

Occasion, he return'd the following Answer to his Holiness.

Most holy Father,

I Receiv'd through the Hands of Signior *Aldrovandi*, your Nuncio at this Court, a Brief of your Holiness, together with a Paper which the Minister of the Arch-Duke has deliver'd to your Holiness. To undertake to justify my self to you of all the Calumnies contain'd in the latter, would be in some Manner giving Credit to the Lies of the Enemies of the King my Master. It is enough for me that your Holiness, who perfectly knows the Piety of his Catholick Majesty, and the ardent Zeal with which, according to the Example of his glorious Predecessors, he continually endeavours to promote the Catholick Religion in all his Dominions: It is enough, I say, for me, that your Holiness with your superiour Knowledge examine that Writing, and give of it such Judgment as it deserves. But what most surprizes me, is, That the Court of *Vienna* should have Recourse to suppos'd Facts, in order to blast the Reputation of the Ministers of the King my Master, and to darken the Splendor of the Purple, with which your Holiness has been pleas'd to honour me out of pure Goodness: Their immoderate Passion is come to that Pitch, that they pretend his Catholick Majesty's Ministers shall be accountable to them for their Designs. By this your Holiness, and all the World besides, will easily see, to what Degree the Court of *Vienna* have carry'd their Presumption. I am sure your Holiness will be fully satisfy'd with what I offer to you with all Humility imaginable, and that you will not disdain to give me your Holy Blessing, which I implore upon my Knees. I am, &c.

This remarkable Answer gives a great Idea of Cardinal *Alberoni*, who contenting himself to deny the Accusations of Count *Gallas*, employs the greatest Part of his Letter to make the Pope sensible of the too great Ambition of the Court of *Vienna*. This would naturally lead me to speak of the *Spanish Expedition in Italy*; but as we are now become a Party in that War, I refer it till I come to speak of the Affairs of *Great Britain*, and shall here only take Notice that the Differences between the Courts of *Rome* and

and *Madrid* are grown almost to an open Rupture, which proceeds from the Pope's refusing to grant his Bulls to Cardinal *Alberoni* for the Archbishoprick of *Seville*; for the better understanding of which Affair, we will insert the following Reflections that have been publish'd at *Madrid* upon that Subject,

THE Renunciation of the Bishoprick of *Malaga*, which the Pope demanded, in order to grant Cardinal *Alberoni* the Archbishoprick of *Seville*, was one of the Effects of the Stratagems form'd to deprive his Eminence for ever of the Mitre. The King at several Times dispatch'd many Couriers to Cardinal *Acquaviva*, to cause him to represent to the Pope, with all possible Submission, how much the Refusal which he made from Day to Day of expediting the Bulls, was offensive to his Honour and Authority. But his Holiness strongly insisting upon the Restoration of the Bishops of *Vic* in *Catalonia*, and *Sazer* in *Sardinia*, to their Diocesses, before the Bulls in Question could be expedited, it is necessary to declare the Motives which occasion'd their Expulsion. It is four Years ago that the Bishop of *Vic* was banish'd out of his Majesty's Dominions by Advice of the Supream Council of *Castille*, because of his Infidelity; and although the King bore with him for some Time, he was at last forc'd to permit the Execution of the Decree, through the scandalous Conduct of that Prelate, who held dangerous Correspondences with the Enemies of the Crown, and shew'd great Respect for the Ecclesiasticks who were the most suspected, to whom, to the Prejudice and Discontent of the King's good Subjects, he distributed the Benefices in his Diocese. With Respect to the Bishop of *Sazer*, all the World knows how much he contributed to the Troubles rais'd in the Kingdom of *Valentia*, from whence he went out with the Enemy's Troops, and was nominated Bishop by the Arch-Duke. While we were employ'd in conquering *Sardinia*, he neglected nothing for exciting the People to a rebellious and obstinate Defence, declaring publickly in all Places, that we usurp'd that Island from the Arch-Duke, to whom it belong'd of Right as King of *Spain*; and to give certain Proofs of his evil Intentions, he embark'd all his Family, and best Effects, and had the Boldness to refuse singing *Te Deum* in the Cathedral for the taking of *Sazer*, when requir'd

quir'd by the Marquis *de Lede*, saying, He could not consent that his true Sovereign should be despoil'd of his Kingdom. This has been the Conduct of these two Bishops, whom his Majesty having excluded his Kingdom with so much Reason and good Ground, the Pope nevertheless insists upon their being restor'd to their Churches, before he will proceed to the Expedition of the Bulls for the Archbishoprick of *Seville*. Cardinal *Acquaviva* finding at last, that Docility and Representations had no Effect at the Court of *Rome*, caus'd all the *Spaniards* who had any Pretensions there to be gone, and dispos'd all Things for breaking Correspondence with the Datary. The Pope on his Side sent a Courier to *Madrid*, by whom he gave Orders to M. the Nuncio *Aldrovandi* to shut up the House of the Nunciature, and his Tribunal; which he executed accordingly on the 26th of *June*, with great Irreverence to his Majesty, to whom he gave no Notice of this Order; and sent out a secret Monitory to the Bishops and Churches of *Spain*, to give them Advice, that the Pope had suspended all Subsidies, Crusado's, and other Graces, which his Predecessors had granted to the Catholick Kings: So that his Majesty, his Kingdoms, and his Subjects, find themselves engag'd by Force, in a publick Rupture with the Court of *Rome*.

How this Church-Politician will extricate the *Spanish* Nation from the Difficulties in which his Advices and Projects have involv'd them, 'tis Time alone must discover. We proceed now to the Affairs of *Ireland*.

I R E L A N D.

SOME malicious and disaffected Persons having on the 20th of *June* defac'd and cut in pieces his Majesty's Picture, which was set up in the Tholfe in *Dublin*, the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, and the Magistrates of *Dublin*, did thereupon issue out the following Proclamations:

Middleton,

Middleton, Will. Dublin.

W Hereas we have receiv'd Information, That on Sunday Night, being the 29th Day of June last, some infamous, wicked, and disaffected Persons did break into the Thosel of the City of Dublin, and did there maliciously deface and cut in Pieces the Picture, of his Majesty: To the end therefore, that the said Offenders may be known and discover'd, and prosecuted for the same, we the Lords Justices and Council having the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation of so villanous and wicked an Action, and being resolv'd to give all due Encouragement for the Discovery of the Committers thereof, or of those who were any ways concern'd therein, do by this our Proclamation publish and declare, That we will give the necessary Orders for the Payment of the Sum of 1000 l. *sterl.* to such Person or Persons as shall discover one or more of the Persons concern'd in defacing and cutting in Pieces the said Picture, so as he or they may be legally convicted thereof: And we do likewise farther publish and declare, that in case any one or two of the Persons concern'd in cutting and defacing the said Picture, do make a full Discovery of his or their Accomplices, so as one or more of them may be apprehended and thereof convicted, such Discoverer and Discoverers shall, besides the said Reward, have and receive his Majesty's gracious Pardon for the same.

Given at the Council-Chamber in Dublin, the eighth Day of July, 1718.

Abercorn, Jo. Meath, Saxtry, Tyrrowly, Tulla Moore, Ralph Gore, Joh. Forster, Jeff. Gilbert, Oliver St. George, Ben. Parry. God save the King.

A Proclamation by the Lord-Mayor of the City of Dublin.

W Hereas his Majesty has been graciously pleas'd in a particular Manner to distinguish the Loyalty of the Citizens of Dublin, and their firm and steady Adherence to the Succession in his Royal House, by sending to them his Picture, which was plac'd in the publik Thosel of the said City.

And whereas some base and infamous Persons disaffected to his Majesty's Person and Government, and Enemies to our present happy Establishment, did, on Sunday

Sunday the 29th of *June* last in the Night, brake into the said Tholsel, and then cut and defaced the said Picture, and several Copies taken thereof.

And whereas the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of this City, in Common-Council assembled, from a just Abhorrence of all such disaffected and villanous Actions, and a deep Resentment of the Insolence, Baseness and Malice of such a Fact, and from a due Sense of such a peculiar Mark of his Majesty's Royal Favour confer'd upon this City, have by Act of Assembly empower'd me the Lord Mayor to publish and declare, that whosoever shall discover all or any of the Persons who committed the said base and villanous Fact, so as they or any of them may be thereof convicted, they the said Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, will not only acknowledge the said Discovery as a most acceptable Service to the said City, but also pay such Discoverer and Discoverers the Sum of 500 *l. Sterl.* upon the Conviction of the said Offenders.

Now the Lord Mayor of the said City, in pursuance of the said Assembly, do hereby promise to give the necessary Directions for Payment of the said Sum of 500 *l. Sterl.* to such Person or Persons who shall discover all or any of the said Offenders, so as they or any of them may be thereof convicted, over and above the Sum of 1000 *l. Sterl.* promis'd by their Excellencies the Lord Justices and Council of this Kingdom, by their Proclamation bearing Date the 8th Day of this Instant *July*.

And I do hereby strictly charge and require all and every the Officers of this City, and particularly the Constables, in their respective Wards, to make the strictest Search and Enquiry for the Discovery of, and apprehending the Persons guilty of the Fact.

