

Some Writers derive the name of Poland from the word Pole, signifying a plain, others affirm Polakits to be so call'd from the surname of Lechus one of their Kings; but be that as it will, Poland was the Antient Seat of Varmanians, & afterwards of the Slavonians; the present Inhabitants came from the borders of Tartary when the old possessors overrun Germany.

Lechus found'd his new State in 550. & took the title of Duke; his Dominions consist'd of Greater & Lesser Poland; his family extirp'd, the people were govern'd by 12. Waywodes, but this was soon chang'd, for in 700. Crachus getting the Government built the City of Crachaw so call'd after him.

Misiclaus introduc'd Christianity into Poland in 65. on being told that if he was baptiz'd, he would certainly beget Children. His son Boleslaus was the first Prince stil'd King in Poland; in 1025. he institut'd a Council of 12. to assist him in Government, & carry'd on a very successful War against Prussia, Bohemia, Sussia, & Saxony.

His son Misiclaus II. lost Moravia to the Duke of Bohemia, as well as great parts of his Fathers conquests. His son Casimis succeed'd under his Mothers guardianship;

but the Poles rebelled & drove both out of the Kingdom; the Young Prince took religious Vows, & when the Kingdom with anarchy invited him back again, he was fettered by his Vows; to remove this difficulty the people offered (the Nobility & Clergy accepted) if the Pope freed Capivis from his Monastick Vow, to pay a penny a Head annually for a perpetual Lamp to be kept at St. Peter's at Rome, & to have their Heads like Monks; upon which he was released of his oath.

Boleslaus II. or the hardy succeeded; he at first waged a successful War against the Bohemians, Polesians, & Czeffians, but plunging into debauchery, the Bishop of Coacow excommunicated him, which so enraged the King, that he took of his head with his own hand; this produced the Papal Anathema; which drove him from his Kingdom, & the Country lying under an interdict, his Successors for many Years laid aside the Regal Title

Boleslaus III. defeated the Emperor Henry V. at Mersfeld near Bredau in 1103.

In the Reign of Boleslaus V. the Poles were beat by the Tartars at Lignitz in 1226. who slew so many that 'tis affirm'd large

Sacks would hardly hold the Ears of those who had been killed.

Premislaus re-assumed the title of King in 1269. that had lain dormant from the time of Boleslaus II.

Jagellon Great Duke of Lithuania, a Pagan, was elected King of Poland towards the end of the 14th Century, & turn'd Christian with his Subjects; He join'd his Dominions to Poland, which kept the Crown in his family as long as there remain'd any of the Male Line; Sigismund Augustus was the last, & died in 1552.

After a long struggle between the Houses of Austria & Anjou, Henry Duke of Anjou & Brother to Charles IX. of France was chosen King; but this Brother dying in four Months, became King of France; upon this the Austrian party try'd again to get Maximilian Elected, but the Poles could not bear the thoughts of a King unlikely to live in the Country. Therefore they chose Stephen Batori Prince of Transilvania; He found some Disturbances at first, for Maximilian's party seiz'd the City of Dantzick.

Stephen very wisely marry'd Anne Sister of Sigismund Augustus the last King of the Jagellon family; after having reduc'd Dantzick, he recover'd from the Muscovites all they had

taken from the Poles, & settled the frontiers which till then had been a wild desert.
He was author of the Military Tenures among the Poles, by which he made them the best Cavalry in the World. knowing that Foot was also necessary, he compos'd a new Militia of the Cossacks (a barbarous Nation, who had been very troublesome to the Poles) by allotting them habitations on the or the frontiers, so that he could at a small expence command a great body of Infantry, & provide for the security of the Kingdom against the Cossacks, Turks, & Tartars. For the Cossacks liv'd in the Islands of Siberia, from whence by the Black Sea they made incursions into the Turkish Dominions, & took & burnt Sinope & Trebesonde, & even pillag'd the suburbs of Constantinople. Stephen died in 1546. During the war with the Turks, upon this the confusion was greater than at any Election before or since, for on the side of the Lutherans there appear'd 10,000. Men, & the Senate had a great body of Troops to defend the Promish Cause; there were three Competitors for the Crown viz. Theodore Czar of Russia, Maximilian Archduke of Austria, & Sigismund Prince of Sweden; the latter was elected King in 1547. however Maximilian march'd with an army into Poland, but was

twice routed, the second time taken Prisoner, & forc'd to renounce his pretensions to that Crown. Sigismund was disappointed in his Scheme of keeping also the Crown of Sweden; for being a violent Papist, they chose the Duke of Sundermaria in his room, which occasion'd a long War.

