

they have signed them with their own hands. Done at London the 11th of April, 1661.

(Signed) *Simon Van Hoorn.*  
*Henry Bishop.*

And underneath,  
We the underwritten are witnesses to this instrument.

*John Widman.*  
*Van Hulst.*

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[The following is printed from the copy published by authority in 1686.]

*Articles of Peace and Alliance between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and the High and Mighty Lords, the States General of the United Netherlands, concluded the 2<sup>d</sup>/<sub>1</sub> Day of July, 1667.*

I. FIRST, that from this day there be a true, firm, and inviolable peace, sincere friendship, a nearer and straiter alliance and union between the Most Serene King of Great Britain, and the High and Mighty States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and the lands, countries, and cities under the obedience of both parties, wheresoever situate, and their subjects and inhabitants, of what degree soever they be.

II. Also, that for the time to come, all enmities, hostilities, discords, and wars, between the said Lord the King, and the foresaid Lords the States General, and their subjects and inhabitants, cease and be abolished; and that both parties do altogether forbear and abstain from all plundering, depredation, harm-doing, injuries, and infestation whatsoever, as well by land

as by sea, and in fresh-waters, every where; and especially through all tracts, dominions, places, and governments (of what condition soever they be) within the jurisdiction of either party.

III. Also, that all offences, injuries, damages, losses, which his said Majesty and his subjects, or the foresaid States General and their subjects, have on either side sustained during this war, or at any time whatsoever heretofore, upon what cause or pretence soever, be buried in oblivion, and totally expunged out of remembrance, as if no such things had ever past.

Furthermore, that the foresaid peace, friendship, and alliance may stand upon firm and unshaken foundations, and that from this very day all occasions of new dissention and difference may be cut off; it is further agreed, that both the parties, and either of them, shall keep and possess hereafter, with plenary right of sovereignty, propriety, and possession, all such lands, islands, cities, forts, places, and colonies (how many soever) as during this war, or in any former times before this war, they have by force of arms, or any other way whatsoever, gotten and detained from the other party, and that, altogether after the same manner as they had gotten and did possess them the  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>o</sup> day of May last past, none of the same places being excepted.

IV. Moreover, that all ships, with their furniture and merchandize, and all moveables, which during this war, or at any time heretofore, have come into the power of either of the forementioned parties, or their subjects, be and remain to the present possessors, without any compensation or restitution; so as each one become and remain proprietor and possessor for ever of that which was so gotten, without any controversy, or exception of place, time, or things.

V. Moreover, that all actions, suits, and pretensions, whatsoever they be, or in what manner soever they have been restrained, circumscribed, defined, or reserved,

served, in any articles of peace or alliance already made (and especially in the fifteenth article of that treaty which was signed in the year 1662) which his said Majesty and the said States General, or their subjects, may or would prosecute or move against one another about such matters or things as have happened during this war, or in any former times, as well before as after the foresaid treaty of 1662, until the day of this present alliance, be and remain void, obliterated, and disannulled; as his said Majesty and the said States General shall declare, and they do hereby declare, that by virtue of these presents they will for ever totally renounce, even as hereby they do renounce, all such actions, suits, and pretensions, for themselves and their successors, so as in regard of them nothing more may or ought ever to be urged on either side, and nothing to be moved thereupon hereafter.

VI. But if after the  $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  day of May, expressed in the precedent third article, or after the peace is made, or this treaty signed, either party shall intercept and get from the other any lands, islands, cities, forts, colonies, or other places whatsoever, all and every of them, without any distinction of place or time, shall be restored *bonâ fide* in the same state and condition wherein they shall be found to be at the time whensoever it shall be known in those places that the peace is made.

