

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday September 23. to Saturday September 27. 1718.

Escurial, September 11.

ON the 8th of August towards Night the English Squadron appeared at the Island of Stromboli; and the Marquess de Lede having the next Day sent an Officer of the Marine on board Admiral Byng who was at Anchor at Cape Mortelli, to learn the Motive of his coming, he answered to that Inquiry, that he had written a Letter and appointed a Person to carry it, and that he came only as a Friend and Mediator of Peace.

The Letter was delivered into the Hands of the Marquess de Lede, and was in the same Terms as that which he wrote near Cadiz, and which was delivered to the King by Mr. Stanhope, notifying his Arrival, and his Master's Orders to employ Force of Arms, in case his Majesty did not desist from his Enterprizes on Italy: Only in this last Letter written to the Marquess de Lede there was this Variation, that instead of naming the Dominions of the Archduke, he mentioned the Kingdom of Sicily as a Part comprehended in the Neutrality of Italy. The Person who in the Name of Admiral Byng conferred with the Marquess de Lede, made very pressing Instances that all Operations of War might immediately cease, and a Suspension of Arms be speedily concluded. And it being answered on our Part, that this could not be done without having the necessary Orders first from Court, the Englishman was dismissed to return on board; but before he went, the Marquess de Lede reproached him with the convoying of 14 Tartans having German Infantry in them from Naples; this he excused, saying that those Tartans were met near the Coast of Sicily, and that his Chief had judged it would not be proper to hinder their Passage, seeing they were bound for Bijoles in Calabria, whither indeed they actually went; on this Occasion he confirmed, that his General was not come to declare War, but only as a Mediator of Peace, and that he would not commit any Hostility.

Admiral Byng being told the Answer and Sentiments of the Marquess de Lede, sent the Consul of his Nation residing in Messina, to acquaint the Marquess, that within eight Days he would return with his Squadron into that Neighbourhood, and then he hoped they should eat a Soup together, seeing by that Time the Marquess might receive Orders for an intire Conclusion of Peace.

On the 10th he entred the Faro with his whole Squadron, standing to the Southward, our Fleet being gone the same Course before: He held on his Way till he came into the Height of Syracuse, and on the 11th coming up with the Rear-guard of the Marquess Mari, he committed downright Hostility and all the Actions of open War. And though the King cannot persuade himself that this Proceeding (in which Breach of Faith has so great a Share) is the Act of the English Nation, yet no Body is ignorant that it is the Effect of the artful Projects of the Ministry at London, who are capable of attempting the greatest Wickedness, to

bring about their Designs, which are no less pernicious than fatal to the common Liberty.

As our Naval Forces were divided into five Squadrons; and as by our-Advices it does not yet appear, that after what passed with the Squadron of the Marquess Mari, the other four (including that which before went to Malta, and 'tis said was returned) commanded by the Chiefs Castagneta, Chacon, Guevarra, and Cammock, engaged with the English; as likewise on the 12th both Fleets were out of Sight of Sicily; we know not yet what has befallen either of them since.

Extract from Sir George Byng's Letter to Colonel Stanhope, to be communicated to the Court of Spain, dated the 20th of June, O. S. from on board the Barfleur, off the Coast of Spain.

I desire you will give me leave by you to acquaint his Catholick Majesty of my Affairs, and that I am instructed, in the King my Master's Name, to promote all Measures that may contribute to composing all Differences that have arisen between his Catholick Majesty and the Emperour.

But if his Catholick Majesty should not please to accept of the Mediation of our Master, and his Friendly Offices, but continues in the Resolution that his Troops shall attack the Emperour's Territories in Italy, I must then acquaint you, Sir, that in that Case, I am commanded by the King our Master, to use all the Power of his Fleet, and Forces with me, to maintain (as much as is possible for me to do) the Neutrality of Italy, and defend the Emperour's Territories therein, by opposing all Force that shall endeavour to attack him in his Dominions there.

Extract from Sir George Byng's Letter to the Marquess de Lede, dated from on board the Barfleur, near the Faro of Messina, the 29th of July, O. S.

