring it till I have the honour to be personally knowne to you; and humbly remitt you to Mr. Tho. Scott (if you finde it requisite) for my name, &c. which yet I humbly also desire may be kept intyrelly secret.

Within a moneth at the farthest I shall be returned (God willing) to Mr. Longland, in whose hands I should be glad to find your orders addressed to mee, under the name, which I heer borrow to subscribe my selfe with sincere respect and reverence,

SIR,

Your most humble, most faithfull,  
and most obedient (though  
unknowne) servant,

FERDINAND VANDER HAGHEN.

*Extract of a letter from Aken, of the 25th of September, 1654. N. S. to Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh.*

GEORGE Waites is still 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 reason of their stay is want of P. 283. money, which is very scarce amongst them. None of the German money yet come in, than

A.D. 1654. than what was paid Willmot (titled earl of Rochester) by the elector of Mentz, at his coming from Ratisbon to Francfort. There are letters sent to all the princes, to give them notice, how acceptable and seasonable their contribution would be at this conjuncture of time; but no answer come from any of them. There is an express come from Scotland, says, Middleton is in no despicable condition, nor in a very good; for his men began to be weary, and so he hath given them leave to go home to rest until winter, having admonish'd them to retain their loyal affections, and to be ready against winter, when their king would be there. This relation, with what he says of the last rencounter, is not very acceptable at court. However, they strive to please themselves with fancying themselves in a hopeful condition. The king is resolved for Scotland, so soon as his moneys come in, and he can conveniently get away: for this purpose there are already some of his party sent abroad to prepare the way; I suppose through England thither. I have heard some discourse, that it may be he may take shipping, either at your town, or at Lübeck, privately: but I do not hear Waites is acquainted with this design, there being very few know of it. The next week the king and his sister go for Cologne, where he leaves her. She returns for Holland, and he comes back hither, where he will stay until further resolutions, which at present are very mutable.

[This was from another friend there.]

---

*A letter of Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France.*

MY LORDS,

Vol. xvii.  
p. 198.

THE lords commissioners of the Hans-towns have declared themselves in the quality of ambassadors 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 ambassadors; neither were they received in Spain more nor less than other ambassadors of what state soever. The alledging of these examples had some force here, and the said lords were received here as ambassadors 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 ambassadors, who were all the while bare-headed: which being ended, they took their leave; and then the king took off his hat again, sitting still in the chair. The ambassadors 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 ambassadors, 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.

Paris, 25. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

W. BOREEL.

---

*Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, Sept. 25. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 190.

I GIVE you most humble thanks for the handsome 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 issue, that the foregoing had. We are only spectators in the affairs of another: in ours, wherein lieth our real interest, I could have wish'd, 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-wise the appearances and the common report, which most an end proceed from the relations of the lords ambassadors 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 reiterated 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

their reputation in being routed. Koningmark hath forced them to yield upon discretion; and all the neighbouring princes interposing for a peace, and a senator of Sweden Mr. de Rosenhan being come expressly for this negotiation, will not conclude the same, before that time doth form the return of the Swedish soldiery into their country. A. D. 1654.

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 desired 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 master.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Hague, 25. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

SINCE my last to you of this day sevenight, I could not collect more than what follows of any importance. Vol. xviii.  
P. 220.

The deputies of the admiraltie of these provinces assembled here have given their opinions to the states generall, touchinge the piracy of the French the 22<sup>d</sup> instant in this manner: First, that their mightie highnesses send their letters and commands to the embassador Boreel, chardginge 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 townes, to cleere the seas from such pyrats, by sendinge ships of war against them, or by some other meanes. Secondlie, they give their opinion, that the shippes of warre of that commonwealth, sayleing in convoy with merchant-shippes, (after leaving them safe in their ports, whilst they are unloading and reloading) shall goe to sea, and seeke after these pyrates, by all the meanes they can, to destroy and subdue them.

To this opinion, after due deliberation, all the provinces assented. The said deputies gave also their opinion for all Portugal vessels taken, to be lawful prizes hencefoorth. All the provinces assented thereto; onlie Holland presented 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 ambassador Boreel should have orders to insift with the king of France for restitution of some shippes taken lately by the French corsaires, and brought into Rochel; also, that he should pursue with the said king the maritime treatys, as the precedent were.

The 22<sup>d</sup> instant likewise the committee of the respective colledges, 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 conveniency sake, that entrance should be made for the English manufacture (without takeing 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, olde stile, written to their highnesses; the substance of which is, that his majestie doth not thinke himselfe obliged to pay any thinge to the states generall, as by them desired, for the English shippes or goods by him disposed of, till that first the English restore and recompence to his subjects, what ships and goods were taken from them dureinge the tyme of war with England. This may breed some difference among them: the Dane will not loose any thinge by the matter.

These states are resolved to give an answer to that king's letter, concerninge the restitution and compensation, which they doe pretend for the shippes and goods, which he has solde, belonginge to the English.

These dayes past some different libels were dispersed against the prince of Orange and his adherents.

The disputes continue betwixt the province about judginge the officers of Brazil, as you have in my former letters. Noe more this weeke from,

SIR,

Yours.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

A.D. 1654. **I**N 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 this purpose, That in the first place, they should articularly 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 so 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 also, besides, several considerations moved upon the constitution of the present council of state; and likewise propounded, 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 nowise 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; so 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 sit in parliament: and as his highness went away, so likewise many of the members departed. Some 145 signed presently; 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 sit in parliament, as they ought, and not stand without at the door, and be laugh'd at.

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPORT.  
JONGESTALL.

Westminster,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sept. 1654.*To cardinal Mazarin.*

MY LORD,

London, 25. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 202.

**T**HERE 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 assist 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 raising 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 enterprizes 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 aright of the intentions of our superiors, no more than a blind man can of colour: but that which is most admired at is, to see that France should neglect to compose their business with his

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. Monf. Servien told me once, that it was easier to make a war than a peace: I am sure Holland found it so to their cost; 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 duplicate of what I sent your honor by a ship of Hambourough bound thither, and under cover to what sent the governor of the Russia company. Discoursinge at sea with the most able and experienced merchants, that have traded to this countrey, touchinge 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 send me to his imperiall majestie with soe small a retinue, as they give me allowance for, (which is onlie for three persons besides myfelfe) beinge that the major part of them, that have lived at Mosco, and know very well the reflection, that is made at that court on the porte, trayne, and equipage of a publick minister, not regarding so much the character hee beareth of a prince sent to this emperor. The like discourse was held unto mee at my first cominge ashore by the merchants of our nation, that for many yeares have lived in these parts; which I takeinge into consideration, did upon the demands, that was made mee (the daye after my arrival) from this vyvode, by the secretary, that comes to me, how many persons I had with me, to give their names and qualities; I tould him, I had fix (whereof four did sit at my table) and gave the names of so many, which I have efectively; and with that number doe intend to goe to the emperor, for not to dispartage his highnesse and my employment: but for the expence that this will require, I must make use of my credit; and how to be reimbursed here, I know not of as yet.

Our merchants are now at a period of their trafficke for the present mart; and although they have made bad bargaines, in putteinge of their goods at small rates, takeing the Russes at great prices; yet our men have good quantities of goods remayninge to sell, which they intend to leave here. And whereas at the first coming hether, the governor signified unto us, that the emperor's order was, that as soone as the mart was finished, our merchants must returne beyond sea, without beinge permitted to stayer heere, nor to goe further into the countrey; notwithstanding the answere I have since obtained from the vyvode, chancellor, and others his majestie's officers, that our merchants, that will stayer heere to looke to their goodes, shall have free permission to doe it, and to remayne with all securitye, and be curteously entertained, and for their depart may, when they please, goe to Colmogro, a citty distant sixty miles from this place, up the river; which permission, these officers give me to understand, they doe of their owne authority; but they will write such letters to the emperor, that it shall not onlie be well likt of, but they hope I shall have from his imperiall majestie greater favours for the nation.

Two dayes hence I intend to proceed on my way to the emperor. Heere I embarke on a greate boat provided me by the vyvode, very commodious, which will carry me to Vollada, a citty distant from hence 1200 verze, (every verze is a thousand fathom, of six foote every fathom; which I make to be an Italian myle) upp the river, saylinge when the wind is good, and the river broad; but when contrary and narrow, drawne by men; for which purpose we have thirty. From Vollada to the emperor's court of Mosco is other five hundred verze by land, which to travell in summer way, will be tedious, and aske many dayes; soe I suppose shall have order to stayer at Vollada till winter weather, when the earth is covered with snow, and that frozen, we make those five hundred verze in sleds, in five or six dayes, commodiously; and soe I make account it will be about the tenth of December, before I shall arrive at Mosco, if the emperor come thither; of which it is yet uncertaine, by reason of the contagious sicknesse there; nor can I tell yet, where I shall see his imperiall majestie, nor where to proceed towards him further then Vollada; for I suppose, that these will come time enough to your honor's hands to receive your further commands then those I have, before I see the emperor, or departe this country. In my returne, if your honour please to write backe upon the receipt hereof, as I thinke the company would doe to me. That, which hetherto I have observed (and learned of others) of this people, is, that the men are rather of a tall then middle stature; they are withall gross, and stronge; and those strangers, that deale with them, find them subtle and crafty, but are very pusillanimous. They are of the Greeke faith; but in some rites and some other things in their devotions and religious

A.D. 1654. gious practices, diferent from the Greeks of Greece. They are very superstitious, and ignorant of learninge, and in parte are held foe by the prince, as a maxim of state, who will not have them study. The bibell they have in Sclavonian tongue. Theirre carracters are parte of that language, others of the Greeke idiome, and others of their owne speech. 'Tis said, the men are much addicted and doe exercife the abominable sinne of sodomy with boyes, and use beasts; and in those vices not inferiour to Turkes and Italians.

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 cash then all princes of Europe together. Hee hath also more commerce for his owne particular account, then all the merchants in his vast dominions; and his merchants doe his businesse for nothings more then what they can steale. All qualities and conditions of his people are held as his slaves.

For the settinge forward and mentayninge the present warre he hath against the king of Poland, his people doe pay the tenth parte of their estates; those of the cittye of Mosco, accordinge to the vallue, that they themselves saye they are worth; but all the rest of the countreye, as they shall be esteemed to be, by commissioners appointed for that purpose.

The emperor coyne noe other money but such as I send your honor a peece here inclosed, which is called a Copeike; fifty of them make a dollar, and are made of dollars, and pieces of  $\frac{8}{9}$  ryalls, that are brought into this countreye, by way of commerce.

For matter of victualls, both flesh and fish are here in great abundance, and good cheape. Their drinke is beer, mead (made of honey) that's good and pleasant. Both men and women of quallity, that have meanes to spend, goe rich in their appariall, and weare many jewells, and in particuler pearle in abundance; especially of those that are fisht in the Scotish sea, and are called by the name of Scotish pearle.

We have noe newes from the emperor, 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

Archangell, 16. Sept. 1654.

most humble and devoted servant,

WILLIAM PRIDEAUX.

*Intelligence.*

Stockholm, 16. Sept. 1654. O. S.

Vol. xviii.  
p. 297.

FROM hence very little of state affaires at present, the court being taken up in preparing of all kind of festival jovialties, and extraordinary fireworks, for the solemnizing of the royal nuptials, the bride being now shortly expected. Here is arrived one of the landgraves of Hesse-Darmstadt, 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 wednesday last, being the twelfth instant. The French ordinary embassador M. d'Avangour hath not yet had his audience, but is to have it on monday or tuesday next. He keeps a very close house, having hired his lodgings very near the castle, for the space of two years. We long to understand, where the extraordinary English sea-forces are going, there being many variable conjectures here, but no certainty of their intentions.

*A letter of secretary Oste.*

MY LORD,

Stockholm, 26. Sept. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 248.

THE king came back to this city on tuesday last, and hath given order for the reception of his bride, who is shortly expected here. The lord embassador d'Avangour doth expect further credentials from the king his master, there being some exceptions made to those he hath, the court there not knowing the alteration here: wherefore the French resident is necessitated to defer his journey back a while longer, upon the proposition of the envoy of Lunenburgh, concerning the mediation between this crown and Bremen. There hath passed nothing further about it, than what I advised in my last.

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 A.D. 1654. 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 Guise, with a Vol. xviii. P. 236. 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 Puicerda, which it is thought he will besiege before it be long.

As I writ 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 Soissons, 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 Vendosme, 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 passed this side of the river to endeavour to hinder our army from relief, ours being fortifying themselves in Binchi.

The doctors had some hope of the recovery of duke de Joyeuse, till now; but at present, they say, he cannot live three days; a gallant man. Monf. marshal d'Estré, 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 marquisate of Nefle, yearly worth 60,000 livres. We are informed, that the accommodation of Madame de Longueville is made with her husband the duke of the same name; and that she is come to him now from Moulins, 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'Aisne 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 lost any thing, are now so well furnished in all things, both bag and baggage, and artillery, enough of provision and ammunition, and in number 25,000 effective men. They were like to take Monf. marquis de Castle-naux Mauviffieres, who lost some of his baggage, men, and horses, because the enemies passed this side of the river unexpected; which seeing, marshal Turenne caused his army to march towards Rocroy. The enemies do intend to make ours quit Quesnoy, 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 l'Hôtel de Condé: he has given him also the feignory of St. Maure, near Paris, and that of Chasteau-Briant, in Bretagne, which belongeth to the said prince Condé. I have nothing else at this present, but that I am, as you know, SIR,

Your real servant.

*A letter of intelligence.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

Aken,  $\frac{16}{6}$ . September, 1654.

THIS day Willmot goeth to Cologne, from thence to the elector of Brandenburg Vol. xviii. P. 214. and Saxony, as also to all the other princes in the Upper and Lower Saxon circles. George Waites goeth with him as his counsellor and prime confident. His train is small, but as an envoy. I got so much favour as to read most part of the king's letters to the princes, tending to the payment of their consented supply of money, and that in all haste,

A.D. 1654. 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 beseech you, send some understanding man to Berlin, who can acquaint himself with old general Sparr, 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 pleaseth 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 sister thither, and cometh back again. Sir, if George Waites come from Hamburg, 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 six or eight guns to wait on them, with twenty or twenty-four musketeers on each of them, to keep the North-seas. 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 impairing some part of the Low-land, and suddenly intends to fortify it. I suspect, 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 disgusted with Willmot; and, for any thing I know, he intends for England.

---

*A letter of intelligence from colonel Bampfylde.*

SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
p. 224.

I HAD for little to say by the laste poste more then what I wrote your sonn worde of, concerninge the state of the French and Spanish armyes, that I doe not remember, that I gave you the trouble of my letter, as knowing you had not that tyme businesse of to great importance to be dispenced withall, for the reading of any unnecessary papers. Nor doe I nowe beleive your occasions less, or my informations soe much the more materiall this weeke, then they were the laste; that I should not conclude it needfull to tell you, that this is principally to let you see, that I cannot omitt any opportunity of letting you knowe, howe truly I am your servant, when I have any thinge besides the bare assurance of that, which may recompence the trouble of my letters. I have written to a person you knowe of, to meet me, whoe, I beleive, will very shortly; if I can take him of from the course he is in, it will be, in my opinion, conducible to the end you drive at, as it may be beneficiall to himselfe. The French armye is retyred beyond the frontiers, without prosecuting their victory, accordinge to the great advantages, which the weaknesse and distractions of theyr enemyes 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 consequence woulde be in relation to theyr neighbours, is not very hard to conjecture. They had taken (or rather possessed) some places of small strength, and less importance, neer Bruxells, which they began to fortify, and intended to have made theyr winter-quarters in the Spanish territories, both to have eased theyr owne countrey, and to have prevented their enemyes businesse against the spring; which they had certaynly done, and not that alone, but have caused theyr present force to have mouldred away, if they had confined them to such narrow quarters, as only a small part of Brabant, and less of Flanders; but they are withdrawne, and have quitted the places and advantages upon passes, which they had, and have given the Spaniard much more roome, whoe have really an army of 160,000 men. The French besidge a towne of their owne, which the prince of Condé caused to revolte, soe 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 effect, they recover only that, which they shall need to part with upon any capitulation, it not belonginge to the Spaniarde.

The king is, I beleive, removed by this tyme to Collen, where he intends to reside 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 shall trouble you noe further in this way at present. I am, SIR,

Antwerpe, Sept. 26. 1654. [N. S.]

Your moste humble and faithfull servant.

*Another letter of the same.*

DEAR SIR,

Antwerpe, Sept. 26. [1654. N. S.]

I HOPE you had my laste, and should have a longer nowe, but that in earnest I am A.D. 1654. very ill of an extreme colde; besides, I am sure you will be noe stranger to what I have Vol. xviii. wrote to your father; foe as it will be but troublesome to us bothe to write one and P. 230. the same thing to you, that I have to him. But by the next I will be larger, althowgh I were destitute of all hopes, that you woulde write mee all the newes, that's fit to be imparted from your parts. The man wee met betwixt Dover and Canterbury, riding poste, did knowe mee. He is gone over into England, and may finde means to pompe you, unless you be a little carefull. I have noe more now, but that I am, SIR,

Your moste affectionate servant.

You may please to direct your letters,

*A Monsieur Monsieur Mayo, chez Monsieur Huet,  
demeurant sur la Mere à Anvers.*

*A letter of colonel Bampfylde's.*

SIR,

I HAVE this poste but little to trouble you withall, having not yet mett with the person, Vol. xviii. whoe, I tolde you, I intended to speake with; but am in dayly expectation of him P. 232. here, and shall then be able to say much more then I can nowe to all thinges where he is, as well as what concernes himselfe; and if my perswasions can bring him to that, which I should beleve his owne reason and interest showlde 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 theyr victory with that activity and vigour, which they obteyned it by, or that their enemyes fears and distractions gave them opportunity for; which gives many sober men grounds to beleve, there is some very secret treaty betwixt both states for an accommodation. What influence that may have upon his majesty's affayres, and upon the English nation, you are foe much better able then I to foresee, that it were but affectation in mee to be larger in that particular. They had taken some little places of noe great importance neer Bruxells, but have quitted them agayne, and are retyred towards the frontiers, wher they besidge one of those garrisons, which the prince of Condé caused to declare agaynest 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 present to say, more then that I am, SIR,

Antwerpe, Sept. 26. 1654. [N. S.]

Your moste humble and faithfull servant.

The superscription,

*For Mr. Corfellis, marchand in London.*

*Intelligence from several parts.*

SIR,

Bruffels, 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 establish their government, of which many here are sorry, 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 Lorraine is arrived at Toledo, accompanied only with his own people, with his confessor, one page, and his secretary; the rest being disposed of by orders from his majesty, and provided for in such manner, as they may handsomely live.

In the said letter it is said, that the difference between his majesty and the Genoese is adjusted; and that the king sent orders to his galleres and naval forces, not to offend hereafter any that belonged to Genoa.

The

A.D. 1654. The news from this place since my last but this to you, are not much. The prince of Condé, hearing marshal Turenne was possessed of Binch, a village fortified, and within three leagues of Mons, sent presently a thousand men into Nivelles, 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 Maubeuche, and from thence to Beauvois; and yesterday they were encamped betwixt Château-Cambresis and Quefnoy, and they suffer much for want of victuals in their army. It is reported, they intend to besiege le Capelle Chastelet. The next may let you know. Our army is betwixt the townes of Condé and Valenciennes, and St. Ghilliain, 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 instant or fifteenth, a party of 500 French horse arrived at Maria-Monck, within a league to Binghret, entered into the royal park to hunt the deer, which being known to ours, Monf. 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 parts 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 enemies 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 ours in their 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 Garcias 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.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 246.

**D**IE 21. hujus mensis movit exercitus Gallicus Binckio versus Malbodium, inde Bunaco Quercetum, inter quod modo & Scaldim subsistit. Hispanicus est ab altera parte fluminis. Princeps Condeus, dux Witenbergicus, & comes Marfin, cum quatuor millibus equitum conati sunt capere extremum agmen recedentium Gallicarum copiarum; sed illæ tam bene semper processerunt instructa & ordinata acie, ut nullam jacturam sint passæ. Munitur strenue Quercetum, quod non perinde recuperabitur, ut occupatum est ultronea Hispanorum deditione. Hispanicus exercitus hodie est lustratus, repertus omnino major expectatione. Timendum ne multi se insinuârint conductitii ad obtinendum stipendium, qui, cum pugnandum erit, forte non comparebunt.

*Prince William Frederic of Nassau, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Leewarden, 26. September, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 240.

**Y**OUR H. and M. L. are sufficiently informed, how that his imperial majesty hath been pleased to promote to the principedom the three Nassau lines of Eillenburg, Siegen, and Hardamar, whereupon the churfurst 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 churfurst of Mentz; which I out of a near respect to your H. and M. L. have sent unto you to read; and to assure your H. and L. withal, that no 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. lordships, 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. L. the rest of my life. A.D. 1654.

WILLIAM FREDERIC of Nassau.

*Extract 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 assistance 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 Konings-  
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 Koningsmark, 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,  $\frac{18}{8}$ . 1654.

I SEE in your letter of the twenty-fourth, the opinion of Monf. de Brienne upon my Vol. xviii.  
negotiation; but it would be very necessary, that his letters were conformable to p. 258.  
his words. He sent me word not long since, that I 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 understood 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.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Cologne, 29. Septembris, 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.  
 Vol. xviii.  
 p. 316.

**BY** your second bills of exchange for 160 rix-tallers, besides what I had before, in all amounting to 100 poundes English; to secure the last part, I came hither from Aken, where I received faithfully the said monies, and to-morrow I return to Aken, from whence you shall at large hear from me *per nexte*, of which you may be assured, if I live.

I pray remember, that in July next the 24<sup>th</sup>, I begin my journey, as you desired; and since have beene in your service at such expence, as the nature of my busines requires. When 'tis due time, I hope you will consider it.

The sad representation of the affayres of R. C. in Scotland is nowe confirmed by others; soe that for all his dancing, I beleve 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 wayes, as tyme will demonstrate to you; which is all I can say of it at present.

Here is a common report, of which your letters say noethinge, that the protector went into the parliament-house, and there had his peroration for an houre; and that after, the parliament with unanimous consent called his highness emperor; and his title they have written thus: *Oliver, the first emperor of Greate Britaine, and the isles thereunto belonging, allways Cæsar, &c.* Your nexte will cleare this.

The lord Willmot is not yet gone; but will this weeke for certaine, without some other accident shall happen, yet unknowne. I doe heare, that there is for him 5000 rix-tallers at Francfort, of the monies promised to him by the imperor. Some he received before, and more yet due.

The prince's royal will part from Aken the nexte weeke for Breda, as they give out; and R. C. will tarry a while after at Aken to receive answere by his emissaries, as also monies, armes, and other assistances promised.

The lord Taaf is sent by him to Antwerpe, to salute the queene of Swedland, and about some other busines of noethinge. You are to add to my last list of his retinue of English, coll. Price, coll. Tuike, and Mr. Allin, one of the grooms of his bed-chamber. I cannot add more at present. The next from Aken it selfe shall give what you shall occur. In the meane tyme accept of this from, SIR,

Yours.

*News sent from Paris to Mr. Stoupe of the 29<sup>th</sup> of Sept. 1654. [N. S.]*

Vol. vi.  
 p. 324.

**THE** king hath sent an expres 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 she shews now, that she hath too great an averfion for France, and affection for Spain.

There are news from Picardy, that the marshal de Turenne was invironed by the army of the prince of Condé, which is along the river Scheld, about Montanenot, and that this marshal was betwixt the said town and that of Brussels, 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 seized many French vessels, which did return from the New-land, and others which did come from Spain laden with merchandize, and had taken fifty or sixty of them; that being, the commerce of France upon the sea must needs be broken.

Of the second of October.

**THE** twenty-eighth of the last was made a decree against the cardinal de Retz, bearing, that one shall inform against him; and that according and conformedly to the commission they had received of it from the king.

The duke of Joyeuse is dead. It is said, that the duke of Mercœur is to have his command of colonel of the French horse.

There is news, that the king is still at Soissons, and that his majesty hath sent most strict orders to the troops of the duke de Guise, to join with the army of the prince of Conti. One relates also from the court, that an expres was come to the king from the said prince, who prays his majesty in all humility to give him leave to return into France, he being unable to subsist any longer in that country, because of his indisposition; and that it was unknown, whether he should obtain his leave or not.

The house of Condé is preparing for the prince of Conti, wherein his wife is to go and lodge in the mean while.

News

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 likewise 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 Saveuse had staid 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 shoulder 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 Brisac are still at Belle-isle, 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-isle, 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 Basil. We shall shortly see the event of his treaty. One shall write to the lord protector. The ambassador 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 dysentery. 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 Casal and Crescentin. Venice doth her last endeavour against the Turks; but one must at last forsake all, if they are not powerfully assisted.

*News of Holland the 24<sup>th</sup> 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 last 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, seem to be very much pacified.

*Intelligence.*

Dantzick,  $\frac{30}{20}$ . 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 business 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 Warsaw 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.

Boreel, *the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xviii.  
p. 270.

BY this post I have received your H. and M. L. resolutions of the sixteenth and twenty-first of September last, concerning Henry van Dentecom. The disorders against the Netherland merchants and their goods at Marfeilles 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 subjects 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 reason 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; so that I cannot do any thing more in order to your H. and M. L. resolution of the twenty-fifth of September.

Paris, 30<sup>th</sup> September, 1654. [N. S.]

W. BOREEL.

*A letter to Monsieur de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Paris, the last of Sep. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 265.

I HAVE received your packet, and sent away your letters to my lord your father, who is at la Fere with the court, where they will stay a fortnight, being as much time as will serve to satisfy Quesnoy, which the army is obliged to secure, before they can undertake any other siege. The marshal of Estrée hath been cut for the stone this week, and is pretty well after it, for the time he hath been cut, as a man can be in his condition.

The duke of Joyeuse died on saturday morning last.

Chanut, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, 30. September, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 274.

TO dispatch that, which doth press me most, I do acknowledge the obligation, which I am owing to you for the favours shewn to the abbé of Isoire, far beyond what I deserve. 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 purse. 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 must confess, that the point, which causeth a stop on your side, is very ticklish; and I should no less scruple at it myself, but we have dispatched as difficult things as that; and if there be only that scruple, I make no doubt, but you will overcome it. Your last letter did also advise us of the danger of the protector with a fall out of his coach-box: certainly it was very great.

Monf. Jongestall is not yet arrived, that I know of. The wind is not favourable. If Monf. Nieuport do also return home, you will have none but the lord Beverning, which will be more easy unto you; for in matters of business 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 person than the lord Beverning, as I do hear by those here, that do know him. The province of Overijssel have taken, as you have heard, the prince of Orange for their stadholder, and during his minority count William to administer for him. I just now have received a letter from a French captain, that is in one of the garisons there, who writes word, that the count William of Nassau hath made his entree to Zwoll; in quality of governor. Deventer doth oppose him, with great number of the nobility. But I do comfort myself herein, that they write me word, that this difference will not cause them to take up arms. God preserve the provinces from such 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 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. A.D. 1654.

*The states of Overysfel 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 the lords our commissioners to the conferences at Winsem, that the lord droffart van Zallandt, 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 represent to your noblenesses anew, that we still observe with an inward grief, that our good and cordial intentions for the welfare and union of our province are answered with so little sincerity and uprightness; that after so many reiterated protestations of an inclination to help to accommodate the differences, that are risen among us, and to restore a good harmony and sincere love between the members of this province, that we say, at the same time, when you give us repeated assurances, to renew an amicable conference, the words do so greatly differ from the actions, that instead of helping to remove the causes of the present differences by summoning an illegal and separate meeting, as likewise by projecting new points of convocation, among which there are even some of the greatest weight and consequence, matter and cause is given for new controversies. Your noblenesses cannot be ignorant, from the preceding protestations and manifold reasons alleged for that purpose on our side, as also from your noblenesses own knowledge of what has happened, that it is a notorious and unquestionable law, that the ordinary assembly of this state, for this present year, being legally and in due form met together, according to the order and antient custom of government, and not yet broken up, no body can have any right, under what pretence soever it might be, during the said session, to issue out any new summons, or points of convocation, without being for that purpose expressly authorized by the same. Nay, if the said session were broke up, yet it is our opinion, that the same ought not to be held in any other place than here, at least not within the towns of Campen or Zwoll, without an evident infringement of the old hitherto observed custom; especially it being questioned besides, if not in the summons thereof several 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 assembly be otherwise unquestionable and legal, and beyond any contradiction, will make the same lawless and illegal, not only for the known reasons, that to make a legal body of convocation, all the members must legally be summoned thereto, but also because of the old and antient practice, which has been constantly observed in this province, that in case those of the country have not summoned, either designedly, or for some particular reasons, all and every one of the nobility by himself, duly, and in manner aforesaid, such an assembly was obliged to break up fruitless, and the said members were to be summoned over again and anew, whereof sundry instances might easily be alleged. And certainly we cannot wonder enough, that it is pretended under the name of your noblenesses, and of the worshipful magistrate of the city of Zwoll, that you thought necessary for some, for that purpose alleged, and other reasons, that an extraordinary and separate convocation ought to be summoned touching the affair of the election of a stadtholder; understanding also, that your noblenesses, in your assembly, have come already to a definitive resolution in relation thereunto, and have sent, besides this, a deputation to those 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 consenting vote of two towns, without any previous conference or communication with the other members, which are unheard of proceedings in an affair of so great consequence and tender concern, as is the election of a stadtholder, and comprehends such a considerable share of the administration of sovereignty, which, as a special pre-eminence and prerogative, is devolved on all the members in general, and being again for several years consolidated and exercised in the sovereign and general assembly, can consequently not be taken from the same without common consent and good will of all the members, met together in a lawful assembly, and ought not to be proposed without being previously considered in particular conferences, and after having heard the opinions of the several members; and in case this should be done, we flatter ourselves, that we are able to shew and to prove, what really is, and tends most evidently to the good of the country, so plainly and evidently, that no body of a sound and unpre-

A.D. 1654. judiced understanding shall question the same. 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 same, to draw into their particular broils some eminent and illustrious persons by such and the like proceedings; and thus and under that name to skreen their odious transactions, 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 same 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 assist 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 case, for the maintenance of the sovereignty, liberty, and rights of this province, (more dear to us than all considerations, nay 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 cause to further differences and disturbances, may be intirely laid aside, and instead thereof, those just and equitable proposals for the composition of the present differences, which we have made by our commissaries at Winsen, 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 last of September, 1654. [N. S.]

*Count Oldenburg to the protector.*

Serenissime ac celsissime domine PROTECTOR,

Vol. xix.  
P. 3.

**R**ETULIT mihi redux ex Anglia illustrissimus perdilectus meus filius, & oblatis cum munere magnifico serenissimæ celsitudinis vestræ literis benignissimi favoris & affectus plenissimis, maximopere deprædicavit gratiam ac benevolentiam, qua serenissima vestra celsitudo ipsum officia humillime ac paratissime cum meo, tum suo nomine offerentem complexa & persecuta est. Rediere itidem, quos ad serenissimam vestram celsitudinem ablegaveram, deputati mei, spem & fiduciam de vestra in me benevolentia pluribus comprobantes, & testati quam gratiosa & prompta facilitate meis serenissima vestra celsitudo petitis annuere, ac non solum me meosque comitatus ac baronatus, verum etiam meum ex sore nepotem, celsissimum principem Anhaltinum, in tractatum pacis inter serenissimam vestram celsitudinem & dominos ordines Fœderati Belgii initum assumere, insuper & ampliissimo diplomate jura neutralitatis & exemptionis a parlamento reipublicæ Angliæ ante triennium impetrata confirmare voluerit.

Tot tantisque beneficiis a serenissima vestra celsitudine obrutus, nescio unde gratiarum agendarum initium vel finem facere, aut quibus modis & mediis ea ex voto & debito promereri possim. Memoria certe eorundem non nisi mecum expiratura est; & in id incumbam maxime, ut si plura non licet, saltem gratum esse voluisse ostendam, atque benevolentissimum tanti principis & herois affectum factum tectum mihi conservare queam: nihil enim mihi accidere poterit gratius, quam ut serenissima vestra celsitudo per mandata sua promptissimæ meæ voluntatis experimentum facere, simulac media & occasiones suppeditare dignetur, quibus, gratitudinem debitam comprobare & demonstrare possim, quod ad extremum usque vitæ spiritum sim & permaneam

Serenissimæ vestræ CELSITUDINIS humillimus & paratissimus servus,

ANTONIUS GUNTHERUS, comes in Oldenburg.

Dabantur Oldenburgi, 1. Octobris, 1654.

*Count Oldenburg to secretary Thurloc.*

Nobilissime ac clarissime DOMINE,

POSTQUAM mihi a deputatis meis, quos ad ferenissimum dominum protectorem A.D. 1654. reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ ablegaveram, maximopere deprædicatum est nobilissimam dominationem vestram ipfos non solummodo perhumaniter & placide audi-<sup>Vol. xix.</sup> visse, verum etiam mea negotia & desideria, qua apud ferenissimum dominum protecto-<sup>P. 1.</sup> rem pollet, auctoritate, ita promovisse, ut prædicti mei deputati optata cum expeditione dimissi sint, mearum partium esse credidi, nobilissimam dominationem vestram hisce literis compellare, atque pro singulari illo favore & affectu, quibus prædictis meis ablegatis adfuit, gratias agere quammaximas, officiose rogans, ut benevolentiam re & facto comprobata etiam in posterum erga me meosque conservet, certoque sibi persuasum habeat, si vicissim ipsi studiis & officiis meis prodesse queam, quod me uti obligatum, ita paratissimum semper & ubivis habeat. Quod superest, nobilissimam dominationem vestram divinæ tutelæ commendo.

Ex arce mea Oldenburgica, 1. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

NOBILISSIMÆ DOMINATIONIS VESTRÆ

Paratissimus,

ANTONIUS GUNTHERUS,  
Comes in Oldenburg.

*General Monck to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

I RECEIVED yours of the 11<sup>th</sup> instant, for which I return you many thanks, and I am glad to finde, that the designs you mention are soe farr prevented already; trusting in the Lord, that they come not to any disturbances aimed at. In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

Affaires heere growe quiete by soe many of the enimies coming in already, and more daily; among whom Kenmore hath for himselfe and party agreed to come in, and deliver up their armes. Yet I heare, that Charles Stuart hath writ to Middleton his desire, that they continue in armes till December next; and that in case hee does not come over by that time, they shall have libertie to dispose of themselves as they can. They are not (as I heare) above two hundred foote, and forty horse with Middleton, and those are already much distressed for want of provisions, and are like to be in a starveing condition this winter. I shall not faile (God willing) to give you frequent accompts of affaires heere, and shall esteeme it a great favour, if I may receive advertisements from you of the state of affaires there, which I shall make the best use of I can, for the publicque service; and soe, Sir, I remaine

Your most affectionate,

Dalkeith, 21. Sept. 1654.

humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

P. S. Lieutenant-coll. Irwin, one of the enemy's party, attempting to apprehend chancellor Lowden, that he might (as I suppose) bring him in to us, pistoll'd Lowden, though he gott off.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.*

MY LORDS,

WE received on saturday last a visit from the lord Rosewinge, and at the same time communication of the treaty signed between them: the same was read unto us <sup>Vol. xviii.</sup> <sup>p. 288.</sup> *verbatim.* We shall send your H. and M. lordships a copy thereof as soon as may be. We observed only this about it, that the treaty was not signed by his highness, but only by the lords commissioners, the name of his highness and of the commonwealth of England standing for the most part before that of the king; but he declared unto us, that in that, which he had delivered to his highness, the name of the king stood before that of his highness, and was signed only by him. We have since given him a visit, and congratulated him on the success, in the name of your H. and M. lordships; and amongst the

A.D. 1654. the rest the said lord Rosewinge told us, he had given a visit to the Spanish ambassadors; and so telling him, that there was a great deal of likelihood of a treaty between that crown and this commonwealth, the ambassador replied, No, not so long as the state did insist 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 ambassador 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,  $\frac{22 \text{ Sept. mo.}}{2 \text{ Octob.}}$  1654.

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPORT.  
JONGESTALL.

Fleetwood, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
p. 298.

I AM sorry to understand, that wee here find the sad effecte of a dividing spirit. It hath a lowder voyce, than at present wee may possibly be able to heare; but suerly in the general it calls for these two things; to make us cease from man, and to lett us know, that all our standing is upon the accompt of our Lord's owning of us, and being present with us; as also it calls for a very earnest callinge upon the Lord for wisdom and strength, that wee may be kept firme in wayes well pleasinge to him in this ticklish and very uncertaine houre. I am perswaded, the Lord still keeping my lord protector's hart firme to that great dutie 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 imposinge 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.

How cam it to passe, that this last teste was not at the first sitting of the house? It would not then have admitted no exception: onlie I know coll. Sancky did scruple all tests and engagements; and indeade let me begge you to be tender to imposinge such thinges upon the nation, wee havinge bine formerly infnared by thinges of that nature.

*Intelligence.*

Vienna, 23. Sept. 1654. O. S.

Vol. xviii.  
p. 297.

FROM hence little of news, the emperor and court remaining still at Eberfdorf, where he intends to continue until the sixth of October, and then return hither. It is said, the defeat of the Littawish army by the Muscovites hath moved his imperial majesty to command the Silesians 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<sup>d</sup> of October, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 306.

DURING my stay here, expect my letters. The court is at la Fere, and Turenne's army between Quesnoy and Cambray, as this inclosed billet will best inform, which is most exact. I would send 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

de Retz since his landing in Spain. All things here are *in altissima quiete & pace*. Duke of Joyeuse is *tandem* dead; a most gallant prince. I could wish you installed in either of his charges. *O quomodo biberemus tunc!* A.D. 1654.

Your lord protector is only capable to govern that proud boasting 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.]

**Y**OURS by the last post I received, and sent to Aken and Vienna, as accustomed: Vol. xviii.  
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 dissensions 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 succeed M. le Brun in the Hague; of which more in due time.

The lord Taaf has been 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 business. The said queen is under the protection of the king of Spain, and consequently the emperor's.

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 muster has been made of all our armies by the archdukes Condé and Lorraine near Valenciennes at Mentz in Haynault, wherein were found 12,000 horse, and 8000 foot, effective men; and since arrived here of new levies 1000 men from Germany. They received a month's pay all; and after followed the French army, which caused 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-Cambresis, Quesnoy, and that way; which was all the account now of the armies.

The abbot of St. Catharine's, employed now in Ireland by Charles of Lorraine, parted from thence to Dunkerk, to be shipped in the frigate, that came thither with the moneys I mentioned, a fortnight since. The said abbot goes to Madrid, sent by duke Francis of Lorraine. His business I do not yet know; it may be ceremonies. Last tuesday the marquis Matthei received here the knighthood of Alcantara from the king of Spain, and a brevet of 2000 crowns *per annum*.

The letters of the fifth of last month bring from Madrid, duke Charles of Lorraine was then at Aranjuez, a house 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.]

**T**HERE is little news to write at present. The lord earl Magnus de la Garde is Vol. xviii.  
come to this city, and hath been treated at his majesty's table; whereby it is pre-p. 302.  
sumed, that his excellency is perfectly recovered with the king.

The lords commissioners of Lunenburgh and Hefsen departed from hence yesterday.

A.D. 1654. 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 ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

La Fere, 3. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 310.

MY indisposition 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 sur-intendants were assisting; 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 24<sup>th</sup> of last month, and have not any thing 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 ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Amiens, 4. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 318.

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 Guienne, which are to march towards St. Quintin. The design is not yet known.

Monf. de Turenne is quartered at Château-Cambresis; and Quesnoy is strongly fortifying.

*William Hamelin to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
p. 332.

I HAVE donne my uttermost to know the name of the person, that I last gave notice of his intents, but have not obtained my desires therein. Laetly heere is a person, by name de Goye, who hath bin formerly a cornet of a troope in Portugall, which hath presented his service to the royall partie, upon consideration to cum for England, and to kill his highnes the lord protecttor. Sir, this is verie truth; but whether he is employed by them, I am not scertain. I shall doe my best indevors, if he be in this land, to have a sight of him. In the meane tyme I commend his highnes and yourselfe 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 Delft blew up. In it was 160,000 pound of powder. Many streetes are totally ruined, with theyr houses. Not one house in the town, but hath suffered. The number of persons lost are not yet knowen: already is found four or five hundred dead. The towen is so demolished, that the streets are not passabell; and noe house, six English miles from thence, is freed from this sad difaster.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Rome, 5. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
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 ambassador of Florence the cardinal Antonio; which is very much admired. *Quicquid sit, factiones Romæ concurrent*; but to what end, none can penetrate yet: some say, that from thence a begin-

a beginning may be given to conferences, and consequently a general peace; of which A.D. 1654 time shall be a witness. In the mean time cardinal Francesco Barberini, *licet non apparenter, disponit de papa, & Olympia jam custodit & separata omnia tenet.*

The cardinals, that appear openly for the French faction, are the two Barberini, Ursino, d'Este, 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 Pamphilio the being general of the galleys, army, &c. suspecting him too much a Spaniard. Prince Ludovisio 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.

*Extract 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.]

**I**N regard their H. and M. lordships do from time to time still more and more apprehend the present inconvenience of the province of Overysfel, and the sad dissensions therein, which are hapned among the governors thereof, with the dangerous effects, which have been seen already to arrive from thence; also considering, that the said dissensions 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 horse and foot in the province, that their H. and M. lordships have with sorrow of heart understood the differences and dissensions, that are risen 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 dissensions risen amongst them, nor meddle nor make with any thing concerning them; and all this by provision, during the dissensions 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 observe 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 Overysfel; and withal, that their H. and M. lordships have understood, that their noble great lordships are busy to raise new militia; that they would forbear to proceed therein, and to disband those they have already raised, 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 wish with all their hearts, that letters were writ to the officers of the said militia to that purpose

The lords commissioners of Zealand, 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 interposition for the deciding and terminating of the said differences and dissensions amongst them.

The commissioners of the province of Friesland 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 observe the politic commands of the states of that province, and therefore cannot consent to the said conclusion; desiring that the business 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.

*The prince of Condé to Barriere.*

From the camp at Noyelle, 6. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654. **T**HERE 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 considerable. They also are still fortifying of Quesnoy; 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.

Vol. xviii.  
P. 352.

We have also news from Rocroy, that the earl of Duras 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 assisting 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 follow before the end of this campaign. The enemy dares not undertake any enterprize for want of forage; neither dare they undertake any march, for fear of shewing their weakness; so that all they have done since their victory of Arras, is reduced to the taking of Quesnoy, a place demolished, forsaken, and without any garison.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
P. 342.

**B**Y your silence these three last posts, and what I heare from others, I conclude you so busie, as that it's not sutable to give you diversion; yet I cannot omit to offer you the perusal of th'inclosed from the gentleman you know of, presumeinge 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 thinke of some fit person to come from you hether, and to hold a correspondencie; for here I shall not find any fit to trust with such an affair, except I should send one of my owne servants; which would be dangerous, beinge 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 receipt 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'inclosed papers, desireinge to heare of your receipt of theise, to satisfie me they have not miscaryed. I rest, SIR,

Hamburg, 26. Sept. 1654.

Your humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

I shall take care, and endeavour the best I can, to prevent the shipping of armes, &c. hence. As soone as the gentleman who writ these letters comes for England, pray let me knowe of it, and how his highness approves of him and his service, that I may governe myselfe here in the point of charge. He hath had allready somewhat above 100 l. of me. If the articles of peace with Sweden be yet published, I pray inclose them in your next.

*News sent to Mr. Stoupe.*

Paris, 6. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
P. 386.

**T**HE king is to be in Paris shortly, after he shall have given necessary orders for to besiege la Catelet, or la Chapelle.

The pope's nuncio stays for the king's coming back again, to have his audience of leave, to return to Rome, the pope his master having given him order for the same.

The troops of Guienne, which have stay'd at Tours and in Turenne, have passed 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 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. A.D. 1654.

News from Valenciennes do bear, that the prince of Condé had been nine hours a-horse-back, in pursuit of the marshal of Turenne, where there was made an encounter between the rear of this marshal, commanded by M. Castelnault of Mauvifiere, where a great many did fall on both sides: that this marshal was at present towards Guise; 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 Marseilles, which do give notice, how the duke of Guise was gone to sea with twelve great men of war, and six galleys; and that they did think he was going towards Barcelona.

The 10<sup>th</sup> of Octob. [1654. N. S.]

**M**Ademoiselle, eldest daughter to his highness the duke of Orleans, did send 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 she would be pleased to obtain from the king, that she 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 purpose 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 opposed herself to her sovereign. So the gentleman went back again, without having had the content he hoped for mademoiselle his mistress.

There is news, how the king was come to la Fere in Picardy; and that the cardinal was there sick of the gout. Monsr. Faber governor of Sedan, was there also, to whom his majesty hath given a field-army\*, to execute an high enterprize, unknown of as yet; and that as soon as he shall have put it to an end, the king will make him marshal of France. \* Camp volant.

The rumour goes, the pope is dead; and that the king and his council, having known it, had sent a very strict order to the duke of Guise to go with his fleet towards the ecclesiastical state, to uphold the faction of France against that of Spain; with the which duke of Guise the forces of the dukes of Modena and Parma are to join, which will make up between six or seven thousand men; and the said dukes have also the like number; and that the king doth send the duke to Roan. Chabot is ambassador extraordinary to maintain the interest 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 stay at la Fere; but that since he was gone to Guise; and that the king did go and come from Guise to St. Quintin; and that there was some 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 Broüage, as also their lands, which were given her for a part of her dowry\*. \* Appenage.

The letters from St. Menehoud, as also from Sedan, from Mouson, 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 necessary things to sustain a siege: that going back again, he had taken the earl of Granpré governor of Mouson, as also his brother, who were gone a-hunting; and had brought them prisoners to Rocroy. They relate also an encounter of some troops of the king with those 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.]

**U**PON saturday last I came hither from Cologne, and found yours at my lodging, of the 18<sup>th</sup> of last month: but all letters but yours (as they tell me here) bring, that your parliament is dispersed again, and that Cromwell (as they call his highness here) has imprisoned divers members; which is a great solace to all here, and they make much of it, and will be merry till the next post, when they expect more.

What you desire, that I should dive as near as can be, into the secrets of R. C. you may be assured 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 promised it, nor could. All the truth I can gather,

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 writ 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 pass, 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 assistance 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 master's affairs. Count of Nassau is yet here, and is said within three days the princess royal, Nassau, and all, will go to Coln, 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 vessel at Cologne that came from Holland, to carry home the princess and hers. Here were some officers of Maestrick, 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 writ 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 see now more appearance of it, than when I writ 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 antient Latin book, full of prophecies; and they say 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 betwixt 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 masters 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 parliament, 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 Jongestall, 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 concurrence.

The deputies, destined 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, ambassador extraordinary from the king of France to the new king of Sweden, arrived at Stockholm. It is confirmed, that king sends an ambassador 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,

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, Vol. xviii. I sent yours to him. p. 472.

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 Quesnoy.

The king of France is at la Fere, and cardinal Mazarin in Guise, a little troubled with the gout. It is reported he intends to besiege Chastelet, 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 writ 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 indisposed, and so ill spoken of for his cowardliness before Arras, that he intends to go to Spain, or rather go to his disgrace.

The lord Taaf is now here, after returning from Antwerp, and delivering his message to the queen of Sweden: what it is, I know not; but I presume, 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 states 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 Vol. xviii. home those merchant-men from Cadiz; as also understanding, that captain Pilcke had p. 348. order to convoy home the Malaga-men, I thought fit also to divide my squadron, and to send 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 presently the consul came aboard of us, complaining and shewing us letters writ from Sallée, containing the proceedings of the government of Sallée, by reason 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 seamen into prison, threatening them with a perpetual slavery, unless 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 Sallée and the chief of the place, I might be able to redeem them out of prison. And by reason the consul 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 state to sail with all speed for Sallée with the two Zealand men of war, to endeavour the clearing and restitution of those ships, and the releasing the men out of prison; and so to endeavour, that the breach between our state and Sallée may not grow wider. I am also informed, that there are a great many Turkish ships abroad. I make no doubt, if I had more ships with me, to meet with some of them, before I come back.

*An intercepted letter of John Hughel to Mr. Humphrey Jones.*

SIR,

Dublin, Sept. 26. 1654.

THE news in general, we are all quiet; and for particulars, it's confined to a few, Vol. xviii. who are more close and provident than their predecessors. For my own part, I am p. 336. well content to be a stranger. The commissary 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 those 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.]

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xviii.  
p. 296.

THE Muscovites and Cossacs 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 Vitopits had beaten off the Muscovites three storms, but had taken in Miloff, situated upon the river Dwyna; by accord; yet kept not the articles, but slew all the male Jews and antient women, capturing 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 resistance; 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.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 392.

THE first news I have to add unto my last, is the pope's death, which was assured on monday last by an express dispatch from Rome to the post-master 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 cause 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, hath caused the armado to be made at Toulon, both to be in a condition to uphold his friends at Rome, as also to cause commotion at Naples; so that it's thought the duke of Guise may at first land in the ecclesiastical state, if so be the Spaniard were strongest there, and from thence pass 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, whilst it returned from its incursion near Bruxelles, the Spanish officers would never consent thereunto.

'Tis written from la Fere of the <sup>present,</sup> <sub>as past,</sub> that the French army was situated 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 Spanish party; and that cardinal went that day to Guise. We have yet no news from cardinal of Retz, as also no considerable news from Catalonia. I hear mademoiselle has sent a gentleman to their majesties, who hath complimented them in her behalf for her reintegration in the court; and it was answered him, that all, that she had done, was taken for gallantry, except the action of causing the cannon of the Bastille 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.

*Richelieu to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Paris, 7. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 396.

SINCE that the most severe and most rigorous do use retractations, I will make no difficulty to do the same. 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 so likewise. They did so far believe it, that there was published in the streets of Paris a commission of the king to inform against the said cardinal, grounded upon this, that his majesty was advertised by the governors of the frontier-towns of Bretagne and Guienne, 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 suppress the said commission. The pope's nuncio doth complain of this commission, by reason it is said 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. A.D. 1654.

You have heard how his holiness the pope hath been very ill of the diarrhæa: 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 seeth 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 absolution to signora Olympia for all the simonies, which she 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 ambassador at Rome, to sustain 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 Schetti, Gualtieri, Chigi, Corrado, and Fiorenzola, are those, who are nominated to be popes.

The marshal of Meilleraye and all the Bretons will have the cardinal de Retz to be still at Belle-isle; others believe him to be at Florence; few there are, that can exactly tell where he is.

The court was still at la Fere on Sunday last; and the lord your father at Mondidier to give order for the passage of the army of Guienne, which will be to-day at Beauvais. They intend to join, before they undertake the siege. In the mean time they fortify Château-Cambresis, 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.

*Marescot, to Monsf. de Villéré, resident of Parma.*

SIR,

Paris, 7. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE seen the archbishop of Tholouse, who hath assured me, that he is still, and will be always ready to serve you, having assured me, that he doth wish with all his heart you were restored; but that he doth not see as yet any likelihood for it; for which he is sorry: he will not fail to serve you. I have seen Monsf. Cochet, who doth wish 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. Vol. xvii  
P. 382.

The king is at present at St. Quintin. They have besieged Chastelet 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 Joyeuse.

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 Monsf. de Guise is set sail for this cause.

The king will be here again very suddenly.

*Cochet to Villéré, 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 cause 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 sorry 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 suspect. I will tell you no more, but be contented to assure you, that I am, &c. Vol. xviii.  
P. 378.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

7. Octob 1654.. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.  
 Vol. xviii.  
 P. 374.

**Y**OURS 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 states general in the province in Languedoc, which is to begin about the latter end of this present month; and for that the princess 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 writ to him a civil letter with his own hand, desiring his altesse royale to be pleased at it, being for the common good and conservation of his kingdom.

Saturday last lettres 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 Guienne 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 Buffi enter'd some men into Mezieres; also that he and marquis de Normoutier are joined together to declare against any, that would trouble them. Those 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 Quesnoy, and are fortifying of it as fast as they can, thinking to quarter the most part of their armies thereabout this winter.

Madame la princesse d'Harcourt died two days ago at Amiens of the small-pox. Father Boyon provincial of the Jesuits, died at Bourges lately, making his visits. Madame d'Elbœuf is very sick, and madame de Guise much recovered.

The princess 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. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
 P. 377.

**P**HILIP 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 Farrel is coming to Flanders, if not there already, with a commission 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 passed 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 of intelligence.*

SIR,

Hague, 2. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

YOU will be pleas'd to excuse me in not being so large as I was accustomed, because A D. 1654. Vol. xviii. p. 315. at this hour some particular business has happened, which calls me a few miles off for two days. By the next I hope to give you recompence 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 dissenting provinces; also in expectation of some dissensions among you; and further intelligence from Germany, where count William of Nassau now is.

The differences in the province of Overijssel 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 composition, 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 resolv'd to send a count ambassador to the queen of Sweden to Antwerp, to treat of two points. The first is, to shew her the great conveniencies 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 business; *sed multa latent, quæ 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,

WE are heere thorough mercy in a very quiett good condition, and I am still more Vol. xviii. p. 360. and more of that opinion, that there is not any one of the three armies, that have less satisfaction 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 trust, dependance, and confidence should be in himselfe, it being conceived adviseable at this juncture of tyme, that wee should manifest some further expressions 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, beleeving it would have many dissensions, it being intended to pass thorough all the officers of the army, was not satisfied in it, least 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 therefore upon the desire of the cheifest 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, least we should be misrepresented as formerly; and desire you would acquaint his highness with the same. I must once more earnestly desire you will let me know, whether 'tis intended we shall have 32,000 l. *per mensem* continued to us; without which, I must tell you plainly, I doe not see how we shall be able to pay the forces; though I hope we shall suddainly reduce the charges of what it hath hitherto been, of neere 10,000 l. *per mensem.* I am in hast, and shall not further trouble, then with, I am

Your affectionate friend

Dublyn, 27. Sept. 54.

and servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

*General Fleetwood to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xviii.  
P. 364.

I HAVE not long since received a letter from my lord Aubigny's agent, who understands, 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 neere kinsman, and a very hopeful young gentleman, fatherles and motherles: 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 concernes 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 addressees to you in his behalfe. Your kindness 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 yeeres,*

Sheweth,

Vol. xviii.  
P. 367.

THAT your petitioners trustees the right honourable Charles Fleetwood, lord deputie of Ireland, and others, have a right in law, but for the benefit of your petitioners, to the said subsidie and aulnage, due upon all manner of woollen and draperies within England and Wales, (Gloucester citye and countye excepted) which is there whole livelyhood and subsistence. They humbly acknowledge, that the rents reserved upon the patent which they claime, have been in arreare for two or three yeares, occasioned by the late obstruction of trade, and almost a general deniall 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 gett the said duties: but there being some endeavours to obtayne a patent from your highnesse, and to avoid that, whereby they are thereby the more disabled to receive the said subsidie and aulnage, 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 gratioously pleased to install the said arrears; and that your petitioners may have letters of assistance acting according to the laws of the commonwealth, to enable the payment thereof; and to give such directions touchinge 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 aulnager and collector of the subsidy, aulnage, and duetyes, due as well upon the old as the new draperies, and the forme thereof, as now it stands.*

Vol. xviii.  
P. 368.

THAT the late king James by severall letters patents, both bearing date the 13<sup>th</sup> of Aprill, in the eleventh yeare of his raigne, 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, deputyes, and assignes, for the tearme of sixty yeares, from the fifteenth day of March then last past before the date of the said indenture and letters patent, rendring severall yearely rents, amounting in the whole to the summe of 899 l. 2 s. 5 d. halfpenny *per annum*, as by the same letters patents and indentures, wherein severall non-obstantes, pardons and releases of conditions concerning the premises are respectively conteyned, more at large appeareth, that the said late duke, beinge by virtue of the letters patents possessed of the premises, dyed intestate; that after his death the lady Frances his wife as administratrix to her late husband, became invested and possessed of the premises; and beinge soe thereof possessed for the then residue of the said tearme of sixty yeares by her indenture, dated the 17<sup>th</sup> of February, 1623. for the consideration therein expresseed, did grant and assigne over all her estate in and to the premises, unto the

late duke of Lenox, deceased, his executors and assignes, to commence from the twenty-fifth day of March, which then should be in the year 1631. A.D. 1654.

That the late duke Esme, before the said day of March, died also intestate; after which decease the lady Catharine his wife did to her late husband become interested in the premises, during the residence of the said tearme; and being thereof soe interested as aforesaid, shee the said lady Katherine, by her indenture dated the twenty-first day of Aprill, in the . . . yeare of the raigne of the late king Charles, did grant over and assigne all her then estates and interests in the premises unto the late lord keeper Coventry and others, there executors and assignes, 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 assignments 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 kinsman, in whom the present right and interest is.

That by reason of the late obstruction in trade, and almost 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 meanes of the act of grace and general pardon, the suitors were discharged, and the duty and charge lost.

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 assistance being granted, as hath been formerly, they acting according to the lawes of the nation, and consideration being had of the arrears, and those instilled, both the growing rent, and those arrears, shall be paid for tyme 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 quiett posture; and indeed had we help suitable to our business, (which hath in it difficulty enough) we might, through God's mercy, in a little tyme, give a good accompt of our affaires here, to the advantage of the publique. The great businesse we are engaged in; is the contracting the publique 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 armie here, being very sensible of the jealousies of friendes, 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. Vol. xi. p. 338.

*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 Brandenburg, and the cities of Lubeck and Hamburg, having as yet wrought nothing but the obtaining of an armistice, 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 Stoade, to compound with us, we are resolved 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. Vol. xviii. p. 102.

R. M. to Antonio Rogers.

DEAR ANT.

A.D. 1654. I AM now att Rotterdam, where only merchants newes is to bee learned. The most materiall is, that our English traders doe extreamly murmur att the inhibition ther is upon all comodities, that doe not grow in this countrey. This makes trading dead here, and the exchange of monyes very high. The results of our states last sittinge were no more then signified to you in my last as to the generalitie. The court, we heare, is moved to Collen. I am going that way. I hope capt. Manley is safe arrived with you by this, who will give you a particular accompt of our countrey. Neither you nor Fr. wrote last weeke, or your letters miscarryed, which putts me in an agony. Direct your next to Mastricht, and love

Vol. xviii.  
P. 434.

Rotterd. 9. Oct. [1654. N. S.]

Yours ever,

R. M.

The superscription,

For Mr. Antonio Rogers att the post-office, London.

*Mr. Charles Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURED SIR,

Vol. xviii.  
P. 438.

I DOUBT my frequent wryting you may prov troublefom, especially having nothing of import to acquaint you with. However I shal not omit my duty therin, 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 shal hav what I here. Two dayes since arrived a small fisher-boat from Marseilles past by Tollon the 5<sup>th</sup> currant, reports, the fleet was then coming out of Tollon to the number of twenty ships, as many barks, and seven gallyes, all ful of soldiers; and that he past in the midst of them. The French here report, they were to go to the yles of . . . a good harbour, som six legues from Tollon, wher they wer to attend another squadron from the West, under the command of the admiral of Fraunce, who is to command al the fleet, and the duke of Guis the land soldiars. '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 sayd, ar many discontented piple. A Spanish galley arrived here this week in ten dayes from Barcelona, with dispatches for Millan, this place, and Naples. In Cattalonia ar ten good Spanish ships wel appointed, and two galleys. They expect ther other ten ships from Barcelona; so they wil be of a considerable 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 affaires, affourd your servant a lyn or two, it would much oblige and incourage me in your service.

*Count de Brienne to Bordeaux.*

MY LORD,

9. Octobris, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
P. 442.

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 dispose the protector to sign the treaty, which you have begun. It is presupposed, that the affairs of his majesty are in such a condition, that they can no ways change his majesty's resolution in condescending to any thing more than what is already made known unto you. If so be his majesty had been pleased to have engaged himself in the troubles of Scotland, which he might easily have done, he might have continued the war there. He had been often fought unto to send some assistance thither; besides, that antient and constant alliance of France and Scotland did also invite him to it; yet he would never act any wise to the prejudice of England. This you may let the protector know, to render him more tractable to yield to those articles, which you are to desire of him. Take great heed and care of being surprised.

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 prosperities are not yet arrived to such a height, that they can render our power suspected. However it is best 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, but 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 Vol. xviii. P. 452. twenty-fifth of the last month, because I was gone to salute the queen at Antwerp with permission of the king, and a pass 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 princess 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 Chastelus 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 surprise every body, at the table of the princess; that is, that she is very free to propound a great many paradoxes, and to maintain them, as if they were her own opinions; although, in my judgment, she 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 can 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 two-thirds thereof, or thereabouts. The companies are dispersed 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 same in each province.