VII. But to avoid all matter of strife or contention hereafter, that useth sometimes to arise concerning the restitution or liquidation of such ships, merchandize, and other moveables, as both parties, or either of them, may pretend to have been taken or gotten in places and coasts far distant, after the peace is concluded, and before it be notified unto those places; it is agreed, that all such ships, merchandize, and other moveables, which may chance to fall into either party's hands after the conclusion and publication of the present instrument, in the Channel or British sea, within the space

of twelve days, and the same in the North sea; and within the space of six weeks, from the mouth of the Channel unto the Cape of St. Vincent; as also within the space of ten weeks beyond the said Cape, and on this side the Equinoctial Line or Equator, as well the ocean and Mediterranean sea, as elsewhere; and from thence within the space of eight months, beyond the terms of the foresaid Line, throughout all the world, shall be and remain unto the possessors, without any exception or further distinction of time or place, or any regard had to the making of restitution or compensation.

VIII. It is also agreed, that under the foresaid renunciation and stipulation, all letters whatsoever of reprisal, marque, and counter-marque, both general and particular, and others of that kind, by virtue whereof any hostility may be exercised for the future, ought also to be reckoned and comprehended; and by the public authority of this alliance they are inhibited and revoked. And if any persons of either nation, after such revocation, shall nevertheless, under pretence or authority of such letters or commissions already revoked, design any new mischief, or act any hostility, after the peace is made, and the times specified in the precedent seventh article are elapsed, they are to be looked upon as disturbers of the public peace, and punished according to the law of nations, besides an entire restitution of the thing taken, or full satisfaction of damages, to which they shall be liable; notwithstanding any clause whatsoever to the contrary, which may be inserted in the said letters revoked as aforesaid.

IX. And whereas in countries far remote, as in Africa and America, especially in Guinea, certain protestations and declarations, and other writings of that kind, prejudicial to the liberty of trade and navigation, have been emitted and published on either side by the governors and officers in the name of their superiors; it is in like manner agreed, that all and every such protestations,

tations, declarations, and writings aforesaid, be abolished, and held hereafter for null and void; and that both the above-mentioned parties, and their inhabitants and subjects, use and enjoy the same liberty of trade and navigation, as well in Africa as in America, which they used and enjoyed, or of right might use and enjoy, at that time when the treaty of the year 1662 was subscribed.

X. Also, that prisoners on both sides, one and all, of what degree, dignity, or condition soever they be, shall be set at liberty, without ransom, or any other price of their freedom; provided satisfaction be made by them for debts which they have contracted for diet or any other lawful cause.

XI. That the said King of Great Britain, and the said States General, remain friends, confederate, united, and allied, for the defence and preservation of the rights, liberties, and immunities of either ally and their subjects, against all whomsoever, who shall endeavour to disturb the peace of either's state by sea or land, or such as living within either's dominions, shall be declared public enemies to either.

XII. That neither the said King of Great Britain, nor the said States General, shall act, do, endeavour, treat, or attempt any thing against the other, or the subjects of either, any where, by land or sea, or in any ports, liberties, creeks, or fresh-waters, upon any occasion whatsoever; and that neither they, nor the subjects of either of them, shall give, afford, or supply any aid, counsel, or favour, nor consent that any thing be done, treated, or attempted by any other whosoever, to the harm or prejudice of the other, or the subjects of either; but shall expressly and actually oppose, contradict, and really hinder all whomsoever, residing or dwelling in either the respective dominions, who shall act, do, treat, or attempt any thing against either of them,

XIII. That

XIII. That neither the said King, nor the said Commonwealth, nor any of the subjects of either, inhabiting or residing within their jurisdiction, shall cherish and assist the rebels of either party with any succour, counsel, or favour whatsoever; but shall expressly oppose, and effectually hinder all persons abiding, residing, or dwelling in either of their dominions, from supplying or furnishing any of those foresaid rebels, by sea or land, with any succour or assistance, either in men, ships, arms, warlike furniture, or other prohibited goods, or with money, provisions, or victuals: and all ships, arms, warlike furniture, or other forbidden goods, also money and provisions belonging to any person or persons whatsoever, which shall be supplied or furnished contrary to the meaning of this article, shall be confiscate and forfeited to that party where the persons offending shall be: and those who shall wittingly and willingly act, commit, attempt, or advise any thing contrary to the sense of this article, shall be judged enemies of both parties, and shall be punished as traitors, there where the offence shall be committed. But as touching the specification of prohibited or contraband goods, it shall be provided for hereafter.

