

restrain his Majesty's Subjects from transporting themselves and their Effects, to Places beyond Sea; and it is said, their Excellencies have since transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant, in order to be laid before his Majesty, a Representation of the present State of the Kingdom, with respect to the Desertion of so great a Number of the Protestant Inhabitants.

To their Excellencies the Lords Justices General, and General Governors of Ireland.

The Memorial of the under-written Noblemen and Gentlemen, in Behalf of themselves and many others of this Kingdom,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT by the Endeavours of Masters and Owners of Ships, and other Persons from America, many Protestant Families, from the Province of Ulster, have been seduced, by false and artful Insinuations to transport themselves and Effects to the Plantations on the Continent in the West Indies for these ten Years past; but as the Case was not universal, or the Effects immediately felt, the Evil was not so great as to make it necessary to lay a Representation of it before the Government.

But the Case is now much alter'd, and those Reasons have so far insinuated themselves with the Populace, by false and alluring Promises of Ease and Riches, that we can with great Truth assure your Excellencies, that about 4000 useful Protestants have left this Kingdom since the Beginning of last Spring; and your Memorialists are well assured, that the Infatuation is now so general, that not fewer than 20,000 have already declared, and seem determin'd, to transport themselves in the ensuing Spring, many of them Freeholders, and Persons who were well settled at easy Rents, and useful Hands in carrying on the Linen Manufacture of this Kingdom, which is our great and only Support.

The Effects of so great a Desertion of Protestants, appears so destructive, by the entire Ruin of Credit, and consequently of all Trade in the Country, which is already so much felt, that we have Reason to apprehend a total Decay of our Linen Manufacture, a great Failure in his Majesty's Revenue, and, what is most terrible to us, a dangerous Superiority of our inveterate Enemies the Papists, who openly and avowedly rejoice at this impending Calamity, use all Means and Artifices to encourage and persuade the Protestants to leave the Nation; and cannot refrain boasting, that they shall by this Means have again all the Lands of this Kingdom in their Possession.

How fatal such Circumstances would prove, not only to the remaining Protestants of this Kingdom, but also to Great-Britain, is too evident to make it necessary to be more particularly insisted on in this Memorial;

Which is most humbly submitted to your Excellencies consummate Wisdom.

Kildare, Charlemont, Allen, Duncannon, Lanesborough, Hillsborough, Ralph Meath, Ralph Gore, J. Skiffington, Her. Rowley, William Brownlow, Arthur Hill, Robert Cope, Hugh Montgomery, R. Magill, Francis Lucas, Thomas Upton, Richard Dawson, W. Burgh, Faith Fortescue, Robert Parkinson, Mayn Armar, Robert Needham, J. Montgomery, Sam. Waring, Archibald Stewart, Oliver St. George.

Dublin-Castle, Feb. 3. This Day the Lords Justices, together with several of the Nobility, Members of Parliament, &c. attended by the Battle-axe Guards, a Detachment of Dragoons, and another of Foot on Dublin Duty, repair'd to perform the Ceremony of laying the first Stone of the new Parliament-House.

L O N D O N, March 13;

They write from La Vera Cruz, of the 12th of December, that when the English in that Port were first embark'd, the Viceroy of Mexico obtained Licenses from the Provincials of Religious Orders, to search all the Convents for Books of Accompts belonging to the English, in hopes thereby to have Matter against them; in which Case he was to have sent his Discoveries to Spain, in order to be laid before the Congress at Soissons, but he failed of his End. That on the Solabay Man of War's Arrival here with the King of Spain's Orders for restoring the Prince Frederick and her Cargo, the English were discharged from a barbarous Imprisonment of twelve Months all but twelve Days, and put in Possession of the Ship, and as much of her Treasure as had not been sent to Spain,

or squander'd away by the Governor. They also put them in Possession of the South-Sea Company's Snows, but they were forced to deposit the Money they had put in the King of Spain's Coffers; but they refused to deliver any Effects due on account of the Negro-Contract, and also Debts due on account of former annual Ships, pretending that the Order only express'd the Prince Frederick, and her Cargo. Two of the Company's Snows sailing one for England, and the other for Jamaica, were not suffered to take any Effects of the Company's on Board. It is added, That the Spanish Governor trifled and quibbled, and put the worst Construction on all Orders they received from Spain in Favour of the English. The English have remonstrated against these Proceedings, but doubt of Success. They add, that European Goods are sold at low Prices; and but little Encouragement for the next Flota.

Mr. Bambridge and Mr. Huggins, with four others, were yesterday committed to Newgate for Misdemeanors committed by them to the Prisoners in the Fleet.

Boston, May 6.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Dummer, dated in London, the 25th of March, 1729.

Gentlemen,
I have nothing to write, but some account of the Hearing upon our Memorial before the Board of Trade, on Saturday last.

The Memorial was first read, (a very wretched Performance) and seemed to bode no good. The Council for the Memorial, open'd the Complaint, which they reduc'd to two Points, viz. His Majesty's Instructions, and the Governor's Conduct under it. As to the first, they said, The King had no Power to raise Money on his Subjects without their Consent; That the Subjects in New-England were entitled to all the Liberties, &c. with the Subjects of Great-Britain; That they were guarded by their Charter, which Places the Power of raising Money for Support of Government in the Assembly, who are the proper Judges what Money is to be raised, and when, and how, and for what Uses to be apply'd. That to appoint a fix'd Salary, would render a Governor too independent of the People: That a Salary ought not to be fix'd, because the Condition and Circumstances of the Province were not fix'd: That the Intention of a Salary was for a Service perform'd, whereas if it were fix'd, a Governor might get leave to come here, and stay here, and yet draw his Salary, whilst the Province must raise an equal Sum to support the Commander in Chief; which would be a great Oppression, &c. As to the Governor's Conduct, they made great Complaint, That to continue the Assembly sitting so many Months beyond their usual time, was an Injury hard to be expressed, and that they were half ruin'd by being detain'd so long from their Business. That the carrying the Assembly to Salem was a further Injury, — and was directly against an Act of Assembly, which fix'd their Session to Boston. — That it was done with a very evil Intention, to force Men to come into an Act which they had declared was against their Consciences. — They concluded, with hoping that his Majesty would graciously be pleas'd to withdraw his Instructions.

Then the Attorney General made a very elaborate Speech in Defence of the King's Instructions and the Governor's Conduct, viz. That the King's Instruction was not compulsory, and the Assembly had the Power of raising Money for the Support of the Government; but observ'd, That it was not only a Power lodg'd in them, but as a Duty incumbent on them, which if they refused to comply with, in such a Way as might answer the End, and maintain the Honour of the Government, the Instruction put them in mind, That there was a higher Legislature, which could bind them. Then he proceeded to shew the Necessity of a fix'd Salary to preserve the Governor's Independency, who had not only the Welfare of the People of this Province to take care of, but the Prerogative of the Crown, and the Commerce of the British Nation. This Proposition he strengthen'd mightily, by shewing a recent and direct Proof of their Refusal to grant the Salary of the Commander in Chief, unless he would pass a Bill which he declar'd was inconsistent with his Instructions. Heript up (upon this Occasion) the old Mismanagements under Cook's Administration, and affirm'd, That there was hardly one Branch of the Prerogative, which we have not attackt. But this is a Melancholy Story, and was the original Source of all our Misfortunes, I'll go no further with it.

The Attorney General made a Jest of the pretended Act of Assembly to confine their Sittings to Boston: But at the same time said, he could not suffer it to be argued before that

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