In Overijssel 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 droffart of Twent; but it is much increased, 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 presently, till the prince be of age. Deventer doth hold with the interests of Holland, and doth oppose this nomination.

Those 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 garison, pretending to make use of them against the enterprizes of those of Deventer.

The lords of Holland, who pay the said companies, made presently prohibition to the captains not to obey the magistrates of those two cities; and after much stir they agreed, that the lords of Holland should recal that prohibition, and that the states general should write to the said captains not to meddle with the debates of both parties, who do share the province of Overijssel.

It is very remarkable, that the United provinces gave no assistance 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 of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xviii.  
P. 406.

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, N<sup>o</sup>. 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, N<sup>o</sup>. 2.

In the affairs and differences of East-Friesland, 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, N<sup>o</sup>. 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 revenge 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 *transfert regna*, or punisheth the governors, who do so villainously 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 dissensions, 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 Overysfel not to meddle with the differences, which are there amongst the members. Friseland 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 courtesies; for they have made a senator, 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 business of the deduction and seclusion is almost forgotten, and no more spoken of. The assembly of Holland is separated to meet again very suddenly. They have resolved to cashier twelve 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 sixty; and Holland, who alone doth pay six of these twelve, will cashier the rit-masters, who are in foreign service, as the earl of Waldeck, 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 sixty, 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 Overysfel, wherein is to be

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

knowing, that the four members were altogether 145, and the strongest, and would easily overcome the other two, being 173. The other (173, 105) would have 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 Overysfel, 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 Friseland in no-wise; and I believe, that the four members of Overysfel will be no wise satisfied, but the other two members

(who are 173) will be very well contented. And hereby one may see, that Holland getteth ground, and that the other provinces (although that 145, yet they) will not blindly and

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 Friseland condescended to it, upon condition, that Holland would agree to the coming home of the lord Jongestal, 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.

The lord Beverning is said to be promised in marriage to the fair daughter of the lord Redenborgh, 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 Zeeland, which is as much <sup>the well-affected of Hoiland, friends of the pr. of Orange</sup> 173 as <sup>protector</sup> 145, and doth very much fear 130; and by this means the lord Beverning, at his return, will run less 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 Nieupoort doth desire to remain embassador in England, they will establish him there, unless Zeeland do desire that charge, or pretend that it belongs to their province alone. Above all, it is considerable, that the lord protector doth establish himself in his government; for <sup>the well-affected of Holland</sup> 173 will say here ingenuously, *te stante virebo*; 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 designed 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 the lord Beverning, and that he doth hold himself offended at it, saying, that it contained many falsities. 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 more freedom; and to this end he wrote to <sup>you</sup> 126, desiring of <sup>the protector</sup> 130 some act of commission, such as <sup>the states general</sup> 104 have given to several, especially to Monf. Hoeft, merchant at Paris, to protect him; but seeing, that <sup>you</sup> 126 did not return an answer, he left that. He doth believe, that the relation of the negotiation of the said embassador is so discreet and neuter (*sine studio aut odio*) as was possible to be done. If there be any thing contrary to the truth, it is not through malice; & *humanum est labi: omnia scire, & in nullo errare; divinitatis, non humanitatis est.* To write a history to please all is very difficult: *gratia a posteris expectanda.* They were here at first very angry with that book of the *Herstelde leeuw*: now the chiefest make use of it.

The treaty between England and Portugal is not yet arrived here.

I pray you to write me your opinion (of falsity, or of truth) for the Latin I know is none of Cicero's: *Rem, non verba, spectavit auctor.* They have amongst the English, *de historia pacis Anglicae.*

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 visit, which you were to make the queen of Sweden. But the letter, which you did 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 surprisal at the continuation of the remissness of this state; 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.

A.D. 1654.

The lord Beverning and his colleagues do solicit to get discharged two ships laden with salt 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 seclusion.

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 ambassadors in England, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xviii.  
p. 460.

IN our last we informed your high mightinesses, that we had presented a memorial on the twenty-ninth 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 intirely 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 desired Mr. Thurloe, as well by 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 placart of the ninth of October, issued 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 skilled 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. Yesterday we were endeavouring by all possible means, yet in vain, to procure the releasement of the ships, whereof we send the inclosed list, 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 observe out of the inclosed copied and translated attestate: 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 <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> 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 vessels, that he should inform us circumstantially and exactly of the whole matter. Wherewith,

H. and M. LORDS, &amp;c.

Was signed,

BEVERNING.

NIEUPORT.

JONGESTALL.

Westminster, 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 releasement of the above-mentioned ships; and that the privateers and commanders of the men of war should be expressly commanded to abstain, for the future, from taking any such ships, 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 <sup>Vol. vii.</sup> notified. The king's majesty expects now daily the safe arrival of his espoused queen, <sup>p. 106.</sup> having received notice this day of a schout, which came within five days from Kiel in Holstein, hither; 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 said, the French embassador Monf. D'Avaugour's credentials were intituled 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 say of R. Carolus or his business, but that his <sup>Vol. xix.</sup> collectors are daily receiving in all parts of the empire. He is now at Aken, far off <sup>p. 144.</sup> 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 promised 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 some 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 violences of the Muscovites against that crown, without respect or mercy to any sorts of people or places, which he is not able to resist without the relief and assistance of some Catholick 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.*

Sabbati, 3. September, 1654.

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, <sup>Vol. xix.</sup> shall use all their endeavours, that the treaties with the churfurst of Brandenburg, and <sup>p. 15.</sup> other evangelical princes, states, and Hans-towns in Germany, shall be followed and brought to a conclusion.

*Monf.*

*Mons. Petit to Mons. Augier.*Paris,  $\frac{10}{30}$  Oct. Sept. 1654.

A.D. 1654. **I**HAD the honour to send you by my last a memorial full of the marquis of Pompadour's violences. The original thereof has been since sent to court unto Mons. de Ruvigni, and we expect what will be there resolved, all those complaints being true, and the harm greater than it is made.

Vol. xviii.  
p. 476.

The present notice from the said court is, that after a great consultation and meeting at Guise 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 Quesnoy; that the French army was not well enough provided for such an enterprize, 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 busineses, so much the less, that the two last weeks have been days of recreation for the council.

*A letter of intelligence from Mr. Augier's secretary.*Paris,  $\frac{10}{30}$  Oct. Sept. 1654.

Vol. xviii.  
p. 480.

**S**OME 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 caused 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 passed by Guise. Marshal de Guise hath obtained of his majesty the surivance of the portion of the dukedom of Angoulesme and of the county of Pouthien, for the prince of Joinville his nephew.

The news from Catalonia bear, that the prince of Conti, after he had received some reinforcement of foot, thinking to besiege Piucerdà, the besieged had sallied out, and had nailed four pieces of his ordnance.

We hear nothing from the cardinal de Retz; and by reason the inhabitants of Belle-isle do fortify it, I hear order has from hence been sent unto Mons. d'Estrades, 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 du hess of Lesdiguières, 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,

Paris, 10. Octobris, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xviii.  
p. 486.

**Y**OURS I received by this post, and I cannot return you much more than what you have in that of occurrents.

Of Mons. de Baas I can say no more, than what you had formerly of Mons. 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 Hambourg to be arbitrator as to accounts, and such-like, as I writ to you formerly, in which he thinks he will have the better of you, whatsoever yours may presume to the contrary. For the banished persons in your list, (which is best known to you there) what is proposed may be assented 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 dissembling peace.

There

There are now several designs in hand with the French court, as the duke of Guise, the A.D. 1654. Genoese, 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 businesses, 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 person in the world is so hated here as Mazarin; yet he rules in despite 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 shew at court some reasons for it, but no demonstrations. Others say, not without ground, (as they suppose) against the dissenting 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 of all 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 such-like, and they may have assistance 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 assure you, is in great esteem here; which is all at this time from, SIR,

Yours.

### *Resolution of the states general.*

THE present deputy for the province of Overijssel has thanked their high mightinesses Vol. xix. for and in the name of the lords his masters, for their interposition and deputation, P. 43. which they have offered for the accommodation of those differences, which for some time have subsisted between the members of the government of Overijssel; and has declared, that the said mediation and deputation would be in the highest degree acceptable to the said lords his masters.

And whereas those members of the states of Overijssel, that in the late diet, kept at Deventer, did separate themselves from the general assembly, and continue still separate, do clearly reject their high mightinesses offered mediation, and shew themselves intirely averse and unwilling to have the said 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 sorts of hostilities, as the same has been proved more at large in their high mightinesses assembly, by word of mouth; therefore the said deputy of Overijssel doth request in the name and behalf of the said lords his masters, that their high mightinesses 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 *periculum in mora*) the militia of Overijssel may be directed and commanded, during the said differences, intirely 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 soever.

That the three companies of soldiers, under the respective captains Reve, . . . . . and the militia, which, contrary to their high mightinesses express command and edict, are detained at Campen and Zwoll, may be anew commanded to march with all speed to their appointed garisons, and further to declare the reasons of their long stay.

That instead of the two companies of horse of colonel . . . . . van Haerfolte, and of captain Symon van Haerfolte, (which likewise against their high mightinesses orders are detained at Campen and Zwoll) two other companies may be ordered to march into Deventer.

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 endeavours, 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.  
p. 484.

**H**IS majesty being in his council, without regarding the decree of the said chamber of the edict of the eleventh of August last, and conformly unto the said decree of the 29<sup>th</sup> of May, hath ordained, and ordaineth the said petitioners shall re-enter, without delay, in the public exercise 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 edict 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 Pompadaux, as also unto all others, not to trouble them in the said exercise and possession of their temple; nor to misuse 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 process. 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,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . October, 1654.

Vol. xix.  
p. 480.

**B**Y 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 business; so that cardinal Francisco Barberini, being of the secret council of Donna Olympia, rules all, to the great grief of the Spaniard. 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 Francisco and Antonio Barberini, are not in good correspondence, which is supposed to be real, and occasioned by the subtlety of old cardinal de Medicis, 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 suspected; yet being the pope's only nephew, and Olympia's only son, money is so prevalent with both to put him unto this disgrace; as also prince Ludovico for the same cause, being married to a sister by father and mother to the said prince Camillo. That office of generalship is now exercised by Monf. Fransone, and it was offered 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 small encouragement they find in Italy. Their ambassador to Venice had once audience, and having declared his business, was desired, 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 ambassador. The pope did, but told, that his advice was to Genoa to make their peace with Spain,

and not to expose their city to a war against so great a monarch. So stands that matter at A.D. 1654. present.

The fourth of this month we had great feasts and fireworks in this city, being the day of his holiness's coronation, and his entrance into the eleventh year of government. His holiness assisted that week two days in the consistory, in which he proposed the archbishoprick 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 Guise and his fleet; whereon that viceroy ordered a thousand of the army to guard Salerno, and garisoned 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 gravest 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 Joppolie to present the case to his majesty of Spain. So stands that business as yet.

Here is nothing more at present known to, SIR,

Yours.

*The states of Overysseel to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE lord vander Beecke, commissioner at the assembly of your H. and M. lordships, Vol. xix. hath communicated unto us what your H. and M. lordships, according to the present<sup>p. 17.</sup> 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 OVERYSSEL.  
By order of the same,

Deventer,  $\frac{2}{12}$ . October, [1654.]

J. PROCKEL, secret.

*Extract out of the resolutions of the states general.*

Lunæ, Octob. 12. 1654. [N. S.]

THE lords deputies of the province of Gelderland communicated to the assembly, and Vol. xix. afterwards caused to be read, the following extract of the resolutions of the lords their<sup>p. 46.</sup> masters, dated on the eighteenth of July last past, as the same is, word for word, inserted 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 Nimeguen.*

WHEREAS by the resolution of the fourth of February last past, in the provincial assembly at Zutphen, taken in respect to 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 otherwise understood, 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

as

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 sense, 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.]

Vol. xix.  
P. 379.

**Y**OURS are received punctually hitherto. Some weekes 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 Munster. His traine nowe is come to sixteen persons. He is much honoured here. There was a strange report here, that R. C. was to come to this city; which coming to the emperour's eares, he writt to the elector Palatine to hinder that journey; upon which the elector writt to R. C. to divert him from Vienna, if any such intent was. R. C. answered the elector Palatine's letter, that he never intended to goe to Vienna, which letter the said elector sent to the emperor.

The said R. C. writt a letter to the emperor concerning monie promised to him, parte of which monies are paid, and orders for the rest soe to be, which is all of his business 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 just now fourteen years and near seven months; onlie in the monthe of May next, it is hoped, he shall be crowned kinge of Bohemia, and be sure of Hungary.

The emprefs is with childe, and expected to be delivered in Febreuarye next; after which the emperor will bestir himselfe for the promotion of his son Leopold.

The court is still at Eberfeldorf.

The defeat given to the Polander was not soe greate as firste reported; for the Muscovite lost manie in the battle. It is said here, that the Muscovite is nowe 197,700 stronge; but that Ragotfki, the Wallacks, Moldavians, with the Tartars, have joined with the Polanders; so that nowe they are very considerable.

I forgott to tell you of a storie 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 sifter, called Sophia, which is here much spoken of; and that this kinge of Swedland will never gett a childe, being so corpulent, fat, and grosse 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 scribbling of, SIR,

Yours.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. xix.  
P. 47.

**T**HIS post brought me yours of the 22<sup>d</sup> September. I am hartily glad the great business is soe happily over. I trust 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 disappointinge of our enemies, which great mercie to the nations God is able to effect for us. By the last post I sent you two letters from the gentleman at S---, who, I presume, 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 nineteenth 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 reason of their number, till some of their leadinge men be removed from sittinge in court, as they well deserve for their malignant actings, of which I formerlie gave you notice. By yours now received, I perceive Mr. Townley and his partie had writt a large letter to his highnesse for their vindication. I have perused the copie of that letter, their books being now againe in my hands; and doe finde, that therein they have the impudence to say, that I rejected the place of deputie, because I might not have it upon my owne termes, and professe to have endeavoured all ways possible to testifie their good affections and dutifull obedience to his highness, through me his resident; yea even at such tymes, whenas my actings as deputy might have discouraged them, confidently affirming all to be false, which hath bene remonstrated to his highnesse concerninge them in their actings towards me. Trulie, Sir, I am sorrei, that the ambition and pride

pride of some men occasions soe much trouble to his highnesse, yourselfe, and others; A.D. 1654. but whilst their addresses are received, I find a necessity to vindicate myselfe from their false aspersions. I have a better testimonie from the companie at London, and the court heere, under both their hands and seales, than to have given any man just cause of discouragement by my actings as deputie. But it seems, these men are discouraged, because they may not be as bad as they would. In a word, Sir, what either myselfe, or the honest partie here have remonstrated to his highnesse or yourselfe concerneinge these men, shall be proved true in each particular, if it be required, and much more will they enforce me to saye of some of them, if they contineue their stubbornenes.

I shall not doubt but that his highnes and yourselfe will credit what I write, before the misrepresentations of such kind of men, who do deceitfully pretend to have given all due respect to my publick character; and that you may see how impudent they are in that particular, as well as in other things, I inclosse you a short narrative of a late affront given me by these very men, who pretend so smoothly; which indeed I had not troubled you with, but that I see these men are shamelesse, and thinke, because they writ as a court, they must be beleaved. I shall not be further trublefome, but refer you to the inclosed paper of what presents heere, and affectionatly remayne, SIR,

Your humble servant,

3. October, 1654.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Sir, if the articles with Sweeden and Denmarke be made publick, as I suppose they either are, or will be, I pray order them to be sent mee.

*Intelligence from resident Bradshaw.*

Hamburgh, 3. October, 1654. O. S.

**T**HERE are great hopes of an happy accommodation of the Swedish difference with Vol. xviii. the Bremers, the states general having nominated three lords; viz. Beuningen, Lut-P. 296.zenburgh, and Aitfema, as mediators to compose the said difference.

The lord Rosenham is arrived at Stoade, and waiting for the Bremish legates, who were here yesterday, and are this morning passed for Lubeck, from whence they intend within three or four days to return for Stoade to make a beginning, and, by God's blessing, a quick end of treaty. It seems they are resolved, seeing themselves wholly left to themselves, to make a virtue of necessity, and to make their composition as good as they can, if the Swedes, who, as is said, will admit of no mediation, be not too unreasonable.

Count Erick from Sweden arrived in Holstein some days ago, with two royal ships, and a most stately train of one hundred and seventy persons, all most sumptuously appavelled. We hear as yet nothing of his dispatch; but no doubt but it will be hastened as much as possible, the wind being very favourable for them.

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

Cologne, October,  $\frac{3}{13}$ . 1654.

**I**DOE give you very hearty thanks for yours of the fifteenth of the last, and for let-Vol. xix.ting your good freinds knowe the good health you are in. There is nothinge more, P. 27. that your friends desire to heare of, than that your commodities are in a way of putting of, which Monf. du Plore hath given his best advice to advance. There is little news in these parts, but that the beggarlie cavaliers with their king are now at Cullen, but intend not to stay there long, but to returne to the towne, where they were before.

Your servant,

JO. MARLEN.

The superscription,  
To Mr. John Appleton.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Cologne, 13. October, 1654. [N. S.]

**Y**OURS of the twenty-fifth of last month, our account, I received, which represents Vol. xix. the state 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 lyes, then

A.D. 1654. new ones must be projected. And so the poor king and his train live, feeding upon hopes. But some great projects be in hand now, as I mentioned to you in my former letter; which will beget great sums of moneys, as they assure themselves. Part of his project I now send to you, the rest you shall have *per* next, if I can possibly come at it, as I presume I shall.

Thursday last, being the eighth instant, R. C. his sister royal, and their train, bag, and baggage, and I close to them, parted from Aken, and lodged that night at Julick, a town wherein the king of Spain entertains a garison, being received with some shots of great guns. The day following, being friday, at five o'clock in the evening, we arrived in this city of Cologne, where we were received with many shots of guns and muskets joined with the admiration of the people. R. C. the princess royal, and many others, do lodge in a protestant widow's house, called Cidalburg's, where the embassadors of Holland used to lie, a very fair and curious house, full of decent rooms, and pleasant gardens. The senate sent two hundred musketeers to give R. C. three volleys of shot at his door after his arrival, and did him much honour. He and his sister, saturday last, were invited by the Jesuits to their college, where they had a comedy prepared for him, and a banquet after: he and his sister standing eat some of the grapes and fruit, and drank two glasses of wine. The rest snatched away all that was, and I had my share of the spoil as near as I could.

The pope's nuncio here presented a stag to Ormond, and Ormond gave him a visit, wherein they had some private discourse, which I cannot give account of. The lord Wilmot parted from hence towards the duke of Brandenburg, and Culpeper was sent to Holland from Aken, for what you may easily judge, our designs being intended for Scotland, if the diversions in England invite R. C. to you. I gave you enough of this formerly, and, I hope, you need no repetition.

Sunday last, R. C. and Ormond, with two servants, went incognito to see all this city of Cologne.

Yesterday, being monday, R. C. with all his cavaliers went a hunting, killed five or six hares, and returned after four or five German miles or leagues riding.

Here is nothing remarkable this week of R. C. but what now you have from, SIR,

Yours.

*News sent to Mr. Stoupe from Paris, the 13<sup>th</sup> of October, [1654. N. S.]*

Vol. xix.  
P. 49.

**T**HE earl of Grandpré with his brother, and six other gentlemen, which were taken by the earl of Duras, have been brought to Valenciennes.

Letters from the court say, 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 cause 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 Guienne 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 say, 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 she will not consent 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 16<sup>th</sup> of October,

**L**ETTERS from Compeigne of the thirteenth instant do give advice, how they did stay there this week for the king and all his court, and that the troops of Guienne 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 insist, that they should go and besiege the Chastelet, which Mons. of Turenne opposed, shewing to the king and to his council, that the season was too much on, and that the prince of Condé was as strong as they, who would hinder them from executing any siege. All those of the council were of his advice.

There

There are letters from St. Quintin of the twelfth instant, 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 Lorrain; which causeth 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 Bruffels 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 possessions 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 26<sup>th</sup> September last, Vol. xix.  
P. 21.  
*stylo 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. *Datum Hagæ*, the 13<sup>th</sup> of October, 1654. [N. S.]

YOUR HIGHNESS'S affectionate good friends,

The STATES GENERAL of the United Provinces.

*A letter of intelligence.*

MY DEEREST FRIEND,

Cullen, 14. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

I DOE not intend to continue here above ten days; by which tyme I do expect to hear Vol. xix.  
Ch. Stuart  
P. 65.

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 sifter, 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 best, &c.

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

Paris, 1<sup>4</sup>. Oct. 1654.

THE news of the pope's death hath proved false. A post arrived here on last saturday, Vol. xix.  
P. 61.  
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, seeing he could not live many days, had already begun their assembly for the election of a successor. Whereupon the cardinal d'Este 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 embassy. In the interim it's thought, the letters, which are this day expected from Provence, will inform  
of

A.D. 1654. of the departure of the duke of Guise, being the last letter bore, that his shipping was ended. 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 Neufchaise.  
6 fire-ships.  
2 flutes.

In all which ships, it is thought, there are about 6000 men, besides the failors. 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 Compeigne 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-isle hath revolted, and declared itself for the Spaniards; and the court seems too modest a little in what regards the house of Retz.

*A letter to Mons. de Villere.*

SIR,

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

Vol. xix.  
p. 67.

THE 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 Chastelet, if any place. Notwithstanding the troops of Guienne, 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 wish you in France again, and are sorry for your retreat into England. The cardinal de Retz is gone to Rome.

*An intercepted letter to Mr. Trueman.*

SIR,

Heydelberg, 14. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
p. 53.

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. Polnut suffered. Prince Rupert is said shall have the government of Silesia 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 princess 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. xix.  
p. 71.

UPON the general summons against the fourth of this month, here appeared thirty-six gentlemen, and the commissioners of Campen and Zwol, 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 same was drawn up in the name of the states of Overijssel, it was not read, but delivered out again: wherein the opposing party doth declare, amongst the rest, to send commissioners to all the confederates to desire assistance against this usurpation and oppression of their

their freedom, as they say. We do hope, that notwithstanding these their discontents, A.D. 1654  
 your princely grace will not forsake our dear country, but take into consideration, whether with all speed all your highness's best friends in your province ought not to be admonished, in case any commissioners of the Deventer states of Overysfel might arrive there, might not be received, or at least might not be resolved any thing to the prejudice of this election. I doubt not, but there will be commissioners shortly appointed to carry this said commission unto your highness, and to desire your princely grace to come into this province.

Zwoll,  $\frac{5}{17}$ . Octob. 1654.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONORABLE SIR,

**A**LTHOUGH the affaires betwixt the Spanyard and Genowes hav bin long sylvnt, Vol. xix.  
 without any nois, as if they had bin nyh som ajustment, this week the Genowes p. 125.  
 galleys hav taken a couple of barks of Finale, a sea-town of the king of Spayne's, belong-  
 ing to the state of Millan, the Genowes pretending the lordship of thos seas; 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 Marcelles, that the French fleet, consisting of 22 ships, 18 barks, and 6 gallyes, departed the yles of Eris the sixth of this month, and three dayes after wer sien off the Bocca di Boniface; which is the streit or passage betwixt the yles of Corfica and Sardinia. Now whether they are com thorow to this syd, I know not; but the generall opinion is the contrary, that they ar gone to the South end of Sardinia, and thence will steer throh the channel of Malta for the gulf of Venis, to land their soldiers in Pulia, whither 'tis sayd the French ar sending 4000 horse out of Piemont, and hav demanded pass throh the prince's country; which is granted them. I dout 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 bisnes; otherwise now and then a word of occurrences at hom would be very acceptable to,

HONOURED 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.]

**W**E 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. It p. 121.  
 was such a terrible blow, that it shook the Hague. Since, by storm and rain, we have been in no less danger. Some take upon them to tell us; that these signs are very ominous to the province of Holland. Above two hundred houses were blown up: it made the very Hague to shake again.

This sad accident happened through the carelesness of one, that hath the looking to the magazine. The commissioners went at ten o'clock into the magazine, and about eleven it was fired.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

MONSIEUR,

**D**'Overysfel est venu responce, je dis des deputés des estats, disants avoir veu avec grand Vol. xix.  
 étonnement la proposition, que le sieur Beecke a fait dans les estats generaux le 3: ergo p. 77.  
 le desavoüent; item, que le  $\frac{13}{3}$ . de ce mois ils tiendroient un assemblée provinciale de leurs estats, & que du resultat d'icelle ils advertiroient les estats generaux.

L'on verra si ceux de Twent & Deventer voudront aussi venir sur cette assemblée-la. Je pense que non.

Il y en a bien aussi qui s'étonnent, que la Hollande favorise en ce cas à ceux de Twente & de Deventer; car il pourroit aisement arriver, qu'aussi 4 ou 5 membres d'Hollandé discrepassent des autres membres d'Hollande; & que ces 4 ou 5 membres s'adressent

A.D. 1654. aussi à la generalité, comme à present font les deux membres d'Overyffel. Contre quoy les quatre autres membres (faisants notoirement la pluralité) disent, que ces deux font contre le souveraineté & hauteffe de la province d'Overyffel.

Et il est notable, que jamais encore ni Leyden ni les autres villes, qui en la seclusion du prince ont esté contre les autres villes d'Hollande, toutefois jamais encore ne s'ont osé ny voulu adresser aux estats generaux : consequent, ayants un grand zele pour ne toucher pas à cette partie de la souveraineté d'Hollande, en laquelle ils ne veulent point que les provinces ayent rien à dire.

Cependant c'est aussi signé, que tous, qui ont le prince en la bouche, ne l'ont pas au cœur ; & l'on remarque, que la plupart du 145 n'ont fait que suivre *auram popularem* ; car à present la peuple se lassant decrier tout, *Vive le prince!* & s'occupant à autre chose, l'on voit que l'interest du prince s'en dort ; & les nouvelles disputes font oublier les vieilles.

Comme en Zelande à present ils ne peuvent pas accorder sur 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 conferer, aussi ayant une bourse si riche, seroit malhereuse, si elle n'acqueroient pas beaucoup d'amis. Mais pour dire la verité, son plus grand amy (après Dieu) est le protecteur ; & son plus grand ennemy est ou a esté le peuple, lequel peu à peu s'apaise fort.

Il semble, que la Geldre veuille derechef un peu monstrier les dents pour le party royal ou du prince ; car elle produira une resolution, soustenant, que les mots *hostis, rebellis, &c.* dans le traité de paix fait avec l'Angleterre, ne doivent pas estre entendu selon la lettre ; comme si aussitost que les Anglois declarent quelcun enemy, cest estat seroit obligé de le chasser. Mais tous ceux de Geldre ne font pas d'accord en cela, & desja la plupart des estats generaux aussi font d'avis, qu'on laissat telle chose hors les notules ; & que le Geldre peut bien retenir ce sentiment pour elle ; mais que *crabrones non sunt irritandi*.

Item, ceux de Geldre ont predict une resolution, afin de parachever l'alliance avec la France. Ils veulent aussi, qu'on face alliance avec l'electeur de Brandebourg.

Hier nous avons vû ici à Delft un triste spectacle, dont parle cette relation.

C'estoit comme une croup de canon, qui fit trembler même toutes les maisons de la Haye telle façon, comme si elles se vouloient renverser de fonds en comble. Cent-mille coups de canon n'ont jamais fait le degast en une ville assiegé, comme ce seul coup a ruiné Delft. Le commis de ce magazin à dix heurs dit à sa femme, qu'il alloit pour en tirer deux livres de poudre ; il reviendra encore. C'estoit un tour environné d'une fossée. Le tour est tellement arraché, qu'il ne reste pas une pierre, & est devenu une gouffre ronde. Divers spectateurs (6) venant voir la destruction, ont encore esté tues de ruines de murailles esbranlées, & lors tombants, quand ils y passioient. La plupart des maisons tombées ou renversées font des pauvres, principalement fileurs de laine, tisserants, &c.

Jusques encore le monde est venu de tous costés voir la destruction de bien un tiers de la ville de Delft, dont se content quantité de particularités & effects mirables du poudre. Le lendemain on trouva encore un petit enfant sur une petite chaise, vis, quoique entouré de pierres & ruines. Deux jours apres on trouva encore une servante dans une cave, vivante, avec le bras rompû. 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 sur le tonneau pour l'ouvrir, en frappant aura fait feu.

La populace indiscrete (principalement ceux qui ont perdu en cette destruction leurs maisons, ou meubles, ou enfants, ou pere & mere, ou amis, voir toute leur fortune) dit, que ce second, qui entra avec le commis, estoit un Anglois, & que tous deux (apostés & gagnés par les Anglois) ont mis de la mesche au poudre, qui a prins feu en demi-heure après qu'ils s'en estoient sortis, & fauves, ou fuis, on ne fait où. Mais pas une homme de discretion le croit.

Bien une demi-lieu de Delft, aux champs, on a trouvé une main & une demi-teste, estant probable, que ces font des fragments du commis & de l'autre homme, son second, sans savoir qu'il estoit : 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 aussi bien punir en paix avec les instruments de la guerre, qu'en guerre.

Autres disent, que c'est un accomplissement de la prophesie de ces provinces, qui ont si haut crié contre la seclusion du prince d'Orange, dans la troisieme piece & troisieme bylage, imprimé derriere la deduction d'Hollande, fol. 10. (selon l'impression in folio) que *les os des princes interrés à Delft crieront vengeance de cette ingratitude, & que cette destruction est un effect de ce cri*. A quel propos, on remarque, que le temple, où est cet enterrement, est crevé, ou a eu des crevasses diverses dans la muraille, des vitres rompus, les tuiles jettés, le toit ouvert, sans que la sepulture des princes ni celle de Tromp aye eu la moindre mal ou dommage ; spécialement on remarque, que les beaux vitres de grand artifice

artifice & rareté, où le roy & la reine d'Espagne font peints à genoux & en devotion, font brisés. A.D. 1654.

L'Overyffel font ici maintenant dans les estats generaux, de chaque partie un : le fleur  
bons Hollandois partie d'Orange  
Beeck de Deventer, (ou des 173) le fleur Wolfen de Zwol pour les 145; & par fois  
ont quelque petite velitation touchant leurs differents provinceaux; mais il faut attendre  
l'issue du land-dagh.

Le baron de Griethuysen ayant esté ici quelque temps de la part du duc de Neuborgh, en fin demande credentialles pour partir, ayant assopié le mieux qu'il a pû les reprimailles, que cest estat a exercé contre les sujets de Juliers par plus qu'une douzaine d'années. Là où on croit ici tant contre les Anglois pour avoir seulement exercé reprimailles contre les Hollandois douze semaines à peine. Je suis

Ce 16. Octob. [1654. N. S.]

Votre très serviteur.

Chanut, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador 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 state told me, that my lord de Witt had assured 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. Those, that will declare themselves our enemies, will have a good share of the fear. The reserve, which you have made of that declaration, which was desired of us, is very worthy your judgment. I have not yet refused it here: the time runneth on, and I hope, that without explaining, if we would go so far, the occasions and desire of pressing us to it will cease. The lord pensionary de Witt hath been for some days at Amsterdam, where it is said he doth intend to marry a niece of the deceased Becker, being a rich, fair, and well-qualified lady. He deserveth to meet with a good fortune; for he is a very honest person. He is very ingenious, very honest at heart, and of good judgment and prudence, far above his age. I can assure you, that I do all, that I can, to preserve the union; but it is impossible to imagine, how casual and undeterminable the motions of this state are, by reason of the multitude of resorts and motions, which are not subordinated. 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 dissolved through itself: and I do understand, that many are weary of the controversies, which do daily arise 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 governor. If they must have one, let them choose one of themselves. And what concerneth us, who do love them and desire their preservation, let us follow their government, such as they shall think fit to set up, without presuming, that they should alter it upon our persuasions. I am very glad of what you write to me of the satisfaction, which you have of my lord Beverning. He is here in very good esteem amongst those also, who are not of his party; and upon your relations, I do help them to speak well of him.

I have writ to you of the cessation of arms between Bremen and the Swedes. They do make no haste to accommodate the business, as was thought they would; but the cessation 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 some troops, which the Muscovites have upon the frontiers of Livonia. That province is not only in debate between the Swedes and the Polanders, but those of Russia do pretend to it; and without having any further right to a place, it is enough for a prince, that his predecessors have once had it in possession.

Monf. d'Avaugour is hindered at Stockholm from having audience of the king, by reason his credentials are not in such 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 Oxenstierne hath received aboard his Swedish ships the princess of Holstein. She is the second daughter, much fairer than her elder sister, seventeen years of age, and who may be said to be more agreeable than extraordinary handsome. We have had here the earl Tot sent by the king of Sweden to the queen of Sweden, to desire her, as is said, to return to the Swedish territories, or at least that she would remain in France. All doth consist in the payment of the pension, which that princess hath reserved for herself. It will fall very heavy for Sweden to entertain three queens at once; and at the same time many think, that her pension will be ill paid her. And the queen herself declared

A.D. 1654. declared unto me, that she was very doubtful of the certainty of the payment. You will have heard from several hands of the horrible disaster happened in the city of Delft; through the firing of the magazine, wherein were fifty thousand pound of gun-powder. This house, which is at least a good hour's going from thence, did shake with the very blow, and most of our glass-windows broke to pieces. It is said, there are above four hundred houses ruined, and a great number of men killed.

A Jew of Amsterdam hath informed me for certain, that the three generals of the fleet have presented a petition to his highness the protector, to obtain, that their nation may be received in England, to draw the commerce thither.

*The states general to his highness the elector of Brandenburg.*

MOST SERENE, &c.

Octob. 16. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
p. 89.

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 thereunto 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 Ratisbon, to assert, together with your minister plenipotentiary there, your electoral highness's right and claim to the countries of Juliers, Cleve, Bergue, and Marck, 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 sincerest 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; assuring 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 Ratisbon aforesaid; wishing with all our hearts, that every thing may succeed to the intire 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 ambassadors in England to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xix.  
p. 103.

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 preserved 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 caused some dishes of meat to be brought; where he made his dinner, and afterwards had a desire to drive the coach himself, having put only the secretary into it, being those six horses, which the earl of Oldenburgh had presented unto his highness, who drove pretty handsomely for some time; but at last provoking those horses too much with the whip, they grew unruly, and run so fast, that the postillion 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 pistol went off in his pocket: but at last he got his foot clear, and so came to escape, the coach passing away without hurting him. He was presently brought home, and let blood; and after some rest 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 business; so that we have not been able to further or expedite any business this week: neither do we hear of any resolution since our last taken in the parliament, but that they are still busy in examining of the articles of the government, and especially the fifth article, wherein is spoken of making peace or war. It seemeth the opinions do incline, that

that his highness or his council ought not to have an absolute power for the taking up of arms; but that he, in case of any such necessity, ought to call a parliament, to consider of it. There have been several other businesses under examination, but nothing finally concluded on. A.D. 1654.

Westminster, 16. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPORT.  
JONGESTALL.

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland.*

MY LORD,

I CANNOT begin my letter with a more pleasing news, than the arrival of the abbot of d'Iffoire with the earl of Chastelut. 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 accomplish'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 those, 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 slipp'd off, the misfortune had been intire. He got off only with some bruises, and was likewise noways hurt with a pistol, that went off in his pocket. During this disorder, the secretary of state sat in the coach, who endeavouring 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 busy 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 ambassadors 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 Streights; 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 ambassador Chanut's brother, to his brother's secretary at the Hague, hath this expression 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 discourses 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 are still continued; the one protesting against the other, and these differences have yet produced no other effect. Something you may see 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. xix. p. 144.

Hague, 12. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654. **T**HE 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 recess of the courts of the lords the states of the principality of Guelderland and earldom of Zutphen, held at Nimeguen,*

Tuesday, 18. July, 1654.

**A**S 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 *hostes, rebelles, fugitivi*, 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 assist and obtain from their high-mightinesses a general resolution, tending to that sense: upon which nothing has been done hitherto; and therefore the province doth persist 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 greffier, 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, wishing 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.

Vol. xii.  
p. 106.

**S**OME days ago the embassadors from the prince elector of Brandenburg 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.

Vol. xix.  
p. 407.

**T**HE 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, she 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: whereupon the next day, being monday, he had public audience; and tuesday again a private conference with his majesty for the space of almost

almost three hours; and then he was dismissed with great civility. An express is gone hence for Muscovy, and another for Poland, with letters from his majesty, whose business and reception shall be imparted as soon as it can be known. A.D. 1654.

*A letter of intelligence.*

DEARE ANT.

Maeſtricht, 17. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

I AM juſt now arrived here. The poſt being upon the inſtant of parting, the impoſſibility of friends, my owne wearenes, and the ſhortnes of time; will not permitt mee 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 Collen, but will winter at Aix, if nothing extraordinary happen.

I hope by this time the captain is ſafely arrived with you. Pray tell his brother Coſ. 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 farewell.

I have heard nothing from you theſe two weeks:

The ſuperſcription,

*For Mr. Antonio Rogers, at the poſt-houſe, London.*

*Intelligence from ſeveral parts.*

SIR,

Bruffels, 17. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS of the ninth inſtant I received, and ſent yours to Vienna and Cologne, as likewiſe I ſend new letters to you from your friends in both thoſe cities. your letters came, I was in great doubt, ſome miſchance happened to the protector; for inſtead of Mr. Holland's being ſlain, it paſſed current all this week, that the protector was ſlain in the parliament-houſe, 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 ſure now muſt return to ſorrow 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 ſecurity for her rents: his name is count Tot. He is a ſenator of that kingdom, and of kindred to the royal blood; a young man, of about thirty years old at moſt. The king of Spain has diſpatched Don Antonio Pimentelli to the ſaid queen, (as you had formerly) to welcome her into his dominions, and thank her for the honour ſhe does him in ſo coming into them, &c.

I do not yet hear of any embaffador here to go into England, more than you had long ſince of the marquis de Lede.

The count Grandpré is ſent priſoner to the caſtle of Antwerp, where he is to be this night. He is ſent with a guard, armleſs, and without any great noiſe or ſhew.

Count of Salazar, governor of the citadel of Cambray, provided ſufficiently with victuals and ammunition Châtelet, leſt the French ſhould beſiege it.

It is certain, prince Condé met with a conſiderable French convoy, which he has routed and ſlain, taking ſome hundreds of priſoners, officers and ſoldiers. The French army is ſtill about Château-Cambreſis, Queſnoy, and that way, fortifying Cambreſis, to ſecure convoys to Queſnoy. Our army is ſtrong about Bouchain. Condé had fought before now, if he had been permitted by the Spaniſh councils. The archduke is indiſpoſed, and not like to take the field more this campaign; which is all the news of this week from,

SIR,

Yours.

*The count de Charost, governor of Calais, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Calais, 17. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xix.  
P. 137.

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 business, 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 sorry for it. In that, as in all things else, it shall be as it pleaseth God. There is very little news else, besides 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 doth 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 amiss: 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 ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Paris, 17. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
P. 129.

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 vanished, 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 ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Paris, 17. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
P. 133.

WE expect your father here very suddenly. The court is come to Compeigne, and from thence they go to Chantilli, 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 ambassador, 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.]

Vol. xix.  
P. 147.

THE  $\frac{4}{11}$  of this instant letters arrived from Provence, bearing, that the duke of Guise failed out ever since the fourth, *style novo*, as for Italy, without one could notwithstanding discover his design. It is 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 insisteth, that he may be established in the archbishoprick.

of

of Paris: he is answered very civilly, that they would be so much the more willing to satisfy his demands, that the intelligences of the duke of Retz in England are much feared; 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 conservation whereof cardinal of Retz hath hitherto been so obstinate: besides that, the interests of that cardinal, and cardinal Mazarin, seem to be incompatible, and chiefly because of their mistrusts.

A.D. 1654.

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 convoyed some provisions to Quesnoy; 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 states 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 see 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 states; 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 disposal 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 cause of these he findeth in his way. And nevertheless he is still 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 gallant; that Mademoiselle was there, and that the duke of Beaufort went not far from it.

We hear from Bordeaux, that at last the exterior defences of the castle Trompette have been ended; and that Monf. d'Estrades was putting therein 1200 men in garison. The last letters from St. Malo bear, that four vessels of Terra Nova of Grand-ville were happily returned from that country well loaded, but had brought news of the loss of four Maloin ships by the ice; adding, that the English frigats had carried away a Dutch vessel 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 Neufchaise, whereof they have complained, will be only distinguished from those, which belong unto the Spaniards, instead of granting them the whole *main levée* thereof.

The duke of Longueville, being agreed with his lady, cometh from Diepe 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 cause to believe, that this my boldness of writing were burdensome to your highness, or that your highness might conjecture, that my aim therein was self-interest, I were very much to blame to assume to myself that liberty. But the belief, which your highness hath possessed us with, by so many miraculous actions, and divine confirmations, as a person acted 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 so public accounts may safely conclude, that there is just cause of inquiry, forasmuch as the providence of God has restored so 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 those evils, which have befallen us; as also considering, that we have no other human powers in view, which have interested themselves in the cause of God: upon the serious contemplation of this, I say, it is, my lord, that I have taken the boldness, upon the account of those former negotiations by me transacted, to implore your highness to bend your heavenly thoughts to take cognizance of our state and sufferings, as your highness

A.D. 1654. shall judge it agreeable to the will of God. And as for that employment of mine, so little sought after, it is, my lord, such as that I dare presume to boast, that there are but a few to be found, which would willingly expose themselves to that hazard, which I run in our enterprize; which, upon the discovery, and that witnessed against me, would prove so exceeding dangerous. As also this, that there are but a few experienced men, to whom God has vouchsafed such opportunities of a general acquaintance and access for the information of your highness of so many places, and giving such considerable advertisements, which may come to my knowledge with much ease, if so be, that I may obtain the favour of your highness, as to be employed under you as an unknown and secret agent for our churches. Wherefore I presume to continue this little correspondence, till such time as I shall receive your highness's more punctual orders concerning the same, or else be commanded silence, and desist from so narrow a search and inquiry; or on the contrary shall give me such express commands, as you shall think convenient; the which I shall attend, upon the one or the other of these considerations; after which I shall either retire from this place, and shut myself up in my own house near Rochel, or make preparation for an actual residence and settlement here; both that we may have an occasion to say, that God owes your highness to the good of his churches; and that we owe to your highness all sorts of solemn vows and promises for their advantageous progress and growth, which are the principal incitements, and the most cordial desires, of him, who does, and always shall, consecrate and devote himself,

MY LORD,

Your highness's most humble, faithful,  
and affectionate servant,

October 7. 1654.

S.  S.

**A**T court and council they present papers of grievances and complaints of their ill treatments 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 answered 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 massacres conspired and almost brought to a head for the seizing 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 universally 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 dispense 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 conscience, as upon account of birthright. The kingdom of God and sound doctrine is by them intirely kept and preserved, and they are independent of any other jurisdiction than that, under which they are constituted, 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 popery, to the utter excluding 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 these late times, which one would have thought ought to have been more moderate. And the said rejection of the Papists so solemnly engaged, that if there has been since that any toleration of any particular persons, it has been no other than by a connivance 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 dispossessed of their natural 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 confederacy?

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 Albigenes 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 massacres, 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 sixty thousand Protestants to have had their throats cut, at least been put to death at the same time; the which in the stead of this diabolic intention, that these bloody men had to extirpate them, God suffered to increase and augment in such a number, that they were at least able to give laws everywhere, without disloyalty or treason against princes, who under colour of affording them relief, and managing affairs for their restoration, and that under oaths and promises, sold 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 causes do not resist 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 represent 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 stirring 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 attaching 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 tranquillity preserved. But it is now come to pass, that the Protestants have been fraudulently divested and dispossessed 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.

**B**Y 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 sense, 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, desires 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 sevensnight, as I take it, worthy your trouble from, SIR,

Yours.

*A letter of intelligence from Paris.*

SIR,

Paris, 18. October, 1654. [N. S.]

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

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 resented, as to the high demands made by his highness, and, which is more, the equality *inter serenissimos*, &c. which we in this court cannot swallow; and I doubt, the business 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 no thought here; *nolumus 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 deserves it. He studies nevertheless night and day how to return into England. His brother of Gloucester is to be bred a catholic by Wat. Montagu, who is in good esteem in this court. This is intended, if some stratagem of 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 Guise and his army are. Till I 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 Guise'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.*

SIR,

Rome, 19. October, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx.  
p. 3.

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 statesmen 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 business being in order to a general peace. The most forward of all the cardinals to this peace is cardinal Albifio: 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 business 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 moneys, being some twenty leagues off, A.D. 1654.  
writ a letter to Olympia, seriously 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, presented 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 principissa Rosana, married to his only nephew Camillo Pamphilio, was delivered yesterday of a daughter: a great business here.

Cardinal Antonio Barberini sent a gentleman expressly to the grand duke of Tuscany with a salute; and here old cardinal de Medices was with great pomp to visit the said cardinal Antonio, where the whole train were feasted and banqueted. Of this familiarity betwixt 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 Barberin, 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 still.

The elects of the people, in case of necessity, offer to that viceroy 30,000 men in arms. Some troops of horse are sent to Salerno, and others to Sessa, 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 Castrighone, Gaeta, and many other places. In sum, unspeakable preparations are for war in Naples, and the duke of Guise 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.  
quarter.

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,

**A**CCORDINGE to promise att our departure, I shall not fayle weekly to corresponde with Vol. xix.  
you; and indeed had not mist last poste, butt that our change of places unsettled all P. 159.  
our busineses; butt nowe we begin to fixe, and are resolv'd to stave here, untill we goe a  
longe journey, and to returne noe more to Aken, findinge this a better place for our  
business and divertissements, and the magistrates every way as obliginge (if not more) then  
those of Aken to his majestie, receiving him with 30 piece of cannon or more att his entrance,  
and next day invitinge him with the ceremony of harangues and accustomary presents of  
wine in pots, and in some few dayes after payinge that ceremony to the princeesse royall;  
butt we liked the last ceremony best, in runninge two lusty fidders of their choicest wine  
unto his majesty's cellar. In a word, they are very kind, and this weeke they intend to  
invite the kinge and the princeesse royal to a banquet to the statehouse, and to waite on  
his majesty thither (as my intelligence sayes) from the court in their coaches. The church-  
men on the other side are as kind their way: they have not beene scrupulous att all of  
entertayninge the king in their severall orders and waies. The Jesuits they began, and  
welcomed the king att their colledge with severall harangues and presentations. Amongst  
the rest, I cannot forgett one passage: uppon his majesty's entrance into the refectory, after

A.D. 1654. many salutes before, there stood prepared to receive him seven boyes richly habited, holding in their hands seven shields with the letters *Carolus* written on them, every one (he with the letter *C* beginninge) congratulatinge his majestie's welcome thither, and in an instant, turninge them, the word *Colonia* appeared; and then they all funge *Colonia* her wellcomes, bowinge their knees to the ground. There were after this many other pretty entertainments of voices, and musick, and speeches, with severall impresses too long here to insert, and a banquet after all of the fruites in season. Next was monday (sunday interveninge, when every one attended their devotions) the king came to the greate church, where all the reliques were set out in the vestry for his entertainment; and after two cannons of the church in their robes of crimson velvett (which were earles) opened the tombe of the three kings, a burgemaster and another lord of the towne beinge present (it beinge the custome, whenever that is done, soe to doe, which is very rarely done); after which they tooke leave of his majesty, who returned to court. The remainder of that weeke was spent in visitinge of the Carmelites, (where the pope's nuntio mett the king, and the chiefe burgomaster, and the suffragan, where was a banquet of fruites allsoe, and excellent musicke in the church, it beinge their greate festival) and in visitinge the Franciscans and the Benedictins (where lies the body of St. Alban the proto-martyr of England); and lastly, in visitinge the Carmeliticke nuns. But I cannot ende my diurnall of that weeke, except I tell you of the congratulatory wellcomes and addressses of the elector Collen and duke of Newburgh made the kinge by their ministers of best quality sent expresse for that purpose, the last excusing his not waitinge on the kinge, as he came through his territories, which had he knowne, he would not have fayled, he said; for the day the kinge went from Aken, he sent his chiefe houff-master to the kinge to Aken, who arrived that night he came thence, there, for that with many other compliments, too longe to sett downe here. Thus much for news. I desire you would nowe addressse your letters for me, to Mr. Anthony Ringe merchant in St. Lawrence-streete, and to doe me the favour to write to your correspondent in England to be careful of my wive's letters, and send them in your packet. I sent two letters of yours from Aken inclosed in mine from thence, directed to your father-in-lawe for you. I shall nott fayle you weekly from hence; and you may be sure, what commands you have else for me, I shall be punctual in beinge

Your most humble and affectionate servant,

Cullen, October 20. 1654. [N. S.]

JO. MARSHE.

Pray send me word whether you have wrote to Aken, and how, that I may recover those letters. God give you joy of your conjugall meetinge!

*A paper of the commissioners of Overysfel.*

Exhibited 20. October, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
p. 155.

THE lords Ripperda and vander Beeke, commissioners of the province of Overysfel, have in the name and on the behalf of the states of Overysfel their principals, made known to the assembly of their high and mighty lordships, that upon the 29. <sup>Sept.</sup> <sub>Oct.</sub> 1654. the commissioners of the members of the states of Overysfel, who had separated themselves the last 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 wise hearken to the reasonable propositions of the other side: that thereupon an unlawful assembly was held on wednesday last by the separated members, and there the lord prince of Orange was chosen stadtholder of the province of Overysfel, and lord prince William of Nassau his lieutenant-stadtholder; and that by them are intercepted, and as yet detained, their high and mighty lordships letters, and orders sent to the militia in Overysfel to command them to desist from all manner of hostility: that also lieutenant Meyer at Hasselt, in the absence of his captain, did require powder and shot of the commissioners there, saying, that he had received order lately to march very suddenly towards Twent: and that the lords their principals do hear, that there are other captains, that have received the like order; whereby we presume, that the separated members are resolved to execute their designs by force of arms. Wherefore the lords their principals have desired, that the same might be made known to your high and mighty lordships, and that some speedy course may be taken to prevent all apparent dangers, as they in their wisdoms shall think fit.

*The count de Bonneau to Monsf. Datin.*

SIR,

Paris, 21. October, 1654. [N. S.]

WE expect to hear, what is become of our fleet, which was to go to Brest. On saturday 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 business is still prolonged.

The king is expected on monday next. Here is no siege intended. The pope is somewhat better by the letters of Monsf. Goman of the twenty-eighth, who spake to his holiness the same day.

*Intercepted letters. To Dr. S. Barbe.*

SIR,

Paris, 21. October, 1654. [N. S.]

THE armies of the king and prince lie within two leagues of each other, both about 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 distressed 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 sorts of people.

*To Monsieur Ouitte.*

Paris, October 21. 1654.

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 dispose 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 horse 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 Overysfel. 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 Overysfel 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.

Hague, 21. Oct. 1654. [N. S.]

J. EYCKBERGH.

*Intelligence.*

Dantzick, 22. October, 1654. [N. S.]

THE enemy proceeds no further, but keeps Szklow, Smolensko, and Dambrownuna besieged, which places will now shortly be relieved, our army being in a manner bastant, and resolved to encounter the enemy. The plague is said to be exceeding strong amongst the Muscovites. The loss of their general's son, who was slain before Wittebsko, causeth great alteration amongst them.

Chanut, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, 22. October, 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.  
Vol. xix.  
p. 177.

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 dissolve; 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 as yourself; but I do persuade myself, if your work were done, I should have a door open to obtain my dismissal.

We have nothing of news, but the heat, which doth increase about the difference between the members of the province of Overijssel. 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 insensibly 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 through 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 business of Bremen doth remain in the same condition. The new queen of Sweden was embarked at Holstein the fifteenth of this month. I wonder that the king of Sweden would not give audience to Mons. 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 Muscovites have had some advantage in Lithuania against the Polanders, hath sent 8000 men to watch the frontiers of Lithuania, which is prudently done.

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to count de Charost, governor of Calais.*

MY LORD,

London,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . October, 1654.

Vol. xix.  
p. 171.

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 indispotion 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 ambassadors 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 sickness of the protector, hath not resolved upon any thing considerable. The earl of Montecuculi 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,

Vol. xix.  
p. 229.

HERE is not yet any newes, wher the French are landed. The catholik faith of this place is, that they are desyned for Puglia: one reason is, that the fleet has again bin met on the west syde of Sardinia, going the way thither. 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 sommer for want of water, there being  
nether

nether wels, springs, or rivers. They had no other then rain-water; so that it is only <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> invadable in the winter-feson. We hav latly had very fowle and tempestuous wether; so 'tis a question, whether they be not wrakt by the way. We hear nothing what passēs betwixt the Spanyard and Genowes.

Upon the hyh fortune of the French, and theyr great victory at Arras, the cardinal de Medici in Rom has made frendship with the cardinal Barbarini, being the heads of the Spanish and French factions. You may se thes wyse Itallian princes wil 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 horse throh theyr contry. Here is som reports, the Pimontes begin to quarrel with their masters the French, and grow wery of theyr protection. I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithful servantt,

Leghorn, 23. October, 1654. [N. S.]

CHA. LONGLAND.

*News from Paris sent to Mr. Stouppé.*

23. October, [1654.]

**T**HE king was expected in this city; but his return hath been delayed, because that <sup>Vol. xix.</sup> all the waggons of the king and queen, the duchefs of Anjou, and of all the court, <sup>P. 325.</sup> were given to make a convoy to carry to Quefnoy. And since it is known, that the prince of Condé had taken most part of those waggons.

The duke of Mercœur is to take possession of the office of colonel of the French horse, which was promised to the marshal of Turenne, and refused to the duke of Longueville, who had asked for his son the earl of Dunois.

The letters from Bordeaux say, that the castle Trompette was at last finished to be fortified; that Monf. d'Estrade, their perpetual mayor, had caused some cannons to be brought, which he had caused to be bought in Holland; that those, which had sold them to him, had brought them under pretence to come and buy some wine; that that mayor had caused them to be brought by night in that castle, fearing an uproar of the people, because the inhabitants had refused to give him those, which belong to them, which are in the town-houfe.

*The count de Charost, governor of Calais, to Monsieur de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Calais, 23. October, 1654. [N. S.]

**B**Y reason I was not certain, whether the king and the cardinal were at Paris or at la <sup>Vol. xix.</sup> Fere, I thought it my best course to send yours to Monf. Colbert, who will have a <sup>P. 247.</sup> care to dispatch them to the court, and to pres for an answer. I wonder they still keep you in suspense, 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 stay some few days at Paris, and will then go afterwards to Fontainebleau.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

**Y**OU have formerly seen a sheet printed, containing the examinations, which have <sup>Vol. xix.</sup> been taken against the lord Haerfolte, called droffart of Twent. This citation, N<sup>o</sup>. 1. <sup>P. 213.</sup> is to admonish him to answer to those crimes, wherewith he is charged, or else there will be a more special and ample writing divulged against him. There is at present a general meeting at Zwoll, but those of Deventer are not at it. On the contrary those of Deventer have writ a letter of thanks to the states general, declaring, that they accept of the offer of the states general, N<sup>o</sup>. 2.

We do not yet see the result of the other members upon the election, which Campen and Zwoll have made concerning the prince for stadtholder.

A.D. 1654. They have writ to the elector of Brandenburg, as is to be seen in the inclosed copy, N<sup>o</sup>. 3. however I do not know, whether these confiding persons will be embassadors to go to Vienna, or whether they will be commissioners to confer only with his electoral highness.

There is an act permissive sent to the lord Jongestal 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 deduction of Holland. It is true, that a sheet 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 Friseland, which will be the refutation of the deduction of Holland.

There is yet no provincial advice come from the province of Utrecht concerning the seclusion; and I believe, that will be forgotten. In the mean time I do perceive, that 173 do endeavour to cog, colleague, or flatter a little 149. I do not know, whether it be in earnest, or whether it be to separate them from 148, and the interests of 148; but we shall see shortly by the counter-deduction of Friseland, how it stands.

There is yet no news of the arrival of the commissioners of this state in the dukedom of Bremen, much less whether and how they be received or admitted. It is clearly seen, 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 commissioners of the elector of Brandenburg, and of Lubeck, and Hamburg, they have admitted them as assistants, not as interposers.

Those of Friseland have complained to the states general, how that several scandalous books are put forth against the house and person of the princes of Orange and Nassau, desiring, 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 stadtholder, and prince William his lieutenant. This will cause some new trouble and disturbance.

The difference of Overyffel is not yet composed. The states of the province (that is, the plurality) have writ a very serious letter to the states general, containing very expressive terms, and which do render the other, or those that share in the opposition, very criminal. Yea one of the states general, after the reading of the letter, said, that many had been hanged on a gallows, who had never trespassed so much as these men accused in that letter N<sup>o</sup>. 4.

The lords Ripperda and Beecke have proposed by word of mouth, and delivered in writing, that which goeth here inclosed under, N<sup>o</sup>. 5.

Upon which the council of state, into whose hands those two papers were delivered, hath advised, as is to be seen in this paper N<sup>o</sup>. 6. which very likely the states general will assent unto. Those of Holland are perplexed, by reason that those of Overyffel do set down in their letter, that they will accept of the mediation, upon condition, that the other provinces will also by a resolution promise the said interposition, also assistance to any city or cities, which may separate from the other cities; a business which may redound very much to the prejudice of the province of Holland, who are not altogether of the mind concerning the seclusion.

The raedt-pensionary hath been absent for this fortnight, making love to the daughter of the deceased burgo-master, John Bicker, at Amsterdam. One of his friends told me, that the Bickers, at least those that had any credit, were dead; that their name is not acceptable; that the raedt-pensionary can have no great assistance 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 states of Holland are summoned together on the sudden, chiefly about the business of Overyffel to meet again on monday next.

The company of East-India hath sent hither some of their commissioners, to make known, that by the old resolutions the state is obliged to give to the company the  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the sum, which they have paid, and are to pay, to the English for the business of Amboyna.

The defence of those of Deventer and Twent is to be seen in paper, N<sup>o</sup>. 7.

23. October, 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter of intelligence.*

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. of the ambassador Jongestal, you may have more of newes. Likewise the goinge of your greate fleete and land armie once out of fight may add to newes here, because the house of Orange are still busie, and hoped more divisions nowe in England than it seems are or shall be. Vol. xix. P. 275.

Of the fyre of Delf I writt to you formerlie. The particulars I leave to them, that have liefure to seeke after them.

Tuesday last the lord Riperda come to this court, and brought the news, that the states of Overysfel 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 Nassau 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 Riperda is come hither from the four, and demanded the states generals assistance and interposition. Whereupon great contestation has been in the assembly of the states, and high language passed, every one seeking to support best his own party and faction, which is not wanting among them. At length, after all their debates, they could not agree, and therefore the business referred at present to the council of state. What they shall do in it, tyme will let us see.

The deputies of Friesland complained in the assembly, that daily scurrilous libels by seditious persons were printed and spread against, and to the great prejudice and dishonour of the prince of Orange, and the whole house of Nassau; and desired therefore, that the placarts against such infamous libels should be put into execution. The province of Holland, though authors of them, well dissembled the matter, and expressed much of their displeasure against such libellers, 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 ambassadors in England, dated at Westminster the ninth of October, to the states general. It contains only some passages there of the parliament, protector, and such-like in one part, and the other is of the treaty of maritime affairs; all which you have best there; and I do not see any cause to send the extracts of them to you, because I have always observed since the conclusion of the peace, that Beverning and Nieuport write favourably as in any thing relates indifferently to the protector or council. Many letters they have written, to which Jongestal, when there, did not subscribe. This is all this week yields to, SIR,

Yours.

*An intercepted letter of Sir W. Vane to Sir H. Vane.*

SIR,

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

HERE is a flying report of the fleet's being gone to sea again, which makes every body Vol. xix. very curious to know the course they steer. It is feared here, the protector will fall P. 225. 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 Overysfel their stadtholder; 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 surpris'd those of Holland, and hath made the council summon 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 Brienne.*

MY LORD,

23. October, [1654. N. S.]

A. D. 1654.

Vol. xix.  
P. 181.

