

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

Articles of Peace 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 at Westminster the 1⁹/₁₂ Day of February, 167¹/₂.

I. IT is concluded and agreed, that from this day there shall be a firm and inviolable peace, union, and friendship betwixt his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and the High and Mighty Lords, the States General of the United Provinces, and betwixt all their subjects, whether within Europe or without, in all regions and places whatsoever.

II. That this good union betwixt the abovesaid King and the said States General may the sooner take its effect, it is by them agreed and concluded, that immediately upon the publication of this treaty of peace, all actions of hostility shall on both sides be immediately forbid, and no commission, instruction, or order, privately or publicly, directly or indirectly, be on either side given or countenanced, for the infesting, attacking, fighting, or spoiling of each other, their dominions or subjects; but, on the contrary, all peaceable and amicable comportments enjoined to the subjects of both nations.

III. But in respect the distances of places are so different, that the orders and commands of the respective sovereigns cannot at the same time reach all their subjects, it hath been thought fit to appoint these following limits for the committing any acts of hostility or force upon each other; *viz.* that after the expiration of twelve days next following the publication of this treaty, no hostility shall be acted from the Soundings to the Naz in Norway; nor after the term of six weeks,

weeks, betwixt the Soundings and Tangier; nor after the term of ten weeks, betwixt the said Tangier and the Equator, neither in the Ocean, Mediterranean, or elsewhere; nor after the term of eight months, in any part of the world: and whatsoever actions of hostility and force shall be committed after the expiration of the aforesaid terms, upon colour of whatsoever former commission, letters of mart, or the like, shall be deemed as illegal, and the actors obliged to make reparation and satisfaction, and punished as violators of the public peace.

IV. That the aforesaid States General of the United Provinces, in due acknowledgment on their part of the King of Great Britain's right to have his flag respected in the seas hereafter mentioned, shall and do declare and agree, that whatever ships or vessels belonging to the said United Provinces, whether vessels of war or others, or whether single or in fleets, shall meet in any of the seas from Cape Finisterre to the middle point of the land Van Staten in Norway, with any ships or vessels belonging to his Majesty of Great Britain, whether those ships be single or in greater number, if they carry his Majesty of Great Britain's flag or jack, the aforesaid Dutch vessels or ships shall strike their flag and lower their top-sail, in the same manner and with as much respect as hath at any time, or in any place, been formerly practised towards any ships of his Majesty of Great Britain or his predecessors, by any ships of the States General or their predecessors.

V. Whereas the colony of Surinam, and the articles made upon the surrender thereof 1667, betwixt William Biam, then governor thereof for his Majesty of Great Britain, and Abraham Quirini, commander for the States General, have in the execution of them administered much occasion of dispute, and contributed much to the late misunderstanding betwixt his Majesty and the said States General; to remove all grounds of future mistakes, the said States General do by these pre-

... . fenes

sents agree and covenant with the said King of Great Britain, that not only the fore-named articles shall be executed without any manner of tergiversation or equivocation; but that likewise it shall be free for his Majesty to depute one or more persons thither, to see the condition of his subjects there, and to adjust with them a time for their departure; and that it shall be lawful for his Majesty to send one, two, or three ships at one time, and thereon to embark and carry away the said subjects, their goods, and slaves; and that the then governor there for the States General shall not make or execute any law, whereby the buying or selling of land, paying of debts, or commutation of goods, shall be otherwise qualified to the English, than it hath or shall be to all other inhabitants of the colony; but that during their stay they shall enjoy the same laws and privileges of suing for debts, and paying their debts, making bargains and contracts, as hath been usually practised amongst the other inhabitants; and that whensoever his Majesty of Great Britain shall desire of the States General sufficient and authentic letters to the governor of the said colony, to suffer the said English to depart, and permit the coming of the said ships, the said States General shall, within the space of fifteen days after such demand, deliver unto whomsoever deputed by his Majesty of Great Britain for that purpose, full and sufficient letters and instructions to their governor there, for permitting the arrival of the ships, as well as the embarking of such of his Majesty's subjects as shall declare themselves willing to go away, with their goods and slaves, to be transported where his Majesty shall direct.

