APPENDIX TO BOOK IV.

Num. CCX.

Ex Cotton MSS. Otho, C. ix., f. 17.

per privationem.

7 Martii, 1534.

In nomine sancte et individue trinitatis sine . . expleri potest amen! Noverint Universi et sing . . sexta mensis februarii, septime Indictionis, anno . . . quingentesimo et vigesimo quarto. Coram St. Joannis Hierosolymitani Domino fra Don baptista de villaragu . . Conventus dicti ordinis natione hispano Domino fra Aurelio . . prioratus pisaru natione Italo, Et Domino fra Eduardo Weston . . R. D. Turcopoleri natione Anglico, Comissariis in hoc . . . . a Rmo. atque Illmo. Domino. D. Magno Magistro dignissimo dictoque venerando consilio deputatis in Camera nona majoris aule . . . Castri mari Insule Melite super quodam banco sedentibus . . . . ad hoc negocium . . . . . quasdam literas Illmi. Nortfrodie Ducis magno Magistro ejusque consilio scriptas. Quas eo qui decet, hon . . . acceptas, Idem Rmus. D. legi palam jussit. Tale est harum . . . . Monsieur le Grand Maistre de St. Jehan de Iherulem et del ordre Monsieur et Messieurs de si bon cueur que faire puis, recomande. Estant adverty de

la grosse rigeur qui a este tenue, par . . . Clement West . . . . Commandeur de votre religion non seulement en le deprivant de . . . Turcoplero, Mais ausi ayant saysi ses biens et detenant sa personne en prison. Pour la singuliere faveur et affection que Ie porte a vous . . . . Ie me y employeray de tres bon . . . . . A tant monsieur et Messieurs notre Seigneur vous ait en sa tres saincte garde. De Grenewiche le vi de Novembre lan cinq cens trente e troys le to . . . . amy

T. Norfolk.

. . . . . Quibus cum admiratione auditis, interogatus est Idem Ioannes Sutton si fidem haberi volebat Illmus. Dux Nortfordie ; ecquid . . . esset de tam turpi et impudenti mendacio ? . . . . . The *ipsissime verba* having been asked for, here they are, enough to be a fair sample. Why drench my readers with a long trial in Latin ? So I will content myself with referring to what is easy of access, if any one has curiosity to peruse it all or further.

Num. CCXI.

Ex Cotton MSS., Otho, c., ix., 91.

The G. Master to Henry VIII.

Serenissime Rex—Miiltiæque nostræ Hierusalem Unice protector. Durum equidem ac molestum (Henrice invictiss) Hierosolymitani Magister creatus Quad detractassem lubenter si uni mihi licuisset tam multis nobilibus contradicere. Gratum me acceptumque Majestati Vestræ

cognovissem per tuas litteras. Tu siquidem mihi primum munus hoc . . . cui fulcro quodam sustentatus, nihil non jam me—posse arbitror in hoc meo, imo verius totius orbis Christiani, ordine;—qui Majestatem vestram habuit semper, et habet per unicum et singularem protectorem ———Denuo totum hunc ordinem nostrum ab isto regali pa———pendentem in ejus tutelam——Quantum autem consilio ac viribus poterimus enitemur ut Protectore tanto ac Tutore digni habeamur. Uti hactemus fecimus ita sumus et ardentiore studio (quicquid accidere potest) facturi in posterum.—Majestatem Vestram Deus conservet diutissime. Melite die, XVI Aprilis, 1535

Regiæ Vestræ Majestatis obsequentissimus,
addictissimusque Magister Hospitalis.
Perin Del Ponte.

Num. CCXII.

An English Knight to the Turcopolier, dated Malta, about 1535.

Ex Cotton MSS. Otho, C., ix. f. 109.

——honourable Sir,—

"Leasing to understande, yesterday, by a yong man from Malta, you had arrived at Myssena, it nearly set me creazy with gladness, as the . . . . like lyfe, and dearest of all moundayne things at present" And he goes on to recount his cruise, and a sea-fight, with the Turks north of Corfu, and along the coast of Sclavonia. "It was near Previsa, XXX m. from Ragusa, on the 27th of October, we met the

Turkish fleet, and our galleys blew the trumpets for battle, and all made forwarde, ready to set upon the enemy, who drew back far behinde; the weather bad, moch with rain and wind, which did us favor, in flying at them, and trying to bord them. Yet, after the battel, we had a grete storm, and in my galley, we had a grete leke, grown all this journey, with iiii pumpes, and good labor contegnewally to kepe hyr above the water . . . . with iii or more banderos of infantry, in one ship, which we past, and could see her mainmast was shot away, all lost. Near Brindisi, the Turks again gave us sharpe battel into the midnight. 6. Frenchmen of the Cross hurt. The Englishmen, the first of these present went missinge. We burned several of them of the Crescent. The night we saw the fire of their burning. Sir, I thought, ere this day, to have made pryze of some lytle Turk for you; but as the game syne that tyme, hathe gone aboute among us, the gaynes was forgotten, and many be very well content to be here again free, themselves; and soon I trust your worship will be the same."

Num. CCXIII.

Ex Cotton MSS. Otho, C., ix., f. 102.

The G. M. to Henry VIII.

Rex Serenissime atque felicissime.

Majestatem Vestram longioribus litteris hand nunc remorabor; cum equidem prope diem præsens hane salutaturus, si modo per ætatem meam licuerit; nihilque

minus cogitandum. Dum hic in agro Tholosano privatus latebam, in defuncti Militiæ nostræ Hierosolymitanæ Magistri locum communibus omnium nationum suffragiis substitutus fui. Tanti viri mors, matura licet, (annos enim erat supra septuaginta natus) tamen displicuit; egregia nempe virtus et magna ejus prudentia diutiorem inter nos vitam postulabant. Sed et postea quod contigit mihi magis grave visum est; dum me universi, uno consensu, magistrum sibi crearunt . . . . . Cæterum jam ingravescens et provecta ætas mea non id muneris exigebat. Faciam quod potero. Reliqua Deus, et Majestas vestra quam unam semper ordo hic noster tutricem et Protectorem habuit, ad quem statim deferendum putavi quiequid acciderat. Qualem hactenus et experti sunt antecessores omnes mei et habiturum me confido; in hujus me fidem tutelam ac manum meosque omnes ac totum hunc pauperum undique nobilium cætum trado.

Cœtera Coram expressius.

Majestatem Vestram Deus diutius felicem . . . . . Ex Frontonio, Villa prope Tholosa, die XXVIII Jan., 1536.

Matis. Vræ.

Affectissimus dedictissimusque,

Magister Hospitalis Hierosolymitani,

D. de Seint Ialh.

Ex. Cotton MSS. Otho, C. ix., f. 104.

The Grand Master to Henry VIII.

Rex Invictissime.