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 Monsieur 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 also 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 Hamburgh, I have formerly explained myself, that the intention of the king was not to submit to it any other difference than the valuation of the merchandizes, that have been taken at sea. The commissioners did not go beyond that restriction, nor did I ever understand, that their intention was to do otherwise. I have not failed to insert the necessary clause to hinder that, in case the commissioners 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 commissioners 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 impositions, although the equality was offered, confessing 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 commissioners 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 see the commerce with France and the liberty of transporting the cloth of England established. Those of Jersey, amongst the rest, do make great endeavours to this council for the discharge of the impositions put upon the stockings; and without doubt, as I promised to write on their behalf, I shall be pressed 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 last times.

I hope also to find no difficulty upon the levy of the Irish; at least, having formerly spoken to my commissioners, they did agree to give the same liberty to the king as to him of Spain.

I am advertised 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 Guise; 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 cause 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 press 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 still of the design of their fleet; but some do suppose, the raising of men is merely to increase their number of forces by land.

Bordeaux,

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to his father.*

MY LORD,

23. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

**Y**OUR last letter doth begin with reproaching my little resolution in the publick A.D. 1654. affairs; mais les despesches de la cour m'accusent, & mesme son eminence s'en est expliquée en plein conseil, que j'avois trop pressé la conclusion du traicté, & depuis Vol. xix. P. 209. deux mois toutes les despesches de Monf. de Brienne m'obligent d'agir avec plus de reserve, que par le passé, d'où vous pouvez juger le fondement, qu'il y a de m'accuser de bassesse & irresolution, quand au discours de de Bas de moi ils ne sont en aucune consideration; & j'ai de quoy me satisfaire, puisque son E. ne desapprouve pas ma conduite, & qu'en effect les delays, dont l'on use, ne peuvent m'estre attribues par ceux, qui ont quelque connoissance de ma negotiation & des esprits de ce pais. L'exemple de Munster est beau, mais ne fait rien pour le traicté d'Angleterre. Je pourrois alleguer beaucoup des differences, si mes affaires particulieres m'en obligoient pas de venir au traicté.

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 Monf. de Brienne.

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland.*

MY LORD,

London,  $\frac{23}{13}$ . Octob. 1654.

**I** CANNOT yet write you the end of my negotiation, although that on monday last Vol. xix. P. 237. I had a conference of five hours with my commissioners. All the time was spent in debate of the articles formerly mentioned. As I treat with persons, 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 business.

The lord Jongestal, 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 business 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 consequence. There was spoke in the parliament concerning a successor; 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 ambassador in England, to count de Charost, governor of Calais.*

MY LORD,

23. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

**T**HIS last ordinary brought me a letter from the court, and now it will only depend Vol. xix. P. 243. upon the lord protector, either to determine well or ill. I am persuaded, that we 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 Guise. 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 reserve to themselves indirectly the choice of the protector. The place is fine enough to merit the suffrages of all the people.

*An intercepted letter.*London, October  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>3</sup>. 54.

A.D. 1654. **T**HE fast, 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.

Vol. xix.  
P. 239.

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 convenience 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 Flemish 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 Thurløe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xix.  
P. 277.

**M**Y laste unto your honour was of the seventh of this month, since when I have received a letter from my brother of the 4<sup>th</sup> of September, advizeinge me of the receite and delivery of mine unto your honour of the fifth and nineteenth of August; and therefore I dout not but all others as I have sente unto him for your honor will come safe into your hands; and that you will be pleased to favour me with yours, wherby I may remayne assured, that mine hath and wil be acceptable unto your honor. 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 Flaunders; but now we have certayne niewes of her arrivall ther, God be prayfed. The cardinall de Retz is to goe from San Sebastian to Valentia, without comeinge to Madrid, and ther to embarke for Rom in two gallies, that this kinge furnisheth his eminency with, haveinge likewise furnished 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 kingdome to *cortes*; the which is, as your parliament of England, composed of two burgeoises out of every cittie and towne in the kingdomes of Castil and Leon, that hath voyce in the cortes; and they are to begin on the eighth of December nextt. In them the princefs of Spaigne is to be sworne for queene, in case the kinge her father, to whom God give many years of life and heyres males, shall dye without leavinge any. His majestie also will demand in them from the kingdome a donative of five millions, in regard of his great necessitie and expences, his domestick and forraigne warres; as also that they doe perpetuate some former donatives graunted. This is the cause of callinge these cortes, as is generally reported.

In the month of June, 1652. the kinge commanded the brasse-monie (that for manie yeers has gone current in this kingdome) called the Calderilla monie, to be cried doune, and carried into his mint-houfes; but no man did carry it in, imaginige, that it was cryed doune to be made current agayne, as soone as the kinge should have it all in his owne possessione; and so wee may imagine it was to be, by what we have seene; for the twelfth of this month ther cam forth a proclamation, commandinge upon great penalties, that every man, whosoever had of that monie, should carrie it into the minte-houfes within thirty dayes; and that the kinge would pay them the one halfe of its worth; and givinge it a niew seale or marke, make it passe agayne at the same price it passed before it was cryed doune in the year 1652. But the people is not contented thus to loose the one halfe of their estates; and as yett none carrieth in the monies. By this your honor will see how things are carried heere foe much to the dislikeinge of the people, that more cannot be.

Much talke there is of a great change to be made of the ministers; to say the president 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 wisest men in Spaigne; and indeed he gave testimonie thereof dureinge his vizereynatochip at Naples. The marquis de Leganes, now presidente of the council of Italy, shal be made mayor-

domo mayor to the kinge; and in his place entreth el condé de Penaranda, now presi-<sup>A.D.1654.</sup> dent of the councell of Indias; and to governe that councell, goeth Don Fernando Ruez de Contreras, cheefe secretary de la camera; and some four or five councillars of the councell real are to be jubilar'd. And yett notwithstandinge all this change, I dout the affayres of the kingdome will not better. The French in Catalonia hath besieged a towne called Puchardan, and it is to be doubted, that they will take it; for wee have no army ther to oppose them.

The duke of Lorraine, prisoner in Toledo, as in my former I have advized your honor, has now leave to walke the streets of the cittie, and two of the king's coaches to attend him with guardas de Vista, continually, day and night. He is mightily dejected, and cannot refrayne his passion and tears, though he be in publicke. This people doth nowe speake publickely, that your great fleete of shippis is designed for the island of Santo Domingo in the Weste Indias; and already giveth it for lost. Yf it doth, the estates and persons of all the English in the king's dominions wil be ceazed upon. The difference 'twixt Spaigne and Genoa is still treatinge of in a junta, wherin entreth the marques des Leganes, condé de Onate, and the condé de Penaranda, with a counsellor of the councell of Italy. They meete dayly with the embassadour, but as yett have concluded on notheinge; and moste men are of the opinion, that they will come to a breach of the peace. This is what I have to advize your honor, and that I remayne

YOUR HONOR'S most humble

Madrid, 24. Oct. 1654. [N. S.]

and affectionate servant,

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

*President Violé to the marquis of Barriere.*

Brussels, 24. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

THE French army is marched towards Clermont. His highness the prince doth <sup>Vol. xix.</sup> intend to follow them, and to attempt the retaking of Quefnoy. It is very likely, <sup>P. 273.</sup> that this campaign is almost at an end, and that the French are drawing to their winter-quarters.

*Intelligence from several parts.*

SIR,

Bruxells, 24. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

YOURS are come safe to me, and the letters directed to Cologne and Vienna are sent <sup>Vol. xix.</sup> as accustomed; and your correspondents letters from those places you have herewith. <sup>P. 275.</sup> 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 so 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 so at present. Count Tot, 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 Leda'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 sorry 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 business of Arras, to this purpose:

MONS<sup>r</sup> 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,

A.D. 1654. promise, 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 passed over the river Sambre near Maubeuge and the abbey of Aumond, and are still vigilant to observe the enemy's motions.

The French are retreated further towards France for forage, which they wanted, and left three hundred horse and foot in Quefnoy in garison, and to keep the country in contribution. This army passed not over the river Leur, betwixt Guise and La Chapelle, as was believed they would.

The troops of marshal de la Ferté Senneterre 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,

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

Vol. xix.  
P. 251.

THE poets have feigned many stories of the voyage of Ulysses, whom they made to pass through many ways and passages, which were not in his way from Troy to Ithaca, which lay not far distant one from another, to have been so long a time about it. The same hath been practised at present about the cardinal de Retz, who was said to be gone to Dunkirk; from thence to Hamburgh. Some said he was gone from Belleisle towards Italy in an English vessel. He was said to be landed at St. Sebastian: he was said to be met within eight leagues of Rome: in short, he hath been made an ubiquitary; so that there is no certainty where he is. The common reports speak him to be at Rome. And this I am also told to be true, by a person of quality, one of his intimate friends. If he be arrived there, he will have found the pope not dead, as the letters advised from thence, but full of life; and that his holiness hath taken care for his subsistence. This gentleman went something further, and told me, that this news being arrived here at court, it had caused some moderation there; and that his greatest enemies began to speak for him. The king is to arrive here to-day.

On tuesday last he was at Meudon; and as he was coming home, his coach overturned in the street about seven o'clock at night: he was slightly 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 pistol he had in his pocket, doth declare to stand in fear.

*Brienne to Bordeaux.*

MY LORD,

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

Vol. xix.  
P. 255.

I KNOW not whether my lord cardinal hath received the letter, which I do presuppose, and with certainty, that you writ 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 yourself to say 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 case the English came to the conference with an equal intention, as ours have, that satisfaction would be given to the interested. 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 represent the business far worse, and of a worse consequence, than what yours do. That, which doth surprise me, is, that he carrieth arms hid about him for his defence; but whosoever will be feared of many, is subject also to stand in fear of many.

*Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.*

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

THE business of St. Malo was three days since reported in the council by M. d'Orgeval A.D. 1654. master of requests, who will not yet be named. He carried it on with an English fervour, and as though he had been waged by us: but the business was referred to the upper council, as being a state's business, and of great importance, where the said M. d'Orgeval is to report and maintain it with all his power, as soon as the king shall be arrived; questioning not but that we shall have the upper hand, in spite of all the Maloins strivings.

Those of the house of Vendosme do still exceedingly curse the English; to see that one should suffer to be continually taken by them, without that one durst take them: on the contrary, restore what hath been taken upon them, instead of using reprisals against them.

*A letter of intelligence from Monsieur Augier's secretary.*

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

THE last article of the here inclosed gazette will tell you of the escheat received in Italy by the Spaniards, whereof I made mention in my last. The particulars have thereof with divers letters, are, 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 rest of the army, which he had also caused 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 considerable loss for the French, with whose success the Genoese seemed to be well pleased, in the discontent they had always of the Spaniards; the same letters adding, that the pope was still better and better, and that they had seen from the said city of Genoa the army of the duke of Guise passing near the island of Sardinia, without being able to march on which side it drew: all which news do exceedingly rejoice this court; as well as the great relief entered into Quesnoy, without that Mons<sup>r</sup> le prince hath assaulted it, although it passed but a league and a half distant from his camp.

In consequence of the arrival of that relief, the marshal of Turenne seeing he could not easily keep Château-Cambresis, he hath, as I am informed, caused the works he had made therein to be cut off; and that he hath for certain dislodged with his army, and hath passed between Guise and the Châtelet; which hath obliged M. le prince to do the same, 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 said, that prince is so much the more pleased, that the states of Flanders do also attribute to him much glory of that action of Arras, and offer to second him so 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, desiring only, that their moneys be well managed and distributed by commissioners, which they will nominate to that purpose. It is written moreover from the said prince's camp, that the queen of Sweden was to go thither; and that Pimentelli was to return from Madrid towards that princess. Whereupon it is told me, that the said Pimentelli returning by her, he is to make some propositions of peace from the said king of Spain, though it should only be to give some jealousy unto England.

Their majesties are still expected here to-day or to-morrow from Chantilli, where they arrived three days since. In the interim my lady Montall, wife to the governor of Rocroy, hath been made prisoner in a house of our suburbs of St. Germain. She came from Auvergne, with a pass from the king, to withdraw herself to the said Rocroy; and this by the chancellor's orders, who after he had seen the said pass, said, that they should notwithstanding keep the said lady until his majesty's arrival.

His said majesty doth exceedingly press the duke of Orleans to agree with cardinal Mazarin, and to write unto him the first; but this duke would not yet do it, saying, he would enterprize nothing against him, nor against the royal wills, if so be they are to maintain and approve his ministry; but that it is impossible for him to be his friend.

His royal highness doth still pass his time at Blois. The prince of Conti hath of late dispatched a gentleman unto him, to pray him to consent, that he should preside in the states of Lauguedoc, according to the commission the king hath sent him thereof; but

A.D. 1654. that gentleman has been scoffed at by his said highness, asking him amongst other things, whether it were true, that the said prince his master had married, as was said, unto a 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 tyed to Puicerda, with likelihood of a happy success, having in the interim taken some castles 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 saith 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 Rethel; and that he will cause Clermont to be besieged again by the marquis of la Ferté 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 heretofore some inclination.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

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

Vol. xix.  
p. 269.

WE hear of a misfortune befallen the lord protector, for playing the coachman. He had better have sat 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-horses, 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. *Est malum omen, & ab animalibus forsan discent exemplum; qui sedit, videat 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 success. If the prince had been master of the army at Arras, perhaps ere now it had changed masters; *sed sero sapiunt Hispani*; yet better late than never.

The court arriveth here this night, having been since wednesday at Chantilli, a house formerly belonging to Condé. The army will speedily retire to winter-quarters. A strong garison is left at Quefnoy, which causeth contribution far and near. The marshal of Turenne's nephew is appointed governor. The marshal is made colonel general of the horse of France. The prince of Condé hath got more Irish, than he lost at the rout of Arras. We do not yet hear, for whom Belle-isle 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 son the prince of Guifnes succeeds 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 Isle de France is given to marshal d'Estrée, and the survivance to his son, 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 slain and taken prisoners. Sir James Preston, who commanded five regiments of foot and five of horse, did wonders in that execution: this is certain. Now they have the passage free to Alexandria and Genoa, where Don Augustino de Spinola is made doge, that is, the chiefest. The duke of Guise is gone to sea with 7500 effective men, and 600 voluntiers.

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to cardinal Mazarin.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xix.  
p. 233.

I HAVE not much to add to my former letters, which I writ by the last post to M. de Brienne; concerning my negotiation, there being nothing passed 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 passed any thing of consequence; and although there are a great many members, that have signed

signed 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 indisposed 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 sent yesterday a gentleman to inquire after his health, the lord Pickering, who received my compliment, sent 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 desire an accommodation; and the lord Beverning doth declare a great deal of affection to our interests. They have not yet received an answer from the council about the ships with salt, 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 same day of my conference, he was at Whitehall.

I do hear, that the states embassadors here do take ill, that our ships should molest their merchant-men in their free navigation and commerce, by bringing of them into their harbours. Wherefore they are sending a squadron into the Streights, to preserve trade.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

BY the last tuesday's post I saluted you with such occurrences, as this place affords, Vol. xix. which M. Anthony Ringe of St. Laurence-street (to whom my last desired you to P. 281. addresse your letters for me) inclosed in a packet of his, which I presume is come to your hands. Since that I can tell you noe more, then that one of the landgraves of Hesse, a Catholique, and newly made generall of the ordinance in Flaunders, invited the kinge and princeesse royall wensday last. This day comes my lord Bellcarris, (who is after bound for Paris to see his lady) coll. Blake, and Mr. Knox; (who are bound for Scotland) and coll. Tuke, (who is designed to winter with you in Holland) towards you. I told you in my last, the kinge winters here; therefore I recommend to your kind care once more my correspondence with my wife, whom I have address'd to your friend at Tower-hill. When you have read your diurnalls, send them me; in which, amongst the rest, you will very much oblige

Your very humble

Cologne, 25. Oct. 1654. [N. S.]

and most faithfull servant,

JO. MARSH.

The princeesse royal designs wednesday next to goe to the Hage.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR

Rome, 26. Oct. 1654. [N. S.]

THO' yours arrived last night, I have not yet received them, the first receivers all In the possession of the right honourable Philip Id. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain. assisting this day the funeral of the king of the Romans.

Rome is always so; *nec ulla mutatio statûs* since my last, 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 not pleased; and here is a flying report, that 3000 French horse marched from Piedmont to Modena, and there joined with one thousand more, and passed through this pope's dominions towards Calabria to meet the duke of Guise, being already there disembarked: but this, I am confident, is but a mere fiction. The next post will, I presume, give you more of this matter; for the preparations at Naples are so great, that it argues they apprehend something; and if the French appear there, without doubt they will find strong resistance.

True it is, cardinal Antonio Barbarini made his request to his holiness, to grant passage through the territories of the church for three thousand horse of the French: but his holiness gave him a check and reprehension for proposing that to him: yet his holiness neither denied nor granted his request. Many reports you may hear of it; but this is the truth; what may be hereafter, I know not.

P. Ca-

A.D. 1654. P. Camillo Pamfilio, P. Ludovifio, 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 presseth that senate for licence to return home; and that the Janisaries 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 sunk 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.

Vol. xix.  
P. 407.

**E**IGHT days ago there arrived upon the Donaw a Muscovian embassador, with sixteen persons, whose business is said chiefly to consist in these three particulars; as first, to proffer unto the emperor the fair correspondence and amity of the great duke his master; secondly, to justify his war with the Polish king; and lastly, to desire his majesty, not any ways to intangle himself in the said king's quarrel.

His imperial majesty remains still at Ebersdorf.

We have this year, God be praised, such a rich *vindemie*, that where we did expect but twenty pails, we got forty, yea some fifty pails of wine, insomuch that the wine is like to be extraordinary cheap.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Hamburgh, 17. Octob. O. S.

Vol. vii.  
P. 106.

**W**E hear as yet little of the treaty at Staade, only that there hath been one conference between them, wherein the lord Rosenham, having propounded some part of their pretensions against the Bremers, these desired, that their demands might be fully and generally presented unto them in writing, and that then they would give a general answer to it; which being refused by the Swedes, caused that the said conference, notwithstanding the good advice and endeavours of the present mediators, viz. those of the states general, as also them of this city, and the city of Lubeck to the contrary, was render'd fruitless. The emperor, well knowing that the Swedes would not admit of his mediation in the said business, hath sent now to the treaty; and for the others, though they be permitted to be present in the assembly, yet in regard of the Swedes firm determination to have their wills of their subjects, (as they term them) it is to be feared their mediation will be to little purpose.

This day the lord Plettenburgh, resident for the emperor here, passed hence for Sweden to congratulate the new king, and to carry on some other business from his master, it is thought, touching the election of a Roman king, and the business of Bremen.

I suppose 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 horse, and the duke of Guise with 8000 foot, is gone to Civita Vecchia.

*The queen of Bohemia to the states general.*

HAUTS ET PUISSANT SEIGNEURS,

Nos très-chers & très-bons AMIS,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

**I**L n'y a long-temps, que la presence de messieurs les estats de la province d'Hollande nous ayant donné occasion de représenter les extremes necessités, es quelles les malheurs du temps, & especiallement de nostre maison, continuent sans relasche de nous precipiter, nous les priâmes quant & quant, que pour le comble de tant de bienfaits, que nous avons receu durant nostre séjour en ce pays, il leur plust pour la dernière fois nous ac-

order

corder quelque subside, qui nous aida à subvenir aux despensés, que mesmes après les A.D. 1654. prieres de monsieur le electeur nostre fils, & nostre resolution arrestée, de nous transporter vers la Palatinat, & ensuite denunciation d'icelle desja faite aux assemblées, nous avons esté obligés de continuer par le retardement de nostre dit voyage, que nous n'avons voulu refuser aux instances qu'à la contemplation de nos creanciers, messieurs les estats susdits en remirent pour lors la resolution à leur assemblée prochaine, pour avoir le moyen d'en deliberer chez eux par l'insertion, qui en doit estre faite es points de leurs deliberations, & que nous apprenons, qu'ils font à la veille de se rasssembler, nous avons veu à-propos d'adresser par la presente les mesmes prieres à vos seigneuries, lesquelles pour n'estre point intempestives, nous avons remises à l'occasion, que vous en puissés conjointement resoudre avec messieurs de la province d'Hollande susdit. C'est avec un extrême regret, messieurs, qu'après tant d'assistance et soulagement, que durant nostre refuge en ce païs nous avons reçu de vostre courtoisie, au lieu des recognoissances, que nous desirons si ardemment vous en pouvoir tesmoigner, nous-nous trouvons contraints de vous faire encore ceste demande, & vous pouvons assurer, que ce n'est point sans violence, qu'une très-urgente necessité nous l'a sceu extorquer. Nous esperons, messieurs, que la descharge que nostre depart pourra en mesme temps donner aux frais, qu'ils vous a jusques-ci plu contribuer à nostre séjour en ces lieux, facilitera en quelque sorte cette seule & dernière priere, que nous sommes forcés de vous faire; principalement, si comme nous vous prions & requerons aussi très-affectueusement, il vous plait non seulement avoir pour agréable, mais aussi favoriser & avancer nostre retour vers la Palatinat, afin que en cas que nos créanciers ne puissent totalement rencontrer leur justes pretensions en Angleterre, comme il y a lieu d'esperer le contraire, pour les raisons que ci-devant nous vous avons deduictes sur ce subject, nous puissions par de-là mesnager les moyens de les contenter, que nous ne faisons que devertir & diminuer par de-ça, & dont neantmoins nous ne feront jamais satisfaits en nous mesmes, qu'ils n'ayent reçu leurs entiere satisfaction; & comme cette dernière courtoisie doit estre le comble & couronnement de tant faveurs, bons offices, assistances, liberalités, & civilités, dont il vous a plu l'espace de tant d'années user envers nous & les nostres, & qu'il n'est pas seulement hors de nostre pouvoir de les dignement recognoistre, mais aussi de trouver des parolles assez significatives pour en exprimer nostre ressentiment, nous prions la bonté divine de subvenir nostre impuissance, & de combler vostre estat & vos personnes de tant de bonheurs, qu'elles ne puissent jamais estre reduites à faire de pareilles demandes. Ces sont les vœus, que fait du fond de son cœur,

Hauts & puissants SEIGNEURS,

Nos très-chers & très-bons amis,

A la Haye, 27. Octob.  
1654. [N. S.]

Vostre très-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 messenger, who was at Nieupoort, Dunkerk, and other places in Flanders, p. 295. saying, that there was a strong report; that Cromwell, as he was coming from the parliament, 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 ambassador in England, writ to the archduke Leopold, and sent by an expres a little before the shutting of the ports, do also confirm.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Cologne, 27. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

I CANNOT yet procure the rest of the remonstrance for you, and less the petition, Vol. xix. which I mentioned in my former letters: but you may be assured, I shall use all means P. 301. to get them. Of news since my last, here arrived an expres 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 dispatched from hence some three days col. Blake and col. Tuke; and some others, whose names I do not yet know; and the

A.D. 1654. faid Walker went also with them. They go from Holland, and bring with them to Middleton some arms, ammunitiō, &c.

Grave William de Nassau, and many others in those provinces, will do what they can for them; and Culpepper is there 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-Neil 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 Gutier, 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 nuntio 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.]

Vol. xix.  
p. 285.

**T**HE 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 duches royal of Savoy.

The king having sent order to the prince of Conti to hold the states in the province of Languedoc, his highness the duke of Orleans, who is governor thereof, hath opposed himself unto it, declaring, 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 states of Flanders were not lost to him; and that he should always be bound to him.

There is news from Marseilles, that the duke of Guise was hard by the islands of Corfica and Sardinia.

*Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

Paris, 27. Octob. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
p. 289.

**T**HIS court did order Monf. d'Avancourt, going in embassy from Sweden, to sound 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 Swedish generals, as also with the king himself. The said ambassador 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 ambassador 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.]

Vol. xix.  
p. 408.

**I**T 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 wasted, this year's growth of hemp, &c. depopulated, and not like to be planted this next year, &c. Therefore, if the state 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 posts of this day, or last friday, are not yet arrived, by reason, as I believe, of A.D. 1654, 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 Inchequin, 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 funday 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 Neufville of the twenty-fifth instant, that marshal de Turenne, passing from Chastillon 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-first the general Turenne had four thousand out of his army commanded by Mons. count de Lisbonne, to convoy home the two hundred waggons, that went to Quesnoy with the provisions, 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 Quesnoy, 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'Uxelles, being reinforced by the troops of Guienne, 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, whose 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 instant, 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 seamen; and at Toulon they are making more galleys and great ships to fortify Guise's army, which a bark sailing from Levant met, and said, to shorten their way, they passed at the mouth of Boniface, between Corsica 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 sixth instant, 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 viceroy 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

A.D. 1654. 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 most humble servant.

---

*Intelligence from several parts.*

SIR,

Paris, 28. October, 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
P. 313.

**T**O the occurrents 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 Mons. 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.*

Vol. xix.  
P. 309.

**I** JOHN Streater do promise, that I will make good my promise to general John Disbrowe, which was, that I will not act or speake any thinge 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 persons the lord protector or his counsell shall appoint, there to answer any thinge of misdemeanor, that shall be charged against me,

October 18. 1654.

JOHN STREATER.

In witnesse whereoff wee hereunto sett our hands  
the day and year abovesaid.

JOHN DISBROWE.  
CHARLES WORSLEY.

---

*News from Paris, sent to Mr. Stoupe the twenty-ninth of October.*

Vol. xix.  
P. 325.

**T**HE 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 arraignment of the cardinal of Retz, before his natural judge, who is the pope, and the consistory of cardinals, whereof he is a member.

His highness the duke of Orleans hath sent an expresse to the king, with a letter, by which he beseecheth him with all submission, 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 persuasion of some ill-wishers, who ask nothing but the total ruin of the state, having cast away the chiefeft upholders of the kingdom, which are those of the household; 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 goodness 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 chase 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 Bruffels, 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 Overyffel the prince of Orange stadtholder, p. 315. and prince William his administrator. They met last 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 stadtholder in any province; but that the general consent was necessary. This may be a coal to make a great fire in time. The prince's 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 continueth still here.

Hague, 29. October, 1654. [N. S.]

*Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England, to count Brienne.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE received your lordship's letter, which was delivered to me solate, that I must defer Vol. xix. answering it till the next post; the domestic affairs having also employed his highness P. 321. and the council all this while, so that I have nothing to write of my negotiation. I did not think fit to press 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 succession to the charge of protector; and that this proposition was traversed. I did also add, that the opinions of many persons hindered this business from being debated, by reason of the little likelihood there was, that the resolution would be advantageous to the protector. However being persuaded of the contrary, or being carried on by some other consideration, which is not known to all the world, he caused this business to be renewed again. Presently his party seemed to be the strongest; yea general Lambert himself made a long speech to persuade the parliament, that it was necessary to make the charge of protector hereditary; but when it came to the vote, all those relations and friends were of opinion to make it elective; and of two hundred and sixty members, two hundred of them were of that opinion; which hath not only surpris'd the public, but the family of the lord protector, who thought himself sure, the day before, to keep the dignity in his family. And in effect, without this confidence, he might easily have prevented that deliberation, which could not be but disagreeable to the officers of the army; whereof the least doth pretend in his turn to command in England; so that hereby is easily discerned, that the nation is no-wise affected to his family, nor much to himself. Without doubt he will strengthen his army, and keep that in a good posture. They began this morning to agitate, to whom the choice should appertain. However, the children of the protector do not yet hold themselves altogether excluded; they may chance to be

A.D. 1654. established by some other parliament. Admiral Blake is gone to sea. My foregoing did desire his majesty to use all manner of precaution, and to look to his sea towns.

London,  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>9</sup>/<sub>9</sub>. October, 1654.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. xix.  
P. 337.

THE great expectation, wher the French will send theyr forces, takes up every man's tym in this place; but Puglia is in most mens eys, as the most probable place. The gentleman, captain Harris, whom I sent to Tollon, is now returned hither. He assures me, they ar raising as many more men in Provence for a suply; and when the first ar landed, the fleet retornes to tak in the rest. The Spanyard is very vigillant, and has made very great preperations in the kingdom of Naples; but my opinion is, if the French gain a landing place, they wil prov a thorn in theyr fyds for the piple in that kingdom; ar much discontented by the great taxes and oppressions. 'Tis certain, that thes princes giv passage to the French horse out of Piemont in smal parties of forty and fifty in a company; so that the Spanyard is lyk to be embroiled every-wher, especially if the protector sends a fleet for the West-Indyes, which is the general newes upon th' exchange in London. I am, HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most humble and faithful servant,

Leghorn, 30. October, 1654. [N. S.]

CHA. LONGLAND.

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

Vol. xix.  
P. 341.

BEHOLD here already the letter writ to the princess royal dowager and elector of Brandenburg in print. It is said, that prince William Frederick, governor of Friseland, is now ready, and disposed (by commissioners sent expresse from Overysffel to him) to go to Zwoll, and there to accept the charge of substitute, or lieutenant-stadtholder; and by this means there will be two lieutenants stadtholders; for colonel Haersolte was already before lieutenant-stadtholder, as was formerly Mons. Smeltzinck; but this difference there will be, that Smeltzinck and Haersolte were by substitution of the stadtholder, and prince William Frederick will be by the state, and will be the true function; the others in effect were only commanders at Deventer the chief city.

As to the advice given by the council of state upon the proposition for the lords Ripperda and Beecke, demanding assistance of three companies of horse, and four of foot, there hath not been any thing resolved upon it; for those of Holland have resumed it to themselves, and have expressly called the states their principals together to advise upon it, but chiefly upon the election of a stadtholder, for fear lest that should take footing in all the provinces

to embroil them with England; for the intention of <sup>Orange party</sup> 145 is not to rest there; for that doth also raise the spirits elsewhere, which were lulled asleep; for really here in Zeland and elsewhere, there was no more spoken of the deduction nor of the seclusion; and I know,

grave William that men did believe, that they had also pacified and contented 149; at least they were in a fair way towards it; but this will disturb all again.

In the commission, which those of Overysffel will give to their new stadtholder, there will be no change or alteration, only that they will add, that as well the stadtholder as his substitute shall swear the observation of the peace with England, according to the thirty-second article of the peace, to the end to content Holland. and to avoid offending England. The informations against Sigismond Schop are now finished; but the council of war saith, they can go no further; and so likewise there is no further proceeding against Schonenburg and Haex, by reason of the connection of affairs; for likewise in effect Schonenburg and Haex have been as well military as politic, in regard they have as it were commanded 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  
ambassadors protector friends of pr. of Orange  
also the two 124, who are with 130, under the censure and judicature of 145 or  
states general The well-affected of Holland republicans

104. 173 or 174 on the contrary, and for the same reason, do insist very much, to the end that such judicature may be left to each province upon their

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. caused Barnevelt and Hogerbeets to be punished: item, since that in the year 1626 the generality caused 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 robe, by the generality.

But it is true, that since Holland shewed themselves sensible, being not willing to admit any more of the judicature of the generality, but began to follow and extol the maxim of Barnevelt and Grotius, that every province is sovereign, and not bound to obey the generality, unless it be as to the military.

In effect it is a great dispute and question, what power the states general have. The union seemeth to have given the same 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, magistrates, governments in particular, which the king was bound to swear and observe. The states general are more than the king; for they do not swear to it, but for the consequence.

The states of Holland will maintain their rights every manner of way, that the provincial sovereignty is in themselves, yea during the lives of the princes. In the year 1640 I did see, 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.

Vasquez and Hottoman have writ illustrious questions, but they have not treated nor decided the said illustrious question; and it is strongly to be presumed, that at last a third will carry it away; so that neither the states general nor the states provincial will have that, which formerly the king had.

By reason the letters of England do stay so long before they come, men do publish very much the death of the protector; which if it were so, there would be more commotion and disturbance; but that being false, Holland will shew a great deal of vigour.

27<sup>th</sup> of October.

**T**HE lords of Holland have been for some days met together. It is with them, as you may have already pre-conjectured, and partly heard, the seclusion (as a synagogue) was already buried; but it is revived by this difference of Overyffel. Item, according to the rule, *Quod tibi non vis fieri, alteri ne feceris*, 173 themselves in 105 would not, that the other 104 should assist any of 105, separated from all 105, in the same manner at present as Deventer separated from the rest demanded assistance. Yet however there are some amongst 173, that are less scrupulous therein than the rest. Of 112 I understand that they have declared themselves resolute enough to give assistance. Verily 173 do want a protector. In the year 1618 prince Maurice, to remedy these differences, did not merchandize any long time; but as the Arminians then did speak only of moderation, toleration, accommodation, and peace, so likewise at present the most part of 105 and 173 will not resolve, at least 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 business, not only of the stadtholdership of Overyffel, but also for that of Guelderland; for in Guelderland they are also very forward to produce some like thing.

Notwithstanding amongst those here themselves, that do hold and are for the prince, there are some, that do envy Haersolte and his family, as too powerful; and I do believe, if Haersolte did quit his election on pretence to the charge of droffart of Twent, to some one of the contrary party, that generally the nobility would be contented, or would shew themselves content. Deventer however would murmur, but for that 145 would not greatly care.

But this example of Overyffel will serve for an example to those of Guelderland, if 145 do not succeed in Overyffel, notwithstanding the opposition of Deventer.

Orange party

145 will proceed further themselves, notwithstanding the opposition of Nimmeguen, Aernem,

A.D. 1654. Aernem, Bommel, Tiel. The nobility, which is not <sup>Orange party</sup> 145, is mute. *Dux & auctor opus*  
States of Holland

*est.* 105 are and remain *cui similes, evanescentes sua subtilitate.*

The queen of Bohemia, seeing that there is nothing for her in England, hath presented a memorandum for a subsidy of this state. *Lamentabile regnum!* the title of majesty doth hinder her from going to dwell at Franckendale, although the son also do take from her her dowry; and for the son's impiety the common people here must suffer.

30. October, 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Vol. xix.  
P. 365.

MY last unto you was the 23<sup>d</sup> *per post*. Since the inclosed are come to my hand, whereby you may perceave the occurances at C. St's court; only I must add, that *per* this post, that came yesterday, I received noe letter from my correspondent; but a letter was read to mee, wroate from secretary Nicolls, whoe wrote to Sir Edward Walker, that C. St. had resolved to stave at Cullen this winter, finding it more convenient for his affaires, untill the tyme he could opportunely transport himselfe on the other side of the sea: that Wilmot was gone into Germany, to gather mony of the princes: that Weyntworth was gone into Zealand, from which, I suppose, he is stolne into England: that C. St. and his sister wear invited by the duke of Nuburgh, and laye there the last night at Diffeldorp. He was intended to bringe his sister to the borders of the states territories, into which he would not goe, beinge forbidden by those ingratefull Hogen Moghens to come into their country. These were the contents of his letter. Culpepper talk'd about his particular affayres, whoe by waye of discourse commended the protector's speeches, yet hopes the parlement and he will not agree. They begin to belive the affayres in Scotland succeed. Those gentlemen mentioned in Marthe's letter are not yet come hither. When Blagge comes, I will, if I can, learn of him, which waye he intends to goe. Neither have I heard since from Armorer: he comes with the princes of Orange. My request to you in my last 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 solicite it. The office will suit with my occasions, and not any wayes render me incapable to serve you, which is my chief ambition. My friend Mr. Thomas Harris will waite on you for your letter, and he will present it to the court of merchants. To him I beseech you likewise to passe the 30 l. for allowance of house-rent. I have sent him my bill on Mr. Upton.

Yours realy,

30. October, 1654.

JOHN ADAMS.

*The Dutch ambassadors in England to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xix.  
P. 339.

ONE of the chiefest things, which hath happened since our last in the parliament, is the debate, that hath been, whether the charge of protector shall be hereditary or successeive, which was at last decided by plurality of voices for election, notwithstanding many endeavours to the contrary, and amongst the rest the lord general Lambert, who voted for succession. Now the debate is, upon whom, and after what manner, the election is to be made; whereof we shall be able to inform your high and mighty lordships by the next. His highness is now pretty well again, and was yesterday in St. James's park in a sedan to take the air, and is also said to be pleased with the resolution of the parliament, and to approve of the same. Blake is said of a certain to be gone to sea with twenty-four ships, which were to be followed by five others, that were somewhat damnified through the last great winds. What course they will steer, and what design they have in hand, is not possible to penetrate into.

30. October, 1654. [N. S.]

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPORT.

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 cause to A.D. 1654. contend, 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 insupportable to me, than those were of a month at the beginning of my arrival here; and I am no less 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; so 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 insist 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 so the decision was not so as the protector did expect. They have resolved his charge shall be elective. General Lambert made a long speech to have it successive. 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 Overijssel is a spark able to revive the fire, which was supposed 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 reserving the public declaration.

London, 30. October, 1654. [N. S.]

---

*Barriere 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 Vol. xix. forced to keep my bed, which doth hinder me from writing at large to your highness. P. 265. 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 stop 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 business 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 imperiall city of Bremen hath commanded me to attend your Vol. xix. highness, to present their most humble respects and services unto you, to wish you a P. 335. continuall increase of all prosperity, and to make on their behalf an humble request unto you.

A.D. 1654. The city of Bremen lyeth at present under a very hard preffure, which threateneth them with the losse of their liberty and life, which they, as all rational bodies ought, putt an equal price upon.

This city hath been from immemoriall times, yea from many ages, a free immediat city of the empire, constituting with the other imperiall cities a peculiar state in the same, whence it hath not only a seffion and vote in the diets of the empire, (as it had lately at Ratisbone) but also a call to such consultations, as concerne the welfare of the whole. Whereupon this city sent their deputies to the last treaty at Munster, 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 subjects thereof, should without any inroachment remaine safe and unviolated their present state, freedom, rights, and privileges, both in ecclesiastical and civil matters. And if peradventure any controversies should arise betweene the dutchy and city, they should either by an amicable composition, or by law, be terminated, *salva interim cujusque parti sua, quam obtinet, possessione, Et omni vi armorum sub pœna reatus fractæ pacis seclusa, art. 17.*

Notwithstanding all this it hath pleased the Swedish government of the dutchy of Bremen residing at Stade, not only to call the knowne rights and liberty of the city in question, but also against the exprefs words of the forementioned treaty, to attempt to right themselves in a hostile manner, by taking from the said city severall places indubitably belonging to them, by stopping their commerce, and by wastinge their territories with fire and sword; which violence the city of Bremen, out of a deepe respect to the crowne of Sweden, and an abhorrency from shedding of blood, endured with all patience imaginable, and for a long while made use of no other armes, than of appealing to the compact of Munster, of demanding either a friendly composition, or legal decision; and of procuring from the emperor severall 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 pusillanimity, 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 assistance of the empire cominge on slowlie for the city, a cessation of armes was agreed on for two months, which will expire the fifteenth of November approaching. In which cessation a treatie being begun, the senat of Bremen reflecting upon your highnesse's renowned zeal to righteousness, just freedom, and the interest of the Protestant religion, as also upon the power you have with the king and crowne of Sweden, they with all humility present themselves before your highnesse, beseechinge you would please to look upon them with a compassionat heart, and effectually and (*ob summum in mora periculum*) speedily to interpose your authority to this purpose, that the crowne of Sweeden would ponder well what hath been articulated with them concerninge the city of Bremen; and that therefore no hostility may be reassumed, but those ways of amicable composition, or legal determination alone insisted on; and the city in the interim remaine in a quiet enjoyment of what she did possess by the treaty of Munster, till it be otherwise by either of those waies declared.

Such an interposition 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 Protestants in Germany and Helvetia, if they shall see your highnesse imbarqued in their vessel, and keepinge intire the Protestant line of communication from the Ocean unto the Alps; which, if Bremen be lost, will be cutt 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, constant health, and flourishing government.

Your HIGHNESSE'S

Most humble and devoted servant,

London, 20. October, 1654.

HENRY OLDENBERG, of Bremen.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Hague, 30. Octobris, 1654.

Vol. xix.  
P. 378.

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 a letter to the states general here, dated the sixteenth of October instant, wherein they give an exact relation of the accident befallen the

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, being you know all best there: In the same letter the said ambassadors give a relation to their mighty highnesses of the proceedings of parliament, and that also with much modesty.

Jongestal is daily expected; but for as much as I can find, he shall not stay long here, but be remanded into England, because those of his province will have him to attend the public and secret actions of the other two ambassadors, who are suspected by them; so that when the dissenting provinces can pump Jongestal 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 still in the province of Overijssel. 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 Nassau, inviting him to come and to take possession of the said places, during the prince of Orange's minority. The two, that opposed that election, made a protest against it, and desired from the states of Holland relief to conserve their liberties and privileges. Whereupon those of the province of Holland caused an assembly extraordinary to be made, which was but yesterday dissolved, and no other resolution taken upon the whole, but to try and endeavour an accommodation, and in order thereto to send commissioners. What further shall become of this business, 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 instant I received, which clears many lies spoken of here, Vol. xix. p. 377. of the protector's being past recovery; and the world of lies, which in the end must be a shame to their authors. Yours I sent to Vienna and Cologne, and also send to you letters herewith from your friends in both those cities.

News in this court since my last are thus: Don Antony Pimentelli is arrived *tandem* from the court of Madrid at Dunkirk; and now is in his way from thence hither. From hence soon (as I hear by good authors) he will go to Antwerp to the queen of Sweden, to which office he is qualified ambassador, and has instructions of large offers and great kindness to the said 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 she will shortly come hither; by which it is inferred by some, there is more in the matter of a long time than yet discovered. Of this time must be a witness.

The marquis de Lede, governor of Dunkirk, and admiral for the king in these countries, named ambassador extraordinary for the said king to your protector, is now preparing for his journey into England to execute the said office; so that shortly you may see him in London. Of our army here is nothing considerable to be said since my former; both armies being in the same posture. Ours is still near Avennes, observing the enemies march. It is said marshal de la Ferté's army is marched to besiege Clermont, and Turenne watcheth our army, while Clermont shall be besieged.

Count Fuenfeldagna has been here these 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 say still he shall be recalled into Spain with disgrace, and not without just cause, as most men say. Never was any so generally behated, and unworthily spoken of. The archduke is well, which is all this week produceth known to, SIR,

Yours.

*Monsieur Petit to Monsieur Augier.*

Paris,  $\frac{31}{21}$ . October, 1654.

MONS. Vestric hath written unto the deputy of Montauban, that all they had done Vol. xix. p. 381. at the court had only provoked the parliament of Toulouse, and that its deputies at the chamber of the edict at Castres are still worse and worse. He intreats the said deputy to insist here anew against them, which he prepares himself to do; and if so be he cannot speak thereof unto cardinal Mazarin, to write of it in good terms unto the said cardinal. You shall have at my next the decree given in the behalf of those of Montauban, which is exceeding favourable.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Paris, last of October, 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.  
 Vol. xix.  
 p. 367.

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 business of importance; but now I see no certainty of it. Some say, that was to conclude a marriage with the princess 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 highway; being taken, was examined, and suffered the question ordinary and extraordinary, where he confessed 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 Mons. 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 Chastillon having last week conferred with Mons. 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 Aisne near Rethel, and took their rout towards Clermont, where la Ferté himself was to meet him; because he heard, that Mons. le count de Duras passed the river Meuse at Guienne 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 Aisne to refresh themselves, till they see ours 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 business 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 Angoulesme, 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 consider, how to subsist their army this year upon the frontiers, that this country might be free.

Last wednesday the clergy assembled about the cardinal de Retz's process, and resolved to maintain their privileges, and give their names and titles to the king, as formerly he demanded.

Thursday some deputies from court went to gain possession to the prince of Conti, or put him in possession of the chasteau and land of St. Maur, and l'hostel de Condé, where now the princess his wife lives royally.

You have from St. Menehault of the twenty-sixth instant, that the day before that day Mons. 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 so soon. We hear Madame la duchesse de Longueville passed Maulin, and comes to Vervins to meet her husband to come with him to Normandy.

Mons. 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 business, having refused the quality of a resident; also from the court the quality of an ambassador. 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,

Your most real servant.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Paris, last of October, 1654. [N. S.]

**Y**OURS 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 postillion of his highness is already dead; and a thousand such; but I see by you the business is nothing considerable, and that those fellows ranting will soon blush, when truth appears. The court is not displeas'd at the worst of relations, and make their pastime 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 stiff, and cannot be reconciled to Mazarin. The report of Canada continues; and if it be certain, the English took it, they will recal the ambassador Bordeaux, as they vaunt at court; but these 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 rises. He has good intelligence from England in divers ways; before of it, he doubts not of the conclusion of the treaty with the protector. Mons. 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 Mons. Ouitte.*

Brussels, 31. October, 1654. [N. S.]

**I** AM now come from the army to supply myself with some money. The states of the country have been here to treat for the payment and quarters of the army, but are returned discontented; so that 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 stay'd 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,

**W**ERE it not that I apprehend the honor and justice of the nation; as well as the interest of Sir Peter Richaut's family, were highly concerned in the granting of letters of reprisall against the kinge of Spaine, 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 lynes, to request you to putt your perfectinge hande to that worke; but being full well settled in the premises, I could not withholdé my pen from paper, to intimate thus much to you, that I received it in charge even now from general Disbrow in his name to desire you to putt an issue to it; which, I assure you, will not only oblige the family before named, but him also to expresse his gratitude one way or other, that is, SIR,

Your humble and affectionate friend and servant,

Whitehall, 21. October, 1654.

EDW. SEDGWICK.

*Intelligence.*

Hamburgh, 22. October, 1654. O. S.

**T**HE Bremish affairs remain still in suspense, &c. Though the day of their first session was appointed to have been on wednesday last, yet something is fallen in the way, insomuch that as yet nothing is pass'd. It seems the Protestant churches do make it their interest to mediate in the business; and it is said, the Bremers are privately resolv'd to

A.D. 1654. prolong the beginning of the treaty, until the coming of the expected Switzer legation, the Dutch embassadors being already arrived, and now admitted by the lord Rosenhaen.

*Intelligence.*

Vienna, 22. October, 1654. O. S.

Vol. xix.  
P. 520.

SATURDAY last the two Muscovian embassadors were brought to their audience before his imperial majesty at Ebersdorf, in great state and solemnity, who presented 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 Tigrehaire, 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.]

Vol. xix.  
P. 385.

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 party 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.]

Vol. xix.  
P. 389.

THE lord Jongestall, one of their high and mighty lordships embassadors extraordinary in England, being returned home from thence, hath made a full report of the constitution of affairs there to their high and mighty lordships; whereupon being debated, their high and mighty lordships have welcomed home the said lord Jongestall, 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 Jongestall, shall be put by provision into the secret, and kept private till further order.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloc.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. xix.  
P. 399.

I AM sorry to understand from Mr. Dorislaus of his highness and your then indisposition with the occasion of it: blessed be God, who delivered you both so graciously. I shall longingly waite for the good newse 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 presently aboute 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 yourselfe in goeing to take the ayre, soe as I wrote thereof to all parts by the very same post, which could vent the malignant newse.

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 please to looke over the inclosed, if there be any thinge worth notice; yet it is all wee have heere, and that Mr. Townly and his party heighten dayly  
in

in their insolent behavior, which I shall not complayne of, till I see what the company at A.D. 1654.  
London will doe upon it. I am, SIR,

Your most humble servant,

Hamburgh, 24. October, 1654.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

*An intercepted letter.*

NOBLE SIR,

[Cologne] 3. Novembris, 1654. [N. S.]

I RECEAVED not yours of the  $\frac{5}{17}$ . of the last moneth, till the first of this, just as Vol. xix.  
Mynheer van Lorne was taking horse to accompany Mr. Good parte of his way towards P. 393.  
France, soe as I had onlie tyme to shew it him, whoe was very well satisfied with Mr.  
Ashwell's kindnes and redynes to assist in his suyte, which he hopes will be brought to a  
full hearing this terme. I should be glad to heare, that Mr. Hutchins were soe well reco-  
vered 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. Crosse's busines now depending in the  
higher bench, I am told by those, that seeme to understand that case very well, that all his  
evidences and witnesses are soe well prepared, and ready to make appeare his right, as he and  
his freinds 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 shall (after all the cost  
he hath bene at) be againe putt off, it will even breake the poore gentleman, who is  
alreddy undonne by that tedious and chargeable suyte. Mr. Dovey acknowledges him-  
selfe much obliged to Mr. Ashwell for his good opinion of him, and wishes he were capa-  
ble in any sorte to serve him as effectually as he shall ever doe affectionately and faithfully.  
Monf. de Fond's wares in Normandy are much fallen in their price of late, and I doubt  
will loose of their vallue every day more then other, being of late growne much out of  
request, soe 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 gett a better market for them. Philip Williams  
faith, he is a playne-dealing merchaunt, and soe he hath ever bene, being unaquainted  
with such shifts of witt, as are of late practised by many factors; but if Mr. Ashwell,  
or any friend of his, shall have occasion to make use of his factorage, he will give him  
a very cleere and faithfull account of whatsoever he shall intrust him withall. If you please  
sometymes to lett me understand how the exchange and merketts goe there with you, and  
what trade is there driven betweene Mr. Crosseby, Mr. Kirton, and Mr. Ifaace's factors,  
I shal be the better able to know how to manage Mr. Crosse's traffique in these partes, and  
to comply with the markets, and shall not fayle to lett him see your care of his small con-  
cernments. You cannot have to doe with fairer 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 soe Monf. de Fond willed me to assure you. I pray present  
my service to them, when you see or send 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 servant,

E. DE BEAVIEU.

Mr. Crosse is not yet returned hither, but expected this night, being longer detained  
by Mr. Good then he intended, when he went hence.

The superscription,

*For my honoured friend Mr. Stinton, these.*

*Intelligence.*

Stockholm, 24. October, 1654. O. S.

THURSDAY last, the long expected royal bride with her whole princely train arrived Vol. xix.  
safely at the Dollers, where the king himself with his chief nobility gave her majesty P. 520.  
the first welcome, and afterwards a most royal entertainment, the said place being most  
richly provided with all kind of rarities for that purpose; whence on tuesday next his  
majesty intends to conduct the young queen to his castle called Carelsburg, about an Eng-  
lish mile from this city, being most royally adorned 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 advised, whereof  
more in my next, God willing.

*News*

*News from Paris sent to Mr. Stouppe.*Paris, <sup>3. Nov.</sup><sub>24. Oct.</sub> 1654.

A.D. 1654. **T**HE 30<sup>th</sup> 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 marshal 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 answer of the duke of Orleans.

Vol. xix.  
p. 285.

The first of this instant the king and all his court went to St. Germain's.

The king hath made a present to the marshal 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 Guise was upon the coasts of Sicily, and that the Spanish army did follow him; but it is not believed, that this durst encounter him, because the duke of Guise is much stronger; besides, that they prepare at Toulon a supply of galleys and men to send to him.

News from Poland say, that part of the army of the great duke of Muscovy was gone towards Warfaw to besiege it; and that another part was entred into Lithuania.

*Barriere to the prince of Condé.*

Vol. xix.  
p. 397.

**I**N my last I gave your highness to understand, what I feared would happen here: I do still fear the same thing. I do not fail to solicit the person, whom your highness writ word about in your last, wherewith you were pleased to honour me; but I fear there are considerations, which do hinder him from pressing of that business. I cannot write to your highness what I have to communicate unto you, by reason 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 parliament doth all that they can to diminish the authority of the protector; which, notwithstanding, I believe he will keep in spite of the parliament. As soon as I have a cypher, I will give your highness a full account at large.

3. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter of intelligence.*

Dantzick, <sup>4. Nov.</sup><sub>25. Oct.</sub> 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
p. 519.

**F**ROM Riga it is written, Smolensko is lost. From the Wildt they mention it not, but say, they in Littaw 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 seeking to reduce these garisons within his quarters, which are like to be lost, if they get not timely relief, which is much feared. The Swedes have drawn 12,000 men to the borders of Courland, desiring to pass 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 ease their own country of their burden, and to be in readiness against the spring, to force these garisons 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 secure.

*A letter of intelligence from Monsieur Augier's secretary.*

Paris, 4. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
p. 405.

**T**HE <sup>21<sup>st</sup> past</sup><sub>21<sup>st</sup> past</sub> arrived here deputies of Rochelle, sent from those inhabitants and from the militia, which is there, to assure his majesty of their fidelity, and compliment cardinal Mazarin upon the happy success of his ministry: but they have not yet had audience, by reason 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 same means hath, or is, as I am informed, to settle his nephew in the office of captain of that castle, and

and of the huntings depending thereon. It is also thought, that for certain the said nephew will be established colonel of the French horse, which the duke of Mercœur pretended 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 considerable than he, from demanding of it.

There is some talk of abolishing the great number of treasurers of France, which are at 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, lest 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 mistrust the arming of some ships by marshal de la Meilleraye, saying it is only to pirate.

Fleetwood, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

THE late wonderfull deliverance of my lord protector is such, as indeed ought exceedingly to affect the hearte of all that feare the Lord; for certainly there hath 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 wil be more and more manifested 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 business; and therefore I shall not trouble you with any thinge 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 servant,

25. Octob. 54.

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

Boreel, *the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

HERE are some men, as is said, of great understanding and experience, who have propounded to the king's council an expedient, whereby this kingdom might be provided 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 expedient 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,

MY LORDS,

ON wednesday the fourth of this month the commissioners of Bremen delivered in their plenipotential power; but in regard therein was mentioned, that they should act according to their instructions, thereupon the lord ambassador Rosenhaen did refuse to receive it, and would not be disposed to be in the treaty than upon the mediation and

A.D. 1654. promise of us and the lords commissioners of Lubeck and Hamburg, that within five days we would undertake to get a power without any restriction; so that we this day begin to treat. The place of our conference is in the chancery, where as *in tertio loco* the lord Rosenhaen sits at the upper end of the table, and then we, and next to us those of Lubeck and Hamburg. The lord Rosenhaen hath caused overture to be made unto us of the demands of the Swedes by the lord Hoppe, director of the chancery, who doth assist his excellency. First they do demand, that the city of Bremen should renounce their being a free city of the empire. Secondly, acknowledge the king for their lord. Thirdly, they should make restitution of what they have taken, and make satisfaction of charges. Fourthly, give security *de non turbando vel offendendo*. The lord Rosenhaen told us at our conference, unless we would agree to the first, there would be no hopes of the treaty. We do all that we can to accommodate the differences.

Staden, 5. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

BEUNINGEN.  
BOOTSMA.  
KNIPHUYSEN.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Vol. xix.  
P. 423.

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 officiousnes gott my letters (amongst others); and ere we could meete, 'twas night: but next poste, my lodginge beinge soe neare the post-house, I will prevent such unnecessary kindneses. Your other last I met withall that day after my last to you at Mr. Ring's house, who the day before had beene att my lodginge, where he and my new host could not agree by theise wise computations, I was the person, to whome the letter was directed; butt nowe, for a more methodicall course and proceedinge, I have in my letters att length, and accordinge to the German mode, given my exact and formall landlord my name and distinction (which he calls titles); soe that if hereafter you direct your letters for me at Fredrick Dercum's, in the Stenegasse streete, they will finde me outt, if I finde not them at the post-house; for Mr. Ring's house is distant some good space from me, and either he or I, or both, will find trouble, if they come to his hand. I thanke you very kindly for your ingenious and free manner of correspondinge. There can be noe measures taken, or judgement made, by or uppon palliated informations. You shall find me after your owne heart herein: you shall know trueths, lett them bee for us, or against us; and the same you will continue to mee by your hand. I am sure, since my last this place hath afforded us nothings of new matter; for his majestie return'd hither butt last night, havinge accompanied his sister nere twenty leagues from hence, where wensday morninge they parted in teares. Their entertainment by the duke of Newburgh was greate and very civill, meetinge the kinge and princeesse royall a mile from his court, accompanied with his princeesse, nobility, and gentry of his subjects, with twelve coaches, beside horse, just at their cominge in a manner out of the jolke, which passage the king chose rather, haveinge 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 sister to his court, where were tables appointed for all persons of their traynes, according to their severall 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 free from any notion of his misfortunes, and as absolute as any of his predecessors, he could nott well have done more; for he press'd infinitely to give the kinge the towell to wash, and was very hardly denied that condescention. They staid there all friday, and on saturday (uppon very greate importunitie too) they were suffered after their repast to departe; yett upon condition too, that his majestie would give the duke his royall word, that he would within ten or twelve dayes honour him with his companie againe, and spend some tyme with him in sports. 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 *imprimis*, my very items, without sayinge more, would fill upp this sheete, which I cannot give way unto: for I must tell you somethinge from the other side of the countrey from Brandenburgh's court. Yesterday I received two letters from my lord of Rochester and Mr. Bellings his secretary, dated the 27<sup>th</sup> of October, N. S. My lord tells me, that he hath two or three troublesome and tedious journeys to make yett, ere he can returne: butt if he bee as well received every where, and as kindly, as there, itt will make his journeys much easier. Yet he says, (to use still his owne words) he shall never be at ease, untill he is with us againe; which he will hasten to doe what he can. Mr. Bellings assures me, the elector will approve very much

much the king's friend; yet I doe not heare they have their monie yett: that must come at partinge, or else all the rest is complement; but I find noe doubt of itt made there. Their next will tell us more particularly. They are butt enteringe into busines yet; for I find my lord is but newlie come thither. A.D. 1654.

If the good company be yett with you, pray present my most humble and affectionat service to them, and lett them knowe our newes. In earnest, I doe honour both my lord and the collonell with all my heart, beinge persons of greate thoughts, parts, and honesty. I would to God, that circumspection and diligence they have were in fashion amongst us: I believe then our busines would be better clad 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 seeke the same from any other hand there) our busines is done. The English diurnall is the best present you can give us here, after the knowledge had of your health and wellfare. 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 chatarrs. I am sure I have had a bitter bouete of itt; but, thanke God, am now by a violent partinge of one of my teeth parted with the same. I wonder I hear nothings 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 forgett my true and faithful respects and service to my lord Culpeper, whom if I had knowne he had beene in the towne before, I had nott beene now to have begun that duty by your hand; and the advantadges I shall have by your doinge itt. In the last place doe me the best office to yourselfe, and inrich me with your esteeme, that I am

Cullen, 6. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

Your truly faithfull friend;

and humble fervant.

[MARSH.]

*Boreel, the Dutch embassador at Paris, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

HERE is arrived an ambassador from the duke of Muscovy. He gave no notice of his arrival to any foreign embassadors here residing; so that none of us sent our coaches to wait upon him. He hath not yet had audience; he is lodged in a private house. Vol. xix. P. 435.

The embassadors of the Hans-towns are still here, having as yet effected nothing of their commissions. 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.

Paris, 6. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

I HAVE heard again, that the two embassadors states general me, 124 and 104 are very ill satisfied with 127, especially 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 not yet heard of a certaine, whether any such letter be come to 105; and much less, 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 correspondent here hath diverted or suppress'd it) men do see again, that they are not yet quite cured of their ancient malady; which is, that they are ashamed to have spoken with demonstration of amity to 128 and 130; 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

A.D. 1654. <sup>pr. of Orange</sup>  
 148 :

for I do hear, that with great expression, chiefly the first, they have declared, <sup>prince of Orange</sup> that they are very humble servants to 148; that they are most cordially sorry for <sup>prince of Orange</sup> what they were forced to doe against 148; and that they will do all what they can to annull it. But this first hath *magnum ingenium cum mixtura dementiæ*; and he is often used <sup>states of Holland</sup> to offend people, and then to aske their pardon. 105 have given to Mr. Doleman four thousand guilders, 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 ipsi fecerunt*? I rest

6. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to cardinal Mazarin.*

MY LORD,

London, 6. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
 P. 437.

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 imploy'd to pursue the measures of the ministers of this state, or in a conference with them, to put an end to our accommodation, stopped 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, que les ordres du roy m'obligeoient, puisque ma negotiation ne prenoit point de fin, de voir aujourdhuy Monsf. le protecteur, pour estre esclaircy de la derniere intention & resolution, & de temoigner beaucoup de regret de ce que les avances de sa majesté n'avoient produit l'effect, 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 send by an express. The raising and transporting of Scotchmen is still uncertain. The two officers, that presented themselves to me, do refuse the offer of twelve escus for each foldier, pretending great difficulties in the raising and transporting of so considerable a body.

Bordeaux to Monsf. Brienne.

MONSIEUR,

Londres, 6. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
 P. 459.