And I do hereby desire the several Justices of the Peace of this City, before whom any Person or Persons suspected of the said Offence, shall be brought, in the most strict and careful Manner to examine them, and such Evidence as shall be produc'd against them; to the End the most effectual Methods may be taken to punish such Enemies to our Peace and Security.

Given at the Tholsel of Dublin, Anthony Barkly.
the 9th Day of *July*, 1718.

G R E A T B R I T A I N .

THE Engagement that has happen'd at Sea between the Fleet of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, being the chief Transaction we shall mention under this Article, it may be proper to give some Account of the Invasion of *Sicily* by the *Spaniards*, which gave Occasion to that Action.

On the 17th of *June* the *Spanish* Fleet sail'd from *Barcelona*, with the Gallies and Transports, under the Command of the Marquess de *Lede*, Capt. General, and *Don Antonio de Castagneta*. On the 25d they arriv'd at the Cape of *Pula*, on the Coast of *Sardinia*, where they embark'd some Troops. The 27th they again set sail, and on the 1st of *July* arriv'd in Sight of Cape *Solanto*, three Leagues from *Palermo*, where before Night the Infantry and Part of the Horse and Dragoons were landed, and drawn up in Battalia; the 2d they compleated the Landing of the Cavalry; and on the 4th the Troops march'd to *Malaspina*, near *Palermo*, whither the Fleet came at the same Time: Meanwhile Count *Massei*, Viceroy for the King of *Sicily*, seeing the general Disposition of the Nobility and People to submit to the *Spaniards*, and to open to them the Gates of *Palermo*, went from thence with three Battalions, leaving 500 Men in the Castle; upon which the Deputies of the Senate, and the Principal of the Nobility, came and made their Submission to the Marquess de *Lede*; and when the *Spanish* Troops approach'd the Town, the Burghers open'd the Gates, and the *Spaniards* immediately took Possession of them. Then the Troops being march'd into the Place, and the Magistrates having appointed their Quarters, which was done without any Disturbance, the Marquess de *Lede* order'd the necessary Dispositions to be made for attacking the Castle; and Batteries being erected, they fir'd against it with so good Success, that in the Night between the 13th and 14th they had made a Breach in two Places, whereupon the Belieg'd resolv'd to capitulate, and demanded to have all the Military Honours granted them. This being refus'd by the Marquess de *Lede*, they surrender'd at Discretion, to the Number of 469 Soldiers and 18 Officers, who were immediately shipp'd off to be transported to *Barcelona* and *Alcant*; but many Soldiers liked in the Service

Vice

vice of *Spain*. The *Spaniards* had about 50 Men kill'd or wounded in the Attack of the Castle. The *Spanish* Fleet sail'd the 14th for *Messina* with the Infantry on board, and the Cavalry was sent thither by Land. Count *Massei* having left this Place upon the Approach of the *Spaniards*, march'd towards *Syracusa* by the Way of *Corlione*; but having found the Passes secur'd in several Places, and great Numbers of *Sicilians*, Men, Women and Children assembled, who cry'd; *Long Live Philip the 5th*, his Soldiers kill'd several of them; which Violence occasion'd such a Tumult in the Country, that he was oblig'd to retire into the Town of *Caltanizetta*; and 2000 Horse were detach'd to block him up there. He lost many Men in his March, the Inhabitants having stop'd his Passage, and put to the Sword all the *Savoyards* and *Piemontese* they could meet with. Even at *Caltanizetta* they kill'd 40 of them, and amongst others Count *Massei*'s Nephew, because he would compel the Inhabitants to furnish his Troops with Bread and Barley, after having occasion'd that Commotion by plundering and committing other Hostilities in the Neighbourhood of that Town. The Governors of the chief Places of the Kingdom having sent Couriers to *Palermo* to desire Reinforcements from Count *Massei*, and his Orders in the present Conjunction, most of them were seiz'd by the Country People, and brought to the *Marquis de Lede*, to whom others brought voluntarily their Dispatches, whereby it was discover'd that most of the Governors were not in a Condition to defend themselves. The Inhabitants of *Catania* made themselves Masters of the Castle, and the Troops that were therein were made Prisoners of War. The Inhabitants of *Girgento* having upon the first Advice of the Descent of the *Spaniards* proclaim'd *Philip the 5th*, and set up his Picture in the chief Places of their Town, the other Party remov'd it three Times, which Boldness provok'd so much the People, that having taken up Arms they attack'd the others with so much Fury, that they dispers'd, and their Chiefs retir'd into the Castle, which was immediately invested. They threaten'd the Governor, who was not in a Condition to resist them, that they would grant him no Quarter if he did not drive out such who had retir'd therein, with which he was oblig'd to comply; and when they were out, the People fell upon them and kill'd seventeen, and

among them two Gentlemen of the House of *Gingni*, and Father *Salvador de Maro*, a *Capuchin* Fryar. They threw their Bodies into a Pit, but the People took thole of the two Gentlemen, and having cut off their Heads, set them up upon the Castle, as is practis'd towards Rebels. Several Houses belonging to Persons in that Interest were plunder'd and burnt, and several Clergymen were imprison'd, and *Don Paolo Pini*, Sub-delegate of the Judge of the Monarchy made his Escape. The few *Savoyards* which were in the Country of *Modica* were kill'd upon the first Advice of the landing of the *Spaniards*, at *Palermo*, as were also those posted on the River *Nisi* for the Guard of the Coast.

Meanwhile the *Spanish* Fleet, which sail'd the 17th of *July* from *Palermo*, came the 21st to an Anchor at *Cape Velle Martelle*, not far from *Messina*, and the next Day appear'd before the Fort or Tower *de Faro*, which the *Savoyards* had abandon'd: The *Spanish* Infantry land'd there, and took Possession of that Fort: The same Day the Vanguard of the *Spanish* Cavalry, which had march'd by Land from *Palermo*, under the Command of *Don Luca Spinola*, join'd the Infantry at *St. Agatha*, within six Miles of *Messina*; and on the 23d advanc'd to that City, taking Post about the Convent of the *Capuchins*, while their Fleet came into the *Faro* or Channel, and detach'd some Men of War and Gallies to block up the Harbour of *Messina*, and hinder the *Piemontese* Ships from getting out. The same Day the King of *Sicily's* Troops abandon'd the Town, and retir'd into the Citadel, and the Fort *St. Salvador*; upon which the Magistrates went the next Morning to the *Marquels de Lede*, to whom they deliver'd the Keys of the City, of which the *Spaniards* immediately took Possession, and of all the Works: This Progress of the *Spaniards*, and the Affection the *Sicilians* in general had every where discover'd for them, gave them Reason to hope the Reduction of the whole Island would be but a short Work; but while they were attacking the Citadel of *Messina*, this fair Prospect was soon clouded by the Arrival of Sir *George Byng* with the *British* Fleet under his Command, who coming to an Engagement with the Fleet of *Spain*, entirely defeated them. But to take this Matter a little higher; Sir *George Byng* came to an Anchor in the Port of *Naples* on the 21st of *July* O. S. late at Night. The next Morning he went ashore, and was receiv'd by

by the *German* Viceroy, with great Marks of Esteem and Distinction. That Viceroy had by this Time receiv'd Orders from the Emperor to give the King of *Sicily* what Assistance he was able; and in Order thereto he caus'd 2000 Men to be imbark'd, under the Command of General *Welzel*, to reinforce the Garrison of the Citadel of *Messina*. And that the Transports might go safe, the *British* Admiral unmoor'd on the 25th of *July* O. S. designing to proceed that Night to Sea and secure the Passage of the said Transports. On the 20th at Night he came off the Point of *Messina*; and sent Captain *Saunders* on Shore with a Letter to the Marquis de *Lede*, who, in the Conference he had with that Captain, and likewise in the Letter he sent to Sir *George Byng* in Answer to his, declar'd; That he had no Powers to treat, and that he would pursue his Orders, which were to seize on *Sicily*. That very Morning the *Spanish* Fleet having Advice of the Approach of the *English*, weigh'd in some Confusion from *Messina*, and stood through the *Faro*. On the 3rd, as Sir *George Byng* was standing in towards *Messina*, he receiv'd Advice from the *Calabrian* Shore, that the *Spanish* Fleet were in Sight of *Reggio*, upon which he resolv'd to follow them: Accordingly coming up with them the next Day, an Engagement happen'd, of which that Admiral sent the following Account to the Court of *Great Britain*, by his eldest Son, Capt. *Byng*.

