

the conjunction of your forces both by land and sea with those of his Majesty, the said place will be put into your Highness's hands, and shall be delivered to you on condition, that your Highness will assist the Prince of Conde with ships and soldiers to put him ashore at Bourdeaux; or, if that be not possible, at such other place where it shall be thought most proper to give the said Prince footing in France, and to act in that kingdom, from whence so great an advantage will redound to this state. If there be any thing else which your Highness desires from his Majesty, he is ready to embrace all offers that shall be made him, provided they are advantageous to the common cause, and to the welfare of the two nations.

Cromwell was very clear, that the sincerity of the two crowns was equal, and that Calais would be an important acquisition; but conceiving that France was best able to support him, that in a war with Spain Dunkirk was to be easily obtained, and of equal importance; and that as he might want money the transmarine Spanish dominions was most likely to furnish him, without condescending to accept of foreign subsidies, which he esteemed beneath the dignity of the English nation; he therefore, concluded upon the whole, an alliance with France would be most for his interest, and accordingly entered into the following treaty, which consists of three parts, viz. mutual defence, commerce, and the banishment of the Stuart family.

Treaty of Peace between Louis XIV. King of France and Navarre, and the Lord Protector of the Republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland, at Westminster, November 3, 1655.

I. **T**HAT from this time there be a firm peace between the Republic and France, and that the subjects of both nations be at liberty to travel through the dominions of each other, and that the judges and officers do take care that they be rather favoured every where, and all manner of justice be done them.

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II. Neither

II. Neither party shall directly or indirectly assist such as are now, or shall be hereafter declared rebels, enemies, or adherents against the other.

III. All manner of hostilities shall cease, and whatever shall be taken after fourteen days next ensuing the publication of this treaty, shall be restored within three months after the parties interested shall demand the same, but if legal satisfaction be refused, either party may issue letters of marque and reprisal, to affect only the particular delinquents, not the effects of the subjects of either unconcerned.

IV. Commerce shall be entirely free and open, without regard to letters of safe conduct, or general or special license, provided that the parties trading pay the due customs and port duties, and properly regard the laws and statutes of the dominions of each other.

V. The people of the Republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and all the dominions thereof, may freely import their manufactures of wool and silk into all the ports of France, without incurring any penalties or forfeitures thereby. The regulations stipulated in the 13th article of the treaty between James King of Great Britain, and Henry IV. of France and Navarre, anno 1606, concerning clothes that are ill made, shall be kept and observed, and both sides shall enjoy in each other's dominions the same priviledges as other foreigners.

VI. That the port duties, customs, &c. may be truly known, tables thereof shall be made and fixed up in public places at London, and other ports of the Republic, and at Roan and other ports in France, to which recourse may be had in cases of controversy.

VII. Some ports in both dominions claiming particular duties, the magistrates are to take care that nothing be demanded but what is legal.

VIII. It being customary in some harbours of England and France to demand head money of foreigners, the same shall be henceforth void, and each nation to be on the footing of natives in that respect.

IX. The French merchants trading in England shall not be obliged to give any other security for the sale of their

their merchandize than their own oaths, nor be liable on that account to any other expences than the natives.

X. French ships may come to the key of London, and to the other ports in the dominions of the Republic, and take in their lading there without molestation, as may the English ships in any ports of the dominions of France, and in all respects a free and impartial equality shall be preserved in the commerce of the two nations.

XI. The merchant ships of the Republic which sail to Bourdeaux or enter the Garrone in their voyage, shall not be compelled to take out their guns, &c. at the castle of Blaye, nor shall the subjects of France be liable to any such impediments in the ports of the Republic, and each party shall enjoy the same immunities in all cases as other nations in alliance with either of them enjoy.

XII. Subjects of the Republic dying in France may dispose of their effects as in England, without any regard to the *Droit de Aubeine*, provided that the right to intestate estates, or who have made wills, shall be proved according to law in the place where the person died, whether in France or England, &c.

XIII. That the inhabitants of the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey shall enjoy the same privileges in France as the French do in those islands, paying the customs on both sides.

XIV. All ships of force shall, before they sail, give security by competent persons, not of the ship's company, to the admiralty of either nation, for double value, not to seize or molest the ships or goods of the other, and if the judges of the respective admiralties take incompetent securities, they themselves shall answer the damages.

XV. That for the space of four years to come, or until, other stipulations are agreed on, the ships of either nation may carry commodities of any kind to the enemies of the other, excepting to places besieged, and excepting military stores, in which cases they shall be deemed lawful prize.

XVI. Both parties shall admonish their naval commanders not to injure the ships of the other, and contravening such order, shall be corporally punished, and be obliged, if in their power, to satisfy the damages, and

finding merchant ships steering the same course, shall protect them from violence.

