

established by treaties. This treaty therefore was as re-
plete of good consequences, as that of the Pirenees was
of bad; and it is not necessary to say any thing more of
it than that trade by the means thereof kept its usual
course, the medium of power between Poland, Sweden,
and Denmark was adjusted to a due proportion, and
consequently the balance of power in the North pre-
served.

*Treaty of Peace concluded between John Casimir, King of
Poland, and his Confederates Leopold the Roman Em-
peror, and Frederic William Elector of Brandenburg
on the one Part, and Charles XI. King of Sweden on the
other Part, whereby all Enmities between those Powers are
entirely abolished, and the King of Poland for himself and
his Successors renounces all Pretensions whatsoever to the
Kingdom of Sweden and Livonia. Done at Oliva ^{April 23.}
1660. _{May 3.}*

In the Name of the Holy and undivided Trinity,

TO all whom it may concern be it known, After va-
rious wars, composed by several truces, between the
years 1629 and 1635, at length so raged between the
kingdoms of Poland and Sweden, as to involve the said
confederates therein, and the most Christian King having
offered his mediation, which has been accordingly ac-
cepted, and by mutual consent of the parties, *January 5,*
1660, was appointed at Oliva, and happily begun, when
the Divine Providence so ordered it, that the most serene
King of Sweden departed this life, nevertheless the same
has been renewed by the present King Charles XI. and
happily concluded in substance as follows, *viz.*

I. There shall be a universal and perpetual peace be-
tween the most serene John Casimir King of Poland, his
confederates the Emperor Leopold, the Lord Frederic
William Marquis of Brandenburg, and the most serene
King of Sweden.

II. 1. There shall be a perpetual oblivion and am-
nesty of all hostilities committed, nor shall any be com-
mitted for the future.

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2. The amnesty shall extend to all parties without exception, nor shall any persons be molested for siding with the enemies of either State.

3. The towns of Royal Prussia, which have been in the possession of his Swedish Majesty during this war, shall enjoy under the King of Poland all their rights and privileges as before the war: they shall have power to build the private and public edifices ruined by the war, but not be obliged to rebuild those which have been demolished for better defence: nor shall any trouble be given them on account of the tribute to be paid to the Swedish militia, or for tenths or other subsidies, which they could not pay in time of war.

4. All proceedings against such who served his Swedish Majesty in Poland, or elsewhere, shall be void.

5. All moveable effects taken on either side by right of forfeiture, or otherwise, shall remain to the present possessors; but goods immoveable, estates, &c. though forfeited, shall return to the rightful possessors.

III. 1. The King of Poland hereby renounces all right to the kingdom of Sweden and principality of Finland, nor shall hereafter lay any claim thereto.

2. As to the titles and arms, the King of Poland shall bear the seals and arms of Sweden during life out of Sweden, but without detriment to the said plenary renunciation, and to his title of Great Duke of Lithuania may add three *et ceteras*; and so after the title of Great Duke of Finland the King of Sweden shall add three *et ceteras*, provided that the arms of Sweden be always left out in the seals of the King and Republic of Poland, when they write to the King of Sweden.

IV. 1. The King and Republic of Poland hereby surrender to the King of Sweden all that part of Livonia beyond the Duina, which Sweden has during the several truces possessed: as also so much on this side of the Duina and the island of Rugen situate in the sea, as the King has possessed during the said truces, together with his claims to Esthonia and Oesel.

The said King of Sweden shall not extend the borders of his possessions in Courland or Semigalla farther than they have been hitherto extended, and commissioners on
both

both sides shall be appointed to settle the limits, to be finished within a fortnight.

2. The inhabitants of Livonia professing the Catholic religion, shall have free exercise thereof.

3. The provincial titles, both spiritual and temporal, of the senatorian and equestrian order in Swedish Livonia, shall remain to the present possessors during life.

4. All sentences and decrees not contrary to the ancient constitution of the places kept by Sweden during this war, shall remain valid. The same at Riga against the subjects of Lithuania, Courland, and Semigalla.

V. 1. The southern part of Livonia, which before during the war, and time of truce, was under the dominion of the King of Poland, shall remain to the said King. And whereas the Great Duke of Muscovy doth not only keep the Polish, but likewise part of the Swedish Livonia by force of arms, if Poland shall recover any part of the same, it shall be freely delivered to Sweden; and *vice versa*, if Sweden recovers any part of the Polish Livonia.

2. The Kings of Poland and Sweden and their successors, shall by reason of their respective rights to southern and northern Livonia, promiscuously use the stile and arms of Livonia with the title of Dukes.

3. Controversies concerning the respective limits, shall be adjudged by commissioners, lesser disputes by the common course of law.

4. Fugitives from the dominions of each other during the war to be restored with their effects without judicial process.

5. The sea marks in Demefnes and Lusereth to stand, and to be preserved and maintained as the Swedes can agree with the Lords of the soil, but not thereby to claim on the territory of Pilten.

