

administered to him by Garter; which being done, Black Rod, kneeling, presented to the Sovereign the Gold Chain and Badge, which His Majesty was pleased to put over the Register's Neck, who, having kissed His Majesty's Hand, withdrew to his Place.

The Register then acquainted the Sovereign, that the Bishop of Salisbury attended at the Door, and humbly prayed to be admitted to take the Oath of Chancellor of that Most Noble Order; whereupon, being in his Mantle, over his Episcopal Habit, he was conducted to the Sovereign by Garter and Black Rod, the latter carrying, on a Crimson Velvet Cushion, the Purse, Gold Chain and Badge, and the Bishop kneeling near the Sovereign, the Oath was administered to him by the Register; and being invested with the Gold Chain and Badge, the Purse was delivered to him by the Sovereign; and, having kissed His Majesty's Hand, withdrew to his Place.

Then the Chancellor signified to the Chapter the Sovereign's Pleasure for filling up the Three vacant Stalls; and as, by the Statutes, none but a Knight can be elected, Garter and Black Rod were sent to introduce James Marquis of Salisbury, who was knighted by the Sovereign with the Sword of State; after which his Lordship withdrew.

The Knights Companions proceeded to the Election, and the Suffrages being collected by the Chancellor, and presented to the Sovereign, James Marquis of Salisbury was, by His Majesty's Command, declared duly elected; his Lordship was thereupon received at the Door of the Chapter-Room by the Two Junior Knights, and conducted between them to the Sovereign, preceded by Garter (bearing the Ensigns of the Order on a Cushion) and Black Rod.

Garter presenting the Garter to the Sovereign, His Majesty delivered it to the Two Senior Knights, who buckled it on his Lordship's Left Leg, the Chancellor pronouncing the Admonition.

Garter then presented the Ribbon with the George to the Sovereign, and his Lordship kneeling, the Sovereign, with the Assistance of the Two Senior Knights, put it over his Shoulder, the Chancellor, in the mean Time, pronouncing the Admonition; and the Marquis, having kissed His Majesty's Hand, and severally saluted the Knights present, withdrew.

After which the Knights Companions proceeded to a Second Election; and the Suffrages being collected as before, John Earl of Westmorland, Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Ireland (who had the Honor of Knighthood conferred on him by Patent under the Great Seal, bearing Date the 26th Day of November last) was, by His Majesty's Command, declared duly elected.

The Chapter proceeded to a Third Election; and the Suffrages being collected as before, Frederick Earl of Carlisle, late Knight of the Thistle, was, by His Majesty's Command, declared duly elected; and his Lordship was introduced and invested with the Garter, Ribbon and George in the same Manner as the Marquis of Salisbury had been; and, the like Formalities having been observed, he withdrew.

Garter then, calling over the Knights, a Procession was made back to His Majesty's Apartment, in the Order as before, except that the Chancellor and Register walked in their Places.

*Whitehall, June 15.*

THE following Address has been presented to the King: Which Address His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

*May it please your Majesty,*

WE, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, interested in the Island of Tobago and resident in London, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the brilliant Success of your Ma-

jesty's Arms under the Command of General Cuyler; and at the same Time to lay our grateful Thanks at the Foot of your Majesty's Throne, for the inestimable Benefits we are again called to enjoy by the Re-union of that Colony to your Majesty's Dominions.

After suffering for Twelve Years under every Species of Misery, at one Time produced by uncontroled and almost insupportable Despotism, and at another Time by the still more insupportable and uncontrollable Fury of popular Anarchy, the Inhabitants of Tobago, have been restored to the Blessings of your Majesty's mild Administration, and to the Protection of those Laws and that Constitution, which have long been, and now are more than ever, the Envy and Admiration of the World.

When we reflect that the Lives and Properties of our Friends and Relations, as well as our own Properties, have thus been snatched from inevitable Destruction, we cannot find Words to express our Gratitude to your Majesty for your paternal Care and early Recollection of the Sufferings of your ancient Subjects of Tobago, and for the Measures which your Majesty graciously directed to be pursued for their Relief, so gallantly carried into Execution by a Handful of your Majesty's brave Troops.

Looking back with Horror on the Dangers from which we and our Fellow Subjects in Tobago have escaped, we dare with Confidence hope, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order such Measures to be pursued as shall for ever preserve the Inhabitants of Tobago from falling back into that Abyss of Slavery, from which they have been almost miraculously emancipated.

*Whitehall, June 13.*

His Catholic Majesty has published an Edict at Madrid, which was passed the 1st of April last by the Council of Finances, prohibiting all Trade and Intercourse with France, her Possessions and Inhabitants. This Edict contains a positive Prohibition against the Importation into any of the Dominions of Spain, either in French or other Shipping, of any of the Manufactures or Produce of France; or any Baccalao or other dried Fish; and also of all Salted and Pickled Provisions, and of all other French Articles whatsoever. This Prohibition also extends to all Articles and Produce either of Spain or of other Countries, which may have been dyed, bleached, dressed or otherwise improved in France; and which may have been first imported and afterwards paid Duties in France. But there is a Proviso that with regard to all Articles which are not comprehended in this Prohibition, not only the Subjects of Spain, but the Subjects of other Friendly Powers, may continue their Trade as formerly, only observing the Precautions that are necessary for preventing the Importation of any French Merchandize into the Dominions of Spain. The same Edict contains various Regulations with regard to French Commodities which had already been imported into Spain, requiring, among other Things, that they should be registered within Fifteen Days, and disposed of within Six Months. This Edict also requires that, after the Expiration of Three Months from the Date of its Publication, no Merchandize or other Articles of Traffic, coming from the Dominions of Friendly Powers, shall be admitted to Entry at any of the Custom-Houses of Spain, without sufficient Proof that such Merchandize and other Articles of Traffic did not come from the French Possessions. It declares, however, that Certificates, expressing Quality and Quantity of the Goods, their Fabric or Growth, from the Magistrates or Inspector of Manufactories, attested by the Consul in Spain (if there be any) of the Cities and Ports from whence such Merchandize and other Articles of Traffic may come, shall be sufficient

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