# Of ENGLAND. 473

Sovereign, who had refused to admit of Cromwell's Inter-regnum? own Mediation 1.

Other remarkable Incidents were the unfuccefsful Attempt of the English upon Hispaniola, for which Admiral Penn and General Venables were committed Prisoners to the Tower; though, before their Return home, they made the Conquest of the Island of Jamaica from the Spaniards, which has ever fince continued (and long may it continue) a Fief to the Crown of Great-Britain .

Soon after Admiral Blake bombarded Tunis in the Mediterranean, and compell'd the Dey to submit to a Treaty for releasing the English Captives.

Next followed a Declaration of War with Spain, and a Treaty of Peace with France, which was, perhaps, the greatest Oversight in Politics Cromwell was ever guilty of, with respect to the Tranquility of Europe; fince it proved one principal Means of advancing the Power of France to that Greatness it has fince arriv'd at.

But leaving these Foreign Affairs, the bare Mention whereof is fufficient for our Purpose, since they are so amply discussed by the General Historians; we shall look into a Matter of a domestic Nature, that happened the latter End of this Year, which has been wholly passed over by some Writers, and grofly misrepresented by others, though it gave the greatest Alarm to the whole Nation. This was a Treaty between Cromwell and the Jews, who applied for Leave to fettle in his Dominions .--- We shall first give the Account of this Affair, as published by Authority; and then add fuch further Particulars as our Collections afford us upon the Subject.

The Occasion of the Disappointment at Hispaniola, and the taking of Jamaica, are amply related in two Letters from General Venables to General Montague, atterwards Earl of Sandwich, printed in Mr. Carte's Collections, Svo, Vol. II. p. 46. et feq.

The whole Narrative of this Affair was published by Cromwell's Order, under the following Title, A Collection of the feveral Papers fent to his Highness the Lord-Protector, concerning the bloody and barbarons Maffacres, Murdens, and other Cruellies, committed on many Thoufands of the Reform'd. or Protestants, develling in the Vallies of Piedmont, by the Duke of Savoy's Forces, join'd therein with the French Army, and several Irish Regiments.

## 474 The Parliamentary HISTORY

Inter-regnum, 1655 December.

The Narrative, published by Order of Gramwell and his Council, was in hac Verba : "

Whitehall, December 4. Divers eminent Ministers of the Nation, having been called hither by Letter from the Lord-Protector, were present with his Highness and the Council in the Council-Chamber; when the following Propo-fals, made by certain Jews, of whom Rabbi Manassab Ben Israel, of Amsterdam, was the Chief, were read to them.

to the Lord-Pro & tector for Leave to fettle in his Dominions ;

The Jews apply " TTHESE are the Graces and Favours which, in the Name of my Hebrew Nation, I Maanaffah Ben Ifrael do request of your Most Serene 6 Highness, whom God make prosperous, and give 4 happy Success to, in all your Enterprizes, as your humble Servant doth wish and desire.

1. ' The first Thing I desire of your Highness is, 'That our Hebrew Nation may be received and admitted into this puissant Commonwealth, under the Protection and Safeguard of your Highness, even as the Natives themselves. And, for greater Security in Time to come, I do supplicate your Highe ness to cause an Oath to be given (if you shall think it fit) to all the Heads and Generals of Arms to defend us upon all Occasions.

2. That it will please your Highness to allow us public Synagogues, not only in England, but also in all other Places under the Power of your Highe ness; and to observe in all Things our Religion,

as we ought.

3. 'That we may have a Place, or Comitery, out of the Town to bury our Dead, without being troubled by any.

4 'That we may be permitted to traffic freely

in all Sorts of Merchandize, as others.

5. 'That (to the End those who shall come may be for the Utility of the People of this Nation, and may live without bringing Prejudice to any,

Printed by Henry Hills, Printer to mis Highness the Lord-Protector.

and not give Offence) your Most Serene Highness Inter-regnum. will make Choice of a Person of Quality, to inform himself of and receive the Passpors of those who ' shall come in; who, upon their Arrival, shall certify him thereof, and oblige themselves, by Oath, to

December.

maintain Fealty to your Highness in this Land. 6. And (to the Intent they may not be troublesome to the Judges of the Land, touching the · Contests and Differences that may arise betwixt those of our Nation) that your Most Serene Highs ness will give Licence to the Head of the Synagogue, to take with him two Almoners of his Nation to accord and determine all the Differences and Process, conformable to the Mosaic Law; with Liberty, nevertheless, to appeal from their Sentence to the Civil Judges; the Sum wherein the Parties shall be condemned being first deopolited.