Sigismund reign'd 44. Years in which time he gave signal proofs of his courage against the Turks, tho' in this War with Sweden he was unfortunate, with difficulty his son Vladislaus VIII. was chosen as successor in 1632. in the beginning of his Reign he was successful against the Turks, Poles & Swedes, forcing them all to make Peace on advantageous terms; in 1637. the Polish Nobility having got great Estates on the Frontiers, prevail'd on the King to take away the priviledges by King Stephen to the Cossacks; upon this great disputes arose, which were not ended when the King died in 1648.

His Brother John Casimis succeeded him, he was driven out of his Dominions by King Charles Gustavus of Sweden; the Danes having attack'd Sweden, Charles offer'd to give up his conquest in Poland for 400,000. Rixsdollars; the Elector of Brandenburg finding he should loose the assistance of the Swedes, privately offer'd the Poles that he would pay the Money for them, & aid them against Sweden, if they would

renounce the sovereignty of Sual Prussia, which He held as Vassal of Poland; this was agreed to, & ratified by the treaty of Oliva.

Casimir might have reign'd in Peace, but Prince Lubomirski the Crown General observing that He had rais'd 30,000. Men chiefly Germans with a design of becoming absolute, attack'd the King's Army, & defeated them, & took their General a Frenchman Prisoner, the King to be revenge'd by a letter to the Generals of the Cossacks advis'd them to throw off the subjection of Poland; another scheme of his was the calling in the Gold & Silver of the Kingdom, & giving Copper coin double of its intrinsic value instead of it; He sent the Gold & Silver to France, which He follow'd soon after, for He resign'd the Crown at Warraw in 1668. & died at Hevers in France in 1671.

This resignation threw Poland again into Cabal, four Candidates immediately appear'd viz. the Great Prince of Rusia the Czar's son, the Duke of Newburgh supported by the French, the Duke of Lorraine assist'd by the Germans, & the Prince of Conde, espous'd by the Nobility out of regard to His Father; the first & last were soon quiet, but it was fear'd that on account of the two others a civil War'd

arise, but the Palatine Opalinski by a speech show'd them it was better to chuse one of their own Nobles than to take the recommendation of other Nations, whereupon they plac'd Prince Michael Wisnowiski on the Throne in 1670. who was descended from a Brother of Jagellon, & tho' he had been Lord of the Bedchamber to Emperor Leopold, yet he marry'd his sister Eleonora.

In 1672. the Turks invaded Poland, & took Kaminiick the Capital of Podolia, which was thought to be impregnable, pretending that the Cossacks were under their protection; the King having no Troops fit to bring against them, was oblig'd to give the Turks a great sum of Money to spare that City & Inhabitants, & to pay them a constant Tribute of 22,000. Gold Ducats per annum; the Turks soon after attack'd them again, where Sobieski the Crown General was forc'd to venture a battle, in which he defeated them; the King did not live to hear the news, dying suddenly in 1673. suppos'd to have been poison'd.

Several Princes were candidates, but the Palatine of Cracovia propos'd John Sobieski the Crown General as the only Man that deserv'd to be King having sav'd them

from ruin by his Victory over the Turks.

He was accordingly chosen; in 1675. He defeated the Turks & Tartars near the City of Leopold, when he had but 5,000. Men & the Enemy 6,000. & afterwards with 15,000. drove 100,000. of them out of Podolia.

When the Turks besieged Vienna, John march'd with 20,000. Poles, then joined the Electors of Saxony & Bavaria who had as many more; He beat the Grand Vizir's army of 200,000. Then march'd into Vienna with the Turkish Standard borne before him; He died in 1696.