XVII. Commanders taking prizes, shall within twenty-four hours after their arrival, deliver the books of account, &c. to the judge of the admiralty, or other proper officer residing on the spot, who shall send the same sealed up to the judge of the admiralty in order to be copied, during which time the mariners shall not be taken out, nor any part of the cargo touched, unless by authority of the court of admiralty.

XVIII. Commanders who take prizes shall not carry away the captain, master, mate, nor mariner, unless for the sake of examining them, and in such case not above two or three, who shall be carried within twenty-four hours to the judge of the admiralty, or if none at the place, to the magistrate or officers, who shall examine them.

XIX. That neither party shall receive pirates, their accomplices or assistants, and all ships piratically taken and brought into the harbours of either of the confederates, shall be restored to the right owners.

XX. That neither party shall permit the ships or goods of the other, which shall be taken by rebels, under colour of any commissions whatsoever, to be alienated from the right owners, but shall see the same duly restored.

XXI. Ships drove by stress of weather or other danger into the ports of either confederate, and not breaking bulk, shall not be subjected to any duties, and shall when the danger is over depart out of the harbour.

XXII. Either party may traffick freely to any country at war with the other, observing the stipulations of the 15th article in relation to contraband goods and places besieged.

XXIII. That both parties shall take care that justice be done incorruptedly, and that all preceding sentences and conventions, which either party or their subjects have obtained in the lands of the other, shall be ratified.

XXIV. Whereas since the year 1640 many prizes have been taken on both sides, commissioners shall be appointed to settle the same at London, and if they do not determine in six months and a fortnight, the city of Hamburg

burg shall be desired to delegate commissioners, whose arbitration shall be final, and their award made within four months; but if neither shall make an award, no force shall be used on either side until after the expiration of four months more.

XXV. The right of either to the three forts of Pentacost, St. John, and Port Royal in America, shall be determined by the same commissioners.

XXVI. In case of a war breaking out, the merchants shall have six months time to remove their effects.

XXVII. Contraveners of this treaty shall be obliged to make satisfaction, and refusing so to do, shall be deemed enemies to both parties, and punished accordingly, but the same shall not affect the league in any sense.

XXVIII. This league shall be ratified within a fortnight, and immediately after published and proclaimed, and it is agreed, that the Lords the States General shall be included herein.

It is likewise agreed, that the following persons shall remove from the dominions of either within forty days after ratification, and not be on any pretence hereafter admitted.

Out of England, Marifin, the elder Cugnac, Trancart, Mazerelles, Barriere, St. Mars, Conan, Desert, Blaru, Taudin.

Out of France, Charles, eldest son of Charles late King of England, James Duke of York, Henry Duke of Gloucester, after ten years if required: the Lord of Ormond, Sir Edward Hide, Sir John Culpepper, Lord Gerard, Daniel O'Neal, Lord Wilmot, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, Sir Edward Nicholas, Lord Wentworth, eldest son of the Earl of Cleveland, Sir Richard Greenville, Sir Francis Doddington, Sir John Berkely, the Lord Bellasis, O'Sullivan Beare, Lieutenant General Middleton, Lord Muskerry the Father, Major General Edward Massey,

A Posterior Article for including the Lords the States General. Done at Westminster, November 23, O. S. December 3, N. S.

It is agreed, that the States General shall be included in the treaty made the third of November, N. S. 1655, and are by these presents therein comprehended, as are also the allies and confederates of both States who shall be desirous of being included within the space of three months.

The above was only the foundation of the main design which Cromwell had of entering into an offensive war with Spain; the chief view whereof was the important acquisition of the sea ports in Flanders. Previous to this was another treaty with Sweden, but is to follow it in order to avoid breaking into the connection.

Treaty betwixt Lewis XIV. King of France, and Oliver Cromwell Protector of England. Concluded May 9, 1657.

WHEREAS the King of France and the Lord Protector have concluded a firm and perpetual alliance betwixt themselves and their subjects, in order to maintain the same inviolably, there shall be added to it some new articles, under the title of *secretissimum inviolabile Fœdus*, which shall be drawn up and signed by the allies; the tenor whereof follows:

I. The most Christian King and the Lord Protector promise each other inviolably, that they will not in any manner, or under any pretence or denomination whatsoever, make any union, agreement, or engagement with the King of Spain, or any other Potentate, who is an enemy to both, or either of them, without giving timely notice before-hand, to the intent that both may know how to deal with his or their enemies, or the enemies of both kingdoms.

II. In case that either of the allies be under a necessity of entering into a war with any Prince, Potentate, or Republic, who are at this present included in the alliance with France or England, they shall both be obliged to
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