VI. It is agreed and concluded, that whatever country, island, town, haven, castle, or fortrefs, hath been or shall be taken by either party from the other, since the beginning of the late unhappy war, whether in Europe or elsewhere, and before the expiration of the times above limited for hostility, shall be restored to the former owner in the same condition it shall be in

in at the time of the publishing this peace; after which time there shall be no plundering of the inhabitants, or demolishing of the fortifications, or carrying away the artillery and ammunition belonging to any fort or castle at the time of its having been taken.

VII. That the treaty of Breda, made in the year 1667, as all other former treaties confirmed by the said treaty, be renewed, and remain in their full force and vigour, so far forth as they contradict nothing in this present treaty.

VIII. That the marine treaty made at the Hague between the two parties in the year 1668, be continued for nine months after the publication of this present treaty, unless it shall be otherwise agreed on by a subsequent treaty; and that in the mean time the consideration of a new one be referred to the same commissioners to whom the trade in the East Indies is referred in the subsequent article.

But if such commissioners, within three months after their first meeting, shall not agree upon a new marine treaty, then that matter shall also be referred to the arbitration of the most Serene Queen Regent of Spain, in the same manner as the regulation of the East India trade is referred to her Majesty in the said article next following.

IX. In respect that upon the mutual, free, and undisturbed enjoyment of trade and navigation, not only the wealth, but the peace likewise of both nations is most highly concerned; there ought nothing to be so much the care of both parties as a just regulation of trade, and particularly in the East Indies; and yet, in respect that the weightiness of the matter requireth much time to make firm and durable articles to the content and security of the subject on both sides, and on the other side, the bleeding condition of most part of Europe, as well as of the two parties concerned, earnestly demand a speedy conclusion of this treaty, the King of Great Britain is pleased to condescend to the desires

desires of the States General, to have the consideration of the same referred to an equal number of commissioners to be nominated by each party, the said States General engaging themselves to send those of their nomination to treat at London with those to be nominated by his Majesty; and this within the space of three months after the publication of this treaty; the number to be nominated by each to consist of six persons: and in case that after three months from the time of their first assembling, they shall not have the good success to conclude a treaty, the points in difference betwixt them shall be referred to the arbitrement of the most Serene Queen Regent of Spain, who shall nominate eleven commissioners; and whatsoever the major part of them shall determine, as to the remaining differences, shall oblige both parties; provided still, that they deliver their judgment within the space of six months from the day of their assembling; which shall likewise be within the space of three months after the said most Serene Queen Regent of Spain hath accepted of the being umpire. .

X. That whereas the most Serene Queen Regent of Spain hath given assurance to his Majesty of Great Britain, that the said States General should, upon the making of the peace, pay unto his said Majesty the King of Great Britain, the sum of 800,000 patacoons, the said States General do promise and covenant to pay the said 800,000 patacoons in this following manner, *viz.* a fourth part as soon as the ratification of this treaty shall be mutually exhibited, and the rest the three ensuing years, by equal portions.

XI. The aforesaid most Serene King of Great Britain, and the said High and Mighty States General of the United Provinces, shall observe sincerely, and *bond fide*, all and singular the matters agreed and concluded in this present treaty, and cause the same to be observed by their subjects and inhabitants; nor shall they directly or indirectly violate any of them, or suffer them

them to be violated by their subjects or inhabitants: and they shall ratify and confirm all and every thing as before agreed, by letters patent subscribed with their hands, and sealed with their great seals, conceived and written in sufficient, valid, and effectual form; and shall deliver, or cause the same to be delivered reciprocally, within four weeks after the date of these presents (or sooner if it may be) *bonâ fide*, really, and with effect.

XII. Lastly, as soon as the said ratifications shall have been duly and mutually exhibited and exchanged, the peace shall be proclaimed at the Hague within four and twenty hours after the delivery and exchange there made of the said ratifications.

Done at Westminster the $\frac{2}{12}$ day of February, 167 $\frac{2}{4}$.

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

A Treaty Marine, 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; to be observed throughout all and every the Countries and Parts of the World, by Sea and Land. Concluded at London the First Day of December, 1674, S. V.

I. THAT it shall and may be lawful for all and every the subjects of the most Serene and Mighty Prince, the King of Great Britain aforesaid, with all freedom and safety to sail, trade, and exercise any manner of traffic in all those kingdoms, countries, and estates, which are, or at any time hereafter shall be in peace, amity, or neutrality with his said Majesty;