Extracts from the History of England written by Mrs Dennant Grey and given me by her —

(1)

Henry the 7th

Henry the 7th was descended from the Lancaster line by his Mother Margaret Daughter of John first Duke of Somerset, who was Grand Son to John of Gaunt — Margaret married Edmon Earl of Richmond Son of Sr Owen Tuder and Catharine of France Widow of Henry the 5th — After his Father's death he Inherited the title of Earl of Richmond — Edward the 4th finding that all the Lancastrians had turned their attention towards the Young Earl of Richmond as the object of their hopes, thought him also worthy of his attention; and pursued him into his retreat in Brittany, whither his Uncle the Earl of Pembroke had carried him after the Battle of Tewkesbury so fatal to his party — He applied to Francis the 2d Duke of Brittany, who was his ally a weak but a good Prince and urged him to deliver up this fugitive — As all

the descendants of the house of York were either women or Minors, it was suggested to unite the opposite factions by contracting a Marriage between the Earl of Richmond and the Princess Elizabeth the eldest Daughter of Edward the 4th and the Queen Dowager readily entered into the project — The victory which the Earl of Richmond gained at Boswarth was intirely decisive, and he was immediately saluted with long live Henry the 7th — He accepted the title without hesitation and asserted his claim to the Throne as heir to the House of Lancaster; The Parliament anxious ~~anxious~~ to preserve the legal undisputed succession to the Crown petitioned Henry to espouse the Pss Elizabeth The Marriage was celebrated at London and gave universal joy — Henry remarked with much displeasure the general favour borne to the House of York — The suspicions which arose from it not only disturbed his tranquillity during his whole reign, but poisoned all his domestic injoyments — Though virtuous, amiable, and obsequious to the last degree she never met with a proper return of affection or even of complaisance from her husband — and the

malignant ideas of faction still ~~xxxx~~ in his sullen mind prevailed over all the sentiments of conjugal tenderness — The Friends of the House of York the partizans of Richard were assembled in the North Lovel at the head of three or four thousand Men was approaching to attack the King at York — Henry was not dismayed with this intellegence his active courage full of resources immediately prompted him to find the proper remedy — The means he took rendered the attempts fruitless and the Army soon submitted to the Kings clemency — Henry's Joy for this success was followed, some time after by the birth of a Prince to whom he gave the Name of Arthier — Henrys jealousy of the Family of York was apparent in his confining Edward Plantagenet Earl of Warrie Son of the Duke of Clarence in the Tower, which gave rise to the appearance of an impostor — Richard Simon an enterprising Priest for the purpose of disturbing Henry cast his eyes on Lambert Simnel the Son of a Baker a Youth of 15 to personate the Earl of Warrie who it was reported had escaped from the Tower, it was in Ireland the scene was first opened, that Country had been governed by

Clarence and was still attached to his Memory — Simnel made his appearance there and the Irish tendered their allegiance to him as to the true Plantagenet, the news of this revolt filled Henry with perplexity — The first measure was to seize the Queen Dowager who being irritated by the harsh treatment to which herself and her Daughter were exposed encouraged the imposter — His next step was to expose Warwic through the streets of London; but though this had its effect in England it convinced not the people of Ireland who reproached the King with having shown a counterfit Warwic —

Henry was not ignorant of the intentions of his enemies and he prepard himself for defence Being informed that Simnel was landed at Findrey in Lancashire he drew together his forces and advanced towards the evening as far as Coventry — Simnel with his tutor Simon was taken prisoner — Simnel was too contemptible to be an object either of apprehension or resentment to Henry — He was pardoned and made a scullion in the Kings Kitchen; whence he was afterwards advanced to the rank of Falconer — In the year

1493 — an other impostor started up protected by the Dss of Burgundy she propagated a report that her Nephew Richard Plantagenet Duke of York had escaped from the Tower and was still alive, Peter Warbeck was considered as having a great resemblance to Edward the 4th and was therefore fixed upon to act that part — Margaret sent him under the care of Lady Brampston into Portugal where he remained a Year unknown to all the World — The War which was than ready to break out between France and England seemed to afford a proper opportunity for the discovery of this new Phanomenon and Ireland which still retained its attachments to the House of York was chosen as the proper place for his first appearence — The news soon reached France and Charles prompted by the solicitations of the Dss of Burgundy sent Perken an invitation to repair to Paris. Charles received him with all the marks of regard due to the Duke of York and settled on him a handsome pension and gave him a guard for his person — When Peace was concluded between France and England Charles consented to dismiss Perken — who found refuge with the Dss of Burgundy having

collected a band of out laws, pirates & robbers of all nations to the number of 600 men he put to Sea with a resolution of making a descent in England & exciting the common people to Arms, he cast anchor on the coast of Kent, but finding they refused to intrust themselves into his hands retreated from Kent to Flanders and Ireland, but tired of this wandering life he was compelled to lead in the latter Country, he passed over to Scotland where he was well received by James the 4th and obtained in Marriage the Lady Catharine Gorden Daughter of the Earl of Huntley — James perceiving that while Perkin remained ~~remained~~ in Scotland he should never enjoy a solid peace with Henry, privately desired him to depart the Kingdom After he quitted Scotland Perkin hid himself in Ireland by the advice of his followers he resolved to try the affections of the Cornish whose mutinous disposition lead him to hope they would flock to his standard — When Henry was informed Perkin was landed in England he resolved to attack him — The Cornish Rebels submitted to the Kings mercy — Lady Catharine Gordon wife of Perkin fell

into the hands of the victor and was treated with a generosity which does him honour — The Emissaries of Henry persuaded Perkin to quit his sanctuary and on a promise of pardon delivered himself into the Kings hands — Though Perkin's life was granted him he was still detained in custody and keepers were appointed to guard him. He was carried to the Tower where the Earl of Warwic was confined and they there entered into a conspiracy in order to effect their escape — On the discovery of this Plot Perkin was thought unworthy of mercy — accordingly he was condemned and soon after hung at Tyburn — Warwic confessed and the sentence was executed upon him. In 1419 The King had the satisfaction of completing a Marriage which had been long projected between Arthur Prince of Wales and Catherine fourth Daughter of Ferdenand and Isabella. The young Prince soon after died much regretted by the Nation — Henry desirous to continue his alliance with Spain and unwilling to restore Catharine's dowry he obliged his second Son Henry whom he created Prince of Wales to be contracted to the Infanta, In the course of the same Year — Margaret the Kings eldest Daughter

married James the 4th King of Scotland —
Amidst these prosperous incidents the King met
a domestic calamity which made not such impression
on him as it merited. His Queen died in Child bed
and the Infant did not long survive her. This Prs—
was deservedly the favourite of the Nation and the hard
treatment which it was thought she met with added to the
general affliction — One Enemy alone now seemed to
disturb the Kings domestic tranquillity — Edmund de
la Pole Earl of Suffolk nephew to Edward the 4th he
had fled into Flanders and from thence attempted
to excite new commotions in England, while Henry
was indefatigable in trying to seize him a tempest —
obliged Archduke Philip who was passing into Spain
to seek shelter in the Harbour of Weymouth & sickness
induced him to land — The King received him as his
guest at Windsor and neglected not complaining of the
reception Suffolk had found in his dominions — —
He obtained a promise that Suffolk should come over to
England on condition that Henry would spare his life
That Nobleman was accordingly committed to the Tower
but was let to depart after a stay of three Months.
The King died in 1509 of a consumption at his favorite
Palace of Richmond after a reign of twenty three years &

eight months and in the fifty second Year of his age.
The Reign of Henry was fortunate for his people
at home and honourable abroad. He loved peace
without fearing War; his capacity was excellent
though somewhat contracted by the narrowness of
his heart. Avarice was his ruling passion. The
power of the Kings of England was scarce ever so
absolute as during the reign of Henry. Soon after
his accession the authority of the Star Chamber which
was before founded on common law and ancient prac-
-tice was in some cases confirmed by act of Parlia-
-ment. But the most important law in its con-
-sequences which was enacted during the reign of
Henry was that by which the Nobility and Gen-
-try acquired a power of breaking the ancient entails
& of alienating their estates.
His Children were Arthur who died Young,
Margaret who married James the 4th King of
Scotland, Henry who succeeded him and Mary
who married Charles the 12th King of France &
then the Duke of Suffolk.

Henry the Seventh

1485

Henry the 7th first of the Tudor line was son to Margaret of the house of Lancaster, and of Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond. He married Elizabeth daughter to Edward the 4th by which the claims of the houses of York and Lancaster were united. Henry the 7th was of a grave aspect, he was tall, straight, and well shaped, though slender. He had a natural fund of sagacity which was much improved by study he was cool, close, cunning, dark, distrustful, designing and avaricious, at the same time it must be owned he was a wise legislator and assiduous in the exercise of religious duties. He died at Richmond (then called Shen) the 22d of April 1509 after a reign of 24 years.

His children were: Arthur Prince of Wales who died before him, Henry who succeeded him, Margaret married

married to James the fourth King of Scotland, Mary married to Lewis the twelfth King of France, Edmund, Elizabeth and Catherine died young ———

1485

(9)

Popes	Innocent the 8th Alexander the 6th Pius the 3d Julius the 2d
Emperor of Germany	Frederick the 3d Maximilian the 1st
Kings of France	Charles the 8th Lewis the 12th
Kings of Scotland	James the 3d James the 4th
Wives	Elizabeth of York
Children	Arthur Henry Margaret & Mary
Battles	Bosworth field Bannockburn
Rebellions	Lambert Simnel Perkin Warbeck

1500.

America

Discoveries

The West Indies
The East Indies
The Cape of Good Hope

Henry the 8th 1509.

Henry the 8th succeeded his Father Henry the 7th in 1509 – he was educated with great care in every branch of useful learning and had studied the Latin Language, philosophy and Divinity as his Father designed him for the Archbishoprick of Canterbury, but upon the death of his Brother Arthur he became Heir to the Crown and was soon after Created Prince of Wales – In 1503 an agreement was made that he should Marry the Widow of his Brother Arthur – Though with reluctance he consented soon after he came to the Throne to fulfil the promise he had given his Father – and married Catharene of Aragon – Henry in 1512 – all on fire for Military fame was encouraged to join the alliance which the Pope, Spain & Venice had formed against the French Monarch –

He had now got a Minister who flattered him in every scheme to which his impetuous temper inclined.

Thomas Wolsey Dean of Lincoln surpassed in favour all his Ministers and was fast advancing towards that unrivalled grandeur which he afterwards attained — In a short time Wolsey gained so much in the Kings favour that he even supplanted Surry and the Bishope of Winchester who had first introduced him to the Kings notice — During the intervals of amusements he introduced business and insenuated those Maxims of conduct which he was desirous his Master should adopt — Henry levied a numerous army and prepared to pass to Calais; Maxemilian instead of reinforcing the English Army with 5000 Men joined it with a few German and flemish soldiers and observing the English Monarch was more bent on glory than interest enlisted himself into his service and received an hundred Crowns a day as one of his subjects and Captains — The Cavalry of France in the approach of Henry and his Army were seized with so unaccountable a panic that they took flight and were pursued by the English; many Officers of distinction were made prisoners — This Action is called the Battle of Guenegate, but more commonly the Battle

of Spurs because the French made more use of their spurs than their swords on that occasion — Instead of pursueing his victory, the King returned to the siege of Teronane which soon after was obliged to capitulate — Success had attended him in every enterprise; and his youthful Mind was much elated with this seeming prosperity —

In the north Henrys arms were even more successful — The English had lost only persons of small Note, but the flower of the Scottish Nobility had fallen in the battle. the King himself after the most delegent enquiry could no where be found — The King of Scotland and most of his chief Nobles being slain in the field of Flouden an inviting opportunity was offered to Henry of gaining advantages over that Kingdom, but he discovered on this occasion a mind truly great & generous — When the Queen of Scotland Margaret who was created regent during the infancy of her Son applied for peace he readily granted it, and took compassion on the helpless condition of his Sister and Nephew. Though peace with Scotland enabled Henry to prosecute in tranquility his enterprize against

France yet other incedents opened his eyes to the rashness of the undertaking — In 1515 at Abberville Lewis the 12th King of France married the Ds Mary Sister to Henry the 8th — after his death she married Brandon Duke of Suffolk — Wolsey's haughty deportment disgusted the Nation while it rivitted him faster in Henry's confidence, He preferred him to the Archbishoprick of York and allowed him unite with it the See of Durham and Winchester the Pope observing his influence over the King created him Cardinal — Warham resigned his Office of Chancellor and the great seal was immediately delivered to Wolsey —

In 1519 — at the death of Maxemilian Henry was one of those who declared himself a candidate for the Imperial Crown Henry both by the natural force of his Kingdom and its situation held the balance between France and Spain. Francis well acquainted with his character had solicited an interview near Calais in hopes of being able by familiar conversation to gain upon his confidence — The day of Charles's departure

Henry went over to Calais with his Queen and Court, the two Monarchs met in the field within the English pale between Guisnes and Ardres — such was the Magnificence displayed on this occasion that the place obtained the name of the the Champs de Drap d'or — When Henry took leave of Frances he paid a visit to the Emperor and Margaret of Savoy at Gravelines — The violent personal emulation between the Emperor and the French King soon broke out in hostilities and Henry sent Wolsey to Calais to negociate a peace with the Pope's Nuncio, but Frances rejecting the stipulated terms the Congress of Calais broke up and Wolsey soon after took a journey to Bruges where he met with the Emperor, and concluded in his Master's name an Offensive alliance with the Pope and the Emperor against Francies. —

In the Year 1521 — the Duke of Buckingham was beheaded He was descended by a female from the Duke of Glocester — Youngest Son of Edward the 3d and though his claim to the crown was very remote yet he was so unguarded as to let fall

fall some expressions, as if he thought himself best intitled in case the King should die without issue to possess the Royal dignity — In this year began the disputes on the subject of the Indulgences granted by Leo the 10th which lead to the great event of the Reformation the Doctrines of Luther having gained ground in England, Henry wrote a Book in Latin against them and having sent a Copy to Leo he confirmed in him the title of Defender of the Faith, an appellation still retained by the Kings of England. In some particulars Wolsey made a good use of his extensive power, He erected the College of Oxford and sought all over Europe for learned Men to supply the Chair In 1524 A new treaty was soon after concluded between Henry and Charles for the Invasion of France The most striking event of this reign was the Kings Renouncing in 1531 — the Supremacy of the See of Rome on account of the difficulties he met with in the divorce of his first Queen Catharien of Aragon Dr Thomas Cranmer was now introduced into the Kings notice and was greatly instrumental to the bringing about of this event by advising

the King to consult all the Universities in Europe with respect to the Legality of his Marriage with Catherien — The Universities after some hesitation gave a verdect in the Kings favour and soon after the King Married Anna Boleyn. Wolsey had long forseen this measure as the forerunner of his ruin, though he had employed himself with assiduity to bring the suit to an happy issue yet he was too slow for Henry's impatient temper — Influenced by Anna Boleyn and his own passions the King determined to bring on the ruin of the Cardinal the Great Seal was taken from him and he retired to his See of York — But he was not allowed to remain long immolested in this retreat, as the Earl of Northumberland received orders to arrest him for High Treason and to conduct him to London in order to take his trial — The Cardinal was taken ill on the road and with difficulty reached Lenester Abby where he died —

The Parliament being again assembled conferred on the King the title of the ~~was~~ only supreme head of the Church of England and they compleated the

union of England and Wales by giving to that principality all the benefits of the English Laws —
In 1536 — Anne Boleyn was beheaded she was accused of Crimes that never were proved against her and the King made the most affectual apology for her by Marrying Jane Seymore the very day after the execution, the King did not enjoy his happiness long as the Queen died two days after the birth of a Son in 1537 — the Prince not six days old was created Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwal and Earl of Chester immediately on the death of Jane ~~Seymour~~ Seymour. Henry began to think of marrying again, Cromwel joyfully seconded this intention and proposed Anne of Cleves to him whose father the Duke of that name had great interest among the Princes of the League of Smalcal. —
Anne was sent over to England and the Marriage concluded, the Kings aversion to the Queen increased every day and prompted him to dissolve a Marrage so odious to him, and to involve his Minister in ruin, who had been the innocent author of it — Cromwel was accused of heresy and treason and was soon Beheaded.