Certus (ut tunc erant res) decreveram ante isthuc venire

quam hinc abiens Melitem—ut manum istam felicitati et gloria plenam præsens deosculerer.——Huic meo consilio, præter . . . . . jam senis ætatem, obstitit ubique divulgatus Turcici apparatus rumor . . . . . quo quidem omnes mici fratres hinc Africa illinc Græcia . . . . . Melite me ad se vocant. . . . . Ad meos itaque cursu quam celerimo (aliis omnibus omissis) contendo, invitus illo salutando Matis. vestræ . . . . . frustratus, cui quam multa (ne omnia dicam) Militia hæc nostra debeat, omnes nos fatemur grati. Me atque meos et quæ habemus omnia . . . . . hujus fastigio submittens . . . . Angliæ Priorem jussimus nostris qui sunt isthuc . . . . . ipsum modo præstare. In Angliam remissimus Ærarii nostri communis procuratorem Frà Ambrosium Cave, unde nuper venerat, qui cuncta de nobis statuque nostro . . . . . oculatus . . . . . Nos omnes oramus esse (ut sunt et fuerunt olim semper) commendatissimi Majestati Vestræ, Protectori nostro . . Vienna, die xvii. Maij anno 1536.

Majestatis Vræ
Addictissimus juratissimus que Vasallus
Magister Hospitalis Hierosolymitani
D. de Seint Ialh.

Num. CCXIV.

Ex. Cotton MSS. Otho, C. ix., f. 105.

The Prior of Acquitayne to Henry VIII.

Serenissime Potentissque Rex, protector et Domine

nobis observandiss: Quum semper rebus nostris experti sumus benignitas ac Protectio Majestatis Vestræ . . . Quod proximis diebus nobis obliget . . . . . paucis narrabo. Ex monte Pesulano per nuntium ad hoc ipsum missum accepimus . . . D. de Seint Ialh non multos ante menses in Magistrum nostri Ordinis assumptum, illic vita functum . . . dum ad nos venire sine longiori mora decrevisset. Nos magis afflixit . . . . Sed in novi Magistri comitia congregavimus: et statim ad formam præscriptam electus fuit in Magistrum Sacræ domus hospitalis Sancti Joannis Hierosolymitani. . . . Joannes Omedez, Baiulivus Caspe, Aragonensis . . . . Nos electionem Majestati vestræ significare curavimus. Quod superest audiret (si dignabitur) Priore nostro Fra Guglielmo Weston ad quem latius rebus nostris omnibus scripsimus. . . . . Melite, 4 *Novembr*, 1535.

Ex decreto Consilii.

Majestatis V:

Addictiss: et humiliss: Servitor

Prior Acquitaniæ, locumtenens Magistri Hospitalis Hierusalem,

Fra Jaques Pellerin.

Num. CCXV.

Ex Cotton MSS. Otho, C. ix., f. 106.

The G. M. to Henry VIII.

Serenissime simul ac Invictissime Rex . . . . . In divi Joannis Militiæ Magistrum promotus post D. de

Seint Ialha (virum summo quovis honore non indignum,) me absentem et in Caspe parvo siquidem Oppidulo . . . . . in Hispania sito, Equites . . . . . vocare censuerunt. Quæ res aliis gravior et difficilior, meis humeris intollerabilior. . . . . Philippus Villers, dignissimus Magister noster, osculandi manus tuæ gratiæ Angliam adivit . . . . . Non potni . . . . . neque mei oblitum te penitus esse puto . . . . Ergo quod mihi datum non est, meo totiusque nostri Ordinis nomine præstabit frà Emericus Ruyaulx quem proprium ad hoc officium ad tuam Majestatem qui una cum R'do Priore nostro Angliæ . . . . . Majori qua poterit reverentia. Deus optimus maximus incolumem servet. Ex Baiulibato de Caspe, decimo Kalendas Februarii, 1537.

Majestatis tuæ

deditissimus pariter et obsequentissimus
Magister Hospitalis Hierusalem
F. To. Homedes.

Num. CCXVI.

Ex Cotton MSS. Otho, C. ix., f. 109.

From the Grand Master to Lord Cromwell.

—Dum Fra Desiderius de Seint Ialh nostri Ordinis bellorum motibus in Galliis deteneretur, aliquorum importunis precibus (erat enim suapte natura perbenignus et facilis) contra nostrorum majorum jus, præceptoriam de Schingey fr. Thome Dingly donavit—sed reperitur ne electo Magistro, sive juribus ac privilegiis uti liceat prius-

quam — nostris legibus solemne præstiterit jusjurandum. Quapropter cum hic Melite nil tale juxta nostras traditiones fr. Ambrosio Cave ea Præceptoria collata fuit.— Nos igitur ob jusjurandum non præstitum, id contra leges nostras factum decrevimus; ne optimi milites de nostro ordine bene meriti tot laboribus ac discriminibus parto præmio deforent; et Majestatem Regis Angliæ ita et Illmas. D. V. certiores reddendas putavi—pacto nostro habeant ———Commendam de Schingey, quam frà Thomas— injuste occupavit, Nostrarum legum authoritate Fra Ambrosio tradendam esse. Idcirco—V. oramus obsecramusque ut Præceptoria Fra Ambrosio Cave juxta Collationem nostram tradatur—quæ sicut speramus efficier, ———et nos accipiemus, omnesque nostri ordinis, se—— centibus devinctos beneficiis habebunt.

Deus Opt. Max. Illmas. D. V. diu incolumes conservet.

Melite pridie non Maij 1538. Illmas D. V. devotissimi Magister Hospitalis Hierlm. et Consilium

Fr. To Homedes.

Num. CCXVII.

Ex Pantalone Storia Johannitorum, Etc., 307.

Erat in lingua Arabiæ et Turchiæ peritus; unde etiam Muleasses aliquot literas ei misit atque se et regnum commendavit, cum adhue Arcem Tripolim gubernaret atque magnus Balivus Germanicæ provinciæ esset. Harum formulam mihi transmissam et ex Arabica in Latinam linguam, utcumque versam, huc subjiceri placuit, ut

Arabum scribendi ad nostros consuetudinem et hujus viri apud Barbaros authoritatem cognoscamus.

In nomine Dei omnipotentis Nos Muley et haczen, Rex Tuneti, Arabum etc, Deo omnipotenti, cui in omnibus nos offerimus, gratias semper agimus. Vobis itaque strenuo nobili et famoso inter Christianos viro Priori Germaniæ in præsentiarum Castelli Tripolis gubernatori, salutem precamur et denuo nos offerimus, ad ea omnia quæ vobis grata fuerint, et ex nobis dependeant cum maximo amore et voluntate (prout semper fuimus) paratissimos. Et vos certos reddimus qualitur ad nos advenit quidam ex hominibus ex Xerra et nobis nunciavit, qualiter ferebat ad nos nonnullas vestras literas, quæ sibi in itinere ablatæ fuerunt. Cujus relationi credentes ipsum examinari fecimus an de substantia et continentia literarum esset expers: qui subjunxit, prædictas literas, hoc continere, quod homines civitatis Tasoræ, ad vestrum castellum Tripolis venissent offerentes et subjicentes se nostro dominio; dum tamen habeant et vobis et nobis securitatem et tutelam ad quod; si sic est, sic ex parte nostra respondemus, quod nos præbemus eis securitatem et volumus esse tutor absque aliqua exceptionis clausula, removentes a corde nostro omne odium et iram si qua propter eorum rebellionem fuit. Et vos precamur ut ex nostra parte, illis possitis polliceri, ad quod plenam authoritatem vobis præbemus, gratum et ratum habentes quicquid super hoc feceritis, pepigeritis, et tractaveritis cum ipsis; quod non solum ex nunc, prout ex tunc, facimus et concedimus ipsis Tasorinis, sed etiam quibuscumque aliis personis istius nostri regni Tuneti et Tripolis in præsentiarum rebellibus et non obedientibus.