From on Board the Barbeur, off of Syracuse, Aug. 6, O. S. Early in the Morning on the 30th of *July*, as we were standing in for *Messina*, we saw two Scouts of the *Spanish* Fleet in the *Faro* very near us; and at the same Time a *Felucca* coming off from the *Calabrian* Shore, assur'd us they saw from the Hills the *Spanish* Fleet lying by. Upon which, the Admiral stood through the *Faro* after the Scouts, judging they would lead us to their Fleet; which they did, for before Noon we had a fair Sight of all their Ships, as they were drawing into Line of Battel. On our Approach they went from us large, but in their Order of Battel; their Fleet consisting of 26 Men of War, great and small, two Fire-ships, four Bomb Vessels, seven Gallies, and several Ships with Stores and Provisions. The Admiral order'd the *Kent*, *Superbe*, *Grafton*, and *Orford*, being the best Sailers in the Fleet, to make what Sail they could to come up with the Spaniards;

Spaniards; and that the Ship which could get headmost and nearest to them, should carry the Lights usually worn by the Admiral, that he might not lose Sight of them in the Night; and he made what Sail he could with the rest of the Fleet to keep up with them. It being little Wind, the *Spanish* Gallies tow'd their heaviest Sa Jersal Night. The 3^d in the Morning, as soon as it was Day, they finding us pretty near up with their Fleet, the Gallies and smaller Ships, with the Fire-ships, Bomb-Vessels, and Store Ships, separated from the Admiral and bigger Ships, and stood in for the Shore; after whom the Admiral sent Captain Walton in the *Canterbury*, with the *Argyle* and six Ships more: As those Ships were coming up with them, one of the *Spaniards* fir'd a Broadside at the *Argyle*. The Admiral seeing those Ships engaged with the *Spanish*, which were making towards the Shore, sent Orders to Captain Walton to rendezvous, after the Action, at *Syracusa*, (where the Viceroy for the King of *Sicily* was with a Garrison:) The like Orders he dispatch'd to the Flags, and to as many Ships as were within his Reach; that Place being defended against the *Spaniards*, and being the most proper Port on that Coast for the Fleet to gather together again. We held on our Chace after the *Spanish* Admiral with three of his Rear-Admirals, and the biggest Ships which staid by their Flags 'till we came near them. The Captain of the *Kent*, *Superbe*, *Grafton*, and *Orford*, having Orders to make what Sail they could, to place themselves by the four headmost Ships, were the first that came up with them. The *Spaniards* began by firing their Stern-Chace at them; but they having Orders not to fire, unless the *Spanish* Ships repeated their Firing, made no Return at first; but the *Spaniards* firing again, the *Orford* attacked the *Santa Rosa*, which some Time after she took. The *St. Charles* struck next, without much Opposition and the *Kent* took Possession of her. The *Grafton* attack'd the *Prince of Asturias*, formerly call'd the *Cumberland*, in which was Rear-Admiral Chacon; but the *Breda* and *Captain* coming up, she left that Ship for them to take, which they soon did, and stretch'd a-head after another 60 Gun Ship, which was on her Starboard Bow, while she was engaging the *Prince of Asturias*, and kept firing her Stern Chace into the *Grafton*. About one a Clock the *Kent* and *Superbe* engag'd the *Spanish* Admiral, which

with

with two Ships more fired on them, and made a running Fight till about three; when the *Kent* bearing down upon her, and under her Stern, gave her a Broadside, and went away to Leeward of her; Then the *Superbe* put for it, and laid the *Spanish* Admiral on board, falling on her Weather Quarter; but the *Spanish* Admiral shifting her Helm, and avoiding her, the *Superbe* rang'd up under her Lee Quarter, on which she struck to her. At the same Time the *Barfleur* being within Shot of the said *Spanish* Admiral a-stern inclining on her Weather Quarter, one of their Rear-Admirals, and another 60 Gun-Ship, which were to Windward of the *Barfleur*, bore down and gave her their Broadsides, and then chapt upon a Wind, standing in for the Land. The Admiral in the *Barfleur* stood after them till it was almost Night; but it being little Wind, and they galing from him out of Reach, he left pursuing them, and stood away to the Fleet again which he join'd two Hours after Night. The *Essex* took the *Juno*, the *Mountague* and *Rupert* took the *Volante*. Vice-Admiral Cornwall follow'd the *Grafton* to support her, but it being very little Wind, and the Night coming on, the *Spaniards* galed away from the *Grafton*. Rear-Admiral Delaval with the *Royal-Oak* chac'd two Ships that went more away leewardly than the rest, (one of them said to be Rear-Admiral Cammock) but we not having seen them since, know not the Success. The Ship that suffer'd most with us was the *Grafton*, the Captain of which, though he had not the Fortune to take any particular Ship, yet was engag'd with several, behav'd himself very much like an Officer and a Seaman, and bid fair for stopping the Way of those four Ships that he pursu'd, who got away not through his Fault but Failure of Wind; and his own Sails and Rigging were much shatter'd.

When the Admiral appear'd off the Point of the *Faro* on the 20th of *July*, the Governor of *Melazzo* sent off a Vessel with a Letter acquainting him, that of 700 Horse which block'd up that Place, Part went away that Morning for *Messina*, and that he believ'd the rest would follow the next Day; and that at the Sight of the *British* Fleet, the Country, which had taken the *Spaniards* Part, appear'd ready to return to their Duty.

From on Board the Barfleur at Sea, August 7, O. S.
Just now is arriv'd one of the eight Ships which the Admiral sent with Captain *Walton* to pursue those of *Spain* that went in with the Shore, with a Letter from the Captain, dated the 5th Instant, giving an Account, that he with the said Ships had taken 1 *Spanish* Rear-Admiral of 68 Guns, 1 Man of War of 54, 1 of 40, which gave the *Argyle* the 5th Broadside, 1 of 24, 1 Ship laden with Arms, 1 Bomb-Vessel; and had burnt 1 Man of War of 54 Guns, 2 of 40 each, 1 of 30, 1 Fireship, 1 Bomb-Vessel, 1 Sloop. At the Writing of this Letter Captain *Walton* was making into *Syracusa*. The Ship which brought this Letter saw Rear-Admiral *Delaware* last Night, who had taken the *Isabella*, a Ship of 60 Guns, with which he was standing in likewise for *Syracusa* to which Place we are now going, and hope to get in there this Night.

From on Board the Barfleur at Reggio, August 16, O. S. On the 8th Instant Sir *George Byng* went to *Syracusa*, the Place appointed for the Rendezvous, where he was join'd by the rest of the Fleet. He there repair'd the little Damage some of our Ships had suffer'd, and put those which were taken from the *Spaniards* in a Condition to proceed to *Port Mahon*. The Admiral having Intelligence that some Ships were seen to the Southward of the Island of *Sicily*, he made a Detachment from his Fleet to look after them; they are to range round the Island by *Palermo*, and to rejoin the Fleet off *Messina* or *Reggio*. The 12th we sail'd from *Syracusa*, having left Vice-Admiral *Cornwall* there, with 10 Ships to convoy the Ships taken. Yesterday we came off of this Place. Since our last, we have been able to make an exact List of the *Spanish* Ships taken, burnt, and escap'd; which is as follows.

A List of the Spanish Ships which were in the Engagement off Cape Passaro.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
<i>St. Philip the Royal</i>	74	650	<i>Vice-Admiral Castagneta,</i>	<i>Struck to the Superbe</i>
<i>Prince of Asturias</i>	70	550	<i>Rear-Admiral Chacon</i>	<i>Breda and Captain.</i>
<i>Royal</i>	60	400	<i>Rear-Admiral Marq. de Mari,</i>	<i>Taken by the Canterbury.</i>
<i>St. Charles</i>	60	400	<i>Prince Chalay,</i>	<i>Struck to the Kent.</i>
<i>St. Isabella</i>	60	400	<i>D. Andres Rezio,</i>	<i>Taken by the Dorsetshire.</i>
<i>Santa Rosa</i>	60	400	<i>D. Antonio Gonzales,</i>	<i>Struck to the Orford.</i>
<i>St. Isidro</i>	46	300	<i>D. Manuel Vileicentia,</i>	<i>Seiz'd by the Dunkirk.</i>
<i>Volante</i>	44	300	<i>D. Antonio Escudera,</i>	<i>Struck to the Montague and Rupert.</i>
<i>Surprize</i>	44	250	<i>D. Manuel Saday, R. of Malta,</i>	<i>Dreadneughtland Argyle.</i>
<i>Juno</i>	36	250	<i>D. Pedro Moyana,</i>	<i>Essex.</i>
<i>Tyger</i>	26	240	<i>Monfieur Cavaigne,</i>	
<i>Eagle</i>	24	240	<i>D. Lucas Masnata,</i>	
<i>Bomb-Vessel</i>			<i>One,</i>	<i>Loo Hospital-Ship.</i>
<i>Ship laden with Arms</i>			<i>One,</i>	
<i>Ships laden with Provisions</i>			<i>Three,</i>	
<i>Pearl</i>	50	300	<i>D. Gabriel Alderete,</i>	
<i>Hermione</i>	44	300	<i>D. Rodrigo de Torres,</i>	
<i>Esperance</i>	46	300	<i>D. Juan Delfino & Balandina,</i>	
<i>Fire-Ships</i>			<i>Two,</i>	<i>Burnt.</i>
<i>Bomb-Vessels</i>			<i>Two,</i>	
<i>Sautee</i>			<i>One,</i>	

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
<i>St. Lewis</i>	60	400	<i>Rear-Admiral Guevara,</i>	
<i>St. Ferdinand</i>	60	400	<i>Rear-Admiral Cammock,</i>	
<i>St. John Baptist</i>	60	400	<i>D. Francisco Guerrera,</i>	
<i>St. Peter</i>	60	400	<i>D. Antonio Arifaga,</i>	
<i>Porcupine</i>	44	250	<i>A French man,</i>	
<i>La Gallera</i>	30	200	<i>D. Francisco Alverez,</i>	
<i>Castilla</i>	30	200	<i>D. Francisco Leanio, Kt. of Malta,</i>	} Escap'd.
<i>Count de Toulouse</i>	30	200	<i>D. Joseph Goccocea,</i>	
<i>St. Francisco Arreces</i>	22	100	<i>Wacup, a Scotch-man,</i>	
<i>Little St. Ferdinand</i>	20	150		
<i>Little St. John</i>	20	150	<i>D. Ignatius Valevale,</i>	
<i>Arrow</i>	18	100	<i>D. Juan Papaena,</i>	
<i>Bomb-Vessel</i>			<i>One,</i>	
<i>Gallies</i>			<i>Seven, M. Grimaio Com-</i>	
			<i>mander in Chief.</i>	

Note. One of the Ships of about 30 or 40 Guns, amongst the Escap'd, is since taken, but we do not yet know her Name.