LES deux lettres, que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'escire, feront sans doute esperer quelque eclaircissement des intentions de Monsf. le protecteur par l'ordinaire. Aujourdhuy je me suis mis en estat de satisfaire à cette attente, & depuis trois jours il n'est passé aucune heure, que je n'ai pressé mes commissaires & le secretaire d'estat de me donner une responce. Ils m'envoyerent samedi au soir par escriture, sans aucun changement des premieres, ce qui m'obligea de demander hier au soir une conference avec le dernier, chez qui un de mes commissaires se trouva. Il n'y fust encore rien resolu, & mesme outre les premieres difficultés, qui regardent le titre & la matiere, qui doit estre misé en arbitrage, ils rejeterent la reciprocation de les articles secrets, pretendans que je devois nommer les personnes, que le roy desiroit esloigner d'Angleterre. Après beaucoup de contestations sur ces deux derniers points, le premier n'ayant point esté agité, ne pouvant rien avancer, je les prie, puisqu'il n'y avoit plus d'esperance d'accomodement, je puisse voir aujourdhuy Monsf. le protecteur. Ils me promirent l'audience pour ce matin, & ayant envoyé chez un de mes commissaires pour sçavoir l'heure, il la remise jusques à cette soir, sur ce que son altesse desiroit, auparavant que de me voir, refoudre avec son conseil nos affaires, & à neuf heurs du soir il ait mandé qu'elles avoyent esté traitées cette après-dinée, mais non pas entierement resoluë; & que je pouvois faire estat demain d'avoir un decisive responce sur tous mes articles. Que mesme les termes en seroient examinez, afin que je ne pretendisse plus y rien changer. Ainsi je ne puis rien escire de certain, ni donner eclaircissement du voyage du Blake, dont sans doute j'aurai demain des nouvelles; & s'il y a quelque changement d'ordre, je l'enverrai par courier exprès, qui arrivera aussi-tost que la presente.

Bordeaux.

*Bordeaux to his father.*

MY LORD,

6. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE not much time to spare to write any store of news to the court, notwithstanding 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 censure my labours, as not answering the expectation of the public after two years negotiation: but whosoever will enter into the particular of my negotiation, will find, that I have forgot nor omitted nothing to establish a greater band or tie; 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 presenting the petition for their pay and liberty: the first being granted and satisfied, the last was soon forgotten. The colonel, that is imprisoned about the petition, which I mentioned in my last, is threatened to be severely punish'd; at least he will be cashiered.

*Bordeaux to the count de Charost, governor of Calais.*

MY LORD,

6. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

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 likelihood were set on by their officers, demanding their pay, and speaking of the liberty of their country, which begun to cause them here to look about them, and to send down the admiral presently to pacify them with a good sum of money, which they conceive will compose their minds. The murmuring of the colonels doth also seem to be pacified through the imprisoning of one of the colonels, that had signed the petition: he is threatened to be tried by a council of war. Thus the lord protector doth overcome all these obstacles; and these little rumours do but establish 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 set the Presbytery uppermost, and give toleration to the others: God grant they may not smart for it in another world! My negotiation is not concluded, but will be suddenly ended one way or other.

I praise God for the discovery, that hath been made of the discontented citizens of Bourdeaux. Here hath been a whispering a long while since of some alteration, that would suddenly happen in those parts: I know not whether there hath been any treaty with the lord protector. However, let the business 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 son the French ambassador in England.*

MY SON,

Paris, 7. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

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 sent you. no long delays; conclude your treaty, and return victorious: you may then obtain your full desire here.

*News sent to Mr. Stoupe.*

Paris, 7. Novemb. 1654. [N.S.]

THE third of this instant came into this city an ambassador extraordinary from the great duke of Muscovy. The king hath given him a very magnificent coach. They speak not yet of the cause of his embassy.

A.D. 1654. M. de Lionne, who was heretofore secretary of the queen's commandments, goeth ambassador extraordinary to Rome for the king.

They write from Guise, that the prince of Condé had taken from his army 8000 horse, and that his design was unknown; and that marshal de Turenne was encamped hard by Guise, hoping to put his army into their winter-quarters; and that he staid only for the orders of the court for that purpose.

The ambassador 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 send another in his room. The king hath again made known to the queen of Sweden his cousin, that she should return, or else that she shall receive no more pension.

The letters from Catalonia say, that the prince of Conti was still very sick, 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 besiege Belleverde.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Paris, 7. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
P. 471.

**N**O news considerable; but men do believe, that the Spaniards will lose Clermont, as they did Stenay: and what then will become of the prince of Condé, and the rest?

The duke of Gloucester is become a Roman Papist, and will now speedily make his abjuration of Protestancy and profession of faith.

The Scotch king is at Cologne, and his counsellors some gone one way, and some another; upon what designs, I know not; but I believe the chief design is to get money for his subsistence: and I think, for other things, they are left to time and chance.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Paris, 7. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
P. 475.

**W**HAT 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 thousand crowns to strengthen the French party there, and is to reside there as ambassador. He will be well supplied, being a nephew to Monf. Servien. Puicerda is taken by the prince of Conti, and all the garison prisoners of war; amongst which were 400 Irish, which took part with Inchiquin, who is there, having sent his regiment with Monf. de Guise. The said Inchiquin hath 300 more come to him; but the soldiers are no sooner here, but for their ill entertainment they return again, as those 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 ambassador; for M. de Bordeaux doth write, that the peace is agreed, and commissioners appointed to value the reprisals on both sides.

The queen of England is to depart from Paris, and Madrid to be her residence. There is no certainty of Monf. de Guise's landing, as yet.

*Letters of intelligence.*

SIR,

Paris, 7. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xix.  
P. 479.

**T**HE post of this day is not yet arrived. You have now your letters from Rome; and from hence, besides the occurrents, you have, that our ambassador Bordeaux now assures of a fair conclusion to be shortly to his negotiation in England, all difficulties being now removed. This he assures the court, and gives an account of the particulars, the seven articles, &c. as is best known to you there.

It is certain the duke of Guise passed by Corsica and Sardinia with his fleet, and after into the Adriatic sea, and was discovered off Apulia, a province of the kingdom of Naples, where it is thought he will land, if it be possible: which is the last intelligence this court had from him, that I can learn of. Some believed his design was upon Sardinia; but it seems not now to have past it, and the old report like to be true, that it was against Naples; for Monf. Lionne, secretary to this queen, goeth next week ambassador from the king of France to the pope, part of his business being to get free passage from the pope for the duke of Guise and his army, and for the French army in Piedmont to march thro' his territories, and meet where conveniently they may. The said Monf. de Lionne has  
with

with him a vast sum of money, to make friends in Rome, as well for this, as for the future A.D. 1654  
 succession of the pope.

The said M. de Lionne in his way stops 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 sojourn.

The young duke of Gloucester goeth to the Jesuits for education: his tutor, a Protestant minister, was dismissed yesterday; they will have him Catholic.

The long stay of your great fleet takes off much of the terror apprehended, and we boast the duke of Guise is gone. Now it is confirmed here and confessed, the protector, as also the secretary of state, is well in health, which takes off much of the great hopes this court had of divisions in England. Cardinal Mazarin is to be archbishop of Rheims.

A great loss this king had lately in Catalonia, all the victuals, provision, and ammunition he had for this winter for the army, being surpris'd by the marquis of Bayonne, a Spaniard, in the port called Lanfa. This is very secret, but too true: none dare speak of it.

Here is none more at present 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 since my former, an- Vol. xix.  
 other extraordinary arrived from Rome, by which I received your letters, and by p. 483.  
 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 Conti in Catalonia, signifying Puicerda after a siege of ten days was surrender'd to ours upon composition, the 22<sup>d</sup> last month; where there were 2000 men garisoned, among which was an Irish regiment, which took service in our army, with many others. In a manner rested not 200 men more, which were conveyed into Barcelona; and the same day they arrived there, the powder they had in the castle of the town took fire, by which about forty poor soldiers were lost by accident. We have from Toulon the twenty-seventh last month, that the duke of Guise writ to M. le comte de Carres from a place near the island of Sardinia, that his voyage to that place was very happy; and that he had hopes in his Saviour, the rest would be no less. Since that time divers barks, coming from sea, report diversly of the said duke, and especially those that sail from Levant; among which nothing certain. Some say, he is landed at Callari in Sardinia, which he took by the intelligence he had with the governor thereof: others, that they returned to Gargan; others, landed at Brindal, and have taken Tarente in the Bruse, and other places: but the most opinion is, that he would be master of Sardinia, which, as some say, 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 besiege Roze, and that the rest went to pillage at sea; of which more by the time. Last tuesday arrived here an envoy from the Czar of Muscovy, in the king's coach, which was sent for him as far as St. Denys, accompanied with some ambassadors in this town, as the king ordered. He has not yet got audience, neither yet is certain, what they will do with him.

Some write from London by the last post, that the great army preparing there are to go to make wars against the corsairs of Algier, that the commerce might be free in the Mediterranean seas, and recover a liberty for so many English slaves, that are in the Turkish servitude. It is also reported, that there is great trouble in Constantinople, which hinders them to advance their war against the Venetians.

We have from Quesnoy, that our governor there M. de Beauneau does encourage the garison, desiring them not to fear any body, or that the enemies durst come near them, their works being so 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 garison, and made a new counterescarp, wherewith they might cover themselves from our invasions, our parties being daily at the gates, and make many of the towns, that have houses 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 Proisy, of the thirty-first of last month, that our army passed the river Oise to come thither, and that marshal Turenne was willing a while to pass his time in hunting at Mouchi: 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 Quesnoy, thinking the place to be besieged 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 she 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 Mons. 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 ambassadors here shortly from Genoa, Venice, from Florence, and divers other places; what may their business 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.]

Vol. xi.  
P. 472.

**T**HERE 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 Brasil; 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,

Vol. xix.  
P. 487.

**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 stadtholder, that the Portugal 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 Siara, which is a place between Fernamburo and Maragnan, 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 West 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 these lands; by which means that business received a stop 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.  
 yourselves of such an officer; which indeed would produce an unspeakable benefit, beyond  
 what Spain hath had in those lands; about which place the Portugals had a garison of  
 about an hundred men only, it being distant from any of their places near 200 miles.

Now in case 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 aforefaid  
 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 business, yea and produce the very person, 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 frustrate, and not feis-  
 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 master of the ship dwelleth at Dort, whither, 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 master 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 Schonenburg for ballast. The owner of the ship  
 is called Mr. Trip, a Dutch merchant, who told me, he had written to Crufoe 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 so, it is well; if not, it were good to send down to  
 Foy for it, to have it by you at London, in case my lord protector should close 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 Brasil.

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  
 overture, which is now sadly lost, as to our country, by our intestine 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 desiring to hear the acceptance and issue  
 thereof, with my love to my sister, I rest

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 Vol. xix.  
 Gloucester a Roman Catholic; in order to which he is sent to one of the Jesuits P. 491.  
 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 sent an express into France to forbid it, if it be not too late to shut the stable-  
 door, when the steed is stoln. We are likely to reside here all this winter.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Cologne, November 10. 1654. [N. S.]

ALL that I have to requite you withal for your kindness, is to give you a relation of a Vol. xix.  
 journey of pleasure I took this last 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 sister, who went some  
 few days journey on her way with her towards the Hague, they being both solemnly  
 invited by the duke of Newburgh to his house, being just her way, and five hours going  
 from

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 Scots 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 garisons saluted them with their cannon, and drew out their horse 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. Stoupe.*

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

Vol. xx.  
p. 159.

THE officers of his royal highness the duke of Orleans residing in this city, to prosecute the payment of what his majesty oweth to his royal highness concerning the rest 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 Mazieres do give notice, that their governor, likewise those of Charleville and of the mount Olympe, would not acknowledge the prince of Condé, 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 caused the city to rise, and that he was come with another of the same crew, to try again to make the inhabitants of this city revolt against the king, desiring 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 send in Guienne 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 Blaye, and Monf. de l'Estrade, mayor perpetual of Bourdeaux, whom they were to kill; and that there was a great number of men of Bourdeaux, who were of the same 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 design it hath to ruin the said city of Bourdeaux. The lords of Grammont, governor of Bayonne, St. Simon governor of Blaye, and l'Estrade, perpetual mayor of Bourdeaux, do raise each a regiment of foot to set 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.*

SIR,

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

Vol. xix.  
p. 499.

THE princess royal arrived here the seventh. The king her brother accompanied her as far as Zanten, where she embarked in a pleasure-boat; so that her brother did not enter or pass through any garison 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,

gallantly, covering twenty-two tables, and sixty-eight dishes upon each table; and the duke presented the napkin to the king. A.D. 1654.

The judges of the council military, appointed for the trial of lieutenant-general Schop, have remonstrated, that they have proceeded so far in his trial, that they can go no further. And in regard they are not yet agreed by what judges Schonenburg and Haex are to be tried, who are not brought to their trial, they have declared, they can proceed no further, by reason of the connexion of the cause. Therefore they desire they may be dismissed, and suffered to go home, till such time, that the state hath resolved concerning the judicature of the said Schonenburg and Haex; and that there be proceeded in their trial as far as they have done in that of Schop's.

It is easily perceived, that the military judges do favour Schop, as well in regard he is a foldier, (not being willing, that a foldier should be tried, and favour shewn to a civil officer, or that they should be taken with the tail of a fox) as also in regard, that they are <sup>Orange party</sup> 145, and do cross the maxims of <sup>good</sup> 173. <sup>Hollanders.</sup>

Upon that is resolved, *Fiat*, and that they shall have dismissal till further order; and upon the advice of the said council, and at the request of the said Schop himself, they will permit the said Schop to go at liberty about the prison, where he shall have the best chamber, and be discharged of a great many charges, and the entertaining of the guard, who were at his charges.

I perceive those of Holland themselves did not greatly contradict it, in all likelihood desiring, that this cause may be reserved as a reconvention against that, which the generality may or would say or do against the lords Beverning and Nieuport, that so all may pass then through connivance, or pardon, or general absolution; although

in my advice, a letter at the worst, from <sup>protector</sup> 130, will be able to absolve the said lords Beverning and Nieuport. There is still some disturbance in Overijssel. Prince William is still at Zwoll, not so much to render the election of stadtholder doubtful or disputable, as to accommodate the difference, which is for the election of the drossart of Twent. And yet not one of the nobility of Twent, who are opposites, nor any one deputy of Deventer, are yet come to Zwoll, altho' prince William doth all he can to make them of his party. He doth offer thereunto all expedients and possible satisfaction; for as the business of Overijssel will go, the rest will follow: seeing also, that Holland doth make scruple to assist those of Deventer, for fear likewise, that others do not assist any member or members disagreeing in Holland, which is a fine raillery; for the king of Spain would not have likewise, that any of his rebels against him should be assisted, and the king of France also; but the king of France, had he forborn for all that to assist the United Provinces, the king of Portugal, the Catalans, and the king of Spain, doth he forbear the assistance

of the prince of Condé? And do the <sup>Orange party</sup> Hollanders believe, that as occasion serves, <sup>states general.</sup> 145 will not give assistance to 145 in 105?

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburgh, to secretary Thurloc.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

I AM glad to understand from Mr. Needham of the good recoverie of his highnes and yourselfe. Since my last, here hath come nothinge more to knowledge than what you will find in the inclosed. I am still expectinge answer from the company at London, what they will doe of themselves for the curbinge of theise insolent spirits, whoe 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 present, but subscribe myselfe,

SIR,

Hamb. 31. Octob. 1654.

Your most humble servant,

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

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 *spectatores fabulæ*, being indeed allowed to be the assessors at the treaty; but with this condition, not to speak any thing but what is *contra Bremenses pro Suecis, ne offendantur*.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Paris, 11. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx. p. 3. **I**N 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 shews 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 pleasure the protector, lest he and they should act something which we always fear; as you may see by my news in the letter of occurrents of the design of one of your fleets against Bourdeaux, M. d'Estrade, &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.*

MY LORD,

Paris, 11. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx. p. 7. **T**HE 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 garison.

It is said here, that M. d'Estrades hath discovered an enterprize, which the Spaniards had against the city of Bourdeaux, through the assistance 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 Barriere.*

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 Barriere.*

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 assignation, 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. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

IN yours of the twenty-eighth September you inclyn to imploy Mr. Harris in Spayn at <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> Madrid, St. Sebastian's, and Cales, as your occasions shal requyer; and you ar ples'd to honor me so much, as to tak my judgment of his quallifications, fitting that servis, and what fallary he may deserv. For the first, he has serv'd the duke of Lorain som tym as a gentleman in his troope; then he was secretary to the earl of Norwich; after that imploy'd as a privat agent for the parliament at Ratisbon, whence he was forc't to fly for his lyf, being hyhly thretened by Wilmot, that was ambassador there for the pretended Scots king. The gentleman is very discreet, sober, and temperat. I hav not met an Englishman abroad so rarely quallefyed: he is a great master of languages, to say, Latin, French, Itallian, Spanish, and Low Dutch; all which he does not only speake, but wryt. Besyds al thes abillityes, this gentleman declares a reall affection to the state's servis; so that I am confident he wil giv you a very good account of what you imploy him in. I hav acquainted him with the desyne, which he wil redily embrace; and within this twenty dayes tak his passage hence upon an English ship for Cales, wher he wil attend your commands, which you may pleas to direct to Mr. Bartholmew Harris, (for that is his nam, except you pleas to order him another) under the cover of Mr. James Wilson's letters in Cales, wher he will cal for them. He demands ten pounds a month, which indeed is no wayes extravagant, considering the dearnes of that country; but if you order him to travel much betwixt Madrid and thos other places, this mony wil not hould out. I hav lykwys acquainted him, that your favour shal be more worth to him then the fallary, if he comports himself well in your servis. He answer'd me, that's the thing he depends upon; for he has no hopes to lay up any thing of this fallary. I shal disburse to him five in six months pay, to proceed in this servis. In conclusion, I am confident you hav in al respects a fit man for your servis.

I infinitely rejois, that the protector and parlement agreed, which must certainly conduce to the happines of this nation. Here is no newes yet of the French fleet's landing in any part of Itally. 'Tis suppos'd they ar in som distres (or was at lest) by long contrary winds. About twenty-five dayes since, they landed a few soldiers upon the South-east end of Sardinia, and posselt themselves of some watch-towers ther to secure theyr watering; but since no farther newes. What was reported last week of theyr landing at Regium, we hear noe further of. A bark from Sicilia reports, they wer past the channel of Malta, which indeed is theyr direct way to Puglia; but hereof theyr is no certainty; nether 'tis here beleevd, that general Blak's fleete wil come hether; about which I hav bin often demanded, but answer them with silence. I am,

HONORABLE SIR,

Leghorn, 13. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

Your most humble and

faithful servant,

CHA. LONGLAND.

Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Hague, 13. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

I HAVE received your letter of the seventh of this month, at my return from Amster-<sup>Vol. xx.</sup> dam. In that city many would make me to believe, that the English fleet was gone <sup>P. 17.</sup> for the Streights, with an intention to fight our naval army. I cannot believe it for several reasons; but above all, in regard that Squadron was not sufficient to engage, being assured, that of those thirty English ships, whereof that Squadron was composed, there were but fourteen good ships of war. In the mean time every body here doth publish your treaty to be concluded. I alone remain in an uncertainty: I would I were better informed by your letters, that my mind may be at rest.

My lord Jongestall is gone for Friesland, and did not see me. He charged a French officer, that lay at the same house where he lay, to make his excuse. I do hear, that the states general are not satisfied with him for going away; before he had delivered in his report in writing, as they did order him. Prince William is still in the province of Overysel, where he is labouring to pacify the minds of the people here.

A.D. 1654.

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-Meuse, 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, 13. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx.  
p. 25.

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 Zeland 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 ambassador 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 Overijssel 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 desist 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 pretensions, the treaty might go on, to find out a peaceable composition of the depending differences; which being a long time discoursed 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 proposed 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 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 inserted 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 concluded, 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 Rosenhaen, who afterwards at a visit at our house made the same motion, did first mention, that their high mightinesses solely should 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. Hereupon we expect your high mightinesses orders.

After the writing of the foregoing, the director of chancery came to our house, whom the lord Rosenhaen . . . . . 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 ask 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 refute 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 subsistence of . . . . . as if the lords of Bremen had attack'd his majesty offensively, and forced him to a necessary defence. We have complain'd 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 Rosenhaen, whether we can reduce the same to reasonable terms; whereto 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 insist upon the former or the like conditions, is not to be hoped. To-morrow we shall see likewise, whether the lord Rosenhaen 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 particular diet.

Wherewith, &c.

MY LORDS, &c.

Was signed,

Staden, 13. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

C. v. BEUNINGEN,  
E. v. BOOTSMA.  
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. xix.  
inary manner, not with armes of steel, (that would doe harme) nor with armes of P. 504  
silver, for he doth not abound in that neither; but with such armes, as are called expedients, and satisfactions, and promises. It is true, that the said prince will hold to be stadtholder, although the nobles of Deventer doe continue in their opposition and contradiction; but the sayd prince doth endeavour, as well to accomodate the difference for the charge of droffart of Twente, to the end to gain credit to himselfe, and to give an example

A.D. 1654. example and tryal how salutary and necessary a stadtholder is; to the end that Guelderland (which is thereby verry much of that disposition) should followe, and afterwards Utrecht, and in the end Holland itselſe: for men doe discover every day more the <sup>good Hollanders</sup>

weakneſſe of Holland. There be thoſe already (I ſpeake of 173) that ſay, that men ought to ſend an ambaffade into England, to deſire 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 verry well deſigne the prince for ſtadtholder, without giving him the charge or commiſſion, 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.

It is verry well known, that amongſt 105 there are many of 145. That ſuch do ſpeake <sup>ſtates of Holland</sup> <sup>Orang: party</sup> <sup>good Hollanders</sup>

ſo, is not ſtrange; but men do wonder, that ſome of 173 ſhould ſpeak: after that men ſay, that the people are ſuch, and that *mos gerendus eſt Thaidi*; but wee doe alſo know, that the people are blinde, and doth followe blind for their ſuperiors. Now how ſhall <sup>good Hollanders</sup>

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 conſtancie can the citties of Deventer, Arnheim, Nimmeguen, Tiel, Brommel, Middleburg, Zierixée, Tolon, have, ſeeing that Holland, which is to them as *dux & auctor*, doth ſoe much varie and totter?

The nobles of Holland, who would fain have the charge of bailiff of the Brill for one of Duvenvoord, are angry, ſeeing that the city will give it to the ſon of the deceaſed.

The raedt penſionary De Witt having been for theſe three weeks at Amſterdam, where he doth make love, doth cauſe men to diſcourſe of him here. His miſtriſs and future wife is neice of the burgomaſter de Graef, a man, of whome Aristotle himſelſe might <sup>Orange party</sup> <sup>good Hollanders</sup>

learne the politiques, being as much 145 as 173 in making a *Miſce, fiat potio*, whereof men doe beleive, that he will give to drinke to the ſaid raedt penſionary: but I am too dull and heavy for ſoe much ſubtilty; and it were much better to plunge one's ſelf again into the ſtadholdership up to the verry ears, than to ſwime ſoe betweene two waters, and leave the people in ſoe great an uncertainty, that men doe not knowe 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 Overyſſel. They do propoſe, that the lord Hareſolte ſhall hold the title of droſſart of Twente, and the comparition at the general aſſembly; but the reſt 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 à caſtris*, and that he will not returne that at Amſterdam. They love well his renouè 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 promiſed Vlack to finiſh his apologie, but he went away without taking his leave of him; ſo that you ſee, that Vlack hath finiſhed abrupte. The truth is, Morus durſt not add the ſentence againſt Pontia, for the charges are recompens'd, and where there is payment of charges; that is to ſay, that the action of Pontia is good, but that the proofs fail him; yea I beleive, that Morus was faine to purge himſelf upon oath; and the attestation of his life at Amſterdam and at the Hague, he could not gett them to his phanſie.

---

*The Dutch ambaffadors in England to the ſtates general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. xx.  
p. 37.

THE members of parliament are every day buſy by their committees, to ſettle the affairs of the government and of religion; but yet we are not informed of any further poſitive reſolution. In the laſt aſſembly of divines was ſet down a confeſſion of faith for the church of England, but was interrupted, at leaſt not intirely finiſh'd. There was one made in the great aſſembly of divines of this nation, at Weſtmiſter, in the year 1642; the ſame is now a-new under examination or reſiſion before a committee of the parliament. It is ſaid, that fourteen of the firſt articles of the ſame are already approved of; which conſequently is expected will be good, and for the advantage of the church. The members of the houſe have alſo made ſome poſitive regulation and directions concerning

cerning the free exportation of wheat, rye, barley, malt, pease, beans, and butter; each species however regulated to a certain price: if above the same, exportation remains prohibited, 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 inhabitants 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 happened 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, consisting 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 prepared against it; and that they would not any longer be thus pressed, 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 intirely quieted them, and caused 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 last complaint, they would favourably represent the same to his highness. Here is also made public in print a certain petition signed by three certain colonels, Thomas Saimden, John Osbry, and Matthew Alured, containing sundry considerable points against the high power of the lord protector; but the said petition is suppressed, and the said Alured, in whose house the same was found, is secured here in the Meuse, and the great council of war has been twice assembled hereupon, with hope and probability of an intire satisfaction.

Wherewith,

H. and M. LORDS, &c.

Sign'd,

Westminster, 13. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

BEVERNING.  
NIEUWPORT.

*From the Dutch ambassadors in England.*

MY LORD,

AFTER we had dispatch'd by the post our last to their high mightinesses, was delivered to us an extract out of the resolutions of the council, concerning the eleven known salt-ships, a copy whereof is here inclosed, whereby we observe, that this affair was not sent for advice to the judges of the admiralty, as the lord president inform'd us; but that the same was returned for a final decree and decision; and expecting therein nothing else but an unavoidable condemnation, we have thought proper to try still all possible means, according to their high mightinesses resolution, to procure also the relaxation of the salt; and thereupon we have not only spoken with Mr. Thurloe, who lies sick a-bed, but also with the lord president and other lords of the council, with allegation of the damages, which our ships on the coast of Portugal and in other parts might do to their vessels; of variances and troubles, which on both sides might result therefrom; and of the conjuncture of time and things; that winter being now at hand, such disputes might possibly not happen so soon again; and that being on the point of a conclusion with France, and upon a negotiation of marine, all affairs could hereafter not so conveniently be regulated with us. Hereby we have brought it about, that the council should further assemble and resolve about the same; which was done last night: the result thereof however has been so as their high mightinesses will be pleased to observe out of the inclosed copy. The negotiations of the lord de Neufville are now so far, that the only disputes are about the rank and titles, since he will admit of no alternative; viz. that the lord protector in one instrument should be named before the king of France, as it has been done with Sweden, Denmark, and Portugal: however, there is proposed an expedient, viz. to mention only France and the republic of England, whereof the success is expected. Monf. Oldenburg, who formerly transacted here the affairs for the city of Bremen, has assured us, that at his request his highness had written letters to the king of Sweden and to the said city, offering his mediation; and that among other things he was answered, that in case this government was in due time and along with others desired, they would have made no difficulty to take the mediation upon them along with their high mightinesses. We have heretofore written to their high mightinesses for some credential letters to the present parliament, as also some in favour of the creditors of the queen of Bohemia, in order to present the same along with their petition, when opportunity serves. Whereupon we received with their high mightinesses answer of the eighth of October a copy of the said letters, in favour of the creditors, dated on the 30<sup>th</sup> of September; and find, with submission, that therein these two affairs are thus

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 edict of October 1. 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, *Illustriissimi*, &c. however, that it depended from one's own discretion. Hereupon we expect some further directions.

Wherewith, &c.

MY LORD, &c.

Westm. 13. Nov. 1654.

Signed,

BEVERNING.  
NIEUPOORT.

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 same is not favourable.

*A letter of intelligence from Holland.*

SIR,

Vol. xx.  
p. 29.

I HAVE yours the 27<sup>th</sup> October; the contents whereof shall be diligently observed. There is nothing yet done in that affaire, 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 obstruct the other work. I will be as vigilant as possible in all things, that concerne our business. Collonel 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 worde at their lodging, that they went to the Hage, and would returne againe. I heare no more of them, so I beleive they are gone both for Scotland, although the lord Belkarris sayde, he went for Parys to his lady. Blage returnes to his master with all speed, to bring him certaine 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 enjoye their new stadtholder. What passes 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 nothinge 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 reallitye of favours, as you have pleased to inferr on mee in your most kinde motion to the company, concerning my desir; for which I cannot omit to returne you my hartie thanks. Especially I must acknowledge an infinite obligation for your noble proffer of your indeavours 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 accordinge to the phancies of disaffected persons, whereof there is many amongst them; so that as the court is at present constituted, 'tis no prevaylinge 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 supportment, 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 perticuler 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 indeavour to obtayne it for mee, whoe am

13. Novemb. 54. [N. S.]

Your faithfull and

most humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

*A letter of intelligence to Mr. White.*

SIR,

Brussels, 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. Vol. xxix.

There is an ambassador come to her from the king of Spain by Don Antonio de Pimantel, who is to reside as ordinary ambassador by her majesty. My lord of Castlehaven 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. P. 53.

Clermont we do not intend to succour. All the court will be here shortly. It is intended to reform the Lorraine army: they are to be quartered about Lillers, in the country by Artois.

*News from Paris, sent to Mr. Stoupe, the 14<sup>th</sup> of Nov. 1654. [N. S.]*

THE twelfth of this instant the princess 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. Vol. xx. P. 159.

The ambassador 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 most submissively pray him, that his answer might presently be given unto him. The great duke his master hath also sent ambassadors 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 assist 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 these 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 Quesnoy, was not true, there being no likelihood, that he would undertake this siege in a season so far spent. It is not believed, that Clermont is besieged, notwithstanding what hath been said to the contrary.

The last advice from Brussels doth assure, 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 worse. 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. Vol. xx. P. 49.

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 desired by his highness the lord protector; also, that the continuation of wars by the English against ours at sea caused last week our ambassadors to speak highly for an absolute and last 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

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 Gaille, 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 instant; that they can have no news from their army naval of Guise, but by way of Rome, Malta, or some vessels, that sail from Levant; yet they are sure, seeing they took their rout towards Sicily, that they ought to land at Otrant; and that the commission 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. Menehauld they write of the ninth instant, that their trenches were opened the fifth instant, 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 last 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.

Those 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 Vincennes, and next day the queen, duke d'Anjou, Mad. la princesse de Conti, la duchesse de Mercœur, and many others, followed them; and except the queen, they were all both men and women a-horseback, running, as also the cardinal, with hundreds more, after a deer, that was killed in the end; but Mad. la princesse 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 Muscovy 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 pleases, 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.*

SIR,

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

Vol. xx.  
p. 52.

SINCE my former, I have nothing certain from the duke of Guise; but it is apparent his design is against Naples, building upon some princes there bandits. By many his case 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 said 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. Bordeaux's English acquaintances in London means; which they are, you may best inquire there.

Notwithstanding the gracious letters written by the king of France to the states of Genoa, to assist them against the Spaniards; yet the French army enter'd into Lombardy, and have burned that which belonged to the enemy. After the spoil, marshal de Grancey sent to excuse the fault, promising severe punishment upon the actors. This will hasten the Genoese to a peace with Spain; and so believed.

Many

Many reports are here of the Muscovite embassador's business, for marriage of his 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 occurrents from, A.D. 1654.

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 P 55. 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.

- R**ESOLVED, That these following garisons be dismantled and demolished.
- Resolved, that the fort of Bristol 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 Mersey fort be demolished.
- Resolved, that the castle of Carnarvon 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 consideration of Chepstow castle be left to his highness the lord protector.

Novemb. the 4<sup>th</sup>, 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 garison 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 Pendennis and Mauds be continued garisons.
- That Portland castle be continued a garison.
- That Calshot castle be continued a garison.
- That Hurst castle be continued a garison.
- That the fort and island at Plymouth be continued garisons.
- That Portsmouth and South-sea 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 Upnor 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 Tinmouth castle be continued a garison.

- A.D. 1654. Resolved, that the garisons of Berwick and Holly island be continued.  
 That the garison of Carlisle be continued.  
 That the tower of London be continued a garison.  
 That the castle of Windsor be continued a garison.  
 That Conway castle be continued a garison.  
 That Yarmouth fort in Norfolk and Leostoff in Suffolk be kept as now by part  
 of the lord Lambert's regiment.

*Order of the states of Friesland.*

TRUSTY AND WELL-BELOVED,

Vol. xxi.  
p. 186.

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, we commend you to the protection of God. Leuwarden, this fifteenth day of November, 1654. [N. S.]

Underneath stood,

Your good friends, The deputies of the states of Friesland.

Was signed,

A. LYCKLEMA.

By order of the same, A. VIERSSEN, 1654.

*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

Vol. xx.  
p. 61.

SINCE my letter to you went to the post, I have received on from Jacson, and am desired to send an answer to it by you. I wish whatever any of . . . intend me, may be addressed the same way, that his brother-in-law sends his, who has a servant in town to look after his affairs, that will be carefuller then any I can employe to receive and deliver them. This is all, besides desiring to heare from you what Janning says to Lombard, and how hee is received by Jonson, that I have now to say: farewell.

The 15<sup>th</sup> of Novemb. [1654. N. S.]

The superscription,

*A Monsf. Monsf. Petit, à l'hostel de Grave, rue  
St. Sepulchre, fauxbourg St. Germain, à Paris.*

*A letter of intelligence from the Hague.*

SIR,

[16. Novemb. 1654. N. S.]

Vol. xx.  
p. 71.

THOSE that come from the king of Scotland at Cologne, say, that he is full of good hope, especially concerning the treaty between England and France: that he is very much followed by English and Scots, and more than he often desireth: 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 English royalists, that used to be here, are now there. He doth also promise himself much from the election of the prince to be stadtholder of Overijssel. But in the mean time I cannot say any more of that, than what I have writ formerly. The lord Jongestall hath insisted, not to give his report in writing; but he is gone to inform the states of Friesland of the true position of the case; so that in the end we must expect from thence a counter-deduction.

There

There is come forth a book called *Considerations upon the deduction of Holland*. I have <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> 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 saith, that three hundred members had signed the act of recognisance: that at least 150 more did refuse to sign it: that amongst those, that refus'd 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 Overijssel, who had been treated at Leuwarden, yea 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 maison 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 son 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 desist 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 Orange party

The commissioners of this state have been very coldly received at Staden. 145 have 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 perfidiousness.

the protector

Sweden

the protector

Sweden

the states gen. states general alliance

Sweden

the states general

---

Chanut, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, 16. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

NE revellons point les desirs, que nous avons l'un & l'autre de retourner en France, Vol. xx. contestant sur les causes & sur les esperances, que chacun de nous en a. Elles sont P. 19. fort differentes, mais elles peuvent agir de mesme force. Your age and your fortune do call you to action; my condition and my weakness on all sides draw me to my rest. God will dispose of us both; and in the mean time let us do our duties. Ce seroit une rude facade en vostre negotiation, si ce bruit que vous m'escrivez du 30, se trouvoit bien fondé. I cannot comprehend, how that can be digested or dissembled. Ce n'est pas que la chose en soy vaille beaucoup. Je la connois à fond; mais certes elle ne se peut honnestement abandonner, & jusqu'à ce que vos prochaines despèches ayant levé au scrupule, tout m'est incertain.

We have had here my lord Jongestall, who hath not been to see me, in regard he departed presently for Friesland, as soon as he had his audience of the lords states general, where

A.D. 1654. whete he did complain in general of the lords his collegues, as having acted alon themselves, and without his advice, in the greatestt affairs. He doth not accuse the any ill convesation; but I am told, that he did not do it, because they were abt. but at their return he would declare himself. These are ordinary things in all common-wealths, 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 Overysfel. 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 princess of Orange is now expected, and it is not known whether she 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 keep the field, and take cities. The great Turk hath commanded the Tartar, Valachian, Moldavian, and Transylvanian, to assist 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 received any of your highnes commands. Somme fewe dayes past arrived here the captain basha, with those shippes 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 agente. Now in your capitulations with the grand signior, there is an article, which sayth, that in case the Dutch have nether ambafadors nor agente upon the place, that in such case they shall remaine under the protection of the English, until such tyme 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 article of the capitulations: but I cannot understand, that his request was granted, because that since Sir Thomas hath bine with the captain basha, and visited him, as before is sayd he had donn the keymakan; and hee hath this day called the Dutch, comanding them to remaine under the protection of the English, until further order from Holland; but they have utterlie refused it. Some trouble it is like there may bee aboute it, when the new vizere comes, which may be in fifteen days; but I doe not find, that ether the French or any other desire to receive them: yet their pride makes them oppose the English protection. Thus comitting you and your waighty affayres to the protection of the almighty, rest,

Your obediente subject,

Pera of Constantinople, 7. Nov. 1654.

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 soe hopefull a way to it, as yours of the 27<sup>th</sup> October, this day received, makes mention. I cannot but thinke strange at that gentleman's free imparting to his acquaintance soe much to his owne disadvantage. The best is, he can hurt none but himselfe: you may take and leave as you see good. It was allwayes his purpose to goe over, as at first his owne letters, which I sent you, signified. I suppose 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 waite on his highnes, after he had effected what there he could.

Havin<sup>oe</sup>

Haveinge understood of Monf. Peterfon's good reception in England, and faire deport-<sup>A.D. 1654.</sup>ment there, at first of his returne heither I visited him, and have since kept a friendly correspondence with him; which now, upon what you write, shall be more inwardly observed, for the advantage of the affaires in my charge; beinge glad the state hath foe good a friend in this senate. With the first opportunity he shall know of your respects to him in that recomendation, and be alwayes answered with suitable civilities from me.

The companie's busines I have troubled you so often with it, that I am resolved to say noe more of it, untill I heare from you and the company at London; which from what you and they write, expect *per* next post. The little, which hath come to my knowledge since last, I present you with in the inclosed. Wishinge you a perfect recoverie, and the parliament a happie clofe, I am,

SIR;

Hamb. 7. Nov. 1654.

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 stopp 120 l. in your hands for me and my freind, disbursed for his necessary subsistence there. Of this pray let me heare from you *per* next, that in case you have not foe much in your hands, to say, that there be not foe much due to him, I may seeke it of him.

*Mr. Coupar to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNES,

**T**HAT in obedience to your commandes, I have presumed by this bearer, a gentleman, <sup>Vol. xx.</sup> (who hath given evident testimony of his dewtifull and faithfull service to the com-<sup>P. 81.</sup>monwealth, as he hath beine employed by the commissioners at Leith) to returne the report of the committy for mitigation of fynes in relation to myselfe, who as they have beine zealous in the discharge of their trust, in not neglecting to returne what certaine informatione they have found towards the enlargement of my estate and guilt, foe have they not omitted to returne the least (though groundles) information, that hath come to their ears therof. But your highnes goodnes and unparaleled wisdome doth give me much confidence, that the reall and well grounded information upon the acts of parliament, committy of estats and shys will overballance that groundles and unwarrantable informatione of my estate to be above the valuatione, which, foe much to evidence the contrary, I of my owne consent doth humbly offer the forfeitur of what is more. And as to my sitting at or acting in the parliament 1650. and 1651. and my being at the coronatione (as I did declare the same to your highnes myself) foe doe I trust your highnes goodnes will not interpret that as a guilt, my persone and estate being then under the fee of the king, wherby I was coacted to give that personall obedience to his comands, though not att all occasiones omiting to evidence my dissent 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 continued sufferings, (through the dayly incurfion 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 favoure to looke upon my distresse, and put me in a capacitie to doe your highnes service. And as it hath please your highnes to evidence foe much of your bounty and favour to me, as to command only the return of the inclosed; and that my absence in not attending upon your highnes should be graciously accepted, foe an favourable and gracious answere is in all humility attended upon and expected by

YOUR HIGHNES

Edinburg, 7. Nov. 1654.

faithful and obedient servant,

J. COUPAR.

Richelieu to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

A.D. 1654. **I** AM newly come from the court, where I have understood, that the fleet of the duke of Guise 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 d'Esté 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.

Vol. xx. p. 103.

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.

Paris, 18. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, 18. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx. p. 95. **H**ERE are several reports, that several officers of the army were at odds, and that some of the navy are also disgusted with his highness. The duke of Gloucester is to be made a Catholic, *volens nolens*. Many endeavours are used to persuade him to change his religion, whereunto he seemeth 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. Stoupe.*

Paris, 18. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx. p. 93. **T**HE princess 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 hath made an ordinance, strictly forbidding all soldiers to commit the like disorders, and commanding the duke of Espernon and the marshal of Grammont to look to the execution of that order.

Letters from Guise tell us, that the garison of Rocroy hath twice routed the convoys going to the marshal 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 last from Marseilles and Toulon we understand, that the Portuguese fleet is not yet joined to the duke of Guise's armado; which makes a stop to the enterprizes of the said duke.

Novemb. 21.

The duke of Gloucester is boarded in the college of the Jesuits, called Clermont, three English Jesuits 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 Guienne, as he made him believe he would. But the wisest suspect, 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.

far above that of the Spaniards; every one, rich and poor, calling him their favourer after A.D. 1654. God. The prince, knowing that jealousy, and fearing some foul play from the king, endeavoured secretly (as it is reported) to make his peace with his own king, and his reconciliation with his state ministers.

The Protestants of Metz have suffered a great injury and violence, at the instigation of marshal de Schomberg's wife, won by Jesuits. 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 Jesuits, after he had seen for the Protestants, and their contracts, and evidences, and had burnt them before their eyes.

L'Estrades, the perpetual major of Bourdeaux, hath put many citizens in prison, 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 Condé, whom Grammont keeps in prison. 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 Thurloc.*

SIR,

'TIS so late, that I shal be enforced to brevity. I shall desire you would let his Vol. xx. highnes know, that I am endeavouring to find out coll. Allured's carriage, when he p. 89. was here, and shall give his highnes an accompt thereof with what speed I can. As to the busines 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 send our fence of what wee conceive may with safety be done therein. I should be glad to heare of your perfect recovery, and more frequently to receive lines from you, who am,

SIR,

8. Novemb. 1654.

Your affectionate friend and servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

*Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloc.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

'TIS advys'd from Rom, that the French fleet hav landed theyr soldiers at Tarento, Vol. xx. which is short of the gulf of Venis; and assoon as they wer landed, the ships came p. 115. about for Naples, wher they lye at a litle distance to aw it. If general Blak's fleet com into the seas with any desyn against the French, (as generally believed by al here) I myht hav bin servitable 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 generall Blak's desyn, it had not bin amis to hav kept a watch upon the French fleet. 'Tis advysed from Genoa, that the ambassador that state sends for England to the protector, was departed by gally for Marseilles, and thence throh France. Sir Lewis Dives was last week at Genoa, and with him one capt. Whitford, a Scotsman, that committed the murder on doctor Dorislaw at the Hague. They hav theyr 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 Wilson 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 monthes pay you may pleas to order him in Spayne. What els I hav disburst for your servis, followes hereunder:

	Pieces of eight.
Four monthes pay to Mr. Harris, at 10 l.	160
For Mr. Harris jorney to Tollon and back	60
Disburst about you several Roman intelligence	50

270

270 pieces of eih is starling 67 l. 10 s. which I hav now drawn upon you in my bills payable unto Mr. Geo. Smith marchant, at two moneths after date, which you may pleas to accept and pay, when it growes due. Althoh the pope is recovered of his greate siknes,

A.D. 1654. yet he is ever and anon drooping; and most men believ he wil not rub out this winter. The Spanyard has at left fifty thousand men in severall bodyes in the kingdom of Naples; so that most men believ, althoh the French be landed, they wil quickly be cut off: the event we shal suddenly know. An Englishman, cald doctor Mathew Bacon in Rom, phisitian to cardinall Trivulcio, I am informed, wil be a very fit and able man for your servis there; and has good acces by meanes of that greate cardinal to the knowlege of most important affaires; wherwith I thoht it my duty to acquaint you. I am,

Leghorn, 20. Novemb.  
1654. [N. S.]

HONORABLE SIR,

Your most humble

and faithful fervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Leghorn, 20. Novemb. 1654.

I under-written doe acknowledge myself to have received 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

Pieces of eight

060

I fay received by mee

Sixty pieces of eight.

BARTH. HARRIS.

In Leghorn, 20. Novemb. 1654.

I under-written doe acknowledge myselfe to have received 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

Pieces of eight

160

I fay received by mee

A hundred and sixty pieces of eight.

BARTH. HARRIS.

*Capt. Silas Titus to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xx.  
p. 121.

I SHOULD not have taken this confidence upon that little knowledg your highness hath had of me, to have made my immediate addressees to your highness, had I not bene encouraged to it by the favours, which I have heard your highness hath bene pleased to graunt to others in my condition, upon the like applications; and likewise bene perswaded by others, that in this particular, what I should signifie myself, would give your highness more satisfaction concerning me, then the representations of other men. My humble request to your highness is, that by your highness's 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 soe long bene banisht. I cannot expect, nor doe desire, that this favour should be graunted me, but upon such assurances, as I am able to give of my living peaceibly under your highness, and acting nothing to the disturbance of that government, from which I am to receive protection. I am very ready to take that engagement upon me; and hope, that what disadvantages soever my following the dictates of that small understanding God hath bene pleased to afford me hath layd upon me, yet that none of my actions will be found to accuse me of any unfaithfulness to my professions, or that can render my integrity in that kinde lyable to any just suspitions. I shall give your highness no farther trouble in a business 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

Barriere to the prince of Condé.

Londres, 20. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

PAR mes deux dernieres lettres je mandois à V. A. ce que je craignois, qui arrivaft ici A.D. 1654.

Vol. xx.  
p. 107.

touchant 85 57 23 80 12 82, qui certainement a esté fort 8, à qui est encore 61 <sup>en l'estat ou font les</sup> d'estably pour le gouvernement :  
30 47 20 52 68 72 75 22 28 93 86 56 52 // 10 68 36 88 en l'estat ou font les  
si toutes choses se changent fort

affaires 0 70 12 34 66 40 26 68 0 d 61 ni ayant rien 75 88 78 44 71 89 79 31  
le parlement & le protecteur estant fort opposé, si quoique je ne doubte point que le protecteur demeure le maître,

88 61 13 16 8 53 61 47 45 20 7 59 6 96 a 53 8 17 7 72 25 f 32 88 18 77  
puis que je feur qu'illes <sup>présentement</sup> opposée <sup>ce prot. ne fit,</sup>

9 59 63 12 90 41 73 c 14 x 93 a 31 qui festet 47 20 26 91 9 16 6 65 40 d 53  
fu c se si e

80 29 58 70 21 & qui ne vouloit point qu'il eust une 91 d 43 92 28 f 73 9 a;  
changer de se nt.

mais croy que peu à peu il la fera 68 39 74 58 e // en lui faisant voir, que si 89  
parl. est le majeure il cas se ra la armée

61 8 88 18 75 89 59 22 27 14 a & qu'apres cela il voudroit sçavoir les raisons  
parlements au

pourquoy elle a rompue les deux derniers 61 40 de son 61 x qui est un crime 51  
premier chef la vi e ra me ne ront à

86 69 36 m & par consequent ou il va de 85 37 20: ces raisons-là 23 25 7 47 27  
seurement la partie de l'armée <sup>separée</sup> de

4 59 42 32 32 86 55 x 72 b 14 a 14 festet 58 51 31 36 72 lui 10 ces incerti-  
hafter traiter

tudes font que 40 ne veut pas ce 90 d 92 39 de 22 44 ne fachant pas encor 89  
lequel deffein d'eux le a pourroit tira, & il ne faut point l'estat de traiter que le parlement ne soit separé

7 c 76 81 88 u 70 p 44 92 22 13 75 6 47 53 34 80 72 22 39 9 89 61 7 75  
prize may z car on la pr j lon 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 0  
mo Espagne ne faisant un le proposition,

42 0 40 ce qu'il va à craindre c'est que le 27 84 6 45 0 55 21 89 85 22 70 70  
ou que la f sse la paix avecque la France

97 37 7 45 4 59 86 57 9 8 86 80 40 est fort persuadé, que cela ne se fera pas,  
qui est al lé e à la

Il est 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 est tout commun, que si 11 31 c 53 42 21 71 21 44 73 85 32

59 11 85 88 7 22 22 37 16 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  
esclaircis.

faire com p pli ment de la part de V. S. sur sa cheute & sur sa guerison

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 a il avot long temps, mais  
que ma maladie m'avoit empesché de m'aquiter de ce devoir. Il n'y a forte de compli-  
pour V. S. mil le be les choses

ments ni de civilités au monde qu'il ne me fit 71 22, & me dit 40 88 66 c 90 66  
sur ce que V. S. avoit fait à Arras, & que ceste action avoit plus pu l'embaff. d'Espagne, de crainte en mieux

4 84 91 7 23 7 // 47 5 77 12 9 94 x 18 7 80 38 40 73 65 71 89 16 21 39 de  
VOL. II. 8 X vos

A.D. 1654.

enemies, que s'ils en refent Il le le  
 vos 19 d 8 71 75 21 45 58 d 60 p 99 62 65 26 75 88 75 finit, en me priant  
 à V.S. qu'il le  
 de mandre 28 24 12 88 89 48 affeurent.

*Cardinal Mazarin to Monsf. de Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MONSIEUR,

Paris, 21. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx.  
P. 133.

VOS depesches du 9<sup>e</sup> de ce mois ne m'ayant esté rendues, que depuis le depart de l'ordre, je me contentera de me remettre à M. de Brienne; lequel ayant receu les siennes, ait respondu à tous les points des vostres dez la semaine passée. 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'adjoustera seulement, qu'il vous faut presser pour mettre une fin à vostre negotiation. Je suis très-aïse de ce que vous me mandez touchant la levée de 2000 Escosois. Il ne reste que sçavoir si l'officier se 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 estant ajustées, l'on vous envoyera aussitost la commission, qu'il desire, & l'argent ne manquera point, pourveu qu'on soit assuré de ne le pas perdre, en cas que le dit officier n'executat pas ce qu'il aura promis; à quoy je vous prie, d'autant plus de prendre garde, que nous n'avons point fait de pareil traité en Angleterre, où nous n'avons esté trompé. Je suis, &c.

*Intelligence from several parts.*

Stockholm, 11. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx.  
P. 342.

HERE is little at present, our whole time being spent in entertaining the Holstein ambassadors, who on wednesday night last were feasted 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 ambassadors, 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.]

Vol. xx.  
P. 147.

HIS highness doth intend shortly to go to visit those places, that are given him, which are Rocroy, Capelle, and Chastelet: 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 ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

21. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx.  
P. 141.

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 master more and more. I do believe, that one way or other they will put an end to your negotiation; and I do wish 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 pleasure in suffering one's self to be surpris'd. 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 ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Paris, Nov. 21. 1654. [N. S.]

ALL the letters from Oneile, Genoa, and Marfeilles, do confirm the arrival of the cardinal 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 Noirmouftier to his eminence, to assure him of his establishment, in case he will embrace the designs of the court at Rome. But Monf. Servien, who had been the most violent against the said cardinal, would have his nephew Monf. 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 exprefs, bringing news, that the prince of Condé was enter'd into the country of Boulogne, with 6000 horse, and 8000 foot; and that Fuenfaldagna was lodged at Lens with some regiments of foot; and that he had seiz'd on the next post of la Bassée 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 forsake his private life.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Paris, 21. Nov. 1654. [N. S.]

THE news, which I last 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 seemeth, that he hath resisted strong temptations and powers with much *opiniaftreté*. 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 23<sup>d</sup> of last month; and five days since another, of the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 sleep in giving forth what is duly deserved by his highness, &c. All the news here are of Naples, where the French army landed at Castlemare, as you had before; and after possessing themselves of it, within two days advanced to take the fort of Annunziata, 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 suspected 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 still 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 Spanish fleet are in these 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 presumed now, Genoa will agree with Spain; for they agree not with the French in Piedmont.

The

A.D. 1654. The last letters from Venice bring, that their naval army, resolved for the enterprize of the isle of Scio, is recalled, and are now to resist the endeavours of the basha of Canea, who from basha Uffain expects 4000 foot, and many galleys, to besiege that garison. General Mocenigo is still indisposed, but of great courage.  
No more at present from,

SIR,

Yours.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Vienna, 12. Novemb. 1654 [O. S.]

Vol. xx.  
P. 306.

**Y**OURS 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 wish 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 affords not much of news at present.

The diet of Hungary is appointed to be the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 say, 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 Budiani, to be revenged upon the Turk for his last invasions into Hungary, marched last week with some Hussars troops, and advanced far into the Turkish country, where he took very many prisoners, and slew 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 ambassadors of Muscovy will part from hence within a few days, having taken their leave of the emperor, 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 Brandenburg.

An ambassador from Poland arrived here lately with a very great train; as also the count of Staremburg, marshal of this court, who went to receive them two leagues off, with about thirty coaches to convey them hither, and passed near the ambassadors of Muscovy's house, of purpose to be seen by them. The business of this last ambassador, 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 ambassador in England, to cardinal Mazarin.*

MONSEIGNEUR,

Vol. xx.  
P. 155.

**L**A lettre, que j'escris à Monf. le comte de Brienne, informera vostre eminence de l'estat de ma negotiation, & les affaires de ce pays. Il ne me reste, qu'à luy faire sçavoir, que je suis convenu avec un officier Escossois de la levée de 2000 soldats de sa nation, pour douze escus d'Angleterre, qui sur le total de la levée ne furent que cent pistoles plus que les escus de France, à condition qu'il lui sera laissé un corps de 800 hommes à commander, & de donner 3000 livres de gratification. Quant au payment, il pretend n'en recevoir qu'une partie devant le transport, purveu qu'on lui assure le reste, & offre aussi de son costé de donner cautions, tant pour ce qu'il recevra, que pour l'execution du traité. La seule difficulté est, si l'on permettra le transport, sa permission le restraignant de ne pouvoit passer qu'au service des princes & estats en amitié avec l'Angleterre.

23. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to Brienne.*

MONSIEUR,

Vol. xx.  
P. 149.

**J'**AVOIS envoyé ma dernière despeche à la poste, lorsque l'un de mes commissaires me manda, que le conseil ne voulut point accorder la reciprocation de l'article secret en des termes esgaux, adjoustant qu'il estoit fort fâché de ces résolutions, & qu'il ne se mesloit plus

plus de mes affaires, jusques à ce qu'il vit les esprits plus disposez à nostre accommodement. A.D. 1654. Le lendemain le principal commis du Greffe m'estant venu faire quelque civilité de la part du sieur Thurloe, m'apporta des nouvelles bien differentes, m'assurant, qu'il lui avoit commandé de dresser des articles aux termes, que je les pouvois à plus près desirer, & qu'ils seroient prests pour le soir. Mais il est trouvé, que depuis l'ordre donné au commis, il y avoit un changement de resolution, comme j'en fus entierement esclaircy par la responce, que Monsieur m'envoya samedy, tant sur le subject de la flotte de Blake, que du traicté. Il confirma, que le conseil ne vouloit rien innover aux articles, qui n'avoient esté presentés, & que S. A. ne croyoit pas, que je voulusse rompre, remettant à changer les ordres qu'avoit sa flotte jusques à la conclusion du traicté. Je lui mande le mesme jour, puisqu'il n'y avoit plus d'esperance d'accommodement, je le priois de me faire voir Monf. le protecteur, & que sa majesté ne demandoit point à mon dit seigneur le protecteur, comme il paroist par mon escrit, revocation des ordres, qui ont esté donnez à Blake, mais seulement pour prevenir tout ce qui pouvoit aigrir les esprits, & se descharger des suites, qu'un combat pourra produire. Elle avoit desirée estre esclaircié des intentions de ce gouvernement, & que le refus d'une responce precise ne se pouvant prendre qu'en mauvaise part: si Monf. le protecteur estoit dans d'autres sentimens, il me les devoit faire sçavoir au plustost, & par escript, à fin que je puisse justifier mes diligences sur la premiere proposition. Il me repartit, que je ne pouvois avoir audience ce mesme jour, ni aussi hier; & que aujourd'huy il reparleroit de nos affaires; qu'après je pourrois demander audience, si bon me sembloit. Et quant à l'autre point, il promit de tracer un responce par escript pour ma satisfaction. Je n'ai pas depuis eu de ses nouvelles, & difficilement en recevrai je que demain, le conseil ne se tenant que fort tard.

Je crois, que si tout le reste estoit accordé, on me laisseroit pas aller sans un accommodement; car le peuple ni le parlement ne prenent aucun interest à faire sortir la famille royal de France, & mesme, si cette question se traitoit par les suffrages de ce pays, je crois que nous serions priés de lui donner retraicte. J'ai tous ces jours fait quelque diligence pour estre particulierement esclairci de la force de la flotte de Blake, & on me mande, qu'elle est assurement de vingt grand vaisseaux de guerre, & neuf petits pour piller, & que sept au huit autres la doivent aller joindre demain. J'aura les noms. L'autre flotte doit estre, à ce que l'on pretend, à Plymouth; & l'on parle tousjours de son depart. Le parlement avoit prins vendredi une resolution, qui affoiblissoit l'authorité de Monf. le protecteur, ne lui laissant la voix negative que dans les cas, que le parlement declareroit; mais le lendemain l'a changé, & le protecteur aura la voix negative dans tout le cas, hors ceux que lui & le parlement excepteront. La premiere avoit donné lieu de croire, que ce corps devoit estre rompue. Je viens de recevoir responce du secretaire d'estat, qui me mande, que le conseil ne veut rien changer, & mesme de soi mesme ait offert de me faire donner audience. C'est l'effect de la conference, qu'ait eu le protecteur. Après tant d'avances sa majesté ne voudra pas rompre sur la reciprocation de l'article secret.

23. Novemb. 1654. [N. S.]

*An intercepted letter of lieuten. colonel Mercer to lieuten. general Middleton.*

SIR,

From the wood of Moffinge, 13. Nov. 1654.

**H**AVEING occasion, I could not but tender my respects, with the earnest desire to waite Vol. xx. upon your excellencie; for truly we may say, if please God wee meete, that wee have p. 225. past the prickles; for every body gives us for lost, and consequently fewe friendes. I have bin with that lost friend over and over, still pressing hee may keepe his assurance to mee, which he still professes hee will. If ever your excellencie come neere this country, hee will waite upon your excellencie; 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 Pluskartie, and Coule, had one commission from my lord to capitulate for him. They were people of note, that tould mee this; but whatever this people were doing for my lord Sieforth, I trust they have noe comission from my noble lord to that effect. Noe farther, but that I am, and ever shall continue,

YOUR EXCELLENCIE'S

most humble servant,

JAMES MERCER.

*For his excellencie lieutenant-general Middleton.*

*An intercepted letter of lord Dudop to lieutenant general Dalzycell.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A.D. 1654. **L**EASTE ye should beleve I am sick, till ye see from our hands, it may bee ye would not beleve the contrary. Our condition is such, we drink nothing but strong ale and aqua-vitæ, eate the fat of the land. Wee have it assured 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 litle horse for you; Cromwell has none such. I will keepe him, till wee meete, which I wish may bee shortly; for it is much longed for by

Vol. xx.  
p. 157.

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 lieuten. general Dalzycell, these.**An intercepted letter of lord Kinoule to major general Drummond.*

SIR,

**I**DOE write unto you, and the most of my businesse is to desire you would take care of my horse. You may by that guesse, how litle 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 businesse will prosper, it concernes mee not, if their 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 most, that ingaged in it, having diserted the businesse most unworthily; and severall, that staves yet in the service, retaininge something of too particular interest and oppinions. David Ramsfey, major Watson, Arlengie Steelhand, are of the number of those, that hath quitt us. I could name many more; but you shall finde them out by telling you, there is onely here my lord Dudop, lieut. col. Mercer, major Towlerton, who commands Mc Noughton's party, my lord Napier, and my lord Selkirke, that hath stayed behinde; and some other gentlemen, that hath noe command but of themselves. These is all, which hath stooode for me since the generall's goinge from this, and who I hope will continue soe untill meeting. I am, SIR,

Vol. xx.  
p. 163.

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.]

Vol. xx.  
p. 167.

**M**Y 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 ambassador from the states of Genoa, that goes for England. The duke of Guesse have taken two townes, viz. Tarante and Brindes, being sea-ports. The prince of Barlefact hath supplied him with 15,000 men: 4000 French horse hath passed by Roome to joyne with him. Alsoe the grand duke of Florence is afrayed of general Blake's fleete, having putt store of gunns upon all the walls of the sea-ports. A greate rayne having lately fallen at Genoa, hath destroyed a great quantity of howses. If you thinke fitt, you may impart this to secretery Thurloe; and if it be his desire I should acquaint with what passeth, pray advise me *per* first. I am in haste, but ever remayne

Your affectionate brother,

JOHN ALDWORTH.

This advise I had from Genoa, by the galley, that brought the ambassador, that goes for England.

I hope you have obtained my commission with the greate feale, or else I can doe nothing.