The measures for divorcing Henry from Anne of Cleves were carried in at the same time - The Parliament ratified the decision and Henry married Catherine Howard a Niece of the Duke of Norfolks, but the Queens conduct very little merited his tenderness as appeared from the information given to Cranmer, she was behea=ded on Tower Hill together with Lady Roche=ford in 1543 - Henry then married Catherine Par widow of Nevill Lord Latemer somewhat inclined to the new doctrines which gave hopes to the reformers — In 1546 - Henry finding his health and strength decaying he could not hope for much longer life, he was desirous of ending a quarrel with France which might prove dan=gerous to his Kingdom during a minority, Peace was concluded and signed between Angles and Guisnes - Cranmer lost this year the most sincere and powerful Friend he possessed at Court Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk who had Married the Queen dowager of France - From his earliest Youth he had experienced from Henry a steady and cordial Friendship -

The Kings health had long been in a declining state, but for several days all those near him plainly saw his end approaching he expired in the night in the year 1547 - after a reign of thirty seven years and nine months and in the fifty sixth year of his age - He possessed great vigour of mind courage, vigelance and inflexibility and these were accompanied by good parts and an extensive capacity, but at the same time he was cruel, unjust, obstinate & presumptious, It is extraordinary that notwithstanding his extortion and arbitrary administration, he not only acquired the regard of his subjects but never was the object of their hatred - His exterior qualities were advantageous and fit to captivate the multitude -

His Children were Edward the 6th Son to Jane Seymour, Mary Daughter to Catherine of Arragon and Elizabeth Daughter to Anne Boleyn. -

Henry the 8th 1509 –

Henry the 8th succeeded his Father on April 22d 1509 – he married Catharine of Arragon his Brother's widow, by his Fathers desire, after living with her 20 years he was divorced from her alledging scruples of Conscience as Catharine had been married to his Brother. His second wife was Anne Boleyn, she was beheaded; by all accounts she appears to have been innocent of the crimes imputed to her. The day after her death he married Jane Seymour who died in Child bed. Henry the 8th regretted her very much and remained a widower for two years, He then married Anne of Cleves whom he never liked and from whom he was seperated. He next married Catharine Howard who was also Beheaded. His last wife was Catharine Parr she survived him. He

He joined the Emperor Maximilian against Lewis the 12th King of France, defeated the French at the Battle of Spurs in 1513 and took Tiroueune and Tournay. This Battle was thus called because the French made more use of their Spurs in running away than their Lances in fighting. At his return to England, he marched against the Scots and defeated them at Flodden field September the 9th after an obstinate and bloody battle in which James the 4th of Scotland was slain. In 1514 Henry the 8th concluded a treaty of peace with Lewis the 12th and gave him his Sister Mary in marriage. He wrote a book against Luther who was preaching the reformation in Germany. It was presented to Pope Leo the 10th in full consistory who for this service done the Church bestowed on Henry and his successors the title of Defender of the Faith. But in 1533 when he devorced Catherine of Aragon, he was excommunicated by Pope Clement the 7th. Henry enraged at this excommunication abolished

the papal authority in England, refused to pay to the See of Rome his annual tribute; ordered the dissolution of Monasteries obliged the Clergy to acknowledge him head of the Church and those who refused were either banished or put to death: among these last were the learned Sir Thomas Moore Lord Chancellor of England and Fisher Bishop of Rochester.
The reformation thus begun in this kingdom was compleated under the reign of Elizabeth.
A war breaking out between him and the Scots who were assisted by the French, Henry in 1545 - took Boulogne from the latter, and burnt Leith and Edinburgh. He also united Wales to England. He died January the 28th 1547 - the 56 - year of his age.

Henry the 8th - before he became corpulent was of a goodly personage and commanding aspect rather imperious then dignified. He excelled in all the exercises of Youth and possessed a good natural understanding. He was rash, arrogant, Rodigal, vain-glorious, pedantic, and superstitious. His

His passions soothed by Adulation rejected all restraint: and as he was an utter stranger to the finer feelings of the soul, he gratified them at the expence of justice and humanity without remorse or compunction.

His Children were by Catharine of Arragon, Mary who afterwards reigned: by Anne Buleyn, Elizabeth who succeeded Mary, by Jane Seymour Edward who succeeded his Father.

1509.

Popes	Julius the 2d Leo the 10th Adrian the 6th Clement the 7th Paul the 3d
Emperors	Maximilian the 1st Charles the 5th
Kings of France	Lewis the 12th Francis the 1st
Kings of Scotland	James the 4th James the 5th Mary
Wives.	Catherine of Arragon Anne Boleyn Jane Seymour Anne of Cleves Catherine Howard Catherine Parr.

Children	Edward Mary Elizabeth
Battles.	Guinegate or Spurs. Flodden field. Solway moss.

Edward the 6th 1547

Edward the 6th succeeded his Father Henry the 8th in 1547 as Edward was only nine Years old and the late King had fixed the majority of his Son not till the completion of his eighteenth Year and the executors named Earl of Hertford Regent who was the Kings maternal Uncle and was strongly interested in his safety.
The Protector had long been regarded as a secret partezan of the reformers and he took care that all persons entrusted with the Kings education should be attached to the same principles.
In his schemes for advancing the reformation he had recourse to the Counsels of Cranmer. In there measures the Protector met with no inconsiderable opposition from Gardener bishope of Winchester. To fulfil the promise which the late King had recomended with his dying breath the Protector after publishing a manefesto in which

he revived the ancient claims of superiority, — invaded Scotland with an army of 18,000 Men. The greater progress was made towards a reformation in England the father did the Protector find himself from all prospect of completing the Union with Scotland.

The Mortifications which Somerset felt from the affairs of Scotland was increased by the intrigues of his own Family — His Brother — Lord Seymour was a man of inveteable ambition, when Somersit found that the public peace was endangered by his Brothers conduct, not to say rebellious schemes he signed a warrant for committing him to the Tower, Seymour was proceeded against by bill of attainder — The Bill readly passed and the prisoner was beheaded on Tower Hill in the Year 1549 — Numerous insurrections took place throughout England — The Protector put the Earl of Warwic at the head of 6000 Men to oppose them, and the insurgents by that means afforded his mortal enemy an opportunity of encreasing his reputation Warwic made a general attack and put them to

flight — Somerset embarrassed on every side found he no longer possessed influence in the Council — Warwic had joined himself to the Malcontents the Members met at Ely House and assumed themselves the whole power of the council and began to act independently of the protector — As soon as the Protector heard of this he removed the King to Hampton Court — He was however in a short time after sent to the Tower and Warwic got possession of the Young King's person —

In 1552 Somerset was brought to trial he was accused of high treason on account of the projected insurrections, and of felony in laying a design to murder the privy Counsellor — The Prisoner was brought to the Scaffold on Tower Hill — The Earl of Warwic now Duke of Northumberland used his influence to persuade the King to exclude his Sisters and to settle the succession on Lady Jane Greay and then proposed a Marriage between her and his fourth Son the Lord Guilford Dudley — Edward's health was observed declining so rapidly after this event took place

joined to the hatred borne to the Dudleys made it be remarked that the King had grown worse from the time Lord Dudley had been put about him as one of the Gentelman of the bedchamber. He expired at Greenwich in the 16th year of his age and the 7th of his reign — All the English historians dwell with pleasure on the excellent qualities of this young Prince whom the flattering promises of hope, joined to many real virtues had made an object of tender affection to the public — During the life of Edward the Princess Mary had been considerd as his lawful successor - and though the Protestants dreaded the effects of her prejudices yet the hatred against the Dudleys who Men forsaw would reign under the name of Jane counterbalanced even with the attachment to Religion, Northumberland sensible of the opposition that he must expect, had concealed the King's wishes in regard to the succession, and in order to bring the two Princesses into his power, he had had the precaution to engage the council before Edward's death and wrote to them in the Prince's name desiring their attendance on pretence that his state of health

required the assistance of their counsel, and the consolation of their company — Edward expired before their arrival, but Northumberland in order to make the Princess fall into the snare, kept the Kings death still secret — Happily the Earl of Arundel sent the Lady Mary private intellegence both of her Brothers death and of the conspiracy formed against her, in consequence Mary wrote letters to the Nobility and most considerable gentry in every County in England commanding them to assist her in defence of her Crown and person — Northumberland finding further dissimulation fruitless approached Lady Jane with respect due to a Sovrign - Jane was — ignorant of these transactions and it was with equal grief and surprise that she received intellegence of them. She was a most amiable person engaging disposition and accomplished Mind her heart full of tenderness towards her Husband had no room for ambition — She com refused to accept the Crown, and only yeilded to the entreaties of her Father and Husband While Jane was proclaimed in London the

the people of Suffolk paid their attendance on Mary
On her assurence that she never meant to change the Laws
of Edward they inlisted with zeal in her cause —
Northumberland hitherto blinded by ambition saw
at last the danger gather round him — The Duke
had no sooner reached St Edmunds Bury than
he found his army too weak to encounter the
Queen's — He also heard that the council had
proclaimed Mary with the approbation of the
Capital, that even Suffolk had surrendered
up the Tower and Jane after wearing the Crown
during ten days returned to a private life with
more satisfaction than she felt when the —
Royalty was tendered to her. —

Edward the 6th 1547

Edward the 6th was Son to Henry the 8th by Jane Seymour; he ascended the Throne in 1547 at 9 years of age; at which time he was well skilled in the Latin, and French tongues and had obtained some knowledge of the Greek, Italian, and Spanish.
His person was very beautiful he had great sweetness of disposition, and was remarkable for his piety, and humanity. Henry had nominated sixteen persons for the regency of the kingdom during Edward's minority the principal of whom was the Earl of Hertford, the Kings Uncle by the Mothers side; he was soon after chosen Protector and created Duke of Somerset. The young Queen of Scotland was demanded in marriage for King Edward but the same proposal being made by France in behalf of the Dauphin, she was sent into that

That kingdom; On which the Duke of Somerset inva=ded Scotland and routed the scots armies at Pinky and at Musselborough. The great power of the Duke of Somerset raised him many enemies, the chief of whom was his Brother Lord Thomas Seymour the Admiral, who was an ambitious and a turbulent man. The Brothers divided the whole court, and kingdom by their opposite interests; The Admiral had married the Queen Dowager, and after her death made his addresses to the Princess Elizabeth, but articles of accusation be=ing exhibited against him he was attained in parliament condemned, and beheaded, without be=ing brought to an open trial. However the Duke of Somerset himself was some time after impeached & charged with a design to seize the king, and to im=prison the Earl of Warwick: for this he was condem=ned and the young king being in a manner forced to sign the sentence, he was executed. The Earl of Warwick now Duke of Northumberland succeeded to the Duke of Somerset's power, and at length, on the kings being taken ill of the Measles married Lord Guildford Dudley his fourth son to the Lady

Jane Grey, eldest Daughter to the Duke of Suffolk and persuaded Edward to settle the Crown on her, his Sisters Mary, and Elizabeth having been declared illegitimate during the life of their Father. And Edward hoping by that means to save the Reformation from destruction appointed her his successor, and soon after died of a consumption, July the 6th 1553 – He continued firmly attached to those principles of the reformation which he had imbibed while young and which made a great progress in his reign.

Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury favoured the Reformation, Gardiner Bishop of Winchester and Boner Bishop of London opposed it.

1547.

Popes.	Paul 3d Julius 3d
Queen of Scotland.	Mary
Emperor.	Charles 5th
King of France	Henry 2d
Battles.	Pinkey Musleborough

Mary — 1553 —

Mary Daughter to Henry the 8th and Sister to Edward the 6th succeeded her Brother in 1553 —

The Queen's first act of authority was to give orders for taking into custody the Duke of Northumberland and most of his Family — The Queen afterwards confined the Duke of Suffolk Lady Jane Gray and Lord Guilford Dudley — Northumberland pleaded guilty and was — executed — The joy arising from the succession of the lawful heir was damped by the Zeal of Mary for the ancient religion Gardenier, Bonner, and Tonstal were not only reestablished in their — see's — but Cranmer whose merits to the Queen during the reign of Henry had been considerable, was tried on pretence of having concurred with Lady Jane and was pronounced guilty of high treason — The two houses of Parliament were determined

determined not to submit tamely to the Queens pleasure in the choice of a husband, Mary agreed to marry Philip Son of the Emperor Charles the 5th — This alliance was strongly recommended by Gardener who had become prime Minister. — After the Parliament was dismissed the new Laws respecting religion were openly put in execution and the mass was every where re-established.
This sudden change of religion inspired the protestants with great discontent — This caused a rebellion that proved fatal to Lady Jane Grey and her husband — a doom which she had long expected and which the innocence of her life as well as the misfortunes to which she had been exposed rendered welcome to her — The Lady Jane had presence of mind during all her misfortunes to defend her religion — On the day of her execution her husband Lord Guilford desired permission to see her, — but she refused, informing him the tenderness of their parting would overcome the fortitude of both. Their separation she said would be only for a moment — She saw her Husband led to execution and soon after was led to her own by

Sir John Gage constable of the Tower.

The Duke of Suffolk was condemned and executed soon after — Philip arrived at Southampton and a few days after they were married at Westminster — Mary soon found Philips ruling passion was ambition — Sensible of the prejudices the Nation had against him Philip aimed at acquiring popularity by an appearance of generosity, He had obtained the release of several persons of rank, but his setting at liberty the Princess Elizabeth was ascribed to a refined policy which made him foresee that if the Pr was put to death the next lawful heir was the Queen of Scots whose succession would for ever annex England to the Crown of France

The success of Gardiner in governing the Parliament had raised his character above that of Pole, who was rather regarded as a good man than a great minister The former in the reign of Henry had made his religion subservient to his schemes, the latter had thought that no consideration ought ever to come in competition with the Catholic doctrines the benevolent disposition of Pole led him to advise a toleration of the heretical sects while the severe

manners of Gardiner inclined him to support by persecution that religion he at bottom regarded with the utmost indifference.

In 1556 Philip became master of the new world and of the richest dominions in Europe, by the voluntary resignation of Charles the 5th who in the vigour of his life determined to seek, in the tranquillity of retreat for that happiness which he had in vain pursued amidst the tumults of war. Philip finding himself threatened with a war with France was desirous of embarking England in the quarrel, Mary though averse to the Measure was incapable of resisting her husbands commands. Cranmer had long been detained prisoner and the Queen now determined to bring him to punishment Persons were employed to attack him in the way of disputation against which he was sufficiently armed but by flattery, insinuation and address. Overcome by the fond love of life terrified by the prospect of those tortures which awaited him, he allowed in an unguarded hour the sentiments of nature to prevail over his resolution, and he agreed to subscribe the doctrines of the papal supremacy

and of the real presence — The Court equally perfideous and cruel were determined that this recantation should avail him nothing, and they sent him orders that he should be required to acknowledge his errors in Church — Cranmer surprised the audience by a contrary declaration — He said that he took this opportunity of atoning for his error by a sincere & open recantation, and was willing to seal with his blood that doctrine which he firmly believed to be communicated from heaven — He was thence led to the stake amidst the insults of the Catholics — his thoughts seemed wholly occupied with reflection on his former fault and he called aloud several times, puting out his right hand, "This hand has offended" He was undoubtedly a Man of merit possessed learning and capacity and all those virtues which are fitted to render him useful and amiable in society —

The English had soon sufficient reason to repent of having entered into the war — The Duke of Guise made an unexpected march

towards Calais and in eight days during the depth of winter made himself Master of this strong fortress that had cost Edward the 3d a siege of eleven Months at the head of a numerous Army which had that very year been victorious in the battle of Crecy — It was not only the loss of Calais that embarrassed the English — The Scots excited by the French began to move in the borders yet in order to connect Scotland more closely with France, and to increase the influence of the latter Kingdom it was thought proper by Henry to celebrate the Marriage between the Young Queen and the Dauphin and a deputation was sent by the Scottish Parliament to assist at the ceremony and to settle the terms of the contract — The close alliance between France and Scotland threatened very nearly the repose and security of Mary — Meanwhile the principal armies of France and Spain had approached each other on the frontiers — Negociations for peace were entered into, and the Armies retired into winter quarters Henry demanded the restitution of Navarre to its lawful owner, and Philip

that of Calais and its territory to England; but in the midst of these negociations news arrived of Marys death — The loss of Calais and the absence of her husband had passed on the declining health of this Princess and brought on a lingering fever of which she died after a short and unfortunate reign of five Years four months and eleven days.

Few qualities either estimable or amiable, mark the Character of Mary, her person was as little engaging as her behaviour and address, Obstinate bigoted, violent cruel, malignent, and revengeful the fruits of a bad temper and narrow understanding are ascribed to her and the only virtue she possessed was sincerity

Mary in 1553.—

Mary Daughter of Henry the 8th by Catherine of Arragon, succeeded Edward the 6th in 1553 — though Lady Jane Grey had been proclaimed according to Edward's will, but ten days after his death Mary promising that no change should be made in Religion obtained the Crown.

Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guilford Dudley her husband were both beheaded.

Soon after Mary's accession to the Throne she married Philip the 2d — afterwards King of Spain, and Son to the Emperor Charles the 5th who was then living.

Mary in violation of the most sacred promises begun a dreadful persecution of the protestants which was carried on by Bonner and Gardiner. Among the principal persons that suffered martyrdom were Cranmer, Ridley

Latimer and Hooper. In the four years during which the persecution lasted near 500 persons were put to death: even the Princess Elizabeth was closely watched, and obliged to conceal her religious sentiments.

