

General Peace banished, by the breaking off of these Negotiations; but that since they could not make a Peace against their Enemies Will, which was apparently as distant from their Thoughts, as present in their Expressions, they could only acquiesce, tho' with regret, in this Rupture, and comfort themselves with the sincerity of their Intentions to establish a just and lasting Peace, notwithstanding the abusive Aspersions and odious Invectives in that Letter, as imputing the ill Success of these Negotiations to new, unjust and exorbitant Demands that they did rest satisfied with the Consideration that Truth was the same, and that it was apparently owing to them alone, who would elude the Execution of the fundamental Point of this Treaty, the Restitution of Spain and the Indies, that it wanted the desired Success. To demonstrate this, be it considered, that the Allies would never enter into a Treaty, unless certain Points were agreed as a Foundation for a sure and general Peace, the principal of which was the Restitution of Spain and the Indies to King Charles III. This was granted even before the Arrival of Monsieur Rouille, or the Marquis de Torci, and consequently before the Conclusion of the Preliminaries; and therefore, since this was the Cause of the War, and the Basis of the Peace, no one can think it strange that the Allies require the utmost Security for a Point of such great Importance. The Allies judging that Security could only be obtained by the 37th Article of the Preliminaries, and the most Christian King rejecting the Preliminaries because of that Article, the subject of this Treaty was to find an Equivalent. The first Overture of some cautionary Towns in Flanders was judged an insufficient Security, because thereby the Allies would be engaged in a particular and uncertain War with Spain, while France enjoyed a Peace. The French Ministers therefore were so fully satisfied that no other than a general Peace would be concluded, that in the first and in the succeeding Conferences, in order to the Restitution of Spain and the Indies, they proposed several Schemes, whereby deducting some part of the Spanish Monarchy which should remain to King Philip, the rest was to be transferred to King Charles. After several Conferences they reduced their Demands to Sicily and Sardinia; but the Allies perceiving, by what passed at the last Conference but one, that should they accept of such a Proposal, the uncertainty of obtaining a general Peace was not removed, thought it necessary, before they declared themselves thereupon, to know the real Intentions of France in so essential a Point; and therefore desired Monsieur Petcombe, to acquaint the French Ministers, that the Expedient of a Subsidy which they had proposed towards carrying on the War against Spain could not be accepted; because that supposed a separate Peace with France, and a continuance or a particular War; and that unless the Restitution of Spain was the Foundation of the Conferences, their Continuance would be useless. No direct Answer was returned to this Declaration of Monsieur Petcombe, but the Deputies in the next Conference represented the Difficulties that would occur from such an Expedient, and demanded a peremptory Declaration of what Satisfaction they would give for the Restitution of Spain, according to their last Proposal for a Partition (which plainly supposed, if granted, that the rest of the Preliminaries should remain entire) and then they would facilitate the means to bring all other Differences to a good issue. After this clear and plain Declaration the French Ministers writ again to Court, and returned for Answer the above-mentioned Letter.

The following Part of this Resolution of the States-General shews what Right the Allies have to demand the Monarchy of Spain for the House of Austria, not only of the Duke of Anjou, but chiefly of the French King. It sets forth the Weakness of the French Plea, that the Allies require an impossibility, since the Duke of Anjou would not attempt to retain the Possession of Spain, did the French King sincerely concur with the Allies to dispossess him. It demonstrates, that unless this were possible for France, he had no other Design than to amuse the Allies in this whole Treaty, since it was the Subject and Foundation of it; that therefore the Deputies have made no new nor exorbitant Demands, nor could there be any variation in their Proceedings, since they never departed from their first Proposals, but acted only with one view, no withstanding the sufficient ground they had to the contrary by the Successes of War. It shews how trifling the Objection is of its being a Harasship, to oblige the French King to make War against his Grandson; then it proceeds to show, that it is apparent, by the Conduct of France throughout the whole Affair, their only Intention was to create Jealousies and Animosities among the Allies, and by their Letter to insinuate to the People of England, and of this State, that the Chiefs of the Alliance, and those

who were at the Head of Affairs, were the Authors of prolonging this bloody War. It answers all the groundless Complainings of a Contempt of their Persons; and concludes with a Resolution, that nothing remains to be done, but to push on the War with the utmost Vigour, to double their Efforts for the Promotion of the Common Cause, consisting in the continuance of the Divine Benediction; and for this end they have commissioned the Deputies for Foreign Affairs to renew their Consultations with the Ministers of the Alliance on the most proper Measures to prosecute the War every where with new Vigour.

