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Paris, August 26.

ON the 24th Instant, late at Night, by Order of the Marshal de Villeroy, several Carts and Covered Carriages were brought into the Louvre, having in them all the Tapistry and other Things necessary for erecting and adorning the Bench of Justice, which the King was to hold this Day. Last Night, between 11 and 12, the Drums began to beat in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Faubourg St. Marceau, on the Rampart, and in all the other Quarters where the King's Household Troops are lodged. Between Two and Three this Morning all were ready, viz. the Musquetaires, Gens d'Arms, Light Horse, Life-Guards, Regiment of Guards, Swiss Guards, &c. all under Arms, part on the Rampart, some near the Foire St. Germain, and others at the Louvre; the whole at proper Posts for receiving immediate Orders, and for marching on the first Signal wherever Occasion might require. Every Thing being thus disposed, Care was taken to send Lettres de Cachet to all the Princes of the Blood, Marshals of France, Dukes and Peers, Counts and Peers, and other eminent and distinguished Persons of the Realm living at Paris, to come between Nine and Ten in the Morning to the Louvre, where his Majesty would hold his Bench of Justice, and decide some Affairs of Importance to the State. Besides the Order which was sent to each Member of the Parliament in particular, to appear in his Scarlet Robe, it was thought proper to send a Lettre de Cachet to the whole Parliament in a Body, who assembled at the Palais for other Affairs between Six and Seven in the Morning. They had no more Time for Debate allowed them, than whether they should go in Coaches or on Foot, as is the Custom on extraordinary Occasions, and it was carried to go on Foot. All who appeared at the Louvre being placed each according to his Rank and Character, and the King being seated on his Bench of Justice, which was in the Form of a Throne, M. d'Argenson by the King's Order, read a Paper signifying, that his Majesty had been pleased to confer upon him the Office of Keeper of the Seals, which became vacant by the Demission of

M. d'Agueffeau the Chancellour, that it was his Majesty's Pleasure they should all acknowledge him as such, &c. And then M. d'Argenson paused a little, as expecting the Suffrages of the Parliament. Then a Sign being made to the King's Counsel to speak, M. de Lamoignon Principal Advocate General said, that the Affair was of too great Consequence for him to offer to judge of it decisively on the Spot, but since his Majesty was desirous it should pass, he besought his Majesty in the Name of the whole Body, to allow that it might be endorsed on the Letters Patents of the Keeper of the Seals, that the same were passed and registred on such a Day, the King being present and holding his Bench of Justice. Accordingly Gilbert the chief Register read the said Letters Patents, and M. d'Argenson was acknowledged, Nemine Contradicente, Keeper of the Seals, and also to be capable of executing all the other Functions of the Chancellour during his Absence; so that he may preside in all the Chambers and Sovereign Courts, the great Chamber not excepted, as often as he shall come there before the President. This done, the Keeper of the Seals read another Paper, by which in few Words the Parliament was, in the King's Name, sharply reprimanded, for having offered to arrogate to themselves a Right to meddle in the Affair of the Coin and other Things which concern the State; and it was declared, that his Majesty annulled all the Arrests which the Parliament had made thereupon, as intrenching upon the Royal Authority; that his Majesty expressly forbid all and every one to intrude for the future directly or indirectly into Affairs of State; that his Majesty was sorry he must involve certain wise and peaceable Members, who were by all acknowledged to be such, among other Members who aspired at making themselves the Heads of a Party, and breathed nothing but Confusion and Sedition; that his Majesty did prohibit and forbid them to form a general Assembly of all the Chambers, without the express Order of the Court, enjoining them to employ themselves solely in rendering Justice to all those of his Subjects who should apply to them for Relief; that for the rest, they should be permitted to make Remonstrances when the Court should consult them, or should require the registering of