XIV. That the said King of Great Britain, and the said States General, shall mutually, sincerely, and faithfully (as there is occasion) assist each other against the rebels of either, by sea or land, with men and ships, at the cost and charges of the parties who desire the same, in such proportion and manner, and upon such conditions, as afterward shall be agreed, and the present occasion shall require.

XV. That neither the said King, nor the said Commonwealth, nor the subjects of either, shall in any of their jurisdictions, countries, lands, havens, sea-ports, creeks, receive any rebel or rebels, fugitive or fugitives, of the other party, declared, or to be declared, nor shall give or yield unto such declared rebels and fugitives,

fugitives, in the places aforesaid, or elsewhere, though without their lands, countries, havens, sea-ports, creeks, or jurisdictions, any help, counsel, lodging, soldiers, ships, money, arms, ammunition, or victuals: as also neither of the states shall permit that such rebels or fugitives be received by any person or persons within their jurisdictions, countries, lands, sea-ports, havens, creeks, nor suffer that any help, counsel, lodging, favour, arms, ammunition, soldiers, ships, monies, or provision be given or yielded to such rebels and fugitives; but shall expressly and effectually oppose and really hinder the same.

XVI. That in case either of them by their public and authentic letters shall make known and declare unto the other, that any person or persons are or have been a rebel or rebels, fugitive or fugitives, and that they or any of them have been received, or reside, lie hid, or seek shelter, in their jurisdictions, lands, countries, sea-ports, or in any of them; then that party who shall have received such letters, or to whom such notice shall be given, or declaration made, shall within the space of twenty-eight days, to be accounted from the day that such notice was given, be bound to charge and command such rebel or rebels, fugitive or fugitives, to withdraw and depart out of their jurisdictions, lands, dominions, countries, and every of them: and in case any of the said rebels or fugitives do not withdraw and depart within fifteen days after such charge or command so given, then that they be punished with death, and loss of lands and goods.

XVII. That no rebel of the said King of Great Britain shall be received into any of the castles, cities, havens, jurisdictions, or other places, privileged or not privileged, which any person, of what dignity or degree soever he be, or shall be, hath within the dominions or territories of the United Provinces, by what right or title soever he doth or shall hold or possess the same, nor be permitted to be received into, or remain  
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in them, by any person, of what quality or degree soever he be. Neither shall the said States General permit or suffer, that in any of the aforesaid places, any assistance, counsel, or favour, with ships, soldiers, money, or provision, or in any other manner, be given or afforded unto any such rebel, by any person of what degree or quality soever he be, but shall openly and expressly forbid and effectually hinder the same. And if any person or persons, of what degree or quality soever they be, dwelling or remaining within the dominions of the said United Provinces, or under their command, shall act any thing contrary to this agreement, that then all and singular such persons so doing shall, for term of their lives respectively, lose and forfeit all such castles, towns, villages, lands, and other places which they or any of them at that time have, or pretend to have, by what right or title soever. In like manner, no rebel of the said states of the United Provinces shall be received into any castles, towns, havens, or other places, or any of them, privileged or not privileged, which any person or persons, of what degree or quality soever they be, and by what right or title soever he or they do or shall hold and possess, within the kingdoms or dominions of his said Majesty of Great Britain: nor shall such rebel be suffered to be received by any person or persons whatsoever, or there to remain; neither shall the King of Great Britain permit or suffer, that any counsel, assistance, or favour, in any of the said places, with ships, men, money, victuals, or in any other manner, be given or afforded unto any such rebel, by any such person or persons, of what degree or quality soever they be, but shall openly and expressly forbid and effectually hinder the same. And in case any of the subjects of the said King, or within his dominions, shall do or attempt any thing against this agreement, that all and every person so offending shall in like manner, for their respective lives, lose and forfeit all such castles, cities, towns, lands, and other places, which



which they or any of them at that time hath, or shall pretend to have, by any right or title whatsoever.

