

The London Gazette.

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From *Monday* October 27. to *Tuesday* October 31. 1719.

AT the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 29th of October, 1719

The Right Honourable Charles William Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex, his Lordship this Day in Council took the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

From on board the Barfleur at Paradiso near Messina, October 9, N. S. Yesterday Noon Sir George Byng arrived here with the Transports and German Troops from Vado. The Transports which he had sent before him under Convoy, laden with Cannon and Ammunition, and with a large Quantity of Powder bought at Leghorn, arrived here but two Days before; but it came so opportunely, that on his Arrival Yesterday the Imperialists made a very vigorous Attack on the Ravelin nearest their Batteries and carried it, though with the Loss of about 5 or 600 Men killed or wounded; and by the Nature of the Attack and the good Defence the Enemy made, it is reckoned they must have lost a considerable Number of Men too, for it was a very warm Action. General Mercy having by Sir George Byng's Advice, caused a Battery to be raised against the Spanish Men of War in the Mole, four of the biggest are already sunk, viz. the Victory of 64 Guns, the Triumph of 60, the Ferdinand of 60, and the Pearl of 54, and the rest are disabled. There is Reason to think they had loaded a great many of the Brass Cannon on board them, and were actually preparing to make a Push for getting out to Sea.

From on board the Barfleur in the Road of Paradiso, Oct. 13, N. S. Since the 9th Instant the Imperialists have laid a Bridge over from the Ravelin to the Counter-guard, where the Breach is almost practicable; and they are laying another Bridge and filling up the Ditch, which Work it is believed will be finished by To-Morrow Night. Yesterday another Spanish Ship of 40 Guns was sunk by the Battery, so that now five of the biggest are destroyed. This Day Sir George Byng has sent away three 70 Gun Ships for England, and has likewise sent other Ships to cruize off Palermo, to prevent any Succours coming to the Spaniards.

Whitehall, Oct. 29. This Morning an Express dispatched by the Earl of Stair, arrived with the following Advices.

Paris, Nov. 5, N. S. All the Letters which came in this Afternoon from Madrid, dated the 24th of October, bring an Account, that the late Duke of Ormond was sailed from St. Andero with seven Men of War or Frigates having on board 1800 Men, and 10000 Arms, with a Design to make a Descent in England, Scotland or Ireland. The Letters agree in reporting this Fact as certain; but having had some Advice before of the Preparations making for some such Expedition, we judge that they could not at that Time have the News of their being sailed, but that they reported the Thing that was to be done, as actually done, to take off the Fright People were in by the Lord Cobham's Landing at Vigo, which is likewise confirmed by these Letters. Advices of the 24th past from the Army commanded by the Marshal Berwick relate, that Roses was invested on the Land-side on the 23d; the French Army was incamped with their Left at Perelade, and their Right at Castillon on the River Fluvia. In the Place were 3 Battalions, of which one had been flung in the Day before the French arrived. The Duke of Orleans had an Account Yesterday that the French Gallies and two Men of War designed to assist in the Siege of Roses, were sailed from the Coast of Languedoc.

Whitehall, Oct. 30. This Evening arrived an Express dispatched by the Earl of Stair. with the

Paris, Nov. 7. Letters of the 2d of this Month from Vannes in Britany, brought an Account, that a Spanish Frigate had landed some Officers between that Place and Port Louis; who after they had been a little while in the Country, went back to their Frigate, which went off to other Ships that were cruizing at some Distance from the Coast. The Marshal de Montelquiou was to be the 2d Instant at Night at Vannes, and Troops were marching that way by his Order. This Evening M. le Blanc received an Express from the Marshal de Montelquiou, dated the 4th, advising, that he the Marshal had seen the Gentleman at whose House the said Spanish Officers had been: That Gentleman told him, that those Officers had proposed to invite the Province to rise in Arms for the Defence of their Liberties, and had proffered to land 2000 Men and 10000 Arms; that they had also offered him the said Gentleman great Advantages, if he would agree to serve the King of Spain; but he answered, that he knew no other Masters than Lewis the XVth and the Duke of Orleans, and that the Province was quiet, and had no Thoughts of rising: And that upon this the Officers returned in their Frigate to their Fleet, which consisted of seven Ships, whereof two were large Men of War: The said Ships were gone off the Coast, and were then out of Sight. The Marshal adds, that he believed he should hear no more of them, but that the Troops were so disposed, that if they should attempt to land, they would find a very warm Reception: That every thing was very quiet in the Province, and there did not appear the least Disposition in the Gentlemen to rise. It was on the 22d of October that these Ships sailed from St. Andero: There is Reason to believe, that the Stores of Arms taken by the Lord Cobham at Vigo, were designed to have been put on board them; and that they were hurried away ill furnished with necessary Provisions, and with but half the Stores that had been first thought proper for such an Expedition. It is judged here they will shew themselves on some Part or other of the Coasts of the British Dominions, and to as little Purpose as they have done on the Coast of France. This Morning the Earl of Stair received a Letter from Count Colloredo, Governour of the Milaneze, dated October 31, N. S. an Extract of which follows.

I do my self the Honour to communicate to your Excellency the good News which a Courier dispatched by General Mercy has brought to me, of the Surrender of the Citadel of Messina, and of Fort St. Salvator, on such Conditions as you will see by the inclosed Articles of Capitulation. A Detachment of the Imperialists was going to attack the Post of Scaletta, in Order to reduce intirely the Valley of Pemona, the Inhabitants of which had begun every where to submit. The rest of the Transports with the Artillery and Ammunition from France, arrived safe a few Days ago at Vado, and I am expecting to hear of their sailing on for Sicily. The Imperialists are preparing to set towards Palermo, and I believe that by this time a Body of them is embarked to be transported thither. The Enemy seemed to design to retire to Termini, there to intrench themselves: But the Marquess de Lede had not yet removed from Castro Giovanni (which is in the Centre of the Island) with the main Body of his Troops. By the next Post I will transmit the Journal, which gives the Particulars of the Assaults made the 8th on the Ravelin, and the 17th on the Counterguard. We lost 1200 Men in carrying those Works, but not above 300 of them were killed, the rest were wounded, and not one Officer of Distinction. The Garrison at their marching out of the Citadel, were still 900 Men strong.