The British Line of Battle.

Canterbury with the Starboard, and Rochester with the Larboard Tacks Aboard.

Bombs and Fire-ships.	Rates.	Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.	
	4	Canterbury	60	365	Walton,	} Vice Admiral Cornwall.
	4	Argyle	50	280	Norbury,	
Success Store-ship,	4	Dreadnought	60	365	Will. Haddock,	
Grafton Fire-ship.	3	Burford	70	440	Charles Vanbrugh,	
	3	Essex.	70	400	Rozier,	
	4	Rippon	60	365	O'Brian,	} Admirals Byng.
	3	Grafton	70	440	N. Haddock,	
	4	Superbe	60	365	Masters,	
Garland Fire-ship,	3	Lenox	70	440	Strickland	
Loo Hospital-ship,	2	Barfleur	90	730	{ 1 Capt. Saunders,	
Basilisk Bomb-ship,					{ 2 Capt. Lestock,	} Rear-Admiral Delavill.
and Bomb-Tender.	3	Breda	70	440	Harris,	
	4	Rupert	60	365	Field,	
	3	Orford	70	440	Faulkingham	
	3	Captain	70	440	Hamilton,	
	4	Dunkirk	60	365	Drake,	} Rear-Admiral Delavill.
	3	Royal Oak	70	440	Kempthorne	
Blast Bomb-Ketch,	3	Dorsetshire	80	535	Fuzzer,	
and Bomb-Tender.	3	Kent	70	440	Matthews,	
	4	Montague	60	365	Beverly,	
	5	Charles Gally	40	190	Phil. Vanbrugh,	
	4	Rochester	50	280	Winder,	

Q 1 2

Some

Some Days before Captain *Byng* arriv'd with the above Express from his Father, the Court had receiv'd certain Advices from *Turin* of the entire Defeat of the *Spanish* Fleet, upon which the following Letter, which, by the Way, is said to be spurious, was written by one of the Secretaries of State to the Marquess of *Monteleone*, the *Spanish* Ambassador at *London*.

May it please your Excellency,

HIS Majesty hath commanded me to acquaint you that he has receiv'd certain Advice of the Defeat of the *Spanish* Fleet on the Coast of *Italy* by his Admiral Sir *George Byng*: Nothing could have mov'd his Majesty to this Step, but the strict Regard he bears to Treaties, by which his Majesty was oblig'd to preserve the Peace and Neutrality of *Italy*. I am farther commanded to assure your Excellency, that this Proceeding would have been entirely disagreeable to the Sentiments of his Majesty, had not the King of *Spain* made it absolutely necessary, by his rejecting all Offers of Accommodation, and committing Hostilities on the Dominions of a Prince in Peace with the whole World: That his Majesty is firmly determin'd, by the Blessing of Almighty God, and the Assistance of his Allies, to establish the Peace of *Europe* on such a Footing, as to put it out of the Power of any one Prince or Potentate to disturb it hereafter.

Aug. 23, 1718.

Whether this Letter be genuine or not, we dare not take upon us to determine; but it having been printed in several News-Papers, and even with the Name of the Minister who is said to have written it, we could not altogether omit it; no more than the following Letter, which the Marquis of *Monteleone* writ to Mr. Secretary *Craggs* soon after the first News of this Action between the two Fleets had been printed here by Authority.

SIR,

THE News that is spread in the World of Admiral *Byng's* having attack'd the *Spanish* Fleet, and obtain'd considerable Advantages over them, obliges me naturally not to act in any Affair, 'till I receive Orders and Instructions from the King my Master, concerning an Action so surprizing and unexpected, and that even
seems

seems to agree but very little with the Declarations made to the Court of *Madrid* by the said Admiral; since they gave to understand, that the *English* Fleet would proceed no farther than as a Guarantee to defend the Dominions of the Archduke in Case they were invaded.

Nevertheless, as I cannot doubt in the least but that your Excellency makes serious Reflections on the just Resentments which the King, my Master, and all the *Spaniards*, must needs have, to see themselves thus assaulted and abus'd, with so much Animosity, by a Nation to whom they have shewn the most Favour, and see them act contrary to Reason, Politicks, and even against their own Interest, to increase the exorbitant Power of the *Germans* in *Italy*, I cannot dispense with my not acquainting your Excellency with the good and generous Intention of the King my Master, that were communicated to me by his Letters of the 20th of *August*, N. S. as also the Orders he gave concerning the Arrival of the Fleet of *Mexico* at *Cadiz*, which in Silver and other Effects is valud at Nine Millions of Crowns.

His Majesty informs me, that notwithstanding Admiral *Byng*'s Declaration, and the Intimation that has been given him of the Articles lately sign'd, whereof I send a Copy to your Excellency, and that altho' the said Declaration and Articles rather denote an obvious Design of making War, than that of maintaining a perfect Understanding between the two Nations, and undertaking an impartial Mediation; yet it is resolv'd not to make the least Change in any Thing that relates to Trade; that the Effects arriv'd in the said Flota shall be deliver'd as before to those to whom they belong; and, in a Word, that it is his Majesty's Will and Intention that the Treaty of Peace and Commerce should be religiously observ'd, and that the *English* should continue to enjoy all the Advantages and Grants that were given them heretofore.

This last and so singular Instance of his Majesty's Justice and Moderation ought not certainly to have been prevented by the said Event, of which he must have receiv'd the News a few Days after he had given so evident a Mark of his favourable Dispositions towards the *English* Nation.

It may be, that some disaffected Persons have endeavour'd to intimate, that the *Spanish* Navy aim'd less

at the Liberty of *Italy*, than at making Alterations in the Commerce as it is now establish'd, and engrossing to themselves the considerable Branches which other Nations have in the *Indies*: But this pretended Design is as false as impracticable.

God has committed the *Indies* to the Trust of the *Spaniards*, that all Nations might partake of the Riches of that new World. It is even necessary that all *Europe* should contribute towards supplying the different Dominions of that vast Empire with their Manufactures and Merchandises: This was, and is still, the Intention of the King my Master; and all his Preparations by Sea can never have any other View than that of defending the Coasts of *Spain*, and protecting Trade in *Europe* and the *Indies*. As to what regards me in particular, I shall be extremely concern'd, should the Action, which passed lately, to the unspeakable Surprise of the greatest Part of *Europe*, cause any Alteration in the good Disposition of the King my Master towards all the *English* Nation, and the hearty Desire he has had hitherto to contribute to their Advantage.

I am, &c.

Some Days after, Mr. Secretary *Craggs* wrote the following Answer to the above Letter of the Marquis of *Monteleone*.

Hampton Court, Sept. 4, 1718.

Sir,

I Receiv'd some Days ago the Honour of your Excellency's Letter, dated the 25th of the last Month, and I have since seen it print'd in all our publick Papers. As it is founded on a Piece of News, of which the King had not then receiv'd the Confirmation, his Majesty did not command me to return any Answer to it, till after the Arrival of Admiral *Byng*'s Son, who brought him the Particulars of what pass'd between the two Fleets, whereby it appears that the *Spaniards* began the Hostilities.

