

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday November 27. to Saturday December 1. 1716.

*Warsaw, November 13.*

**S**INCE the Signing of the Treaty of Pacification, several Conferences have been held between the King's Plenipotentiaries and the Commissioners of the Confederates, in order to prepare such Matters as are to be decided by the Dyet, which is shortly to be held, pursuant to the said Treaty. The establishing a sufficient Fund, and fixing a Method of paying the Army constantly, has occasioned very warm Debates. The King's Plenipotentiaries having always insisted, as the chief Condition of dismissing the Saxon Troops, that proper Measures should be taken for maintaining a regular Army, and paying the same regularly, without which the Crown and Kingdom cannot be safe, proposed, that the Inhabitants of every Palatinate or District shall collect and pay to the principal Officer of the Troops on their Repartition, the Sums at which they shall be taxed for the Subsistence of such Troops: This Proposition most of the Deputies of the Confederates opposed with great Heat, for the following Reasons. Formerly it was the Custom for certain Commissioners to meet yearly at Lemberg, or at Radom, for the Repartition of Winter Quarters; at this annual Meeting the Generals presided, and a kind of Commissary was established in each Palatinate for receiving the Sums charged on it for the military Service. The Gentleman who could make Interest for this Employment of Commissary, and get to be continued in it two or three Years, seldom failed of enriching himself, by favouring some, and over-burthening others, and in the mean Time the Troops were very ill provided for; and this was born with by the neighbouring Gentlemen, because they hoped to procure the same Employment in their Turn. The King judges it necessary to reform this Abuse, by which (as Experience has shewn) the Army of the Kingdom would be ever liable to be reduced to a small Number of Men, without Arms, without Cloathing, often without Bread, ill disciplined, and incapable of the Service they ought to perform on Occasion. After a long Contest, 'twas agreed to hear the Opinion of the Marshals on this Point, and then to refer the whole Matter to the Decision of the Dyet. The Army being to be disbanded immediately after the Ratification of the Treaty, and a new one to be formed, and the Nominati- on of the Officers being almost intirely reserved

to the King; the Deputies of the Confederates have been solicitous to know on what Persons the Command of the several Regiments is intended to be conferred, and to whom the lesser Commissions also are to be given: The King's Plenipotentiaries have thereupon named several Persons to them, whom they judged his Majesty might be disposed to favour on that Occasion; and this also created a pretty warm Debate, the Deputies taking Exceptions to some, who, in the late Troubles, have distinguished themselves on the Side of the Court-Party. But there is Ground to hope, that in the ensuing Dyet Expedients will be found for compromising, or otherwise adjusting amicably, what is yet undetermined.

*Genoa, Nov. 24.* Four Deputies are appointed on the Part of this Republick, to compliment Mr. Davenant, Envoy of his Britannick Majesty, on his Arrival here: Their Names are, Sig. Centurione, Son of the present Doge, Sig. Durazzo, Son of the Genouese Envoy who lately came from England, and Sig. Brignole and Gentile. An English Ship which came in from Messina on the 18th Instant, brought Advice, that the Spanish Squadron of Men of War and Gallies which put into that Port after they left the Venerian Fleet, were sailed from thence to return home. On the 20th we had Advice that a Man of War of 62 Guns, belonging to the King of Sicily, was sailed from Villa-franca with Stores for Rigging and Arming another Man of War of 50 Guns newly built at Palermo. On the 21st came in a French Vessel, in 14 Days from Tunis; the Master reports, that the Gallies of that Place which joined the Turkish Fleet the last Summer, were not returned thither when he came away. On the 21st came in likewise, three Genouese Ships of War, which had been in the Levant in the Pope's Service; they came last from Malta, and parted off Civita Vecchia with another Ship of War belonging to this State, which was to land some of the Pope's Marines there.

*Port-Mahon, Nov. 10.* This Morning dyed here John Baker, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, who had the Command of His Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean, and was preparing to return home, having been relieved by Charles Cornwall, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red.

*Nore, Nov. 29.* This Morning arrived here Sir John Norris, Admiral of the Blue, with the Squadron under his Command from the Baltick.