The Queen engaged the English in a war with France, at the instigation of her husband; A battle gained by the Spaniards at St Quintin seemed to promise great success to the allied arms, but an action performed by the Duke of Guise in the midst of winter turned the scale in favour of France; He made a sudden and unexpected march towards Calais; the Governor Lord Wintworth made a brave defence, but his garrison being very weak they were unable to resist the assault given by the French; for whilst the Duke of Guise was besieging it by land a small fleet was sent to block up the harbour. As the English had been in possession of Calais above two hundred years, this loss filled the whole kingdom with murmurs. Mary was deeply affected by it, and her grief for the loss of Calais together with her continual disagreement with Philip who neglected her, threw her into a

complication of distempers of which she died the 17th of November 1558 in the 43d year of her age, after a bloody reign of five years.

Mary was neither agreeable in her person, nor in her disposition; she was proud, avaricious bigoted, and revengeful.

1553

Popes.	Julius — 3 — d Marcellus — 2 — d Paul — 4 — d
Emperors.	Charles — 5 — d Ferdinand — 1 — d
King of France	Henry — 2 — d
Queen of Scotland	Mary
Husband	Philip — 2 — d
Battle	St Quintin
Lost	Calais

1558 —

Elizabeth — 1558 —

Elizabeth succeeded her Sister Mary in 1558. The prudence of her conduct during her Sisters reign rendered her accession the subject of general joy — with a magnanimity truly laudable she buried all offences in oblivion — In notifying her accession to Philip she expressed her gratitude for the protection he had afforded her, that Monarch who hoped by her means to obtain the dominion over England immediately made proposals of Marriage to her, and through Elizabeth determined to decline the offer, she gave him such an answer that he still retained hopes of success — The first object of the Queen was to restore the protestant religion, which her education had led her to favour but she proceeded by gradual and secure steps — she ordered the Litany the Lords prayer the Creed and the

gospels to be read in English and she forbad the Host to be any more elevated in her presence — Her address and affability soon acquired her the affections of her subjects, and unwilling to offend them by any useless or violent exertion of power, she delayed the entire change of religion till the meeting of the Parliament, which was summoned to assemble — While the Queen and parliament were settling the national religion, negotiations for peace were conducted between the Minesters of France Spain, and England — Yet though peace was concluded between France and England there soon appeared a ground of quarrel of a more serious nature —

By the persuasion of the Duke of Guise, the King of France ordered his Son and Daughter inlaw to assume openly the arms of England on all their equipages furniture and liveries — When the English ambassador complained of this injury he could obtain no answer but that the Queen of Scots was descended from the blood Royal of England and she was entitled by the example of many Princes to assume the arms of that Kingdom!

Elizabeth concidered Mary Queen of Scots as her

Mortal enemy, and the present situation of affairs in Scotland afforded her a favourable opportunity both of revenging the injury and of providing for her own safety — In the year 1568 the Queen of Scots found it was impossible to remain any longer in her in her own Kingdom owing to the civil commotions and the persecutions she particularly indured — She embarked on board a fishing boat in Galloway and landed the same day at Workington in Cumberland about thirty miles from Carlile whence she immediately dispatched a Messenger to London, notifying her arrivial desireing leave to visit Elizabeth and craving her protection, Elizabeth dispatched Lord Scrope and Sir F. Knolles to inform Mary that her request of being allowed to visit their Sovereign could not be complied with, till she had cleared hersely of her husbands — murder. So unexpected a check threw Mary into tears and the necessity of her situation obliged her to submit — Mary was removed to Bolton a seat of Lord Scrope's in Yorkshire — The Conferences were held at York and Hampton

Court on the subject of Mary. — In 1569 — The Marriage was proposed between the Duke of Norfolk and Mary Queen of Scots — The Roman Catholicks considering it as an event favourable to themselves (under the pretence of restoring Mary to her liberty) were accused of promoting it with the view of placing her on the Throne of England. Elizabeth thought it imprudent to suffer such a formidable confederacy to gather strength — By her orders the Duke of Norfolk was arrested and committed to the Tower under the custody of Sir Henry Neuil — Elizabeth hesitated above four months before she signed the warrant for the execution of Norfolk — in 1572 — he died with calmness and constancy; and though he denied any disloyal intentions against the Queen, he acknowledged the justice of his sentence

The Earl of Northumberland, who had been delivered up by the regent of Scotland, was executed about the same time — In 1577 — Sir Francis Drake was the first Englishman who sailed round the World — for Magellan whose ships executed the same adventure died in the passage, Elizabeth —

conferred the honour of Knighthood on that gallant Sailor and accepted a banquet from him on board the Ship which had atcheived so memorable a voyage —

The troubles that had agetated the Netherlands for some years past seemed now to come to a crises — About this time the Prince of Orange the leader of the Flemmings was assassinated at Delft; at the loss of so powerful a leader they felt their only reliance was on Elizabeth & they sent an embassy to London offering to acknowledge her as Sovereign on condition of obtaining her protection and assistance — The Queen forseeing that the acceptance of this Sovereignty would oblige her to imploy her whole force in their defence immediately rejected this offer — However she sent the Earl of Leicester over to Holland at the head of a powerful force — A fleet of twenty sail was equipped to attack the Spaniards in the west Indies and Sir Francis Drake was appointed Admeral and Christopher Carlisle commander of the land forces — They took St Jago — than sailed to Hespaneda and

made themselves Masters of St Domingo by assault and this was the first attempt of the English to form settlements — Mary Queen of Scots being accused of having consented to Babington's conspiracy of putting Elizabeth to death and her upon the Throne of England she was remo-
-ved from Lord Scropes to Fotheringay Castle Elizabeth sent her a letter informing her of the commission and of the approaching trial — Mary though surprised at this message, was not unmindful of her dignity — she protested in the most solemn manner that she was — innocent of the crime laid to her charge — Two different days did Mary appear before the judges and in every part of her behaviour maine-tained the magnanimity of a Queen temper-
-ed with the gentleness and modesty of a woman

The Commissioners by Elizabeths express — commands adjurned without pronouncing any sentence to the Star Chamber in Westminster and there unanimously declared Mary to be acces-
-sary to Babingtons conspiracy — Affecting

clemency Elizabeth desired them to reflect, whether it was possible to find any expedient besides the death of the Queen of Scots for securing the Public tranquillity, but they answered that mercy to Mary was cruelty to them her subjects and their Children — A few days after the sentence was pronounced against Mary the Parliament ratified the proceedings of the Commissioners by whom she had been tried Elizabeth commanded the sentence against Mary to be published asserting that it was extorted from her by the entreaty of both Houses of Parliament — Mary received the intelligence with becoming fortitude — The warrant was dispatch-ed to the Earls of Shrewsbury and Kent and some others ordering them to see the sentence executed upon the Queen of Scots — The Earls came to Fotheringay Castle and being introduced to Mary informed her of their commission and desired her to prepare for death next Morning at eight o'clock — She seemed no wise terrefied though some what surprised with the intelligence as she did

not think the Queen her Sister would have consented to her death or have executed the Sentence against a person not subject to the laws and ju=risdictions of England. Thus perished in the forty fifth year of her age, and nineteenth of her captivity in England Mary Queen of Scots — A woman of great accomplishments both of body and mind, natural as well as acquired, but unfortunate in her life — The beauties of her person and graces of her air combined to make her the most amiable of woman.

While Elizabeth ensured tranquility from the attempts of her nearest neighbour, she was not negligent of more distant danger — She commissioned Drake with thirty Ships to attack the coast of Spain and that gallant Of=ficer having learned that a rich spanish fleet was lying at Cadiz, entered the harbour and burnt a hundred vessels laden with ammunition and naval stores — The Year after in 1588 — Philip sent the formidable Armament called the Invincible Armada to attack the English

Lord Howard of Effingham, a man of courage and capacity, was Admiral and took on him the command of the Navy. Drake Hawkins & Forbesher, the most renowned seamen in Europe served under him — The Spanish Armada on first sailing from the port of Lisbon had been dispersed by a tempest. The Duke of Medina who commanded the Armada informed that the English admerial had discharged many of his Seamen, made sail directly for Plymouth in hopes of distroying their Ships in Harbour, and Effingham had only time to get out of port, when he saw the Spanish fleet advanceing towards him. Effingham gave orders not to come to close fight with the Spaniards, but to cannonade them at a distance and to wait the opportunity which winds, currents, or various accedents must afford him — Nor was it long before the event answered his expectations — As the Armada advanced up channel the English hung upon its rear and still infested it with skermishes — Each trial abated the confidance of the Spaniards and added courage

to the English and the latter soon found that even in close fight the size of the Spanish ships was no advantage to them, Not half of the Fleet returned to Spain and they filled all Spain with accounts of the desperate valour of the English and of the tempestuous violence of that ocean which surrounds them.

In 1597 — An expedition was sent on the Coast of Spain in which Essex distinguished himself by his vallour — Cadez was taken but soon after relenquished —
The counsels of Essex were more agreable to the Queen than those of Burleigh the favourite — seemed daily to acquire an ascendant over the minister and he had so rivited himself in the Queen's confidence that none of his enemies had ever been able to impeach his credit, but his lofty spirit could ill submit to that implicit deference which her temper required and which she had ever been accustomed to receive from her subjects Her anger naturally prompt and violent rose at this provocation and she instantly gave him a box on the ear — Instead of recollecting himself

and making the submissions due he clasped his hand to his sword and swore that he would not bear such usage were it from Henry the 8th himself, and he immediately withdrew from court — His Friends entreated him not to give that triumph to his enemies that affliction to his Friends which must ensue from his supporting a contest with his Sovereign — The death of Burleigh which happened about the same time seemed to leave him without a rival — While Elizabeth was occupied in cherishing the disposition of revolt in the Netherlands, she herself was exposed to the same spirit in Ireland — O'Neale had fomented a violent rebellion in Ulster he sought shelter among the Scottish Hilanders who on account of some ancient injuries put him to death. Hugh O'Neale his Nephew had been raised by Elizabeth to the dignity of Earl of Tyrone, but being acknowledged head of his clan he preferred the pride of larlamen licence and dominion, to the pleasures of opulence and tranquillity — The Queen now was become

sensible that it was necessary to carry on the war in a more rigorous manner — Essex ambitious of fame was desirous of obtaining the government for himself — the Queen to insure him success had levied an army of twenty thousand foot and two thousand Horse — She likewise entrusted him with the power of furnishing the war when he pleased and of filling the most considerable imployments of the Kingdom — the first act of authority which he exercised after his arrival in Ireland was to appoint his intimate friend the Earl of Southampton General of the Horse — A Nobleman who had incurred the Queens displeasure She no sooner heard of this than she reprimanded him and ordered him to recal his commission to Southampton, but Essex had the impor-dance to remonstrate and it was not till she reiterrated her commands that he could be prevailed on to displace his Friend —
Essex received from Tyrone proposals for peace so unexpected an issue of enterprise, the most expensive Elizabeth had ever undertaken

provoked her extremely against Essex and that Nobleman no sooner apprised of her anger resolved to set out for England, though surprised into giving him a gracious reception at first, the Queen upon reflection ordered Essex to be confined to his Chamber and to be twice examined by the Council —

The violent measures however which Essex proposed of extorting by arms an immediate declaration in favour of James's right of succession, added to his libelling the ministers of the Queen who had advised her to make peace with Spain, as traitors, who had betrayed the interests of their country were not agitated without suspicion on the part of the Queen —

A summons was sent to Essex to attend the Council, he immediatly concluded the whole conspiracy was discovered and when his sentence was pronounced Essex spoke like a Man who expected nothing but death — The Queen signed the warrant for execution, she countermanded it and again

resolved on his death — The Execution was private in the Tower agreable to his own ~~req~~ request — The Earl of Essex was but thirty-four years of age when his rashness imprudence and violence brought him to this untimely end. Some of Essex's associates were tried condemned and executed, the Earl of Southampton's life was saved with great difficulty and he was detained in prison during the remainder of this reign. Some time after Essex's death an incident took place which threw the Queen into a profound melancholy — During Essex's favour the Queen gave him a ring and assured him that into whatever disgrace he should fall whatever prejudices she might be induced to entertain against him if he sent her that ring, she would immediately upon the sight of it lend a favourable ear to his apology — After his trial and condemnation Essex committed the ring to the Cs of Nottingham whom he desired to deliver to the Queen

The Cs was prevailed on by her Husband the mortal enemy of Essex, not to execute the commission — The Cs of Nottingham on

on her death bed, was seized with remorse of conscience having obtained a viset from the Queen revealed to her the fatal secret — The Queen astonished with this incident broke from her and henceforth resigned herself over to the deepest & most incurable melancholy she even refused food and sustenance her end was visibly approaching and the council being assembled they sent the Keeper admiral and secretary to know her will, with regard to her successor she answered with a faint voice, that as she had held a regal sceptre, she desired no other than a Royal successor — Cecil requesting her to explain herself, she said that she would have her nearest Kinsman the King of Scots. Her voice soon after left her and she expired gently in the seventeeth year of her age, and forty fifth of her reign — Her qualities as a Soveriegn though with some considerable exceptions are the object of undesputed applause and approbation —

1558 —

Popes —	Paul — 4 —	4 L
	Pius — 4 —	4 L
	St Pius — 5 —	4 L
	Gregory — 3 —	d
	Sixtus — 5 —	4 L
	Urban 7 —	4 L
	Gregory — 14 —	4 L
	Innocent — 9 —	4 L
	Clement — 8 —	
Emperors	Ferdinand 1 —	st
	Maximilian 2 —	d
	Rodolphus — 2	d
Kings of France	Henry — 2 —	d
	Francis — 2 —	d
	Charles — 9 —	4 L
	Henry — 3	d
	Henry — 4 —	4 L

1603 — K. of Scotland	Mary James 6th
1558 — Wars	Against the Queen of Scots — Assisted the Protestants in France and the Low Countries The Armada defeated
Rebellions	Earls of Westmorland & Northumberland The Duke of Norfolk
Conspiracies	Babington's The Earl of Essex and Southampton.

1603

James the 1st 1603

During the whole reign of Elizabeth the eyes of Men had been imployed in search of a successor, there appeared none but the King of Scots who had a just claim or any pretensions to the Throne — He was great grandson to Margaret eldest Daughter of Henry the 8th who married James the 4th King of Scots, who was Father to James the 5th whos Daughter Mary Queen of Scots was Mother to James the 1st King of England.

The Kings journey from Edinburgh to London caused all ranks of people to flock togather from all quarters, but James hated bustle and through far from disliking flattery yet was still fonder of tranquillity and ease, he therefore issued a Proclamation forbidding this

resort of people on pretence of scarcity of provision — He was not however insensible to the great flow of affection which appeared in his new subjects, and being of an affectionate temper he was in haste to make some return of kindness, to this motion has been ascribed that profusion of titles which he conferred in the begining of his reign — James though his whole reign was more guided by temper and inclination than by rules of political prudence.

In the Year 1603 — a conspiracy was discovered to put Lady Arabella Stuart on the Throne, and Sir Walter Raleigh was supposed to be at the head of it, and remained in confinement, many years afterwards & was executed for the same crime on Octr the 29th — 1618 — Through he had been honourably imployed in an expedition to Guearia within that time — In 1604 — the Gunpowder Plot was found out in which the Roman Catholics meant to distroy the whole of the Royal family (accepting the P^ss Elizabeth who was to have

been Proclamed Queen) and the two Houses of Parliament — Fawkes was discovered before the door of the vault with the matches and every thing proper for setting fire to the train in his Pocket

In 1612 — The death of Henry Prince of Wales caused universal grief, in the same year was married the Princess Elizabeth to — Frederick elector Palatine, this Marriage — proved an unhappy event to the King as well as to his Son in-law by making him accept the Offer of the Crown of Bohemia and involved him and the King of England in a ruinous War — After many ~~importunities~~ The King consented that Charles accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham should take a journey into Spain to negociate a Marriage with the — Infanta, which proved unsuccessful but it promoted his Marriage with Pss — Henrietta of France whom he saw at a Ball as he past through Paris

In the Spring — 1625 — James was seized with an ague and after some fits

he died the 27 of March — In all history it would be difficult to find a reign less illustrious yet more unspotted and unblem=ished, than that of James in both Kingdoms He reigned twenty two Years and died in the fifty ninth Year of his Age — James possessed many virtues, through scarce any free from the neighbouring vices — His generosity bordered on profusion, his learning on pedantry, his pacification on pusillanimity, his wisdom on cunning, and of political courage he certainly was destitute — He married Anne of Denmark and left by her one Son Charles and one Daughter Elizabeth who married the Elector Palatene —

1603		
Popes	Clement — 8 —	yr
	Leon Paul 5	yr
	Gregory — 15	yr
	Urban — 8 —	yr
Emperors	Rodolphus	
	Mathias	
	Ferdinand 2	d
Kings of France	Henry 4	yr
	Lewis — 13	yr
Wife	Anne of Denmark	
Children	Henry	
	Charles	
	Elizabeth	

1625

Conspiracy	Gun powder plot
War	Assisted the Elector Palatine

Charles the 1st 1625

Charles the 1st succeeded his Father James — For the sake of dispatch he would have called together the same Parliament which had set under his Father and which lay at that time under prorogation — But being told that this measure would appear unusual he issued writs for summoning a new parliament on the 17th of May

The Young Prince unexperienced and impolitee regarded as sincere all the praises and carresses with which he was loaded —

The influence Buckingham had over Charles exceeded even that which he had acquired over the weakness of James; nor was any public measure conducted but by his counsel and direction — The Puritanical party through disguised, had a great authority over the

Kingdom — In order to fortify himself against the resentment of James, Buckingham had affected popularity and entered into the cabals of the puritans: but being secure of the confidence of Charles, he had since abandoned this party and on that account was the more exposed to their hatred and resentment — The King finding that the Parliament was resolved to grant him no supply issued privy seals for borrowing money from his subjects — The advantage reaped by this expedient was a small compensation for the disgust which it occasioned — The Duke of Buckingham formerly obnoxious to the public became every day more unpopular, while the Commons were thus warmly engaged against Buckingham the King seemed desirous of embracing every opportunity by which he could express a contempt and disregard for them — The Earl of Suffolk Chancellor of the University of Cambridge dying about this time Buckingham through lying under impeachment was yet by means of Court Interest chosen in his

place — The ill humour of the commons, thus wantonly irritated by the court, and finding no gratification in the legal impeachment of Buck=ingham found other objects in which they might exert themselves.