Without dwelling upon that Circumstance, I am order'd by the King to give in Answer to your Excellency, that this Action might be very well expected, and ought by no Means to appear surprizing to his Catholick Majesty; since, without mentioning the many Offices which have been pass'd at the Court of *Madrid*, I need only acquaint your Excellency, that Admiral *Byng* wrote a Letter thither, ever since the 20th of

June,

June, O. S. representing to his Catholick Majesty such Engagements as the King found himself under by several Treaties to guaranty the Neutrality of *Italy*, and to defend the Emperor in the Possession of his Dominions : Desiring his Catholick Majesty to accept the King's Mediation, and to desist from the Hostilities already begun : Offering him Services, either to withdraw his Troops, or to assist him, in Case the Emperor should not consent to a Suspension of Arms : And, lastly, proposing a Truce, while an Accommodation should be negotiated ; without which his Majesty foresaw, that the Flames of this War, kindled by *Spain*, must overspread all *Europe*. The Admiral afterwards declar'd, in the King's Name, that in Case his Catholick Majesty should reject these Offers of Friendship, he had Orders to employ the Force of his Squadron to prevent the dangerous Consequences of this War, and to maintain the Faith of his Master's Engagements. A haughty short Answer was return'd him, in the Name of his Catholick Majesty, namely, That he had nothing to do, but to follow his Orders. The Admiral, not discourag'd by so rash an Answer, but well acquainted with the King's Intentions to avoid Hostilities till the last Extremity, as soon as he arriv'd before *Messina*, sent another Letter, dated the 29th of *July*, O. S. to the Marquis de *Lede*, repeating to him the same Things he had written to *Madrid*, and concluding, for the second Time, that he had Orders to use Force, if his Offers and Intreaties should not succeed for procuring a Suspension of Arms ; which was again refus'd him by the Marquis de *Lede*. I am perswaded, that if your Excellency had been inform'd of these Particulars as well as I, you must have expected, and could not have been surpriz'd at what has happen'd.

At the same Time, your Excellency does me the Honour to send me a Copy of the five Articles, jointly communicated, by my Lord *Stanhope* and the Marquis de *Nancré*, to his Eminency the Cardinal *Alberoni*. Your Excellency cannot but have observ'd, that it is express'd in the last of the Articles, that if, during the three Months which the contracting Powers offer his Catholick Majesty to accede to their Alliance, he should begin a War tending to obstruct the Execution of the Dispositions made by those Treaties, the said Powers oblige themselves to prevent him by Force, even

even within the said Space of three Months. Now the Invasion of *Sicily* is directly contrary to these Dispositions ; and Cardinal *Alberoni* had Notice given him, not only by the Communication of these Articles, but by my Lord *Stanhope's* Demand of a Passport, in Case of a Rupture, which his Catholick Majesty had the Goodness to grant him : And his Eminency declar'd to Colonel *Stanhope*, the King's Minister, that he well foresaw what might happen, without endeavouring to prevent it, by seeking to obtain his Catholick Majesty's Consent to a Truce, while an Accommodation should be negotiated.

It remains, Sir, that I Answer the obliging Declarations his Catholick Majesty has made in Favour of the Trade of this Nation. On this Head, I have the King's Commands to repeat to your Excellency what I have often had the Honour to tell you by Word of Mouth, and I shall be careful to advance nothing but such Facts as are known and incontestable, the Proofs of which I have in my Hands ready to produce, whenever the Opportunity, so earnestly desir'd by the King, of coming to a friendly Explanation with his Catholick Majesty, shall furnish me with the Occasion I wish for, of discussing these Matters with your Excellency.

1. Imposts have been laid on our Merchandizes, directly contrary to our Treaties of Commerce with the Crown of *Spain*.

2. Several Kinds of Goods have been prohibited, which are expressly allow'd by the same Treaties.

3. The Schedules for their Annual Vessels have been deny'd the South-Sea Company, contrary to the express Letter of the Treaty ; without any better Reason given for it, than that it was not for the Convenience of the Court of *Madrid* to grant them.

4. Our Merchant Ships have been seiz'd in all the Ports of *Spain* : The *Spanish* Men of War and Privateers have brought them in by Force ; have oblig'd them to take out their Cargoes, and to their inexpressible Loss, have constrain'd them to transport the Troops, Horses, Ammunition, &c. for this very Expedition which has disorder'd the Affairs of all *Europe*. I am even assur'd, what I can scarce believe, that Owners of these Vessels, for endeavouring to struggle with such unheard of Proceedings, have had their Ears cut off ; And that the first Thing done by the

Spaniards

Spaniards, upon their entering *Messina*, was to thrust the King's Consul into Prison. I content my self with the bare Mention of these Facts to your Excellency. You will have the Goodness to examine how consistent they are with the favourable Declaration you have made for the Trade of *Great Britain*.

The King commands me, Sir, as it is his Inclination that nothing should be aggravated, to touch but very lightly on other Complaints of any inferior Nature. Such are,

The Menaces to seize on the Effects of the Merchants his Subjects, notwithstanding the Treaty which declares exprelly, and in so many Words, that even in Case of a Rupture there shall be six Months allow'd each Party to withdraw their Effects.

The Intinuations dropt at *Madrid*, not only of Domestic Troubles, which might be rais'd to distress the King, but even of the Force which might be openly employ'd in Favour of the Pretender: And the Advices from many Quarters of the Intrigues and secret Negotiations between the Ministers of his Catholick Majesty and the Emislaries of that Person. To all which his Majesty gives no Credit, being perswaded that his Catholick Majesty can never come into Measures so contrary to the Law of Nations, to the Treaties of Alliance between the two Crowns, and to the Conduct which His Majesty has so religiously observ'd towards the Catholick King: Of which your Excellency will give me Leave to mention some Particulars.

The King has never once thought of stirring up Difficulties and Disorders to his Catholick Majesty in his own Country, since the Crown of *Great Britain* acknowledg'd him King of *Spain*. What Alliance or Friendship soever the King has had with his Imperial Majesty, he never entertain'd a Thought of giving him the least Assistance in his Pretensions to the Kingdom of *Spain*. On the contrary, His Majesty has not only fought but found the Means to make the Emperour for ever to renounce them for himself and his Family, whenever his Catholick Majesty shall himself consent to it. And the King, in Concert with his most Christian Majesty, has farther engag'd him to give the Reversions of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Piacentia*, to a Son of his Catholick Majesty.

The King has been yet more averse from encouraging any Practices with the Subjects of his Catholick

Majesty, by Means of his Ministers at that Court. He never had any Intention of representing to them the Loss of many of their ancient Privileges, the Burden of their Taxes, and the Dangers of a new War with those Nations whose Friendship they stand most in Need of : Though there might possibly be among the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty some who are not yet well affected towards him, unless whole Kingdoms have very much chang'd their Inclinations since the last War. On the contrary, His Majesty always would and should still think himself oblig'd, by the Bonds of that Friendship which hitherto has subsisted, and which he hopes does yet subsist betwixt His Majesty and the Catholick King, to give him Notice of any such Contrivances, like a good Brother and a good Friend.

His Majesty has been yet more tender upon this Point, and would not allow even that the *Spanish* Merchants should be given to understand, what Inconveniencies might befall them in Case of a Rupture with Him ; or the Dangers and insurmountable Difficulties they might meet with in their Trading to the *Indies* or any other Part of the World, should they make War with a Power so considerable at Sea as that of *Great Britain*.

Whatsoever Threats have been given out by the Ministers of his Catholick Majesty at *Madrid*, however ill-sulced these Threats have been to the Dignity of the *British* Crown how little soever that Crown, has been us'd to such Language His Majesty has had the Consolation to see that he hath undergone this Treatment in common with *France* and *Holland*, something better yet than what the Emperour and *Sicily* have found, both of which *Spain* hath actually attack'd. But far from complaining to the King of *Spain* of his Ministers, farther yet from complaining of the King and his Ministers to his People, His Majesty hath rather chose to suffer this Treatment, knowing too well that such kind of Cabals are contrary to the Law of Nations, to the Usages establish'd between Sovereign Princes, and to the good Correspondence he ardently desires to maintain with his Catholick Majesty.

The King hopes that his Catholick Majesty has always had, and ever will have, the same Sentiments towards him, which His Majesty hath now express'd ; for which Reason he can give no Credit to the News he hears

hears from *Holland*, that the Ambassador of *Spain*, Monsieur the Marquis de Beretti Landi, an accomplish'd Minister, and one who hath distinguish'd himself by his Zeal and Penetration, has presented a Sort of Memorial to the States, entitled, *A Translation of a Letter written the 20th of August by M. the Cardinal Alberoni, to M. the Marquis de Beretti Landi*; which begins with these Words, *It is notorious every where, that the Ministry of Great Britain being prepossess'd by their Passions and particular Views, &c.* And in the End orders his Excellency to read this Letter to all the English Merchants in general, &c. It is unnecessary that I refer to the printed Letter, since this Minister hath said that your Excellency hath receiv'd the same Orders, and since these Instructions seem rather calculated for a Minister residing at *London*, than for M. the Marquis de Beretti Landi. But I cannot imagine that his Eminency, who so well knows how to display the Dignity and Decorum of the Crown of *Spain*, hath given Orders to her Ambassador to pass publick Offices with Merchants the Subjects of *Great Britain*, which can only tend to incense them against the Government of their Sovereign. This avow'd Manner of Negotiating is so unheard of, that I dare answer it will not be approv'd by his Catholick Majesty, and cannot be suffer'd by the King my Master.

But to return, Sir, to your favourable Declaration for our Trade, the King orders me to acquaint you, That if his Catholick Majesty (having discover'd the Abuses which have been committed in Breach of Treaties, and by the Violences which have been exercis'd without his Knowledge on the Subjects of *Great Britain*) hath thereupon order'd you to make such a Declaration, his Majesty commands me to desire your Excellency would on his Part thank his Catholick Majesty, and express to him the kind Sense he hath of it.

