

The London Gazette.

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From Tuesday January 6. to Saturday January 10. 1719.

AT the Court at St. James's, the 6th Day of January, 1718.

His Majesty in Council was this Day pleased to appoint the following Sheriffs, viz.

Berks,	Richard Thompson of Cooley, Esq;
Cumberland,	John Ponsoby, Esq;
Devon,	William Cholwiche, Jun. Esq;
Dorset,	Alexander Thistlethwayt, Esq;
Hertford,	James Fleete, Esq;
Kent,	John Hamilton, Esq;
Norfolk,	Thomas Coleman, Jun. Esq;
Surry,	Nathaniel Roffey, Esq;
Worcester,	John Dennet, Esq;

Wales.

Brecon,	Price Devereux, Esq;
Merioneth,	Ellis Jones of Nantbider, Esq;

Paris, Jan. 14. The following Declaration in the King of Spain's Name, has been sent hither from the Court of Madrid. It is thought very extraordinary, as it is certainly without Example, for a Crowned Head not only to own and justify the treacherous Practices of his Ambassadour to subvert this Government, by such violent Means as that Ambassadour himself says in his Letters would have endangered the Life of the King as well as of the Regent, but to pursue the same Design openly, by such Applications as no Prince ever made before to the Subjects of another. This Conduct has very contrary Effects to what the Court of Madrid had hoped for: The Parliament of Bourdeaux have already treated it with a just Indignation; it is expected their Example will be followed by the other Parliaments; and this extravagant Manifesto which is universally attributed to the Wildness of Cardinal Alberoni, seems to have strengthened the Regent's Interest throughout the Kingdom.

A Declaration by the Catholick King, the 25th of December 1718.

The KING.

THE Advice which I have received from all Parts, that of late great Magazines have been forming on the Frontiers of France, and that the Generals are already named who are to command an Army there, divers other military Preparations, and lastly the Outrage newly done contrary to the Rights of Nations to my Ambassadour, give me Ground to believe, that against all Reason an Irruption is intended to be made into my Dominions. So irregular and barbarous a Proceeding is the more surprizing to me, because it is evident that the most Christian King my

dearest Nephew has no Part in it, being incapable from his tender Years, and yet more from the Sweetness of his Disposition, of so black an Action. Neither ought it to be imputed to a Nation which I tenderly love, and to which I am tied by such strict Bands. None is ignorant, that besides my being born and brought up in its Bosom, it united its Forces with those of my faithful Subjects, and that in Concert with them it has maintained me on the Throne of Spain, at the Expence even of its Blood, and in Spite of the utmost Efforts of almost all Europe combined against me. This detestable Project therefore not being to be imputed to the King my dearest Nephew, with whom I propose to maintain all my Life an affectionate and sincere Correspondence, nor to the Nation which is so dear to me, and has sacrificed all for me, cannot but be the Work of a private Person whose premeditated Designs for a long time are but too well known in the World. Posterity will hardly believe, that he should have so divested himself of all Sense of Religion and Humanity, as for gaining his own Ends to trample upon the most sacred Rights, of his native Country, of a Pupil King, of the Blood of France, and that he should break an Union which cost the Lives of a Million of Men, and for which the King my Grandfather hazarded every Thing, even his own Kingdom, in a Perswasion that the Preservation and Happiness of the two Crowns depended on it, and that he thereby put an End to everlasting Wars between two Neighbouring Kings, whose Concord is of equal Importance to the Quiet of all Europe, and to that of the Two Nations. It cannot be doubted, that the faithful Subjects of the King my dearest Nephew are frightened and scandalized at so monstrous a Novelty, especially knowing that during the Minority of the King neither War can be declared, nor any thing whatever undertaken which may be of very fatal Consequence to the whole Nation, without the Consent of the States, because the States are the only Trustees of the Authority of a Pupil King, and have the Defence of the Kingdom solely in their Charge.

No Frenchman, however prepossessed and seduced by false and specious Prejudices, but if he reflect ever so little, must at least agree, that 'tis not in the Power of a private Person to make a wrong Use of the Name and Authority of a Minor King to engage the whole Nation in a War which cannot but be very fatal to it, because it is very likely that the War being

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