When the Diet met to choose a King, the Elector of Saxony came to the Frontiers of Poland with 20,000. Men, & declared himself a Candidate, the others were Prince James of Poland, & the Prince of Conti; the Cardinal Primate finding the Prince of Conti had most Votes, proclaim'd him King, tho' not legally, because the Choice must be unanimous, the other Candidates protested against this, Prince James finding his party the weakest gave up his interest to the Elector; upon this (the Primate refusing) the Bishop of Casaravia declared Frederic Augustus King of Poland; who being sent to, & desir'd to accept of the Crown, march'd to

Cracow, then the Prince of Conti finding he could not stand
his ground, quietly gave up his claim; Frederic Augustus had
on purpose chang'd his Religion the Year before, because
no one can be King of Poland that is not a Papist.

Augustus quarrell'd with the King of Sweden as was
before related, who got Stanislaus Leszinski crown'd at
Warsaw in 1705. Then Charles XII. follow'd Augustus into
Saxony, & oblig'd him to write a letter of felicitation to
Stanislaus, but Charles being defeated by the Czar at
Poltowa in 1709. & forc'd to fly into Turkey; Stanislaus lost
his Kingdom, & Augustus resum'd the Sovereignty in 1709.

The next Year he was congratulated by the Senate, &
took all suitable measures to live in Peace; for he
succeded to the Treaty between the Czar & Turks.

In 1713. he stifl'd a Conspiracy against him, & after
having settl'd the affairs of the Nation, retir'd for a Year
into Saxony; on his return he found fresh symptoms
of jealousy which greatly provok'd him, as he had to
please the Poles pardon'd two of his greatest enemies,
& remitt'd a third part of the Taxes granted for the
support of his Army, besides ordering 15. of his German

Regiments back to vacancy.

Some of the Senators demanded a Diet on Borzeback; but the King refusing it, they affected to meet without the Royal licence, upon this he recalled his Troops, & declared they would treat those as Rebels, who contrary to the Constitution should assemble without his Authority. He renewed the Treaty with the Turks, & liv'd more at quiet than he had done before.

In 1724. Poland was very near quarrelling with all the Protestant Powers, for in Thorn a City of Prussia chiefly inhabited by Protestants, there arose disputes with the Papists which ended in a Riot, some of the Grandees of Poland created a Tribunal, after having examin'd into the affair, they beheaded the Chief Magistrate Reuser, hung up some of the Townsmen, & burnt their bodies. They chang'd the Magistrates, contrary to the Treaty of Oliva, which oblig'd Britain, Sweden, & Prussia to interpose as Guarantees of the Treaty, in favour of the Protestants; the affair was at last adjust'd, tho' the Protestants had not that justice done them which they had reason to expect.

William Duke of Courland dying, that Dutchy came to his Uncle Ferdinand, but the Dutchess Dowager Wife of

Peter the Great of Russia took possession of it by force, & the Duke was oblig'd to live at Dantzick; upon this the King of Prussia try'd to get it for the Duke of Wecht, who offer'd to pay the debts; the Poles wanted again to unite it with Poland, but the Nobility of Courland fearing this, assembled a Diet in the name of Ferdinand, & chose Count Maurice of Saxony, natural son of King Augustus as their Duke; Ferdinand disavow'd the Edict by which the Diet was summon'd, & the Poles resenting this Election, the King was forc'd to declare against his son, who was by the Russians with difficulty driven away; this Count Maurice, was the famous Marshal Saxe.

The Poles in 1726. apprehending the King intended to secure the Crown for his son; Augustus being sick could not hold a Diet; the next Year he retir'd into Saxony much displeas'd, the Lithuanians drew up a Protest against this leaving the Kingdom without the consent of the Senate, & put all their grievances into it; he summon'd three or four Diets after; but they not agreeing, ended without coming to any Resolution; he died before the last met.

His death occasion'd a bloody War between the Houses of Austria & Bourbon, the former joining the Elector of Saxony, & the latter patronizing his Father in Law Stanislaus.