*For Robert Aldworth esq; in London.*

*The king of Denmark's agent in England to the commissioners of the admiralty.*

Nobilissimi ac amplissimi DOMINI,

TERTIUS jam agitur annus, ex quo motus miserima præsentis subditi regis mei con- A.D. 1654.  
 ditione clarissimum dominum doctorem Walker, istius curiæ advocatum longe meri-  
 tissimum, per literas sollicitavi, ut calamitatis hujus senis infertus, ruptisque longioris quo hic Vol. xi.  
 detinetur processus ambagibus, tædiosæ liti ex æquo sententiam claret, justitiamque infanti P. 169.  
 absque ullo reservato adversæ partis jure agendi faceret, vel brevi supplicio contentus illum  
 confestim damnaret, miserumque ad patrios lares dimitteret.

Quam infelici successu hoc a me attentatum est, frequentes suorum in Norwegia sociorum  
 ad me literæ, ac quotidianæ clientis querelæ fati superque demonstrant, in cujus causa deci-  
 denda annus annum trahit, lenteque ac articulatim immani hac dilatione discerpitur, cum  
 semel perire poterat. Cum vero inter alios articulos, de quibus divina favente gratia inter fere-  
 nissimæ celsitudinis suæ consiliarios & me conventum est, unus est tenoris sequentis:

Quod utraque pars subditis ac populo alterius jus & æquum secundum uniuscujusque  
 regionis leges ac statuta celeriter, ac absque prolixis & non necessariis ambagibus ac impensis,  
 administrari faciet in omnibus causis & litibus etiamnum pendentibus, vel quæ deinceps  
 exoriri possint: non potui non dominationibus vestris eo, quo debeo, respectu senescentem hanc  
 cæterorumque regis mei subditorum causas commendare, simulque rogare, ut pro congenita  
 sibi integritate, ac summo justitiam æquabiliter administrandi amore, ex præscripto tractatus, ac  
 æquissima omnium divinarum humanarumque legum norma eandem regis mei in Anglia sub-  
 ditis justitiam concedant, quam Anglis in Dania fieri cupiunt, certo sibi persuadentes, nihil  
 regi meo magis curæ ac cordi fore, quam ut quæcunque vi ac vigore hujus tractatus promissa  
 ac reciproce concessa sint, sancte & religiose in omnibus regiæ suæ majestatis dominiis obser-  
 ventur: nec dubito quin illud idem nobis in Anglia continget. Quod si dominationes vestræ  
 faciles mihi addiderint, regisque mei subditi hanc ex vestro favore affecti fuerint gratiam, non  
 indignos meæ legationis feram fructus, quorum is primus erit dominationes vestras rem hoc  
 ipso fecisse nomine suo dignam, regi meo gratissimam, mihi inter feliciora semper nume-  
 randam: quod mea intercessio hoc apud dominationes vestras habuerit ponderis, quas Deus  
 Opt. Max. quam diutissime sospitet atque fortunet.

Londini, 15. Nov. 1654:

HENRICUS WILLEMSSEN ROSENVINGE.

The superscription,

*Nobilissimis ac amplissimis supremæ in Anglia curiæ admiralitatis præsidi,  
 judicibus, ac assessoribus, salutem & officia paratissima.*

*Copia literarum domini Rosenvingii ad doctorem Walker.*

Salutem & officia!

INTER alias causas, clarissime vir, quas habuit rex Daniæ, ac dominus meus clementissi- Vol. xx.  
 mus, suos in Angliam mittendi legatos, non minima fuit subditorum suorum damna ex lento P. 171.  
 nimis ac sumptuoso quorundam tribunalium in cognoscendis decidendisque litibus, admini-  
 strandaque justitia, progressu. Cujus rei infelicissimi præsentium literarum exhibitores testes  
 erunt, quorum alter in prosequenda sua contra Nicolaum Budier & Michaelem de Haes causa  
 plus temporis consumsit, quam Græci in capienda Troja; undecimus enim annus agitur, ex  
 quo infortunatus hic senex, cæterique navis, de qua agitur, instructores ex immani liti dila-  
 tione, partisque adversæ vel malitia, vel apud nonnullos favore, misere pereunt, absque ulla spe  
 emergendi, vel videndi tædiosæ causæ finem, nisi tua humanitas ultiores ambages amputando  
 diuturno malo remedium inveniat. Quocirca, clarissime vir, te rogatum volo, speroque, ut  
 pro innata tua rectitudine ac sinceritate aliqua languescentium regis mei subditorum commise-  
 ratio te capiat, moveatque laudatissimum patriæ meæ institutum, quo cautum est, ne tempus  
 in judicandis peregrinorum, præsertim Anglorum causis, unius anni mensuram excedat.  
 Cætera litigantium narratio, supplicesque libelli tibi aperient, ex quibus ubi explorete cognoveris  
 quanta cum illis sit actum injuria, non dubito, quin tantam in decidenda tam justa causa  
 cunctationem ipse damnabis, partisque adversæ malitiam & mendacia detestaberis. Vale,  
 clarissime vir, ac justitiæ mihi que fave. Dabantur Londini, mensis Junii die octavo, anno  
 1652.

HENRICUS WILLEMSSEN ROSENVINGE.

*The states of Holland and West-Friesland to the parliament of England.*

A.D. 1654. **ORDINES** Hollandiæ & West-Frisiæ non ita pridem literis suis ad serenissimum celsissimumque dominum protectorem Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ id enixe petierunt atque rogârunt, quo id auctoritate sua effectum dare dignaretur, ut subsidia ab Anglica republica, conscio atque auctore amplissimo parlamenti confessu, reginæ Bohemiæ promissa exsolventur, indeque afflictissimis præfatæ reginæ rebus succurreretur, simulque creditoribus civibus nostræ reipublicæ nostrisque subditis satisfieret. Sed cum nihil hactenus in hoc negotio, quantum quidem scimus, definitum sit, flagitantibus & quotidie nos interpellantibus prædictis nostris bonis subditis, hæc commendatitias alterasque ad celsitudinem suam, ut & tertias celsitudini & parlamento inscriptas, denegare non potuimus, enixe rogantes atque obtestantes amplissimum hunc parlamenti confessum, ut sibi hancce rem, utpote quam maxime commiseratione dignam, cordi esse velit, damnumque miserorum creditorum, vel potius ruinam, beneficentia sua, & in reginam collata liberalitate avertere dignetur, (qui nisi suum consequantur, una cum omni familia funditus perdit de fortunis suis periclitentur) præsertim cum in creditum iverint earum fere rerum nomine, quas ad victum alimentaue vitæ necessitas requirit: adde quod probe gnari sæpius memoratam reginam non esse solvendo, omnem solutionis fiduciam, tanquam certo innixi pignori, in prædicto liberalitatis promisso posuerint.

Vol. xx.  
P. 193.

Nulli dubitantes, quin id ad effectum deducendum foret, præsertim cum & parlamenti decretum accefferit: ideoque & ordines Hollandiæ West-Frisiæque omnino certam habent fiduciam, ad subditos suos beneficentiam vestram perventuram, eosque liberalitatis vestræ fructus percepturos esse. Ita Deus Opt. Max. parlamentum reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ sospitet, florensque conservet. Datum Hagæ-Comitum, 27. die Novembris, 1654. [N. S.]

Ad mandatum ordinum HOLLANDIÆ & WEST-FRISIÆ.

*Parlamento reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ.*

*Fleetwood, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. xx.  
P. 245.

**T**HERE is a letter to his highnes from the councell, and instructions about publique affaires to the commissary general, prepared, which he was intended to have bine sent with this weeke: but by reason that this last weeke's packett is not come, I have staid him till the next, who will bring the sence of the councell as to the number of forces to be continued in Ireland; the least of which number you will see in mine to his highnes, in which also is sent two depositions concerning coll. Allured; and more of that kind will suddenly be sent; and I am persuaded it wil be noe losse, but againe to the reputation of the government, if mercy be showne to a person, that hath made himselfe so liable to justice. He did, I presume, very well understand, soone after his arrival heere, the temper of this army, which might make him the more cautious to whom he spake. I must once more entreete your favour to this honest bearer cornett Bradley, that you would please to enlarge his present salary, or provide a better imployment for him, for my sake. I know him to be a faithfull and deserving person, and your respects to him wil be a kindnes to

Dublyn castle, 17. Nov. 1654.

Your humble servant,

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.

*The prince of Anhalt to secretary Thurloe.*

*Dei gratia, nos Johannes princeps Anhaltinus, comes Ascaniæ, dynasta Ser-vestæ, Bernburgi, &c.*

Vir magnifice & nobilissime, singulariter a nobis dilecte,

Vol. xx.  
P. 199.

**A**NTE omnia referimus vobis gratiam & salutem nostram officiosam; & postquam intelleximus a delegatis illustrissimi domini Antonii Guntheri, comitis Oldenburgici, & avunculi nostri amantissimi, dilectis nostris vos ipsis in negotio de mandato apud serenissimum ac celsissimum dominum Olivarium, dominum protectorem reipubl. Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ, & dominum nostrum singulariter suspiciendum, conficiendo præsto fuisse, hoc ipsum vestrum officium nobis exhibitum existimavimus, & acceptum tulimus. Pro eo itaque vobis gratiam agimus, & operam dabimus, quo hoc officii genus demereri atque re ipsa reponere possimus.

possimus. Interea rogamus, & pergratum nobis semper erit, ut bonum affectum suum erga nos continuet; & si forte negotia contigerint, ad expedienda illa, uti hactenus, benevolum & officiosum se nobis præstare non dedignetur. Sane hoc nos devinctos vobis reddidisse libenter fatebimur. Dabamus Servestæ, die 27. Novembris, anno 1654. [N. S.]

Vester gratiosissimus,

JOHANNES P. ANHALTINUS.

*Viro magnifico & nobilissimo, singulariter nostro dilecto, domino  
Johanni Thurloe, secretario status reipublicæ Angliæ,  
Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ.*

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to Brienne.*

MY LORD,

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 negotiations, 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 master of the ceremonies was sent 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 commissioners, 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 precedency 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 arbitrage of Hamburg; 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 acquiesce 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 proposed at the last; but since I receive no answer upon that overture, I will not speak of it. I will also declare, that his majesty cannot consent, that the senate of Hamburg should meddle with maritime laws and ordinances of France. As for the last point, that seemeth the easiest to overcome, although at present it is the only obstacle, which doth appear in the treaty; since that the secretary of state and the commissioners were agreed, that my lord protector did not receive the commissioners 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 Scottish officer told me, that having demanded of the lord protector, how to raise and transport into France some Scottish 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 imbarcking of those troops designed for the enterprize, whereof hath been spoken so long since,

*The Spanish ambassador to secretary Thurloc.*

SEÑOR MIO,

ESTANDO los embaxadores y ministros publicos en la proteccion de milord protector, no dudo, que se servirá de no consentir, que yo sea maltratado, de la manera que lo foy en cosa que toca a la reputacion, y assi imploro, el auxilio, y autoridad de su alteza, para que me valga contra la malicia de gente que como a estrangero me quiere ultrajar en el negocio que contiene la remonstranza inclusa para milord protector, de cuya justicia espero el remedio, mediante la justificacion de V. S. a quien suplico me haga el favor de ponerle

A.D. 1654. en manos de su alteza quanto antes, y procurar el despacho necessario que en el se pide con toda brevedad, pues solo ay de tiempo el dia de mañana lunes, para que se pueda impedir la execution del vere dictum, y guarde Dios a V. S. muchos años como desseo. Oy  $\frac{2}{9}$  de Novembre, 1654.

Moy gran fervidor de V. S.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

*The Spanish ambassador to secretary Thurloc.*

Vol. xx.  
p. 213.

DON Alonso de Cardenas del consejo de su magestad Cattolica y su embaxador en Inglaterra, representa a V. A. la gran congoja en que aora se halla viendo su honrra y reputacion herida con lo que sucedio en la corte de justicia de V. A. llamado el banco alto en una causa pendiente entre Edmundo Meynell actor, y Egidio Mottet, su secretario de lenguas defendiente, sobre una pretendida promesa que el actor supone haverle hecho el dicho Egidio Mottet, de boluerle una escriptura obligatoria de mano y sello del dicho embaxador de £ 305 esterlinas de principal, que alega el dicho Meynell entregò al dicho Egidio Mottet, y quele prometio boluerfela dentro de diez dias, y que por no haverlo cumplido havia recibido £ 500 de daño, y habiendo el dicho Egidio Mottet negado lo alegado la causa llegó a Juycio el Jueves pasado ante el señor justicia mayor Roll, y con producir un solo testigo persona no conocida, y en su habla forastero, y con deponer solamente que el dicho Mottet havia confesado de tener la dicha escriptura obligatoria, y prometido de restituir la, declararon los jurados la promesa por valida, y condenaron al dicho Mottet a que pagase la dicha suma de £ 305, con los daños de que se dara y exequutara la sentencia el Martes proximo venidero, si V. A. ne se sirve de remediarlo antes. No obstante esto el dicho embaxador no pretende quejarse ni de las leyes, ni del juez ante quien se viò la causa, ni tam poco haze caso del dinero para dar a V. A. este enfado, pero como se halla tan interesada su honrra y reputacion en este negocio y estima tanto la verdad y justicia no puede dejar de suplicar a V. A. se sirva de amparar este negocio en que el dicho embaxador y su secretario de lenguas estan sumamente agravados, y si se permitiese que el juri que diò el vere dictum ( sobre el solo testimonio de una persona de tan poca consideracion, y sobre una confesion sin testigos, lo qual ne es facil de contrabobar) no fuese reprobado por su lagueza y inconsideracion que tuuo en este negocio. Cierito es que el Meynell y el testigo que produjo estan enel gravemente acriminados, porque el dicho embaxador asegura y protesta a V. A. por esta presente sobre su honrra que nunca ha firmado, ni sellado escriptura alguna obligatoria al dicho Meynell, ni para su uso, ni para el pagamento de dichas £ 305 esterlinas, ni de ninguna otra suma de dinero, ni tam poco havido causa ni razon para hazerlo, ni jamas ha tomado noticia del dicho Meynell, sino en la manera signete; a saber que en 14. de Junio de 1646. el dicho embaxador hizo capitulaciones con el coronel Juan Morphie, que se firmaron y sellaron de ambas partes reciprocamente, para transportar un tercio de infanteria a Flandes, y se obligo el dicho embaxador de darle un mes de avanzo que se pago de contado en conformidad del ajustamento y el dicho Meynell algunos años despues boluio a Inglaterra y truxo consigo alguna certification de Flandes, en que constaba que era capitan en dicho tercio, y la entrego al dicho Egidio Mottet pidiendole las mostrase al dicho embaxador, y le procurase una carta de recomendacion para el gouernor de Flandes, a fin de cobrar algunos pretendidos atrasados, ò cosa a este proposito el qual papel mostrò el dicho Egidio Mottet al dicho embaxador, que mando entregarle a su secretario decifra, y no habiendo el dicho Meynell en un año entero buelto a pedir su papel, parece que se perdiò por que haviendolo buscado no se hallò. Supuesto el dicho embaxador suplica a V. A. se sirva de considerar que ignominia y deshonrra suya fuera no solo de haverse obligado al pagamento de algun dinero sin cumplirle, pero tambien de retener la obligacion en su poder, ò, en el de su secretario sin restituyrle a su dueño y quan improbable cosa es que un forastero entregasse una escriptura de tanto interes suyo en manos de un secretario del dicho embaxador. Sin tomar recivo del, y tambien en que riesgo estan todos los de esta nacion de perder sus estados, vidas, y honrra si el testimonio sencillo de una persona como lo es dicho testigo prevaleciese con una supuesta confesion contra tan aparente improbabilidad, y contra la pura verdad que el dicho embaxador a firma a V. A. y a todas las cortes de justicia sobre su honrra, y afirmara su secretario de cifra por su juramento, que es el que tiene estrecha cuenta de todas las obligaciones y escripturas que se han hecho y sellado por el dicho embaxador, que no sabe nada de dicha escriptura que pretende el dicho Meynell, y teniendo el dicho embaxador tanto resguardo a las leyes y al curso de la justicia no sabe que pedir en particular a V. A. pero en lo general le suplica se sirva de mandar se le haga justicia quanto antes para que el dinero no llegue a manos del dicho Meynell, ni de su testigo herida la honrra del dicho embaxador; y si boluiendose a oyr la causa en la forma que se deve ante juezes entendidos y justos provare y constare que el dicho embaxador haya  
dado

dado al dicho Meynell alguna escritura obligatorio, ò papel de este genero, para el paga-<sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> mento de algun dinero, le pagara ciento por uno, y si pareciere, que el dicho Meynell ha agraviado al dicho embaxador, y fu dicho secretario de lenguas, espera que V. A. mandara se le haga justicia y estimara por gran favor que V. A. se sirva de recomendar este negocio al señor sargento Glin, ò a qualquier otro de los sargentos y letrados de V. A. para que moviendo dicha causa admita la corte que se buelva aver o por lo menos se suspenda al juycio hasta con el dicho su secretario pueda por via de equidad en la alta corte de la chancilleria de V. A. hazer constar la maldad y fealdad del hecho lo qual no duda harà si se llegare a examinar estrechamente el actor y su testigo. Fha en Londres, a  $\frac{2}{10}$  de Noviembre, 1654.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

*The king of Poland to the protector.*

JOANNES CASIMIRUS, Dei gratia rex Poloniae, magnus dux Lituaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Livoniae, Smolensciae, Czernekoviaeque; necnon Suecicorum, Gottorum, Vandalorumque haereditarius rex, serenissimo principi domino OLIVERIO CROMVELLIO, Angliae protectori, amico nostro charissimo, salutem & omnis felicitatis continuum incrementum.

Serenissime PRINCEPS, domine, amice noster charissime,

NON permiserunt continua ab initio suscepti regni nostri cum rebellibus nostris & barbaris <sup>In the posses-</sup> bella, ex eoque graves curae, ut animi nostri propensionem serenitati vestrae declarare-<sup>sion of the</sup> mus; quae etsi nondum componere potuerimus, nolimus tamen diutius differre hanc optimi <sup>right honour-</sup> affectus nostri in serenitatem vestram testificationem. Itaque mittimus ad serenitatem vestram <sup>able Philip Id.</sup> internuncium nostrum generosum Nicolaum de Bye, nostrum Hagae-Comitum residentem, <sup>Hardwicke,</sup> qui propensae voluntatis nostrae in serenitatem vestram interpretes erit, simulque nonnulla expo- <sup>lord high</sup> net, quae tam serenitatis vestrae gloriae, quam regno nostro, non parum sunt profutura. <sup>chancellor of</sup> Quare speramus serenitatem vestram internuncium nostrum libenter auditurum, & vicissim <sup>Great Britain.</sup> suum erga nos regnumque nostrum studium benevolumque animum hac occasione declaraturam. Quod serenitatem vestram rogamus, eique felicissima quaevis ex animo optamus. Datum Grodnæ, die xxx. mensis Novembris, A. D. 1654. regnorum nostro Poloniae sexto, Sueciae vero septimo anno.

Ejusdem SERENITATIS VESTRAE benevolus amicus,

JOANNES CASIMIRUS, REX.

Hanc copiam cum suo originali concordare affirmo

N. DE BYE.

*Brienne to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MONSIEUR,

LA vostre nous oblige à vous dire sur les choses, desquelles il vous a plu écrire, de ne <sup>Vol. xx.</sup> perdre aucun moment pour avancer vostre negotiation. Et pour le article, au quel il est <sup>p. 97.</sup> fait mention des rebelles, vous ferez, qu'il soit bien entendu selon l'intention du roy comprise en ma derniere. La dureté des Anglois, de ne point relascher les vaisseaux Hollandois chargez des sels pour la fourniture de nos greniers, nous oblige de vous dire d'en parler derechef aux ambassadeurs, de faire des nouvelles & vives instances pour faire relascher les vaisseaux & le sel, comme il est de leur interest.

Certes, je pese en mon esprit les mots, que j'ai à vous écrire, en crainte qu'un trop elevé causast un mal, dont la fuite fust à craindre, ou qu'un trop bas nous couvrit de honte; mais les affaires sont en un tel point, qu'il n'y a plus de bien de se flatter de quelque vaine esperance, & qu'il est de necessité d'esclairer du dessein de la flotte, la conduite de laquelle est donnée à Blake; & certes vostre lettre du xx1. du passé nous donne du quoi nous estonner, nous assurant, que la flotte, de laquelle il est ci-dessus fait mention, composée de 21 fregats, a ordre de passer le destroit, de courir les mers, qui baignent les costes d'Italie, sur lesquelles nous avons une puissante flotte, & sans doute de la combattre, si celle de Blake vint de la rencontrer. C'est pourquoy il est ainsi nécessaire, que vous donnez à entendre à vos commissaaires, que sa majesté ayant esté advertie, que Blake avoit receu ordre de naviguer vers la destroict, le passer & entrer dans la Mediterranée, ou semblément sa majesté avoit équipé une flotte, pour éviter quelque accident, qui pourroit mettre ses affaires hors d'estat

A.D. 1654. d'estat d'accommodement, ce qu'il a tousjours desja evité, & par la confideration & estime en laquelle il a Monf. le protecteur, & pour avoir desiré, que l'intelligence, qui estoit au passé entre les nations, continua, & leur commerce assure à l'un & l'autre.

Au reste, l'Angleterre n'a jamais fait difficulté au temps des rois de ceder le premier lieu à la France, entendez leurs ambassadeurs se trouvant en lieu tiers, car chez eux, & lors qu'ils ont traité seuls avec nous, ils ont tousjours cédé à nos ministres.

Ne perdez point d'estat de conclure le traité, s'il est en estat de s'achever. Je suis bien aisé, si son eminence vous escrit, comme j'ai subject de le croire, qu'il ne s'en oubliera pas en une occasion si importante, que des termes contenus en sa lettre vous formera vostre escrit. Je croy, & avec beaucoup de subject, qu'il n'y aura pas grande difference entre le contenu en sa lettre & en celle-ci, m'estant peiné de bien retiner ce que fust dit en conseil.

*Mynheer Swanenborch to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Seville, 1. Dec. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx.  
P. 233.

SINCE my last of the ninth of the month of November, the English fleet arrived upon the eleventh following before the bay of Cadiz, consisting of 24 ships, under the command of general Blake; and are since gone from thence for Gibraltar, where it is said, that upon certain letters of the said general sent to Madrid, he is expecting an answer; whereby is presumed, that he is sent to serve the king of Spain against the French. The differences between this crown and the commonwealth of Germany are accommodated, and the arrested goods of the Genoese released.

H. and M. LORDS,

J. SWANENBORCH.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Cologne, 2. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx.  
P. 237.

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 Portsmouth is so easily appeased; it was not so expected here. R. C. and his crew, who have yet some further hopes of divisions in England, and Ormond from Paris, will meet some of England in some part of France about it. The great design of the remonstrance (the copy whereof I sent to you) is retarded, for the reasons I sent to you in my last but this.

For news, I have nothing to add to my former letters; neither do I see any use at present for any to be here, till next spring, since R. C. and his winter here for certain; and I cannot tell you any thing, but you had before from me, unless I write or feign lies: and since my first arrival at Spaw, being in July last, till this present day, you had punctually and in substance all that was to be had, and that as true as the matter was in itself; and I can assure you, R. C. Ormond, nor any belonging to them, have any other designs at present, but what is already 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 some winter cloaths I was necessitated to provide. If I stay longer, I must have more moneys; and that will be useless, when I have no more to write by every post, but that R. C. is here *in eodem statu*. Those you deal with, may expect more, which they cannot have of truth: if there were any to be had, they should; and when there is not, there is no fault.

All that I can say now, is, that R. C. is here with a few in company. The weather is very cold; and so almost every day he walks with his said company a-foot about the walls of this city, and they all bare-headed after him: so they get themselves heats.

No news from Ormond since his going to Paris. Wilmot is not yet come, but daily expectation of relief from him; which we want very much. We are in the mean time feeding ourselves upon your dissensions there, both in your parliament, army, and fleet; for we have for certain, that thirty of your best ships *desecrerunt à vobis*; and that the army is against you, and many bitter papers and speeches against the protector. We hope to be there shortly, and give to every one according to his merits. Take this for certain, as in my former, that R. C. intends to have a very considerable army together against the next season, to animate his party in Scotland and England; and the most part of his army shall be of Lorrain, Ireland, England, and Scotland, and the rest of Germany.

many. Ormond has *in mandatis* to order all things for this end in France. Prince William of Nassau is preparing the way, and Wilmot solicitous with the princes of Germany. T. Talbot was ere yesterday dispatched after Ormond to Paris, with further instructions and letters to the late queen of England to go forward with Ormond's design of the remonfrance, she being Catholic, in her own name, peculiarly in France, because R. C. himself will not yet appear in it, for the reasons you had in my former letter; but sent all power to his mother, and will perform all she shall promise. This is all a-doing, in order to get moneys to maintain the army intended for the next spring, as aforesaid. Which is all at present; praying your resolution by the next, to,

SIR,

Yours.

Fleetwood, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloc.*

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 foure courts here, which in my opinion is very needles, as the present state of affaires are in this nation, and will bring a great charge to the state by officers; and when all is done, they will have little worké to doe; till Ireland be better planted; as also by reason wee cannot probably gett able and honest lawyers to sett on the bench. And therefore I thinke 'tis better to content ourselves with chancery and upper bench, which will fully answare the necessities of this country: and in the settling of these courts we have fixe persons, the names of which, if these courts be approved of, I shall send you, who are to sitt as judges; and if need be, two or three more may be fit for such employments. The state of as our tresurye is so low, that it very much concernes 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 perticuler interests, that the publique may very much suffer thereby. Th'other busines, which I shall mention, is about tythes, which I understand is endeavoured by some to be continued in the old way. And though in my owne judgment I little scruple the payment thereof, yet knowing, that it hath bine a bone of contention, I could wish it might be otherwise settled heere, wherein there wil be no difficultie to doe that, which my lord protector hath so much attempted, the well settlement thereof in England; and it haveing bine that, wherein the armyes have so much engaged in their declarations and endeavours, that it will much dissatisfy to have it run into the old channel: besides, if it should be continued, as formerly, it wil be a meanes to keepe in many a wicked man in severall parishes, who must, where the tithes are but small, (as before) keepe an ale-house. But if wee may have libertie to collect the tithes, and bring them into one tresurye, as now wee doe, we shall be able to maintaine a gosple-ministry in Ireland; and by this meanes they haveing dependance on the state for there maintenance, wee shall be able to restraine some troublesome spirits, which may bee too apt to give disturbances to the publique peace; of which there have bine sad experience in the North. And 'tis doubted, that most of them continue their old bitter spirits, and am confident, there is not one able man to preach the gosple thoroughout this nation, but hath a comfortable subsistence: but if it goes in the old way, it will silence severall learned worthy good men, as well as dissatisfie many others. I may with the more freedome write upon this subject, because no more prejudiced against the thing; but I know, that the continuing of it as now it is, of bringing it into one treasury, will both answare the preaching the gosple, and tend to the well settlement of this country. I cannot but suppose, that the busines of coll. Allured may reach his life: if any thing of that nature should be done, it would sadly wound me; and therefore I earnestly 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 wil be imparted to you from the commissary general; and therefore I shall say no more, but that I am

23. Novemb. 1654.

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 nere Naples. It seems the Spanish army, althoh so greate, would not assail the French, but lay intrencht about two myles from them, wherein they did wyfly, becaus they had no great confidence in the fidellity of theyr men, who, had they bin worsted, myght hav bin the los of the kingdom. The French had not a sufficient strength to mak any progres, having held Castel de Mare twelve dayes, with the los of 250 men only. On the 25<sup>th</sup> of the last month imbarckt al theyr soldiors, and ar now gon to sea, supposed with an intent to land in the pope's state, at a place call'd Terracina, nere the confynes of Naples; and by this meanes they may join with the horse com out of Piemont into the pope's state. They ar about 7000 foot; and if they can mak but 3000 horse, they wil very much perplex the Spanyard, who is very jealous of the Napollitans.

Vol. xx.  
P. 249.

Two dayes since arryvd in this port som Duch ships from Holland, who bring word, that general Blak's fleet of twenty-six sail was at an ankor in Gibraltar 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 arryvd at Marfeilles. 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 knolledge of,

HONORABLE SIR,

4. Dec. 1654. [N. S.]

Your faithful fervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*Extract out of the secret resolutions of the lords the states of Holland.*

Friday, 4. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx.  
P. 255.

THE counsellor pensionary did report the resolution of the conferences held by the committee of their assembly; having in consequence and compliance with their noble and great mightinesses commissiorial resolution dated the 28<sup>th</sup> of last month, examined the *retro-acta*, that passed 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 state, sent 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 commissiorers 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 commissiorers of their high mightinesses for an instruction, endeavouring to direct matters, as much as possible, in conformity thereunto, as far as the present conjunctures 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 assist one another reciprocally in his defence by sending 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 assisting party shall not engage himself thereby into a war or open rupture with him, against whom such succour or subsidies are given; when on the contrary, in the 29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, and 31<sup>st</sup> 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,

consent, 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 aforesaid says in the fifteenth 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 same shall be obliged to have the other ally, if he requires 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 seems to result, 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 possesses 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 case should be obliged to break with Spain, and France with England, upon the mere declaration of the requirent, 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, otherwise and further than against him, who shall attack or wage war against the one or the other ally, and possess 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 same 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 considerable points, 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 needs must be inserted 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 inserted in the said projected treaty, are found to be couched in such terms, that justice and equity is not consulted therein as it ought, especially in the article of prohibited goods; in relation whereunto it is said in the 18th article, that in case 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 consented to no further, than that the said confiscation be extended only to the goods laden on board, belonging to the same merchant or company, that have caused the said prohibited goods to be laden; as also to the share of the ship, belonging to the master or captain, in case 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.]

YOUR friend here is a little mended in his health, yet no assurance of his life by the doctors. Vol. xx. p. 307.  
 He required me to write so much to you; and of news here are not much; only that the assembly provincial of Zealand are departed without resolving any thing of the prince of Orange; and that in Overysfel 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 returne suddenly to his government of Friessland. These 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 invite those provinces to it: what they shall do, I know not.

Our embassador Beverning has had licence to returne hither, his business 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.

*A letter of intelligence.*

SIR,

Brussels, 5. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

A.D. 1654.

Vol. xx.  
P. 304.

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 confessed, all is quiet in England; but the cavaliers and some others leave not to give out of great divisions among yours yet: they aver it with much confidence. According to your desires, of the strength and number of the Irish regiments here, you may know, that in the archduke's army there are only two regiments; that of col. Philip Reily 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. Cusack 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. Dampie, and col. Meara. 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 surrender'd, as was from the beginning expected. There parted disarmed from that garison to prince of Condé 230 men into Montmedi.

All our troops are ordered to their winter quarters. We have set in a place Castlenée sixty-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 Bassée and Bethune, as also Alvel-din, 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 peasants 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 presents his majesty of Spain made to the prince of Condé, in giving him La Capelle and Chastelet, in recompence for Stenay and Clermont, with 100,000 crowns pension yearly, he sent to him a sword, with the scabbard all beset with diamonds, and other precious stones, valued to be worth 30,000 crowns. I hear, that the said prince hath also seized 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 Guldenleue, natural son of the king of Denmark, serjeant-major general de bataille, and col. Rens, with three hundred horse, towards the enemy; whom they found so careless, that setting their quarters on fire, and stopping all passages, by which they might escape, many of them were burnt, and among the rest he that commanded them in chief, marshal de Pleffis Praslin's own son; so that of the whole not above thirty men escaped; and about six hundred horse 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 garison, and the other without, to put that strong garison into the possession of the French. He that was without, treated the business 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 consulted his nearest friends, who condemned the act as treacherous; and thereupon the colonel resolved to give notice to the prince of 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 princess of Orange with the princess of Hoogsholdet, 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, SIR, Yours.

*Monsf. de Bordeaux to his son the French embassador in England.*

MY SON,

Paris, 5. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx.  
P. 265.

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 runing

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 surintendant, 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 agreement, 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 interests 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 these lords did imagine themselves it would. They have ever since carried their inclinations, discourses and counsel for a breach: yet notwithstanding 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 confirmative 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 wish nothing more than to be landed 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 so sudden a resolution for war. In another expedition you are to let them see the intelligences of the prince and of the rebels of Guienne 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 assistance 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. These are the divers considerations and reasonings, whereof 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 yourself, 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 still aim at the welfare of France, and who doth also write to you his particular opinion, and who doth apprehend, that this 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 retardment 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 seemeth to be a matter altogether inconsiderable to engage us in so great a war.

His eminence yesterday receiving your two letters by my hands, and reading to him what you had writ to me in your letter of the XXI. 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 an express. Such a passion 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 salt fleet, whereof the English, joined with the Ostenders, 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 piracies, 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

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 practise, 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 circumspection, and omit nothing, that so he may not have wherewithal to find fault, or be distasteful 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 consequence, 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 depredations authorized by the protector, the commonwealth, and the state. 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 judicious, he could not doubt, but that you were more capable to draw up this manifesto, than he is. I was not wanting to contest 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 inserting that discourse: the rest will follow to your hand. But before you publish it, you may send 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 somewhat 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 sincerity, 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 sincerity 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 send the king of England out of France.

*News sent to Mr. Stoupe.*

Paris, 5. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

WE told you in our last, that the duke of Gloucester had been put in the college of the A.D. 1654. Jesuits, by the queen of England's order, against the earnest prayer of the king of Scotland at his departure not to make him change his religion. Now you may know, that Vol. xx. the earl of Ormond hath by the said king's command carried away the duke from that college: 'tis not yet known, whither the earl hath conducted him. That action hath extremely vexed all the English, Scotch, and Irish Roman-catholics, who are in this city, by reason of the hope they had he should one day be made a cardinal, according to the pope's nuncio's promise to the queen of England in his master's name. P. 330.

The 27th of the last, news came from Provence to the king and his council, that at Marseilles and Toulon were arrived all the duke of Guise's fire-ships, the most of them much torn; and that those, that are in them, say, that the said duke had been cast by the storm on the isle of Malta, where his ships had suffered much; and that having desired some refreshment for his fleet of the great master of Malta, the latter desired to be excused, alleging to the duke of Guise, that being a neighbour and friend to the vice-king of Sicily, he could not relieve him without offence to the other. News came also, that 'tis not known, where that duke is with his navy. This is quite contrary to that his majesty received lately, that the duke had taken many places in Calabria.

Cardinal Mazarin hath received letters from cardinal Antonio, intimating that cardinal of Retz was come to Rome, and that all the cardinals were resolved to adhere to him; and that they took his cause in hand, demanding that he be restored and maintained in his archbishoprick of Paris, and other church-livings in France. The pope, the great duke of Florence, and the consistory of cardinals, have allowed him 5000 l. sterling yearly.

Letters from Seville in Spain certify us, that general Blake had joined the Spanish men of war, which are upon the Mediterranean sea; and that the rumor was, that they were going to set upon the duke of Guise.

'Tis said the duke of Orleans is coming to the court; and that he will be reconciled unto the cardinal; but that is not certain.

The king hath seen the pictures of the duke of Savoy's sister, of the duke of Modena's daughter, and of the duke of Orleans's second daughter; and this pleases him best.

The king hath ordered the demolition of Clermont and Stenay castle. The pope's nuncio hath presented unto the king a letter from his master, by which he signifies the arrival of the cardinal of Retz; and prays him to send him to Rome the charges and accusations against the said cardinal, promising him justice, in case he be guilty.

De Lionne, who is lately gone for Rome as an extraordinary ambassador, isto receive 600,000 franks by letter of exchange; and that sum is to be distributed among the cardinals. He hath an order to offer in the king's name unto the cardinal of Retz his archbishoprick of Paris, and all the church-livings the late archbishop his uncle did enjoy.

*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. Vol. xxi. P. 337.

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 lost by it about 3000 men, and eight ships, great and small; some cast away by Naples, others by Gaeta. I do not know, whither he is gone since, or what is become of him. M. de Pleffis Belleure, wounded on the occasion of the Annunciata, died in Castelmare, and the marquis of Gonzuga is released for the marquis Castellaneta. Many gibing epigrams are made on the French in this city, and many parts of Italy; one whereof is thus:

*Venerunt Galli; miseri rediere capones:  
Quis castravit eos? Credite, Gatta fuit.*

This word *gatta* in English is a cat, and by it here is understood *Carolo 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 horseman a horse, and five pistoles 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

A.D. 1654. levying men, which is harshly 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 publickly received by the pope with much honour, presents, 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 consistory is held, wherein the cardinalian 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 *spolia*, &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 Gerolamo Amodè, who was governor of Castelmare, when Guise took it, having not done his part for the defence of that garison, 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 sea; and last 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,

Vol. xx.  
p. 348.

THIS day being faire, hath put a little life into our businessse againe; and if the Lord please to send us faire weather, I hope by saturday night we shall have twelve or fourteen sayle ready, which will carry 1200 souldiers at least with them. I humbly offer, if it bee not convenient to have one of the commissioners at least goe with them; and that instructions bee given them what to doe, when they come at the Barbadoes. I am sometimes encouraged in our businessse, and sometimes crosse rubbs come, and new proposalls; but we doe what we can, to get over them; and there shall be no paines wanting for dispatch. If the Lord please to blesse our endeavours, I hope the next weeke 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 stay for them. I have no more, but to subscribe myselfe

YOUR HIGHNESSE

Portsmouth, 27. Nov. 1654.

humble servant,

JOHN DISBROWE.

I humbly pray your highnesse, not to forgett to hasten orders for putting and taking the men on board, when they are ready.

*Mr. Bradshaw, resident at Hamburg, to secretary Thurloc.*

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. xx.  
p. 340.

THE post is but newly come with yours of the seventeenth present. 'Tis good newes indeed, that his highnesse and the house correspond soe amicably, and that you are in soe faire a way thereby to dash the hopes of the old malignant party from promotinge their interest. This willingly deluded people were in great hopes by this post to have heard, that all was to peeces with you. I trust you will now goe on smoothly, and more expeditiously, because of the colonel imprisoned. You have a great deale of foundation-worke yet remayneing; and somethinge further will be desired, if not expected from you, ere you breake up. Touchinge Waites, if you please but to looke over, or call to mynd, my late letters, you will find I have given you an accompt, how traiterously he had acted of long tyme in these parts for C. S. and that my expellinge of him this cittie for it hath bene

the

the true cause of soe much malice discovered in his party towards me; but by the next <sup>A.D. 1654.</sup> post you shall have a particular of his pernicious practises, and who have beene, and still are, his abettors, though now more covertly than formerly.

His designe of shippinge armes hence for Scotland I long since discovered and disappointed, by expellinge him the cittie; and you may please to rest assured, I will have a watchfull eye upon him and his confederates, by whome he may doe that worke, though he never come more in the cittie. Waites 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 perfidiously since, and thinke they should not be taken notice of for it; of which, when you are more at leisure, I shall give you account. I doe not heare, that Waites is returned to this cittie. The last newes I had of him spake him gone with Wilmot to the princes of the empire on a begginge errand for his master.

I hope you have or will receive my two last weekes letters of the fourteenth and twenty-first instant; and that I shall in the course of the post heare from you touchinge my resolvinge to quit the company; which I wish I had taken sooner, to have prevented so much trouble I have given you. I am,

SIR,

Hamb. 28. Nov. 1654.

Affectionatly your most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Sir, I pray let me knowe, if Mr. Benson have any money due to him from the state, for his service at Dantzick. My freind there, to whom I recommended him, complains much for the want of allmost 100 l. lent him to pay for his diet, besides 20 l. due to me upon the account of his sendinge home.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Hamburgh, 28. Novemb. S. V. [1654.]

THE conclusion of the Bremish treaty at Stoade is now confirmed, and a perpetual <sup>Vol. xx.</sup> peace made between his majesty of Sweden and the said city, on the twenty-fourth of <sup>p. 342.</sup> 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. Berghste and Lehe, for satisfaction; and then for the reducing of his majesty's 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 Bremiers, 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.

*Monsr. Augier to secretary Thurloc.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I AM informed from very good hands, that M. Neufville, embassador of France, hath <sup>Vol. xx.</sup> received order to take his leave of this state. I perceive by the last letters of my nephew <sup>p. 199.</sup> Petit, 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 state offended) would be very glad in taking away from him the glory of ending the said treaty, to have occasion of quarrelling; and misuse 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

The 28<sup>th</sup> November, 1654.

and most obedient servant,

RE. AUGIER.

*Mr. Richard Laurance to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNES;

A.D. 1654. MY last was of the seventh, adviſeing 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 be upon the place without a publique myniſter, they ought ſo to be. Some money hath bine ſpent therein, but to no purpoſe; for hee hath not bine able to effect what hee intended, which was to bring them under his protection, that ſoe hee might have had their conſoledge. But thoſe few Dutch, which are here, in affronte unto Sir Thomas Bendish, have preſented one Warner for their agent, who is accepted by the Keymakam, and ſower dayes ſince was veſted. What this Warner is for parts, I know not; but this I know, that he is a poore man, one who was mainetain'd divers yeares by Sir Sackvill Crow, and ſince by the late Dutch agent. The occaſion of his being here, as I am informed, was to buy books for the univerſities and ſchools of Holland. Thus I give your highnes an account, what this Warner is, to ſhew how litle the Turke eſteemes of what perſon bee preſented, ſoe hee have a preſente; and the greateſt perſon with them is hee, which giveth the moſt. And if a perſon of honor bee ſente unto them, they will make him pay at all tymes to preſerve his honor, or affronte him more then they would doe a meaner perſon. Sir Thomas Bendish hath advice, that your highnes hath confirmed major Salloway for this employmente: God fend him in ſafety! and I am confidente, that as the ſtate of this empire is at preſente, no reaſonable thinge will bee denied us. As yet, noe newes, when Iphſer baſha will be heere. Some feare there is, that haveing now gotne the ſeale, hee will place his ſervants in all ſtrong houlds of Aſia, and at laſt reſuſe to come in. A litle tyme will ſhew the evente hereof. Thus deſireing God to direct you in all your weighty affaires, to whoſe protection I comit you, and reſt

YOUR HIGHNES

Pera of Conſtantinople,  
29. Nov. 1654.

humble and obedient ſubject,

RICH. LAURANCE.

*A letter of intelligence.*

Paris, 9. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

Vol. xx.  
p. 358.

THE cardinal's father is ſaid to be dead at Rome, and that the duke of Guiſe is landed at Caſtelmare, ſome twelve miles from Naples; which place is ſaid to be taken by ſtratagem; and that he hath defeated 1500 men, which were ſent from Naples to fortify that garifon.

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 embaffador, that if the protector inſiſted to reſuſe to ſign the articles, unleſs the French king ſigned firſt, that he ſhould break off the treaty upon that occaſion. But the embaffador, 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.]

Vol. xx.  
p. 362.

I RECEIVED nothing from you ſince my former, by reaſon the poſt 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 diſpoſe it otherwiſe.

Hence you cannot have any great news of conſequence 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 finiſhed, the queen

queen went up to the cardinal's chamber, where they were in conference till three o'clock after midnight. Sunday in the afternoon the king gave audience to the ambassadors of Venice, and envoy of Parma, and him of Sweden, called count de Braune, who had audience also from the queen the same day. A.D. 1654.

Monday following Madame de Chastillon, 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 business; and others, nothing but to live quietly.

The marquis of Spinola arrived at Orleans, who is soon expected here as ambassador from those of Genoa, to propose an alliance between that state and his masters.

Father Wantadour, a Jesuit, 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 made gentlemen; but all that was to get their moneys. Some report, that the Polanders and Muscovites have fought, and the Polanders got the worst, and lost 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 Guise, and the taking of Castelmare 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 Guise sent 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 side with his cannon. The Italians, dissembling to be Spaniards, or of that faction, cried loudly, *Vivat rex Hispania!* which the governor perceiving, caused 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 Guise; and upon that the duke advanced. The governor fell rather upon the Italians within; and in the mean time Guise took possession of the fort; where there were 1500 men in garison, and it within five leagues, or rather fifteen miles, the city of Naples, a very considerable 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 garisons upon the frontier; in the mean time Guise is not asleep.

His holiness sent the abbot Charrier to Florence, to accompany cardinal de Retz to Rome, and tell him, his eminence should be heartily welcome to his holiness, who promised to shew him all favour, honour, and affection.

Yesterday arrived here an extraordinary courier from the duke of Guise himself, with the confirmation of what is above written, and signifying how he was forced to attempt that place, being the nearest 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 those that were in the ships; yet he says, he hopes his galleys will be soon back. He says also, that he endeavours now to beat down all the mills about Naples. He desires, that more forces might be sent to him; and he has great hopes, he shall compass what he designs, by the assistance of God.

The viceroy did not imagine he would venture so near the city: he is now raising forces in those places; but the duke says, 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 so pleasant as expected: the queen did not like it. Duke of Gloucester lives still in the suburbs of St. Germain, with Ormond and Radcliffe.

King Charles is still at Cologne, and intends to pass his winter there, being assisted by the Huguenot princes there, as also by some in Germany. I have no more, but that I am, SIR,

Your real servant

---

*Mons. de Bordeaux, the father, to his son the French ambassador in England.*

MY SON,

Paris, 9. Decemb. 1654. [N. S.]

MY last letter will have informed you at large of the measures, that are taken here upon the Vol. xx. subject of your negotiation, and of a disposition to a rupture, rather than to suffer so many p. 370. shameful delays to France. The letter, which was to have been sent to you on saturday last upon that subject, was retarded, it being thought fit to resolve upon it at the first sitting of the council above, before it be sent to you, which was to have met on monday; but it was put

A.D. 1654. put off for that day, upon the news, that came at that time of the death of the father of his eminence, who is in close mourning, and also withdrawn for some days. You must not forget to compliment him upon it, either by your first letter, or by the occasion of an express, which you may send, if there chance to pass any thing in your negotiation, that may deserve it. In the mean time M. Servien is preparing to go to work about a manifesto; although he tells me every time he seeth me, that it is a work, which ought rather to proceed from you than any other person. And this is not only my opinion, but of all those, that do take part in your interests; which ought to oblige you betimes to put all your papers in good order, either to make use of them yourself, or to send them over to the earl of Brienne, when he shall send for them. He doth conceive, that after you have received the letter, which is to be sent to you, and that is once here declared to the lord protector, as well in particular as in general, the little satisfaction, that is given to his majesty upon those things, which he doth demand with so much justice, that you ought, under pretence of coming yourself, to signify to the king and his council the difficulties that remain; that so such resolutions may be taken as may serve to remove them in all haste, and to make an end with them. And being come back into France, you will find at Calais the order of the king, to let them know the discontent of France; and by reason we cannot bear any longer with their proceedings, you are not to return any more into England. This is to be the form of your retreat, which M. Servien hath signified to be very necessary, and which hath been very much approved of, that so your person may not be exposed to the hazard of any detention or ill usage at your return, or in your passage. And of all this, that is here mentioned, you will receive the orders of the king, remitting all things to the knowledge, which you have of the state of affairs, which you are to manage, as well for the service of the king, as your own preservation: and in regard the dispositions here are inclin'd to a breach, it will be requisite for you to write about your expences, &c.

---

Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England, to Chanut, the French ambassador in Holland.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xx.  
p. 296.

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 doth 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 seem'd to be very well affected to it. I laid the excuse of all these delays upon their domestick affairs, wherewith they have been wholly imployed; 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 suspitions, 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 destiny 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.]

END of VOL. II.

# I N D E X

T O T H E

## S E C O N D V O L U M E.

A.

**A** *Bbeville*, disorders committed by the English there, 348.  
*Abell*, John, his letter concerning imposition of hands, 582.  
*Adams*, John, desires the protector's interest to procure him a vacant company in the Holland service, 434. 449.  
*Adge*, bishop of, solicits for the archbishoprick of Narbonne, 436.  
*Admiralty*, courts of, four in the United Provinces, 260.  
 ——— 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, 301.  
 ——— colleges of, in Holland, employ'd in drawing up a state of the naval war, 424. Their opinion touching the piracies committed by the French, 605. Concerning the Portuguese prizes, *ibid.* Against repealing the placart against English manufactures, *ibid.* And the orders to be sent to Boreel, *ibid.*  
 ——— of Amsterdam, desire a subsidy for fitting out the fleet, 56. 167. Complain of the proceedings of the grand duke of Florence, 376. The commissioners absent themselves, 424. Reason of it, *ibid.*  
 ——— of Friesland, their representation of the state of the ships within their jurisdiction, 147.  
 ——— of Rotterdam, desire a subsidy for fitting out the fleet, 56.  
*Adolph*, prince, married to count Brahe's daughter, 165. His discourse with Whitelocke about the death of king Charles I. 171.  
*Aire*, governor of, imprisoned, for having a design to deliver it to the French king, 45. Surrounded by marshal de la Ferté, 563.  
*Akehurst*, Mr. Alexander, accused of blasphemy, 463.  
*Albisi*, cardinal, a friend to the English nation, 122. Inclined to a general peace, 660.  
*Aldworth*, John, his letter to his brother, 726.  
*Aleppo*, the English merchants ill-used there, 138.  
*Aligré*, monsieur, 474. His answer to the protestant deputies, 500.  
*Allanson*, Edmund, examined about a conspiracy to murder the protector, 332.  
*Allen*, adjutant-general, his sentiments on the English government under Cromwell, 214. His letter to cornet Caithness, on his laying down his commission, intercepted, 215.  
*Aluofini*, an Italian, appointed riding-matter to the French king, 25.  
*Alva*, duke of, 428.  
*Alured*, colonel, suspected by the protector Cromwell, 285. Ordered to return to London, 286. Grounds of the suspicion of him, 294. 313. Concerned in a petition reflecting upon the protector, 709. Secured in the Meuse, *ibid.* Intercession made by Fleetwood for his life, 733.  
*Amaranta*, an order instituted by the queen of Sweden, 104.  
*Ambassadors*, not exempted from a trial by the laws of England, 428. Several examples of this, *ibid.* Reasons for it, *ibid.*  
*Amboina*, amendment proposed to the article in the treaty between England and Holland, relating thereto, 71. 77. Difficulties apprehended in settling that affair, 230. Satisfaction given by the Dutch upon account of it, 592.  
*Amelandt*, 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, 132. Desired 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. 292. Provision made for employing the

poor there, 219. Groundless reports of their having made a private treaty with the protector, 345. Four of their ships arrested by the states general, 390. Two block-houses there ordered to be pulled down, 390. 451. Disgust the towns of Holland and the states general, 434. Dispute between the magistrates and merchants, about the four new ships, 451. Militia of Amsterdam augmented, and the fortifications repaired, 547. 577. Reason of it, *ibid.*  
*Amville*, duke of, returns from the duke of Orleans, 26. A marriage talked of between him and the duke of Longueville's daughter, 57.  
*Anabaptists*, admitted into the meeting agreed upon, for settling religion under certain restrictions, 67. Are quiet in Ireland, tho' not contented, 149. 163. Their objections against the government, *ibid.* Observations upon their behaviour on the change of it, 213.  
*André*, mynheer, receives the thanks of the states of Friesland, 55.  
*Andrews*, Thomas, accused of being accessory to the plot against the protector, 383.  
*Anhalt*, 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.  
*Anjou*, 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.  
*Antigua*, state of affairs there, 554.  
*Antrim*, earl of, recommended to the protector by general Fleetwood, 343.  
*Antwerp*, the English traffick thither opposed by the Dutch ambassadors, 422. 425. 449. 451. 452. 453. 454. 495.  
*Apletree*, Thomas, his letter to the protector, 164.  
*Apulia*, many there declare for the duke of Guise, 718.  
*Archangel*, propositions relating to the renewal of the English traffick there, delivered to the governor, 558. His answer to those propositions, 562. No stranger allowed to trade further up the country than this place, 598.  
*Argyle*, marquis of, sent by Monck to raise forces, 359. The enemy begin to burn his country, 475. Number of his men, 478. His letter to the protector, 517.  
*Armentiers*, information of a design to deliver it up to the French, found to be false, 70.  
*Armorer*, major, engaged in the design against the protector, 512.  
*Army* of England, commotions among them pacified, 697.  
*Arpajon*, duke of, entertains the vice-chancellor of Poland, 208.  
*Arragon*, don Hierosme, takes shipping for Spain, 358.  
*Arras* besieged by the Spaniards, 397. Particulars of the siege, 400. 405. 417. 418. 427. 436. 439. 457. 460. 473. 474. 484. 489. 490. 494. 498. 499. 500. 514. 524. 526. 527. 533. 536. 539. 540. Some supplies thrown into it, 425. The place of great consequence, 435. 439. 460. The countries contribute with great cheerfulness towards the siege, 436. Number of men necessary to defend it, *ibid.* Occasions a delay in the treaty between England and France, 455. 456. Governor and officers make a league to be true to one another, 460. Attempts made by the French to relieve it, 514. 518. 524. 525. 527. 531. Account of provision and ammunition in the besiegers camp, 526. The French endeavour to cut off their provisions, 539. 541. Force the trenches, and rout the Spanish army, 542. 544. 546. 549. 553. Particulars of this action, 552. 553. 554. 557. 558. A representation of the misery they are reduced to for want of victuals, 681.  
*Arrowsmith*, doctor John. See *Seaman*.  
*Ascue*, sir George, employ'd in the reduction of Antigua, and other places in the West-Indies, 554.  
*Ashburnham*, colonel William, examinations taken concerning him, 321. Proposal for sequestering some money due to him, 357. Concerned in the plot against the protector,

395. And in returning money to king Charles II.  
511.  
*Aspajon*, duke of, 246.  
*Astalli*, cardinal, suspected of giving intelligence to Spain, 349.  
*Atbol*, earl of, 3. 27. 100. A reward offered for killing or apprehending him, 261. Said to have routed Monk, 359. Part of his baggage taken, 483.  
*Avangour*, baron of, his embassy to Sweden delay'd, 57. Exceptions against his credentials, 608. 639. 651. Admitted to audience, and a private conference with the king, 654.  
*Aubigny*, lord, recommended to Thurloe by general Fleetwood, 632. His petition to the protector, desiring letters for raising the subsidy upon draperies, *ibid.* Ground of his claim to this subsidy, 632, 633.  
*Audley*, Mr. examination taken concerning him, 342.  
*Audrey*, major, information given against him, 501.  
*Averspergh*, prince, introduced into the rix-college, 130.  
*Augier*, monsieur, his letter to Thurloe concerning the ambassador Bordeaux, 741.  
*Aumale*, duke of, a marriage between him and mademoiselle de Longueville, proposed, 286. Concluded, 674.  
*Aumont*, marshal, 140.  
*Austria*, arch-duke of, forbids the duke of Lorraine's troops entering into any other service, 90. His reasons for securing the duke, 91. Treats the prince of Condé, 146. Refuses to send the duke of Lorraine's reputed wife from Brussels, 247. Declares that the imprisonment of the duke shall not be to the prejudice of the house of Lorraine, 269. His civility to duke Francis, *ibid.* Denies prince Condé the necessary troops for relieving Stenay, 377. Arrives at Arras with his army, 417. Saves himself at the raising of the siege, 547. 549. 552. Orders 10,000 of the burghers of Brussels to be in readiness upon a call, 612. Goes to be crowned king of Hungary, 647. Is indisposed, 655.  
— house of, reflections upon it, 441.  
— don John of, oppresses those of Barcelona, 552. Leaves that place, 556.  
*Austrian* agent in London. See *Romero*.  
*Aylva*, lord, receives the thanks of the states of Friesland, 65.

B.