In 1628 after many deficulties Charles consented to the passing of the Bills called the Petition of right by which the Commons pretended only at securing those privileges transmitted them from their Ancestors but in fact the Kings assent to the Bill produced such a change in the Govern=ment as was almost equivolent to a revolution — In the course of the same year the Duke of Buckingham was Murdered by Felton who had been a favourite of King James as well as of Charles — But the great article on which the House of Commons broke with the King and which finally created in Charles a disgust to all Parliaments, was their claim with regard to tonnage and pondage — The Duty of tonnage and poundage in more an=cient times had been commonly a temporary grant of parliament; but it has been conferred on Henry the 5th and all the succeeding Princes

during life in order to enable them to maintain a naval force for the defence of the Kingdom and it was upon the question in 1629 that the King dissolved the Parliament and it was not assembled till 1640 when the Bill was past — The Commons took care in granting these Duties to the King to assert in the most positive terms their own right of bestowing this gift, and to devest the Crown of all the independent title of Assuming it —
Charles in order to shew that he entertained no intention ever again to separate himself from this Parliament passed this important bill without any scruple or hesitation —
In 1629 Oliver Cromwel is first mentioned in the debates of Tonnage and Poundage as complaining of one who he was told preached flat Jooperry — Charles disgusted with parliaments who he found, were determined to proceed against him with unmitagated rigour, both in invading his prerogative and refusing him all supply resolved not to call any more till he should see greater indecation of a complaisant disposition in the nation — Having lost his favourite

Buckingham he became his own minister, as he never afterwards reposed unlimited confidence in any one, but took two Men as his associates in this task who still acted an under-part to himself and these were Sir Thomas Wentworth afterwards created Earl of Stafford and — Laud afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury Laud was rigid, severe, punctual and industrious his zeal in Religion was unrelenting and the forms as established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth seemed essentially connected with it and while Laud ruled the Church, the King and Stafford undertook to Manage the temporal interests of the Nation — During the interval of 11 years in which no Parliament was called Discontents run so high that they entered upon business the Moment they were Assembled and by unanimous consent — instead of granting the demanded subsidies they impeached the Earl of Stafford and had him arraigned before the House of Peers for high treason The Articles of impeachment against him were twenty eight in number, the substance of which was that he had attempted to extend the Kings authority

at Home and had been guilty of several exactions in Ireland — But though four months were employed by the managers in framing the accusation yet there appears very little just cause of blame in him, since the stretches of the King's power were made before he came into authority — The Earl in a long and eloquent speech, delivered without premeditation confuted all the accusations of his enemies, his eloquence and innocence induced those judges to pity, who were the most zealous to condemn him — The King himself went to the House of Lords and spoke for some time in his defence, but the spirit of vengence that had been chained for eleven years was now rouzed and nothing but his blood could give the people satisfaction — He was found guilty by both Houses of Parliament — Yet still Charles who loved Strafford tenderly hesitated, and seemed reluctant trying every expedient to put off so dreadful a duty as that of signing the warrant for his execution, but his doubts were at last silenced by receiving a letter from that unfortunate Nobleman, desiring that his life might be made the sacrifice of a mutual reconciliation between the King and his

people — Charles consented to signing the fatal Bill by commission and Strafford was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1641 — But the Commons did not stop their impeachment here Laud also, after a deliberation which did not continue half an hour, was considered as sufficiently culpable to incur the same accusation and was committed to custody — Finch the Lord Keeper was also impeached but he had the precaution to make his escape, and fly into Holland, as did Sir Francis Wyndeback the secretary, into France —

Amidst the variety of Affairs which occured during this period was the Marriage of the Pss Mary with William Prince of Orange — This was the commencement of the connections with the Family of Orange which were afterwards attended with the most importent consequences, both to the Kingdom and to the House of Stuart —

The two ruling passions of this Parliament were zeal for Liberty and an aversion to the Church, and to both of these nothing

could appear more exceptionable than two Courts which had been erected by Arbitrary Kings These were the High Commission Court and the Court of Star Chamber — The Court of Star Chamber which possessed an unlimited authority of fining imprisoning, and inflicting corporal punishment is mentioned as already existing — under Edward the 3.d — but early in Henry the 7th reign its authority which was before founded on common Law was confirmed by act of Parliament — The Court of High Commission was another jurisdiction still more terrible, because the crime of Heresy, of which it took cognizance, was more undefinable than any civil offence and its method of inquisition and of administering oaths were more contrary to all the most simple ideas of Justice and equity — both these Courts were abolished in 1641 — The last event that took place in 1641 — was the attack of the Opposition against Episcopacy which was one of the strongest Bulwarks of the Royal power —

The Jury of the commons and also of the populace

did not fail to intemidate the Bishops —
They saw the storm that was gathering against
them and probably to avoid its effects they
resolved to attend their duty in the house
of Lords no longer; but drew up a protest
which was signed by twelve of them, in which
they declared that being hindered by the Pa-
-lace from attending at the house of Lords, —
they resolved to go there no more till all com-
-motions should be appeased; protesting
in the mean time, against all such laws
as should be enacted in their absence —
Charles had long suppressed his resent-
-ment, but finding that all his compliance
had but increased their demands, he could
no longer contain himself — He therefore gave
orders to Herbert his attorney general to enter
an accusation of high treason in the house of
Peers against Lord Kimbolton together with
five commoners, the articles were that they had
traitherously endeavoured to subvert the funda-
-mental laws and government of the King-
-dom and to deprive the King of his regal

power — A sergeant at arms, in the Kings name demanded of the House the five members and was sent back without any positive answer The next day the King himself went to the House of Commons, having seated himself he told the House that he was come in person to seize the five members whom he had accused of high treason — He then set some time to see if the accused were present but they had escaped a few minutes before his entry — Thus disapointed he next proceeded to the Common Council of the City and made his complaint to them, The Common Council only answered his complaint in a contemptuous silence — When the Commons were assembled the next day, they affected the greatest terror & passed an unanimous vote that the King had violated their privileges and that they could not assemble again in the same place, till they should have obtained satisfaction with a guard for their security — The City was now a scene of confusion and the King afraid of exposing himself to any fresh insult retired to Windsor there he began to reflect upon the Rashness of his proceedings he

wrote to the Parliament informing them that upon all occasions he would be as careful of their priveleges as of his life and of his Crown — Thus his former violence had rendered him hateful to his Commons and and his present submission now rendered him contemptible — After these concessions the Commons by degrees stripped the King of almost all his Prerogatives and at last they desired even to command the Army for a time, but this so exasperated him that he exclaimed "No not for an hour" This peremptory refusal broke off all further treaty; and both sides were now resolved to have recourse to Arms, to avoid being drawn into making more concessions he retired to York with the Prince of Wales and Duke of York — Each party was now willing to throw on its antagonist the odium of commencing a civil war; but both of them prepared for an event which they deemed inevitable and the Nation which was sufficiently provided with Religeous as well as Civil

causes of quarrel was also supplied with party Names under which the factions might signalise their Mutual hatred — The Rabble were called Round Heads from the manner of wearing their hair and the Gentelmen Cavaliers —

The first place where the two Armies met was at Edge Hill in 1642 — This first campaign upon the whole was more favourable than they expected and great hopes of success were founded from an Army in the North raised by the Marquis of Newcastle —

The Battle of Newbury in 1643 was favourable to the royal cause — In 1644 — The King that he might make preparations during winter, for the ensuing campaign summonds to Oxford all the members of either house who adhered to his interests — and endeavoured to avail himself of the name of Parliament so passionately cherished by the English nation — William Laud — Archbishop of Canterbury had been imprisoned in the Tower at the same time as Stafford, he was accused of high treason in endeavouring to ~~admit~~

subvert the fundamental laws — and likewise the groundless charge of popery which his life and afterwards his death belied, was urged against him — The Lords appeared willing to acquit him but the Commons, his accusers passed an ordinance for his execution and terrified the Lords to give their consent — He was brought to the scaffold in the Year 1644 — and the death of Laud was follow=ed by a total alteration of the cerimonies of the Church — The Liturgy was, by a public act, abolished the day he died, as if he had been the only obstacle to its former removal — The Church of England was in all respects brought to a conformity to the puritanical establishment while the citizens of London and the Scotish Army, gave public thanks for so happy an alteration — In the same Year a new sect was introduced which went by the name of Independents; The Presbyterians were for leaving the Church governed by Clergymen elected by the people, and pray=ers made without premeditation —

The Independents went still farther, they exclu=ded all Clergy and maintained that every Man might pray in Public, exhort his audience, and explain the scriptures —

After the Battle of Naseby the Kings affairs now went to ruen in all quarters, he had escaped to Oxford where he shut himself up with the broken remains of his Army — In this desperate extremity he embraced a measure, which was suggested to him by Montreulle the French Ambassa=dor, and determined to quit Oxford for the Scottish Army which at that time lay before Newark — The Scots who had given him before some general assurances of their fidelety and protection, instead of bestowing a thought on his interests instantly entered into a consultation upon their own — they saw this a convenient time for insisting on their arrears and resolved to make the King the instrument by which this money was to be obtain=ed — after various debates upon this subject be=tween them and the Parliament they agreed that upon payment of — 400,,000 — Pounds they

would deliver up the King to his Enemys &
this was chearfully complyed with —
The Parliamentary Commissioners conveyed
him to Holdenby Castle in the County of
Northumberland whence he was strictly
confined — his ancient servents dismissed
and all communication with his Friends or
Family prohibited — The Army now began to
consider themselves as a body destined from the
commonwealth — In opposition therefore, to the
Parliament at Westminster a Military Parlia-
ment was formed, composed of the Officers and
common Soldiers of each regiment — The prin-
cipal Officers formed a council to represent
the body of peers — the soldiers elected two men
out of each company to represent the house of
commons and these were called the Arbitrators
of the Army — Cromwell took care to be of the num-
ber and contrived under-hand conducting the
sedition of the Army, and as he secretly conduc-
ted all the measures of the army resolved to
seize the King's person — Accordingly a
party of five hundred horse appeared at Holm-
by Castle

Holmby Castle, commanded by Joyce, and conduct-
-ed the King to the Army at Triplo heath near
Cambridge — The next day Cromwell arrived
among them, where he was received with acclama-
-tions of Joy, and was constantly intrusted with
the supreme command. From thence the Army
removed to Reading and carried the King along
with them in all their Marches, From Reading
near Carinham he was sent a Prisoner to Hamp-
-ton Court — The Menaces thrown out by the
agitators against the King had reached his ears,
and he took a sudden resolution of escaping
attended only by Sir John Berkeley, Ashburnham
and Leg, He travelled all night through the
Forest and arrivid the next day at Lichfield,
from thence he was advised to cross over to the
Isle of Wight of which Hammined was Governor
a Man entirely dependent on Cromwell —
Ashburnham and Berkeley were dispatched to
the Island in order to obtain permission of Ham
-mined not to deliver up his Majesty though the
Parliament and Army should require him —
Hammond expressed his inclination to serve the

King but at the same time alledged his Duty to employer — Ashhemham impudently and treacherously brought Hammond to Lichfield and the King was obliged to put himself in his hands and attend him to Carisbroke Castle —

The Parliament in their transactions with Charles payed no longer any regard to equity and reason — It was voted that no more messages should be received from him and that it be treason for any one without leave of the two Houses, to have any intercourse with him — The Lords concurred in the same ordinance — By this vote the King was in reality dethroned — But the Parliament and Army enjoyed not in tranquillity that power which they had obtained with so much violence and injustice — Scotland from whence the King's cause had received the first fatal desaster, seemed now to promis its support and assistance, and when they accompanied the English commissioners to the Isle of Wight, they secretly formed a treaty with the

King for arming Scotland in his favour — While the Scots were making preparations for the invasion of England in that country the indignation at seeing the military power prevail above the civil seemed to arouze all ranks of Men — While the sources were employed in all quarters the parliament regained its liberty; the members who had withdrawn returned; the vote of Non — addresses was repealed and commissioners five peers and ten commoners were sent to Newport in the Isle of Wight in order to treat with Charles — Nothing now remained to oppose the violent measures of the Army but the helpless King and parliament — They advanced at the same time and seizing the Person of the King conveyed him to Hurst Castle — from thence he was conducted to Windsor and London — In the House of commons a committee was appointed to bring in a charge against the King declaring it treason in a King to levy war against his parliament and appointing a High Court of Justice to try Charles for this new invented treason — The House of Peers without one

dissenting voice instantly rejected the vote of the lower house and adjourned themselves for ten days; hoping that this delay would be able to retard the furious crices of the Commons — The Commons were not to be stoped as they declared they represented the people and that whatever was enacted by them had the force of a law — The ordenance for the trial of Charles Stuart King of England was then read and unanimously assented to —

The King, though produced as a criminal maintained the Majesty of a Monarch; with great temper and dignity he declined the authority of the Court. —

Three times was Charles produced before the court and as often declined their jurisdiction, and on the fourth they pronounced sentence against him; only three days were allowed the King between his sentence and execution, the interval he passed in great tranquillety chiefly in reading and devotion, all his Family that remained in England were allowed access to him. It consisted only of the Ds Elizabeth and

the Duke of Glocester, he was little more than an infant — the Princess notwithstanding her tender Years showed an advanced judgment and the calamities of her Family had made a deep impression upon her — The morning of the fatal Day the King rose early — When the King came upon the Scaffold he addressed the few persons who were about him He forgave all his enemies even the chief instru=ments of his death and exhorted them to pay obedience to their lawful Sovereign his Son & successor — when preparing himself for the block he said "I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible Crown where no disturbance can have place" At one blow was his head severed from his Body — Charles was executed in the forty ninth Year of his age and the twenty fourth of his reign — He was of a middling sta=ture robust and well proportioned, His visage was pleasing but melancholy — As for his cha=racter the reader will deduce it with more prece=sion and satisfaction to himself from the detail of his conduct than from any summary given

of it by the historian — It will suffice to say that all his faults seem to have arisen from the error of his education while all his virtues and he possessed many were the genuine offspring of his heart, Many were the miseries sustained by the nation in bringing this Monarch to the block and more yet to be endured previous to the settlement of the constitution.