Existimantes vos in dicto Tripolis regno, pro nostra persona ad præmissa. Insuper vos certiorem facimus, qualiter habemus a Cæsarea majestate salvum conductum aut securitatem et tutelam, super omnibus illis quibus placet, ad nostra servitia, dominium, et obedientiam venire; quod ex ipsius et ex nostra parte omnibus hujusmodi concedimus, prout supra dictum est. Præterea vos certioramus qualiter non sumus obliti istius nostri regni Tripolis, quando quidem, Deo dante brevi providebimus de antiquo nostro Duce aut Castellano, cum tot copiis exercitus quot in præsentiarum facultas concedit, ut possint vindictam sumere ex nostris et vestris inimicis; et erit talis persona quæ et vobis et nobis grata sit. Et quia perspecta nobis jamdiu integritas vestra, nos inducit ad credendum, quod ubi vos estis, est persona nostra, circa indemnitatem et conservationem istius nostri Regni. Aliud ad præsens scribendum non restat. Id solum vos precamur ut uxorem et filias nostri amici et familiaris Nariff habeatis in protectione et vos illis propicium præbeatis. Et si quid sibi necesse fuerit, aut ipsi indigeant, omnia ad computum nostrum date, quia bene data erunt. Et quod hactenus pro eis fecistis, gratum nobis fecistis. Non aliud ultra. Agimus gratias omnipotenti Deo qui nos manuteneat et conservet, prout semper fecit. Et vobis felicem vitam et honores precamur. De la nostra Cividad de Tunez ab 22 de September anni 1546. Io et Rey. Ego Rex.

Num. CCXVIII.

The statute of Phillip and Mary is at full in Dugdale;

but could it erect anew, what an act of parliament had thrown down? Still less can it be legal, if garbled; and that even at Malta they were ashamed of it, is proved by the bad reception with which Nuzza met. And, whether the imperfect leave to wear the G. Cross was just or unjust, it equally demonstrates the unfavourable *animus* of the knights. Nor could that law ever be popular in England; were it but for the King from whom it emanated, both as a foreigner and inquisitor.

Ex. Rymer tom. 15, *page* 527.

Elizabetha, Dei gratia etc.

Prædilecto et Præfideli Consanguineo Nostro Thomæ Comiti Sussexiæ, Deputato Nostro Regni Nostri Hiberniæ.

Wilhelmo Fitz-Williame Militi, Vice Thesaurario Nostri Regni Hiberniæ—

Ac

Dilectis Consiliariis Nostris—

Jacobo Bathe, Armigero Capitali, Baroni Scaccarii Nostri, Regni Nostri Hiberniæ—

Johanni Parker Armigero, Magistro Rotulorum Cancellariæ Nostræ, Regni Nostri prædicti—

Johanni Plunkhat armigero —

Ac

Dilecto servienti nostro Henrico Draycost, Armigero Capitali, Rememoratori nostri.

Scacarii nostri prædicti salutem.

Sciatis quod nos, de fidelitatibus ac providis circumspectionibus vestris plenius confidentes, assignavimus vos

ac tenore præsentium damus vobis quinque, quatuor aut tribus vestrum potestatem et auctoritatem recipiendi cognitionem, sive sursum redditionem quam Oswaldus Massyngberte, Prior Hospitalis St. Johannis Jerusalem in Hibernia in Regno nostro Hiberniæ prædicto, et Confratres ejusdem Hospitalis coram vobis facere voluerint, in quodam scripto suo per quod iidem Prior et Confratres sui concesserunt reddiderunt et deliberaverunt dictum Hospitale St. Johannis Jerusalem in Hibernia, et Præceptorias eidem Hospitali spectantes ac omnia et singula Maneria, Dominia, Mesoagia, Cotagia, Terras, Tenementa, Prata, Pascua, Pasturas, Boscos, Subboscos, Redditus, Reversiones, Servitia, Molendina, Aquas, Piscarias, Piscationes, Passagia, Villanos, Wards, Maritagia, Communias, Libertates, Jurisdictiones, Letas, Heindredas, Vis, Franc. Pleg., Patrias, Parcos, Warrenas, Vivaria, Mercatos, Advocationes, et Presentationes Ecclesiarum, Vicariarum, Cappellarum, Cantoriarum, et aliorum Ecclesiasticorum, Beneficiarum quarumcumque, Pensiones, Portiones, Annuitates, Prebendas, Rectorias, Decimas, Vicarias, Oblationes, Elemosinas, ac omnia et singula alia Emolumenta, Proficua, Possessiones, Hereditamenta, et jura ipsius Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Hibernia prædicta et Præceptoriarum eisdem spectantum, quæcumque infra dictum Regnum Nostrum Hiberniæ et alibi, infra dominia nostra situata jacentia et existentia ac omnimodo Cartas, Evidentias, scripta et monimenta, dicto Hospitali Sancti Johannis Jerusalem, Prœceptoriis quoquemodo spectantia sive concernentia. Habenda et tenenda nobis, Hæredibus et Successoribus nostris in perpetuum.

Et si scriptum illud sit factum ipsorum Prioris et confratrum communi sigillo suo sigillatum, et si iidem Prior et Confratres scriptum prædictum in Rotulis Cancellariæ Nostræ Regni Nostri Hiberniæ prædicti, ut Factum suum, irrotulari voluerint, nec ne, Vobis mandamus quod, ad præfatum Hospitali Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Hibernia accedatis, ipsosque Priorem et Confratres in Domo sua Capitulari personaliter venire facietis. Cognitionemque suam super scriptum prædictum recipiatis, et quum eam reciperites, nos inde ac de die quo eam reciperitis in Cancellariam nostram Regni nostri Hiberniæ predicti sub sigillis vestris distincte et aperte sine dilatione reddatis certiores, et scriptum prædictum nobis remittendo ibidem irrotulandum una cum Præsentibus. In cujus rei etc. etc. Teste Regina apud Westmonasterium tertio die Junii.

Num. CCXIX.

That Valetta's letter is very calm, wise, and touching is all I can say (in order not to prolong the Appendix a great deal too much), and that it is a wonder he could write so calmly at so critical a juncture, surrounded by all the noise and bustle of the beginning of so bloody a siege—and only remand my reader to the letter itself in the Cod. Dipl. Geros., No. cxcvi., vol. 2, page 210.