**B**AAS, monsieur, sent by the French king to congratulate the protector, 113. And assist Bordeaux in his negotiations, 136. 153. Substance of a conference between him and the protector, 160. Boasts of having frequent access to him, 175. His observations upon the great advantages gained by the English fleet, 215. Opposition made to his negotiation, 216. Thought to treat apart from Bordeaux, 268. His reflections upon the policy used by the English in their negotiations, 297. 298. His observations on the treaty between England and Holland, 298. His opinion about the affairs of Bremen, *ibid.* Informations touching his design to divide the nation and army, 309. 351, 352, 353. Substance of his conversation with doctor Naudin, 412. Dismissed civilly by the protector, 437. His absence from London regretted by France, 459.  
*Baden*, marquis of, marries the queen of Poland's sister, 72.  
*Baily*, major, concerned in the plot against the protector, 384.  
*Baisemains*, monsieur, offends Mazarine by his agreement with Harcourt, 109.  
*Baker*, captain, dies at Copenhagen, 28.  
*Ballendyne*, sent by king Charles II. to the queen of Sweden, 109. His incivility to the English ambassador, 111. Begs his pardon, 112.  
*Baltick* sea, commerce thro' it, of greater advantage to the Swedes than the English, 43. Mostly engrossed by the Dutch, 131. Navigation not free there, 157.  
*Bampfylde* makes some discoveries in France, 385, 386. His account of king Charles II's designs, and of those interested in his affairs, 510.—514. Asserts that king Charles II. had a concern in the plot against the protector, 533. His letters of intelligence, 578. 595. 610, 611.  
*Bar* challenged by the duke of Chaune, 296. Hinder'd in his attempt to enter Arras, 397.  
*Barbadoes*, council of, their petition to the protector, 200.  
*Barbarina*, donna Lucretia, proposed to be married to the duke of Modena, 122. Goes for Modena, 189.  
*Barberini*, cardinal Francisco, his influence at Rome, 642. Difference between him and his brother Antonio, *ibid.*  
— Antonio, sends a compliment to the duke of Tus-

cany, 661. Desires passage through the pope's territories for 3000 French horse, 675. Reconciled with cardinal de Medicis, 680. The magnificence of his visits, *ibid.* Entertains soldiers against Naples, 739.  
*Barcelona* proposed to be besieged by prince Conti, 311. Inclined to revolt, 552. The castle blown up, 699.  
*Baringen* burnt by the duke of Lorraine's troops, 124.  
*Barkley*, sir John, disoblige king Charles II. 312.  
*Barnes*, Thomas, confesses his being engaged in a plot against the protector, 330.  
*Barneweldt* censured for his apology, 496. Punished by the states general, 683. His design in that book, *ibid.*  
*Barriere* complains of an abuse offered him in his house, 259, 260. Advises to hasten away the ambassador from Spain, to prevent the conclusion of the peace between England and France, 685. His observations upon the designs of the English parliament, in relation to the protector, 692. 721.  
*Basse* invested by the Lorraine army, 223. 295.  
*Bassigne*, count of, commissaries sent to examine him, 59. Removed to the castle of Ghent, 235.  
*Bastide de la Croix*, his letter concerning de Baas, 439.  
*Bavarian* ambassador at Ratibon, stands for the Protestant party, 275.  
*Bayonne*, marquis of, designed to command the Spanish galleys, 661. Takes the provisions which the French king had ordered for his army in Catalonia, 699.  
*Beaufort*, duke of, meets the duke of Vendosme, and others, at Suraisure, 268. Refuses to come to court, *ibid.*  
*Beeke*, Vander, one of the commissioners of Overysseel, 662.  
*Befort* besieged by marshal de la Ferté, 6. Reported to be surrendered, 46. Vigorously defended, 61. Agreed to be surrendered, if not relieved in a limited time, 85. Account of its surrender confirmed, 90.  
*Belcarras*, lord, arrived at Bologne, to invite king Charles II. to Scotland, 194. Made general-major of the horse to lord Lorne, 574. Proposes to set out for Scotland, 574. 710. His advice to the king, 576.  
*Belle-Isle* blocked up by marshal Meilleray, 570. Fortified by the dukes of Retz and Brisac, 640.  
*Belleure*, marquis du Pleffis, proposed to be lieutenant-general to the duke of Guise, 312. Dies, 739.  
— monsieur, applies to Mazarine in behalf of the rentiers and merchants of Paris, 6. Gives satisfaction to the chamber of inquests, 63. Said to desire one of Mazarine's sisters in marriage, 211.  
*Bendishe*, sir Thomas, ambassador at Constantinople, his letter to the council of state, concerning the state of the English trade in Turkey, 138. Desires the Dutch may be compelled to submit to his protection, 716.  
*Bennet*, Mr. 141.  
*Bentivol*, marquis of, set at liberty, 569.  
*Berestein*, mynheer Gysbert Van, 510.  
*Berkenhead*, Mr. his account of some proceedings in favour of king Charles II. 183.  
*Bernardi*, Francis, the Genoese agent in London, desires a pass for a ship to Genoa, 144. Complains of the tyrannical proceedings of the vice-king of Naples against the Genoese subjects in those territories, 371.  
*Bethune* reinforced by the French, 223. A body of troops from thence repulsed, in endeavouring to break thro' the Spanish lines, 405.  
*Bewerning*, Dutch deputy, his letter to colonel Sidney, 9. Reported to be drowned, 39. His letter to the states general after his return to England, 54. Most of the provinces refuse to take copies of his letters, 60. Reason of it, *ibid.* His account of the proceedings in England touching religion, and the military preparations, 67. His several letters to Ruysch, 68. 99. His letter to Nieupoort about some imprudent discourses of Jongestall in London, 68. Objection made to his returning without credentials, 75. 80. Presses the states to remove that objection, *ibid.* His commission and instructions, 77, 78. Obtains audience of the protector, and congratulates him, 92. Manner of his reception, *ibid.* Complains of the opening of the packet sent him, 99. His conference with Bordeaux, *ibid.* Acquaints Thurloe of the arrival of his confraters at Dover, 121. His boasting expressions at the Hague, 137. Substance of two conferences with Thurloe, 153. Proposed to be made treasurer-general of Holland, 237. 245. Several provinces withdraw their votes from him, on account of the seclusion-act, 363. 375. 411. 495. Talk of a marriage between him and the daughter of the lord Radenborgh, 637. Advantage like to arise to him by that match, *ibid.* Offended at a book called *Historia Pacis*, &c. *ibid.*

- ibid. Well esteemed in Holland, 651. Writes favourably in any thing relating to the protector, 667.
- Beverweert*, lord de, 238.
- Beuningen*, Dutch ambassador in Sweden, his several letters to the states general, 10. 81. 103. 117. 252. Desires the queen to protect the Holland merchant-ships in the port of Gottenburgh, against the English men of war there, 10. Endeavours to create a jealousy in her against the English, ibid. His several letters to Ruysch, 11. 21. 40. 230. His reflections upon the queen's design to resign her crown, 11. Substance of two conferences between him and the rix-chancellor, 21, 22. 41. Has leave to return home, 252. Visits the English ambassador, 266. His negotiations, and those of Keyser, compared, 318. Returns to the Hague, 451.
- Bicker*, mynheer John, 666.
- Billingfley*, Mr. concerned in the plot against the protector, 355. 384.
- Bisdommer*, his letter to Beverning, 67.
- Bishops* admitted into the meeting appointed for settling religion, 67.
- Blackwell*, captain, much commended by general Fleetwood, 357. 390.
- Blake*, general, his letter to the protector, 9. Demands restitution of the goods seiz'd at St. Malo, belonging to the English, 288. Ordered to put to sea, 638. Imbarks, 653, 654. 731.
- colonel, to be sent to the royalists in Scotland, 594. 599. Upon a secret expedition, 677.
- Blanet* fortified by Meilleraye, 459.
- Blays*, count of, dies of his wounds, 473.
- Blome*, monsieur, his conference with Whitelocke, 171. 202.
- Blunt*, sir Henry, 427.
- Boer*, captain, desires instructions about permitting the English to search Dutch ships, 356.
- Bohemia*, protestants there persecuted, 442.
- queen of, her letters to the states general, concerning her debts, 33. 676, 677. To president Laurence, about lord Craven, 139. Her creditors resolve to petition the English parliament, 709.
- Bon* besieged by the French troops, 141. Surrenders, ibid.
- Bonneau*, count of, his letter to monsieur Datin about the fleet, 663.
- Bonnell*, the Swedish resident in England, substance of two remonstrances against the seizure and confiscation of Swedish ships and goods, 142. Presses the restitution of them, ibid. Thanks the protector for his order thereon, 299. Demands justice against the captor of the Great Christopher, ibid. & seq. His memorial touching the Charity, 314. His letter to secretary Thurloe, touching the queen's congratulatory letter to the protector, 360.
- Bonner*, Antony, his information against Pierce Reeve, 415, 416.
- Bordeaux*, monsieur, the French resident in England, his letter to Brienne, 8. To the same, about the titles to be given the protector, 106. 228. Gives money to be appointed ambassador, 108. Receives his commission, and desires audience, 113. Doubt concerning his reception, 119. Ordered to advise with le Baas, 136. 153. Difficulties attending his negotiations, 168. Ordered to demand a categorical answer, 336. Said to be privy to le Baas's conspiracy, 353.—79. 455. Account of his proceedings in his negotiation, 364. 447. 455. 528. 559. 587. 613. 668. 696. 725. His reflections upon the situation of affairs in England, 364, &c. His letters to count Charost, 406. 455. 491. 664. His opinion of the censure proper to be inflicted upon le Baas, 406.—55. His conference with the protector, 447. Intercedes for the Portugal ambassador's brother, ibid. Complains of delays in his negotiation; 456. 482. 523. 637. 669. 685. 696. 744. Substance of what passed at an audience, about le Baas, 492. Doubtful of the success of his negotiations, 510. His letter to the French ambassador at Stockholm, 538. Communicates the victory gained by the French at Stenay and Arras, 549. Substance of a conference with the Dutch ambassadors, about the mediation of the states general, ibid. &c. Desires the cardinal's farther instructions, 559. His letter to the duke of Elbeuf, ibid. Represents the necessity of coming to some conclusion, 560. Opposes the article about the imposition upon English cloth, 579. His objections to the proposal of referring the points in dispute to the Dutch ambassadors, 587. His account of some proceedings of the parliament, 588. 653. 669. 674. 681. 685. 697. Of an accident happened to the protector and the secretary of state, 653. His answer to reflections upon his conduct; 669. Commends Jongestal's zeal for the interests of the French court, ibid. His letter to cardinal Mazarine, 674. Demands audience of the protector, 695. Justifies his conduct, 697. His account of some commotions in the fleet and army, ibid. Of his proceedings, in order to raise some Scotch forces for the French service, 725. Argues in dispute between him and the protector; 729. Desires precise orders about them, ibid. His reflections upon the uncertain state of his negotiations; and the policy of the protector; 744.
- Bordeaux*, senior, an order for his paying his share of the impositions, 241. 500. 504. 564. 737. 738. 743. Desires his son to write cautiously about his negotiations, 283. His account of some informations received from monsieur Teller, 500. Of some proceedings before Arras, 504. Of the reasons of the court's removing to Paris; 564. His advice to his son about his negotiations, 737, & seq. 743.
- Boreel*, lord, the Dutch ambassador at Paris, his letter to the states general, 39. Difference between him and monsieur Servien, 63. Conjectures about the designs of his embassy; 98. Has orders to uphold the interest of the reformed churches in France, 140. Substance of a conference between him and Mazarine, relating to the treaty between England and Holland, 160, 161. Of his letter to the states general about the same, 167. Said to be declared an enemy by England, 237. 244. Has orders to intimate the conclusion of the treaty between England and Holland to the French king, 241. Demands restitution of ships taken by the French, 287. 295. Dispute between him and the ambassador of Savoy, about precedency, 288. Ceremonies observed by him at the publication of the peace with England, 296. 303. Objections made to several articles of the projected treaty, sent by him to the states general, 307, &c. His remarkable freedom at an audience, 311. Obtains an arrest for the restoring of some Holland ships taken by the French, ibid. Complains of the piracies and impositions of the French, 433. 475. 481. 559. His letter concerning the lieutenant-governor of Havre-de-grace, 475. His account of a tumult that happened at Nantz, 541. And of the reception of the commissioners of the Hans-towns at the French court, 604. His orders touching the French piracies, and the prosecution of the maritime treaties, 605. Represents the necessity of renewing the alliance with France, 616. Acquaints the states general of the French king's resolution about Bremen, 678. And of an expedient proposed to ruin the Dutch commerce, 693.
- Boswell*, major, 169. 373.
- Boucherat*, monsieur de, satisfies the deputies of the reformed churches, 262, 263.
- Bougy*, marquis of, 268.
- Boulion*, duke of, a match proposed between him and one of Mazarine's neices, 147.
- Bourbon*, Little, a magnificent ball opened there for the entertainment of the French court, 211.
- Bordeaux*, appearance of new troubles there; 6. Impositions laid upon the inhabitants, 13. Recall their deputies, 26. 32. An insurrection there, 63. 490. Alarmed at the sight of a squadron of English ships, 287. The garrison reinforced by d'Estrades, 657. 702. One of the persons who caused the insurrection taken, 702. His confession, ibid. A design of the Spaniards against that city; discover'd, 704. 712. 718, 719.
- parliament of, modell'd by the court, 33. Condemn several persons for being at London, 327.
- Bourg* taken by the earl of Coningsmark, 229.
- Bourges*, archbishop of, sent for by the French king, 26. Protestants there molested, 378.
- Bourlemont*, chevalier, said to be killed, 377.
- Bouteville*, count of, hanged in effigy, 185. Reinforces Stenay, 388. Mortally wounded, 625.
- Bourvray*, marquis of, dies of his wounds, 473.
- Boux*, father, his opinion about the consecration of kings; 311. Is confuted, 349.
- Bowres*, George, goes into France to be touched for the King's-evil, 353.
- Boyon*, father, provincial of the Jesuits, dies, 630.
- Braband*, captain, holds correspondence with king Charles II's party, 568.
- Brabant*, states of, assemble, 59. Resolve to raise 4000 men, 457.
- Bradshaw*, John, excepted from the pardon offered by king Charles, 249.
- Richard, English resident in Hamburg, his several letters to secretary Thurloe, 49. 123. 240. 249. 259. 334. 423. 571. 624. 645. 716. His character of Waites, the

- the disaffected merchant, 180, 181. 209. 740. The method he used to secure him, *ibid.* Desires orders about him, 249. Expresses his satisfaction with the articles of treaty between England and Holland, 283. His sentiments on the conquest of Sweden, with relation to Bremen, 385. On the encouragement king Charles II. may expect, *ibid.* His relation of the respect shewn to Whitlocke, *ibid.* His petition to the protector, complaining of the abuses he had met with from some of the English company, and praying redress, 407.—410. 422. His account of the death of the king of the Romans, and the prodigies that happened about that time, 438. Recommends a person to be employ'd at the Spaw, to have an eye on king Charles II's negotiations there, 466. His reflections on the conduct and designs of the queen of Sweden, 466. 469. 487. 510. His letter to the protector about the proceedings of king Charles II. and his followers, 486. Complains of a public affront, 591. Is rechosen annual deputy to the company, 599. 644. The disaffected merchants continue to abuse him, 644. 690. 703.
- Bradshom*, Antony, impeached for coining false money, 164.
- Brabe*, count of, his conference with Whitlocke, 156.
- Brancachio*, John Baptista, congratulates with the vice-roy of Naples, 122.
- Brandenburgh*, elector of, his letter to the states of Holland about the secret article, 272. Promises to assist the friends of the house of Orange, 387. Has private consultations with the queen of Sweden, 463. Designs to enter into an alliance with the elector of Cologne, 566. 735. Promises king Charles II. men and money, 574. Promised the assistance of the states general, in asserting his right to Juliers, Cleve, &c. 652.
- Braffet*, lord, the French resident at the Hague, takes his leave of the states general, 219. Some debates about giving him a present, 219, 220. 229, 230. 237, 238. 265.
- Brayne*, colonel, his representation of the distress of the party sent to Scotland, 405.
- Brafil*. See *States General*. Debates in Holland about trying the officers that came from thence, 592.
- Breda*, an order for introducing a public seal there, 228.
- Brederode*, lord, causes a work on the Rhine to be demolished, 191. Signed the secret article against the prince of Orange, 264, 265. Excuses himself to the princesses of Orange, 272.
- Bremen*. See *Treaty*. Desire assistance from Holland, 229. 304. 492. 516. Said to be included in the treaty between England and Holland, 305. Intend to fight for their liberty, 335. Favour'd by the protector, 345. Threatened by Sweden, 393. 425. 510. 546. 678. Make a vigorous defence, 395. 551. No independent city, 417. Their place among other rix-towns, how obtain'd, *ibid.* The Imperial order granting it, protested against, *ibid.* Gave occasion to the Swedes to act against them, 417. 435. Take a fort, 440. Present remonstrances to the emperor against the conduct of Sweden, 464. Ask money of the protector, 481. Have small hopes of relief from Holland, 496. Their commissioner at the Hague threatens to be gone, 547. Hard pressed by the enemy, 585. Denied relief by the emperor, *ibid.* Additional forces sent against them, 593. Their business in a fair way of accommodation, 604. An armistice between them and Sweden, 633. Their resolutions, *ibid.* Make no haste to accommodate their differences, 651. A conference begun by the commissioners, 676. The agent of Bremen addresses the protector for his interposition, 685. Conditions demanded of them by the Swedes, 694. Commissions of their deputies objected against, 704.
- Breslau*, inhabitants of, allowed the free exercise of the Protestant religion, 291.
- Bresse*, inhabitants of, fight the troops quartered there, 326.
- Bretagne* joins with Normandy, 15. Differences between the Catholics and Hugonots there, 436. The regiment of Bretagne almost all slain at Stenay, 458. 460. 473.
- Breton*, Robert, his information against Audray and Powell, 501.
- Brett*, Sir Edward, 373.
- Bridge*, major, sent to secure the country after Middleton's defeat, 483.
- Bridgman*, Richard, holds correspondence with the Royalists, 374. 568.
- Brienne*, count of, his delays in the affair of St. Malo, 302. Acquaints Bordeaux of the state of the wars in France, 444. His sentiments touching the affair of monsieur le Baas, *ibid.* Gives Bordeaux some cautions and instructions for managing his negotiation, 483. 634. 672. Pressed to dispatch, 731.
- Brisac*, duke of, misused by marshal Meilleraye, 571. ——— invested by marshal de la Ferté, 120. The French army march to block it up, 141. Surrendered by Harcourt, 169. Receives a Spanish garrison, 268.
- Brockholt*, his letter from the highlands of Scotland, intercepted, 2.
- Brodericke*, colonel, allowed no lands in Ireland, 291.
- Broglio*, count of, is of opinion that Arras cannot be taken, 436. Narrowly escapes, 489.
- Brun*, Antony, his commission to treat with the states general against Portugal, 178.
- Brunsole*, doctor, accused of plotting against the protector, 121, 122.
- Brunsvic*, duke of, makes war against the duke of Lunenburg, 211. Promises assistance to king Charles II. 575.
- Brussels*, great preparations made there for the field, 269. The fortifications repaired, 612.
- Bruyn*, Henry, one of king Charles II's party, 374. ——— John de, 582.
- Buc*, monsieur le, made counsellor of state by the French king, 386.
- Buchan*, earl of, said to have routed Monk, 359.
- Buchanan*, major, 85.
- Buckingham*, duke of, one of king Charles II's council, 510.
- Budiani*, count of, takes several Turks prisoners, 724.
- Buller*, colonel, his information touching doctor Naudin and monsieur le Baas, 352.
- Bunch*, alderman, one of king Charles II's party, 374.
- Burall* accused of coining false money, 165.
- Burnet*, a Scotch gentleman, murdered by Straughan, 6.
- Buss*, count of, 630.
- Bye*, lord, the Polish resident at the Hague, 94. Prepares to return with the articles of the projected treaty, 192.

C.

- Acories*, a people in India, description of them, 274.
- Caithnes*, comet, 215.
- Calabria*, the nobility and clergy of, desire to have the duke of Anjou for their king, 679.
- Calender*, earl of, secured by colonel Masfon, 95.
- Cambray*, governor of, stops a gentleman sent to the duke of Lorraine by the dukes, 175.
- Canada*, said to be taken by the English, 689.
- Candale*, duke of, to be made grand ecuyer de France, 31. Displeased at the marriage of Martinozzi to the prince of Conti, 62. Prepares for Guienne, 140. To be married to one of the cardinal's neices, 147. 286. To command as lieutenant-general under prince Conti, 303. 310. Ready to set out for Catalonia, 400.
- Canste*, marquis of, killed by one of his servants, 589.
- Canteneiro*, conde de, the Portugal ambassador at London, notifies his being appointed ambassador extraordinary, and desires audience, 247. Signs the treaty, 439.
- Capelle* to be given to prince Condé, 418.
- Capello*, Venetian ambassador in Turkey, not admitted to audience, 122.
- Caracena*, marquis of, defeated by marshal Granday, 673. Attends the motions of the French in Naples, 723.
- Cardenas*, Spanish ambassador in London, desires a chest of linen and pictures, for his own use, may be admitted custom-free, 58. Courts the protector, 113. Very assiduous in endeavouring to promote his master's interest, 136. His remonstrance touching some wool belonging to the king of Spain, claimed by messieurs Richaut, 188. Makes large offers to the protector to break the treaty with Holland, 230. 235. Representation to the council of state, about a debt due from him for rent, 267. Desires that the wool may be transported custom-free, 323. His letter to the protector concerning the debt claimed by messieurs Richaut, 461. Desires a new trial in a cause between his secretary and Edmund Maynell, 729, & seq.
- Cardinals*, a new creation of them expected at Rome, 87. Names of those in the French interest, 623. Cardinals nominated to succeed the pope, 629. Begin their assembly for the election of one in the other's life-time, 647.
- Carlisle*, mayor and burgeses of, their letter to the protector, concerning the election of a member of parliament, 534.
- Carmelites* visited by king Charles II. 662.
- Carmignano*, don Balthazar, killed at Naples by some Spaniards, 122.
- Carolina*, South, description of it, 273. Manner how it was discovered, *ibid.*

- Castelmare* taken by Guise, 743.
- Castelnau*, monsieur, wounded at the siege of Bon, 141. Agrees with Harcourt, 326, 327.
- Castlehaven*, earl of, made commander in chief of the Irish under Condé, 235. Leaves his service, 711.
- Cevenes*, to be invited to the Protestant assembly at Nismes, 474.
- Cezi*, monsieur, an order for the payment of his debt, 73. Deferr'd till the conclusion of the treaty between England and France, 176. Answer of the French ambassador about it, 447.
- Chabot*, the French ambassador at Rome, 625.
- Chaia*, prince of, set at liberty at Naples, 329.
- Chalons*, garrison of, revolts for want of pay, 312
- Chamasse*, castle of, blocked up by monsieur Grandpré, 310. Taken, 337.
- Chamilli*, commander of the citadel of Stenay, 377. 387. 437. Resolves to defend it, 443. Sends to the enemy for a surgeon, 473.
- Chapman*, sent agent from London to Constantinople, 139. Not accepted of, *ibid.*
- Chanut*, the French ambassador at the Hague, communicates to the states general the advice he had from London about their treaty, 20. His account misrepresented, *ibid.* Proposes that his master be included in the treaty, 30. 36. Dissatisfied with the resolution of the states relating to his inclusion, 87, 88. 113. Desires them not to insist upon this point in their treaty, 88. 98. His letters to Bordeaux the French ambassador in England, 132. 538. 604. 616. 651. Dissuades the queen of Sweden from quitting the government, 134. Has bad success in Holland, 140. Takes notice to Bordeaux of Beverning's displeasure against him, 411. His opinion of the affair of monsieur le Baas, 435. 452. 485. Gives some account of the divisions among the provinces, 435. 492. 635. 664. Shews the charge of an ambassador to be of singular importance, 452, 453. Cannot believe that Bordeaux had any hand in le Baas's disgrace, 485. 491. His observations on the letter of the states of Zeland to the protector, 522. On the manifesto of Holland, *ibid.* Designs to visit the queen of Sweden, 604. His sentiments on the conduct of that princess, 635. 651. His character of pensionary de Wit, 651. Of the princess of Holstein, *ibid.* Wonders the king of Sweden would not give audience to the French ambassador, 664. Cannot believe that the designs of the English are against the French fleet, 705. Is surpris'd that the English would dispute the protector's succession during life, 716.
- Charanton*, the miserable condition of the protestants there, 49.
- Charisius*, the Danish resident at the Hague, declares his satisfaction in the article relating to the king of Denmark, in the treaty with England, 28. Demands his subsidy from the states general, 54. 65. 98. Desires leave to send ships to bring corn from the king's store-houses, 55. His congratulatory memorial upon the peace, 380.
- Charles II.* king, intends for Scotland, 5. 31. 268. 477. 478. 574. 585. 599. Asks assistance of the queen of Sweden, 33. His expectations from the diet of Ratisbon but slowly answered, 53. Is seemingly much slighted in France, 85. 109. 113. 120. The design of restoring him to his kingdoms discovered, 114. Prepares to leave Paris, 119. Falls sick, 120. His stay in France, how occasion'd, 146, 147. 176. 194. Sends an express to Rome, 207. Promised money by the emperor, *ibid.* And princes of the empire, 207. 225. 358. 405. 437. Offers a reward to any that would kill Cromwell, and a pardon to such as would submit to his mercy, 248. Prepares to set out for Germany, 310. 325. Will not be governed by persons of violent humours, 312. Expected with other persons of distinction at the Spaw, 358. 385. 387. His hopes, whereon built, 387. 469. His designs betray'd, 392. 415. Denies his having a hand in the conspiracy against the protector, 398. Governed by Ormond and Hyde, *ibid.* Receives the money promised by France, 399. Expects a supply out of England, 415. 437. 511. Arrives at the Spaw, 448. Talk of a match between him and the queen of Sweden, 466. 468. His orders to his agents, 467, 468. Is much employ'd in dancing, 502. The names of his council, and the principal persons attending him, 510. 556. 567. 602. 614. Their advice to him, 510, 511. 574. 576. 594. Concerned in the plot against the protector, 533. Supported by his sister, 544. 576. Removes to Aken, 547. His reception at the cathedral, 567. Kisses Charlemagne's sword, *ibid.* Importuned to renew his promise of main-
- taining the privileges of Scotland, 576. Receives information of the bad situation of his affairs in that kingdom, 614. Sends lord Taaf to salute the queen of Sweden, *ibid.* Desires his party in Scotland to continue in arms, 619. Carries on his affairs with great secrecy, 626. A groundless report of his going to Vienna, 644. Removes to Cologne, 646. His reception and entertainment there, 661. 681. Views the curiosities and reliques of that place, 662. A remarkable piece of respect done him at the college of the Jesuits, *ibid.* Invited to Delfeldorp, 684. Elegantly entertained there, 694. 701, 702. Parts with his sister, *ibid.* Troubled at his brother's turning Roman-catholic, 701. 718. Spends his winter at Cologne, 706. Further account of his situation, 714. In hopes of new troubles in England, 732.
- Charles*, prince of Sweden, accepts of the queen's proposal of resigning the crown to him, 134. Approves of the articles of treaty with England, 255. A pompous reception prepared for him at Upsal, 278. Marriage talked of between him and the princess royal of Orange, 318. See *Sweden.*
- Charlerois*, made a marshal by the French king, 32. 45. Officers and soldiers at Brisac under his command, 50. Is master only of the castle, 268.
- Charleville*, governor of, refuses to put his government into the hands of the king, 678. And to acknowledge the prince of Condé, 702.
- Charost*, earl of, governor of Calais, desires money to repair the fortifications, 223. A reinforcement sent to his lieutenant, 233. Surprises fort Royal-Philip, 460. His several letters to Bordeaux, 527. 541. 554. 581. 665. 722. Merry upon the accident like to have befallen the protector by driving a coach, 656.
- Chatelet* well provided against a siege, 655.
- Chaulnes*, duke of, arrives at the French army, 436.
- Chaune*, duke of, challenges monsieur de Bar, 296. Taken prisoner at Arras, 563.
- Chemerault*, monsieur de, condemned for forcing monsieur de Bagioure's sister, 296. Pardoned at the intercession of prince Conti, *ibid.*
- Chevallier*, monsieur, ordered to retire from Paris, 175. An arrest against him for not obeying the said order, 185. — a captain of the banditti, broken alive at la Greve, 688. Confesses his being concerned in a design to murder Mazarine, *ibid.* Accuses one of Mazarine's own domestics, *ibid.*
- Chigi*, cardinal, secretary of state to the pope, 642.
- Christian Louis*, duke, deputed to confer with Coningsmark, 464.
- Christina.* See *Sweden*, queen of.
- Christopher*, a Swedish ship, taken by an English man of war, proceedings at London about her, 301, 302.
- Ciconie*, Alexander, 14.
- Circles* in Germany, the emperor's orders to them, 291.
- Clarembault*, marquis de, both his sons drowned, 15. Designed to be sent ambassador into England, in case of the protector's refusal of Bordeaux, 62. 108. Married to Mademoiselle de Chavigny, 233.
- Clarke*, Mr. William, his account of the dispersion of Middleton's forces in Scotland, 465. 475. 483.
- Clawering*, Mr. 82.
- Clauson*, Jacob, his examination concerning the goods of the ship St. John of Amsterdam, 529.
- Claypole*, lord, sent to receive the Dutch ambassadors on their return to London, 132, 133.
- Clerk*, John, his examination, 821.
- Clermont*, skirmishes between the soldiers of this garrison and that of St. Meneshould, 13. Many of them desert, *ibid.* A conspiracy discovered there, 303. Some friers imprisoned upon that account, 312. Beset with 800 horse, 556. Well furnished with provisions and other necessaries, 625. 627. Orders given to keep it blocked up, 700. Surrenders, 736.
- Cleves*, duchy of, desires the states general to intercede for the release of the baron of Wylich, 547. 577.
- Cobbet*, colonel, defeats Montrosé and others, 250.
- Cochet*, his letter to monsieur de Villeré, 629.
- Coiz* in Ireland, debased, 94.
- Collett*, captain John, 419.
- Collison*, Thomas, confesses a conspiracy against the protector, 331, 332.
- Cologne*, elector of, demands assistance from France against Spain, 13. Succours ordered him, *ibid.* A treaty between him and the archduke of Austria concluded, 160. Obligated to send the French troops out of all his countries, 177. Cannot agree with his senate, 225. Is to enter into alliance with

- with the elector of Brandenburg, 566. 735. Congratulates king Charles on his coming to Cologne, 662.
- Colbrand*, colonel, defends the town of Stenay, 437.
- Commissioners* for sequestration in Scotland, report their proceedings, 224.
- for victualling the fleet, desire such papers as concern it, 559. Give in a list of provisions and other necessaries, 571.—574.
- Compton*, lord, goes to Hamburg, 469.
- Condé*, prince of, proposes an alliance with the protector, 2. Report of a marriage between his son and the protector's daughter, 5. 31. His arrest pronounced, 15. And affix'd on a post on the frontiers of Picardy, 25. His troops in the territory of Liege, 59. Concerned in the plot at St. Omer, 62, 63. Revengeful and adventurous, *ibid.* Expects assistance from the English, *ibid.* Reflections upon his brother, prince Conti, 72. His process delay'd, *ibid.* His army ready to march into the field, 108. Title he assumes, 109. Well received at Brussels, 146. His business effected at London, *ibid.* Some letters to him out of England intercepted, 159. Sentence pronounced against him, 159. 175. 184. 185. Opposition made against the confiscation of his goods, 175. Goes to attack the French troops, 177. His adherents hanged in effigy, 182. 185. Pawns his jewels, 201. 220. Ravages the country, 223. Said to have a design against Calais, *ibid.* Some of his troops taken, 233. Said to be included in a truce between France and Spain, 240. Assists in a council of war at Brussels, 247. Supposed to hinder the coronation of the French king, 288. 295. Difference between him and duke Francis of Lorraine, 296. 306. Number of his army, 306. 348. Receives money from Spain, 306. Disappointed of a regiment raised for him in Mecklenburgh, 310. Substance of his letter to the marquis of Roquelaure, 327. Substance of his letter to the French king, 348, 349. Goes to the relief of Stenay, 358. 397. Had not forces sufficient to succeed, 377. Is betray'd by a messenger he sent to Paris, *ibid.* Designs to besiege Thionville, 386. To be indemnified in case of the loss of Stenay, 418. Exposes himself at the siege of Arras, 458. His civility to monsieur de Cumont's son, 473, 474. His valour applauded, 484, 485. 490. 499. 526. 553. 557. Defeats Broglio, 489. Routs a party of the French, 494. 539. Takes some provisions going to the French, 526. Gains all the out-works in his quarters, 536. Entertains count de Maure and Grandmont, 540. Forced to raise the siege, 542. 544. 546. Saves himself at Cambray, 547. 549. Manner of his retreat, 552. 554. 563. Kills some of the Irish and Lorraine officers for disobeying his orders, 555. Wounds Turenne, 563. Takes several officers of the guard prisoners, *ibid.* Reinforced, 593. Retires to Mons, 595. Dismisses, upon parole, all the captains of the guard, 600. Takes care of his wounded prisoners, *ibid.* Draws his army into a body, 612. Attacks the rear of the French army, 612. 628. Routs some of the French horse, 615. Has the absolute command of the Spanish army, 620. 625. 647. Musters his forces, 621. His letters to Barriere, 624. 690. 704. His vigilance in the pursuit of Turenne, 625. His goods seized, 647. Routs a French convoy, 655. 657. 665. Receives a letter of thanks from the king of Spain, 671. 673. 678. Promises to recover the places taken by Turenne in Flanders, 672. Removes with his army, 673. Is near Landreci, 680. Called the protector-general of the Low-countries by the Flemings, 681. Removes all the Irish officers, *ibid.* Part of his troops approach to Quesnoy, 718. Cannot relieve Clermont, *ibid.* Much beloved by the Flemings, *ibid.* & seq. Reported to be making his peace, 719. Puts his army in winter-quarters, 736. Presents made him by the king of Spain, *ibid.*
- princess of, her request to the French king, 348.
- Coringmark*, earl of, takes the house called Bourg, 229. Attempts nothing farther against Bremen, 335. Near being taken, 395. Complains of the Bremers, 435. Congratulates the queen of Sweden at Hamburg, 440. Returns homewards, *ibid.* Bombards Bremen, 551. Particulars of an action before it, 584, 585.
- Connecticut*, general court of, send commissioners to consult with Sedgwick and Leverett, 419. 425.
- Constable*, sir William, part of his regiment sent into Scotland, 413.
- Conti*, prince of, ordered to come to Fontainebleau, 57. Designed to marry one of the cardinal's neices, 62. Preparations for it, 69. Concluded, 72. Receives part of her fortune, 90. Allowed a pension out of his church revenues, *ibid.* A distrust between him and the cardinal, *ibid.* To be made constable of France, 109. Takes the prince of Condé's place, 110. Desires a delay in his brother's trial, 119. Is to command in Catalonia, 140. 211. 223. 263. 400. Goes thither, 296. 303. 310. Is to besiege Barcelona or Lerida, 311. Arrives at Ville-Franche, 436. Has an annual allowance out of his brother's estate, 609. Desires leave to return, 614. Is to preside in the states general in Languedoc, 630. 657. 711, 712. Besieges Puicerda, 640. Winters in Dauphiné, 660. His message to the duke of Orleans, 673. Put in possession of the land of St. Maur, &c. 688. Writes about the surrender of Puicerda, 699. Persons sent to assist him in the assembly of the states of Languedoc, 711.
- Cooper*, William, recommends a Dutch book, describing the gulph of Mexico, 250. His advice touching the choice of officers for that voyage, *ibid.*
- Copenhagen*, a great fire there, 3. Infected with the plague, 347.
- Corsen*, marquis de, defeated by marshal de Grande, 674.
- Cornelison*, Gerbrant, his remonstrance against captain Treforr, for plundering his ship, &c. 182. 300.
- Corsairs* of Algier, preparations in England thought to be made against them, 699.
- Cortes*, in Spain, what, 670.
- Cossacks* make peace with the Tartars, 3. And Polanders, 53. Agree with the Muscovites, 120. March towards Poland, 170.
- Cotes*, Roger, his examination, 95, 96. His letter to colonel Sydenham, 105.
- Coupar*, Mr. his letter to the protector, complaining of the over-valuing of his estate, 717.
- Courland*, duke of, desires to be included in the peace with England, 374. Complains of the confiscation of one of his ships at Amsterdam, 535.
- Courtney*, Hugh. See *Allen*.
- Coyet* prepares for an embassy from Sweden to England, 622. 722.
- Craick*, Otto, made one of the privy-council of Denmark, 28.
- Crane*, Gilbert, appointed with Edward West to survey the ships detained in Denmark, 402.
- Craven*, lord, letter from the queen of Bohemia in his favour, 139. Representation made of his business by the Dutch ambassadors, 449.
- Crequi*, monsieur de, sent into Normandy to raise forces, 13. Is wounded, 460.
- Croisi*, monsieur de, unwilling to go ambassador from France to Venice, 119.
- Crompton*, colonel George, seizes some letters designed for Breda, 350.
- Cromwell*, Oliver, his answer to the address from Rhodisland, 1. His daughter proposed as a match for prince Condé's son, 5. 12. 31. His safety said to depend on a peace with Holland, 7. His annual allowance, 8. Much respected by the queen of Sweden, 23. Congratulated by an ambassador from Denmark, 40. Issues an order about treason, 44. Congratulated by several states, 50. His order for raising a regiment of Irish for foreign service, 63. His protectorship judged inconsistent with the laws, 64. Report of a design to make him king, 64. 70. 117. 159. 287. Endeavours to reconcile the differences in the church, 67. His civility to Beverning, the Dutch ambassador, 92, 93. Desirous of being called *brother* by foreign princes, 106. 143. 159. His reception of the Dutch ambassadors, 154. His government makes England formidable to all nations, 160. A conference between him and de Baas, *ibid.* Said to demand a reimbursement of the charge of his naval preparations, since the return of the Dutch ambassadors to Holland, 161. Proclaimed at Dublin, 163. Not well affected to France, 168. Threatened by the Jesuits, 178. Continues the excise and customs upon goods, 193. Makes no scruple in the proviso concerning the prince of Orange, 219. Makes general Monck commander in chief in Scotland, 222. Refuses the title of *cousin* from the French king, 228. Purges the army by degrees of the Anabaptists, 238. His demand from Holland, touching the prince of Orange, 238, 239. Gives a splendid entertainment to the Dutch ambassadors, 257. A conspiracy formed to assassinate him, 257, 258. 330, 331.—336. 350.—355. His instructions to the captains in New England, 259. Provokes colonel Alured, 285. Orders him to repair to London, 286. Claims the title of emperor of the seas occidentales, 287. Urged by the Dutch ambassadors to agree with France, 293. Groundless reports of his having offered money to Sweden to engage in a war with the emperor, 319. And of having granted letters of reprisal against the Spaniards,

Spaniards, *ibid.* Dreaded by the Hollanders, 320. Demands justice against monsieur de Baas, 406. His expences at his first going to Scotland, 414. Names of the persons concerned in a conspiracy against him, 416. Particulars of it, *ibid.* 511, & seq. Substance of his letter to Zealand and Friesland, about the secret article, 421. Several constructions 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, 466. 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, 506.—509. Gets farther information of king Charles's designs against him, 510.—514. 578. 585. 594. The substance of his speech to his parliament, 588. Threatens to hinder their meeting, and why, 606. Declared to have the sole power of the armies by sea and land, *ibid.* Reported abroad to have received the title of emperor, 614. Encomium upon his valour and prudence, 627. His authority more and more established, 638. Dangerously hurt by a fall from his coach-box, 652, 653. Reflections upon that accident, 674. Performs all the offices of a king, 656. Addressed in behalf of the French Protestants, 657. His demands from France reckoned 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 Bordeaux, 744.

*Cromwell*, Henry, acquaints Thurloe of the state of affairs in Ireland, 149. Complains of the management of some in authority there, *ibid.* His opinion of his brother, 149, 150. Honourable reception in Dublin, 162, 163. 193. Receives information of some designs against the protector and himself, 381.

*Crowder*, Mr. a chaplain to king Charles II. 84.

*Cugnac*, marquis of, occasions a jealousy in the French court, by his correspondence with Stoupepe, 246.

*Culpepper*, lord, composes a difference between the queen of England and Webster, 169. Takes an oath to murder the protector, 344. Is sent to Holland, 646.

— fir John, goes from the Hague to France, 373.

*Cumont*, monsieur de, his son civilly used by the prince of Condé, 473, 474.

*Curtius*, fir William, appointed to collect money for king Charles II. 469.

D.

**D***Allemme*, monsieur, governor of Cortray, fined, 59.

*Dambrownuna*, besieged by the Muscovites, 663.

*Dantzic*, the plague there decreases, 16.

*Darcy*, colonel Marmaduke, one of king Charles II's agents, 585.

*Dardanelles*, a battle there between the Turks and Venetians, 399. 405. 459.

*Daste*, John, letters directed to him ordered to be stopped, 468.

*Davidon*, sent to Paris by the prince of Condé, 377. Betray'd, 377. 387. Throws himself out of a window, 378.

*Davidson*, William, assists Middleton, 260. 374. Sends ammunition for Scotland, 319.

*Dayel*, major-general, a reward offered for killing or apprehending him, 261.

*Dayles*, Robert, confesses his being engaged in the plot against the protector, 354.

*Dean*, colonel, concerned in a conspiracy against the protector, 355.

*Delft*, a powder-magazine, blown up there, 622. Particular description of this terrible accident, 650. Reflections upon it, *ibid.*

*Denis*, St. abbacy of, proposed to be given to the cardinal de Retz, 62.

*Denmark*, king of, differences between him and England settled, 5. Visits the garrison of Gluckstedt, 16. Expedient for including him in the treaty between England and Holland, 20. Sends a commissioner to congratulate the protector, 40. Demands his subsidy from Holland, 61. 65. 98. 99. Is present at some philosophical disputations, 70. Insists upon being kept harmless against all pretences of the English, 80. Sends Rosenwinge to congratulate with the states general, upon the prospect of the conclusion of the treaty, and to recommend the further care of his interests, 96, 97. Declares his willingness to give all manner of ac-

commodation to the ships and subjects of the states general, 120. Is alarmed with a report of an invasion from England, 155. 168, 169. 216. 276. Claims satisfaction for damages sustained by his subjects during the war, 304. 319. Demand made by the English commissioners of the ships and goods detained by him, 343, 344. Desires the commissioners to get satisfaction from Holland for those that were disposed of, 372. Is to answer for no more but the twenty-two ships detained by him, 463. Has private consultations with the queen of Sweden, 466. Disobliges 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 *Charisus*, and *Rosenwinge*.

— commissioners of, in England, desire the assistance of the Dutch ambassadors, 456.

*Derrickson*, Jacob, his examination concerning the ship St. John of Amsterdam, 529.

*Derry*, bishop of, abroad with king Charles II. 601.

*Despes*, don Gusman, confined to his house, for sending scandalous letters to the duke of Alva, 428.

*Deventer*. See *Overyffel*.

*Devereux*, Robert, his examination, 338.

*Dicop*, viscount of, said to have routed Monck, 359.

*Dietrichstein*, prince, introduced into the rix-college, 130.

*Digby*, colonel, engaged in behalf of king Charles II. 512.

*Diggs*, John, a malicious enemy to the protector, 373.

*Dijon*, parliament of, substance of their address to the king, 45.

*Dibrowe*, general, his letter to the protector, 9. Recommended by the protector's son to Thurloe, 150. Gets information of several persons who had undertaken to kill the protector, 336. Goes to Portsmouth to compose a disturbance among the sailors, 709. His account of the condition of the fleet there, 740.

*Dolman*, his proposal to the Dutch deputies, touching the king of Denmark, 5.

*Dolonne*, bishop of, his behaviour upon cardinal de Retz's escape, 532. Ordered to retire to Clermont, 552.

*Dombes*, inhabitants of, fight the troops quartered there, 326. Parliament condemns some officers to death, 387.

*Dort*, inhabitants of, set up the prince of Orange's colours, 297. Turn out a company of count William's regiment, in garrison there above fifty years, 548. 578.

*Douglas*, general, visits the ambassador Whitelocke, 203. Acquaints him of some customs in Sweden, 232.

*Drummond*, colonel, 95. His letter to the earl of Glencairne, 100. Routed by colonel Morgan, 388.

*Dublin*, objections made to the proclaiming of the protector there, 163.

*Dudop*, lord, his letter to general Dayel, 726.

*Dunkirk*, offered by Spain to the protector, if he would break off the treaty with Holland, 229. 235.

*Dunloppe*, lord, routed by colonel Cobbet, 250.

*Duras*, earl of, takes the earl of Grandpré prisoner, 624. 640. Supplies Clermont with provisions, &c. 625. 627. Passes the river Meuse, 688.

*Dureteste*, apprehended near Bourdeaux, 26. 50. Accuses two persons before his Death, 90.

*Dury*. See *Traquair*.

*Dutch*, said to be more in favour in Sweden than the English, 13. Send an agent to Hamburg to obstruct the trade of the English, 40. Jealous of the negotiations of Whitelocke in Sweden, 131. Endeavour to hinder Sweden in their designs of increasing their trade with the English, 132. Unable to maintain longer a war against England, 160. Alarmed with the news of England's design to invade Denmark, 167.—169. 190. Design to clear the seas of pirates, 223. Labour to redress the company of the West-Indies in Brasil, *ibid.* Are kept in ignorance concerning the articles of the treaty, 230. Over-joyed at the conclusion of it, 245. A general discontent among them about the secret article relating to the house of Orange, 251. 263, 264, 265. 269. 272. 290. 346. 358. 361, 362, 363. 374, 375. 462. 577. Proceedings of their 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. Reason of it, *ibid.* Inhibit all commodities that do not grow in their own country, 634. Populace fond of the prince of Orange, 650. Prepare a squadron for the Straits to preserve trade, 675. At Constantinople refuse to put themselves under the English protection, 716.

— deputies in England, offend the states general by not giving an account of their negotiations, 7. Obtain the release

- release of several prisoners, 8. Prepare to return, 9. Arrive at the Hague, and make report, 19. Remark 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 states, 29 35. 46. 58. 227. Authorized to congratulate the protector, 35. Invested with the character of ambassadors, 35, 36. 58. Their powers, 75. Depart for England, 107. Notify their arrival to Thurloe, 123. Brought to London in the protector's barges, 137. Desire him to appoint commissioners to put an end to the treaty, 143. Their first audience, and the manner of their reception, 154. Their conjecture about the design of the English preparations, and caution to the states thereupon, 155. Their letter to Thurloe about one of the articles of the treaty, 166. Offend the English commissioners by the manner of penning a memorandum, 195. Substance of two conferences with Thurloe thereupon, *ibid.* Present another memorandum, *ibid.* Difficulties attending their negotiations, *ibid.* Are necessitated to acquiesce in the answer of the English commissioners, 197. Advise the states to inform themselves of the constitution of the English ships detained in Denmark, 197. 212. Their apology for their condescension to the demands of the English, *ibid.* Desire Thurloe to put an end to their negotiation, 210. Send the articles of the treaty to the states general, 211. Desire 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. Entertained by the protector at the proclamation of the peace, 257. Blamed and threatened by some of the provinces for consenting to the secret article, 263. 264. Desire instructions about signing an act for the use of the East-India company, 282. Represent the inconveniencies likely to attend the king of Denmark's refusal of restitution, 293. Offer the states mediation to the protector, for reconciling his differences with France, 293. 305. Ordered to send over a copy of the act of seclusion sent them, by the states of Holland, and an account of the negotiations thereon, 321. Debates in the provinces about recalling them, 363. Copies of their separate negotiations sent to the states general, *ibid.* Their endeavours to procure a repeal of the act of navigation, unsuccessful, 374. Advice to the states thereupon, *ibid.* Oppose the English merchants sending ships to Antwerp, 422. 449. Substance of several letters containing an account of their proceedings with the English commissioners, 449. Press the states to make provision for payment of the money demanded of the king of Denmark, 454. 497. 538. Complain of exorbitant demands made by the English merchants for their losses, 454. Their letter to secretary Thurloe, about the satisfaction demanded of the king of Denmark, 463. Their letter to the secretary of the states general, 497. Their opinion of the English parliament, 538. Demand the restitution of two Dutch ships, 550. Desire instructions concerning a treaty of navigation, 561. Substance of several other letters to the states general, 592. Their account of some proceedings in the English parliament, 606. 708. Are desired to keep the copy of the treaty with Portugal, given to them, secret, 620. Solicit the release of two ships laden with salt for France, 638. Reasons of the delay in their business, *ibid.* Their answer to the order of the states general, about the placart published in England, *ibid.* Endeavour to procure the release of some ships taken about Havre de Grace, *ibid.* Further proceedings in that affair, 709. Their objection to the letters in favour of the queen of Bohemia's creditors, 709, 710. Desire credentials to the parliament in general terms, *ibid.*
- Dutch fleet*, state and condition of it, 78, 79. 130. 152. 168, 169. Number of ships to be kept for convoys, 190. 198. 319. 373. A further account of it, 319. 373.
- *East-India fleet* arrives, 130.
- resident in Denmark. See *Uries*.
- ambassador at Paris. See *Boreel*.
- in Sweden. See *Beuningen*.
- E.**
- E**ARLE, doctor, chaplain to king Charles II. 427.
- East-India* company of England desire an attestation of the conclusion of the peace between England and Holland, 282.
- Eastwick*, Stephen, said to be accessory to the plot against the protector, 383.
- Edwards*, John, one of the commissioners appointed to de-
- mand the English ships detained in Denmark, 343, 344. His account of their condition, 364. See *Evans*.
- Eguiers*, protestants of, their deputy at Paris in no hope of relief, 379.
- Elbeuf*, duke of, 559.
- Eljynge*, Mr. Henry, his representation and memorial, touching the losses sustained by sir Lewis Kirke and his brothers, 471, 472.
- Ely*, isle of, designed by king Charles II. as a seat of war, 468.
- Elzevir* offends Beverning by printing the book called *Historia Pacis*, &c. 637.
- Emdden*, commissioners of, complain of the earl of East-Friesland, 167. 192. 229, 230. 451. Their business delay'd, 238. 245. 424. 636.
- Emperor*. See *Germany*.
- Enchuyfen*, number of ships of war there, 79. Threatened by Holland for adhering to the prince of Orange, 375. 450. Companies to be quartered there, 535.
- Engesbeime* surrenders to the French, 11. 141.
- England*, parliament of, of whom it is said to consist, 414. Some members reckoned enemies to the protector, 415. Differences among them about the government of the commonwealth, 606. Method taken for composing them, *ibid.* Most of them sign the act for securing the protector's government, 613. Their further proceedings upon the articles of government, 653. 668, 669. Act nothing against the protector, 675. Resolve to make the protectorship elective, 681. 684. 711. Debate to whom the election shall belong, 685. Appoint a committee to revise the confession of faith, 708. Make some regulations concerning the free exportation of Wheat, Rye, &c. 709. Some members said to keep fair with cardinal Mazarine, 712. Number said to have signed the act of recognizance, 715.
- English* claim the sovereignty of the sea, 20. Their demands of the French, to include them in the treaty with Holland, 36. Alliance offensive and defensive offered them by Spain, 50. An engagement between them and the Scots by land, 59. Characterized by the vice-chancellor of Poland, 62. Might have obtained a greater sum of money from Holland, had they insisted upon it, 74, 75. 137. Said to have an aversion to the house of Stuarts, 84. Privateers take several French and other prizes, 122. 167. 246. 259. Thought to have a design against Denmark, 169. Their commissioners demand the ships and goods detained there, 343, 344. 347. Account of the forces in England, and of their revenues and expences, 413. Their demands from the Dutch for damages, 453. Their demands of the French, 566. English frigates carry away a Dutch vessel richly laden from the French, 657.
- ambassador at Sweden. See *Whitelocke*.
- fleet goes to the coast of St. Helen's, 50. Cruises on the French coast, *ibid.* An account of the fleet fitting out at Tilbury-Hope, *ibid.* A large fleet at sea, 66. 161. 169. 381. Number of ships sent towards the North, 67. Reinforced, 68. Furnished with land soldiers, 154. 169. Various opinions about their intention, 154, 155. Ready to fail, 539. Account of stores, provisions, &c. necessary for fitting it out, 571.—574.
- man broke alive at Paris for killing a German, 15.
- Enguien*, duke de, report of a marriage between him and the protector's daughter, 5. 12. 31. Promises to marry the duke of Orleans's daughter, 15. The contract signed by the king's consent, 175. See *Orleans*.
- Entraignes*, count of, his resolution for redressing the protestants of Nismes, 458.
- Espernon*, duke of, entertains king Charles II. and his brothers, 6.
- Espres*, de, colonel, beats a party of the Spaniards, 679.
- Este*, de, cardinal, contrives a passage for the earl of Quinze's troops to join Guise, 718.
- Estrades*, number of his forces in Guienne, 295. 303. Is to join the prince of Conti, 311. Much upon his guard, 378. Imprisons many of the Bourdelois, 719.
- Evans*, Michael, one of the commissioners appointed to demand the English ships detained in Denmark, 343, 344. His account of them, 347. Acknowledges the receipt of 20,000 rix-dollars from the Dutch resident, 372. His account of the bad condition of the ships and goods, *ibid.* Has but small hopes of receiving satisfaction from Denmark, *ibid.* Desired to get satisfaction from Holland, *ibid.* Gives a list of the ships to the protector, 401, & seq.
- Eunuchs*, fingers to the queen of Sweden, 83.
- Excise* continued by the protector and his council, 193. Raised, 208.

*Eyres*, sir John, ambassador at Constantinople, till the arrival of sir Thomas Roe, 139.

F.

**F***Aber*, monsieur, governor of Sedan, sent with 5000 men to join the troops of Liege, 50. Is about Rheims in Champagne, 61. Said to have had an engagement with the Lorrainers, 109. Endeavours to draw them into the service of France, 124. Marches homewards, 160. Continues inactive, 169, 170. In danger of being circumvented by the Spanish troops, 176. Skilful in sieges, 388. His works at Stenay set on fire, 473. Expects the baton du marechal, *ibid.* Sent to execute some high enterprize, 625.

*Farrar*, John. See *Yardley*.

*Farrel*, lieutenant-general, to be commander in chief of the Irish in Flanders, 630.

*Fauconberge*, Thomas, his account of the value of some sequestrate land, 277, 278.

*Fauffense*, marquis of, arrested for having intelligence with cardinal de Retz, 601.

*Feake*, Mr. imprisoned for preaching against the government, 67, 88.

*Fere*, government of. See *Mazarine*.

*Ferriers*, Mr. Chevalier, an arrest against him, 45, 50. Buys a lieutenantship of the galleys, 436.

*Ferté*, marshal de la, besieges Besfort, 6. Forced to retire, 26, 32. Said to be defeated by count Harcourt, 53. Blamed for giving so advantageous a composition to the count of Suze, 109. Signs the treaty with Harcourt, 119. Goes to Brisac, 120. Discovers the duke of Lorraine's treaty with the French to prince Condé, 141. Some friers imprisoned for keeping intelligence with him, 312. Expected to join the marshal de Turenne, 418, 457. Hinders the convoys for Arras, 436. Goes to besiege Clermont, 679, 680. Has orders only to keep it blocked up, 700.

*Fewsbull* sent publick minister from Sweden into England, 171.

*Finarini*, 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.

*Firmo*, Rinuccino, archbishop of, dies, 32.

*Fisbery*, English, article about it in the treaty between England and Holland, accounted dishonourable, 21.

*Fitch*, colonel Thomas, elected member of parliament for Carlisle, 534.

*Fitz-James*, caution against him, 258.

*Flanders*, towns of, tax themselves to supply prince Condé, 711.

*Fleetwood*, general, apprehensive of some commotions in Ireland, 89, 343. Complains of the carelessness of the men of war on that coast, *ibid.* Desires new powers and instructions to be sent to the judges, 89, 94, 195. Represents the baseness of the coin in that kingdom, 94. Sorry that the articles made with Mortogh O'Brian were printed, 123. Complains of the unsettled condition of the courts of justice, 224. The bad consequences of this, *ibid.* His character of the people in Wales, 256. 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, 343. Gives the names of several suspected persons, *ibid.* Desires advice about setting out of lands to captain Blackwell and others, 357, 390, 545. Expresses his joy for the discovery of the plot against the protector, 391. Laments the sad condition of the party sent to Scotland, 405. His opinion concerning tythes, 445. His concern for the Protestants abroad, 493. His opinion about reducing the forces in Ireland, 516, 602. His letter to the protector, 530. His character of recorder Steel, *ibid.* Desires advice about detaining members of parliament in Ireland, 558. His letter concerning the party sent to Scotland, 590. His opinion of tithes, 620. Desires the continuance of the monthly allowance for paying the forces, 631. Recommends the affairs of lord Aubigny to secretary Thurloe, 632. Writes in favour of Muskerry, 693. Desires colonel Alured's life may be spared, 728. His advice concerning the settling of courts of justice, and the business of tythes, 733.

— sir George, reproves Ballendyne for affronting the English ambassador in Sweden, 112. His letter to White-locke, 483.

*Flemings*, their value for prince Condé, 718.

*Florence*, a decree there without hearing parties, 329.

— grand duke of, his unjust proceedings represented to the states general, 376. Refuses to allow a gentleman sent by the Genoese to sit covered before him, 432, 448.

*Folleville*, monsieur, to command under Guise, 296.

*Fontaine*, monsieur, his account of the grandeur of the French-ambassador in England, 325.

*Forbes*, sir Arthur, raises forces in Scotland against the protector, 27.

*Forrester*, routed by colonel Cobbet, 250.

*Fouquet*, monsieur, to be sent ambassador from France to England, 61. Apprehends the marquis du Tarré in the Temple, 555. To be made treasurer, 563.

*Fournier*, monsieur, acts for Francis of Lorraine at the diet of Ratisbon, 225.

*Fourques*, baron of, arrives at Paris, 140. Conducts 3000 men from Montpellier, *ibid.*

*Fox*, Somerset, discovers several persons concerned with him in a conspiracy against the protector, 334. Is tried, 427.

*France*, an arrest forbidding strangers, being enemies, to go or come into or out of the kingdom without passports, 186.

— chancellor of, a dispute between him and the lord-keeper, 32, 45.

*Francis of Lorraine*. See *Lorraine*.

*Francyes*, Robert, his information against Jasper Mattershed, 382.

*Frangipani*, made governor of Salerno, 661.

*Frederick*, prince, son to the duke of Holstein, dies, 525.

*French*, their language much used in Sweden, 23. Jealous of an alliance between England, Spain and Sweden, 50. Discouraged at the treaty between England and Holland, 61, 65, 113, 489. Endeavour to hinder it, 136. Alarmed at the warlike preparations in England, 184. Their fleet chased by the Spaniards, 589. Sail from Toulon, 634. Their number, 648. An epigram on their expedition to Naples, 739.

— king treats the king of Scots, 2. Orders prince Condé's arrest to be fixed on a post on the frontiers of Picardy, 25. Commands several counsellors in parliament to quit their office, 26. Desires to be included in the treaty between England and Holland, 30, 31. A treaty of peace proposed between him and Spain, *ibid.* Invited to Rouen, *ibid.* Goes with cardinal Mazarine to St. Germain, 32. Sends several members of parliament to publish his amnesty at Nerac, 33. Reason of his not being included in the treaty between England and Holland, 36. Much inclined to favour the king of Portugal, 39. Orders 5000 men to take their winter-quarters in the Pais de Liege, 45. Supports the prince of Liege against the duke of Lorraine, &c. 49, 50. Intends to send an ambassador extraordinary into England, 50, 62. Is offered the king of Portugal's daughter in marriage, 62. Endeavours to hinder the Protestants in Switzerland from making an alliance with England, 68. Does the like to the republic of Geneva, *ibid.* Demands two millions from the states of Languedoc, 69. Displeased at their offering him only one million, *ibid.* Sends two expresses to the queen of Sweden, 99. Is to be consecrated at Rheims, 108, 110. Displeased with la Ferté, and why, 109. Prepares two armies, 119. Expects men and money from Portugal, 122. Sends an amnesty to the Lorrainers, 141. Remark upon it, *ibid.* Passes sentence against prince Condé, 175. Makes some of the officers of his army prisoners, 207. Grants audience to the vice-chancellor of Poland, 208. Endeavours to disengage duke Francis of Lorraine from the Spaniards, 263. To be crowned at Rheims, 268, 270, 295. His coronation delay'd, 286. Apprehensive of meeting with opposition on that occasion, 288, 295. Preparations for his coronation, *ibid.* Ceremony to be observed by him in order thereto, *ibid.* Received with great ceremony at Rheims, 337. Crowned by the bishop of Soissons, 349. Receives the order of the Holy Ghost, *ibid.* The offices and posts of the nobility on that occasion, 356, 357. Proposed as a match for the infant of Spain, 348, 386. Reviews la Ferté's army, 387. Proposes a league with Genoa, 399. Consults what is to be done about the protector's letter concerning le Baas, 437, 459. Is at the siege of Stenay, 443. Narrowly escapes being taken, 494. His army four times repulsed, 498. Orders the restitution of some English ships, 518. Strengthens his army, 525, 533. Resolves to engage the enemy in their lines at Arras, 527, 531, 541. Raises the siege, 542, 544. To have a public reception into Paris, 556.

