

# The London Gazette

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Whitehall, December 17.

His Majesty's

## DECLARATION

Of War against the King of Spain

GEORGE, R.

**T**HIS Day the Officers of Arms, being assembled at the Great Gate of the Palace of St. James's, apparelled in their Tabarts, and mounted on Horseback, made Proclamation of His Majesty's Declaration of War against Spain, with all the Solemnities customary on the like Occasion; whence the March to Temple-Bar was in the following manner. Guards to clear the Way; Constables and Beadles, bare-headed, with Staves; High Constable; Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster; High Bailiff; a Party of Horse Guards; Knight-Marshal's Men; the King's Trumpets; Serjeant Trumpeter bearing his Mace; Pursuivants and Heralds, two and two; Norroy King of Arms, having on each side a Serjeant at Arms with Maces; Garter Principal King at Arms, in the middle between two Serjeants at Arms; a Party of the Horse Guards led by the Duke of Mountague; and being received within Temple-Bar by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of London, the Proclamation was made a second time over against Chancery-lane end; after which the March was continued to the Place where the Cross formerly stood in Cheap-side, where the Proclamation was made the third time, and lastly at the Royal-Exchange in Change time; the Spectators expressing their Satisfaction by loud Shouts at each Place.

**W**HEREAS we being engaged by divers Treaties to maintain the Neutrality of Italy, and to defend our good Brother the Emperour of Germany in the Possession of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Rights, which he enjoyed in Europe; and being likewise very desirous to settle the Peace and Tranquility of Christendom upon the most just and lasting Foundations we are able, did for that Purpose, from time to time, communicate our peaceful Thoughts and Designs to the King of Spain by his Ministers, and conceived Hopes, that they would have had his Approbation. And whereas upon the said King of Spain's invading, in a hostile and unjust Manner, the Island and Kingdom of Sardinia, we did cause the most friendly Representations to be made to him in that behalf; but finding our selves obliged to support and enforce our Instances by a Naval Strength, we did send our Fleet into the Mediterranean this last Summer; with a full and earnest Intention to make Use of its Appearance there, for setting on foot Negotiations of Peace towards reconciling the Parties engaged in War, and thereby preventing the many Calamities that must ensue therefrom. And whereas we did likewise, to testify our most sincere Inclinations to Peace, send our right trusty and right well-beloved

Cousin

[Price Three Half Pence.]

Cousin and Councillor James Earl Stanhope, one of our Principal Secretaries of State, to Madrid, with full Power and Commission to offer our most hearty Endeavours for re establishing the Quiet of Europe, and for cultivating and improving the Friendship of the said King of Spain. And whereas notwithstanding all the Instances we could possibly make, all the tenders of Amity and Affection we could use, our said Plenipotentiary returned without the least Hopes of peaceable Dispositions in the said Court of Spain, and our Admiral in the Mediterranean, finding also no Tendency to amicable Measures, was obliged to assist and protect the Emperour's Dominions by Force, which were in imminent Danger by the further Invasion of the Kingdom of Sicily, and by the great Fleets and Armies which the said King of Spain had in those Parts. And whereas after all our Efforts and Endeavours, we have found the said King of Spain so far from hearkening to Terms of Friendship and Accommodation, that he has not only seized the Persons and Effects of our Subjects, being and residing in his Dominions, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of solema Treaties between us; but also has issued forth Orders to his Subjects to Arm against us and our Subjects, and to attack, seize, and destroy them, their Goods, Ships and Merchandizes wheresoever they can meet with them. And as these violent and unmerrited Proceedings have put us under a Necessity of providing for the Good and Safety of our Kingdoms, and of all our loving Subjects, who may be exposed to the Dangers of these Hostilities, without being authorized to repel Force by Force, we have been obliged with Regret to call to mind the many unfriendly and unjustifiable Acts, which have been done towards us and our Subjects, almost ever since our Accession to the Throne of these our Kingdoms. It would be endless to enumerate the Complaints of our Subjects, relating to the Infractions of Treaties, the Breach of ancient and established Privileges, and the unwarrantable Obstructions of their accustomed