Num. CCXX.

Ex. Bosio, Par. iii., Lib. xxxix., page 825, 828.

Of Sir Oliver's Latinity, these lines over the gate that

leads from towards what is called the mountainous district into the new city, might suffice:

Porta hæc quæ de Monte, viamque de Monte subintrat,
Petro de Monte Principe structa fuit.

Yet there is Valetta's epitaph by the same hand:—

Ille Asiæ Libiæque Pavor tutelaque quondam
Europæ, et domitis sæva per arma Getis,
Primus in hac alma, quam condidit, urbe sepultus
Valetta, eterno dignus honore, jacet.

Num. CCXXI.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., Vol. ii., Num. ccxxxi.

Lettere patenti del G. Maestro.

. , ... Facciamo sapere, come avendo i nostri Predecessori di felice memoria, e prima, e dopo l'infelice perdita della nostra Isola di Rodi, avuto in ispeciale raccomandazione, e protezione il Monastero di S.Giovanni Evangelista dell' Isola di Pathmo: e volendo noi continuargli il medesimo favore, e protezione, ordiniamo e comandiamo a tutti i nostri Religiosi, ed altri Sudditi, e Vassalli naviganti con qualsivoglia Vascello, per quanto hanno cara la gratía nostra, di non molestare ne dannificare in cosa alcuna il detto Monastero, ne le robe, persone, e beni di esso; ma rispettarli come se fossero nostri Vassalli, secondo sono stati tenuti, e riputati da' detti nostri Predecessori, perche tale è la Volontà nostra; e facendo lo contrario, e pervenendo alla nostra notizia,

faremo procedere contro li delinquenti non solo alle pene di ribellione, e disubbidienza, ma ancora alla restituzione de' denari, ed interessi ed altre arbitrarie. In cujus rei fidem etc. Datum Melitæ, 15 Septembris, Anni 1568.

Num. CCXXII.

Too long!

Num. CCXXIII.

Too long! Besides, my MS. has been lost, by no fault of mine.

Num. CCXXIV.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. ccl.

"There is no God, but God, and Mahomet is the Prophet of God"

Like a heading in large vermillion letters.

After which comes the seal, round which are these words inscribed,—

"Letter of the King Shah-Abbas, Slave of God, King of His Kingdom of Persia." And finally, is written in gold, "To the Venerable Highness of the G. Master."

. . . . . For which thing we have destined for our Ambassador, Count Don Robert Sherlei, a person of great valour and judgment, in whom we have particular confidence, for his great fidelity to that mighty

Catholic king, who has more subjects than the stars of the Heavens . . . . so the above Count will present you these, and assure you of our stable frindship, connected with a strong claim. And we regret that we are a long time without your letters. In all your wants recur to us, and command us freely, for it will always give us extreme pleasure and content. May the Lord be with your Highness, Written in the kingdom of Persia, the month of September, in the year of the death of Mahomet, 1024.

Another Persian letter is assuring the G. Master that he, (the King,) had given orders for the good treatment of Christian slaves.

It is extremely fine, all golden, with many-coloured decorations, and ends by declarations of great attachment and reciprocal love:—

"Write to us then, ask us frankly and clearly for every thing you want, and let your letters always be candid, and full of loyalty.

"We end our present Imperial letter, written in the month of Regeb, of the year 1108." An annular seal at foot, and it ends with,

"There is but one God, truly King and evident!"

Num. CCXXV.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. cclxxvi. p. 289.

Lettera del G. Maestro e Consiglio al Re di Francia.

Tonte ceste Religion se ressent grandement obligèe a

Vostre Majestè du soing, qu'elle a vouleu prendre d'escrire a nostre S. Gran-maistre pour arbitrer les differents meus par le Mareschal contre luy; et ny a celuy dans ce conseil, qui ne portast tres volontiers son consentement a l'obeissance deue a V. Majestè; si cest affaire estoit en l'estat que vous luy a fait entendre, et que les demandes du Mareschal fussent novelles on indecises. Mais comme elles sont en prejudice de tontes le autres Langues, non seulement Italiennes, Espagnoles, et Alemannes, mais encore des Francoises, nous avons jugè necessaire, d'escrire a Vostre Majestè, et l'asseurer, que ce que le mareschal pretend au jour d'huy, ayant estè demandè par un sien devancier dans un Chapitre General du temps de fen Monseigneur de là Cassiere, Gran Maistre de la mesme Langue d'Auvergne, il en feust deboutè, et luy feust imposè perpetuel silence. Tellement, Sire, que l'affaire estant vuideè par nostre supreme Tribunal, il ne seroit point raisonnable de mettre nostre droit et nostre possession en compromis, et prejudicier aussi bien aux autres Langues Francoises subjetes de Vostre Majestè, qu au reste de la Religion. Nous esperions donc, Sire, que Vostre Majestè, cognoissant le peu de raison du Mareschal, luy tesmoignerà le desplaisir, qu'elle a d'avoir estè informèe de luy de la sorte, et luy commandant le silence, a ses pretensions, luy ordonnerà de se contenter des preeminences qu'il poussede en vertu des nos statuts, et d'obeir a son superieur; de quoi tonte la Religion en general serà infiniement redevable a Vostre Majestè, et

chacum de nons en nostre particulier se recognistrà obligè,

Sire,

de prier Dieu, qu'il tienne Vostre Ma'estè en tres parfaite santè, et luy donne une tres longue et tres heureuse vie. A Malta, ce X Septembre, 1624.

Vos tres-humbles et tres-obeissants serviteurs

Le Gran-Maistre & Conseil de l'Hospital, et du S. Sepulcre de Jerusalem.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. cclxvii.

Lettera al Conte di Betunes Consigliere del Re di Francia, e suo Ambasciatore straordinario a Roma.

Monsieur,

Nous avons leu en Conseil les lettres, qu'il a pleu au Roy tres Chrestien d'escrire a Nostre Serenissime Gran-Maistre, tesmoignant ee desir qu'il a, que les pretensions du Mareschal . . . . . a quoy toute la Religion, qui est grandement interessèe en ceste cause, eust voulontiers consenti, tant pour l'obeissance, qu'elle desire rendre aulx voulontez de sa Majestè, quepour la cognoissance, que vous avez de cette affaire. Mais comme les demandes du Mareschal ne sont que des vieilles pretensions, vuidèes definitivement par un des nos Chapitres Generaulx . . . . . ; ce seroit un trop. grande prejudice a toutes les autres Langues . . . . . De sorte que nous ne croyeos point, que S. Majestè prenne en mauvaise part, que nous tenons dans la possession que nous sommes en vertu du decret du dit Chapitre General, nous ne remettions point nostre droit aux doutes d'un nouveau jugement ; de quoy nous avons vouleu faire part

a Vostre Excellence, et la prier en mesme temps que si Elle en escrit a S. Majestè, que ce soit a l'advantage de nostre justice et Vostre Excellence ferà action, qui pourra porter Sa Majestè a imposer silence au Mareschal .