# I N D E X.

- Reasons of moving his court thither, 564. Orders several of the clergy to retire, 569. Number of his army, 595. Calls a council, 600. Puts Mazarine in possession of the government of le Fere, 601. Does not prosecute his victory with vigour, 610, 611. His army in want of provisions, 614. Courted to send assistance to Scotland, 634. Resolves to put an end to the negotiation with England, 637. Has several designs in hand, 641. Conjectures about his marrying the infanta of Savoy, 646. 674. 678. His coach overturned, 672. Urges the duke of Orleans to agree with Mazarine, 673. Keeps St. Hubert at St. Germain, 679. 692. Visits the duchess of Joyeuse, 688. Makes a present to Turenne, 692.
- French* ambassador at London. See *Bordeaux*.
- at the Hague. See *Chanut*.
- at Ratisbon, complains of the levies made in the empire for the king of Spain, 53. 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 resulting to the state 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 England without their knowledge, 47. 55. Their reasons for having France and Denmark included in the treaty, 51, 52. 65. 80. 102. Examine the proviso concerning the prince of Orange, 52. Thought to be the most backward to ratify the treaty, 61. Constitute Jongestall their ambassador, 65. Order him, with the others, to congratulate the protector, *ibid*. Desire their resolution concerning the prince of Orange to be inserted in the treaty, *ibid*. Disapprove of the article which concerns the prince of Orange, and king of Denmark, 75. Protest against the precipitation used in the treaty, 78. Approve and ratify the twenty-nine articles under certain reservations, 101, 102. Are for having the declaration of the king of Denmark before the ratification, *ibid*. Protest against the secret article relating to the prince of Orange, 251. 263. Their reply to the answer of Holland concerning this article, 276, 277. Require the province of Holland to communicate what they have separately transacted with England, 290. 305. 319. Demand all secret papers delivered by their ambassadors to the protector, 304. 346. Speech of their commissioners in the states general against the act of seclusion, 306, 307. Are desired to desist from their proposition of recalling the ambassadors, 340. Insist upon recalling them, 363. Their reasons for declaring null all that has been privately negotiated by the states of Holland, 369, 370. 374, 375. 424. Agree that the prince of Orange be made captain and admiral-general, 370. 424. Resolve to call Beverning and Nieupoort to an account, 370. Recall their vote for making Beverning treasurer-general, 424. Incline 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 pray for him, 714.
- East, earl of. See *Nassau*.
- Fuenfaldagna*, count, in disgrace, 45. Endeavours to keep the Lorrain troops in the service of the king of Spain, 124. Leads an army towards Luxembourg, 160. Might have taken Faber in his retreat, 176. Assists in the council of war at Brussels, 247. Compliments duke Francis of Lorraine, 269. Goes to Gravelin, 306. Withdraws from Arras, 552. Is charged with the loss before that place, 612. 627. 647. Visits the queen of Sweden at Antwerp, 687.
- ## G.
- Gamarra*, don Stephano, appointed ambassador to the states general from the king of Spain, 621.
- Garcia*, count of, arrests the duke of Lorraine, 141.
- Gardie*, princess of, attempts a reconciliation between the queen of Sweden and her husband in vain, 11.
- Gardiner*, captain, charge against him, 224.
- Garet*, colonel John, one of the conspirators against the protector, 257.
- Garrett*, Thomas, informs against some disaffected persons, 502, 503.
- Garrisons*, list of those in England that were to be kept up, and of those to be demolished, 713.
- Genova*, republic of, importuned by the French king not to make an alliance with England, 68. Troubles continue there, 461. 486.
- Genoese* make reprisals upon the state of Finale, 349. Consequence of it, *ibid*. Design to make war against Spain, *ibid*. To join France, 388. Send an ambassador to Spain, 392. 448. 459. Supported by the pope and the French, 410. Differences between them and Spain grow wider, 432, 433. Their opulence, *ibid*. Send a messenger to the princes of Italy, *ibid*. Barrenness of their country, 448. Their messenger returns from Florence without audience, *ibid*. Resolve to send an ambassador to France, 459. And England, 477. Inclinable to peace, 535. Expect horses 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.
- agent in London. See *Bernardi*.
- commissioner at the Hague, admitted to audience, 98.
- Gerard*, lord, opposes chancellor Hyde, 57. Engaged in carrying on king Charles II's designs, 512. Conference between him and colonel Bampffield, 579.
- Charles, confesses his being engaged in a conspiracy to assassinate the protector, 341, 342.
- John, denies his being concerned in the plot, 353. Confuted, 512.
- Germany*, emperor of, sends an ambassador to Sweden, 28. Distrusts count Harcourt, 32. Remarks on his letter to the states general, 39. Receives money and wine out of Bohemia, 40. Desires intelligence about the treaty between England and Holland, 53. Has occasion to go to Hungary, *ibid*. Designs to assist the elector of Cologne against Lorraine and Condé, *ibid*. Admonishes the states to dispatch their affairs, 82. His departure from Regensburg displeases the Swedish ambassador and the Protestant states, 194. 207. Sends a courier to the king of Spain, *ibid*. Makes a present to duke Francis of Lorraine, *ibid*. Demands sixty Roman 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 Silesia, 291. Orders 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-Friesland, 424. Much dejected at the death of his son the king of the Romans, 441. 444. His second son to be king of Hungary, 464. 515. 580. Orders deputies to confer with Coningsmark about the affair of Bremen, *ibid*. Is to resign Hungary and Bohemia to his son Leopold, 465. Ceremonies observed by him at the funeral of his son, 564. Refuses to protect the Bremers, 585. Commands the Silesians to put themselves in a defensive posture, 620. Desires the elector Palatine to hinder king Charles from coming to Vienna, 644. Cautions the adjacent countries against the power of the Muscovites, 660. Urges the princes of the circle of Lower-Saxony to support Bremen, 707.
- Genres*, marquis of, summons Stenay, 443.
- Glencairne*, earl of, quarters near Ruthven-castle, 3. Disgusted with Lorne, 3, 4. Sends a party to apprehend him, *ibid*. Intends to march towards Inverness, 4. 27. Strength of his army, 9. Defeated, 95. Desired by Drummond to appoint a place where they might meet and confer, 100.
- Glencayre*, with Glencairne and Kenmore, in Badenoch, 27.
- Glengary*, joins lords Seaforth and Ray at Iwra, 183.
- Glenorquie*, laird of, his house burnt, 465.
- Gloucester*, duke of, is at the French king's coronation, 328. Stays with the queen at Paris, 427. To be bred a Catholic, 660. 698, 699. 718. 723. Boarded in the college of the Jesuits, 718. His tutors, *ibid*. Taken from the college, 739.
- Godin*, Lewis, a ship taken from him by the French, 475.
- Gonzaga*, don Hannibal, chosen chief stall-master of the empire, 64.
- Gordon*, lord Charles, joins the army in Scotland against the protector, 18.
- colonel James, a prisoner of war, 482.
- Gottenburg*, the revenues of this and other places designed for the queen after her abdication, 11. Sends their syndic into England, to make proposals relating to trade, 266.
- Goye* undertakes to kill the protector, 622.
- Grammont*, marshal of, refuses to go ambassador to England, 62. Goes to the government of Bayonne, 90. Raises a regiment to reinforce Trompette, 702.
- Grand*, monsieur, offers money for the dukedom of Mayence, 287.
- Granday*, marshal of, defeats Caracena, 674.
- Grandpré*, count de, blocks up the castle of Chamasse, 310. Retires,

- Retires, *ibid.* Takes it, 337. Is taken prisoner, 624. 627. 640. Sent to the castle of Antwerp, 655. Changed for count de Coligni, 700.
- Granslay*, marshal, reason of his being brought to the Bastile, 563.
- Grant*, laird of, corresponds with Glencairne, 4.
- Graveling*, governor of, why imprisoned, 45. A powder-magazine blown up there, 306. 326.
- Green*, captain, his sufferings at St. Malo, 324.
- Greenaway*. See *Portugal* ambassador.
- Gregorio*, don Petro de, banished Messina, 643.
- Griffiths*, Mr. Alexander, his letter to the protector, 174.
- Grimaldi*, cardinal, endeavours to unite Genoa with France, 679.
- Groningen*, states of, approve of the articles of the treaty with England, with some provisos, 47, 48. Insist that France and the prince of Orange be included, 48. Protest against the secret article, 251. 263. 345. 578. Differences among them, 304. 361. Are for recalling the ambassadors, 346. 362. 363. Declare the secret act void, 442. 450. And the prince of Orange captain-general, when of age, 450. 452. Their protest against the separate negotiations of Holland, and the act of exclusion, 487. Exhibit a new prohibitive advice against the seclusion, 547. Inclined to send relief to Bremen, 578.
- Grotius*, author of *Mare Liberum*, 287.
- Gualtieri*, cardinal, to have the archbishoprick of Firmo, 643.
- Guelderland*, states of, irritated at the determination of Holland relating to the prince of Orange, 26. Defective in their share of a subsidy, 219. Object against some words in the treaty, 230. Protest against the secret article, 251. 263. 278. 319. Differences among them, 361. Imperturbed by the Orange party to revoke their ambassadors, 362. Side with the prince of Orange, 450. 452. 480. Give in a paper against Holland and the ambassadors, 495. Advise the concluding of the treaties with the Protestant princes and Hans-towns, 639. Resume their objection against some words contained in the treaty with England, 643. 654. Resolve to renew their league with France, 653.
- Guelders*, a design of besieging it, 243. A plot laid to surprise it, 736.
- Guillotiere*, monsieur, imprisoned by prince Condé, 657.
- Guiney* company, a conference concerning it, 266. 280.
- Guisse*, duke of, acts for count Harcourt, 6. Ready to set out for Naples, 50. 211. A marriage talked of between him and Mazarine's sister, 62. Refuses to go ambassador to England, *ibid.* His threatenings laughed at by the viceroy of Naples, 249. The regiments to go aboard his fleet, 296. Where to land, 303. Is to besiege Barcelona or Lerida, 311, 312. 625. Mortgages his county of Ea, 418. Dismisses some of his servants for robbing a garden, 488. To be ambassador-extraordinary from Portugal to the pope, 534. Loses his baggage, 558. 564. His troops ordered to join the prince of Conti, 614. Ordered to sail towards the ecclesiastical state, 625. 628. 656. Is made great chamberlain, 629. The number of his ships, 648. The rout he is said to have taken, 679. Is on the coasts of Sicily, 692. Thought to have a design to land at Apulia, 698. Various conjectures about his designs, 699. 712. Said to have taken Reggio, 718. A party of his men routed, 723. His bad success, 739. Takes Castlemare, 743.
- Guldenleue*, baron of, set the enemy's quarters on fire, 736.
- Gunn*, sir William, appointed to collect money for king Charles II. 469.
- Gunter*, John, 129.
- Gustavus*, king of Sweden, 43.
- H.
- H***Acker*, colonel, his regiment sent into Scotland, 413.
- Haerlem* declares for the prince of Orange, 450.
- Haerselte*, lord, a dispute about electing him droffart of Twent, 265. 376. 424. 480. 535. Threatened if he will not desist from being a candidate, 536. Cited to answer to the charge brought against him, 665. Envied, 683.
- Haex*, dispute about his trial, 703.
- Hague*, great rejoicings there for the peace, 304. Guarded by some troops, 535.
- Hall*, George, accused of coining, 165.
- Hallsy*, major, in a conspiracy to kill the protector and others, 258.
- Hamburgbers*, included in the treaty between England and Holland, 305. Their civility to the English ambassador, 385. Their ambassador courteously received by the French king, 600. 604. Are to be arbitrators between England and France, 640. 668.
- Hamelin*, William, his information, 622.
- Hamilton*, duke of, assisted by Monroe, 427.
- Hammond*, colonel, arrives in Ireland, 602. His account of the situation of affairs there, 633.
- Hanault*, prince of, desires to be included in the treaty between England and Holland, 131.
- Hans-towns* claim the protection of the English, 61. Give umbrage to the states of Holland, *ibid.* Admitted into the treaty between England and Holland, 283.
- commissioners of, at the French court, declare themselves in the quality of ambassadors, 604. Manner of their reception, *ibid.* Points they insist upon, 695.
- Harancour*, marquis of, conducts duke Francis of Lorraine to his brother's army, 177.
- Harcourt*, count, afraid of a revolt at Philipsburgh, 6. Deserted by the emperor, 32. 45. Offered Philipsburgh for his retreat, 45. 50. In danger of being seized, *ibid.* Said to have given a defeat to mareschal de la Ferté, 53. Signs a treaty with la Ferté and Baiffemont, 119. Makes his peace, 169. Names of the garrisons he surrenders, 176. Joins the king of Spain, 268, 269. Marches into Philipsburgh, 310. Beats five hundred French, 326. Gives pledges to treat with the king, 326, 327. Concludes the treaty, 337. 349.
- Hardy*, captain, accused of coining, 165.
- Harlof*, Henry, prays to be released from his confinement, 457.
- Haro*, don Lewis de, a groundless report about his correspondence with the protector, 167.
- Harrington*, Mark, a letter from him and others intercepted, 596.
- Harris*, Bartholomew, sent to Toulon, 580. 591. His account of the fleet there, with some conjectures about their design, 603. Is to be sent to Madrid, &c. 705.
- Harrison*, causes the gentry to be put out of commission, 129.
- Hartlib*, Samuel, 140, & seq.
- Hawes*, Thomas, accused of coining, 165.
- Haynokes*, a people in India, 274.
- Hazelrigge*, sir Arthur, excepted from the pardon offered by king Charles II. 249.
- Heefwyck*, lord, gets the command of Raveftain, 424.
- Heinsius*, Daniel, his son proposed to be resident in Sweden, 636.
- Henderfon*, lieutenant-colonel, declared an enemy by the English, 237. 244.
- sir John, his professions of fidelity to the protector, 467. His several informations of the proceedings and designs of king Charles II's court, 467, & seq. 477. 568. 574. 594. 601. 604. 610. Proposes to remove from Aken, 575. Requests several necessaries for his journey, *ibid.* Desired by king Charles II. to go for Scotland, 594. Sends a list of the chief persons about king Charles, 602. His account of the king's reception at Cologne, 646.
- Hendrickson*, Lucas, examined about a ship belonging to Stockholm, 181, 182.
- Henshaw*, Thomas, in a conspiracy to murder the protector, 336. 341. 354. 512.
- Herbert*, sir Edward, dispute between king Charles II. and the queen mother about him, 312. Quits the great seal, 312. 322. 324.
- Herbert*, John, a letter of his intercepted, 116.
- Hesse*, landgrave of, 20.
- Hewson*, colonel, difficulty in setting out land to him, 357.
- Highlanders* in Scotland make several excursions, 67. Said to have given a defeat to the English, 134. 146. 147. Will not rise with Middleton, 478. A dispute about them, 513.
- Hill*, captain, his letter to colonel Lilburn, 3.
- John, accused of coining, 165.
- Hispaniola*, supposed to be attacked by the English fleet, 391. 414.
- Historia pacis*, a book so call'd, some observations about it, 637.
- Hocquincourt*, has leave to return to court, 109. Design of his retiring from court, 140. Is to go to Catalonia, 141. To be duke and peer of France, 141. 556. Returns to court, 169. To be lieutenant to prince Conti in Catalonia, 223. Is discontented, 310. Gets the command of 6000 men, 531. 539. Marches towards Amiens, 594.
- Hollac*,

- Hollac*, count of, taken prisoner, 233.
- Holland*, states of, their resolutions 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, 29, 30, 34, 35. Their resolution touching the inclusion of the French king, 30, 340. Approve of the compliment of the deputies to the protector, 34. And of the 29 articles, 35. Authorize their deputies to congratulate the protector, *ibid.* And invest them with the character of ambassadors, 35, 36. Complain of the French piracies, 36. Not inclined to finish the alliance with Liege, 80. Desire the transportation of contraband goods may be permitted, *ibid.* Their resolutions concerning an alliance with Poland, 94. About introducing prohibited merchandizes in the fleets of Lillo and Zes van Ghent, 110. And the damages suffered by the English, 187. Refuse making a present to the Spanish ambassador's children, 220, 229. Propose an alliance with France, 230. Their proceedings in relation to the secret article about the prince of Orange, 238, 251, 263. Their apology for making that article, 264. Addressed by the elector of Brandenburg upon this subject, 272. Their resolutions upon a writing given in by the deputies of Friesland, 279. Blamed for not communicating their secret transactions with England, 290, 320, 344. Complain of some offensive clauses in a writing given in by the commissioner of Friesland, 292, 305. Resolve to gain the friendship of Utrecht and Overysse, 304. And to frighten Zeland, *ibid.* Endeavour to satisfy the provinces about the secret article, 316, 317, 318, 335, 361, 375. Declare it to be a thing that concerns Holland only, 316, 320, 375. Some account of their strength, 335. Substance of their letter to the ambassadors touching the act of seclusion, *ibid.* Their reasons for continuing them in England, 340, 363. Their debates about excluding the prince of Orange, 340. Reason of their passing the act of seclusion, 345. Order their ambassadors not to give any account of their negotiations apart, 346. And to interchange the act with the protector, 362. Their services to the house of Orange, 424, 425. Suspend their resolution about shutting up the Scheld, 450, 451. Their manifesto touching the act of seclusion, read in the states general, 479, 495, 496, 519, 522. Some observations upon it, 480, 486. Oppose the shutting up of the Scheld, 495. Send money into England, *ibid.* Hesitate about giving a pension to the princess dowager of Orange, 496. Remark upon the great increase of their power, *ibid.* Their resolutions about augmenting their guard, 497, 521, 522. Give copies of their manifesto to the rest of the provinces, *ibid.* Offer their mediation for reconciling the differences in Overysse, *ibid.* Propose to attack the French pirates in the Mediterranean, 520, 523, 548. Unwilling to part with the militia, 520, 522, 536. Give commissions to several officers of their guard, 521. Conjecture about their secret promise in relation to the act of seclusion, 547. Refuse to assist the city of Bremen, *ibid.* Their observations on the letter of Zeland to the protector, 548. Resolve to cashier twelve companies of horse, 636. To reduce the companies of the guard, *ibid.* Deliberate on the differences in Overysse, 682. Their resolution touching the provincial sovereignty, 683. Manner of their receiving the queen of England, *ibid.* Not inclined to assist those of Deventer, 703. Suppress a book writ against their deduction, 715. Their letter to the parliament of England in behalf of the queen of Bohemia, 728. Their resolution concerning a treaty with France, 734.
- Holle*, captain Robert, his information against Powell and others, 128.
- Holftein*, duke of, desirous of being included in the treaty between England and Holland, 131. His daughter to be married to the king of Sweden, 225, 483, 515. Included in the treaty, 305.
- Honniswood*, Michael, an enemy to the protector, 374.
- Honore*, a French merchant, killed by an English gentleman, 15. His widow persuaded not to prosecute the murderer, *ibid.*
- Hooker*, John, accused of coining, 164.
- Hope*, a Dutch ship taken by the French, promised to be restored, 10.
- of Stockholm, a Swedish ship taken by the English, particulars of the goods taken out of her, 182.
- Horn*, count, an affair between him and a lady, 73.
- Howard*, captain, his letter to the protector, 533.
- sir Cecil, one of the conspirators against the protector, 381.
- William, 213.
- Howard*, Thomas, demands satisfaction of don Pantaleon, a Portuguese, for an affront, 223.
- Howell*, John, receives goods privately sent him from Scotland, 224.
- Hubbard*, sir Miles, an agent for king Charles II. at the Hague, 373.
- Hudson*, doctor, concerned in the plot against the protector, 384.
- Hughel*, John, a letter of his intercepted, 627.
- Huguenots*, differences between them and the catholics, 436. More favoured by the French court than formerly, 704.
- Humiers*, marquis of, wounded, 473.
- Hungary*, throne of, elective, 441. Vacant 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, 647.
- Huygens*, lord, one of the commissioners appointed to examine the articles of the treaty with England, 16. Proposes to give a pension to the princess dowager of Orange, 496.
- Hyde*, sir Edward, king Charles II's great confidant, 327, 374, 398, 426, 510.
- Hyllyard*, colonel, order about some money owing by him to colonel Ashburnham, 357.
- I.
- JAMES**, king, complaints against his government, and that of his son, 84.
- Jamott*, his letter to la Bourc at London, 553.
- Jane*, one of king Charles II's party at the Hague, 373.
- Janizaries*, revolt against Ussain basia for want of pay, 328. At Constantinople in arms against the divan, 676.
- Janseists* increase, 46.
- Janfon*, examined touching the goods taken out of the Hope of Stockholm, 182.
- Jeanlett*, John, sends Selby and Wharton prisoners to London, 482. Desires instructions concerning colonel Gordon, *ibid.*
- Jennings*, Ralph, his account of affairs in Ireland, 213.
- Jermin*, lord, one of king Charles II's council, 510. In great credit at the French court, 679.
- Jersey*, inhabitants of, endeavour to procure an abolition of the tax upon stockings in France, 668.
- Jesuits*, said to have taken an oath to kill the protector, 178. An Italian one makes cardinal Mazarine's genealogy, 185. Disturbances about them at Paris, 241. Dejected at the death of the king of the Romans, 441. Entertain king Charles II. at Cologne, 661.
- Jews*, one of them baptized at Nismes, 27. Imprisoned at Venice for having intelligence with the Turk, 399. Petition the protector to allow them to stay in England, 652.
- Inchequin*, lord, commands a regiment of Irish in France, 85. Makes interest to command all the Irish there, 176. One of king Charles II's council, 510. Endeavours to draw the Irish from the Spanish Service, 679.
- Independents* admitted into the meeting for settling religion in England, 67.
- Inverness*, order for securing the coasts, 526.
- Johnson*, lieutenant-colonel, lies with a party about Athol, 27.
- Jollie*, James, his letter to the protector concerning Mr. Akehurst, 464.
- Joinville*, prince of, what is obtained in his favour from the king, 640.
- Jones*, colonel Philip, informed of a plot against the protector, 178.
- John, examined about it, 322.
- Jongstall*. See *Dutch* deputies. Complains of Beverning and Nieupoort, 299, 446, 454, 716. His negotiation in England approved of by the states of Friesland, 52. Impowered, with the rest of the ambassadors, to conclude the treaty, 65. Guilty of some imprudent expressions in relation to the protector, 68. Arrives at Dover, 121. Declares himself ignorant of any act concerning the seclusion of the prince of Orange, 343, 363. Desires to be recalled, 446, 454, 548, 578. His letter to Assuerus van Vierse, 481. To count William, 482. Obtains leave to return, 626, 636, 666. Appears very zealous for the interest of France, 669. Welcomed by the states general, 690. Displeases them for not delivering in his report in writing, 705, 714.
- Jordan*, Thomas, commissioned to treat with Sedgwick and Leverett, 419, 420.
- Joyeuse*, duke of, dangerously ill of his wounds, 594. Dies, 614. Much lamented, 688.

*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, 224. Proposals concerning the disposal of sequestred lands, for payment of arrears due to the army, 313, 314. Timber destroy'd 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. List of persons elected to sit in parliament, 445, 446. Instructions for the government of that kingdom, 506.—509. A recognition of the government to be signed by those in employment, 627.  
 — council of, their address to the protector, relating to a debt owing by the king of Spain to several subjects of Ireland, 308.  
 — high court of justice, not sufficiently impowered to act without new authority, 89. Desire the act concerning treason may be explained, 94. To be resolved in some doubts, 148. 193.  
*Irish* not permitted to enter into Nismes, 27. Go to Piedmont, *ibid.* A regiment permitted by the protector to be raised, 63. Want arms and ammunition, *ibid.* Many of them enter into the service of prince Condé, 160. Complain heavily of the English, *ibid.* Character given them by general Fleetwood, 343. Discontented with the usage of Spain, 397. Salute king Charles II. as he passes thro' Flanders, 489. Prove treacherous at the siege of Arras, 555. In great esteem in France, 660. In Catalonia revolt, 699. A particular account of the Irish in the service of Spain, 736.  
*Irwin*, lieutenant-colonel, defeated by colonel Morgan, 388. Attempts to apprehend chancellor Lowden, 619.  
*Juliers*, some conventions in that dutchy, 437.

K.

**K** *Keith*, sir William, sent from Scotland to king Charles II. 576.  
*Kenmore*, viscount, takes the person that carried Hill's letter, 3. Causes him to be burnt in the hands and feet, *ibid.* Marches by the way of Strathspay, *ibid.* Intends to march towards Aberdeen, 4. Flies to Dunkel, 95. A reward offered for killing or apprehending him, 261. Agrees to come in, and deliver up his arms, 619.  
*Keyser*, lord, some remarks on his negotiations in Denmark, 318.  
*Kiffin* sends a sharp letter to the Anabaptists in Ireland, 149. 164.  
*Kinoule*, lord, his letter to general Drummond, 726.  
*Kirke*, sir Lewis, and brothers, memorial touching their losses at Canada, recommended to secretary Thurloe, 471. Particulars of them, *ibid.* & seq.  
*Knightbridge*, an attorney, complaint against him, 226, & seq.  
*Knuyt*, lord, hated by the cities of Veer and Flushing, 393.

L.

**L** *Agerfeildt*, lord, less honored in England than his successor, 112. His conference with Whitelocke, *ibid.*  
*Lambert*, major-general, one of the persons intended to be murdered with the protector, 346. Votes the protectorship elective, 681. 684.  
*Lamet*, viscount, refuses to appear at the coronation of the French king, 601.  
*Langdale*, sir Marmaduke, one of king Charles II's party at the Hague, 373. Waits for a passage into Scotland, 434. Goes to Hamburgh, 469. Finds out a prophecy for Cromwell, 626.  
*Languedoc*, states of, impose a tax upon the city of Nismes, 69. Offer the French king one million of the two demanded, *ibid.* Pay the duke of Orleans 150,000 livres, 338. 570. To assemble at Montpellier, 711.  
 — parliament of. See *Tholouse*.  
 — protestants of. See *Protestants*.  
*Lasse*, Richard, his letters ordered to be stopped, 468.  
*Laurence*, Mr. president of the English council of state, attends the protector at the reception of the Dutch ambassadors, 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.  
*Laws* of Amsterdam oblige a man who gets a woman with

child to marry her, 74. Foreign laws, when to take place in England, 428.  
*Layton* sent by lord Lothian to king Charles II. 513.  
*Leda*, marquis of, marches to Gravelin, 306. Expected as ambassador from Spain at London, 482. 557. 675. 687.  
*Leet*, William, commissioned by the court at Newhaven to consult with Sedgewick and Léverett, 419, 420.  
*Leicester*, earl of, 522.  
*Lentball*, William, excepted out of the pardon offered by king Charles II. 249.  
*Leonarts*, said to be sent to kill king Charles II. 576.  
*Leopold*, archduke. See *Austria*. Desired to withdraw his troops from Luttich, 16. Sends the emperor an account of the duke of Lorrain's imprisonment, 129.  
 — young archduke, proposed to be king of Hungary, 580. 639. And Bohemia, 654.  
*Leran*, marquis of, beheaded for fighting a duél, 48. 89. An express arrives with the king's pardon a moment too late, 89, 90. His sons endeavour to revenge his death, 90. The process greatly exclaimed against, *ibid.*  
*Lefdiguières*, dukes of, ordered to retire to Grenoble, 640.  
*Levant* company desire letters to the grand signior, 138. Their trade in danger of sinking, *ibid.*  
*Leverett*, captain John, consults with the colonies in New-England, 419, 420. His account of their proceedings, 425, & seq. And the success of major Sedgewick, 583.  
*Lewis de Pratt*, why commanded to his house, 428:  
 — island, guarded by some men of war, 95. Said to be recovered by Middleton, 147.  
*Leyden* declares for the prince of Orange, 450. Attempts made to gain it by favours, 636.  
*Liards*, opposition made to the coining of them, 378. 436: 500. Orders for coining them, 563. Profit they bring to the king, *ibid.*  
*Liegé*, prince of, supported by the French court against Lorrain, 49; 50. Desire their assistance, 59. His country become the theatre of war, *ibid.* Pillaged by the French, 70. Forced to betake himself to his citadel, *ibid.* French troops ordered to leave the country, 177.  
*Ligue*, prince of, assists in the council of war at Brussels, 247. Concerned in a plot, 287. Informed of the plot laid to surprize Guelders, 736.  
*Lilburne*, colonel Robert, commander in chief in Scotland, his letter to Thurloe, 18. Some account of his proceedings, 95. Issues a proclamation against persons going from their habitations without a pass, 221. Account of some further proceedings, 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, proceedings about unlading it, 110. 228.  
*Lingher*, country of, dispute about it, 74.  
*Lionne*, monsieur, appointed ambassador to Rome, 698. Subject of his commission, *ibid.* Takes his journey, 718.  
*Lions*, archbishop of, undertakes to accommodate matters between the parliament of Dômbes and some officers, 387.  
*Lisle*, viscount, attends the protector, 154. One of the commissioners appointed to treat with Bordeaux, 234.  
*Littaw*, dukedom of, exposed to ruin, 567.  
*Livonia*, province of, a dispute between the Swedes, Poles, and Russians about it, 651.  
*Lloyd*, sir Charles, one of king Charles II's party, 373.  
 — Mr. his reflections upon Powell, 124.  
 — Morgan, a seditious preacher, 129.  
*Lochaber*, inhabitants of, refuse to join with Middleton, 389.  
*London*, description of it, 670.  
*Long* discovers the plot against the protector, 395.  
*Longland*, Charles, agent at Leghorn, his account of several transactions in those parts, 130. 201. 252. 392. 432. 448. 477. 634. 649. 664. 734. Of the bad situation of the Genoese, 448. 494. 517. 518. 535. Recommends one Harris for an intelligencer at Rome, 580. Sends him to Toulon, *ibid.* 591. His character of him, 705. Recommends doctor Bacon for an intelligencer at Rome, 720. Money disbursed by him to Mr. Harris, *ibid.*  
*Longueville*, duke of, reason of his unwillingness to come to court, 6. Well received by the French court, 57. Talk of a marriage between his daughter and the duke of D'Amville, *ibid.* And the duke of Nemours, 62. Goes for his government, 69. Conjectures about the reasons of his being at court, *ibid.* Obtains a delay of the prince of Condé's process, 72. Provides for securing the coasts of Normandy, 146. 348. An accommodation between him and his dukes, 609. Goes to receive her, 657. Proposes to cause the states of Normandy to be held at Rouen, 711.

- Lorgueville*, ducheis of, desires leave to live in a monastery, 26.
- Lorne*, lord, falls out with Glencairne, and draws off his men, 3, 4. His intelligence to captain Hill betray'd, 4. His men dispersed, *ibid.* Number of men said to be under his command, 27. Made lieutenant-general, 574.
- Lorrain*, 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. Reasons of it, 91, 92, 119, 136, 141, 176. Proposed to be carried to Spain, 140, & seq. His secretary taken with jewels worth 5,000,000 of livres, 136. Arrested in the king of Spain's name, 141. Taken with vomiting, 146. A gentleman sent to him stopped by the governor of Cambray, 175. Designed to have delivered up prince Condé to the French, 176. Conveyed from Antwerp to Gence, 194. An attempt made to rescue him, *ibid.* Gets more liberty, 235. An inventory made of his goods in Brussels, 269. Arrives in Spain, 556. Said to have made his escape, 590. At Toledo, 611. Much dejected, 671.
- duke Francis of, invited to take the command of his brother's forces, 129, 136, 141. Accepts it, 177. Receives money from the emperor, 207. Demands several places in Alsatia promised to his brother, 225. Desires to have his brother's reputed wife removed from Brussels, 247. Urged by France to abandon the Spaniards, 263. Entertained by the archduke of Austria, 269. Differences between him and prince Condé, 296. Goes to visit his brother, 310. Denied access to him, 358.
- Lorrainers* invade Lutich, 3, 16. Quarter in Liege, 59. An engagement between them and Faber's troops, 109. Enraged at the duke's imprisonment, 124, 235. Commit great disorders, 247. A plot framed by the officers discovered, 287, 288. Like to come to nothing, 346. Take a convoy of victuals going to the French camp, 526. Charged with the loss of Arras, 553, 555, 557.
- Lothian*, lord, holds correspondence with king Charles II. 513.
- Louise*, princess, married to the marquis of Baden, 72.
- Lubeck*, included in the treaty between England and Holland, 305. Their ambassador received courteously by the French king, 600, 604.
- Lucy*, Mary, her examination, 333.
- Ludlow*, dissatisfied with the government, 149. Advice given to put him out of the army, 150. His objections against the protector and government, 163.
- Lunenburgh*, duke of, defeats the duke of Brunswic, 211. Promises assistance to king Charles II. 575.
- Lutich* invaded by the Lorrainers, 3, 16.
- Luycky*, country of, freed from hostilities, 176.
- Lyons*, monsieur de, 109.
- M.
- M** *Acdoinald*, sir James, opposes the raising of men in the isle of Skye, 465.
- Mac Gregor* and *Mac Keldney* join Glencairne and Lorne, 3.
- Mackoldowie*, about Angus with 300 men, 27.
- Mackworth*, Mr. attends the protector at the reception of the Dutch ambassadors, 154.
- sir Francis, one of king Charles II's party at the Hague, 373.
- Macleane*, Alan, about Angus with sixty men, 27.
- Macnamara*, colonel, commander of 500 men from Catalonia, 120.
- Maelfstrand* afflicted with the plague, 593.
- Magnus*, count, feasts the Holstein ambassadors, 722.
- Maire*, Jacob, his account of a rich silver mineral in Siara, 700.
- Malaufe*, marquis of, arrives at Paris, 140. Attends the cardinal in behalf of the Protestants, 246. And the king, 262.
- Malfactors*, not to be entertained in Rhode-Island, 2.
- Mallyn*, William, 224.
- Malta*, great master of, his commissioner at the Hague to have audience, 98. His reason for refusing refreshment to the French fleet, 739.
- Man*, Edward, an enemy to the protector, 374.
- Mancini*, madam, to be married to the duke of Candale, 286.
- Mantua*, duke of, sends a present to the French king, 295. Sells the dukedom of Mayence to Cardinal Mazarine, 325. Resolves to drop the Spaniard, 723.
- Mardike* offered by Spain to the protector, not to enter into a treaty with Holland, 229, 235.
- March*, colonel, active for king Charles, 467, 528. Disgusted at Wilmot, 610.
- Marescot*, his letter to Villeré, 629.
- Marine*, bravery of his regiment at Stenay, 488. Most of them cut off, *ibid.*
- Mariners*, English, an insurrection among them, 697, 709.
- Marolles*, marquis of, arrives at the French army, 460.
- Marre*, earl of, joins the army in Scotland against the protector, 18.
- Marseilles*, insults committed there against the Dutch, 548.
- Marselles*, Leonard, furnishes king Charles II's agents with arms and ammunition, 467.
- Marsb*, his letter from Cologne, 694.
- Marshall*, earl of, goods belonging to him found at Leith, 224.
- Martinozzi*, to be married to prince Conti, 62, 69.
- Mary*, virgin, her picture abused in Britany, 341.
- Mason*, lieutenant-colonel, secures the earl of Calender, 95.
- Michael, his examination concerning the plot, 350, 353.
- Massachusetts*, inhabitants of, consent to the raising of volunteers, 418, 425. Appoint no commissioner to consult with Sedgewick, 420.
- Masseene*, lieutenant-general, is near taking the French king, 494.
- Masse*, one of king Charles II's party, 374.
- Masson*, major John, commissioner from the general court of Connecticut, 419.
- Masson* accused of coining, 165.
- Mathei*, marquis, made a knight of Alcantara, 621.
- Maurice*, prince, a slave at Algier, 362, 427. Endeavours used to procure his liberty, *ibid.*
- Maxwell*, lieutenant-colonel, in Scotland with 500 men, 27.
- Mayden*, an enemy to the protector, 374.
- Mayence*, dukedom of, bought by Mazarine, 325.
- Maynell*, Edmund. See *Cardenas*.
- Mazarine*, cardinal, entertains king Charles II. and his two brothers, 6. His letter to the states general, 10. Goes with the king to St. Germain, 32. Vexed with the stubbornness of the rentiers, *ibid.* Not inclined to a general peace, 45. His niece married to prince Conti, 62. His nephew to the duke of Retz's daughter, *ibid.* His sister to the duke of Guise, *ibid.* Has several conferences with the vice-chancellor of Poland, *ibid.* Speaks in behalf of the reformed churches, 69. His answer to a certain marquis desiring his niece in marriage, 85. Gives his palace to prince Conti, 90. Displeas'd with monsieur Baisemains, 109. His nieces to make their entrance into Paris, 109, 110. Report of his father's coming to France, 119. His speech about Cromwell, 146. Offended at the Dutch, 159. Indisposed, 175, 233, 242, 602. Treats the archbishops and bishops of France, 185. Cannot prevail with them to be against cardinal de Retz, *ibid.* Orders the French ambassador at Ratisbon to make an alliance with the princes of Germany, 211. His answer to the deputies of the reformed churches, 246, 247. Designs to buy the dukedom of Nevers, 287. Expects to be pope, 310. Is addressed by the English merchants trading at St. Malo, 323. Signs the treaty with the duke of Mantua, 325. Makes fair promises to the deputies of the reformed churches, 327. His commendation of himself, 378. Sends money to Middleton, 437. His resolution touching the affair of monsieur le Baas, 443. Much hated, 458, 641. His letters to Bordeaux, 475, 566, 622. Narrowly escapes being taken prisoner, 494. Monsieur Petit's character of him, 524. Vexed at cardinal de Retz's escape, 531, 532. Advised to a peace with England, 579, 606. Made archbishop of Rheims, 594. Buys the government of Fere, 600. Put in possession of it, 601. Buys the marquise of Nesle, 601, 609. Has the governments of Onyx and Brouage, 625. His policy in causing the armada to be made at Toulon, 628. Consults with the general officers, 640. His interest and that of France sometimes different, 641. Treats with the marquis of Normoutier for the Mont-Olympe, 656. Inclines to make peace with England upon any tolerable terms, 680, 689. Called emperor absolute of France, 689. Visits the lady Turenne, 718. Extols her husband, *ibid.* Writes to Bordeaux about raising Scotchmen for the French service, 722.
- Mecklenburgh*, duke of, promises to assist king Charles II. 575.
- Medicis*, cardinal de, leader of the Spanish faction at Rome, 236. Supposed to be the occasion of a difference between Francisco

# I N D E X.

- Francisco and Antonio Barberini, 462. Visited by cardinal Antonio, 622. 661. 665. Reflections on the designs of this visit, *ibid*.
- Medina Celi*, duke of, obtains the restitution of an English ship taken by the Dutch, 329.
- Meilleraye*, marechal of, to be married to one of Mazarine's nieces, 146, 147. Has the charge of cardinal de Retz, 211. 246. 459. Writes to Mazarine against the duke of Richelieu, 296. Has the dukedom of Mayence purchased for him, 325. Blamed for cardinal de Retz's escape, 532. Disobliges England by his piracies, *ibid*. Afraid of having his booty confiscated, *ibid*. Demands an order to raise men to retake cardinal de Retz, 540. Severe upon such as contributed to that cardinal's escape, 556. 571. Gives umbrage to the ambassadors of Holland and Hamburg by his armaments, 693.
- Menchould*, skirmishes between that garrison and that of Clermont, 13. Reinforced for fear of a siege, 210.
- Mentz*, a declaration of the chancery thereof, 165.
- duke of, entertains the Protestant and Catholic princes, 291.
- Mercer*, routed by colonel Morgan, 388. His letter to Middleton, 725.
- Mercœur*, duke of, goes to Vendôme, 45. Prepares to come to court, 269. 525. Fits out ships at Toulon, 296. To be made colonel of the French horse, 614.
- Merchants*, English, ill used at Aleppo, 138. Their business at St. Malo delayed, 302. Make application to cardinal Mazarine, 323, 324. 515. Their affair reported in council, 673.
- in Paris, remonstrate against the heavy taxes laid on the people, 601.
- Swedish, draw up a list of their losses sustained by the English, 82. Desire friendship with England, 157.
- of the Netherlands satisfied for their losses at Marfeilles, 616.
- of Hamburg, their address to the protector, 406.
- Merci*, abbot of, commissaries sent to Antwerp to examine him, 59.
- baron de, removed to Ghent, 235.
- Merode*, lord of, loses his company, 424.
- Messina*, several of the ministers banished from this city, 643.
- Metham*, William, his examination, 222. Reported to the protector, 228.
- Henry, and others; their letter to some in France intercepted, 597.
- Metz*, Protestants of; persecuted, 719.
- Mexico*, description of, printed in Dutch, 597.
- Meynes*, colonel, fled with Lorne, 4.
- Meziers*, governor of, refuses 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 sail thither, 67. 73. 78. Endeavours used to intercept him, 95. 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 Lothian, *ibid*. Many of his people go home, 389. Joins Drummond, *ibid*. Number of their men, *ibid*. His letter to the earl of Athol, 438. His men dispersed, 465. The Highlanders refuse to rise with him, 478. Narrowly escapes, 483. Is defeated, 523. 525. 540. 553. Marches into Caithness, 526. A small pickeroon of his taken, 555. Opinion of his proceedings at king Charles II's court, 604. His men like to be in a starving condition, 619.
- Midsummer* fire, ceremony performed at Paris, 377.
- Militia* of Holland, difference about it, 520. 635.
- Miloff*, taken by Vitopits, 628.
- Milton*, his book against Morus reprinted in Holland, 394. His justification of himself upon account of that book, 529.
- Minors*, in the plot against the protector, 384.
- Mint*, wanted in Ireland, 94.
- Miquel*, colonel; defeats a French convoy, 624.
- Mocenigo*, generalissimo of the Venetians, indisposed, 122.
- Modena*, duke of, to be married to Lucretia Barbarina, 122. His forces to join the duke of Guise, 625. Asks in marriage one of cardinal Mazarine's nieces, 692.
- Moldawians*, join with Poland against the Muscovites, 644.
- Monasteries*, in the empire; their number, 442.
- Monck*, general, sent commander in chief to Scotland, 67. His proclamation, inviting the Scots to submit, 261. Offers a reward for killing or apprehending Middleton, Athol, &c. *ibid*. Report of his being wounded, 359. Number of forces under his command, 415. His certificate concerning major-general Monroe, 427. His letter to the protector, 526. Defires the garrison of Lochaber may be continued, 527. Weakness of his enemies, 619. His account of the proceedings of his forces against Middleton, and the Royalists, 555. 619.
- Monckton*, Michael, his letter to colonel Overton about a plot, 121.
- Mongiron*, count of, one of his servants killed by prince Rupert, 186.
- Monroe*, sir George, 183.
- major-general, refuses to obey the orders of the English parliament, 427. A commander under duke Hamilton, *ibid*.
- Mons*, marquis of, desired to deliver up the English ships detained at Honfleur, 518.
- Montagu*, Mr. in esteem at the French court, 679.
- Montague*, attends the protector at the reception of the Dutch ambassadors, 154. Appointed to treat with Bordeaux, 234.
- Montauban*, bishop of, his invective against the Protestants; 378.
- protestants of, violently persecuted, 443. A favourable decree in their behalf, 687.
- Montbrun*, marquis de, charged with the complaints of the Protestants of Dauphiny, 184. His policy to induce Mazarine to do them justice, 458.
- Montdejeu*, monsieur, governor of Arras, swears the officers to be true to one another, 460. Made a marechal of France, 552. 556.
- Montecuculi*, count of, sent to negotiate a match between the queen of Sweden and king of the Romans, 104. 111. 134. His business in England not known, 665.
- Montmorincy*, dukes of, retires to a monastery after her husband's death, 26.
- Mont-Olympe*, proposed to be besieged in case of resistance, 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, reason of their not fitting, 27.
- Montrose*, marquis of, joins the king's army in Scotland, 18. Lies about Athol with sixty horsemen, 27. Routed by colonel Cobbet, 250. Said to have defeated Monck, 359. Offers to submit, 555.
- Moravia*, Protestants of, persecuted, 442.
- Morrell*, his letter to the protector, 61.
- Morgan*, colonel, reported to be defeated, 146. Disperses some of Middleton's troops, 388. Routs his horse, 483. Desires to be relieved, 527.
- Morton*, captain; an enemy to the protector, 373.
- lady, corresponds with Hyde, 513.
- Morus*, professor, endeavours to suppress Milton's book against him, 394. 452. Denies his being the author of the book answered by Milton, 394. 529. Afraid of speaking against the government of England, 452. Imitates Milton, 529. Some observations on his conduct, 708.
- Moscoso*, cardinal, ordered to leave Madrid for rescuing a criminal, 589.
- Moscow*, afflicted with the plague, 562. 567.
- Motterie*, count of; fined for the ill management of his government, 59.
- Mottersted*, Jasper, denies his having any concern in the plot against the protector, 383. Re-examined, 392.
- Mottel*, Ægidio. See *Cardenas*.
- Mountpouillan*, marquis of, his account of the English forces, 499.
- Mouffaye*, marquis of, obtains a decree for rebuilding the church of Rennes, 379. Opposed by the clergy in recovering his government, 436.
- Mowat*, Gilbert, his letters from the Hague intercepted, 317. 359.
- Mulwart*, lord, receives the thanks of the states of Overijssel, 71. Consents conditionally to the resolutions of the states general, 78. Compliments the French ambassador, 131. Recalled, 496.
- Munican*, marquis of, sells the government of Fere, 600.
- Munster*, bishop of, said to have a design against the town, 74. Congratulates the states general upon the peace, 229. 265. Deputed to confer with Coningsmark upon the affair of Bremen, 464.
- peace of, how delayed, 21. The levies made for Spain in the empire alledged to be against it, 53. No article in it prohibiting these levies, 578.
- Murder*, declared treason by the laws of Ireland, 94. 148. Account

- Account of several committed in Paris, 386. 389. 400.  
No privilege of sanctuary allowed a murderer by the laws of England, 428.
- Murray*, endeavours to raise men in the isle of Skye, 465.
- Muscovites* enter Lithuania, 170. 692. A short account of their language, religion, &c. 607, & seq.
- Muscovy*, great duke of, undertakes a war against Poland, 11. Sends ambassadors to Sweden and Denmark, 81. Is with his army at Wierna, 90. Makes peace with the Cossacks, 120. Takes several places in Poland, *ibid.* Opposed in making an alliance with Sweden, 139. Sends an ambassador to Copenhagen, 161. Has three great armies in the field, 170. 190. Lays siege to Smolensko, 440. 562. 567. 598. Number of his army, 562. Allows the English a freedom of trade, *ibid.* Defeats duke Radzevil, 567. Approaches too near the Swedish borders, 593. Prohibits strangers to trade any further up the country than Archangel, 398. Makes additions to his titles, *ibid.* His great riches and commerce, 608. A description of his coin, *ibid.* Gains much land from the Poles, 628. Puts his army into winter-quarters, 678. Intends to besiege Warsaw, 692. Sends ambassadors to several princes, 711. Their orders, *ibid.*
- ambassador of, arrives at Vienna, 676. Subject of his embassy, *ibid.* Presents made by him at his audience, 690.
- at Paris, brought thither in the French king's coach, 697. 699. Admitted to audience, 702. His uncommon offer to the French king, 712.
- in Denmark, subject of his commission, 161.
- envoy in Sweden, notifies the war undertaken by the czar against Poland, 10. Desires a passage through Liefland for the ambassadors to Holland, 11. Two others arrive, 81. Obligated to defer their audience, one of them being drunk, 82. Manner of their addressing the queen, 83. Obtain leave to transport some arms, 170. Depart from Sweden, *ibid.*
- at the Hague, their first audience, 264. Dispute about precedence how ended, 265. Their second audience, *ibid.* Take their leave, 394. Presents made to them at their departure, 422. One of them returns to the Hague, 535. Reason of it, *ibid.*
- Muskerry*, lord, proceedings in his trial, 94. Leave asked for him to transport some men out of Ireland, 406. 693.
- Myart*, colonel, one of king Charles II's agents, 512.
- N.
- N**ANTZ, a tumult there, 541. 548.
- Naples*, vice-roy of, slights the duke of Guise's threatenings, 249. Sequesters the goods of the Genoese in Naples, 371. Secures the sea-ports against the French, 643. Disobliged with the city of Messina, *ibid.* Offered 30,000 men, 661. Made prisoner, 740.
- Narbonne*, archbishop of, troubled with the gout, 27. Received counsellor to the parliament of Toulouse, 500.
- Nassau*, William, earl of, endeavours to be master of the militia, 206. Much respected by the army, 263, 264. Endeavours to compose the differences in Groningen, 304. 362. 406. Contracts a strict friendship with the princesses of Orange, 317. Suspicious of the conduct of Holland, 320. Attends the general assembly of Friesland, 394. Proposed for lieutenant-stadtholder under the prince by Guelderland, 450. Endeavours to gain the province of Utrecht, 450, 451. Divides it, 479, 480. Offends the states of Holland, 496. Head of the Orange faction, 537. Visits king Charles II. 599. 615. Notifies his being made prince, 612. Makes his entrance into Zwoll, in quality of governor, 616. Congratulated by the states as prince, 647. 654. Attached to king Charles II's interest, 678. Intends to accept the office of lieutenant-stadtholder at Zwoll, 682, 683. 687. Active in settling a drossart in Twent, 703. 705. 716. Remarks on this part of his conduct, 707, 708. His behaviour towards those of Deventer, 715.
- Navarro*, secretary to the archduke of Austria, 177.
- Naudin*, Theodore, substance of his conference with monsieur le Baas, 309. 351. 379. His letter to the protector, 412.
- Navigation*, act of, in England, very beneficial to the English merchants, 374. Endeavours of the Dutch to get it repealed, unsuccessful, *ibid.*
- Neil*, Hugh, his troops revolt from the Spaniards, 630.
- Nemours*, duke of, proposed as a match for one of the cardinal's nieces, 31. Designed to marry the duke of Longueville's daughter, 62. To quit his archbishoprick, *ibid.*
- Nesse*, marquise of, bought by Mazarine, 601. 609.
- Neufville*. See *Bordeaux*.
- Newburgh*, duke of, ordered to demand satisfaction of the knights of Malta, 151. Compliments king Charles II. on his arrival at Cologne, 662. Invites him to Dossfeldorp, 684. Entertains him in an elegant manner, 694.
- lord, his letter from Paris intercepted, 27. An agent for king Charles II. 594.
- Newcastle*, account of the design to surprize it, 512.
- Newhaven*, sends commissioners to treat with Sedgewick and Leverett, 419. 425.
- Newport*, countess of, to meet king Charles II. at the Spaw, 385.
- Nicolls*, sir Edward, one of king Charles II's friends, 373. 546.
- Nieuport*, Dutch deputy in England, complained of by Jongestall, 7. 446. 454. Sets out for Holland, 9. Receives a letter from Beverning, 68. Arrives at Dover, 121. To be made master of the accounts in Holland, 237.
- Nimeguen*, differences there, 362.
- Nismes*, states of, depute counsellors to execute the king's declaration, 26. Refuse to admit a regiment of Irish, 27. Lay a tax upon the city, 69. Conclude to call a larger assembly, 474.
- protestant deputies of, at Paris, receive full satisfaction, 262, & seq.
- Nivernois*, government of, to be at the disposal of the marquis of St. André, 262.
- Noailles*, count of, his message to cardinal de Retz, 175.
- Normandy*, threatened by the French court, 12. Joins with Bretagne, 15. Coasts thereof guarded, 146.
- Normoutier*, marquis of, furnishes boats, &c. for the siege of Stenay, 387. Refuses to appear at the coronation of the French king, 601. Joins with count de Buffi, 630. His answer to the order to deliver up Mont-Olympe, 647. In treaty with Mazarine about it, 656. Intercedes for cardinal de Retz, *ibid.*
- Norton*, doctor, a civilian, 226.
- Nuns of la Roquette*, cheated out of 40,000 livres, 593.
- O.
- O**'Brian, Murtagh, submits to the government, 108. 146. Articles made with him, printed, 123. Allowed to serve the king of Spain, 159. Three of his companies go into France, 235. Transports 12,000 men, 224.
- Odwyre*, colonel, levies men in Ireland, 89. Killed, 499.
- Ogilby*, colonel, his conference with sir John Henderson, 477, 478.
- Ogle*, captain, one of king Charles II's party at Utrecht, 374.
- Okey*, colonel, commanded home from Scotland, 414.
- Oldenberg*, Henry, agent for Bremen, his address to the protector, 685. Receives a favourable answer, 709.
- Oldenburgh*, count of, desires to be included in the treaty, 36. Address of his deputy to the states general, 38. His alliance with king Charles II. and the house of Nassau, 61. His quarrel with the city of Bremen, 229. Included in the treaty, 305. Sends money into Scotland, 425. His letter of thanks to the protector, 618. To secretary Thurloe, 619.
- Olonne*, bishop of, refutes father Boux about the consecration of kings, 349.
- Olympia*, signora, said to have obtained absolution for her simonies, 629. Her influence at Rome during the pope's illness, 642. Robbed, *ibid.* Offers a reward and pardon to any that will discover the thieves, 660. A remarkable letter from the person that took the money, 661.
- Ommelande*, province of, refuse to have any concern in the peace with England, *ibid.* Domestic differences there, 362. Inclines to relieve Bremen, 547.
- O'Neil*, represents prince Rupert as disagreeable to the Scots, 141.
- Opdam*, admiral, goes to take his pleasure in Brabant, 168. Proposed to go to the West-Indies in person, 228. Excuses his being concerned in the secret article, 272. Distinguishes himself at the rejoicings for the peace, 304.
- Orange*, prince of, his party affected by the 11th article of the treaty, 37. Dejected upon Zeland's approbation of the articles, 65. 235. Strengthen themselves, 153. Aim at setting up his government by force, 192. He and his family excluded from being stadtholder or admiral of Holland, 238, 239. 297. Protests entered against this article, 251, 252,

- 252, 253, 254. 263. Concluded without the knowledge of the ambassadors, 265. 363. Articles between his guardians regulated, 283, 284. A minister threatened by the seamen for not praying for him, 296. Great discords in the provinces about his exclusion, 318. 320. 345, 346. Denied the right of representing the nobility of Zeland, 393. Resolution touching the nomination of persons to look after his education, 396. A design to engage him to recur to the emperor for his protection, 398. Reflections upon the conduct of his friends, 421, 422. 480. Favours conferred on his house by the states of Holland, 424, 425. Declared captain and admiral by the states of Utrecht and Groningen, 438. 442. Other provinces declare for him, 450, 451. Difference between the designs of his predecessors and those of the king of Spain, 480. His party countenanced by the clamours of soldiers come from Brasil, 519. Who are for his being captain-general, and who not, 520, 521. Several occasions of jealousy to his friends, 548. Part of Overysfel chose him for stadtholder, 648. 662. 667. 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.
- Orange*, princess royal of, greatly troubled at the proceedings in Holland, 26. Remonstrates against the secret article, 263. Contracts a strict amity with earl William, 317. Goes to the Spaw, 387. 390. 421. 434. 448. 451. Her business there, 478. Keeps a table for her brother, 544. 576. Goes to Aken, 547. Returns home, 681. 706. Parts with her brother at Zanten, 702. Elegantly entertained by the duke of Newburgh, *ibid.*
- princess dowager of, differences between her and the princess royal, 229. Congratulates the states general upon the peace with England, 234. 237. Visited by de Witt, *ibid.* Remonstrates against the secret article, 263. Contracts a strict friendship with count William, 317. Pension desired by her, 496. 535. Blamed for her covetousness, 535.
- Orkneys*, guarded by some men of war, 95.
- Orleans*, duke of, desires prince Condé's estate may be settled upon the duke of Enguien, 15. Endeavours used to gain him to the French council, 26. Sends letters to the parliament, 45. Opposes the confiscation of prince Condé's goods, 175. Reason of it, *ibid.* Goes to Blois, 211. Paid 150,000 livres by the province of Languedoc, 338. His congratulatory message to the king upon his coronation, 349. Answer to it, 387. Refuses to come to court, 570. Denied the vacant government of Gergeau, 657. Refuses to agree with Mazarine, 673. His satirical reflection upon prince Conti, 674. Opposes his presiding in the states of Languedoc, 678. Substance of his letter to the king, 680. Desires him to permit the marriage between his daughter and prince Condé's son, 681. Makes an oath never to be reconciled to Mazarine, 692. Importuned to return to the king, *ibid.* Offered a large sum of money owing him, on condition of his thanking Mazarine for it, 702.
- duchess of, quarrels with her daughter, 286.
- madamoiselle, her message to the queen, 625. Answer to it, *ibid.*
- Ormond*, marquis of, in great esteem with king Charles II. 426. 510. Thought to have some great design in hand, 626. Carries the duke of Gloucester from the college of the Jesuits, 739.
- Osby*, colonel John, signs a petition against the protector, 709.
- Oste*, secretary at Sweden, his account of the queen's proceedings in resigning the government, 347. 359. And some other occurrences in Sweden, 393. 498. 505.
- Ostend*, governor of, incapacitated, 59.
- Overton*, colonel, receives information about a plot, 121. Made governor of Hull, 414. His letter to secretary Thurloe, 590.
- Overysfel*, states of, approve of the articles of the treaty, with certain restrictions, 71, 72. 75. Their order thereupon, *ibid.* Insist upon the inclusion of Denmark and France, *ibid.* Defective in their share of the subsidy, 219. Divisions among them about the election of a drossart of Twent, 265. Remonstrance of the commissioners of Deventer against the members assembled at Zwol, 376. Resolution of the assembly at Zwol against the act of seclusion brought into the generality, 450. Disclaimed by Deventer, 451. Protest of the members at Zwol against those at Deventer, 462. Oppose the shutting up of the Scheld, 479. 495. Recall Ripperda, 479, 480. Appoint a fiscal to inquire
- into the disorders, 480. Divided about the prince of Orange, 519. The assembly at Zwol refuse the mediation of Holland, 519. 521. Thank the states general for offering their interposition, 581. 641. Remonstrance of the Deventer party against the proceedings of those at Zwol, 617. 662. Debates about their differences in the states general, 623. 636. The true reason of them, 635. Proposal made by the deputy of Zwol to the states general, 641. The assembly at Zwol chose the prince of Orange stadtholder, and count William his lieutenant, 648. Representation of the commissioners of Deventer to the states general, 662. Advice of the council of state thereupon, 663. Clause relating to the observance of the peace with England, to be inserted in the commission of the new stadtholder, 682. Their differences revive the dispute about the act of seclusion, 683. 685. Proceedings at Zwol reported to the elector of Brandenburg, and princesses of Orange, 687. Desire prince William to take upon him the office of lieutenant-stadtholder, *ibid.*
- Oxenstjerne*, John, manner of his receiving the English ambassador, 157.
- count Erick, visited by the ambassador White-locke, 111. Ordered to confer with him upon the treaty, 156. Gives reasons for the delays made therein, 156. 203. Substance of a conference between them upon several articles of it, 171, 172. His objections against them, *ibid.* Employed in the chiefest affairs of state, 231. Entertains the English ambassador, 232. Confers with him upon the Guiney business, 280. To succeed his father as six-chancellor, 347. Is sent to bring over the new queen, 483. 542. 551. His grand train on that occasion, 645. Receives the princess aboard, 651.
- rix-admiral, commended by the English ambassador, 157.
- Oxford*, earl of, a conspirator against the protector, 258. 395. Committed to the Tower, 446. Thought to be in no danger, 481, 482.

P.