XVIII. That the said King of Great Britain and his subjects, and all the inhabitants of his Majesty's dominions, and also the said United Provinces, and their subjects and inhabitants, of what rank or condition soever they be, shall be bound to use each other kindly and friendly in every thing; so that they may freely and safely pass by land or by water into each other's countries, cities, towns walled or unwalled, fortified or not fortified, and their havens, and all other their dominions situate in Europe, to continue and abide therein so long as they shall please, and may there buy so much provisions as are necessary for their use, without any hinderance: and that likewise they may trade and traffic in goods and commodities of all sorts, as to them shall seem fit, and them to export and import at their pleasure, paying the usual duties, saving to each country their particular laws and customs. Provided that the subjects and inhabitants of either side, exercising their trade in each other's countries and dominions, shall not be obliged hereafter to pay any more customs, impost, or other duties, than according to that proportion which other foreign nations trading in the said places do usually pay.

XIX. That the ships and vessels of the said United Provinces, as well men of war as others, meeting any men of war of the said King of Great Britain's in the British seas, shall strike the flag, and lower the top-sail in such manner as the same hath been formerly observed in any times whatsoever.

XX. And, for the greater freedom of commerce and navigation, it is agreed and concluded, that the said King of Great Britain, and the said States General, shall not receive into their havens, cities, and towns, nor suffer that any of the subjects of either party do receive, pirates or sea-rovers, or afford them any entertainment, assistance, or provision; but shall endeavour

endeavour that the said pirates and sea-rovers, or their partners, sharers, and abettors, be found out, apprehended, and suffer condign punishment, for the terror of others: and all the ships, goods, and commodities piratically taken by them, and brought into the ports of either party, which can be found, nay, although they be sold, shall be restored to the right owners, or satisfaction shall be given either to their owners, or to those who by letters of attorney shall challenge the same; provided the right of their propriety be made to appear in the court of admiralty by due proofs according to law.

XXI. It shall not be permitted to the subjects of the said King of Great Britain, and the inhabitants of the kingdoms and countries under his obedience, or to the inhabitants and subjects of the said United Provinces, to do or offer any hostility or violence to each other, either by land or by sea, upon any pretence or colour whatsoever: and consequently it shall not be lawful for the said subjects or inhabitants to get commissions or letters of reprisal from any prince or state, with whom either of the confederates are at difference, or in open war; and much less by virtue of those letters to molest or damnify the subjects of either party. Neither shall it be lawful for any foreign private men of war, who are not subjects to one nor the other party, having commissions from any other prince or state, to equip their ships in the harbours of either of the aforesaid parties, or to sell or ransom their prizes, or any other way to truck, as well the ships and goods as any other lading whatsoever. And it shall not be lawful for them to buy any victual, but what shall be necessary to bring them to the next port of that prince from whom they obtained their said commissions. And if perchance any of the subjects of the said King of Great Britain, or of the said States General, shall buy or get to themselves by truck, or any other way, such ship or goods which have been taken by the subjects of one or the other party; in such

such case the said subject shall be bound to restore the said ship or goods to the proprietors without any delay, and without any compensation or reimbursement of money paid or promised for the same; provided that they make it appear before the council of the said King of Great Britain, or before the said States General, that they are the right owners or proprietors of them.

XXII. That in case the said King of Great Britain, or the said States General, do make any treaty of amity or alliance with any other kings, republics, princes, or states, they shall therein comprehend each other and their dominions, if they desire to be therein comprehended; and shall give to the other notice of all such treaties, or friendship and alliance.