. . . . . Monsieur,

Vos tres affectionnès Serviteurs

Le Gran Maistre et Conseil de l' Hospital, et

du S. Sepulcre de Jerusalem.

A. Malte, ce X Septembre, 1624.

Ex. Cod. Dipl. Geros, Num. cclxxviii.

Lettera al Priore di Tolosa Ambasciatore della Religione appresso del Re di Francia.

. . . . . Vous verrès dans la lettre, que nostre Serenissime Gran-Maistre vous escrit en son particulier et dans les memoires qu'il vous envoye, l'instance que luy a faicte le Roy de compromettre les differents meus par le Mareschal contre le Magistere, et . . . . . Nous avons deliberè ainsi, que vous verrès par la lettre que nous luy escrivons, dont nous vous envoyons la copie, vous serès particulierement informé de nostre droit, et du decret que nous avons en faveur. . . . . qui leur imposa perpetuel silence. Vous rendrès donc à Sa Majestè la lettre, que nous luy escrivons, et apres l'avoir particulierement informè de nostre droit . . . . . a fin que nous vivions dans la paix et union necessaire et tonsjours convenable . . . . . Nous attendons des bons effects de vostre negotiation, et nous

promettons que vostre prudente conduite nous donnerà subjet de vous en remercier . . . . .
A Malte ce X Septembre, 1624.

Num. CCXXVI.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros, Num. ccxx., ii., 194.

That Lepanto was the greatest sea fight of that age is known to every one. That the Hospitallers distinguished themselves mightily in it was only natural; so here is a regular decree by which the G Master allows a knight (who was indeed an invalid for life) to live out of Malta, or anywhere he likes, at the Order's expense, dated November 26, 1574.

Num. CCXXVII.

Ex. Cod. Dipl. Geros, Num. ccclix., 362.

Carolus II., Dei gratia Magnæ Brittaniæ, Franciæ, et Iberniæ Rex, Fidei defensor. Eminentissimo Principi Domino Nicolas Cotoner Magno Ordinis Melitensis Magistro, Consanguineo et Amico nostro Charissimo Salutem.

Eminentissime Princeps, Consanguinee et Amice noster charissime. Non solum per literas Johannis Narbrourgh Equitis aureati, quem classibus nostris in mari Mediterraneo Admiralis jure, ac potestate præfecimus, sed aliunde quoque intelleximus, quam benigne Eminentia Vestra, vestroque jussu et exemplo totus sacer ordo Melitensis, illum aliosque navium nostrarum bellicarum

Rectores tractaverit; ita ut domi et in armamentariis nostris melius quam in portu vestro Melitensi haberi non possent. Magnæ quidem hoc est amicitiæ indicium eoque majoris, quod Regnia, et maria nostra ab usitata sacri Ordinis Melitensis navigatione tam longe distent, ut Eminentiæ Vestræ humanitati in hac parte respondendi rarissimæ nobis occasiones expectandæ sint. Alius igitur modus exquirendus est, quo gratitudinem nostram et affectum erga Eminentiam Vestram suæque sacræ militiæ socios, pro merito notificaremus. Quod ut faciamus, omnes opportunitates quandocumque obvenerint, libentissime amplectemur, studiosissime prosequemur. Eminentiam interim Vestram totumque Ordinem Melitensem Dei Optimi Maximi tutelæ ex animo commendamus. Dabantur in Palatio nostro, Whirihali,* die 26, Januarii, 1676.

Num. CCXXVIII.

Ex. Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. ccclxxiii.

, ... Muneris esse nostri duximus has ad te universumque ordinem grati animi testes dare literas . . . . . non omissuros nos occasiones, quæ se offerent, ejusdem animi sensus splendidis effusæ benevolentiæ documentis comprobandi . . . . . Roma, 18 Novembris, 1690.

Num. CCXXIX.

Ex. Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii. Num. cclxii.

. . . . . Scimus enim nobilissimam

* Whitehall.

insulam istam universæ Italiæ arcem ac præsidium esse; unde pax non modo ad nostros derivari, sed derivata conservari maxime potest.

Romae, 15 Martii, 1591.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. cclxiii.

. . . . . Barbarorum formido et Italiæ securitas docere possunt nationes universas quanti fieri debeat in Europa Hierosolymitani religionis virtus.

17 Junii, 1623.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. ccclviii.,

. . . . . Melyta Melitensium Equitum fortitudo est. Toti præcarissimo cœtui immortales a Christianis universis laudes debentur.

So the Pope in 1670.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. ccclxi., et ccclxii.

Two letters from John Sobieski, King of Poland, relate in detail both his famous victories over the Turks on the 13th September, at Vienna, and on the 10th of the next October, in 1683, repassing the Danube, though too long to insert in this Appendix, will be interesting to some readers who will find them in the volume cited—surely highly honourable to the Order of Malta, to whose Grand Master they are directed.

Num. CCXXX.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num cc.

Too long also for this Appendix is Valetta's letter, just after the siege, to his own Prior, Sir George Hohenstein

—etsi non dubitarunt; but it is a splendid instance of the simplicity with which a great man announces his great victory—fratrum nostrorum auxilio præsertim tuorum similium. Melitæ, 7 Idus Octobris, 1565.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. ccxxx.

From its great length, Valetta's despatch to all Christendom, through the Pope, on the same subject, is still more denied a place here. Whoever wishes to read it, is told where to find it. The book having become rare in Italy, implies it is to be found in many private libraries of England, still more in her public—the British Museum included; where the writer has often consulted it.

Num. CCXXXI.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. cccxlix.

Letter from a son of the Dey of Tunis to the Grand Master, informing him of his having left Mahometanism, and become Christianized, and moreover wishing to be allowed to enter the Order of Malta. 1646.*

Num. CCXXXII.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. lii—x.

The Doge of Venice to the Grand Master.

. . . . . come capo delle sue valorose forze, i nobili cavalieri Gerosolymitani che hanno facilitato col proprio sangue l'acquiti stessi e stabilitone in noi il

* And enter the Order he did, but died shortly after.

possesso. Il Senato rivelandone una particolare gratitudine . . . . . 12 Marzo, 1699.

What better accompaniment to such praises than the charitable and princely words of the Grand Master, Emanuel Vilheña, in *Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. ccccv ?*

Confirmation and approbation, 16 December, 1732.

MANOEL.

Num. CCXXXIII.

Ex Pantaleone Storia Johannitarum, &c.

Pantaleone, generally reputed a good Swiss Protestant, says very well, that the Order is not to defend any division of Christianity, but the whole of it, from the Barbarians—quo Christiani pacifice vivere ac Dei gloriam in parte Europæ, immo terrarum Angolo, celebrare ad seculi consummationem intrepide queant, 1580, pag. 387.