His Children were Charles afterwards Charles the 2d James afterwards James the 2d — Mary married to the Prince of Orange, Elizabeth who died, Young William Duke of Gloucester and Henrietta Maria who Married to the Duke of Orleans Brother to Louis the 14th —

1625 – Popes –	Urban — 8 — yr Innocent — 10 — yr
Emperors	Ferdinand — 2 — d Ferdinand — 3 — d
Kings	Lewis — 13 — yr Lewis — 14 — yr
Wife	Henrietta of France
Children	Charles. James. Henry Mary Elizabeth Anne 1648. Henrietta
1625.	To Cadiz To Rochelle Againe to Rochelle Edge Hill 1648 – Marston Moor – and Naseby

The Commonwealth

On the death of Charles the disorders that overspread England were innumerable; every Man had framed the model of a republic, and was eager even to impose it by force on his fellow citizens — Foreign powers occupied in wars among themselves had no leisure or inclination to interpose in the domestic dissentions of this Island —

The Young King poor and neglected — living sometimes in Holland, sometimes in France, sometimes in Jersey, comforted himself amidst his present distresses with the hopes of better fortune — During the contest of the two parties, the government of Ireland had remained a great object of intrigue — The

The Presbyterians endeavoured to obtain the Lieutenancy for Waller, the independents for Lambert — After the Execution of the King Cromwell himself began to aspire to a command in his absence, he took care to have his name proposed to the council of state and both friends and enemies concurred immediately to vote him into that important Office —
Before the new Lieutenant set out, he had many disorders to compose in England but what chiefly demanded his attention was the dangerous humours of the Army — Amidst all these difficulties the steady mind of Cromwel still pursued its purpose — Every town before which Cromwel presented himself now opened its gates without resistance — While Cromwel proceded with such uninterrupted success in Ireland a new scene of victory and triumph was preparing for him in Scotland —
Charles was at the Hague when he was informed that he was proclaimed King of the Scottish Parliament and the States found it necessary to satisfy the English Commonwealth by —

removing the King, After passing some time at Paris Charles returned to Jersey which still acknowledged his authority, from thence proceeded to Breda. when he met the commis=sioners from Scotland and learnt the final stipulations on which the Scots consented to receive him — One of the principal stipulations was to bind himself by his royal promise to take the Covenant and accordingly when he arrived in the Forth of Cromarty before he was permitted to land, he was required to sign the covenant.

Cromwel was declared Captain general of all the forces in England, and He immediately marched into Scotland with an Army of 16,000 men — No victory could be more complete than this which was obtained by Cromwel — Charles reduced to dispair embraced a resoluti=on worthy of a Young Prince contending for empire — Having the way open he re=solved immediately to march into England where he expected that all his Friends, and all those who were discontented with the —

present Gouvrment would flock to his standard
Charles found himself disapointed in his expectations of increasing his Army, and the King when he arrived at Worcester found his forces extremely harassed, with an army of about 30 000 Men, Cromwel fell upon Worcester and attacked it on all sides. The whole Scottish Army was either killed or taken prisoners — The King on leaving Worcester after one and forty days concealment he arrived safely at Fecamp in Normandy — No less than forty Men and Women had at different times been privy to his concealment and escape —

In 1672 — The death of William Prince of Orange had been attended with the depression of his party and the triumph of the Dutch republicans and an idea had been entertained in England of a coalition between the two republics — These views enforced by the violent spirit of St John — determined the Parliament to change the purposed alliance into a furious war against the United States — The States not to be unprepared equipped a fleet of one hundred & forty

sail and Van Tromp commanded it — In the road of Dover he met with Blake who commanded the English fleet — After several actions — which were chiefly favourable to the English, Tromp seconded by de Ruyter met near the Goodwins with Blake whose fleet was inferior to the Dutch; a furious battle commenced, in this action the Dutch had the advantage and Blake himself was wounded. Great preparations were made in England in order to wipe off the disgrace, A gallant fleet of eighty sail was fitted out — Blake commanded, and Dean under him when the English off Portland discovered the Dutch fleet, three days the combat continued with the utmost rage, when Blake was victorious and gained not more honour than Tromp who was vanquished — The year after this Victory in 1653 — a second engagement took place, the English fleet commanded by Blake, and the Dutch under Tromp, the latter determined to die or gain the victory and while he was animating his Men he was shot through the heart with a musquet Ball — This

This event alone decided the battle in favour of the English, they little regarded this loss compared with that of their brave Admiral —

In 1656 — the squadron which was sent into the West Indies was not equally successful it was commanded by Pen and Venables who failed in an attempt on St Domingo — in order to atone for this they bent their course to Jamaica which surrendered to them without a blow — The turbulent disposition of the Army alarmed the Protector, nor was he without constant dread of assassination, all composure of mind was now for ever fled from him, as he found his power depend on so delicate a poise that the smallest event might overturn it — His health seemed sensibly to decline he was seized with a slow fever his Physicians were sensible of the perilous condition to which his distemper had reduced him — The Council was alarmed and sent a deputation to know his will with regard to his successor. His senses were gone and he could not express his intentions. he expired the 3d of Sept 1658 — in the fifty-ninth Year of his Age — They asked him wether he did not mean his eldest Son Richard

should succeed him in the pretendership — A simple affirmative was, or seemed to be extorted from him, and soon after the death of Cromwel his Son Richard was acknowledged Protector, Henry his Brother who governed Ireland with popularity insured him the obedience of that Kingdom, and Monk who was much attached to the Family of Cromwel proclaimed in Scotland the new Protector — It was necessary to call a new Parliament, All the commons at first signed without hesitation an engagement not to alter the present government — The most considerable Officers of the army with Fleetwood the brother-in-law to the protector were entering into cabals against him — Richard who possessed neither resolution nor penetration was prevailed on to give an unguarded consent for calling a general council of Officers who might make him proposals, as they pretended for the good of the army — No sooner were they assembled than they lamented that the good old cause as they termed it, that is

the cause for which they had engaged against the late King was entirely neglected —
A vote of the Parliament, that there should be no general council of Officers, but with the protectors consent brought affairs to a rupture —
The Parliament was dissolved, and by the same act the Protector was by every one considered as effectually deposed and soon after, he signed his deposition in form — But amidst the gloomy prospects of Charles, fortune was preparing a way for him to mount in peace the Throne of his Ancestors; General George Monk to whome the fate was reserved of reestablishing the monarchy was the second Son of a Family in Devonshire — Monk however distressed had always refused the most inviting Offers from the Parliament but Cromwell sensible of his merits having solicited him to engage in the Wars against the Irish who were considered as Rebels both by the King and the Parliament, he accepted a command which he flattered himself was reconcilable to the strictest principles of honour, Having once engaged with the Parliament, he was obliged to obey orders — Upon the reduction of Scotland Monk was left with

the supreme command — The connexion he had formed with Cromwel preserved him faithful to Richard, but when the long parliament was res-tored he was prepared for resistance — Sir John Granville hoping that the General would engage in the Kings service sent him a letter of invitation from the King by his Brother — D. Monk — his conduct in all particulars was full of reserve and prudence — He secured all the Officers of his Army of whom he enter-tained any suspicion — Hearing Lam-berth was advancing Northwards he affected to treat with the committee of safety and appoin-ted Newcastle for the negociation — The Committee fell into the snare and found them-selves surrounded by inextricable difficul-ties — The Nation had fallen into total anarchy and by refusing the payment of all taxes reduced the Army to the greatest necessi-ties — Monk though informed of the Res-toration of the Parliament still continued to advance with his Army towards London; & took up his quarters towards Westminster —

he than took proper measures, wrote a letter to the House reproaching them with the Cabals they had formed and required them in the name of the Citizens Soldiers & whole common wealth to issue writs within a week and to fix the time for their own Desolution and the Assembling of a new Parliament — it would be dificult to discribe the joy this intellegence conveyed — Amidst all these steps Monk still maintain=ed the apperence of Zeal for the common Wealth and scrupled to commit any thing to writing and only sent a verbal Message by Granville to the King assuring him of his services and exhorting him instantly to have the Spanish territories and retire into Holland —

Charles followed these directions and narrowly es=caped to Breda — The Elections for the new Parliament meet every where in favour of the King the Presbyterians and royalists being united called aloud for his restoration — In Ireland also the same sentiments prevailed — When the Parliament met they chose a Speaker and the General gave di=rections to Annesby, presedent of the council to —

inform them, that one Sir John Granville a servant of the Kings had been sent over by his Majesty and was now at the doors with a letter to the commons — The loudest acclamations were excited by this intillegence Granville was called in, and the letter read, without a contradictory vote, it was voted that the letter should immediately be published — The Lords perceiving the spirit by which the Kingdom as well as the commons was animated hastened to reenstate themselves in their ancient authority and to take their share in the settlement of the nation — The two Houses attended: while the King was proclaimed with great solemnity in Palace Yard, at White Hall, and at Temple-bar —

1648. Popes	Innocent — 10th Alexander — 7th
Emperors	Ferdinand — 3d Leopold —
King of France	Lewis — 14th
Sons	Richard Henry
Battles	Ireland subdued. Dunbar Wigan Worcester Fife Against the Dutch by Sea
Acquisitions 1660 —	Dunkirk. Jamaica

Charles the 2d 1660

When Charles the second ascended the Throne of his ancestors he was thirty years of age — The whole demeanour of the King was calculated to increase his Popularity, He retained on the Throne that affability which he had displayed in exile, but it was the choice of his Ministers that chiefly gave contentment to the Nation —

Into his Council were admitted the most eminent Men of the Nation the Presbyterians equally with the royalists shared this honour — All who had set in any illegal high Court of Justice were disabled from bearing Offices — These were all the severities which followed such furious civil wars and convulsions.

During the recess of Parliament, the chief object which interested the Public was the trial and

condemnation of the Regicides they were con-
-demned and suffered —
The death of the Duke of Gloucester a Young Prince
of great abilities threw the King into deep afflic-
-tion he was but twenty Years of age when the
small pox put an end to his life —
The Princess of Orange having come to England
in order to partake of the joy attending the
restoration of her Family with whom she lived
in great friendship soon after sickened and
died — The Queen Mother paid a visit
to her Son and obtained his consent to the Mar-
-riage of the Princess Henrietta with the Duke
of Orleans brother to the French King —
The Parliament again meet after having set about
two Months was dissolved by the King in a speach
full of the most gracious expressions —
The Prudence of Clarendon prevailed on Charles
to disband the Army he convinced the King that
till it was disbanded he never could esteem him
securely established on his Throne —
No more troops were retained than a few guards
and garrisons about 1000 horse & 4000 foot —

This was the first appearance under the Monarchy of a regular standing army in this Island —
In 1662 the King Married Catherine of Portugal with this Princess he received 500,000 pounds together with two fortresses, Tangiers in Africa, and Bombay in the East Indies —
In 1663 the Earl of Clarendons power began to decline — It was visible that in proportion as the King found himself established on the throne he began to alienate himself from a Minister whose character was so little social to his own — Charles declared war against the States of Holland — the Duke of York commanded the Fleet, and Oldam was the admiral who commanded the Dutch — the Dutch the Dutch Admirals Ships blew up and the victory remained to the English — the King of Denmark made a secret agreement with Charles to seize all the Dutch ships in his harbours & to share the spoils with the English, provided they would assist him in executing this measure —
In order to increase his prey, he perfideously invited the Dutch to take shelter in his ports — and accordingly the East — India fleet very richly

laden, had put into Bergen —
In 1666 — France declared war to England, the battle that ensued is one of the most memorable that we read of in history, the Duke of Albermale and Prince Rupert commanded the English fleet — De Ruyter and Van Trump commanded the Dutch and the Duke de Beaufort the French — after various losses and successes the English remained incontestably Masters of the Sea —
Charles began to be sensible that all the ends for which the war had been undertaken were likely to prove unsuccessful — This induced the King to make advances towards an accommodation — The treaty was signed at Breda in 1667 — by this treaty Polerone remained to the Dutch Acadie yielded to the French the settlement of New York was the chief advantage the English reaped this war — In the same year the King took the great seal from Clarendon and gave it to Sir Orlando Bridgeman by the title of Lord Keeper — The Duke of York in vain exerted his interest in behalf of his Father-in-law His total ruin was resolved on An impeachment was voted

against him by the commons — Clarendon finding that any defence offered to such prejudiced ears, would be intirely ineffectual thought proper to withdraw —
From Calais he wrote a paper addressed to the House of Lords in which he insinuated that his real crime was his frequent opposition to exorbitant grants which the importunity of suitors had extorted from his Majesty —
The Lords transmitted this paper to the commons under the Appellation of a libel; and by a vote of both houses, it was condemned to be burnt by the hands of the Hangman —
The Parliament next proceded to pass a bill of banishment against Clarendon which received the Royal assent — He retired into France & survived his banishment six years, and employed his liesure in writing the History of the Civil wars —

The next event that took place in 1668 was the triple Alliance — The Glory of France which had been eclipsed by the superior force of the Spanish Monarchy, began to break out with great lustre — The death of Philip the 4th awakened the

ambition of Lewis the 14th — he now begun to retract from his renunciation at the treaty of the Pyrenees and assert his right to the Spanish succession — especially as by the customs of some parts of Brabant a Female of the first Marriage was preferred to a Male of the second — Lewes appeared on the frontiers of the Netherlands with an army of 40,000 Men, Athe, Lisle, Tourney, Oudenarde, Courtray, Charleroi, Buich were immediately taken. This measure executed with such celerity & success gave great alarm to almost every court in Europe, As no state lay nearer the danger, none was seized with more terror than the United Provincies — Lewis had promised them that he would take no steps against Spain without previously informing them, but contrary to this assurance he kept a total silence till on the very point of entering upon action —

Negociations mean while commenced for the saving of Flanders, Charles resolved with great prudence to take the first steps towards forming a confederacy — Sir William Temple his resident at Brussels received orders to go secretly

to the Hague, and to concert with the States the means of saving the Netherlands — He was frank open, sincere, and superior to the little tricks of vulgar politicians, and meeting with de Witt a Man of the same generous and inlarged sentiments, he immediately opened his Masters intentions and proposed a speedy conclusion —

Louis had offered to relinquish all the Queen's rights on condition either of keeping the conquests or of receiving in lieu of them Franchecomte together with Cambray Aire and St Omers —

De Witt and Temple founded their treaty upon this proposal — The Articles of this confederacy were soon adjusted by such candid and able negociators, but the greatest difficulty still remained. By the constitution of the republic all the terms in all the Provences must give their consent to every alliance, and besides that this formality could not be dispatched in less than two months, it was justly to be dreaded, that the influence of France would obstruct the passing of the treaty in some of the smaller Cities — to obviate this difficulty de Witt had the courage for the public

good to break through the laws in so fundamental an artical, and by his authority, he prevailed with the States General at once to sign and ratify the League —

Room had had been left for the accession of Sweden to the treaty which was soon after obtained; and thus was concluded in five days the treple league —

The Treple Alliance guaranteed the remaining Provinces of Spain; and the Emperor and other powers of Germany whose interest seemed to be internatly concerned, were invited to enter into the same confederacy — The great satisfaction expressed in England on account of the counsels now embraced by the Court promised the hearty concurrence of Parliament in every measure which could be proposed for opposition to the grandeur of France —

Some attempts were made by the King to effect a reunion between England and Scotland — The Kings counsels which had hitherto been neglegent and fluctuating became now bad and even crimenal The whole secret was entrusted to five persons — Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and

Lauderdale and these Men were known by the appellation of the Cabal —

In the Year 1669 — the Dss of Orleans died some suspecions of Poison fell on her husband, but the general character of that Prince seems to vindicate him from so black a crime —

Foreign transactions kept pace with these domestic occurrences — An attempt before the declaration of War, had been made on the Dutch Smyrna fleet by Sir Robert Holmes; but Van Nes the Dutch Admiral though far inferior in force three times repulsed the English and conducted home his convoy with inconsiderable loss —

This attempt was followed by an open declaration of war De Wit still governed the Republic of Holland — William the 3d Prince of Orange was appointed General and Admaral of the Commonwealth, but the edict still remained in force by which he was excluded from the Stadtholdership — De Ruyter surprised in Sole Bay the Combined Fleets of France and England — The Duke of York and the Earl of Sandwich commanded the English —

A Severe engagement insued the loss sustained by the Fleets was nearly equal if it did not fall rather more heavy on the English — The Earl of Sandwich was killed — Another engage=ment soon after took place when De Ruyter Van Tromp and Brankert were opposed to Prince Rupert, Sprague and Admiral d'Etrees — The Prince acquired on this occasion great hon=our, but the victory in this Battle was as doubt=ful as in all the actions fought in that War — 1673 - a law past called the Test Act for imposing a test on all who should enjoy any Public Office Besides taking or receiving the sacrament in the established Church they were obliged to abjure all belief in the doctrine of transubstantiation — But the Parliament which was again assembled remonstrated against a marriage which the Duke of York was negociating with a Catholic Princess of the House of Modena, to elude this attack the King prorogued them much to their dissatisfaction

As soon as the Duke had concluded his mar=riage the necessities of the King obliged him again to summons the Parliament — The King was now

convinced that he could obtain no supply from the commons as long as he carried on the war with the Dutch — He therefore resolved on a separate peace — The Honour of the flag was yielded by the Dutch in the most extensive terms a regulation of trade was agreed to, and all possessions were restored to the same condition as before the war — There was in the French service a great body of English to the number of ten thousand Men, who had acquired honour in every action, and had greatly contributed to the success of Lewis — These troops, Charles said he was bound by treaty not to recall; but he obliged himself to the States by a secret article, not to allow them to be recruited His partiality to France prevented a strict execution of this engagement

Differences had arrisen between the King and Parliament, and the House of commons was now regularly devided into two Parties the Court and the Country, on this occasion the latter preponderated a general distrust of the King prevailed — Instead of granting the supply they voted an address wherein they