Trade and Commerce, concerning which our several Ministers at the Court of Spain have, from time to time, given in Memorials and Representations; but notwithstanding their repeated and most pressing Instances, they have scarce ever obtained the least Redress from the Spanish Court, who rendered thereby ineffectual the Benefits and Advantages, which we hoped we had by Treaties and Conventions procured for our good Subjects. And it appearing to us further from the Conduct of the King of Spain, especially by the Instigation and pernicious Councils, as we conceive, of his Chief Minister (by whose Advice the true Interest of Spain seems entirely sacrificed, and the Subjects of that Country are not only neglected, but oppressed) that the said King, under the Colour of balancing the Power of the Emperour, and securing the Liberty of the Princes of Italy, raised great Armies, equipped great Numbers of Ships of War, and made unusual Preparations by Land and Sea, which tended to set on foot dangerous Designs of breaking through the Treaties of Utrecht and Baden, on which the Peace of Europe was founded, and of uniting, as Occasion should offer, upon one Head, the Crowns of France and Spain, the Separation whereof has already cost so much Blood and Treasure, and which ought in all Times to come to be prevented with the utmost Attention, and fenced against by all the Means which God hath put into the Hands of the neighbouring Princes and States concerned in that fatal Event. We omit the Encouragement given to the Pretender to our Crown, and his Abettors, the Endeavours to stir up other Princes against us, with the frequent Menaces thrown out, unbecoming the Dignity of Crowned Heads: All which, with many other Insults and Affronts, we were ready and willing to put up, in case we could have found the least Disposition in the said Court of Spain to entertain a good and reasonable Amity. But as these Proceedings have at last broke out into open Hostilities, and neither the Interposition of our good Brother the most Christian

ian King, nor any other Means employed, could procure for us, our Allies, or our Subjects, any just Redress, Satisfaction or Reparation, we could not any longer sit still and see our Honour ill treated, our good Friends and Allies unjustly invaded, our Subjects attacked and despoiled, their Commerce prohibited, and all the Damage possible done unto them, without resenting the same in the manner we ought, and taking up Arms in our just Defence, and for the doing Right to our selves, our Allies and our Subjects, against the violent Enterprizes of the said King of Spain. We therefore, reposing our greatest Confidence in the Help of Almighty God, (who knows the good and peaceful Intentions we have all along had) have thought fit to declare War against the said King of Spain; and we do accordingly hereby declare the same: And we will, in pursuance of such Declaration, vigorously prosecute the said War in Conjunction with our Allies, being assured of the ready Concurrence and Assistance of all our loving Subjects, in a Cause wherein the Honour of our Crown, the Malaintenance of our solemn Treaties and Engagements, and the Preservation of the Rights and Advantages of our Subjects, are so deeply concerned. And we do hereby will and require our General of our Forces, our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral, our Lieutenants of our several Counties, Governours of our Forts and Garrisons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hostility in the Prosecution of this War against the said King of Spain, his Vassals and Subjects, and to oppose their Attempts. And we do hereby Command, as well all our own Subjects, as advertise all other Persons, of what Nation soever, not to transport or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or any other Contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations or Countries of the said King of Spain, declaring, that whatsoever Ship or Vessel shall be met withal transporting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms,

Powder, Ammunition, or other Contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations or Countries of the said King of Spain, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful Prize. And whereas there are remaining in our Kingdoms divers of the Subjects of the King of Spain, we, notwithstanding the Usage many of our Subjects have received in that Kingdom, do hereby declare our Royal Intention to be, that all the Subjects of Spain, who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates.

Given at our Court at, *St. James's* the Sixteenth Day of *December*, 1718. In the Fifth Year of our Reign.  
God save the KING.

*Tunis, Nov. 23.* The 16th of last Month a Brigantine, fitted out by Pyrates at Bizerta, put into the Port of Gergis, about 400 Miles to the Eastward of this Place; where they found at Anchor a small British Vessel called the *John* and *William*, *John Browne*, Master, taking in a Lading of Salt for *Genoa*. The Pyrates boarded, and overcoming the Master and his Company, set Sail with the said Vessel towards the Levant. Advice of this being sent from Gergis to *Mr. Lawrence* the British Consul here, he made Complaint of it to the Bey; who wrote to several Ports, to order the Pyrates with their Prize to be seized if they should put into any of them. The Bey has since received Advice from the *Shieck* of *Gerba*, that some Moors who were come thither from *Tripoly* had informed him that the said Pyrates with the Ship *John* and *William*, were taken by the Vice-Admiral of *Tripoly* and brought into that Port. *Mr. Lawrence* expects the Confirmation of this from the British Consul at *Tripoly*: In the mean Time, having applied again to our Bey, he has written a Letter to the Bey of *Tripoly*, desiring him to punish those Pyrates himself, or else to send them thither, and to cause the British Ship with all that belongs to her to be restored to the Master *John Browne*, and set at Liberty.

berly. The five Men of War belonging to this Kingdom, which were last Year in the Grand Signior's Service, arrived here 11 Days ago, having narrowly escaped the Maltese Men of War which had been almost Two Months looking for them.

*Genoa, Dec. 13.* The Superbe, a British Man of War, commanded by Captain Masters, sailed from hence on the 10th Instant a cruising: and was seen Yesterday near Cape delle Mele. The Loo, another British Ship of War, Captain Protheroe Commander, continues in this Road.