XXIII. That in case it happen, during this friendship, confederacy, and alliance, any thing shall be done or attempted by any of the subjects or inhabitants of either party against this treaty, or any part thereof, by land, sea, or fresh-waters, that nevertheless this amity and alliance between the said nations shall not thereby be broken or interrupted, but shall remain and continue in its full force; and that only those particular persons shall be punished, who have committed any thing against this treaty, and none else; and that justice shall be rendered and satisfaction given to all persons concerned, by all such who have committed any thing contrary to this treaty, by land or sea, or other waters, in any part of Europe, or any places within the Straits, or in America, or upon the coasts of Africa, or in any lands, islands, seas, creeks, bays, rivers, or in any places on this side the Cape of Good Hope, within twelve months space after justice shall be demanded; and in all places whatsoever on the other side the Cape (as hath been above said) within eighteen months next ensuing after demand of justice shall be made in manner aforesaid. But in case the offenders against this treaty do not appear, and sub-

mit themselves to judgment, and give satisfaction within the respective times above expressed, proportionable to the distance of the places, they shall be declared enemies of both parties, and their estates, goods, and revenues whatsoever, shall be confiscated for due and full satisfaction of the injuries and wrongs by them offered; and their persons also, when they come within the dominions of either party, shall be liable unto such punishments as every one shall deserve for his respective offences.

XXIV. That the subjects of the said King of Great Britain, and those which are under his jurisdiction, may freely and securely travel in all the provinces of the Low Countries, and all their dominions in Europe; and through them by sea or land pass to other places there or beyond them, and through all quarters of the United Provinces, cities, forts, or garrisons whatsoever, which are in any parts of the United Provinces, or elsewhere in their dominions in Europe, as well they themselves exercising trade in all those places, as their agents, factors, and servants may go armed or unarmed (but if armed, not above forty in a company) as well without their goods and merchandizes as with them, wheresoever they please. The people also and inhabitants of the United Provinces shall enjoy the same liberty and freedom in all the dominions of the said King in Europe; provided that they, and every of them, do in their trade and merchandizing yield obedience to the laws and statutes of either nation respectively.

XXV. That in case the merchant-ships of the subjects of either nation shall by storm, pirates, or any other necessity whatsoever, be driven into any haven of either dominion, they may depart securely and at their pleasure, with their ships and goods, without paying any customs or other duties; provided they break no bulk, nor sell any thing; nor shall they be subject to any molestation or search, provided they do

not receive on board any persons or goods, nor do any thing else contrary to the laws, ordinances, or customs of the places where they (as aforesaid) shall happen to arrive.

XXVI. That the merchants, masters, and seamen of either party, their ships, goods, wares, or merchandizes, shall not be arrested or seized in the lands, havens, roads, or rivers of the other; to serve at war, or any other use, by virtue of any general or special command, unless upon an extraordinary necessity, and that just satisfaction be given for the same; but so as the same shall not derogate from the seizures and arrests duly made in the ordinary courts of justice of either nation.

XXVII. That the merchants on both sides, their factors and servants, and also the masters and other seamen, as well going as returning by sea, and other waters, as also in the havens of either party, or going on shore, may carry and use, for the defence of themselves and goods, all sorts of weapons, as well offensive as defensive; but being come into their lodgings or inns, they shall there lay by and leave their arms, until they be going on board again.

XXVIII. That the men of war or convoys of either nation, meeting or overtaking at sea any merchants ship or ships belonging to the subjects or inhabitants of the other, holding the same course, or going the same way, shall be bound, as long as they keep one course together, to protect and defend them against all and every one who would set upon them.

XXIX. That if any ship or ships of the subjects or inhabitants of either nation, or of a neuter, be taken by a third party in the harbours of either, not being of the subjects or inhabitants of either nation, they in or out of whose haven or jurisdiction the said ships shall be taken, shall be bound to endeavour with the other party, that the said ship or ships be pursued, brought

back, and restored to the owners; but all this shall be done at the charges of the owners, or whom it concerns.

XXX. That searchers, and other like officers on both sides, shall regulate themselves according to the laws of either nation, and shall not impose or demand more than they are allowed by their commissions and instructions.