Stanislaus soon after Augustus died went to Warsaw, & was treated as King; but the Prussians & Austrians joining Count Munich at the head of a Prussian Army drove him out of the Kingdom; he fled to Dantzick where he sustain'd a long Siege, & at last escap'd to Königsberg, under the King of Prussia's protection. France & Spain having upon this attack'd the Emperor both in Germany & Italy, he was forc'd to make peace; by which Stanislaus was to keep the title of King of Poland, & possess the Duchy of Lorraine for his life; & France & Spain acknowledg'd Augustus III. as King.

As to the Constitution of Poland, the Legislative Power is administer'd by the King, Senate, & Deputies or Representatives of the Nobility & Gentry. On extraordinary occasions all the Nobility & Gentry meet together, which Assembly is call'd a Diet.

The King has the power of summoning a Diet, which ought to be held every three Years, each Session to be six Weeks; but this is not strictly adhered to; the Duchy of Lithuania being united with Poland, every third Session is at Grodno the Capital of that Duchy.

When the King intends to hold a Diet, He sends Circular Letters to the Palatines six Weeks before the time appointed for their assembling, with the heads of what is to be deliberated on, all which is before regulated with the Senate; the Palatines give notice of this to the Castells, Starostas & others, & fix a day for their considering the business propos'd in the King's letter, & for their electing Deputies; every Gentleman who has three Acres worth 40^s per annum, has a Vote in these lesser Diets; where the plurality of Voices decides, but in the great Diet they must be unanimous.

Every Palatinate has two or three Representatives, these lesser Diets draw up instructions for their Members, according to which they must punctually act.

As soon as the Deputies of the Gentry are assembled, they chuse their Marshal, or Speaker; the whole six Weeks allowed for doing business is often spent in disputes on this first

step, which sometimes occasions the return of the Deputies without any business having been transacted. The Speaker is chosen alternately out of Upper, Lower Poland, & Lithuania; when the Marshal is elected, they go to the King in the Chamber of the Senate, where the Chancellor in the King's name acquaints them with the affairs to be considered in the Diet; after which the Deputies retire to their own House.

Whilst the Deputies are preparing the Bills, the Senate try Criminal Causes; & when brought for their assent, the Deputies stand behind them, for all the Members of the Diet must be present to consent to the Law, for one rejected annulls the whole, tho' by a single Voice.

This short account shows how very difficult it is to have any business decided in the strange Government. As we have mentioned the Diet, it will be necessary to describe the manner in which the Kings of Poland are elected, as that is the most solemn occasion for which they are ever assembled.

The Archbishop of Gnesna Primate of Poland, on the demise of the Crown, sends circular letters to every Palatinate with an account of the death of their Sovereign, & the

day appointed for assembling the Nobility in an open plain
near Warsaw to chuse a King; a Room is there prepar'd for
the Senators; but the rest of the Nobility remain on Horseback.

Before they proceed to business, the Senate & some of
the Nobility go in form to Church, to implore the assistance
of Heaven in their Choice; on their return, they appoint
a Marshal or Speaker, who takes an oath to receive no
Bribe, & have no communication with any of the Competitors.

Then the Senators & Nobility swear to confine their
Choice to one who shall appear to have the general Voice,
& that solemnly promises to keep inviolably the Rights &
Privileges of the Republic; they also engage to take
no step towards electing a King, till all their Grievances
are maturely consider'd, & redress'd.

They erect a new Court call'd *Flat* for the defence
of the Nation, & due administration of Justice, during
the interregnum; no Man is permitted to appear at this
Diet with Fire Arms; the Crown Generals are sworn to
guard the Frontiers, prevent insurrections, & to keeping
the Army at a certain distance from the place of
election.

Notwithstanding these Regulations the Nobility receive too
openly great bribes on these occasions.

The next thing done is to appoint a number of Senators
& other Noblemen to examine into the encroachments of
former Princes, that Articles may be inserted in the
Pacta Conventa, or agreements which the King Elected must
swear to, that the Successor may be prevented from copying
his predecessors in these illegal excesses.