"Besought his Majesty to enter into a league offensive and defensive with the States General of the United Provinces against the growth and power of the French King and for the Spanish Netherlands —
This was the critical Moment when the King aught to have preserved the balance of power in Europe;
but he had privately concerted measures with France and he had no intention to enter into a war in favour of the allies — He sought however for expedients to appease the murmurs of the People, which every day increased, He knew that during the late War with Holland, the Malcontents at home had made application to the Prince of Orange — He saw that the Religion of the — Duke of York inspired the Nation with desmal apprehensions and though he had obliged his Brother to allow the Young Princesses to be educated in the Protestant faith, sumthing further he thought was necessary in order to satisfy the Nation — He entertained therefore proposals for marrying the Prince of Orange to the Lady Mary the eldest Princess and heir Apparent to the Crown, and he hoped by so tempting an offer to engage his

him entirely in his interests ——
No measure during this reign gave such general satisfaction ——
In 1678 the Peace of Nimeguen was conclu=ded by which France secured for herself Franche=Conte and great part of the Netherlands —
The Ambassadors of the Allies loudly exclaimed against the conduct of Van Beverning; this did not prevent the States from ratifying the treaty and a Peace was consequently restored to Europe —— but a strong spirit of indignation existed among the English against their Sovereign whose supineſs and irresolution had suffered Lewis to make such important acquisitions —
Shaftsbury finding he possessed only the appearance of court favour resolved to adhere to the popular party — It was at his instigation that the commons proceeded so far as to vote unanimously that the Duke of York being a Papist had given the highest countenance to a conspiracy designed by the Papists against the King and the protestant religion —— It was by the cabal of Shaftesbury that the commons were influenced

and a bill was brought in for the total exclusion of the Duke from the Crown of England and Ireland — This important Bill which implied banishment passed in the Year 1679 -

The Habeas Corpus act past this session, by this act No judge under severe penalties can refuse to any prisoner a writ of Habeas Corpus by which the gaoler is directed to produce in court the body of the prisoner and to certify the cause of his detainer and imprisonment and no Man after being enlarged by order of court, can be recommitted for the same offence — The Year 1680 - was remarkable for being the Epoch of the well known epethets of Whig & Tory — In 1679 - a Plot was discovered called the Meal-tub Plot from the place where some papers relative to it were found; Dangerfield a Man of bad Character seemed to have been the author of it, but it had been countenanced by some Catholics of condition Notwithstanding other discoveries a regular project of insurrection was found to oppose the succession of the Duke of York at the head of which were Monmouth, Russel Essex

Howard, Algernon Sidney and John Hambleden
The secret was devulged by Keiling one of the con-
=sperators who was under criminal prosecution, the
dread of which induced him to betray the plot—
in consequence of which Rufsel was sent to the
Tower when notwithstanding all his private
virtues was soon after beheaded — Algernon
Sidney was next brought to his trial and by
the cruelty of Jefferies was chief Justice he
was executed though no suffecient witnesses ap-
peared against him —

The Duke of Monmouth
had absconded on the first discoviry of the conspira-
=cy but on writing submissive letters to the King
he was pardoned but afterwards retracting some
confessions he was banished the Kings presence.
and ordered to depart the Kingdom —
In the Year — 1684 — The King endeavouring
to encrease his popularity judged it proper to
Marry his Niece the Lady Ann to Prince —
George brother to the King of Denmark —
Charles who was always a necessatus Man received
a considerable Sum annually from the King of France

and was gratified with a million of livres sterling for his connivance at the seizure at Luxembourg Though the King had broke a faction which threatened to subvert his Throne and recovered his former popularity yet he was neither happy nor satisfied He was therefore determined to send the Duke to Scotland, recall Monmouth & summons a parliament to dismiss all his unpopular ministers and to throw himself entirely on the good will and affections of his subjects Amidst these truly wise and virtuous designs, he was seized with a sudden fit and though he was recovered from it by bleeding, he languished only a few days and than expired in the fifty-fifth year of his age and twenty fifth of his reign —

Charles if considered as a companion was the most amiable and engaging of Men — as a Sovereing his Character was dangerous to his people and dishonourable to himself — Negligent of the interests of the Nation, careless of its glory, averse to its religion, jealous of its liberty, lavish of its treasure and sparing only of its blood

1660		
Popes	Alexandre	7 yr
	Clement	9 —
	Clement	10 yr
	Innocent	11 yr
Emperor	Leopold	
King of France	Lewis	14 yr
Wife	Catherine of Portugal	
Acquisitions	Tangier	
	Bombay	
	Cape Verd	
	Goree	
	New York	

1685 –

Lost Dunkirk

Treaties of Breda – 1667 –
of Nimeguen 1678 –

1685 –

James the 2d 1685

The first act of James's reign was to assem=ble the privy council, where he made pro=fessions to maintain the established govern=ment in Church and state —
The King however in the first exercise of his authority shewed that these expressions were not sincere — He went openly to mass and by this imprudence he displayed at once his arbitrary disposition and the bigotry of his principles — On the accession of James Monmouth had retired from Holland to Brussels, he was urged by Argyle to make a rash attempt on England — He called the King Duke of York and denomenated him a papish usurper — He landed at Lime and appeared to have many followers at first —

after a severe engagement the Rebels took flight and Monmouth was taken though in disguise & finding all efforts vain he assumed courage from despair, and prepared himself for death with spirit. He was executed soon after —— This Victory obtained by the King had it been managed with prudence would have tended much to increase his power and authority; but the cruelties which were perpetrated especially by the directions of Kirke and Jefferies was the principle cause of his downfall

The King was so elated with this tide of prosperity, that he began to undervalue even an English Parliament; he took notice, that he had employed a great many Catholic Officers, and that he had in their former dispensed with the test act — and such violent aversion did this — Parliament have to Opposition that it is probable had James used his dispensing power, without de=claring it, no inquiries would have been made and time might have reconciled the Nation to there dangerous exercises of prerogative —— but the dar=ing invasion of the constitution called forth some remains of the English spirit ——

The Commons proceeded to examine the dis-
=pensing power, and they voted an address to the King
against it —— It was expressed in most respectful
and submissive terms, but was very ill received by
the King and his answer contained a flat denial —
The Open declaration of James to dispence with the
Tests had struck an universal alarm throughout
the Nation and was strengthened by another incident
which happened at that time —— Lewis the
14th having long harassed the protestants, had at
length revoked the Edict of Nantz which had
been enacted by Henry the 4th for securing them the
free exercise of their religion — Though on the abolition
of the court, James deemed this no obstacle; he
appointed seven commissioners with full authority
over the Church of England; before these, the
Bishop of London and Sharpe were cited, and
though they used the most conciliatory and submis-
sive language, they were both suspended ——
In order to procure a better reception for his Edict of
toleration, the King finding himself opposed by the
Church began to play court to the dissenters ——
but the King was not content with discovering his

intentions in his own Kingdom he was resolved that all Europe should be witness to them, he therefore sent the Earl of Castlemaine Ambassador extraordinary to Rome —— The only proof of complaisance which James received from the Pontiff was sending a Nuncio to England who resided openly in London during the rest of his reign ——

In 1688 - The Queen was delivered of a Son who was baptized James, and who afterwards was known by the Name of the Pretender ——

The Prince of Orange (how little soever he might approve of James's administration) had kept totally silent on the subject —— to oppose the progress of the French Monarch was his grand object — and he had formed the design of uniting all Europe against the encroachments of the French, and Fagel was instructed by William to assure the King that the Prince and Pr gave heartily their consent for repealing legally all the penal statutes as well as those which had been enacted against the Catholics as against the protestant nonconformists and would concur with the King in any measures for that purpose and that their Highnesses however — desirous of gratifying the King and rendering his reign

peaceable and happy, could not agree to any measure which would expose their religion to such eminent danger — When this letter was published, it gave courage to the protestants and in proportion disgusted the King and Catholics James resented it so strongly that he took steps towards increasing his Navy — The Prince in his turn began also to act with more regaur and sent over Dykvelt as his Ambassador to apply in a proper manner to every sect and denomination, The Prince however was afraid of hazarding by any violent measures, an inheritance which the laws insured the Princess, but the birth of a Son just at that time disapointed him of the prospects of succes-sion — Luyleftein who had been sent over to congratulate the King on the birth of a Son, brought back to the Prince invitations from most of the great Men in England to assist them by his arms in the recovery of their laws and liberties —

The Prince was easily engaged to yield to the applications of the English — His method of con-ducting his preparations was such as might be expected from his cautious character —

The States considered the enterprise as necessary to their domestic happiness & security — All the artifices of however of the Prince could not conceal his real intentions from the sagacity of the French Court — D'Avaux Louis emesary at the Hague, had been able by a compar=ison of circumstances to trace the purposes of the preparations in Holland, he instantly informed his Master of this discovery — Louis conveyed the intellegence to James; and accompanied the information with an important Offer — He was willing to join a squadron of French — Ships to the English fleet, and to send over any number of troops which James should judge re=quisite for his security — but all these Offers were refused by James — Louis made, however one more effort to serve his Friend and he represen=ted by his ambassador to the States that any at=tempt against his Ally would be regarded as an act of hostility against himself —
The Prince however sailed from Holland with a fleet of near five hundread vessels and fourteen thousand Men — and after a prosperous voyage landed his army safely in Torbey on the 5th of November

The Dutch Army marched first to Exeter, and the Prince's declaration was there published — Every day there appeared some effect of that universal combination into which the Nation had entered against the measures of the King and no one thought of opposeing or resisting the invader — But the most dangerous symptome was the disaffection which pervaded the Army, and many Officers of distinction carried over their Regiments to the Prince of Orange —
James had arrived at Salisbury the head quarters of his Army when he received this fatal intelligence He found he could no longer confide in any one, & he embraced a sudden resolution of drawing off his Army and returning towards London —
He was still to receive a more mortal blow, His Son in law Prince George of Denmark who was entirely governed by Lord Churchill, and his Lady quitted the King at Andover to join the Prince of Orange and the Pss Ann about the same time withdrew from London to Northingham with Lady Churchill — This stroke overwhelmed James and in the extremity of his agonies he exclamed "God

helps me my own Children have forsaken me.—
His last acts of Royal authority were to issue writs
for a new Parliament and to send Halifax, Nottingham
and Godolphin to treat with the Prince of Orange —
He listened to the fears of the Queen and to the emis-
-saries of France who perswaded him that nothing
would more certainly retard the Public settlement
and beget universal confusion than his deserting the
Kingdom — it was to this measure the Prince of Orange
wished to drive him — and therefore while he decli-
-ned a personal conference with the Royal commission-
-ers he had prefsed the March of his army towards
London — His approach quickened the motions
of James who having sent before hand the Queen
and infant Prince under the conduct of Count —
Tanzure an old favorite of the French Monarch
disappeared himself in the night time attended
only by Sir E Hales and made the best of his
way to a Ship which waited for him near the
mouth of the Tever, the more effectually to involve
every thing in confusion the King had thrown
the Great Seal into the River and had recalled
all those writs which had been issued for the —

elections of the new Parliament ——
The Populace were left Masters; they rose in a tumult and destroyed all the Mass Houses and treated Jefferies so severely that he died a little after ——

Feversham informed of the Kings flight disbanded his troops — & the universal terror which these steps occa=sioned rendered the approach of the Prince of Orange to the capital still more greatful Yet one unexpected difficulty remained for William to surmount — James as he was making his escape had been stopped at Rochester, thence he was conveyed by the Gentry to London and was received with shouts and acclamations — Though little attention was paid to him by the Nobility on his return to Whitehall yet his presence embarrassed William — who to awaken again his fears not only displaced the English Guards at the Palace but sent a message at Midnight to the King ordering him to depart for Ham a seat of the Duke of Lauderdales

He desired permission which was granted of retiring to Rochester a Town near the Sea Coast —— The King terrified with this harsh treatment renewed his former resolution of leaving the Kingdom — He lingered however some days at Rochester in hopes of an invitation still to keep possession of the Throne but observing that the Church, the Nobility the City, the Country all concurred in neglecting him he submitted to his melancholy fate —— he privately embarked on board a Frigate and arrived safely at Ambleteuse in Picardy, whence to St. Germains —— Lewis received him with the highest generosity which contributes much to his honour ——

Thus ended the reign of a Prince whom if we consider his personal character rather than his public conduct, we may safely pronounce more unfortunate than criminal

William and Mary — 1688 —

The Revolution of 1688 — is justly regarded by Britons as the most brilliant transaction in their history — By the Revolution and the Bill of Rights which were the immediate consequence of that event, the existence of a virtual compact between the King & People was confirmed beyond the possibility of a question — While the new government was happily and peaceably established in Great Britain under William and Mary, a prospect of a very different nature presented itself in Ireland — The Pride & insolence of the papists, which had arisen to excess on the birth of the pretended Prince of Wales, had received a severe shock —

The north-eastern division inhabited chiefly by protestants, had proclaimed William & Mary King and Queen, but this being considered by the Lord-deputy as an act of rebellion a considera-ble force was sent against them —

The Kingdom of Great Britain on the accession

of William to the Throne was divided into three different factions, The Jacobites who closely adhear=ed to the doctrine of a sacred right to government inherent in one Family & Tories who supported arbitrary principles of government in general and Whigs who professed Moderate Principles in the government of Church and state, it was to this party that William whose ruling passion was miletary heroism, had long and eagerly sought an opportunity to revenge the insults and injuries his country had received from the ambitious Laws —— It was at this period that a confederacy which he had proposed among the Princes of the Empire began to take effect ——

The Emperor negotiated an alliance offensive and defensive with the States General binding the contracting parties to co-operate with their whole power against France and her Allies —— It was stipulated that neither side should engage in a separate treaty, on any pretence whatever, that no peace should be admitted untile the treaties of Westphalia, Osnaburg, Munster and the Pyrenées should be vindicated —— A

Motion was made in the lower House for taking into consideration the state of the Kingdom with respect to France and foreign alliances — & was immediatelly declared against the French Monarch — Lewis supplied James with a fleet consisting of 14 Ships of the line 7 Frigates and three fire Ships, and a large number of transports, and this Prince with 1200 British Subjects and several of the best of the French Officers landed at Kinsale in Ireland on the 22d day of March 1689 — By the attachment of the Earl of Tyrconnel who commanded in Ireland the whole Kingdom excepting the City of Londenderry recieved him with submission —

As the Affairs of Ireland grew prefsing, William determined to finish the war in that Country in person, a general engagement ensued on the first of July 1690 on the banks of the Boyne, where the Irish met with a total defeat —

James who apprehended nothing so much as falling into the hands of his Son-in-law fled and retired a second time into France —

An advantage which the French fleet obtained at Beachy-Head over the Combined forces of the English and the Dutch, put the goverment of England in great consternation and the factions in Ireland encouraged by the success of the French fleet refused to lay down their Arms — The Irish were not entirely reduced till the Year 1691 — when peace was signed between the contending parties near Limerick and is termed in conciquence the Treaty of Limerick — A considerable body of French forces was supplied by Lewis and assembled between Cherbourg and La Hogue and commanded by King James in person and a French fleet of 63 Ships commanded by Admiral Tourselle was appointed to favour the descent — The preparations in France were not unknown to the English and in consequence a powerful fleet was fitted out with all expedition under the command of Admiral Rupel the Hostile fleet met at La Hogue the 19th of May 1692 and after a bloody contest victory was declared in favour of the English — William had still great difficulties to incounter his favorite project was that of establishing a standing Army but the firm

Parliamentary opposition which he meet with, toge=ther with the current of the Public opinion which run very high against this measure produced alternate fits of resentment and despondency in the Kings mind — it is even reported that he sometimes — seriously determined to abandon the Kingdom — These resolutions the Minestry found no difficulty to overcome, and as the report of the intended aban=donment neither alarmed the fears of the people nor softened the firmness of the Parliament William resolved to comply with a good grace, with what it would not have been in his power long to have resis=ted — In 1700 — a New Parliament met — The Commons addressed the King to assure him they would support his Goverment and take such effectual methods as might best conduce to the interest and safety of England, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion and the Peace of Europe

In 1701 — William went to Holland, and in this Place where he had carried on all his schemes relative to the preservation of his coun=trymen and the humbling of the French King

he entered into a treaty with the Emperor and the States-general — the end of this treaty which was termed the triple and sometimes the grand alliance) was the recovery of Flanders as a barier for Holland and the duchy of Milan as a security for the Emperor —

Among the fortunate incidents which from his birth had attended William there was none which more opportunely co-operated with the design in hand than the unexpected death of the late King and the impolitic conduct of the Court of France on this event — Lewis rashly promised his dying friend that at his demise the young Prince should be openly acknowledged as his son and heir to all the British dominions — and James died it is said in a transport of joy — and the young Prince was solemnly proclaimed Soverign of all the territories belonging to the Crown of Great Britain —

The Court party in England and all the Whigs did not fail to represent this as an insult on the independent liberty of the English Nation — A conjuncture of opinions and circumstances so favorable to his views was not overlooked by the King in his speach

and he earnestly recommended to the Parliament to consider what farther effectual means might be used to secure the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line on this question it was ettled that the succession should be vested in the death of the Princess Anne without issue, in the Princess — Sophia of Hanover Grand Daughter to James the first —

In the address to the Throne they declared that no peace should be concluded with France till reparation should be made to the King and the Nation for his owning and decla=ring the Pretended Prince of Wales King of England and this address was followed with a Bill for the attainder of the Pretended Prince of Wales — William after long struggles had now gained a Compleate victory over the weakness and wickedness of faction, but he was snatched away by the unrelenting arm of death, in the hour of triumph and success — This death was hastened by a fall from his Horse he languished six days and died the 8th of March 1702 — Mary the consort of William died of the small Pox a few years before him. —

Anne — 1702 —

Immediately on the decease of William — the Princess Anne of Denmark the eldest — Daughter of James the 2d ascended the Throne of Great Britain — Anne is allowed by all parties to have been a woman of an — excellent heart, but her genius and understan=ding were very inferior to the mighty task of government — Inclination of power was no less prevalent in the Queen's character than in those of her predecessors —

The first measure of the new Queen was to put the administration of Public affairs into the hands of her favourites the Tories — The death of William and the exclusion of the Whig Minis=try, gave a high alarm to the United Provences; but they were soon relieved from their anxiety, by the arrival of the Earl of Malborough with — full assurances that the Queen would maintain the alliances which had been concluded by the late

King — By virtue of an act passed in the late reign the Parliament continued to sit after the King's death the business of the intended war with France was detaled in the privy Council and their resolutions were communicated the same day to the commons and war was declared in form two days after — One of the first acts of the Queen after her accession had been to confer the order of the garter on her favorite the Earl of Marlborough and to appoint him Captain general of all the forces, employd by her in conjunction with the troops of the Allies and to dispatch him to Holland in the character of Embassador extraordenary to the States — On assurances that the Queen would look on the interests of England and the United Provinces as inseparable, the States had agreed to all the proposals of the favorite —
In the Queens proclamation the King of France was taxed with the having seized the greater part of the Spanish dominions with the design to invade the liberties of Europe, to obstruct the freedom of navigation and commerce and with having offered an unpardonable insult to the Queen

and Kingdom, by taking upon him to declare the pretended Prince of Wales King of England Scotland and Ireland ——— but the real end of this War was to put the House of Austrea in Possession of the Throne of Spain and procure a Carrier for the Dutch in the Netherlandes.