It is the same writer who repeats Solyman's expressions to his Vizier just on L'Isle Adam's departure from Rhodes —words not to be found in Bosio or any other of the Historians : " Equidem haud possum non dolere, qui infelicem hunc Senem propriis laribus pulsum, mœstum hunc abire videam" 200. (He adds in another page 183) : ' No description of Protestants will ever deny that the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem merit high favour.' Indeed, his very title-page is an eulogium of them, and it is the more gratuitous and impartial that he never belonged to the Order in any way.

In the instructions to the Ambassador of the Order,

sent to the meeting of the Protestants in Germany, I read, "Pregasse i Principi Protestanti acciochè considerassero l'ordine Gerosolymitano come *indifferente* con tutti e che impiegava i suoi beni e rendite in far continua guerra al Turco nemico commune . . . . beni dedicati alla santa ospitalità, e al mantenimento della milizzia cristiana." *

* Pozzo, par. 2. pag. 158. Pozzo was a Knight Commander of the same Order.

Num. CCXXXIV.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii,. Num. cccxl.—xli.

Lewis XIV. to the Grand Master.

Mon cousin . . . . . Je prierai Dieu qu'il ait mon cousin en sa Saincte et digne garde.

Ecrit a Paris
le 25 Mars,
1644.

LOUIS.

The Queen Mother to the Same Grand Master.

. . . . . je tiens celuy que vous m'avez nouvellement donné, parceque le Sieur Bailly de Villeneufve votre ambassadeur . . . . . le dit Sieur Bailly m'a apportè beaucoup de consolation et vous l'expliquera plus particulierement. Je me contenteray de vous dire qu'il s'est si prudemment acquittè de la charge, qu'il merite bien la continuation de vostre confiance, de laquelle estant tres digne je vous prie de la lui

vouloir conserver, avec parfaite croyance que je suis votre bonne Cousinne.

A Paris,

Le 29 Mais, 1644. ANNE.

Num. CCXXXV.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. ccclxxxxvii.

Letter from Abdi Aga, commanding the Five Sultanas off Malta, June 28th, 1722, translated from the original preserved in the archives.

Let it be known to the chiefs and principal men of the island of Malta, heads of the Counsel, and the leading persons, French or Venetians, and those other magnates of the religion of the Messiah who happen to be in that island, that we have been expressly sent by the Great Lord and Patron of the universe and refuge of the world, that you may consign to us and transmit to us, all the slaves, and particularly those of St. John, who find themselves exposed to their bad and unholy government, in order that they be presented before his august and eminent Throne. And since this is his will and command, we have come well armed, and with the greatest valour inform you by this letter of our arrival to receive all such slaves; and in case you make any difficulty in consigning said slaves, you shall know and repent. The answer to this letter you shall send to Tunis.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros., ii., Num. ccclxxxviii.

Risposta del G. Maestro e del Ven Consiglio. (1722.)

Si è letta . . . . . Saprà ella senza dubbio e la Maestà sua che il nostro instituto non è di andare in traccia di schiavi, ma di assicurare la navigazione ai bastimenti Cristiani . . . . . onde ascoltiamo con molto gusto la di lei proposizione; perchè speriamo che questa siccome è gloriosa per la Maestà sua, cosi darà a noi campo di autenticare che noi pure . . . . . per via di riscatto e di permuta, come si stila fra i Principi; attenderemo sapere come sua Maestá desideri . . . . . come bramiamo. E Dio la prosperi.

Num. CCXXXVI.

Ex Recueil des principaux Traites de l'Europe depuis 1761, *par Geo de Martens. Edit revue par le Baron Charles de Martens. Gottingen Vol. vi., page* 322.

12 Juin, 1798.—Convention conclue entre la republique Française representèe par le Citoyen Bonaparte General en Chef, et l'Ordre de Chevaliers de Saint Jean de Jerusalem representè par M. le Bailliff de Turin Frisari,* le Commandeur Boisredon de Ransjat, le docteur Nicolas Muscat, l'avocat Benoit Schembri, et le conseiller Bonnani sous la mediation de S. M. C. le roi d'Espagne representè par le Chevalier Philippe Amat son chargè d'affaires a Malthe.

Art. I.—Les Chevaliers de l'Ordre de St. Jean de Jerusalem remettent a l'armee Française la ville et les

* Probably of some Neapolitan order, at all events no representative of that of St. John of Jerusalem.

forts de Malthe, renonçant en faveur de la Republique Française aux droits de proprietè et de souverainetè, qu'ils ont sur cette isle ainsi que sur celles de Gozo et de Comino.

Art. II.— La Republique Française emploierá son influence au congres de Rastadt pour procurer au Grand Maitre une principautè equivalente a celle qu'il perd, dont il jouirà sa vie durant. Elle s'oblige en attendant a lui payer une pension annuelle de 300,000 livres outre le payement de deux annates de pension, à titre d'indemnitè pour son mobilier. Pendant toute la durèe de son sejour a Malthe il continuerà de jouir des honneurs militaires qu'il recevoit.

Art. III.—Les Français Chevaliers de l'Ordre de Jerusalem residents actuellement a Malthe, qui seront reconnus comme tels par le General en Chef, pourront rentrer dans leur patrie, et leur sejour a Malthe sera considerè comme un sejour fait en France. La Republique Francaise employerà ses bons offices pres les Republiques Cisalpine Ligurienne Romaine et Helvetique pour que le present article soit rendu commun aux Chevaliers de leur nation.

Art. IV.—La Republique Française assignerà une pension annuelle de 700 francs aux chevaliers qui resident actuellement a Malthe, et de 1000 francs aux chevaliers agés de plus de 60 ans; et elle interposerà ses bons offices pres des Republiques Cisalpine Ligurienne Romaine et Helvetique pour qu'elles accordent pareilles pensions aux chevaliers de leur Nation.

Art V.—La Republique Française s'interposerà pres des autres puissances de l'Europe, pour qu'elles conservent aux chevaliers de leur nation l'exercise de leur droits sur

les biens de l'ordre tant danc l'ile de Malthe que dans celle de Gozo.

ART. VI.—Les Chevaliers conserveront leur proprietès particulieres tant dans l'Isle de Malthe que dans celle de Gozo.

ART. VII.—Les habitants des Isles de Malthe et de Gozo continueront d'avoir comme par le passè, le libre exercice de la religion Catholique, Apost: Romaine, leurs proprietès et privileges resteront intactes et ils ne seront assujettis a aucunes contributions extraordinaires.

ART. VIII.—Tous les actes civils passès sous le Gouvernement de l'ordre conserveront leur validitè.

A bord du vaisseau l'Orient en face de Malthe le 24 prairial, an 6 de la rep: Française. (12 Juin, 1798.)

BONAPARTE.

Le Commandant Boisredon de Ransjat, le Baron Marie Testa Ferrata,* Le doct. J. Nicolas Muscat, Le doct. Benoit Schembri, Le Consul Bonanni Commandant, Le Bailiff de Turin Frisari, sauf le droit de haute domination qui appartient à mon souverain comme Roi des Deux-Siciles.

Le Chevalier, Philippe Amat.

Articles Additionels.