They admit the Ambassadors of the different Competitors,
& of those who have any new one to propose.

When the Pacta Conventa are draw up, & the
Audience ended, the Primate asks them three times
whether their grievances are redress'd, on their answering
in the affirmative, the Senators & Nobility form themselves
under the different Palatinates, the first Senator of each,
gathers the Votes, which are set down on a Roll, &
given to the Marshal of the Nobility; if there is a
Majority, they attempt to make the opinion unanimous,
but if the Minority do not easily consent, the business
is generally decided by the sword; for one dissenting Voice

annuls the Election.

If the Choice falls on a Foreigner, His Ambassador immediately signs the *Facta conventa* in His Name; but if a Native, He signs it Himself, & is proclaim'd; after which He either in person, or by His Ambassador takes the accustomed oath to observe strictly the *Facta Conventa*.

The Ceremony of the Coronation is perform'd soon after, when the Primate resigns His Office of *Interrex*, & the Diet is *dissolv'd*.

The Kings besides their Royal Demesnes, have the disposal of all Ecclesiastical, Civil & Military preferments; but are debarr'd from bestowing Offices, or Estates on their own Children or Foreigners; neither can they give employments to Merchants or Artizans; nor to any Man in a Province where He has not an Estate.

Every Office may be look'd on as granted for life; for tho' a man neglects the duty of it, the Diet must be unanimous before He can be remov'd; this has very bad consequences, & is the true reason why the Poles are shamefully indolent in executing their respective employments.

The King can summon, Provoke, & Dissolve Diet at pleasure.

All Senators have a right to attend Council, to which no Foreigner can be admitted by the Pacta Conventa; but whether the King can summon to Council men under the Senatorial Dignity has never been clearly explain'd by any of the Writers on this Government.

The Senate consists of 144. Members, viz. two Archbishops, 14. Bishops, 32. Palatines, & 5. Castellans, 10. Crown Officers, & one Starosta; & it is out of one or other of these classes that all Senators are chosen.

The Palatines are the Governors of Provinces, the Castellans their Lieutenants; (yet these also receive their Commissions from the King) & the Starostas Governors of Towns; the Starosta of Samogitia is the only one of them that is a Senator.

The Senate have the executive power jointly with the King, during the intermission of Diets; they pretend to make Laws, which remain in force till revoke'd by the Diet; & also receive Ambassadors & Make Peace & War; the Diets protest against this; it being expressly contrary to the Laws; but if the Senate did not do this, the Kingdom

would be entirely unprovided for; the Diets generally ending as we have seen before, in tumultuous riots instead of dispatching business.

The Archbishop of Gnesna is the first Senator; He receives appeals from the other Bishops Courts, & even from that of the Archbishop of Leopold; every King ought regularly to be proclaimed & crown'd by Him.

The Castellor of Cracow is the first Lay Senator, He takes place of the Palatine; this took its rise from some battle in which one of them signaliz'd Himself, when the Palatine ran away.

The 10. Great Officers of State are 1. the Great Marshal or Steward of Poland; 2. the Great Marshal of Lithuania; 3. the Great Chancellor of Poland; 4. the Great Chancellor of the Dutchy; 5. the Vice Chancellor of the Kingdom; 6. the Vice Chancellor of the Dutchy; 7. the Great Treasurer of the Crown; 8. the Great Treasurer of Lithuania; 9. the little Marshal or Court Marshal of Poland; & 10. the little Marshal of the Dutchy.

The 5. great Officers of Lithuania have the same dignity as those of Poland; but are preceded by them.

The Great Marshal of Poland prepares everything for the Diet, excludes those persons who have no right to Vote, & settles the price of all Commodities; he calls the Members to order if they speak improperly, & executes the decrees of the Senate; he also has the absolute jurisdiction in Criminal Cases over the Court Officers; & introduces all Ambassadors to the King; the little Marshal in his absence acts as Deputy; if they are both out of the Way, the Marshals of Lithuania supply their places; when the King is in the Dutchy, they have the precedence over the Officers of Poland.