The Earl of Marlborough at the head of 60,000 Men obliged the Duke of Burgundy who commanded the French Army to retire before him. The success which the French armies met with in Italy and on the Rhine greatly lightened the reputation of the Earl of Marlborough who in the beginning of the onset had given so severe a mortification to the Duke of Burgundy that he returned to Versailles and left the command of the Kings troops to Boufflers ——— Sr George Rook who commanded the Naval force of England gained great reputation by attacking the Spanish Galleons comeing from the West Indies under the convoy of a French Squadron ——— Ten Ships of War were taken and eleven Galleons, the rest were distroyed by the Enemy to prevent

their falling into the hands of the Dutch and English — On the Return of the Duke of Marlborough the Commons sent a committee of their House to present him with their thanks for the great and signal services he had rendered the State —

In the Beginning of the Year 1704 the Duke of Marlborough visited Holland, to settle the plan of operations with the States. The Allied Army of Dutch and English crossed the Rhine at Coblentz and at Mandelsheim were met by Prince Eugene of Savoy — On the 2d of July was fought the famous Battle of Blenheim where Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough were opposed to the Elector of Bavaria and the Marechal de Tallard and Marechal de Marsin — The loss of the French and Bavarians in this battle amounted to near one half of their Army — Marechal de Tallar was taken prisoner, the Elector of Bavaria was reduced to the necessity of deserting his Country and flying with the remains of the Routed Army to the Rhine where he joined the Marechal de Villeroi — by the desertion of the

Elector of Bavaria his ~~his~~ conquests and domin=ions fell into the hands of the Emperor who se=verally revenged the excesses which had been committed against his own subjects —
In 1705 — while the Duke of Marlborough was in the war in Germany five thousand troops under the joint command of the Earl of Peter=borrough and Sir Cloudesly Shovel sailed from St Helens, at Lesborn they were joined by a squadron of Dutch and having collected a considerable force they took the Arch Duke Charles on board and sailed first to Gibraltar & from thence to Catalonia — The Portrasses of Lenda and Tortora were delivered into the hands of the Arch Duke without a blow and almost the whole Kingdom of Valencia and the province of Ca=talonia submitted to the power of the Invaders. —
In 1706 — was fought the Battle of Ramelies in which the French commanded by the Marichal de Vileroi were defeated — The total conquest of Brabant and almost all Spanish Flanders was the immediate consequence of the victory — and the sieges of Dendermond and Ath which

were taken successively, concluded the operations of the Campaign At the same time the English laid siege to Barcelona and the English and Portieguese entered Madrid in triumph; and to complete the successes of the campaign the English Fleet at this period secured Cathagena which had declared for the Arch Duke —

On the accession of Queen Ann the whole management of the Sea department was put under the care of her husband the Prince of Denmark who had the title of Lord high admiral, and a council was appointed to assist him —

Prince George was a Man of a very indolent disposition of little or no judgment in the business confided to his care, good natured and easy to be imposed on ——

It was not the interest of those who managed the war that laurels should be gathered at Sea all the naval expeditions therefore were ill planned thus the taking of Gibraltar, the subjection of Majorca and Iviza to the domenion of the Arch Duke, the transporting of Troops to Spain, the reduction of Barcelona, the raising of that Siege, the conducting

of Prince Charles with great pomp to Portugal
are all the mighty exploits performed by the
fleet in the last four years of the war —
In the year 1704 — the Queen sent a message
to the House of commons to signifying her pur-
-pose to apply that branch of the revenue which
was raised out of the first fruits and tenths paid
by the Clergy to the increase of all the small beni-
-fices in the nation, this generous proposal was
opposed by the tories, but notwithstanding that
a Bill was brought in enabling her Majesty to
alienate that branch of the revenue which arose
from first fruits and tenths, and to create a cor-
-poration by Charter to apply it to the use of the
intended augmentation — And since that
time to the present day it has gone by the Name
of Queen Anne's Bounty —
In 1707 — the Union of England and Scotland
took place when it was settled that Scotland
should be represented in the parliament of
Great Britain by sixteen Peers and forty-five
commons and that all the peers of Scotland &
the successors to their honors and dignities, should

from and after the Union be Peers of Great-Britain and should have rank and precedency next and immediately after the English Peers of the like orders and degrees who might be created after the Union —

Mr Robert Harley had so highly distinguished himself in detecting the Parliamentary corruptions practised in the last reign and also in the debates concerning disbanding the Army, and on sending away the Dutch Guards as to have acquired a degree of high reputation with the independent Party in Parliament — He had not been long in the Office of secretary of State before he found an alteration in the disposition of the Queen which flattered him with hopes infinitely more ambitious than the acting as an humble instrument in the hands of the Marlborough faction; by the means of his relation Mrs Masham he had frequent secret interviews with her Majesty ——— One must be thoroughly acquainted with the character and disposition of the Dss of Marlborough to have an

adequate idea of the rage which possessed her Soul on the conviction that the Queen had presumed to give to another that favour which he had once so fully enjoyed himself. The Duke of Marlbourough and the Earl of Godolphine complained to the Queen of Harleys entreques & on not receiving a satisfactory answer, they threatened to resign their Places.

From this period the Dss. of Marlborough whom she considered as the author of these affronts became the object of her aversion and though Harley thought it prudent for the present to give way to the power of the party, both the Queen and her secretary determined to avail themselves of the first favorable opportunity to get rid of a Ministry which for different reasons were equally intolerable to them both.

In 1708 Severe observations were made in both Houses on the general conduct of Affairs; The total rout of the English and Dutch on the plains of Almanza in Spain and the loss of 10,000 Men, either killed or taken prisoners induced the two Houses to enter into an

inquiry concerning the conduct of the war — &
it was found that there were not above half
the troops in Spain that the parliament had
made provision for; and that in a manner
the whole expence of the war in that country
was thrown entirely on the English —
About this time the Jacobite party in —
Scotland were incessant in their solicitations
with the court of France to afford a small
supply of Men and arms, for the purpose
of possessing themselves of the Goverment of
Scotland and thence in conjunction with the
French auxeliaries to distress London, by
the immediate seizure of Newcastle and by
stopping the Coal trade — It was in conse
=quence of a strong representation of the prac
=ticability of this plan that the French court
in their present distress of Men and money
suffered themselves to be prevailed on to pre
=pare a squadron of Men of war consisting of
five Ships equipped for action and two fitted
for transports, and it was not till the pretended
King of Scotland or the Chevalier St George

as he was now termed by the French arrived at Dunkirk that the English Ministry had certain intellegence of the destination of the Fleet — which when communicated to the parliament all opposition to the measures of government ceased and in conciquence the Pretender and his adherents were proclaimed traitors and rebels — The Duke of Marlborough defeated the French near Oudenarde raised the siege of Brussels retook Ghent and Bruges which bid fair to make his power and the Earl of Godolphin permanent by the expulsion of Harley from the council The death of Prince George of Denmark took place the 28 of Oct. 1708 — previous to his death the Queen had the mortification of loosing all her Children —

From the period of the revolution it had been the common practice of goverment to run the Nation in debt, that is for the Parliament to grant more money to the Crown than they could raise within the year — The necessities of the State increasing every Year every probable measure was pursued to —

facilitate the loan of money and to introduce a credit founded on paper currency which was to make up for the deficiency of real treasure —
Pursuant to this scheme in 1693 — a bank was established on the Principle of a transferable fund and a circulation by Bill on the credit of a large capital — 500,000 — Pounds was immediately subscribed as a fund of ready Money to circulate one Million at eight percent which million was to be lent to the government and the subscribers were incorporated by Name of the governor and company of the Bank of England — In 1709 — was fought the Battle of Malplaquet — Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough commanded the Allied army and defeated the French commanded by the Marechal de Villars ——
The conferences of Gertruydenberg lasted from the nineteenth of March to the twenty forth of July when the French, Dutch, and English deputies met they proved ineffectual the Marechal de Huxelles and Abbé de Polignac returned to France, at their departure they sent a letter to the Pensionary Hemsius, in which they declared

declared that the proposals made by the Dutch deputies were unjust and impracticable and in which they complained of personal ill treatment, the inactivity of the Fleet: and the decay of trade were accusations and complaints carried to the press and echoed from the pulpit —

Henry Sacheverel a divine of very moderate abilities preached for several Years on this topic. In a sermon delivered on the fifth of Nov^br at St Paul's in London in the year 1709 he in-veighed with bitterness against the ministry, the dissenters, and low Church, he asserted the doctrine of nonresistance and declared that religion was in danger and exhorted the people to stand in defence of the Church — The sermon was printed and dedicated to the Lord Mayor, four thousand of these discources were quickly dispersed over the Nation and the Ministry who were perhaps more enraged at the personal reflections thrown on themselves than the libellous expressions against the liberties of the constitution treated it in such a serious manner as to deviate from the common rule of law in the

prosecution of Sacheverel — He was declared guil=ty by a majority of seventeen but whether through fear of the multitude or from the apprehensions that the prisoner was secretly patronised by the Queen his punishment was limited to a suspension from preaching for three years and the sermon was order=ed to be burnt in the presence of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London —

Harly who had been some time secretary of state was now created Earl of Oxford & Mortemer and was made first Lord of the treasury —

The Dutch who had entertained a great jealousy of the new ministry, rejected a memorial for a general Peace sent by Lewis and at the same time wrote to the French ministry that if his most Christian Majesty would receive the negociation in concert with the Queen of Great Britain he should certainly have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Dutch deputies —

Such a Message sent before the opening of the conferences at Gotenqueinberg would have been received with thankfulness — but the face of affairs was now beginning to change —

In consequence of the Dutch refusing to treat-

Prior the Poet who had resided in France as secretary to the Embassies of the Earls of Portland and Jersey was despatched to Versailles with proposals from Great Britain — As Prior had no power to treat — Manager deputy to the City of Rouen was sent with full power to London to treat with the English Ministry — On his arrivial the Queen commissioned the Duke of Queensbury the Earl of Jersey Dartmouth and Oxford and Mr St John secretary of state to treat; Certain preliminary articles were agreed to by the commissioners signed by Manager and afterwards by the Earl of Dartmouth and Mr St John by virtue of a warrant granted for that purpose by the Queen —

The opposition to pacific measures was strongest in the house of Lords — in that house a motion being made for an address of thanks to the Queen for the steps she had taken towards a peace — when it came to a final vote the question was carried against the Court by five — voices — but that was the last triumph of the party

The Duke of Marlbrough and Cardonnel his secretary were accused of various speculations The Duke of Marlbrough's representations how-=ever were of no avail as it was voted by a large majority that his practices had been unwar-=rantable and illegal and that the deduction was to be accounted for as public money — On the strength of these resolutions the Queen declared in council her determination to dismiss the Duke of Marlbrough from all his employments Mr Robert Walpole (afterwards the famous Sir R. Walpole) had early distinguished himself as a warm partesan of the Whig interest and it was for this reason that advantage was taken of some clandestine practices, in which he was concerned as secretary at War — with regard to the forage contract in Scotland he was voted guilty imprisoned in the Tower and expelled the House of Commons — The Queen in her speach to the Parliament on the sixth of June 1712 — assured the two houses that in her treaty with France she had secured the protestant succession and that the Pretender would be removed from the

French dominions — That the French King had agreed to make an absolute cession of the Island of St Christopher to restore the whole Bay and straights of Hudson; to deliver the Island of New-Foundland with Placentaa to cede Anapolis with the rest of Acadia or Nova Scotea: to demolish the fortifications of Dunkirk, to leave England in possession of Gibraltar; port Mahon and the whole Island of Minorcia and that France would acknowledge the electoral dignity in the House of Hanover —

It was in the last day of March 1713 — when the peace of Utricht so long in agitation was signed by all the belligerent Powers except the Emperor — Harassed with frequent illness and sensible of the decay or her constitution the Queen at the latter end of her life began to form real designs of securing the succession to her Brother — The Earl of Oxford entered coldly into the Queen's views and it is thought betrayed her counsels to the Whigs —

The frowardness of Oxford who from the most condescending complacency was grown —

turbulent and very remiss in the execution of the plans concerted in the Cabinet at length determine this timed Princess to break entirely with the treasurer — On the 27th of July 1714 — after a very acrimonious dialogue had passed between Mrs Masham and the Earl he was deprived of his staff The Queen was seized with a lethargic disorder & died at Kensington on Sunday the first of August.