Nevertheless, Sir, to avoid the like Mistakes for the future, and that no Coldness on either Side may abate the Friendship which the King so passionately desires to cultivate with his Catholick Majesty; he commands me to acquaint your Excellency, that he doth not pretend to any other Trade for his Subjects with those of the King of *Spain*, than what is stipulated by the Treaties between the two Crowns, and particularly, when the Peace of *Utrecht* was made by them, in such Circumstances, as his Majesty hopes the Catholick King

will acknowledge that of *Great Britain* was not exorbitant in her Demands. But at the same Time, Sir, his Majesty doth not understand that he is to receive the Execution of these Treaties as a Favour to be granted or taken from him at the Discretion of the Court of *Spain*: And his Majesty is perswaded, if the King of *Spain* should ever take the Resolution to ruin the Trade of his Subjects, he would at the same Time take that of declaring War against him: Since the only Evil his Majesty could apprehend, would be the Damage such a War might bring upon the Trade of his People; A Damage his Majesty must with infinite Regret endeavour at least to repair, by such Methods as may probably prove as dangerous to the Trade and Interests of *Spain*, as to those of *Great Britain*.

To conclude, Sir, I beg of your Excellency to reflect, that the King has demanded no new Advantage, that he does not seek to aggrandize himself by any new Acquisition; but is rather inclin'd to sacrifice something of his own, to procure that general Quiet and Tranquillity which he only desires to enjoy in common with the rest of his Neighbours. And I have his Majesty's Orders to declare to your Excellency, that he wishes not only for Peace, but even for the strictest Friendship with his Catholick Majesty; that he earnestly demands them both; and that on his Part he offers them to him. But in a Word, whatever shall be the Event, his Majesty will maintain the Dignity of his Crown, the Trade and Privileges of his Subjects, and the Faith of his Treaties.

*I have the Honour to be with most perfect Esteem,
Sir, your Excellency's most humble,
and most obedient Servant.*

J. CRAGGS.

The Letter which is taken Notice of by Mr. Craggs, to be written by Cardinal Alberoni to the Marquess de Beretti Landi, the *Spanish* Ambassador at the Hague, is as follows.

S I R,

IT is notorious every where, that the Ministry of *Great Britain* being prepossess'd by their Passions and private View, have endeavour'd by all imaginable

ble Means to infuse into the *English* Nation an entire Distrust of and Aversion to *Spain*, to engage the said Nation to pursue the Maxims of that Ministry, which are so prejudicial and contrary to the common Good. It is known, that of late, the Government of *England* have us'd their utmost Endeavours to perswade the Nation, that the Application and Designs of *Spain* were to increase considerably her naval Forces, to oppose the Commerce which all Nations in general carry on with the *Indies*; notwithstanding the two last Treaties, and the religious Observation of his Majesty's Royal Word, ought to convince the *English* of the Artifice with which those Rumours are spread, and which are contriv'd only to excite Distrust and Disunion with the *Spaniards*; and every Man of sound Judgment will reflect, that God has put the *Indies* into the Power of that Monarchy, to the End that all Nations might partake of that Advantage. However, it is the King's Will, that for the greater Proof of the sincere Desire he has to maintain the publick Tranquillity, and for dispelling Reports so pernicious to the Quiet of the Subjects of *Spain* and *England*, your Excellency should assure the *English* Merchants that are in *Holland*, and all those who are concern'd in Commerce, that his Majesty will never alter the establish'd Laws, nor ever infringe the Treaties which the *English* Nation enjoys with so great Benefit by his Generosity. And that the naval Forces of *Spain* are to consist only of a limited Number, that may be sufficient to secure her Coasts in the *Mediterranean*, to defend and convoy her Galleons. For a Proof of what his Majesty orders me to say to your Excellency, a new Conjuncture just now offers itself, in which the King my Master, to signalize his Love of the *British* Nation, passes by without Resentment the Contents of the Paper here subjoin'd, which is a Copy of that deliver'd by M. *Stanhope*, and by which an open Rupture is declar'd, if the Project be not accepted; and they offer to oblige the King to it by Threats: On the contrary, his Majesty, instead of being provok'd at such a Proceeding, has order'd, as an Instance of the good Faith with which he has always acted, that the Effects and Merchandize of the *English*, which are in the Flota that is newly arriv'd at *Cadiz* from the *Indies* shall not be touch'd, nor any Change made in relation to them; it being the King's Intention, that what belongs to each of the *English* respectively

respectively should be deliver'd to them. This Resolution is very different from the Rumours which the *British* Ministry spreads, and is an incontestable Proof, that the King's Will, ever inclines him to promote the Benefit of that Nation. His Majesty orders, that your Excellency send this Letter to all *English* Merchants in general, as also the Contents of the Paper hereto annex'd, and that you assure them that the King will firmly maintain the Treaty, preferring the Advantages of the *British* Nation to all other Satisfaction, and hoping that in Return, Men so wise, so prudent, and so intelligent, will not let themselves be drawn away by the Perswasions, and for the private Ends of the *English* Ministry, which are entirely fatal to the Peace of the two Nations, and of the two Kingdoms. I am, &c.

With the above Letter which the Marquess *de Monteleone* sent to Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, he likewise sent inclos'd the following Memorial, which the Earl *Stranbore* had deliver'd to the Court of *Madrid*.

The Confederate Powers, in Consequence of the sign'd Treaty which has been communicated to Cardinal *Alberoni*, have agreed on the following Measures.

I. That the Catholick King shall have 3 Months to accept of the Treaty, reckoning from the Day it was sign'd.

II. That if his Catholick Majesty does not accept of the same within the said Term of 3 Months, then the Confederates shall supply the Emperor with such Forces as are stipulated in the Treaty of Alliance.

III. That if in Consequence to the Assistance given to the Emperor, the King of *Spain* should declare or make War against any one of the Confederates, either by invading his Dominions, or seizing his Subjects, Ships, or Effects, then the other Confederates shall immediately declare and make War against his Catholick Majesty, and shall carry on the same 'till such Time as Satisfaction shall be given to their wrong'd Ally.

IV. That in case his Catholick Majesty should refuse to accept of the said Treaty, the Confederates shall unanimously dispose of his Expectations on the Dom-
mions

nions of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, in Favour of some other Prince.

V. That the Emperor shall not act within the said Term of 3 Months, upon Condition that the King of *Spain* does not act on his Side; but that if his Catholick Majesty, instead, of accepting, the said Treaty, should within the said Term act any Hostilities, which might prevent the Execution of any Disposition of the said Treaty, then the Allies, shall immediately, and without waiting the Expiration of the said Term, supply the Emperor with such Forces as are therein stipulated.

The following Proposals were made by the Duke of *Savoy* to the Court of *Madrid*, a little before the *Spanish* Fleet sail'd from *Barcelona* into the *Mediterranean*.

I. That the King should give him down a Million of Crowns, for his taking the Field.

II. That his Majesty should pay him monthly a Pension of 70000 Crowns for carrying on the War.

III. That the King should send over 12000 Men into the State of *Milan*, to join the *Piedmontese* Troops.

IV. That at the same Time the *Spanish* Army should attack the Kingdom of *Naples*, on express Conditions that Garrisons, (half *Spaniards*, half *Piedmontese*) should be put into the conquer'd Places, and that every Governor should be a *Piedmontese* with a *Spanish* Subaltern.

V. That after the Conquest of *Naples*, his Catholick Majesty's Army, consisting of 20000 Men, should enter into the *Milaneze*, to incorporate themselves with the Troops of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, observing the same Rule with Respect to the Places to be conquer'd in that State, as in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

VII. That the Contributions which should be rais'd in the State of *Milan*, should be divided by equal Portions between the two Confederated Powers.

VI. That the Winter-Quarters should be wholly at the Disposal of the Duke of *Savoy*, without the *Spaniards* concerning themselves in it.

VIII. That as his Catholick Majesty cannot send to the *Milaneze* either Artillery or Ammunition, his Royal Highness should furnish the same, provided his Catholick Majesty would be entirely at the Charge of it.

The

The Marquess *de Beretti Landi*, Ambassador of Spain, deliver'd to the Deputies, of the States-General, in a late Conference, the Copy of a Letter written to him by Cardinal *Alberoni*, which is as follows.

I Acquaint your Excellency, that my Lord *Stanhope* set out the 26th of this Month from the *Escorial* for *Madrid*, whence he was to proceed on his Journey to *Paris*, having seen Proof sufficient, during his Stay here, of the Constancy and Firmness, with which the King rejected the Project of the Princes Mediators, and the Suspension of Arms last propos'd. He learnt from their Majesties own Mouths, in two long Conferences, to which he had the Honour to be admitted, that they detested that Project, as unjust, prejudicial, and offensive to their Honour. I told him, that I did not comprehend what Motive could induce the Confederated Powers to admit the Duke of *Savoy* into their Alliance, not only considering of what little Use he will be to them; but because 'tis certain those Powers have no Need of the Troops of *Savoy*, unless that Prince will maintain them at his own Expence, which will be very difficult to obtain.