*Venice, Dec. 10.* On the 6th Instant the Senate received Letters from Sig. Pasqualigo, Providitore General of the Fleet, dated from Corfu the 22d of last Month, which relate, that the Night before a Magazine of 400 Barrels of Powder, which had been newly laid up in a Tower, was set on fire by Lightning, and blew up almost all that Quarter called the Old Fortrefs of Corfu, where the Captain-General Pisani lodged, who with all that were in the Palace with him perished, only one Person being saved. The Governour Giorgi with all his Family, the Nobles Bon and Morosini, were likewise buried in the Ruins: Two other Nobles, Sig. Pesarò and Diedo, were taken out of the Rubbish very much wounded. A Part of the said Fortrefs, where a Barallion was lodged, was blown into the Sea and all the Men lost. The Number of the Dead and Hurt is at least 1400. A Galley with her whole Crew was sunk, and several others which lay by her near the Shore were damaged: But the Fleet of Men of War lying off at a good Distance in the Road, received no Damage. The Death of the Captain General is universally lamented, on Account of the great Services he had done to this Republick. His Body being immolated, is to be brought hither to be interred. The Senate to shew their Regard the Memory of so good a Subject, did a full Assembly on the 7th Instant, resolve to promote to the Honour and Rank of Knighthood his Brother Carlo Pisani, who lately came from the Fleet, on which he had served the two last Summers as a Volunteer.

*Whitball, Dec. 17.* Last Night an Express arrived from the Hague, who was dispatch'd the 11th Instant, O. S. with the Convention between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and the States General, for the Execution of the Barrier Treaty, which Convention was Signed that Afternoon by the Marquis de Prié Ambassadour Plenipotentiary on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, by his Excellency the Earl of Cadogan Ambassadour Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on the Part of his Majesty, and by the Deputies of the States General on the part of that Republick; to the General Satisfaction of the States, and of their Subjects, who have a due Sense of the great Obligations they owe to His Majesty, for his Friendly Interposition, which has procured them so happy an Issue of an Affair they had so much at Heart.

By the same Conveyance we had Letters, giving an Account, that several Merchants at Amsterdam having fitted out a considerable Number of Merchantmen, some of them Ships of Force, laden with great and small Arms, and with all sorts of Ammunition and Naval Stores, for Spain, on board which divers Irish and Walloon Officers were also to embark, who had entred themselves in the Spanish Service, Application had been made by the Imperial and British Ministers to the States General, for putting a Stop to this Contraband Trade, who thereupon order'd all the Arms Warlike and Naval Stores on board those Ships to be stopt and unladen; and the Commodore of the Convoy that was to sail with the Fleet, had Orders to declare to the Masters of all Merchant-ships, that if they were found to have any Warlike Stores or Contraband Goods on board, he was commanded not to take them under his Care and Protection: Which Proceeding had given much Mortification to the Partizans of Spain, who had great Dependence on these Supplies, which had been procured at a vast Expence; as well as to the Ministers of that Crown, who had used their utmost Efforts to prevent this Order of the States, the Marquis de Monteleone having made a Journey to Amsterdam on purpose to solicit against it. The

The same Letters say, that the Marquis de Beretti Landi had desired a Conference with the States General on the 9th, in which he endeavoured to palliate the Conduct of the Prince of Cellamare, in attempting to raise a Rebellion in France, and deliver'd to them a Memorial of the said Prince in his Justification, but that the same was received in a very cold Manner.

*Hague, Dec. 24.* The States of Holland this Day took into Consideration the Draught of a Convention proposed to this State, upon some Points relating to their Trade in the Baltick, the Settling whereof alone retarded their coming into the Quadruple Alliance; these Points being unanimously approved, there remains no Difficulty with this Province about entering into the said Alliance; and the Provinces of Friseland, Utrecht, and Groningen being likewise ready to do the same, that Affair is in Effect concluded.

For the better preventing the Exportation of any Arms or warlike Stores to Spain, the States General have ordered the Men of War which were to have conveyed the Fleet bound thither from Amsterdam, to be countermanded.

*Paris, Dec. 24.* We have an Account from Madrid, that the King of Spain's Indisposition increasing upon him, the Duke de St. Aignan thought fit to delay his Departure for some Days after he had taken his Audience of Leave. Whereupon Father Aubenton, the King's Confessor, went to him, and acquainted him, that the Court thought it extraordinary he should stay after he had taken his Leave. This having no Effect, the President of the Council of Castille went to him the next Day, and signified to him in the King's Name, that he should depart: The Duke made Answer, That he could not receive Orders from him, but that he knew the Respect due to the King of Spain, when his Majesty should signify his Pleasure to him directly, by the proper Minister. This Dispute was ended by a Detachment of

the Life-Guards, which was sent to the Duke two Days afterwards, and conducted him the first Stage on his Journey from Madrid. On this Occasion of forcing the Duke de St. Aignan to leave Madrid, Cardinal Alberoni wrote a Letter to the Prince of Cellamare, directing him, that in case he were ordered to depart Paris on a sudden, he should let Fire to all his Adverses.