- Palatine*, prince Adolph, reason of his retiring from the Swedish court, 104. Prevailed upon to accept the crown, 192. Proposal of marriage between him and the duke of Holstein's daughter, 225. Expected in France, 268.
- elector of, expected at Ratisbon, 225. 243. Congratulates the king of Sweden, 551.
- princess, concerned at monsieur Villeré's disgrace, 629.
- Palestrina*, prince of, refuses to accept the command of the pope's army, 642.
- Pallant*, lord, commissioner from the great master of Malta, at the Hague, 98.
- Paltz*, prince elector of, departs from Regensberg, 291.
- Pambilio*, prince, loses the generalship of the pope's army, 642. Reason of his disgrace, 679.
- Pantaleon*, don, his rencounter at the New-Exchange in London, 223. His petition to the protector, 429. Beheaded, 429. 447. Reflections upon that affair, 473.
- Papists*, to have no place of trust in Ireland, 507. Reasons against tolerating them in Great Britain, 658.
- Pardo*, don Francisco, attacks the French troops, 177.
- Paris*, rejoicings there for the king's coronation, 377. Courts of this city assembled, 440. Great rejoicings there for the liberty of their archbishop, 531, 532. And for the victory at Arras, 569. Inclined to favour prince Condé and cardinal Retz, 641.
- archbishoprick of, offered to several archbishops and bishops, 211. 563.
- parliament of, their proceedings, 6. Their message to the king about prince Condé's arrest, 15. Prohibited from assembling about the affair of the rentiers, 45. Congratulate the king on the success of his arms, 569. Desire him to recall their banished members, 570. Answer to their request, *ibid.*
- Parma*, duke of, occasions monsieur de Villeré's disgrace, 246. His resident admitted to audience at Paris, 303. Desires to re-establish monsieur de Villeré in his residency, 418. His forces to join the duke of Guise, 625.
- Pasblowe*, Edward, his letter to the council, concerning the disposing of the Portugal ambassador's goods, 517.
- Pateshall*, John. See *Breton*.
- Paul*, commodore, ordered to restore the ships and effects of the English, 45. 50. Presses mariners for manning nine ships, 233. Engagement between two ships sent to join him and four Spanish vessels, *ibid.*

- Pauluzzi*, Lorenzo, Venetian resident at London, desires leave to transport men from Ireland, 94. Complains of the taking of a Venetian vessel, 147. 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 insurrection among his sailors, 709.
- Penobscote*, a fort in America, taken by major Sedgewick, 584.
- Perceval*, captain, made major over the Holland guard, 521.
- Percy*, lord, settles in France, 85. One of king Charles II's council, 510.
- Pereira* Alvaro Gonfalves, condemned with the Portugal ambassador's brother at London, his petition to the protector, 429. Hanged, 439.
- Perkins* accused of coining, 164.
- Persan*, marquis of, hanged in effigy, 165. Hindered from entering Stenay, 377. Throws some succours into it, 387.
- Perre*, vande, his letter to John de Bruyne, 582.
- Petit*, monsieur, his letters of intelligence to monsieur Augier, 12. 56. 262. 302. 327. 458. 515. 523. 532. 544. 640. 673. 687. His letter to the marquis of Mons, 518.
- Phenix*, a Swedish ship taken by an English man of war, particulars of her lading, 181.
- Philips*, colonel, sent with money to king Charles II. 511.
- Philipburgh*, garrison of, declares for the French king, 5.
- Pickering*, sir Gilbert, one of the English council, 133. Confers with the Dutch ambassadors, 449.
- Mr. solicits le Baas to visit the protector, 297.
- Picolomini*, prince, introduced into the princely rix-college, 130.
- Piedmont*, protestants of, design to write to the protector, 505.
- Pimentel*, 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. Visits Whitelocke, 134. Takes his leave of the queen, 200. Dislikes 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 Montrouge, 240. Visited by Mazarine, *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. 655. 687.
- Plessis*, marechal of, is burnt, 736.
- Plettenburgh*, lord, sent by the emperor to congratulate the queen of Sweden, 676.
- Plot* to betray the garrison of Stenay, 70. 72.
- against the protector, informations taken concerning it, 257, 258. 330, 331, &c. 350, 351, &c. 382, 383. 511, 512.
- among the duke of Lorraine's officers, 287.
- against Clermont, 303.
- Plymouth* in New-England, sends agents to treat with major Sedgewick and captain Leverett, 420. Willing to obey the protector's orders, 425.
- Poitou*, protestants of, threaten to take up arms, 176.
- Poland*, king of, differences between him and his parliament, 60. Demands several subsidies, *ibid.* Desires the assistance of prince Radzevil against the Muscovites, 90. Hard pressed by them, 170. 190. Reserves the rix-blanche for himself, 222. Greatly incenses the czar, 265. Proposes to succeed the king of Sweden, 396. Concludes an alliance with the Tartars, 46. Sends deputies to the emperor, to represent the injuries done him by the Muscovites, 639. Assisted by several states, 644. Sends the master of his horse 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 Turkey, well received by the grand signior, 299.
- chancellor of, his only son drowned in France, 15.
- Several conferences between him and Mazarine, 62. His character of the English, *ibid.* Invited to audience, 208.
- parliament of, refuse to grant any subsidies to the king, 39. Threaten the messenger that demanded them, 70. Disapprove of the conditions of peace between the king and the Tartars, *ibid.*
- Polanders*, 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, 139. Unable to make any resistance against the Muscovites, 628. Report of a battle between them, 743.
- Poleron*, isles of, demanded by the English from the Dutch, 453.
- Pompadour*, lord, prohibited from molesting the Protestants of Rochechouart, 642.
- Pope*, assists at the ceremony of washing the feet of twelve persons, 189. Afraid of Spain, 236. Solicitous about the protector's affairs, 249. Refuses to receive the Portugal ambassador, *ibid.* & 494. His answer upon the business of cardinal de Retz, 288, 289. Assists personally in the processions, 328. His ambassadors restrained in England, 428. Resolves to make war upon the Protestants, 442. Disgusted with the Venetians, 486. Creates new bishops in Portugal, 494. Endeavours to make peace between Spain and France, *ibid.* Takes from his nephew the generalship of the army, 623. Orders his nuncio at Paris to return, 624. Said to have granted a brief of absolution to signora Olympia, 629. Recovers from an illness, 642. Advises the Genoesse to make peace with Spain, *ibid.* Ready to dispense with oaths of allegiance, 658. Disconcerts the Spanish designs by his recovery, 679. Refuses to give audience to the Spanish ambassador, 718.
- his nuncio at Paris, inquisitive about the affairs of Ireland, 13. Desires a list of the archbishops and bishops in that kingdom, 15. Negotiates a peace between France and Spain, 31. 39. 44. Observes the feast of St. Peter with great solemnity, 386. Resolves to desire the French king to recall the arraignment of cardinal de Retz, 680.
- Port-Louis* fortified by marechal Meilleraye, 532.
- Port-Royal* taken by major Sedgewick, 584.
- Portsmouth*, a design against it by king Charles II's party, 512.
- Portugal*, king of, favoured by the court of France, 39. Offers an offensive and defensive alliance, and one of his daughters in marriage, to the French king, 50. Not allowed to present bishops in Portugal, 240. Said to have beat the Dutch out of Brasil, 242. A design formed by some Spaniards to murder him, 325. His ships to join those of France, 410. 432. 718. His interest to get his ambassador received at Rome, 433.
- ambassador, at London. See *Canteneiro*. Information touching his brother's rencounter at the New-Exchange, 222, & seq. Preparations for his trial, 427. Justification of the proceedings against him, and other Portuguese, 428, & seq. The ambassador signs the treaty and departs, 439. An attachment granted against his goods, 517.
- in Sweden, ordered to retire, 310. 363. 374. 386. Advised to stay till the prince is crowned, 396.
- Potley*, colonel, delivers the parliament's letters to the queen of Sweden, 43.
- Powel*, James, his letter to colonel Jones, about a design to murder the protector, 178.
- captain Henry, his voyage through the Mexican gulph, 250.
- Vavafor, informations against him, 93. 128. 174. 501. His letter to Mr. Price, 118. Indicted with others, 226.
- Presbyterians*, admitted into the meeting for settling religion in England, 67.
- Preston*, sir James, his gallant behaviour in an engagement in Italy, 674.
- Price*, colonel, an enemy to the protector, 373.
- Mr. an English preacher in Holland, accused of speaking treason against the protector, 319. 374.
- Pride*, colonel, his regiment sent into Scotland, 413. Himself commanded to stay at home, 414.
- Prideaux*, William, his propositions to the governor of Archangel, relating to trade, 558. Account of his reception, and other passages, 561, 562. Answer to his propositions, *ibid.* His account of the siege of Smolensko, 567. And of the several obstructions to the Russia trade, 597, & seq. Under a necessity to increase his train, 607. Obtains leave for the merchants to stay and look after their goods, *ibid.* His journey to Moscow, *ibid.* Description of it, 607, 608.
- Priest*, popish, executed at London, 406.
- Protector*. See *Cromwell*.
- Protestants*, incensed at the parliament of Tholouse for condemning the baron of Leran, 48, 49. Ill used at Nismes, 69. Receive no satisfaction from court, *ibid.* & 242. 532. 553. A Protestant young woman detained by stratagem in a convent, set at liberty, 128. Their interest supported by the states general, 140. Accused of fasting and praying for

for the protector, 210. Justification of them in that particular, *ibid.* Suspected of some secret engagements with England, 246. 641. Their grievances represented to Mazarine, *ibid.* Not satisfied with the resolution of the council on their affair, 296. 303. Their business deferred, 327, 500. Are still persecuted, 378. 441, 442. Their business to be moved in council, 418. Their cause espoused by England in the treaty with France, 454. 458. 566. Proposals for redressing their grievances, *ibid.* Appoint a grand assembly to deliberate on means for their security, 474. Put great confidence in the protector's intercession, 500. The unjust sentence of the council of state against them, 601. Difference of tolerating them and Papists, 657.—659. Are mediators between Sweden and Bremen, 689.

*Provence*, an embargo upon shipping there, 233. Naval preparations carried on there, 679. 682.

— parliament of, one of their counsellors dangerously hurt, in endeavouring to escape out of prison, 48. Enemies to the Protestants, *ibid.*

*Puglia*, destitute of water, 665.

*Puiscerda*, besieged by prince Conti, 640. Taken by composition, 698, 699. Reckoned a place of consequence, 712.

*Putamilla*, lieutenant-general, routs a party of the French, 723.

Q.

**Q**uarterman, Anthony, accused of coining, 165.

*Quebeque*, fort of, restored to the French by treaty, 471.

*Quernadan*, marquis of, dies of his wounds, 473.

*Quessoy*, monsieur de, throws himself into Arras, 418.

— city of, taken by Turenne, 570. 581. Fortified, 622. 630. Reinforced, 673. Preparations made by prince Condé for besieging it, 718.

*Quinze*, earl of, ordered to join the duke of Guise, 718.

R.

**R**adzewil, prince, has the zittowish-blanche bestowed upon him by the king of Poland, 222. His army routed by the Muscovites, 567.

*Raefvelt*, lord, one of the nobles of Twent, opposes the sending of troops thither, 536. 547.

*Ragotzi*, prince, assembles a large army, 358. 405. Resolves to go against the Muscovites, 440. Joins the king of Poland, 644.

*Raleigh*, sir Walter, the ruins of his fort shewn to the English, 273.

— George, a letter from the resident at Hamburgh concerning him, 249.

*Ratifon*, diet of, labour assiduously in the publick business, 40. 130. Pleased at the duke of Lorraine's imprisonment, 129. Prepare to separate, 225. Points under their consideration, 243. Hindered from rising so soon as expected, *ibid.*

*Raye*, lord, 4. In want of arms, 183.

*Raynell*, Charles, governor of Antigua, his letter to the protector, 554.

*Redenborgh*, lord, in great credit at Utrecht, 637.

*Reeve*, Pierce, concerned in the conspiracy against the protector, 419.

*Rogensburgh*. See *Ratifon*.

*Reid*, major, sent by general Fleetwood upon an expedition, 295.

*Renel*, marquis of, taken prisoner by the Spaniards, 624. 627.

*Rennes*, Protestant church there burnt, 378. A decree for rebuilding it, 379. 436.

*Renfoude*, lord, introduces the commissioner of Genoa to an audience, 98. Said to be declared an enemy by the English, 237. 244.

*Rentiers* at Paris, petition the king at the Louvre, 6. Forbid to hold any meetings, 12. 25, & seq. Most part of them meet at the first president's house, 31. Remonstrance made by their wives to the queen, *ibid.* Her answer to them, *ibid.* Embarrass the cardinal by their importunity, 32. An expedient proposed to appease them, *ibid.* Promised satisfaction, 45, 46. 50. The parliament continue their assemblies concerning them, 268.

*Renyl*, lord, dies at Haerlem, 362.

*Retz*, duke of, his daughter proposed to be married to Mazarine's nephew, 62. 69. His answer to marshal Meilleraye, 545. A garrison put in his house, 571. Suspected to give intelligence to England, 657.

*Retz*, cardinal, a grand antagonist to Mazarine, 61. Preferments proposed to be given him, 62. Not to go ambassador to Rome, *ibid.* Uncommon respect shewn him in prison, 69. 83. In vain pressed to give up the archbishoprick of Paris, 69. 175. Processions made on his account, 174. And masses said for him, 175. Conducted to Bretagne, 185. Present made him by the king, *ibid.* In the castle of Nantz, 211. Has the liberty of the city, 246. 459. Blames the king for not performing his word to him, 348. Brought to Breff, *ibid.* Sends his gentleman-usher to Rome, 378. 459. 474. Makes his escape out of the castle of Nantz, 515. Sends a letter to his clergy of Paris, and another to the chapter of his cathedral church, 524. Thanks given for his liberty in the churches of Paris, 531, 532. Much embarrasses the court, *ibid.* Goes to Machecon, *ibid.* His friends ordered to withdraw from Paris, 552. A garrison set in his house at Paris, 555. Attacked by two pirates, 556. Acknowledged archbishop by the chapter of Notre-Dame, 563. Threatens to inhibit mass, &c. in his diocese, 578. Said to be arrived at St Sebastian's, 589. 593. Writes to the king and duke of Orleans, 600. A decree made against him, 614. Report of his being at St. Sebastian's contradicted, 628. The commission to inform against him suppressed, *ibid.* & 630. Several flying reports about him, 648. 672. 712. Furnished with money by the king of Spain, 670. Declaration against him offends the clergy, 679. Who assemble about his process, 688. Arrives at Rome, 739. His annual pension from the pope, *ibid.* Obtains a cardinal's hat, 740.

*Rheims*, preparations for the king's coronation there, 108. 269, &c. Deputies desire a delay of the coronation, 286. Great numbers of troops appear about those parts, 295. Who retire, 296. Prisoners there expect a pardon upon the king's coronation, 337. 349. High price of provisions upon that occasion, 337.

— archbishoprick of, proposed to be given to the archbishop of Bourges, 26. To cardinal Mazarine, 674. 699.

*Rboanoke*, emperor of, submits to the English, 273. Desires to be instructed in religion, *ibid.* His son christened, 274.

*Rhode-Island*, inhabitants of, address the protector, 1. Privileges granted them, 2.

*Rhyngrave*, 153. Subject of his letter to the states general, 166.

*Riccard*, Andrew, and others, their account of stores, provisions, &c. necessary for general Penn's fleet, 542, & seq. 571.—574. List of fit persons to be commissioned, 547.

*Richaut*, messieurs, petition the protector about a debt owing them by the king of Spain, 187. Representation of the equity of granting them letters of reprisal, 689.

*Richelieu*, duke of, petitions for the government of Havre-de-grace, 241. Opposed by marshal de la Meilleraye, 296. His account of a sharper imprisoned at Paris, 593. His several letters to Bordeaux, 628. 656. 672. 704. 718. 723.

*Ridderschap*, lords of, approve of the articles of the treaty between England and Holland, 35.

*Rieley*, Philip, lands in Flanders with 1500 Irish, 630.

*Ripperda*, lord, opposes the settling of a drossart of Twent by force of arms, 424. Recalled by the states of Overysse, 479, 480. His representation of the differences in that province, 662. 667.

*Rive*, count of, sent to reside at Parma, 246. Imprisons monsieur de Villeré, the former resident, *ibid.*

*Riviere*, his letter to colonel Disbrowe concerning a conspiracy, 336. To Samuel Speedwell on the same subject, 360.

*Rix-dat*, what, 134.

*Rix-dreighiset*, what, 156, 157.

*Roberts*, Charles, his information against Williams and others, 129.

— Edward, his account of the money sent from England for the supply of the forces in Ireland, 430, 431.

*Rocca*, Romajne, vice-roy, makes his son colouel of a regiment, 189.

*Rocheffoucault*, or *Rochechouant*, Protestants of, send deputies to represent their grievances to the French court, 57. Threaten to take up arms if not redressed, 176. Receive no satisfaction, 532. 539. Decree given in the upper council in their behalf, 642.

*Rochele*, naval preparations carried on there, 433.

*Rochefer*, earl of, one of king Charles II's council, 510. Goes to the elector of Brandenburg to act for the king, 694.

*Rocquelaure*, duke of, ordered by Mazarine to retire, 311. Those orders countermanded by the king, *ibid.*

*Rocroy*,

- Rocroy*, garrison of, interrupts the post, 444. Reinforced by prince Condé, 570.  
 ——— governor of, his lady made prisoner, 673.
- Roe*, sir Thomas, succeeds sir John Eyres as ambassador at Constantinople, 139.
- Rogers*, Malcombe, executed at Edinburgh, 250. His confession, *ibid.*
- Roban*, duke of, his regiment goes for Naples, 48. Cured by a shoemaker, 742.
- Rolle*, lord chief justice, 427.
- Romans*, king of, an alliance between him and the queen of Sweden proposed, 12. A marriage said to be agreed upon between him and the infanta of Spain, 50. Talk of a marriage between him and the queen of Sweden, 104. 111. Designs to meet her at the Spaw, 385. Falls ill of the small-pox, 405. Dies, 432. Prodigies that happened before his death, 438. 465. 518. Designs of the emperor and the Jesuits disconcerted thereby, 441. Likely to cause troubles in the empire, 452. 461. Buried with great pomp, 465. Exequies performed for him, 565.
- Rome* several persons condemned there, and sent to the galleys, 324. Preparations for war there, *ibid.* In great ferment, 456. An earthquake there, 457.
- Romero*, don Francisco, the archduke of Austria's agent in England, demands audience, 11. 145. Expresses great satisfaction in the treatment he received in England, 235.
- Roome*, accused of coining, 165.
- Roquette*, nuns of, cozened out of 40,000 livres, 593.
- Rosenbaen*, a senator of Sweden, sent to conclude a peace with Bremen, 605. 633. His conferences with the Dutch ambassadors thereupon, 676. 694. 705, & seq.
- Rosenwinge* congratulates with the states general upon the conclusion of the treaty with England, and recommends the further care of the king of Denmark's interests therein, 96, & seq. His letter to sir Oliver Fleming, upon his arrival in England, 214. Visits the Dutch ambassadors, 234. Proceedings in his negotiations, 395. 446. Communicates with the Dutch ambassadors, 454. Concludes the treaty, 619. His letter to the commissioners of the admiralty concerning doctor Walker, 727. To doctor Walker, *ibid.*
- Rosse*, bishop of, ambassador from Scotland, an example brought to justify the proceedings against the Portuguese, 428.
- Rotterdam*, account of naval preparations there, 79. 190. Little rejoicing there on account of the peace, 297.
- Rouen*, parliament of, send deputies to invite the king thither, 31. Give an arrest in favour of the receivers of the rents in their province, 268.
- Roxborough*, lord, attached to the interest of king Charles II. 513.
- Rupert*, prince, comes to Paris with Money for his ships, &c. 6. Intelligence of his designs, 89. Hated by the Scots, 141. Kills a servant of count Mongiron, 186. Goes into Germany, 276. 325. 327. 340. Proposed to be made general of the emperor's army, 327. Comes to Strasburgh, 405. Is at Heidelberg, 427. One of king Charles II's council, 510. Departs from Heidelberg, 514. Acts for king Charles II. at the Imperial court, 567. 580. Much honoured, 644.
- Rutherford*, colonel, a great enemy to the protector, 579.
- Ruvigny*, baron of, refutes the objection against the Protestants, about praying for the protector, 210. Obtains audience of Mazarine for the other deputies, 246. Sends an answer to a speech made to the king by the bishop of Montauban, 578. Resolves to complain to the king himself, 500. 539.
- Ruyseh*, 11. 21. 40.
- Ruyter*, vice-admiral, ordered to hasten out the fleet, 169. His report of its forwardness, 194. Proposes to convoy the ships for the Straits, 319. 373. 495. His letter to the states general touching his proceedings, 627.
- Ryley*, William, desires to be made commissioner for improvement of the forests, 242.
- Saimden*, colonel Thomas, signs a petition against the power of the protector, 709.
- Saintot*, monsieur, master of ceremonies to the French king, 25.
- Salerno* reinforced, 661. New governor appointed, *ibid.*
- Sallé*, governor of, takes three Dutch ships, and imprisons the men, 627.
- Sancerres*, unjust sentence of the council of state between the Papists and Protestants there, 601.
- Sandelands*, Andrew, his letter to secretary Thurloe, concerning the crown-lands in Scotland, 226.
- Sandford*, Thomas, his advice concerning the disposal of sequestered lands in Ireland, 313, & seq.
- Sardinia*, afraid of the French, 486. 699.
- Sarvense*, marquis of, wounded in a skirmish with some of prince Condé's troops, 615.
- Savoy*, duke of, match proposed between him and the infanta of Spain, 340. And between his daughter and the French king, 646. 674.
- ambassador of, at Paris, dispute between him and the Dutch ambassador about precedence, 288.
- Saurvebeuf*, marquis of, importuned to serve prince Condé, 377. 387. Discovers the business to the cardinal, *ibid.* Leaves Paris, 399. Is killed or taken, 564.
- Sawyer*, concerned in the conspiracy against the protector, 151.
- Saxony*, duke of, thought not inclinable to accept of an alliance with France, 211.
- Lower, princes of, hold private consultations with the queen of Sweden, 466. 468.
- Sayers*, sir John, one of king Charles II's favourites, 373. 434.
- Scheld*, river, of great benefit to the English merchants, 449. Debates in the states general upon the news of their design to insist upon opening it, 450. Advice given to them thereupon, 537. Proposal for shutting it up at Lillo, 479. 495. English drop their design of taking that course to Antwerp, 492. 495.
- Schomburg*, earl of, represents the English as resolved to make peace with Holland, 191. Greatly injures the Protestants of Metz, 719.
- Schoonenburg*, dispute about the judges to try him, 703.
- Schoppe*, general, returns from Brasil, 481. Commissioners appointed to examine into his conduct, *ibid.* & 500. Ordered to be secured in his lodgings, 560. Informations against him finished, 682. Proceedings against him and others, why at a stand, *ibid.* Free access to him granted, 700.
- Scotland*, number of forces there in arms against the protector, 5. 27. Arms sent thither from Amsterdam, 66. Two more regiments sent thither from England, 67. Disturbances there fomented by France and Germany, 325. Number of the protector's army there, 413. In great want of provisions, 414. A defensive war there for a time, 467. Estimate of the monthly charge of the army there, 476. The king's army in a bad situation, 477. 478. Their hopes on what founded, *ibid.*
- Scots*, much disturbed at the creation of a protector, 53. Engage the English army, 59. Assisted by gentlemen of quality, 66.
- queen of, an example to justify the proceedings against the Portuguese, 428.
- Scute*, a Swedish senator, substance of his conference with Whitelock, 135. Excuses the delays in that ambassador's negotiation, 156.
- Seaforth*, earl of, expected near Crabsdale with his men, 183. A reward offered for killing or apprehending him, 261. Opposed in raising men in the isle of Skye, 465.
- Seaman*, doctor, his and doctor Arrowsmith's letter to the protector concerning Akehurst, 463.
- Searle*, Daniel, governor of Barbadoes, his congratulatory letter to the protector, 99. Represents that island as well affected to the protector, 198. Desires protection from the incursions of the Dutch, 199. Complains of the clamorous dispositions of some of the inhabitants, *ibid.*
- Sedan*, governor of, sent to join the troops of Liege, 50. 61. Inhabitants complain of prince Condé's forces, 326.
- Sedgewick*, major Robert, his letter to the protector from New-England, 418. Substance of a consultation between him and others at Charles-Town, 419. 420. Goes on a cruize, 426. His success, 584.
- Edward, his letter to the protector in behalf of the sons of sir Peter Richaut, 689.
- Selby*, John, sent prisoner to London, 482.
- Selkirk*, defeated by colonel Morgan, 388.

S.

**S**acrament, a person killed at Samur for not kneeling down upon meeting it, 327. Order for carrying it in procession for success to the French king's arms, 531.

*Sadowzky*, baron, writes to the protector about the oppressed Protestants in Poland, 441.

*Sagredi*, lord, Venetian ambassador in France, congratulates Borcel upon the peace with England, 433. Desires the assistance of the states general against the Turks, *ibid.*

- Senlis*, marquis of, commanded from court, 141.
- Sens*, archbishop of, process against him suspended, 46.  
Slights the pope's threats, *ibid.*
- Servient*, monsieur, his advice to a widow, whose husband was murdered, 15. Proposed to be sent ambassador extraordinary to Rome, 26. Quarrels with the ambassador Boreel, 63. Gives orders to coin liards, 563. Proposed to be made keeper of the great seal, *ibid.*
- Sestede*, Hannibal, a pass desired for him to come to Bath, 446.
- Seymour*, carries money to king Charles, 511.
- Sheldon*, Joseph, his examination, 315.
- Shelly*, captain, recommendation of him, 250.
- Ship*, foolish, a machine so called, proposed to be launched, 394. Delayed, 421. An emblem of the Orange party, *ibid.* See *Deffon*, in vol. I.
- Siara*, in America, a rich silver mineral, discovered there, 700.
- Sidney*, colonel Algernon, his letter to Beverning, 501. To the earl of Leicester, 522.
- Siebenburg*, prince of, raises forces, 405.
- Silesia*, a person imprisoned there, who had committed 182 murders, 39. Protestant princes there allowed the free exercise of their religion, 291. A persecution there, 442. Inhabitants ordered to put themselves in a posture of defence, 620.
- Sillery*, marquis of, carries off some of prince Condé's troops, 233.
- Simpson*, Mr. imprisoned for preaching against the government, 67. 88.
- Sinclair*, sir James, an action between some of general Monk's and Middleton's forces at his house in Caithness, 555.
- Skippon*, major, attends the protector at the reception of the Dutch ambassadors, 154.
- Slane*, lord of, commands the Irish in Flanders, 16. Much respected by prince Condé, 108.
- Sliffenbacke*, count, sent ambassador from Sweden to the German princes, 483.
- Smith*, Robert, his letter to Davington at Newcastle, intercepted, 4. 5.  
—— captain Thomas, a conspirator against the protector, his examination, 114, seq.  
—— William, his examination, 321.  
—— alias *Glegge*, accused of coining, 164.
- Smolensko*, besieged by the Muscovites, 440. 562. Gallantly defended, 567. Some particulars of that siege, 598. Said to be lost, 692.
- Sodomy*, an Italian priest hanged and burnt for it at Paris, 119.
- Soboc*, abbot, imprisoned on suspicion of being concerned in count de Bassignie's plot, 177.
- Saisons*, bishop of, crowns the king of France, 349.
- Solm*, prince, introduced into the rix-college, 130.
- Somersdyke*, lord, said to be declared an enemy by England, 237. 244.
- Sound*, a design against it by the English apprehended, 130. 131. 155. 168. 169. 180. Objection to the tolls taken in it, 155. Frauds committed by skippers therein prohibited, 178. Arms designed to be shipped thence for Scotland, 571.
- Spada*, cardinal, governor of Rome in pope Urban's time, 122. Another of the same name, *ibid.*
- Spaen*, Landroft, takes lord Wymendel prisoner, 550.
- Spain*, king of, commissions Antony Brun to treat with the states general against Portugal, 178. A truce for two years talked of between him and the French king, 240. 241. Impowered to present bishops in Catalonia, 249. His letter to the states general about a ship taken by the Spaniards, 417. Stands in need of the protector's assistance, 433. 477. Releases a Dutch ship, 548. Mourns for the king of the Romans, 611. Differences between him and the Genoese said to be adjusted, *ibid.* Designs to put his fleet at Naples in action, 628. Furnishes cardinal de Retz with money for Rome, 670. Calls in the money called Calderilla money, *ibid.* His orders not obeyed, *ibid.* Changes his ministry, *ibid.* His letter to prince Condé, 671. 673. 678. His affairs much embarrassed, 628. Orders lodgings to be prepared for the queen of Sweden in his palace at Brussels, 687. Said to be weary of prince Condé, 718.  
—— infant of, to be declared queen, on failure of male issue, 340. Match between her and the duke of Savoy proposed, *ibid.* And the French king talked of, 386.
- Spaniards* break the cessation of arms with the French, 46. Offer an alliance offensive and defensive to England, 50.
152. Gain credit with the court of Sweden, *ibid.* Much reduced by the war, 85. Their cruelty towards the Indians in America, 126. Endeavour to embroil France with England, 132. Reflections upon their security, 338. 339. Weakness of their fleet, *ibid.* In no fear of an invasion from England, *ibid.* Surprised at the greatness of the English fleet, *ibid.* In want of money, *ibid.* Treat with the old duke of Lorraine, 340. Seize the effects of the Genoese in Sicily, &c. 349. A war thereby occasioned, *ibid.* Their differences with the Genoese increase, 432. Thought to have a design against the pope, 535. Forced to raise the siege before Arras, 542. 544. 546. Strength of the Spanish army, 609, 610.
- Spanish* ambassador at Ratibon, levies forces in the empire, 53.  
—— at the Hague, his first audience, 73. Particulars insisted upon at his second audience, 74.  
—— in Sweden. See *Pimentel*.  
—— in England. See *Cardenas*.  
—— East-India fleet, arrives at Cadiz, 490. 500. Chafes the French fleet, 589. Its strength, 634.  
—— plate-fleet, richly laden, 269. Arrives at Dunkirk, 596.
- Sparr*, general, receives intelligence from king Charles's court, 610.
- Spencer*, sir Compton, proposes to go into Scotland, 434.
- Spilbury*, writes to the Anabaptists in Ireland, 149. 163.
- Spinola*, marquis of, the Genoese ambassador in France, 743.
- Spotswood*, lady Jane, suspected of being privy to the conspiracy against the protector, 343.
- Spurgen*, concerned in a mutiny, 503.
- Stadtholders* of the United Provinces, obliged by oath to confirm the articles of the treaty between England and Holland, 11. 29. 58.
- St. Alban*, the proto-martyr of England, buried at Cologne, 662.
- Stallie*, cardinal, lives retired in Cassels, 122.
- St. Amour*, count of, acquaints the emperor of the duke of Lorraine's imprisonment, 129. Invites duke Francis to command his brother's army, *ibid.*
- St. André de Montbrun*, marquis of, received by cardinal Mazarin with great civility, 262. Several favours offered him, *ibid.* Proposes to go with prince Conti into Catalonia, 263. 269.
- Stanhope*, lady, gives intelligence to lord Newburgh, 513.
- Staremburg*, count, employed by the emperor in the treaty between the archduke of Austria and the elector of Cologne, 177.
- States General*, offended at the conduct of their ambassadors in England, 7. 20. Order them to give a full account of their negotiation to the king of Denmark's resident, 28. Their resolutions upon the satisfaction to be made to the English for the ships detained in Denmark, 28. 29. 198. Order all necessary powers for Beverning, *ibid.* Their letters to the protector in favour of their ambassadors, 76. 77. Give further instructions to their ambassadors, 77. 78. Order them to endeavour the inclusion of France in the treaty, *ibid.* Displeased at the lord of Amelandt, 92. Promise to fulfil their engagements to the king of Denmark, 106. Afraid of a breach in the treaty, 152. Jealous of a treaty between England and Spain, *ibid.* Alarmed at the great preparations in England, 167. Give orders for the fitting out of their fleet, 167.—169. Lose many places in Brasil, 179. Their expences in relation to the king of Denmark, 198. 220. Order their resident in Denmark to pay the English for the ships detained there, 209. Receive advice of the conclusion of the treaty, 211. 212. Notify it to Denmark and other courts, 219. Resolve to ratify it, 227. And to give thanks to the ambassadors, *ibid.* Propose several other points in order to a ratification, *ibid.* Their orders to the ambassadors, as to their conduct upon interchanging the ratifications, 227. 229. Order presents to the gentlemen who brought over the treaty, 228. Endeavour to relieve the company in Brasil, *ibid.* Ill-affected to Sweden, 229. Send the ratification of the treaty to London, 230. Form of it, 234. 235. Their letter to the protector concerning the queen of Bohemia, 277. 315. Their resolutions about Bremen, 291. 335. Receive advice of the confiscation of one of their ships at Leghorn, 329. Agree to reduce their forces, 425. 435. Resolve to refuse passage through the Scheid to the English, 450. 451. Their resolutions about foreigners searching their ships, 503. 504. Receive a copy of the protector's letter to Zealand, and of their answer, 528. Appoint a council of war for examining the Brasil officers, 560. Return

- turn thanks to their commissioners in the affair of Embden, 564. Debate about the manner of trying the Brasil officers, 592. 605. Displeas'd with a letter of the king of Denmark, 605. Their orders to the officers of the militia in Overysfel, 623. 636. Blamed for not assisting 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 Overysfel, 641. Resolve to continue the treaties with the protestant princes, 642. 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, 683. Congratulate Jongestall upon his return, 690. Receive advice of the proceedings in the affairs of Bremen, 693. 706.
- Staynes*, commissary-general, 212, 213.
- Steele*, Mr. recorder, his account of the proceedings with Mr. Mettam, 228. Commendation of him by Fleetwood, 530.
- Stenay*, garrison of, a plot for betraying it discovered, 70. 72. Besieged by Grandpré, 326. 377. Endeavours used to relieve it, 358. 387. Gallantly defended, *ibid.* Proceedings in the siege, 436. 473. 488. 494. 499. A furious sally made by the besieged, 443. 458. Relief thrown into it, 474. Surrenders, 500. 514. 518.
- Stenebocke*, earl of, to command under Coningsmark, 164.
- Sterry*, Jacob, owner of the ship St. John, taken by an English frigate, 529.
- Stevens*, 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 protector, 64. His saying about the Bremers, 345. ——— a fort in America, taken by major Sedgwick, 584.
- St. Lieu*, takes 150 of the Spaniards prisoners, 679.
- St. Lucas*, marquis of, in conference with monsieur Estrade and others, 32. Assists at the synod of the Protestants of Guienne, 378.
- St. Malo*, two ships belonging to the merchants there taken by the English, 45. 50. Summoned by the English to restore the merchant-ships they had taken, 312.
- St. Mango* endeavours to raise men in the isle of Skye, 465.
- Stockard*, envoy of the Protestant cantons at the Hague, mediates between England and Holland, 80. His address to the states general at his audience, 85. & seq. Goes for Switzerland, 98. Was honourably dismissed by the protector, 112. Present made him by the states general, 345. Refuses to intermeddle in the affair of the seclusion, 361. Reports his proceedings, 461. 492. 505.
- Stockholm*, merchants there intend to complain of damage done them by the English, 10. 82. The English said 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, 542.
- Stollitz*, afflicted with the plague, 678.
- St. Omer*, governor of, imprisoned, 45. Reason of it, *ibid.*
- Stoupe*, Mr. said to correspond with the marquis of Cugnac, 246. Set at liberty by letters from England, 447. Intelligence from Zurich, 486. 501. 505. His letters to the prince of Tarante, 498. 565, 566. Informed of several occurrences in France, 600. 614. 646. 665. 678. 680. 692. 718. 739.
- Strasbourg*, a merchant of that city shoots himself, 405.
- Straghan*, sir Alexander, broken on a wheel for murder, 6.
- Streater*, John, his engagement to general Disbrowe, 680.
- Strickland*, lord, 17. Receives the Dutch ambassadors, 132, 133. 154. Appointed one of the commissioners to treat with Bordeaux, 234. Conducts the Dutch ambassadors to the protector's entertainment, 257. Confers with them, 449.
- St. Symon*, duke of, a satirical saying of the ambassador Boreel about him, 311. Said to have arrested forty English ships, 348. Commanded to his government, 600.
- St. Truyen*, burnt by the duke of Lorraine's troops, 124.
- Stuarts*, family of, hated by the English, 84. Proposal for banishing them out of France, 566.
- Sultzbach*, prince palatine of, sends to duke Francis of Lorraine to procure him his liberty, 269.
- Sun*, a Dutch ship taken by the French, promised to be restored, 10.
- Suze*, count of, obtains advantageous terms from monsieur de Ferté, which displeases the French king, 109.
- Swan*, sir William, one of king Charles's confidents, 374.
- Swanenborch*, his letter to the states general from Seville, 732.
- Sweden*, conjectures about the design of the army raised there, 468. Proposed to be sent against the Bremers, 483. 546. 593. ——— queen of, her answer to the Dutch ambassador, touching the frequent audiences given to the English ambassador, 10. Resolves to lay down her crown in favour of prince Charles, 11. 13. 81. 100. 103, 104. 111. 170. 184. 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 groom that had been alienated, 14. Shews great respect for the English ambassador, 16. 22, 23. Substance of a conference between her and that ambassador upon the treaty, 22. 82. Orders her chancellor to confer with him in her absence, *ibid.* Sends her master 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. Substance of her letter to king Charles, 33. Proposes to moderate differences between her chancellor and Whitelock, 44. 81. Lays claim to Bremen, 53. Inclined to observe the old alliance with Holland, 67. 75. Desires the states general to hinder an arrest being made on her, or her goods, in case she remove, 80. Troubled at an incivility of her chancellor towards Whitelock, 82. Invites that ambassador to hear music in her chamber, 82, 83. Reason of her delay in the treaty with England, 83, 84. 100. 111. Observations on two expresses sent her from France, 99. Intends to have a conference with prince Charles, 103. Complains of the damages done her subjects by the English at sea, 103. 153. Talk of a marriage between her and the king of the Romans, 104. 111. Her advice to king Charles, *ibid.* Occasion of her instituting the order of Amaranta, *ibid.* Her answer to king Charles's messenger, 109. Endeavours used to prevent an alliance between her and the grand duke of Muscovy, 139. Grants the exportation of arms desired by the Russian envoy, 152. Resolves to go to the Spaw, 152. 255. 377. 385. 387. 393. 405. 433. Intends to send an ambassador to the protector, 155. Reason of her not desiring to be included in the treaty between England and Holland, *ibid.* Sends three senators to the prince of Sweden, 156. Substance of a conference between her and the English ambassador, upon the articles of the treaty, 157. Desirous of peace, 173. Prevails with prince Charles to accept the crown, 192. Discharges most of her retinue, 200. Promises to dispatch the English ambassador, 217, 218. Disturbed at the projected treaty between Poland and Holland, 231. Resolves to communicate the treaty with England to prince Charles before it be signed, 243. 252. 255. Desires the English ambassador to procure the restitution of some goods belonging to her, taken by the English, 254. Substance of her speech to her parliament, 281. And at the English ambassador's last audience, 282. Orders the Portugal 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. Sups with the king, *ibid.* Conjectures about her not being allowed to go out of the kingdom, 377. Talk of her design to turn Roman Catholic, 393. Comes to Elfenear, and other places, in man's apparel, 404. 499. 536. 546. Comes privately to Hamburgh, 423. 440. 453. Is at Wismar, 433. Her abdication looked upon as ridiculous, 435. Her satirical remark upon king Charles I. 451. Ordered free passage through Holland, 452. Private consultations between her and several princes, suspected, 466, 467, 468. Report of a marriage between her and king Charles II. *ibid.* Leaves Hamburgh, 469. Arrives at Antwerp, 484. 492. 499. 510. Several conjectures about her future conduct, 520. 549. Desirous of seeing Breda, 536. 547. Her attendants at Brussels, 557. Turns Roman Catholic, 621. Puts herself under the protection of the king of Spain, *ibid.* Designs to live privately in Italy, 635. To be allowed no pension if she return not to Sweden, 646. 651. 698. Several marks of respect shewn her by the king of Spain, 687. 711. ——— king of, crowned, 359. Notifies to the protector his accession to the throne, 379. Makes great profession of friendship to him, *ibid.* Designs to send forces against Bremen, 393. His letter to Bonnel, relating thereto, 417. Gives assurances of friendship to the states general, 425. Slight

# I N D E X.

Slights the interposition of Holland in behalf of Bremen, 452. Designs to marry the duke of Holstein's second daughter, 483. 515. Meets the queen at Stockholm, 505. Causes some pieces to be coined, *ibid.* Threatens the Bremers, 510. 578. Preparations for his marriage at Stockholm, 542. Congratulated by the elector Palatine, 551. Sends an ambassador to treat with the queen about her return to Sweden, 631. 646. A story concerning him and his brother, 644. Jealous of some Muscovian troops upon the frontiers of Livonia, 651. Expects his bride at the Dalderoon, 654. Sends troops to watch the frontiers of Lithuania, 664. Welcomes his bride at the Dollers, 691. Desires leave to march some troops through Courland into Russia, 692. His designs in this expedition, *ibid.* His demands from the Bremers, 694. Animated against Bremen by the pusillanimity of the states general, 715.

*Sweden*, rix-chancellor of, desirous of an alliance with Denmark, 13. Substance of a conference between him and the Dutch ambassador, 21. 41. Visits the English ambassador, 22. 39. Several conferences between him and that ambassador, relating to the treaty, 42, 43. 83, 84. 112. 216, 217. Much offended at an expression of the queen to him, 347. Courted by the king, 483.

— parliament of, what states it consists of, 278. Some account of their order and proceedings, 281.

*Swedish* ambassador to the German princes. See *Sliffenbacke*.

— resident in England. See *Bommel*.

— ambassador at Regensburgh, protests against the emperor's leaving the place, 194.

*Swisses* in the French king's service, part of them dismissed, 63. Refuse to serve the king for want of pay, 326.

*Switzerland*, Protestant cantons of, importuned by the French king not to enter into an alliance 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.

— envoy of, at the Hague. See *Stockard*.

*Sydenham*, colonel, his letter to secretary Thurloe, 105.

*Szklow*, besieged by the Muscovites, 663.

## T.

**T***AAF*, lord; one of king Charles's counsellors, 510. Deputed to salute the queen of Sweden, 614. 621.

*Talbot*, James, goes to Flanders, 16. Returns without doing any thing, 108.

— sir Gilbert, sent with letters of credit to king Charles, 511.

*Tarante*, prince of, accepts of an amnesty, 473. His answer to Stoupe, 537.

*Tartars*, make peace with the Cossacks, 3. Ravage Poland, 40. Make peace with Poland, 53. Demand the money due to them from Poland, 90. March towards that kingdom, 170. 190. Join the Polish king against the Muscovites, 644.

*Tartre*, marquis of, apprehended in the Temple at Paris, 555.

*Taxes*, increase daily in France, 311.

*Taylor*, collects money for king Charles in Germany, 469.

*Tellier*, monsieur, gives orders and money to the army at Arras, 436.

*Termoli*, duke of, made colonel of a regiment of foot, 189.

*Terra-Nova*, duke of, Spanish ambassador at Rome, admitted to a private audience of the pope, 87. To have a splendid public entrance, *ibid.* None of his train to have fire-arms, *ibid.* Makes his public visitation, 122. His plain language to the pope, 236. Brings him from his great attachment to France, 249. Makes a present to donna Olympia, 661.

*Texel*, damage done by a storm there, 7. Blocked up by a squadron of English ships, *ibid.* Number of men of war there, 319.

*Theatines*, two of them taken for Jesuites, in great danger from the people, 241.

*Thinis*, lady Isabella, holds correspondence with Ormond, 513.

*Tholouse*, parliament of, condemn a Protestant gentleman for fighting a duel, 89. Consequences of this proceeding, 90. See *Leran*. Execute another person for the same without any process, 326.

— archbishop of, inclined to serve monsieur de Villeré, 629.

*Thomas*, Apostle, reasons for a meeting there, 196.

*Thurloe*, secretary, his letter to the Dutch deputies, by command of the protector, 9. His several letters to Whitelocke, 135; & seq. Desires to be informed of the motions of the Dutch

fleet, 137. Receives a hurt with the protector in Hyde-park, 652.

*Tibault*, lord, abolishes the charge of chief noble, 393.

*Titus*, captain Silas, begs leave to return home, 720.

*Tomson*, promises the protector to do something remarkable in France, 236.

*Tot*, count, sent by the queen of Sweden to the English ambassador, 23. 82. And to invite her to return to the Swedish territories, 651. 655. 671.

*Toulon*, naval preparations there, 122. 233. 392. 432. Conjectures about the designs of that fleet, 448. 603. In great want of seamen, 448. Several ships building there to reinforce Guise, 679. 692.

*Tournay*, plundered by the Lorrain troops, 247.

*Townly*, Francis, a disaffected merchant in Hamburg, chosen deputy to the English company, 407. 408. Resigns, 599. Designs to write to the protector to vindicate himself and others, 499. 644. Continues his insolent behaviour towards the resident, 690.

*Tranquart*, reason of his being condemned to be beheaded, 327.

*Transylvania*, prince of, at the head of a strong army, 441. Makes levies, 660.

*Traquair*, employed with Dury in soliciting the payment of the debts contracted by Scotland, 226. Privy to king Charles's transactions, 513.

*Treason*, an order of the protector declaring what it is, 44. Several crimes declared treason by the laws of Ireland, 94. 148.

*Treasurers* at war in England, an account of money sent by them for the forces in Ireland, 430. 431. Proposal for abolishing the great number of treasurers in France, 692.

*Treaty*, between England and Holland, report of the Dutch commissioners appointed to examine the articles of it, 16, & seq. Points objected to by the Dutch deputies, 20. Proceedings in relation to the inclusion of Denmark therein, *ibid.* & 28. Resolutions of the several provinces upon the report of the deputies, 28.—30. 34, 35. 37. 46, 47, 48. 51, 52. 57. 65. 71. 77. 101, 102. 106. Proceedings in the treaty upon the return of the Dutch ambassadors into England, 154. 166. 194, 195. 197. 210. Articles relating to navigation, 204, & seq. And prizes taken at sea, 205. Treaty concluded, 211. Ratified, 227. Form of the ratification, 234, & seq. Obstruction to the exchange of it, 245. Security given for performance of one of the articles, *ibid.* Protests entered against the secret article about the prince of Orange, 251, & seq. Ratification of the article relating to cessation of hostilities, 256. Peace solemnly proclaimed, 257. Form of the proclamation, 289.

— project of, between England and Holland, delivered by sir Cornelius Vermuyden, 125.

— between England and Sweden, proceedings in it, 40. 42, & seq. See *Whitelocke*. Signed, 255.

— between England and France, state and progress of it, 168. 298, & seq. See *Bordeaux*. Points in dispute, which hinder the conclusion of it, 566. 729.

— between England and Spain, broken off, 566.

— between the protector and Portugal, difference in the articles of it from those agreed upon by the former council of state, 248. Signed, 439. 449.

— between Spain and Holland against Portugal proposed, 178, & seq.

— between England and Denmark, concluded, 619.

— between Holland and Poland, project of it delivered to the Polish resident, 94. Offends Sweden, 231.

— between France and Holland, state of it, 152. Objections made by the states general to several articles sent over by their ambassador, 307.

— between Spain and the old duke of Lorrain set off foot, 340.

— between the archduke of Austria and elector of Cologne, concluded, 160. Substance of some articles of it, 177.

— between Denmark and Holland, a clause in it relating to England, 101.

— between the count de Harcourt and the French court, signed, 119.

— between Sweden and Bremen, progress of it, 706. Concluded, 741.

— between Spain and the Genoese, state of it, 671. 723.

*Trésor*, captain, remonstrance against him for plundering a Swedish ship, 182.

*Trivulso*, cardinal, allowed to go to Milan, his native country, 87.

*Tromp* hastens out the fleet under his command, 169. Ordered to convoy some merchant-ships for Spain, 319. 373. Is in Barbary, 563.

*Tudor*, Thomas, one of the conspirators against the protector, 353. 355. 384. 502, 503.

*Turenne*, marshal, inveighs against the indolence of the court, 108. Ordered to hasten the army for the field, 110. Designs to besiege Rocroy, 119. Proposed to command the chief French army, 141. Ordered a supply of money, 211. Goes to command the army in Picardy, 286. Opposes a relief coming to Stenay, 377. Marches towards Arras, 418. Endeavours to hinder provisions being brought to the Spanish army, 425. 436. 439. 458. Frequent skirmishes between his men and prince Condé's, 439. A reinforcement ordered to be sent him, 443. Designs to challenge the Spanish army, 444. Joined by la Ferté before Arras, 457. 460. Defeats a convoy of ammunition, 473. Decyphers some intercepted letters, *ibid.* His camp taken, 494. Resolves to venture a battle, 514. 524. Forces the trenches, and raises the siege of Arras, 542. 544. Surrounded by prince Condé, 614. His army encamps at Chateau-Cambresis, 624. Proposed to have the command of the French horse, 624. 630. 674. Consults with Mazarin about the further operations of the campaign, 640. His opinion about besieging Chastelet, 646. Removes with his army, 673. Lies near Guise, 680. Designs to quarter upon the enemies in the frontiers, 688.

*Turin*, a great inundation there, 473, 474. Afraid of the plague, *ibid.*

*Turks*, emperor of, sends an army into Dalmatia, 122. Defires the great cham of Tartary not to make war upon Poland, 299. Battle between his troops and the Venetians, 399. 405. 432. Offended at the Muscovite, 440. Take 2000 cows from those of Zara, 491.

*Turner*, colonel, goes to king Charles, 610.

*Tusharowaves*, a people in India, their emperor civil to the English, 373. Skilful in refining copper, *ibid.*

*Twent*, disputes about electing one into the office of droffart there, 265. Oppose the sending of troops among them, 536. See *Overyffel.*

*Twisleton*, colonel, several of Middleton's officers come over to him, 555.

*Tyber*, prodigiously swelled with the rain, 740.

V.

*VAlency*, bailly de, ambassador from France at Rome, 459.

*Valerius*, Franciscus, lord of Amelandt, displeases the states of Holland by his mission into England, 132. See *Amelandt.*

*Valois*, daughter of the duke of Orleans, proposed to be married to the duke of Enguien, 175. Application made to the French king for his consent thereto, 681.

*Valvasor*, lady, examined concerning the conspiracy against the protector, 333.

*Vane*, sir Walter, several letters to him from the Hague about the treaty between England and Holland, intercepted, 20. 153. 154. 155. 399. 435. His letter to his son, 546.

*Vaughan*, Mr. his letter to Mr. Charles Roberts, intercepted, 120.

*Venables*, colonel, desires to correspond with colonel Lilburne, 95.

*Vendosme*, duke of, his agreement with those of Bourdeaux, 13. Passes his carnival at Vendosme, 45. Some jealousy in court about him, 263. Meets his son the duke of Beaufort at Surainne, 268. Ratifies his son's contract of marriage, 327. His family violently irritated against the English, 673.

*Venetian* ambassador at Vienna, distributes money to the poor, on account of the victory gained by the Venetians against the Turks, 417.

———— at London. See *Pauluzzi.*

———— in Turkey, denied audience, 122.

———— at Paris, employed in negotiating a peace between France and Spain, 31. Makes an entertainment on account of the king's coronation, 386.

*Venetians* retreat with loss from Clim, 190. Engage the Turks by sea, 399. 405. 459. Refuse to assist the Genoese against the Spaniards, 399. Obtain another victory against the Turks, 432. Obligated to undertake a war in defence of Candia and other places, 433. Their letter of congratulation to the protector, 470. Take and sink several Turkish vessels, 491. 676. Said to have declared war against Spain, 629.

*Vermuyden*, sir Cornelius, his project of a treaty between England and the states general, 125, & seq.

*Vestric*, deputy of Nismes, represents to cardinal Mazarin the grievances of the reformed churches, 246, & seq. His conversation with the count of Charost, 247. Receives full satisfaction upon four demands, 262, 263, & seq. Designs to complain to the chancellor, 443. His negotiations in a fair way of being ended, 515. 539. Carries his point in relation to the taxes, 544. Substance of his letter to the deputy of Montauban, 687.

*Veth*, lord, named by the states of Zeland to be sent ambassador into England, 60. 65. 67. 80. Unwilling to accept the office, 60.

*Vicone*, marquis of, comes into favour again, 296.

*Vienna*, prodigies seen there before the death of the king of the Romans, 438. 441. Afflicted with the plague, 445. 580. A remarkable rich vintage thereabouts, 676.

*Viersen*, Assuerus, 481.

*Vieuville*, duke, proposed to be sent ambassador from France to Rome, 6.

*Vignancour*, baron, recalled from the Imperial court, 578. Result of his negotiations there, *ibid.*

*Villaquiran*, the archduke's agent at London, gives notice of his arrival, and desires audience, 150. See *Romero.*

*Villars*, Mr. carries over money to king Charles, 511. Employed in carrying on his designs, 512.

*Villayer*, monsieur, counsellor of the chamber of inquests, banished, 57.

*Ville-Franche*, assaulted by prince Conti, 436. Taken, 444.

*Villeré*, monsieur de, resident of Parma, imprisoned on a pretence of being an enemy to Mazarin, 246. Obtains his liberty, 289. Said to be re-established in his residency, 418. Befriended by the archbishop of Tolouze, 629. And the princess Palatine, *ibid.* Gives umbrage to the French court, by his passage into England, *ibid.* & 648.

*Villeroi*, marechal of, sent to dispose the duke of Orleans to return to the king, 692.

*Vincennes*, one of the canons there sent to the Bastille, for corresponding with cardinal de Retz, 128.

*Viole*, president, hanged in effigy for adhering to prince Condé, 182. 185. His secretary accused of hiring persons to murder cardinal Mazarin, 688. His letter to Barriere, 704. Endeavours to procure some money for the prince of Condé, 711.

*Visconti*, colonel, sent with a new-raised company to Milan, 417.

*Vitermont*, captain, wounded in an action at Stenay, 436.

*Vitopits*, repulses the Muscovites in three attacks, 628. Breaks the articles of capitulation with Miloff, *ibid.*

*Vivonne*, count, goes from Paris with his regiment, 388.

*Ulack*, a Dutch printer, reprints Milton's book against Salma-sius, 394.

*Ulassen*, Assuerus van, 299.

*Ulysses*, his voyage compared with that of cardinal de Retz, 672.

*Underwood*, Thomas, his information against Mr. Audley, 342.

*Volmar*, count, invited to confer with the elector of Mentz about king Charles's business, 591.

*Vorwell*, Peter, examined upon information of having a hand in the plot against the protector, 355. Tried before the high court of justice, 427.

*Upsal*, archbishop of, conference between him and the English ambassador, 82.

*Uries*, mynheer de, Dutch resident in Denmark, acquaints the states general of several occurrences there, 28. 160. Thanks the king of Denmark for his favours to the Dutch, 120. Communicates to him the states letter concerning the frauds committed in the Sound, 178. His account of the plundering of several ships about Schagen, by two English privateers, 208. Delivers the states orders concerning the English ships detained in Denmark, 236. Unable to raise money there according to their directions, *ibid.* Manner of his solemnizing the peace between England and Holland, 323. Pays 20,000 rix-dollars to the English commissioners, 372. His further proceedings about the ships, 379, & seq. 397, & seq.

*Urilliere*, monsieur de, secretary of state, his ill treatment of the deputies of the reformed churches, 246, 247.

*Utrecht*, states of, approve and ratify the articles of the treaty with England, 46. 60. 65. Order their deputies to congratulate the protector, 47. Weary of paying so much contribution, 80. Angry at the lord of Biederode, for demolishing a work of theirs on the Rhine, 191. Desire the states of Holland to communicate their secret negotiations relating

relating to the prince of Orange, 322. Remonstrate 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, 479.

— town, stands singly for Holland, 479. Citizens distinguish themselves in favour of the prince of Orange, 496.

*Uxelles*, marquis of, besieges Clermont, 688.

## W.

**WAITES**, George, one of king Charles's agents, imprisoned at Hamburgh, 180. 209. Set at liberty, 240. A prime confidant of Wilmot's, 609.

*Wales*, inhabitants of, their character, 256.

*Walker*, sir Edward, an enemy to the protector, 374.

*Wallacks*, join the king of Poland against the Muscovites, 644.

*Walpole*, Frances, examined about her design in going to France, 333.

*Walsingham*, undertakes to murder the protector, 336.

*Warsaw*, proceedings of the diet there, 139. Designed to be besieged by the Muscovites, 692.

*Waterton*, John, ill used at St. Malo, 324.

*Watson*, Nicolas, confesses a conspiracy to kill the protector, 331.

*Webster*, Mr. prepares to leave Holland, 131. In no danger from the treaty with England, 137. Difference between him and the queen-mother accommodated, 169. Continues an enemy to the protector, 374.

*West*, Edward. See *Crane*.

*West Indies*, ships ordered thither from Amsterdam, 78.

*Wharton*, John, confesses a conspiracy to murder the protector, 330.

— Richard, sent prisoner to London, 482.

*Whistler*, Daniel, his letter from Sweden to the protector, 104.

*Whitaker*, John, his letter to Mr. Arnold, 25. Represented as a dangerous person, 434.

*Whitelocke*, the English ambassador in Sweden, thanks the protector for his credentials, and congratulates him upon his new dignity, 22. His conference with the rix-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, 23. Sent for to court thereupon, *ibid.* Substance of what passed upon that occasion, *ibid.* In great esteem with the rix-chancellor, *ibid.* Silences the reports about the confusions in England, *ibid.* Enters upon the treaty, 40. Substance of his first conference with the rix-chancellor thereupon, 42, — 44. Answers an 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. Complains of being uncivilly used by the chancellor, 82. Substance of his conversation with the archbishop of Upsal, *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 Ballendyn, 111. Discourses with the queen about her design of laying down her crown, *ibid.* His house assaulted by drunkards, *ibid.* Excuses the affront put upon him by sir William Ballendyn, 112. His third conference with the chancellor, *ibid.* His extraordinary allowance, 113. Permitted to return home, 126. His negotiations create a jealousy in the Dutch, 131. His discourse with the Spanish resident, 134. 155, & seq. His several conferences with the queen about the treaty, *ibid.* & 157, seq. 202, 203. 217, & seq. His discourse with the French resident, and monsieur Woolfeilt, 135. 173. 217. With monsieur Scute, 135. 156. Taxed with incivility to prince Adolph, 156. His discourse with count de Brake, *ibid.* His conferences with count Ericke Oxenstierne, *ibid.* & seq. 171, & seq. His answer to the demand of free navigation in America, 157. 172. Desires instructions in some particulars, 158. His sentiments about concluding with Sweden, *ibid.* His answer to prince Adolph's question about the death of king Charles I. 171. His conference with monsieur Blome, *ibid.* & 202. His discourse with general Wrangel, 173. 217. Expresses some discontent at the court, 202. His discourse with the master

of the ceremonies, *ibid.* & 282. Substance of his discourse with monsieur Douglas, 203. Sent for to receive audience, *ibid.* Desires to be recalled, 204. His fourth conference with the chancellor, 216, & seq. Upon the point of concluding, 217, & seq. 231, & seq. 243. His additional instructions, 218. Invited to a ball by the queen, 231. Refuses to give place to the Danish ambassador, 231. Magnificently entertained by grave Erick, 232. Promises the queen to procure the restitution 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 grave Erick about the Guiney 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. Entertained with great respect at Hamburgh, 385. Arrives at London, 427. Waits upon the protector, *ibid.* His memorial presented to him, 446. Desired to intercede for one Henry Harlof, 457.

*Wickel*, lord, blamed for some offensive clauses in a paper delivered by him to the states general, 292. Justified by the states of Friesland, 293.

*Wild*, Samuel, his information concerning the conspiracy against the protector, 332, 333.

*Williams*, captain John, an information against him for preaching against the protector, 46. 128, 129.

*Williams*, sir Abraham, entertains the Dutch ambassadors, 133.

*Williamson*, monsieur, sent by the king of Denmark to congratulate the protector, 40. 70.

— John, his examination concerning the ship St. John of Amsterdam, taken by an English frigate, 530.

*Wilmot*, lord, under no surprize at the creating of a protector in England, 53. Makes collections for king Charles, 405. Proposes to meet him at the Spaw, 426. Disappointed in a design at Lubeck, 468. His advice about the disposal of the money received from Germany, 568. Sent again to the princes of Germany for more money, 574. 609. 626.

— lady, suspected of holding correspondence with king Charles's party, 569.

*Wilson*, don Diego, the English consul at Cadiz, thanks the duke of Medina-Celi, for the restitution of an English ship, 329.

*Winchester*, marquis of, a house of his rented by the Spanish ambassador, 267.

*Wiseman*, one of the conspirators against the protector, 336. 354. 360. His confession, 384.

*Wijhart*, lieutenant-colonel, with a party about Lochlmond, 27.

*Witt*, John de, pensionary, substance of his letter to the pensionary of Brussels, 59. Compliments the French ambassador, 131. Takes the charge of burgo-master of Dort, 153. Acquaints the ambassadors in England of the situation of the treaty with France, 192. His opinion about their stay in England, after their business was finished, 193. Visits the princess dowager of Orange, 237. 304. Excuses himself to the princesses of Orange, for being concerned in the act of seclusion, 272. Promises to satisfy the deputies of Friesland, 304. Accused of threatening lord Wickel, 306. This accusation proved false, 316, 317. Threatened by the populace, for being author of the manifesto of Holland, 537. Character given of him by Chanut, 651. Makes addresses to a daughter of the deceased John Bicker, 666. 708. His letter to Beverning, 706.

*Wittembergh*, duke of, assists in the council of war at Brussels, 247.

*Wittenberg*, general, visits Whitelocke, 232.

*Wogan*, colonel, publishes king Charles's design of landing in Scotland, 5. His death much lamented, 120.

*Woolfeilt*, monsieur, treats with the duke of Lorrain to assist king Charles, 135.

*Wrangel*, general, in great esteem in Sweden, 137. His discourse with Whitelocke, *ibid.* & 217. Comes from Wismar with 1200 men, 469. Commands a squadron of ships of war, 505.

*Wrenn*, Francis, his letter to the protector, touching some intercepted letters, 30.

*Wright*, sir Benjamin, his account of several occurrences at Madrid, 589. 670.

*Wyeligh*, colonel, sent by the bishop of Munster to congratulate the States General upon the peace with England, 228, & seq.

*Wylich*, baron of, desires the States General to intercede for his enlargement, 547. 577.

## Y.

**Y**ARDLEY, Mr. Francis, his description of South Carolina, and account of the manner how it was discovered, 273.  
*Yarmouth*, inhabitants of, complain of excesses committed there by the Dutch, 638.  
*York*, duke of, great part of his regiment cut off by count Harcourt, 53. Refused the command of all the Irish regiments in France, 85. Desired to command in Scotland, 141. Indisposed, 175. Present at the great ballet-royal, 241. Proposes to attend the French king's coronation, 296. Is in the French camp, 494. One of king Charles's counsellors, 510. Behaves gallantly in the French army, 546. Brings the Irish to take part with France, 555. In great esteem there, 641. 660.

## Z.

**Z**ARA, plundered by the Turks, 491.  
*Zas Van Ghent*, resolutions about introducing prohibited goods in the fleet there, 110. 228.  
*Zeland*, states of, conditionally approve of the articles of the treaty with England, 57. Their observations on the article relating to the prince of Orange, 58. And on several other articles, *ibid.* Order thanks to be given to the deputies employed in the negotiation, 58. 60. Invest them with the character of ambassadors, *ibid.* Propose lord Veth to be sent ambassador into England, *ibid.* Permit Middleton

to go to Scotland with men and arms, 73. Their ships of war, 79. Revoke lord Vander Nisse, and depute Crommon in his stead, 191. Defective in their share of the subsidy, 219. Their commissioners protest against any private resolutions in prejudice of the prince of Orange, 251. Afraid of irritating the English, 265. 345. Disposed to mutiny upon account of the act of seclusion, 346. Propose to fit out a squadron for the coasts of Brasil, 361. Recall their vote for making Beverning treasurer-general, 365. 375. Their reasons against the act of exclusion, 365.—369. Their manifesto against Holland, for acting without the knowledge of the generality, *ibid.* Greatly offended at the conduct of the ambassadors, *ibid.* Refuse the prince of Orange the right of representing their nobility, 393. 496. Their letter to the states of Holland concerning the act of seclusion, 396. Their resolutions concerning Beverning, *ibid.* Assemble to examine the protector's letter relating to the secret article, 421. Consult about an answer to it, 433. Several constructions put upon it, 434. 548. Their interest to agree with Holland, *ibid.* Afraid of the protector, 520. Give the other provinces copies of their letter to the protector, 528. 537. License some ships of war, 536. Refuse to assent to the orders of the States General, concerning the officers of the militia in Overysse, 623. 636. Subjects propounded for their deliberation at their meeting, 706.

*Zell*, the court of the duke of Lunenburgh, 469.  
*Zwoll*. See *Overysse*.

*The End of the INDEX to the SECOND VOLUME.*