The Vices of her Reign were the vices of those by whom she was governed, and the virtues of her heart only rendered her a more easy dupe to the venester schemes of her Councillors. —

George the 1st 1714 —

George the 1st Elector of Hanover agreeable to the dictates of an act of Parliament passed in King Williams time the very day of Queens decease was proclaimed King in the usual forms, and the submission of the three kingdoms was as universal as if there had not existed any other pretended title to the Throne. It was not till the 16th day of Sept six weeks after the Queens decease, that the impatient expectations of the people were gratified with the presence of this new Sovereign —
The fears and hopes of both parties ran high but his Majesty soon relieved them from this state of anxiety as the Duke of Marlborough was restored to his former power —
The late Ministry who had been encouraged in licentiousness broke out into acts of sedition &

and riot — The Commons presented an address to the King desiring that the laws might be vigor=ously executed against the rioters —
The Prevailing discontents in England were soon communicated to the Scots — a large party among this People had never been entirely satisfied with the Union through its Articles were evidently in favour of their Nation — The English Jacobites did not fail to incourage this aver=sion; A correspondence was set on foot be=tween the Male contents of each Nation and the Chevalier de St George was flattered with the hopes that the two nations were ready to take up arms in his favour — The sudden death of Lewes the 14th of France which happened on the first of Sept — 1715 — was no small inter=ruption to the rising hopes of this Prince —
In the North the Earl of Derwentwater and Mr Foster took the field with a body horse, they were joined by some gentlemen from the borders of Scotland, and this party proclaimed the Pretender in Warkworth, Morpeth and Alnwick It was not long that the rebels enjoyed this Sunshine

of fortune — The King's troops comman-
-ded by General Carpenter soon brought the
rebels to surrender and all the noblemen and
leaders were secured — This victory enabled
the government to send a strong reinforcement
to Scotland — In this desperate state of
his affairs the Chavalier who had embarked
on a small vessel at Dunkirk hired for the
purpose arrived among his friends and adher-
-ents in Scotland, his declaration dated at —
Commercy was printed and circulated through
all the adjacent counties — He received
addresses from the episcopal Clergy and laity
of that communion in the diocese of Aberdeen —
He made his public entry into Dundee and
the 7th of Jan.ry arrived at Scone — The 23d of
the Month was fixed for the Coronation —
The next important event which offers in this
reign is the sudden ~~rise and the as sudden~~
fall of the South Sea company, it caused
a great ferment in the Nation and the ruin
of many — As the Act for extending the
duration of Parliament to seven years was ~~so~~

so patiently recieved That Ministers were encoura=ged to grant the King by act of Parliament a stan=ding Army of 16,000 Men, and though in the time of profound peace it was carried through three years after the Peace of Utrecht had been concluded England was again involved in a rupture with Spain and Sweden — In consequence Spain equipped and very power=ful armament which Sailed from Barcelona towards Italy the beginning of June — but to the great mortification of his Catholic Majesty his fleet near the point of Faro was met by a strong squadron of English Ships under the com=mand of Sr George Byng an engagement ow=sued and the Spanish fleet was totally routed and distroyed —

The death of the King of Sweden in the Year 1717 who was killed before Frederickstadz accelerated to the King of England the undisturbed possession of the Duchies of Bremen and Verden —

When his Majesty the following Year was at Han=over he concluded a treaty with Ulrica the Queen of Sweden by which he obliged himself

for the surrender of these duchies to pay to Sweden a Million of rixdollars and to renew as King of great Britain and elector of Hanover, the alliances formerly subsisting between his predecessors and the sovereigns of that Kingdom A negociation between Prussia and France & England took place at Hanover on the Ninth of Sept.r 1727 and concluded with a defensive treaty limited to the term of fifteen years and which implied a mutual garranty of the dominions possessed by the contracting Parties and an engagement to procure satisfaction to the Protestants of Thoon who had likely been oppressed by the Catholics contrary to the treaty of Oleva

King George did not live either to enjoy or to interrupt the general peace which these preliminary articles promised He was suddenly seized with a paralytic disorder on the road from Holland to Hanover and was conveyed in a state of insensibility to Osnabuergh where he expired on Sunday

the 11th of July 1727 in the 68th year of his age and the 13th of his reign

Whatever might be the virtues, vices, or errors of his Political conduct he was liked and even loved by the individuals who had the honour of a familiar conversation with him

George the 2d — 1727 —

No sooner had George the second received intelligence of his Fathers death than he repaired from Richmond to Leicester House — The Privy council were immediately assembled and the next day he was proclaimed King in the usual forms — at the same time he avowed his intention to cultivate those alliances which his Father had made with foreign Princes and assured the people that no change of measures was immediately intended, and all the great Officers of state were retained in their places —

Parliament met the 27th of June when Sir Robert Walpole proposed that the entire revenue of the Civil list, which produced eight hundred Thousand Pounds should be settled on his present Majesty during his life.

The Motion was agreed to by a large majority & a Bill was brought in for the better support of his Majesty's Palace of Somerset House and Richmond old Park which were settled on her Majesty Queen Caroline by way of Jointure in case she survived the King ——

War was declared against Spain on the 23d day of Octr 1739 — his Catholic Majesty having previously ordered all the British Ships in his harbours to be seized and detained —

So little were they prepared to withstand any rigorous attack that Admiral Vernon having boasted in the house of Commons that he would take Porto-Bello a Spanish Town on the Isthmus of Darien, with six Ships only, was taken at his word by the English goverment and actually performed this venturous Service —— It was not the fate of England to be long without being engaged in affairs of the Continent —— Charles the 6th Emperor of Germany the last Male Sovereign of the House of Austria died on the 20th of Octr 1740 — He was succeeded in his hereditary domenions by his Eldest Daughter the Archduchess Maria Theresa

married to the Grand Duke of Tuscany — but though this Princess succeeded as Queen of Hungary by virtue of the Pragmatic sanction guaranteed by all the Powers in Europe, yet the restless ambition of her Neighbours produced such contests as kind=led a new the flames of war in the Empire —

The young King of Prussia no sooner was informed of the Emperor's death than he entered Silesia at the head of an army of 20,000 Men, seized certain parts to which he alledged his Family laid claim and the Elector of Bavaria refused to acknowledge the Archduchess Queen of Hungary and Bohemia

On the meeting of the English Parliament in the beginning of April 1741 — the two Houses were informed that the Queen of Hungary had made requisition of 12,000 Men stipulated by treaty — Sir R Walpole availed himself of the present opportunity for moving that an aid of 200,000 — should be granted for the support of the Queen of Hungary — The address of thanks to his Majesty was carried by a small majority but the circumstance which prognosticated the

The total defeat of Sir R Walpole's power was carrying the point of a disputed election by six voices only and finding his party every day grow weaker and weaker in the House of Commons the Minister took into serious consideration a timely retreat — The King adjourned both Houses of Parliament for the space of a fortnight and in the interim Sir R Walpole was created Earl of Orford and resigned all his employments — A General and frantic joy overspread the Nation on the dismission of Sir Robert Walpole — The new administration was soon arranged in which the Duke of Newcastle and Mr Pelham kept their places — The Earl of Wilmington succeeded Sir R Walpole as first Lord Commissioner of the treasury and Mr Sandys was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer —

In the Month of April 16,000 regular troops afterwards increased to a much larger number were embarked for Flanders and were shortly after joined by 16,000 Hanoverians

and 6000 Hessians in British pay and a numerous body of Austrians ——
In 1743 the King accompanied by his Youngest Son the Duke of Cumberland arrived at the Camps of Ashaffenburg —— The British Monarch soon found himself and his Army reduced to the most critical situation —— with this view he decamped but before the army had marched three leagues he found that the enemy had inclosed him on every side near the village of Dettingen —— The King himself displayed much personal courage and the French were repulsed with great slaughter and compelled to repass the Maine with the loss of 6000 Men and the King of England pursued without further delay his March to Hanover impatient to receive his expected supplies and reenforcements —— The Duke of Cumberland was wounded in the action —— The French besieged and took Fribourg before they went into winter quarters and early next

Campaign invested the City of Tournay — They assembled an Army of 120,000 Men under the command of Marechal Count Saxe Early in this Year 1745 accompanied by the King and the Dauphin they took the field — The Allies commanded by the Duke of Cumberland assisted by Mareschal Konigsegg and the Prince of Waldeck determined to make an effort for the relief of Tourney — On the 11th of May they advanced with great resolution to the attack of the French Army encamped under cover of the Village of Fontenoy — The Dutch failed in their attempt on this Village and the English General did not make proper use of their first success — Tournay surrendered after a gallant defence by an honourable capitulation Ghent and Bruges were captured by a Coup de Main — Ostend Dendermond, Nieuport and Ath were successively reduced and the allies retired for safety beyond the Canal of Antwerp and the Emperor Charles the 7th — who had been raised to the Throne from the Dukedom of

Bavaria and for whom the war first began — was now dead yet this did not in the least re— —store tranquillity to Europe. The Grand Duke of Tuscany Francis the 1st was declared Emperor upon his decease, but the war be— —tween France and the Allies still continued

Towards the latter end of the Summer the French Court desirous of causing an effectual deversion to the English Army in Flanders; incited the Son of the Chevalier de St George usually styled the Pretender to risk an inva— —sion of Great Britain then almost destitute of troops — Being furnished with some money and encouraged by large promises from the Court of France he embarked for Scotland and landed on the coast of Lorkabin July the 27th and was joined by some Chiefs of the Highland Clans and their vassals — When the young Pretender arrived at Perth the Chevalier de St George his Father was proclaimed King of Great Britain — At this critical

period the King was at Hanover and the Lords of the Regency dispatched a Mes-
-senger to hasten the return of his Majesty —
Sir John Cope commander in chief of the Forces in North Britain encamped with his Army near the village of Preston Pans —
Early next morning he was attacked sword in hand by the Pretender in a few moments the English troops were put totally to the route —
Sir John Cope was much censured for his — inattention and ignorance on this occasion.

The Battle of Falkirk was the close of the adventurious triumphs, A new scene was now about to be opened for the Duke of Cumberland had put himself at the head of the troops at Edinburgh which consisted of about 14,000 then the Duke of Cumberland proceeded as far as Colloden and on the 16th of April 1746 — distroyed in one short hour all the hopes and ambition of the Pretender —
Seventeen Officers of the rebel army were

executed and the Lord Balmenor, Lovat and Kilmarnock were beheaded on Tower Hill.

In Jany 1746 — The continual successes of the King of Prussia induced the Empress Queen to sign a treaty of peace at Dresden by which the King acknowledged the grand Duke of Tuscany as Emperor —

The French fitted out two Squadrons the one to make a descent upon the British Colonies in America and the other to assist their arms in the East Indies — These Ships were attack=ed by Anson and Warren and nine of their Vessels were taken by the English Admirals, and this loss was soon followed by another defeat which the French fleet sustained from Admiral Hawke in which seven Ships of the line and several Frigates were taken —

In Novr a new Parliament met the Pelhams had resumed their stations and the Earl of Granville was secretary of State —

The King informed the two Houses of Parliament that preliminaries of Peace were actually signed and that the basis of the accomodation was a general restitution of conquests and this treaty was concluded at Aix la Chapelle where the Earl of Sandwich and Sir Thomas Robinson assisted as plenipotentiaries from the King of Great Britain ——

In the Year 1751 the Prince of Wales died after a short illness — Soon after the death of his Father Prince George was committed to the care of the Earl Harcourt as Governor and to that of the Bishope of Norwich as preceptor —— but soon after they resigned their Offices to Lord Waldegrave and the Bishope of Lincoln who succeeded them ——

As several of the Nations on the Continant had reformed their Calender under the auspices of Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, the British Parliament decreed that the New Year should begen agreably to the Gregonian reform, and that eleven intermediate nominal days between the second and

fourteenth of Sept — should be omitted so that the day succeeding the second should be called the fourteenth of that Month —

On the 17th of April 1756 — Admiral Byng sailed from Spithead with ten Ships of the line and was afterwards joined by two or three others — When the Admiral approached Minorca he saw the British Colours still flying at the Castle of St Philips, and at the same time the French fleet appearing to the South East, he formed the line of battle and when Byng was exhorted by his Captain to bear down upon the enemy in order to support the Ships of the Van, he coldly replied that it was his determination to keep the line of Battle entire — By endeavouring to keep this line of Battle in order to fight with more advantage it could scarcely be affirmed that he fought at all — the distance at which he engaged being so great that he received only a few shot and not one man was killed or

wounded — When Admiral Byng's Official dispatches arrived in England the Ministry fully prepared for the intelligence, sent out Admiral Hawke and Saunders to take the Command in the Mediterranean giveing orders at the same time for the disgraced commander to be sent home under arrest — who upon his arrival was committed close prisoner to Greenwich hospital — The People became clamorous for vengeance and the ministry were not sorry to screen themselves under the misconduct of Admiral Byng, he was brought to trial and notwithstanding great interest was made from various quarters to obtain a remission of the sentence the Lords of the Admiralty issued a warrant for the execution of Admiral Byng which took place on the 14th of March

The Failure of an enterprise against Rochefort was trifling in comparison to the disasters which befell the Army under the Duke of Cumberland in Germany, Marcechal

d' Etrees the French commander compelled the Duke to retreat to Stade; and the French taking possession of the passes the Duke had no option remaining but to capitulate which he did in the month of Septr following at Closter Seven by which the Electorate of Hanover was left in the hands of the French; and the whole confederate army amounting to about 40,000 were disarmed and disbanded —
After this inglorious convention of Closter Seven the Duke resigned all his military employments in disgust —
In 1759 — after the last unsuccessful campaign Major General Amherst succeeded the Earl of London in the command of the American forces which were now increased to 50,000 Men

On the 27th of July the City of Louis bing surrendered to the British general together with the whole Island of Cape Breton fort — du Tuesne on the Ohio was evacuated by the French and immediately repaired and garrisoned

by the English and in compliment to the Min-
-ister was called Pittsbourgh ——— General
Wolf was directed to proceed with a strong squa-
-dron of Ships of War and a large body of land
forces to undertake the siege of Quebec while
General Amherst proposed to reduce the forts
of Teconderago and Crown Point; to cross the
Lake Champlain and join the intrepid
Wolf under the walls of the Canadian Capital
Those two fortresses and Magara yielded
to the British forces, and General Amherst
entered into Winter quarters at Crown Point,
but in the mean time the Principal part of the
plan was bravely executed by General Wolf
On the 26th of June he arrived with his for-
-ces at the Island of Orleans near the Bason of
Quebec — A very warm engagement ensued
and General Wolf who stood conspicuous
in the front of the line received a shot in
the wrist, Advancing however at the head
of the Grenadiers Another Ball pierced his
breast and compelled him to retire from the

field of action — In his dying moments he expressed the utmost anxiety to learn the fate of the Battle and when the exclamation of "run they run" reached his ears he eagerly inquired who run? on being told the French he replied then "I depart contented" and almost immediately expired in the arms of Victory.

Admiral Boscawen in August 1759 - obtained an important victory over the French under the command of Mde la Clue, off Cape Lagoes and four Ships struck their colours to the English — This victory was soon followed by another still more important — Admiral Hawke who had blockaded Brest all Summer — was driven from this Station by distress of weather — Mde Conflans who commanded the French Fleet took the opportunity to slip out of Breast with twenty one ships of the line — The English admiral went immediately in pursuit and overtook them off Quiberon Bay

Two Capital Ships the Superb and Thesee were sunk during the action — The Hero struck her colours, but no Boat could be sent with safety to take possession — The Soleil Royal the flag ship of the French commander was next day burnt by her own Crew — to prevent her falling into the hands of the English and two other Ships of the line were stranded and destroyed The rest of the fleet with difficulty escaped to Rochfort. This Blow was so fatal to the French that they attempted no other naval expedition of moment during the war ——

The British Affairs in the East-Indies — during the latter Years of the War were equally prosperous — A formidable armament under Admiral Watson and Coll Clive Anchored in the in the Ganges and reduced Calcutta and Hughly in the Month of Jen^y 1757 and intermidated by the successes of the English, the Subah consented in a few weeks afterwards to sign Articles of Peace ——

In the beginning of the following Year Colonel Coote defeated the French in a general engage=ment which took place near Coonderrach & immediately afterwards effected the reducti=on of Arcot and Pondecherry ——

In Germany the war was resumed with fresh vigour, soon after the convention of Cloister Seven — In the spring of the Year 1758 the famous subsidy treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Prussia by which the King of England engaged to pay into the hands of his Prussian Majesty the annual Sum of — 670,000 — Sterling ——

Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick an approved General put himself at the head of the Allies and advancing towards the French army which retired at his Approach took possession of Vermin without opposition — Hanover which had been six Months in the possession of the French was now evacuated — In the ensuing Year Prince Ferdinand re=turning to his former cantonments in Munster

The French Army now under the command of Marechal Cantades advanced northwards took possession of Cassel, Gottengen, Lipstadt, Munster and Minden — The Regency of Hanover alarmed at the rapidity of their progress sent off the Archives of the Electorate and the most valuable effects to Stade in order to be shipped for England — Prince Ferdenand having encamped near Minden the French General attacked him on the first of August, but experienced so rough a reception that after a conflict which lasted from dawn of day till noon his troops were broken and routed on all sides — At this critical moment the Prince sent orders to Lord George Sackville which formed a corps de reserve to advance with all possible expedition to attack, and had the orders been properly executed the disorderly retreat of the French army must have been converted into a precipitate flight —

The Allied army however without the assistance

of the English Noblemen gained a signal victory —

In the succeeding spring the grand Army of France under Marischal Broglio amounted to 100,000 men — The Hereditary Prince gained an advantage over a numerous body of the enemy under General Glaubetz at Exdorf on the sixteenth of July and that Prince assisted by the British Calvalry under the Marques of Granby defeated the reserve of the French Army notwithstanding these successes Marischal Brogler made himself Master of Cassel Munden, Gottingen and Elmbeck in the electorate of Hanover — and when Prince Ferdinand retired into winter quarters he left the enemy in possession of the whole Country Eastward of the Weser —

The Court Martial held upon Lord George Sackvill for disobeying the

The repeated orders of Prince Ferdinand at the Memorable Battle of Minden, declared him incapable of serving his Majesty in any Military capacity whatsoever —

The confirmation of this sentence and a peremptory order to strike out the Name of Lord George Sackville from the list of privy-counsellors was the last Public act of the reign of King George the 2d — For on the 25th of Oct. at the Palace of Kensington where he commonly resided he was suddenly seized with an Apopletic fit — he recovered and in a faint voice asked for his Daughter Amelia, but he expired before her Arrival in the 77th Year of his age and the thirty fourth of his reign — Though subject to occasional sallies of Passion, his disposition was naturally generous and placable — On various occasions he had given signal demonstrations of personal bravery, nor did the general tenor of his conduct exhibit

proofs less striking of his rectitude and integrity

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