The Great Chancellor & Vice Chancellors have much the same authority, the first only taking rank of the latter, who acts in subordination to him; they have each a Seal; the Chancellor examines all Civil & Criminal Affairs, but in cases of great importance, some of the Senators are join'd in the Commission with him, this is call'd the Appesorial Tribunal; the Chancellor answers also the Speeches of Foreign Ministers, proposes the points to be debated in the Senate, receives the appeals made to the King, & records all acts of State.

The Great Treasurer keeps the Public Revenues; these are brought him by four General collectors who register the payments, & give the King one copy, & him another. The Treasurer has also the care of the Mint, & of the Regalia; he is answerable for his conduct to no one except Commissioners appointed by the Diet to examine his Accounts, but by bribing them, he often shamefully defrauds the Public.

There is no distinction between the Nobility & Gentry; titles of Honour are neither granted by the King or Republic; Offices make the only difference; some seek to obtain respect abroad have accepted the dignity of Princes of the Empire; this gives them no precedence at home, & rather occasions their being contemned & hated, exceptions however occurs, for some few families both in Poland & Lithuania have had Principalitys & Duchys annex'd to their Estates from time immemorial.

Some of the Nobility are very powerful, their Estates extending near 100. Miles, in which are often several Towns where the King has no Jurisdiction; some can raise 6. or 10,000. Men.

Every Polish Gentleman is a petty Sovereign over his
Tenants; He delegates his authority to whoever He pleases,
The Superior Courts exercise a Jurisdiction in some offences,
if the Master kills one of his Vassals He pays a fine; if
He ravishes the Wife or Daughter of his Tenant, that
family becomes free from His Jurisdiction; there can be
no attachment against their person even in the case of
murder till convicted in the Superior Courts; nor can they
be executed without the King's consent; they also are exempt
from quartering Troops, & from paying any Taxes except
levy'd by the Diet; tho' in times of necessity the King &
Senate have assum'd the right of forcing them to contribute;
they lose their privileges & are degraded if they exercise
any trade, or are Magistrates in any City that is not
priviledg'd in the Statutes of Cracow & Vilna; from
what has been said, it must necessarily follow that the
Common People in Poland are in a very Miserable
condition, without possessions, & totally subservient to
their Lords, for whom they must work 3. or 4. days every

Week, & receive no kind of gratuity; their vacant time is spent in labouring for subsistence.

If a Lord gives a Peasant a piece of Ground, he obliges his other Peasants to build there a House, & to provide it with a Cow, Poultry, & Pige enough for to keep the Inhabitant a Year;

The Peasants besides labouring for their Lords, must fight his Battles whenever he quarrells with any of his Neighbours.

These poor People dare not send their Children to school without the permission of their Masters.

Those in Towns are not in a better Situation, they only being permitted to purchase a few Houses, & a certain quantity of Ground within a League of the place where they reside;

The Citizens of Sandomick & others in Prussia, as well as Cracow, Vilna, & Leopold in Poland, are not subject to these regulations.

It has been said before, that the Lords have Courts wherein they try their Vassals, the proceedings there seem rather to be guided by Custom than any Written Law; the Courts immediately superior to these are Statutes, some of which belong to the King, & others to the Nobility or Clergy; the Statute or his deputy presides there, from whence appeals are made

to the Supreme Court of each Palatinate, where the Chamberlain of the Palatinate & the Chief Nobility & Gentry assemble as Judges; over all are three Supreme Courts, the Judges of which are chosen out of the Nobility & Gentry; these Judicatures receive appeals from the Inferior ones but appeals from them can only be made to the King & Diet; two of these are in Poland, the third in Lithuania.

As to the Ecclesiastical Tribunals, every Bishop has his Chancellor & Judges, from whence appeals are made to the Archbishop, & from him to Rome; the Civil Magistrates must execute the sentences given in the spiritual Courts; the Pope's Nuncio has also a Tribunal in Poland, which produces considerable sums annually to the Papal Treasury.