As for *Sicily*, I declar'd to my Lord *Stanhope*, in the Presence of the Marquess *de Nancré*, that *France* and *Great Britain* had of themselves, and none else whatever, induc'd the King to retake that Kingdom: For both those Courts had assur'd his Majesty, that the Duke of *Savoy* was treating with the Archduke to give up to him that Island, if that Prince would accept it; but that he had refus'd it, considering it would be better for him to receive it by the Disposition of the Powers Mediators, and with the Consent of *Spain*; because in that Case, he would have the Advantage to obtain it by a more just and more authentick Title, besides the Assurance of keeping it by Favour of so powerful a Guaranty. I likewise shew'd my Lord *Stanhope*, that the Arch-duke being Master of *Sicily*, all *Italy* will be the Slave of the *Germans*, and the Powers of *Europe* not be able to set her at Liberty: And that the *Germans* in the last War, with a small Body of Troops, made Head and disputed the Ground against two Crowns which had formidable Armies in *Lombardy*, were Masters of the Country, and of a great Number of considerable Places. I also represented to him

him very clearly, that to make War in *Lombardy*, was to make it in a *Labyrinth*, and that it was the fatal Burial Place of the *French* and *English*: That every Year of the last War cost *France* 18. or 20000 Recruits, and above 15 Millions; that the Duke of *Vendome*, at the Time Things went prosperously, said, that if the War in *Italy* lasted, the 2 Crowns must indispensably abandon that Province, because of the immense Charge: That according to the Engagements now propos'd, the Succours of *Great Britain* are far off, and impracticable; and that the least would cost a *Potoss*, enough to ruin a Kingdom: That at present, those of *France* are impossible, and would be generally oppos'd by the Nation: That the Archduke would triumph with all these Advantages, and *England* not recover the least Reimbursement, when, on the contrary, she might gain considerably by siding with *Spain*. In Conclusion, I told my Lord *Stanhope* plainly, that the Proposition of giving *Sicily* to the Archduke was absolutely fatal; and that of setting Bounds afterwards to his vast Designs, a meer Dream and Illusion; since that Prince, being possess'd of *Sicily*, would have no farther Need, either of *France* or *England*, for bringing immediately the rest of *Italy* under Subjection, and no Power would be in a Condition to oppose it. This is the Substance of all the Conferences my Lord *Stanhope* had, and your Excellency may make Use of it as Occasion shall offer.

These are the only Reasons the Court of *Madrid* has yet thought fit to give, in justification of their Invasion of *Sicily*: For by them they would insinuate, as if his *Sicilian* Majesty had enter'd into an Alliance with them to attack the Imperial Dominions in *Italy*, and afterwards had underhand treated with the Emperor, and resolving to break with *Spain*, had made those new Proposals, which his Catholick Majesty could not in Honour comply with. But to return to *Great Britain*. The *Spaniards* foreseeing well that the *British* Fleet would hazard the Disappointment of their Projects in *Italy*, employ'd all imaginable Means to represent the sending of that Fleet into the *Mediterranean* as a sort of Hostility against them; and endeavour'd to extol on one Hand the Generosity of his Catholick Majesty for the *English* Nation, and on the other, us'd many Arguments to frighten them with

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Menaces of seizing their Effects, and with other Things of the like Nature : It was, doubtless, in this View, that on the 21st of *July* the Marquis de *Monteleone* declar'd to the Directors of the South-Sea Company, That the Order given by the King his Master, for suspending the Departure of the Ship *Prince George*, which the said Company were sending to the *Spanish America*, was occasion'd only by the Representation made by the whole Commerce of *Peru* and that of *Cadiz*, setting forth the inevitable Damages and Prejudice that would ensue from the sending the Galleons this Year, by reason of the abundance of Goods that were already in those Kingdoms ; and not with the least Desire of infringing upon or contradicting whatsoever is stipulated in the *Asiento* Contract ; which plainly appear'd by his Majesty's having then promis'd to allow them Liberty to send two Ships next Year instead of one. The said Minister also declar'd, That notwithstanding the Representations of the Commerce of *Peru* and *Cadiz*, his Majesty being desirous to oblige the Directors of the said Company, and having a due Regard to the Instances they had made to him, had resolv'd to grant them the Liberty of sending their Ship this Year ; but at the very Time when his Majesty had given his Orders for that Purpose, an extraordinary and unexpected Message had been communicated to his Majesty from Admiral *Byng*, by Mr. *Canbope*, the *English* Minister at the Court of *Madrid*, by which his Majesty finding the Intention of the *English* to favour his Enemies, and that they are more inclin'd to an open Rupture, or Declaration of War, than to maintain the mutual Correspondence which his Majesty thought was happily establish'd between, and equally advantageous to, both Nations, his Majesty was oblig'd to suspend the Effects of his Royal Intentions towards the Company, in granting their License for this Year : His Excellency likewise in the same Declaration express'd, That his Majesty would, for the Reasons above-mention'd, find himself oblig'd, contrary to his Intentions, to desist for the future from granting to the *English* Nation those particular Privileges and Advantages, which out of his Royal Generosity he had been pleas'd to grant them hitherto, in respect to the Commerce in general, and the *Asiento* Contract in particular.

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on the following Funds, to Sept. 23, 1718.

Int.	Exchequer.	Advanc'd	Paid off.	Numbr
6	16th 4 Shilling Aid	1880000	1876811	2658
4	5th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1297084	1740
4	6th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	70000	14
6	Hops —————	180000	173778	681
4	Malt 1717 —————	700000	517039	976
4	Lottery 1713, Civ. List	633000	51180	5th Paym. 2
4	Dit. 1714, Benefits	1876400	105270	8th Paym. 127
5	Dit. 1714, Blanks			
6	Subsidies 1710 ———	1210000	1047952	2619
5	Coals for Churches —	133000	119150	437
5	Sale of Tin ———	121440	1179110	2458

Blanks 1710, of 14s. per Annum, for 25 Years, 9l. 12s.

Blanks 1710, due Sept. 29, 1717, are paid to 87481.

Annuities for 99 Years.	Years Purchase
1693, 14 l. per Cent. Excise —————	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
1705, 3700 l. per Week Excise —————	20
1706, $\frac{1}{4}$ additional Customs and Excise ———	20
1707, Low Wines, Sweets, Pedlars, and Customs	20
1708, 80000 l. 1 Moiety of old Ton. & Pound.	20
1708, 40000 l. Surplusses —————	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
9 l. per C. 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years Excise, Raisins, Spices, Snuff	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Prizes 1710, for 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years, Coals and Windows	14 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bank Annuity-Books open the 7th, and Bank Transfer-Books open the 10th of October next.

F I N I S.

THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XII.



IN the last *Register* an Account was given of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance between their Imperial; Most Christian, and *Britannick* Majesties, and the States-General; but being then oblig'd to omit it for Want of Room, we will begin this *Register* with it, tho' the most curious Part of it be not yet publish'd, I mean the particular Terms and Conditions for settling the Peace between his Imperial Majesty and the Kings of *Spain* and *Sicily*: But the Treaty, as we now have it, is as follows.

THE most serene and most potent King of *Great Britain*, Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, Elector of the Holy Empire, &c. The most serene and most potent the most Christian King, and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General, being confederated for the Maintenance of the Peace by the Triple Alliance of the 4th of *January* 1717, have not bounded their Views and Cares to the Tranquillity of their own Dominions only; but being perswaded that it could not long subsist, if most of the other States of *Europe* were at War with one another; and being moreover alarm'd at the new Troubles that are rais'd in *Italy*, and at the fatal Consequences that might attend the War betwixt his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty, have, in order to prevent so great a Calamity, and to take the only solid Measures which can put a Stop to that War, made between them the Treaty, of which the Tenor follows.

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[Here the Treaty is to be verbatim inserted, and then the Alliance proceeds in the following Manner.]

Their *Britannick* and most Christian Majesties, and their High-Mightinesses, having taken such wise Measures for restoring and securing the Repose of *Europe*, and His Imperial Majesty having enter'd thereinto, the said four Powers, out of a true Desire of the publick Safety, and in order not to abandon a Work of which they have laid such solid Foundations, were perswaded that they ought to continue united to support and carry it to Perfection; and to do this with the greater Confort and Harmony, they have agreed on a particular Alliance among themselves for maintaining the Peace, the Articles whereof follow.

I. **T**HERE shall be between their Imperial, *Britannick*, and most Christian Majesties, and their High-Mightinesses the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, their Heirs and Successors, a most strict Alliance, for the reciprocal Preservation of their Dominions and Subjects, and for maintaining the Peace; so that the high Allies may endeavour to advance the mutual Interest and Advantage of one another, and to prevent and repell all Sorts of Injury and Loss.

II. To this End the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden* are here referr'd to and confirm'd, so as they may subsist entirely and in full Force and Vigour, except in such Points as the publick Weal does indispensably require them to be alter'd in by the present Treaty. Provided always, that the Treaty of Alliance concluded at *London*, the 5th of *May* 1716, betwixt their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, shall continue in full Force and Vigor in its whole Extent, as well as the Treaty of Alliance concluded at the *Hague* the 14th of *January*, 1717, betwixt their *Britannick* and most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States General.