His Catholick Majesty the King of Spain making warlike Preparations for attacking Italy, and having already actually seized on part of Sicily, without any War declared against that Kingdom, — the Consequence of which may be followed with further Designs to invade the Kingdom of Naples.

— I send this Gentleman, Mr. Saunders, who is my first Captain, to wait upon your Excellency with the Tenders of my best Offices, for promoting the Measures that may be advanced for settling Peace in this Part of Europe. If they shall be accepted on the Part of Spain, my Endeavours shall be likewise used with the Viceroy of Naples, and the other Generals, and Ministers of the Emperour in Italy, for composing the Differences that have arisen.

A Suspension of Arms, and Forbearance of all Acts of Hostilities on all Sides being absolutely necessary for setting on foot proper Negotiations of Peace; I do, in my Master's Name, propose to your Excellency that there be an immediate Cessation of Arms, and a Forbearance of all Acts of Hostilities on all Sides, for the Space of Two Months,

(to prevent the Devastation and Misery that must consequently happen in Countries where the War will otherwise be carried on) the several Courts may come to amicable Resolutions for settling a more solid and lasting Peace, by which all Christendom may once more enjoy the Repose it formerly had.

If I shall not be so happy by the Offer of my Service, or by being instrumental in bringing about so desirable a Work, yet will hope I shall merit your Excellency's Esteem in the other Part of my Master's Orders, which are to use the Force of this Fleet, to prevent all further Attempts that shall be made to disturb the Neutrality, and Guaranties, the King my Master stands engaged to defend.

And as the present Circumstance of Affairs will not admit of any Delay, I must desire your Excellency's immediate Answer to this Representation.

Lisbon, Sept. 23. Yesterday arrived an Express from Faro in Algaroe, who was dispatched from thence on the 19th Instant at Night, with Advice, That the Rose, freighted at Lisbon for Malaga, meeting Levant Winds, was forced to anchor at the Mouth of the Bay of Cadiz on the 12th Instant. The same Day five Spanish Men of War under Rear-Admiral Guevara, came in Sight of Cadiz, and immediately sent a Felucca ashore, desiring the Governour to send him a good Number of Soldiers, which being sent off to him and distributed among his Ships he hoisted his Flag, made full into the Bay of Cadiz, and surrounding some English Ships which lay there, fired upon them very briskly, which the Master of the Rose took to be Salutes at first, but soon perceived that they fired Broadfides with Ball. At Night the Captain of a Hamburger, who lay in the Bay, came on Board the Rose and acquainted the Master, that the Spaniards had with great Fury boarded and seized those English Merchant Ships, which were in no manner of Condition to make Resistance against Guevara's Men of War. As this Admiral with his Squadron had been long out at Sea, before he came into the Port of Cadiz, 'tis concluded that he could not have Orders from his Court for this Seizure of the English Ships. The Master of the Rose finding it advisable for him to retire to save his Ship, weighed without Loss of Time, and made the best of his Way to Faro. The Tyger, Captain Pennyman, having on board 20000 Pieces of Eight, and 80 Chests of Cochineal, sailed on the 11th from Cadiz for London.

Paris, Oct. 1. There are Advices here from Milan of the 31st past which say, That by Letters from Naples of the 15th they were assured, that both the Citadel of Messina and the Fort of St. Salvador continued to defend themselves with Vigour against the Attacks of the Spaniards. The Viceroy of Naples, Count Thaurin, was hastning his Dispositions for succouring the Place, and obliging the Spaniards to raise the Siege. For that Purpose a Reinforcement of 3000 Horse, with a Regiment of Foot, were sent some Time since from the Duchy of Milan to Naples: The Governour of that Duchy had likewise detached 5000 Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Wachtendonck, which were marching towards Genoa, in order to be transported by Sea for an Expedition against the Spaniards, either in Sicily or Sardinia. The Imperial Regiments which were sent from the Army in Hungary, began to arrive in Italy, those of Cronsfeld and Ebergenj were already got as far as the Mantuan, and were followed close by others.