Formerly on summoning the Gentry to appear in Rome on Horseback, at least 150,000. Horse besides foot used to come together; but now on these occasions not above 40,000. Men assemble & in time of Peace they have not above 20,000.

There are two Crown Generals, the one for the Kingdom, the other for the Duchy, both of them are nominated by

The King, & have their Commissions for life; this Office does not give them a seat in the Senate; when these two Generals meet, the Lithuanian yields to the other; the King at the head of the Army has the sole Command; but in his absence it devolves on these Generals, who receive no orders from him, & quarter the Troops where they please; the Lieutenant Generals command in their absence, & on a Vacancy generally succeed them.

The Starostas, & Burgsaves who are their Deputies head the Troops in their districts.

The Polish Army is chiefly compos'd of Horse, the number appears uncertain; they consist of Gentlemen, therefore not cloath'd in any particular Uniform, & not form'd into Regiments.

The Foot are extremely bad & of very little ~~more~~ use than to act as Pioneers, for which reason when the Poles want Infantry, they hire a body of Germans.

The national Troops are not oblig'd to serve out of their own Country, or to be longer than six Weeks in the field at a time; this makes them of very little use.

The Kings Guards are Regular Troops chiefly German.
The Army is entirely paid by the Republic, so is the
whole Civil Establishment, the King having a separate
Revenue solely appropriated to the expence of his
Household, this is fix'd & amounts to 140,000.

To this account we shall subjoin, an abstract
of the *Facta Conventa*, that were made between the
late King & the Republic at his Accession.

No two great Offices to be conferr'd on one family.

No Abbeyes or Dignities to persons under age.

No Person to possess above two lucrative Stoves.

All public Letters & dispatches to be in the
Polish or Latin Languages.

All Foreign Troops to be dismiss'd out of Poland.

The instructions of all Ministers to Foreign Courts
to be communicated to the *Senatus concilium*, & on
their return, the reports made to the Diet.

Foreign Ministers sent to the Republic to be first
receiv'd in the presence of the States.

The King may send extraordinary Embassys abroad

during the time the Diet is not sitting, with the advice of
His Privy Counsellors.
No Foreigner to be made Noble, unless recommended by
the Palatinates of both Nations, or Ministers of State, &
Field Marshals, & then not to be employ'd in any Office
till the third generation, except in cases where the
partys have ventur'd their lives for the Republic, or
are descended from Noble foreign families.

All Foreigners of whatever Rank, to be excluded from
all Councils & Offices.
The Officers employ'd in the Household or low down or
Pages & Porters to be Noblemen Natives; the same with
regard to the Queen's Household.

The Queen not to meddle in any shape in State affairs.
The Administration of the Royal Oeconomical
Lands, the Harshies, Salt Pits, Mines, Commaneries of
Lands, Cities, Fortresses &c. all Inspectorships in the
Treasury, to be given to Noblemen only, under the penalty
of 2000. polisk Marks, & nullity of the Contract to be
recover'd by any Nobleman in any Court.

The expences of the Royal Table not to be increased without the permission of the Republick.

No Foreign Army to be introduc'd into the Kingdom without the Consent of the Republick, nor any augmentation made to the Troops, & anyone enlisting men contrary to this Order, to be declar'd a Rebel.

No Foreign method of enlisting Troops to be made use of, but the old constitutions relative to the Army to be follow'd.

No Colours nor Regiments to be sold but to persons of Merit.

The Duchy of Cornwall never to be dismember'd from the Kingdom.

All Mines &c. to belong to the Nobility without any claim from the King.

No Privileges &c. to be given to any one by the King during his Residence in a County.

All affairs relating to the Miners only to be treated of in the General Diet, & the King by no means to appropriate to himself the right of coining money, not even with the Consent of the Senate.

The Treasure of the Kingdom not to be touch'd even with the Consent of the Senate, but with the concurrence of

the whole Republiik.

Besides these there are many other Articles, some of them Temporary, others regarding the priviledges of Universities, Courts of Law &c. granted to particular Towns Palatines, which give very little insight into the Laws or Government of the Country, & are therefore purposely omitted.