*H. g. Dec. 27.* The Marquis de La Harpe set out this Morning for Brussels. He had Yesterday a Conference to take Leave of the States, and to invite them in the Name and on the Part of his Master, to enter into the Quadruple Alliance. He represented in the strongest Manner the Necessity of their renewing their former Friendship with the Emperor. He assured them his Imperial Majesty desired to live in the strictest Union with them; of which the many and great Advantages in the new Convention for the Execution of the Barrier Treaty were an undeniable Proof. They were extremely satisfied with what the Marquis said; and M. Wymberg, the President for foreign Affairs, answered in the Name of the States, that they were very sensible the Emperor's Friendship was of the highest Importance to them; and that this happy Conclusion of the Barrier Treaty would, they hoped, be the Foundation of a perpetual Amity and Alliance. The States of Holland are separated; but are to re-assemble on the 4th of January, N. S.

#### Office of Ordnance.

Whereas Richard Dodd, Matross, aged 32 Years, five Foot nine Inches and half high, a Shoemaker by Trade, born at Ashford in Kent, did lately Desert out of the Detachment of one of the Companies of the Royal Artillery at Chatham, commanded by Lieutenant Jonathan Lewis, and has carried with him his Regimental Coat, Waistcoat and Breeches. Whoever shall secure the said Person, and give Notice to the abovesaid Lieutenant at Chatham, the Commanding Officer of the Company at Woolwich, or at the Office of Ordnance in the Tower, shall receive three Guineas as a Reward.

*Advertisements.*

**T**HE Manor of West Bromwich, in the County of Stafford, being about 900 l. per Ann. is, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, to be sold to the best Bidder, before John Meller, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn, Chancery-lane; Where Particulars may be had.

**A** Freehold Estate, consisting of a Farm-House and Home-stall, in Aylesbury, in the County of Bucks, with the Appurtenances, now in the Occupation of Richard Jennings; And also eight small Tenements, the whole of the yearly Value of 65 l. or thereabouts, late the Estate of Robert and William Edmonds, of the said County, and very improveable, is, by Decree of the High Court of Chancery, to be sold before Henry Lovibond, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his House in Little Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London; where Particulars may be had.

**P**ursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of James Smallpeece, late of Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, Attorney at Law, deceased, are to prove their Debts in a Month's Time, before Sir Thomas Gery, Kt. one of the Masters of the said Court, at his House in Southampton-Buildings, near Chancery-lane, London, otherwise they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

**T**HE Creditors of James late Duke of Ormond, who have omitted to enter Claims for their Debts with the Commissioners of Inquiry, are desired to meet at the Mitre Tavern in Fleet-street, on Tuesday the 23d Instant, at Four in the Afternoon, to consult of Methods to be taken for Leave to enter their Claims with the said Commissioners, the Time formerly granted by Parliament for that Purpose being expired.

**A**LL Persons indebted to the Estate of James Key, of London, Grocer, against whom a Commission of Bankrupt hath been awarded, are required forthwith to pay the same to Zachariah Foxall, of Aldersgate-street, London, Esq; or Edward Coleman, of Thames-street, London, Grocer, Assignees of the said Commission, or they will be forced for the same by Langley Hill, of Watling-street, London, Attorney.

**W**HEREAS it has been for some Time past reported, That Mary Heath, Widow, has either left, or soon intends to leave the New Bear in the City of Gloucester; These are to certify, That the said Report is altogether false; forasmuch as she neither has, nor intends to leave off, or assign her Business; but all Gentlemen may be conveniently accommodated with every thing necessary for themselves, their Horses, or their Coaches. And any Gentlemen may be provided with a Coach and Horses to London, or any other Parts, as usual.

**W**HEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt has been awarded against William Pearce, late of Breage, in the County of Cornwall, Merchant, and he being declared a Bankrupt; All Persons that owe him any Money, are desired to pay the same to Mr. Erasmus Pascoe, of Phillack, in the said County, Merchant: And all the Creditors of the said Wm. Pearce, are desired to be ready to prove their Debts and pay Contribution-Money on the 30th Instant, at Tregoning, in Breage aforesaid, the late Dwelling House of the said Wm. Pearce: At which Time and Place the Commissioners design to meet, in order to proceed farther in the Execution of the said Commission.

**T**HE Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Kendrick Lille, late of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Merchant, intend to meet on the 5th of January next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a third and final Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts and paid Contribution Money, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend, which will be forthwith made; and the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate, are at the same Time to produce their Accounts.

**T**HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against George Fenn, late of Houghton, next Walsingham, in the County of Norfolk, Merchant, intend to meet on the 28th of January next, at Ten in the Forenoon, at the Black Lion in Walsingham aforesaid, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts and paid Contribution-Money, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.