Hague, Sept. 30. The Baron de Heemts, the Imperial Envoy, has acquainted the Earl of Cadogan and Mr. Whitworth, his Britannick Majesty's Ministers, that the Marquess de Prié intends to set out the 3d next Month from Brussels, in Order to come to this Place, and conclude the Affair of the Barrier-Treaty, which has been so long depending. The States of the Province of Holland

their former Assembly for acceding to the Quadruple Alliance being reported, it was unanimously agreed to. The States of the Provinces of Groningen, Friseland, and Zealand, are convened for next Week, to deliberate on the said Accession. The States General having by a Letter written some time ago, complained to the King of Denmark of the seizing of the Merchant-Men of their Subjects in the Baltick, by Ships having his Commission; the Danish Resident delivered three Days ago the King his Master's Answer to their High Mightinesses, in which his Danish Majesty justifies those Seizures by setting forth the Prejudice he suffers by the Commerce carried on by the Subjects of this State with the Swedes, whom they furnish with all sorts of Goods, while the Swedes seize all the Dutch Ships bound for Denmark, and refuse the same Liberty of Commerce they demand. This being the Case, his Danish Majesty alledges, that he cannot act otherwise than he does, till the Swedes will consent on their Part to a Freedom of Commerce.

Hampson-Court, Sept. 26. On the 24th the Sub-Governour and Directors of the South-Sea Company waited on His Majesty here, and being introduced by the Right Honourable James Craggs, Esq; one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, presented to His Majesty an humble Representation relating to the Difficulties they labour under with respect to their Trade, &c.

To which Representation His Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following Answer.

IN the Differences lately arisen with the Court of Madrid, you may be assured I have had at Heart the Security of the Trade of my Subjects; And I hope whenever the Catholick King shall think fit to put an End to them you will see our Treaties so confirmed and duely executed, that the Trade to the Spanish Dominions, and particularly the Share of it you ought by those Treaties to enjoy, will no longer be subject to the many violent Treatments of which you so justly complain.

Advertisements.

FRANCIS BARKER, of London, Gent. being, in pursuance of an Order of the High Court of Chancery, appointed Receiver of several Debts due and owing to John Wilmot and Ra. Barker, which they, by an Assignment dated the 7th of May 1717, assigned over to Thomas Barker; hereby gives Notice, that he the said Francis Barker will attend every Wednesday and Friday after Michaelmas Day, from Nine to Twelve, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon, at the House of Mr. Thomas Aige, Attorney at Law, in Broad-Street, London, in order to receive the said Debts. The Persons so indebted, upon Notice from the said Receiver, are desired to pay forthwith their respective Debts, otherwise they will be sued for their Neglect or Refusal.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded against Peter Rameyer, late of London, Merchant, and he being declared a Bankrupt; the Commissioners intend to meet on the 9th of October next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, to appoint Assignees; where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts and pay Contribution-Money: And all Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any Goods or Effects of his in their Hands, are not to pay or deliver the same to any Person but such as the Commissioners shall appoint, but are to give Notice to Mr. Edward Clive, in Ironmonger-Lane, London.

A Commission of Bankrupt being awarded against John Muddock, of Snowhill, London, Sope-maker, and he being declared a Bankrupt; the Commissioners intend to meet on the 3d and 10th of October next, at Nine in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London; at the first of which Sittings they will appoint Assignees, and the Creditors are then to come prepared to prove their Debts and pay Contribution-Money: And all Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any Goods or other Effects of his in their Hands, are not to pay or deliver the same to any Person but whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but are to give Notice to Mr. John Skynner, Attorney, in the Poultry, London.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Edward Spicer, late of the City of Exon, Goldsmith, having found and declared the said Edward Spicer a Bankrupt, intend to meet on the 3d of October next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Lewis Jones's Coffee-House, in the said City of Exon, when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts and pay Contribution-Money; and all Persons who owe the said Bankrupt any Money, or have any Effects of his, are then to pay and deliver the same, or they will be forthwith sued.