*Hague, August 1. N. S.* The Enemy examine all the Posts, and take all possible Precautions that Copies of the Resolution of the States-General be not dispersed in their Dominions. We have an Account, that Riga was surrendered to the Muscovites on the 12th of the last Month. They write from Spain, that the Marquis de Montenegro had taken Miranda di Duero on the Frontiers of Portugal by Surprize. The last Advices from Venice mention a Report, which came by the way of Smirna, that the Grand Visier was deposed, and that there were great Com-motions at the Ottoman Port.

*Falmouth, July 20.* On the 18th came in the Griffin and Neptune, Privateers of Middleburg, and have brought in as Prize a Privateer of St. Malo of twenty six Guns.

*The Managers and Directors of the Lottery do give Notice, That they will begin to draw the Tickets at Guildhall on Wednesday next being the 26th Instant, at 8 in the Forenoon, and will continue drawing from Day to Day (Sundays excepted) 'till the whole be compleated, according to the Directions of the Act of Parliament in that behalf.*

*Whereas a Letter signed E. G. T. C. and dated the 18th of this Instant July, was sent to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, offering to discover a Fraud committed by a Person belonging to one of Her Majesty's Ships; these are therefore to give Notice to the Person or Persons who sent the said Letter, that if he or they will come to the Admiralty-Office, and give an Account thereof to their Lordships, they will have all fitting Encouragement and Protection.*

*Notice is hereby given, That the Officers and Company of her Majesty's Ship Nonfuch, will on Thursday the 3d of August, at the Prize Office in the Piazza Covent-Garden, be paid their Proportions of the Prize Ships the St. John of Rochel and the St. William of Nantz, according to the Directions in her Majesty's most gracious Declaration of the first of June, 1702.*

*The Trustees appointed by the late Old East India Company for the Receipt and Payment of their Debts in Great Britain, do hereby give Notice, That all Persons that do not on or before the 1st Day of September next clear the Debts upon their respective Stocks, with Samuel Waters or Thomas Granger, at the East-India House in Leadenhall Street, for several Calls of the said Old Company, the said Trustees will prefer a Bill in Chancery against them, to oblige them to it.*

*A General Court of the Adventurers of the Royal African Company of England is appointed to be held at the African-House in Leadenhall-Street, on the 27th Instant, at 10 in the Forenoon, upon special Affairs. There will be also a Sale by the Candle of Sugars, Elephants Teeth, Redwood and Malagetta, at the said Company's House, on the 3d of August next, at 3 in the Afternoon; for which Bonds under the Seal of the said Company will be taken in Payments.*

#### Advertisements.

**H**ER Majesty's Plate of fifty Pounds value will be run for on Dochet Common near Winsor, on Thursday the 24th of August next, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying 10 Stone weight (Bridle and Saddle included.) Every Horse, Mare or Gelding that runs for this Plate must be shewn and entered at William Durbis, on Dochet Common, the Day seventnight before they run.

**W**HEREAS the Vestry-Room of the Parish Church of Lambeth, was broke open on the 22d Instant, and Feloniously stoln from thence a large Velvet Pill, three fine Holland Surplices, one Damask Table-cloth marked I. H. S. one Damask Napkin marked the same, a red Velvet Pulpit cloth and Cushion-covering of the same, a black Velvet Pulpit cloth and Cushion of the same, a large Bible with Silver Clasp, and a small Turkey leathered Bible. If any Person concerned in the said, Sacrilege will discover any of his Accomplices shall receive of the Church wardens of the said Parish of Lambeth the Sum of 5 Guineas over and above the 40l. reward granted in a late Act, and in proportion for any of the Goods abovementioned.

**W**HEREAS the said Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Thomas Roy, of Portchester in the County of Southampton, Esq; have certified to the Rt. Hon. the Lord High-Chancellor of Great Britain, that he hath in all things conformed himself according to the Directions of the late Act of Parliament made against bankrupts: Notice, that his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 14th of August next.