XXXI. That if any injury be done or practised by either nation, or the subjects or inhabitants of the same, against the subjects or inhabitants of the other, or against any of the articles of this present treaty, or against common right; yet nevertheless no letters of reprisal, marque, or countermarque, shall be granted by either side, till justice hath been first demanded according to the ordinary course of law; but in case justice be there denied or delayed, then that the said King of Great Britain, and the said States General, or commissioners of that nation whose subjects and inhabitants have suffered the wrong, shall publicly require justice from that other party, where (as abovesaid) it was denied or delayed, or from that power appointed to hear and decide such differences, that there may be a friendly composition, or due process of law. But if still there happen more delays, and neither justice be administered, nor satisfaction given within three months after such demand, that then letters of reprisal, marque, or countermarque, may be granted.

XXXII. It is also agreed, if at any time it happen (which God of his mercy forbid) that the differences now composed between his said Majesty and the said States General should fester, and break out again into open war, that then those ships, merchandize, or any kind of moveables of either party, which shall be found to be and remain in the ports, and under the command of the adverse party on either side, shall not for all that be confiscated, or made obnoxious to any inconvenience; but the space of six months shall entirely

irely be allowed to the subjects and inhabitants of either party, that they may have leisure to transport from thence the forementioned things, and any thing else that is theirs, whither they shall think fit, without any kind of molestation.

XXXIII. That they who have obtained private commissions from either party, before they receive such commissions, shall give good and sufficient caution before the judge of the court where they receive such commissions, by responsible men, who have no part or share in such ships, that they shall do no damage or injury to the subjects or inhabitants of either side.

XXXIV. It is also agreed and concluded, that the subjects and inhabitants of either party shall always have free access to each other's sea-ports, there to remain, and from thence to depart with the same freedom; and not only with their merchant-ships and lading, but also with their men of war, whether they belong to the said King or States General, or unto such as have obtained private commissions, whether they arrive through violence of tempest, or other casualty of the seas, or to mend their ships, or to buy provision, so they exceed not the number of eight men of war, when they come there voluntarily, nor shall remain or abide longer in the havens or places adjacent, than they shall have a just cause, to repair their said ships, or to buy victuals or other necessaries: and if a greater number of men of war should upon occasion desire to come unto such ports, they shall in no case enter thereinto, until they have first obtained leave from those to whom the said havens do appertain, unless they be forced so to do by storm, or some force or necessity, whereby they may avoid the danger of the sea: in which case also they shall presently make known the cause of their coming unto the governor or chief magistrate of the place, and shall stay no longer than the said governor or chief magis-

trate shall permit them, and shall not do any acts of hostility or other prejudice in the aforesaid havens during their abode there.

XXXV. Furthermore it is agreed and concluded, that both parties shall truly and firmly observe and execute this present treaty, and all and every the matters contained therein, and effectually cause the same to be observed and performed by the subjects and inhabitants of either nation.

XXXVI. Also, for further caution and assurance that this treaty and confederacy shall be duly and *bonâ fide* observed on the part of the said States General of the United Provinces and their people, it is concluded and agreed, as also the said States General by these presents do agree, and firmly oblige and bind themselves, that all and every one whom they, or the States of the Provinces shall at any time choose, appoint, or make captain-general, governor, or chief president, or stad-holder, general of armies or military forces by land, or admiral or general of the fleets, ships, or forces at sea, shall be bound and obliged by oath to confirm this treaty, and all the articles thereof, and promise sacredly upon oath, that they shall, as far as it is possible, religiously observe and execute the same, and, as much as concerns them, cause the same to be observed and executed by others.

XXXVII. Under this present treaty of peace those shall be comprehended, who shall be named by either party with common consent before the exchange of ratifications, or within six months after. But in the mean time, as the covenanting parties do thankfully acknowledge the friendly offices, and unwearied endeavours, whereby the most Serene King of Sweden, interposing his mediation, hath, through the assistance of God, promoted and carried on this beneficial work of pacification unto the desired conclusion; so, to testify their like affection, it is decreed and covenanted by the common consent of all the parties, that his above-mentioned



mentioned Majesty of Sweden, with all his kingdoms, dominions, provinces, and rights, be included in this treaty, and comprehended in the present pacification, after the best and most effectual manner that may be.