ART. I.—Aujourdhui 12 Juin le fort Emanuel, le fort Tigni, le Chateau St. Ange, les ouvrages de la Bormola, de la Cottonara et de la Citè victorieuse seront remis a midi aux Troupes Françaises.

* This gentleman may have represented the island of Malta, but not the order, any more than the Neapolitan ambassador or the Spanish.—*See Boisgelin.*

Art. II.—Demain 13 Juin, le fort Ricasoli, le chateau St. Elme, les ouvrages de la Valette, de Florian, et autres, seront remis a midi aux troupes Françaises.

Art. III.—Les officiers Français se rendront aujourdhui a 10 du matin chez le grand maitre afin de recevoir les ordres pour les gouverneurs qui commandent dans les differens forts et ouvrages qui doivent etre remis au pouvoir des Français.

Art. IV.—Les memes dispositions auront lieu pour les forts et ouvrages qui doivent etre remis demain 13 aux Français.

Art. V.—En meme tems que les ouvrages des fortifications seront consignès, l'on consignerà aussi l'artillerie, les magazins, le plan et tout ce qui concerne l'architecture militaire.

Art. VI.—Les troupes de l'Ordre de Malthe pourront rester dans les casermes qu'elles occupent jusque a nouvel ordre.

Art. VII.—L'Amiral Commandant la flotte Française nommerà un officier pour prendre aujourdhui possession des vaisseux, galeres, batimens, magasins, et des autres effects de marine appartenant a l'Ordre de Malthe.

Num. CCXXXVII.

Ex Cod. Dipl. Geros, ii. 463-576, *&c.*

Grand Maestri.

44. L'Isle Adam . . + 1534
45. del Ponte . + 1535

46. di San Jalla . . . + 1536
47. Omedez . . . + 1553
48. de la Sengle . . + 1557
49. Valetta . . . + 1568
50. del Monte . . . + 1572
51. Cassiere . . . + 1581
52. Verdale . . . + 1595
53. Garzias . . . + 1601
54. Vignacourt . . . + 1622
55. Vasconcellos , . + 1623
56. del Paula . . . + 1636
57. Lascaris . . . + 1657
58. Redin . . . . + 1660
59. Clermont de Chattes Gessan + 1660
60. R. Cotoner . . . + 1663
61. Nicolas Cotoner . . + 1680
62. Caraffa . . . + 1690
63. Wignacourt . . . + 1697
64. Perellos . . . + 1720
65. Zondadari . . . + 1722
66. Emanuel de Vilhena . + 1742
67. Emanuel de Pinto Fónseca + 1773
68. Ximenes . . . + 1775
69. Rohan . . . . + 1797
70. Hompesch . . . + 1798

ABEYANCE IV, PAGE 232.

ASSOCIATION.

Seeing it undertakes to merit its restoration by doing that which none can do half as well (nor at all)—modifying itself to the time—(again in advance of its age, as almost always),—practically useful to mankind and civilization, in the words of its princely Norman founder, *pro utilitate hominum*, true and primitive scope of its institution, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem is restored thus:—

1. That it be divided into two distinct classes, *Knights profest* and *Knights free*; equally honourable, since of two brothers the elder will frequently be of the second, the younger of the first, as often happens actually—though by favour and not by law. Let only all favour then be annihilated, and law take its place.

2. *Knights profest* to remain as of yore, with this difference—necessary result of exempting it from all favour—rendering the few still fewer (as they ought), recognizing the Pope only in his spiritual capacity strictly, like other Roman Catholics; and not in the least otherwise more than any other temporal sovereign. This class will then subside into a kind of senate, or select chapter general, from whom are to be elected, and they alone elect, the Grand Master; and to them belong the six highest posts of the Order after the Grand Master. Indeed, it is chiefly from the lustre of the past, like a fine monument of antiquity, that this class is preserved pretty much in

statu quo, though never to be permitted to take their vows until forty years old, as who should be dispassionate to discuss, decide, govern; of whom the six eldest necessarily, and six more at the Grand Master's choice, shall form his privy council.

3. The Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the Order's pay is to obey the Grand Master alone.

4. Pardon, and nominations, and graces of every description, are to come from the Grand Master in council or chapter general; except that he can in no way facilitate the profession, which must preserve its ancient rigid form —the protecting powers neither intermeddling with it themselves, nor allowing it in others.

5. *Knights free* form the substantial, powerful, and active—the real and superior, though in name the second class,—and their exemption from celibacy and strict genealogical proofs is no more than a change of words; since such exemptions are in full use already, but by favour, and nearly the same as to religion—at least every form of Christianity.

6. Here too let all such favours, not be abrogated, but simply become law. And let the Grand Master (now at Rome) be authorized to issue a proclamation that this class is open to all Christians and Mahometans (since the Order has no longer Mahometans to make war with, but to be their cordial friends), on their producing three short documents. 1. That the candidate is of no disreputable parentage. 2. Himself of honest conduct. 3. That he has the means and the will to submit to the Order's pecuniary regulations. Whoever has had its

cross from any royal hands already, is recognized as already member of this class; but after the date of such proclamation similar distinctions can be conferred by none but the Grand Master, or his deputy, with the legal formalities. (1)

7. This class, with the representatives of the land, is to form a sort of House of Commons. But the Order never having been nor caring to degenerate into a speaking society, they are neither to speak, vote, or even meet; but to be merely and individually consultive—and each of them separately when, where, and if they like, transmit their written opinions to the senate. (2)

8. Every power can become protecting by simply permitting its subjects to enter the Order and found Commendaries or those called *jus patronatus*—and paying now 16 per cent., and devolving entirely to the Order, when the line for whom the foundation was made falls extinct.

What is to merit restoration, and which only the Order by its permanent and military residence can do, and is to undertake, is to render the passage by the Euphrates to India and towards Mecca safe and excellent for the subjects of all the protecting powers—quite *gratis* as to protection and escort.—There shall be no more the division of Languages; and there shall be only two tables, quite equal

(1) This is no windy crotchet, but the matured proposal of a dignitary of the Order itself, and quite conformable to the actual state of things and the unsettled condition of a crowd of youths in every country.

(2.) If this be a poor House of Commons, is it not better than none? Look at Syria, and would it not better its condition?

and each presided by one of the six, or his locum tenens, who must always be a knight profest. Equally among this second class, and the rest of the knights profest; all the other posts, military and civil (except the six first), shall be in common. (3)

9. The Turks are besought to reflect, and that vast changes have visited both them and us; and that our Order offers them as warm a friendship as its former enmity; and therefore the Sultan is requested not only to become one of the protecting powers, but likewise, seeing that to him belongs the only country which supplies a short passage from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates—not indeed to decrease his territories, but rather increase them, is besought to confer on himself a new dignity—perfectly imperial—by occupyng the glorious post of the Emperor Charles V., and as he erected Malta into an independent Sovereign fief in favour of the Order, so the Sultan also as to a part of Syria; we covet neither Damascus nor Jerusalem, but only a slip of sufficient width to form a small Monarchy—from the sea a little south of St. Jean d'Acre, in a slanting line over the hills on the east of the lake of Galilee to Zebdeni and thence to Anah on the Euphrates—and northward directly from Scanderoon through Aleppo to Bir.