VI. The Duke of Courland and his family shall be at liberty to remove with the public registers from Riga to Mittau in six weeks from the 5th of April, N. S. but before a plenary restitution be made of the registers, care shall be taken by a particular diploma univerialum, that no offence or reprisal shall be hereafter committed against

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the dominions of Sweden for the future, saving all allegiance to Poland, &c.

VII. 1. Sweden restores to Poland Marienburg, Elbing, and other places in Prussia garisoned by the Swedes; Marienburg and Stuma shall be evacuated in a week after the signing the treaty, and put into the hands of the mediator, and the Swedish garrison transported to Elbing, which is to be delivered up to Poland within four days after the full ratification of these presents. Bausk and all other places of Courland in the hands of the Swedes, shall be evacuated within a week after notice is given of the signing this treaty to the General of the forces in Livonia, which notice shall be proclaimed jointly by the trumpets of both parties at Riga.

2. The Swedish soldiers in the garrison of Elbing shall be conducted to Sweden in the most safe and proper manner.

3. If any person or persons chuse not to stay in the territories of Prussia evacuated by Sweden, they shall have free leave to depart with all their effects.

VIII. The deeds, archives, &c. which have fallen into the hands of the Swedes during the war, shall be restored to the respective provinces or people to whom they belong.

IX. The Swedes shall also restore all the archives, &c. as also the royal library which they carried out of Poland within the term for exchanging the ratifications, or three months after.

X. Bonds, &c. entered into on the part of the Duke of Courland, or of the inhabitants, are absolutely void, as are *vice versa* those of the Swedes to the Poles.

XI. Debts contracted by the general and field officers on both sides, shall be faithfully paid.

XII. All pledges not forfeited shall be restored to the proper owners.

XIII. The artillery in the places evacuated by the Swedes, which they brought, may be carried away, the rest left behind.

XIV. 1. All persons prisoners of war, or impressed, shall be restored to their respective sovereigns, the officers paying their expences during the time they were in custody.

custody, and not having otherwise agreed, within three weeks after the execution of this treaty.

2. The King of Poland engages to interpose his authority with the Cham of the Tartars, to restore all the Swedish prisoners in his custody without ransom.

XV. 1. The commerce between Poland and Sweden by the rivers Duina and Bulderau shall be fully restored, and the tolls and duties be on the same footing as before this war.

2. The inhabitants of Great Poland shall not be loaded with any new customs and gabels at Stetin.

3. The city of Dantzick and other cities in the Swedish Prussia, shall enjoy the same liberty of commerce and customs as before this war.

XVI. The Count Conigsmark, velt marshal of Sweden, shall be entertained at Dantzick six weeks, and within a fortnight after this treaty's being signed set at liberty, securing to the King of Poland, that he commit no revenge against his kingdom or the town of Dantzick, saving his allegiance to the King of Sweden.

XVII. The King of Poland cautions all persons concerned in this general amnefty to have due regard to the right of the Princess Ann Mary, daughter of Duke Janusch Radzevil, Palatine of Wilna, to her inheritance and patrimony in the dukedom of Lithuania.

XVIII. The dead bodies of the Generals interred in the dominions of each other, may be removed, or lie unviolated.

XIX. The Duke of Croy shall have justice done him in relation to his demands of debts due to him at the next general Polish diet, on producing his bonds, saving the claims of the Duke of Courland.

XX. As to the like demands of the Counts de Dohna, they shall have satisfaction as far as the same can be made evident.

XXI. The Baron Sigismond de Guldenstern shall also have justice done to him by Sweden as to any estates or effects by him claimed in that kingdom.

The remainder of this treaty concerns generally the ratifications and evacuations of the respective parties, and towns and territories of each other, and includes with
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the Emperor and Marquis of Brandenburg, the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, and King of Denmark, and finally provides for the peace of the North with every Sovereign but the Duke of Muscovy. The articles with every party are much the same as the foregoing, except with the King of Denmark, which is deferred to a future treaty, and Lewis XIV. King of France and Navarre, the general mediator, guarantees this treaty.

The order of time requires us to return again to such treaties, wherein Great Britain was more immediately concerned when the family of the Stuarts were restored to the royal dignity, and new politics created new treaties, the views of France less understood, or more adhered to, and while it was hoped Europe would have slumbered in profound tranquility, the restless ambition of France was stirring up the dying embers of war, and blowing them into a flame.

The first affair of state we meet with after the restoration was a convention with Holland relating to the post. The next was an agreement with the Elector of Brandenburg concerning the guardianship and preservation of the person and estate of the Prince of Orange then a minor, both with I have inserted as matters in some measure meriting our regard.

An agreement and convention for the regulation and speedy dispatch of the posts betwixt England and the United Provinces. At London, April 11, 1661.

Articles drawn up and agreed to between his Excellency Simon Van Hoorn, ambassador of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, in the name and by order of the venerable Lords the Burgomasters and counsellors of Amsterdam, and of Henry Jacob vander Heyden, post-master of certain towns in the United Provinces on one part, and Henry Bishop, Esq; master of the general posts of all England, and from thence to all other Kingdoms and countries on the other part, in the tenth year of the reign of