XXXVIII. It is also covenanted, concluded, and agreed, that the present treaty, and all and every thing and things therein contained and concluded, shall be confirmed and ratified by the said King of Great Britain, and the said States General of the United Provinces, by letters patents on both sides, sealed with the great seal in due and authentic form, within four weeks next ensuing, or sooner, if it can be done; and that within the said time the ratifications on both sides shall be exchanged at Breda; and that presently after the delivery and exchange of the same, this treaty and alliance shall be published in such form and place as is usual.

Done at Breda, the  $\frac{2}{3}$  day of July, 1667.

*The separate Article.*

IF it happen that any tapestry, hangings, carpets, pictures, or household furniture of what kind soever, or precious stones, jewels, rich curiosities, or other moveable goods whatsoever, belonging to the King of Great Britain, either now are, or hereafter shall be found to be in the hands or power of the said States General, or of any of their subjects; the said States General do promise, that they will in no wise protect the possessors of any moveables appertaining unto the said King; which goods may be taken from them in such manner, that they, who shall make difficulty to restore them freely, may not be dealt withal by any means contrary to equity and justice. And the said States do promise to use their most effectual endeavours, that a plain and summary way of proceeding may be taken in this affair, without the ordinary form and method of process usually observed in courts; and that justice be administered, whereby his said

Majesty may be satisfied, as far as possibly may be, without the wrong of any one.

Also, that if any of those who are guilty of that horrible treason and parricide committed upon King Charles the First of most blessed memory, and lawfully attainted, condemned, or convicted of the same, either now are in the dominions of the said States General, or shall hereafter come thither; as soon as ever it shall be known or signified to the said States General, or any of their officers, they shall be apprehended, put into custody, and sent prisoners into England, or delivered into the hands of those whom the said King of Great Britain shall appoint to take charge of them, and bring them home.

Done at Breda the  $\frac{21}{7}$  day of July, 1667.

*His Majesty's Declaration concerning the Restoring of all Places, Forts, &c. which his Subjects shall have taken or recovered from the Dutch after the  $\frac{1}{20}$  day of May last past.*

CHARLES II. by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. We do hereby make known and testify unto all and every person and persons whom it doth or may any way concern, that whereas in the treaty of peace concluded at Breda the  $\frac{21}{7}$  day of July, 1667, between us and the High and Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands, it is agreed in the third article, that each party is to hold and possess, for the time to come, with plenary right of sovereignty, propriety, and possession, all such lands, islands, cities, forts, places, and colonies, as during this war, or in any former times before this war, they have by force of arms, or any way whatsoever, gotten or detained from the other party, after the very same manner as they had seized and did possess them on the  $\frac{1}{20}$  day of May last past, not excepting any of the said places. And whereas furthermore, for the avoiding of all matter

ter of strife and contention, which useth sometimes to arise by reason of restitutions, it is also agreed in the sixth article, that if either party shall intercept and get from the other any lands, islands, cities, forts, colonies, and other places, after the said  $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  day of May last past, all and every of the premises (without any distinction of time and place) are forthwith to be restored in the very same condition wherein they shall be found to be at the time whensoever certain notice shall come to those places that the peace is renewed: We do hereby require and command all our governors, officers, commanders, and soldiers, both by sea and land, of what quality and condition soever they be, as well within Europe as without, that they do not only forbear and totally abstain from all hostility, according to the tenor of the foresaid treaty; but also, if at any time it shall happen or come to pass, that any lands, islands, cities, forts, colonies, and other places, wheresoever situated, shall be taken from the United Netherlanders, or recovered from them and brought under our power, after the expiration of the said  $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  day of May, that they restore them all, without any delay or excuse, unto those persons who shall exhibit these letters patents, in such condition as they shall be found in at the time when the renewing of the peace shall be notified there, without any diminution, detraction, waste, or embezzlement whatsoever, upon pain of our highest displeasure. Given at Westminster the nine and twentieth day of July, old stile, and eighth day of August, new stile, in the year of our Lord 1667, and of our reign the nineteenth.

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[The following is printed from the copy published by authority in 1686.]

*Articles of Navigation and Commerce between the Most Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and the High and Mighty Lords the States General*

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