It would be certainly a new glory to the Porte to have

(3.) The Russian and Prussian Knights would be thus amalgamated with us. Nor that King or Emperor with so many Orders of their own already, will probably object to this. Said knights would be at no expense; for they will be held to have entered long ago.

an independent Christian Sovereign for one of its dignitaries reigning over a distinguished collection from all Europe with the guarantee of every European nation.

None of the knights can take any part in the traffic which they protect.

10. So the investiture and an annual falcon should be established as under Charles V.; nor is it more than of a piece with all the Order's history that it who mostly went before its age, should now too be the first to invite Mahometans to their intimacy and partnership.

11. Within that restricted domain the Order should reign with all its ancient liberties—more developed A judicature apart for the inhabitants, with their own laws and a jury of their own language and religion—judicium parium. The mouth of the Orontes cleansed, steamers and shipping might ascend to Antioch, and thence boats to within 50 miles of El-Bir—across which plain a road, railroad, or canal, would easily be constructed; thence by Euphrates, or by the ancient (if re-opened) canal round by Bagdad to Bassora, escorted by the Order's steamers of war both in going and coming, once a month or oftener.

12. From the Mediterranean to El-Bir, there shall be a continuous line of cottages, like the walk in a garden, small proprietors—all European. No duties whatever, the Order's whole territory shall be a free port, religious liberty on the most complete scale, as in the best parts of America—a place of universal refuge. (4) No taxes whatever,

4. Nothing of the magnificent scenery and historical recollections. Nor to oppose by the Nile, but assist it. Why not both? Any disasters or eventuality, the Red Sea closed, here is

direct or indirect, on the poorer people; and on the rich a single one only, the income tax, on a plan to be determined from 5 to 20 per cent., or more, on every kind of income. The Order's history enables one to promise that there shall not be a beggar; no more than there is in parts of Turkey, to whose honour be it observed. Not to nourish war but to prevent it—which that universality of arming is more likely to produce, than vain projects of disarming—the entire little state shall form one little military school to furnish all the protecting powers with excellent young officers; not precisely a college, but something between that and the army, from Cadets up to Captains; and every expense shall be incurred to secure it at once; the name of affording the best and most illustrious military education in the world, without one single exception, and worthy of the Order's ancient fame—as if it had been asleep until now—being a difficult acquisition—but to be acquired at any price. With its characteristic simultaneousness, all the Order's outlays must be simultaneous and as it were extravagant. The time for economy may come; but hereafter. (5)

another passage. Not either, but both. Why should commerce and the world rely on one alone? Commerce and civilization are now the same under different names. How necessary is a place of refuge for all unhappy men of all opinions, our own times fully prove. America is too far off; England too dear.

(5) The attention of all men must be turned to our glorious past, and then they will not attend to some present defects. This, at whatever cost, from the very beginning, and the laughers will be put down for ever. We must render it the fashion for all the distinguished military and naval men in Europe to speak well of us. Our repute once settled, and praise will be universal.

13. To prevent the least fear of its becoming a nest of pirates, smugglers, and conspirators, strangers are to be turned out on the slightest suspicion without why or wherefore. And a stern trial in case of natives; nor shall these be tried for any minor offence; but for high treason, by putting their country in danger of losing its Charter, which is this.

14. To face the immense expenses of such a restoration there are, 1st. The actual possessions of the Order, which, however small, are far greater than at the downfalls of Jerusalem, Acre, Rhodes, Malta. As we rose from the three first, why not as well from the last? Harder then than now! 2nd. The passage money of £300 each new knight, which may be calculated at a great sum, and the 16 per cent. on the *jus patronatus*, Commanderies, presents, and sundry other items. But if all these be insufficient at the beginning, when so many houses are to be erected, the huge cost of steamers and of an army however small, when paid so generously and splendidly to have choice soldiers, and the military educated on a magnificent scale, and roads and conveyances of all sorts, and so many other unforeseen expenses; then a little loan must be contracted and guaranteed to be paid off in a given number of years, as it will certainly soon be, by the increase of the country's revenue. The knights were always capital financiers as even Malta proves, which they received a poor naked rock and left it an island of palaces. (6)

(6) And it were bare justice; for this restoration, as much for the future as the present, why should not generations to come pay their part as well as ourselves?

15. As the Order never was dependent on the Emperor, notwithstanding the investiture and falcons, so neither will it be on the Sultan, although he will be its supreme lord, and the knights will hold it as a part of his dominions. For the Order would be another Order if it lost any one of its three essential epithets; *Sovereign* as the sole Order that has its Grand Master within itself, *independent* from the day of its creation to this hour, *neutral* between Christians without exception through all its long annals; for never did it take any part in the sanguinary religious wars of Christian against Christian in any of the bygone centuries; which long past is the best security man can give, that as they were neutral all that long and most difficult time between Christians, so they will be for the future between Mussulmen too. It ever was Sovereign, independent, and neutral, and is again recognized as such.

16. All the protecting powers bind themselves to receive into their armies those of their born subjects, who return with favourable testimonials of their having served the Order in Syria,—that is, receive them in the same rank as high as Captain inclusive. (7)

(7) It is to be expected that all the protecting powers will keep up diplomatic relations with the Order, and take part in its restoration; and certainly such favours will be more than compensated by the obligations to which it will have subjected itself. It would be still more useful to the Turkish pilgrims and the commercial caravans of Turkey than to Christendom. This, and the evident utility to the Sultan's Rajah populations might perhaps be sufficient; even if he did not choose to avail himself of the invitation for Mahometans to enter the Order. At all events it becomes the charity and high-mindedness of the Knights of Malta to make the offer.

17. The hired troops shall be paid with the utmost generosity, to have them all picked men; and as to the Commander-in-Chief, and Generals, and Admirals, if recommended warmly by France, England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, they shall have *carte blanche* for their pay and outfit.

18. The free knights even when embodied in the above corps, shall never receive pay or more than forage, board, and lodging; but must find their own horses, tents, dress, equipments.

19. This offer (though this paper by a Knight Commander of that very second class, to wit without profession, is undoubtedly a *prima facie* evidence that it will be accepted) must be made to the whole Order and ratified by it or refused. The honour of the idea of this reform, and now proposing it on his own individual responsibility, appears to the writer quite too dear and unique a distinction not to appropriate it entirely to himself, as he does in the most total sense by signing it with his name, John Taaffe (8)

20. Italian, as most universally known in the Levant, is to be its diplomatic language.

21. If Normandy be a part of France now, yet it was being held in fief by England, when the Norman on the English throne was a near relation of the Order's founder; so perhaps France and England should take the lead in this restoration with a brotherly feeling.

(8) In every other sense he cannot but lose by it, as he is fully aware; for what he now shares with a few of the most select in Europe would be rendered less rare and exclusive, almost quite common.

FINALE.

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