7. 'That in Case there have been any Laws against our Jewish Nation, they may, in the first Place, and before all Things, be revoked; to the End that, by this Means, we may remain with the greater Security under the Safeguard and Protection of

vour Most Serene Highness.

Which Things your Most Serene Highness granting to us, we shall always remain most affectionately obliged to pray to God for the Profperity of your Highness, and of your illustrious and and fage Council, that it will please him to give happy Success to all the Undertakings of your

Most Serene Highness. Amen.

The Ministers having heard these Proposals read, defired Time to confider of them, and the

next Day was spent in Prayer and Fasting.

Dec. 7. This Day, in the Afternoon, a Conference was held with the Ministers about these Propofals, in the Presence of his Highness the Lord-Protector, the Lord-President Laurence, Lord Lambert, Lord Fiennes, and divers more of the Council. with the Lord Chief Justice Glynn, and the Lord Chief Baron Steel. Of the Ministers there were Dr.

### The Parliamentary HISTORY

1655. December.

Inter roum. Thomas Goodwin, Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. Tuckney, Mr. Manton, Mr. Nye, Mr. Bridge, and many others; but nothing being concluded on, another Conference was appointed to be held on the next Wednesday. Accordingly,

Dec. 12. The Conference was renewed in a Withdrawing-Room in the Presence of the Lord-Protector, where a Committee of the Council were met by the greatest Part of the Ministers and other Perfons, approved by his Highness to take the said Proposals into Consideration; but nothing then refolved upon.

' Dec. 14. There was another Conference on the

same Subject. And,

Dec. 18. The Committee broke up without coming to any Resolution, or even a surther Adjournment.

The Narrative concludes with this Remark, That his Highness, at these several Meetings, fully heard the Opinions of the Ministers touching the said Propotals; expressing himself thereupon with Indifference and Moderation, as one that defired only to obtain Satisfaction in a Matter of fo high and religious à Concernment; there being many glorious Promises recorded in Holy Scripture, concerning the Calling and Conversion of the Jews to the Faith of Christ: But the Reason why nothing was concluded upon was, because his Highness proceeded

Which Proposalin this, as in all other Affairs, with good Advice

proves abortive. and mature Deliberation.'

### Thus far by Authority .---

We shall next proceed to inquire how this Propofal was received by the Public: The indefatigable and resolute Mr. Prynne published a very zealous Remonstrance against it 2: The Aim of

<sup>&</sup>quot; The Title Page of this elaborate Performance runs thus: A fors Demurrer to the Jews long disconstnued Remitter into England : Comprifing an exact Chrons vival Relation of sheir first Admission into, their ill Department, Misuemeaners, Condition, Sufferings Oppressions, Staughters, Plunders by popular Injurrections, and regal Exactions in, and their total

December.

which was to shew, That the permitting the Yews Inter-regnum; to refide in England, according to the foregoing Proposals, was highly criminal; as being the greatest Affront offered to the Son of God, the Author of our Redemption, that any Christian Government could be guilty of: That for Cromwell to grant the Jews the public Exercise of their Religion, when he and his Council had so lately passed an Ordinance prohibiting Thousands of Christian Ministers from preaching the Gospel, for no other Reason than their having formerly adhered to the Royal Party. was, in the highest Degree, both unreasonable and unjust: That the Argument urged for Admission of the Jews upon a Hope of their being converted to Christianity by their Residence in England, was a meer Pretence to cover another Defign, that of bringing a large Sum of Money into the Protector's Coffers: In short, our Author does not scruple to compare this intended Bargain with the execrable Proposal made by Simon Magus to the Apostles.

Cromwell's View in the before-mentioned Expedition against Hispaniola, seems to have been founded upon the pleasing Prospect of gaining so vast a Plunder from the Spaniards, as to be able, for the future, to govern without Parliaments, and his Failure in that Attempt induced him to give Audience to the Jewish Deputies, who, as some Contemporaries write b, offered him 200,000 l. to carry their Proposals into Execution. But the Ministers appointed to attend at the Conference held in the Council Chamber on that Occasion, dissenting from the Protector's Project, and finding himself daily attack'd by Pasquinades from the Press, he thought it prudent to defift from this Rabbinical Treaty.

total, final Banishment, by Judgment and Edict of Parliament, out of England, never to return again. Colletted out of the best Historians. With a brief Collection of fuch English Laws and Scriptures, as feem strongly to plead and conclude against their Re-admission into England, especially at this Season, and against the general Calling of the sewith Na-tion. With an Answer to the chief Allegations for their Introduction.

b The perfett Politician, p. 188, 291 .- Heath's Flagellum,

P. 1670