III. His most Christian Majesty promises for himself, his Heirs and Successors, in Conjunction with his *Britannick* Majesty, and the Lords the States-General, That he never will directly, nor indirectly, disturb his Imperial Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors, in any of the Dominions which he possesses according to the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, or those which he shall possess by Virtue of this present Treaty; and to guaranty

ranty all the Dominions and Rights which he possesses and shall possess, by Virtue of those three Treaties, either in *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, or in *Italy*. Their *Britannick* and most Christian Majesties, and their High-Mightinesses, engaging themselves to defend them against all those who shall attack them, and to furnish his Imperial Majesty in that Case with the Assistance which he shall stand in Need of, according to the Conditions and Repartition herein after stipulated. They likewise promise and oblige themselves to give no Protection or *Asylum*, in any Part of their Dominions to such of his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, who are or shall be by him declar'd Rebels; and in Case any such shall be found in their Dominions, they promise to give the Necessary Orders to make them depart the same in eight Days, after being thereunto requir'd by his Imperial Majesty.

IV. His Imperial Majesty reciprocally promises for himself, his Heirs and Successors, in Conjunction with his *Britannick* Majesty, and the Lords the States-General, never to disturb, directly nor indirectly, his most Christian Majesty in any of the Dominions which the Crown of *France* does actually possess, and to guaranty and defend the same against all those who shall attack them, and in that Case to furnish the Supplies which his most Christian Majesty shall stand in Need of, according to what is herein after stipulated. And in like Manner, their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, and the Lords the States-Generals, do promise and engage themselves to maintain, guaranty, and defend the Right of Succession to the Kingdom of *France*, according to the Articles of the Treaties concluded at *Utrecht*, the 11th of *April* 1713; obliging themselves to support the said Succession according as it was settled by the Renunciation of his Catholick Majesty, the 5th of *March* 1712, by the Act of the *Cortes* of *Spain* of the 9th of the Month and Year aforesaid, and by the Laws made in Consequence thereof, the 8th of *March*, 1713, and by the said Treaties of *Utrecht*, against all those who shall disturb or contest the same with him who is thereunto call'd by the said Renunciation of the Catholick King, by the said Acts made in Consequence of the said Treaties, for maintaining and defending him; and for that End to furnish him with the Supplies proportion'd to his Wants, which shall be requir'd according to the

Repartition herein after stipulated. And likewise, if the Case require it, to make Use of all their Forces for that End, and to declare War against him who shall dispute the said Succession. Their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, and their High-Mightinesses, do also oblige themselves to give no Protection or *Asylum* in any Part of their Dominions, to such of his most Christian Majesty's Subjects, who are or shall be declar'd Rebels; and in Case any such be found in their Dominions, they promise to give the necessary Orders to make them depart the same in eight Days, after they shall be thereunto requir'd in the Name of his most Christian Majesty.

V. Their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General, engage for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to maintain and guaranty the Succession to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, as 'tis establish'd by the Laws of the Kingdom in the House of his *Britannick* Majesty who now reigns, and also to guaranty all the Dominions which his *Britannick* Majesty possesses, and to give no *Asylum* of Retreat in any Part of their Dominions to the Person, who during the Life of King *James II.* took the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and since his Death, the Title of King of *Great Britain*, nor to the Descendants of the said Person, in case he shall have any; promising likewise for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, never to aid the said Person, nor his Descendants, directly or indirectly, by Sea or by Land, by Council or Assistance, either by Money, Arms, Ammunition, Ships, Soldiers, Marines, or in any other Manner whatsoever, nor likewise, in any Sort, such as may have Commission from the said Person or his Descendants, to disturb the Government of his *Britannick* Majesty, or the Repose of his Dominions, either by open War, secret Conspiracies, exciting Seditions and Rebellions, or by committing Piracies against the Subjects of his *Britannick* Majesty. In which last Case his Imperial Majesty obliges himself not to suffer any Retreat to be given to the said Pirates in the Ports of the *Netherlands*, and his most Christian Majesty, and the Lords the States-General oblige themselves in like Manner, with Relation to the Ports in their Dominions, as his *Britannick* Majesty obliges himself to give no Retreat in any Port of his Dominions to Pirates, who may cruise on the
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Subjects of their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, and their High-Mightinesses.

In fine, their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General, oblige themselves to give no Protection or *Asylum* in any Part of their Dominions to those of his *Britannick* Majesty's Subjects, who are or shall be declar'd Rebels; and in case any such shall be found in the Dominions of their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, and their High-Mightinesses, they promise to give the necessary Orders to make them depart the same in eight Days, after being thereunto requir'd in the Name of his *Britannick* Majesty. And in case his *Britannick* Majesty be attack'd in any Part of his Dominions, their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General, oblige themselves to furnish him the Supplies herein after stipulated, and his Descendants with the like, in case they be disturb'd in the Succession of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

VI. Their Imperial, *Britannick*, and most Christian Majesties oblige themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to guaranty and defend all the Dominions and Rights which their High-Mightinesses do actually possess, against all those who shall disturb and attack them, and in that case to furnish them with the Supplies herein after stipulated. Their Imperial, *Britannick*, and most Christian Majesties do, in like Manner, oblige themselves to give no Protection or *Asylum* in any Part of their Dominions to such of their High-Mightinesses Subjects, who are or shall be declar'd Rebels; and in case any such be found in their Dominions, they promise to give the necessary Orders to make them depart the same in eight Days, after being thereunto requir'd in the Name of their High-Mightinesses, provided that what was stipulated touching the Rebels in this Article, and in those preceding, shall not be understood of those who are actually in the Service of any of the Treating Powers before the Signing of this present Treaty.

VII. If any one of the four Treating Powers be attack'd or disturb'd in the Possession of their Dominions, either by unjust Violence to their Subjects, or their Ships and Dominions, by Sea or by Land, by any Prince or State whatever, the three other Powers shall employ their Offices as soon as thereunto requir'd, to procure them Justice, and to prevent the Aggressor from

from continuing his Hostilities ; but if friendly Offices be not sufficient for the Reconciliation of the two Parties, and for the Satisfaction and Reparation of the injur'd Power, the High Treators shall furnish to their Ally, who is attack'd, in Two Months after being thereunto required, the following Succours, jointly or separately; viz.

His Imperial Majesty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horse ;
His Britannick Majesty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horse ;
His most Christian Majesty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horse ;
and the Lords the States-General 4000 Foot, and 2000 Horse.

But if the Power that is attack'd, instead of Troops, desire Ships of War, or Transports, or Subsidies in ready Money, he shall have his free Choice, and be furnished with Ships, as aforesaid, or Money, in Proportion to the Expence of the Troops. The Treating Powers agree, that 1000 Foot shall be valued at 10000 Dutch Florins per Month, and 1000 Horse at 30000 Dutch Florins per Month ; and that the same Proportion shall be observ'd with respect to the Ships. If the Succours herein above specify'd be not answerable to the Necessity, the Treating Powers shall forthwith agree on farther Supplies ; and likewise, if it be necessary, assist in the War against the Aggressor.

VIII. The Princes and States on whom the Treating Powers unanimously agree, shall have Liberty to enter into this Treaty, and especially the King of Portugal.

The Treaty above-mention'd shall be approv'd and ratify'd by their Imperial, Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, and by their High Mightinesses, at London ; and deliver'd respectively in Two Months Time, or sooner, if possible.

In Witness whereof, We, &c.

Petersburgh, or the Court of the Czar of Muscovy.

Soon after the Death of the Czarowitz Alexis, the Czar, having receiv'd Information that the Sieur de Eze, the Resident of the States-General at the Court of

of his Czarish Majesty, had given false Informations of the Affairs of *Muscovy*, caus'd that Minister, to be seisd and his Papers secur'd, hoping by that Means to discover some dangerous Intrigues; and in a short Time after he caus'd Prince *Kurakin*, his Ambassador at the *Hague*, to deliver the following Memorial to the States General on that Subject.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Czarish Majesty, has Orders to let your High-Mightinesses know, that his Czarish Majesty has been a long Time inform'd from good Hands, that your Resident, the *Sieur de Byé*, during all the Time he has been at the Court of his Majesty, has always sent, not only to his Masters, but more especially to his Friends and particular Correspondents, News of the slenderest Foundation, and made up of Reports extremely prejudicial to the Reputation and Interest of his Majesty. It would be in some manner tolerable, if the Reports he sent, and the prejudicial News he wrote, had been true; but they were either entirely false, or capable, by a false Application, to turn to the Prejudice of the Affairs of his Majesty, and to the Encouragement, of his Enemies; as also tending to the Diminution of that good Harmony that has hitherto subsisted between the Czar and their High Mightinesses.

Among other Things he often makes Mention in his Letters of the great Disposition the Subjects of his Czarish Majesty are in to revolt against him; a sort of News which is too important not to be search'd in, to the Bottom.

Some Copies of his Letters, and lately some of his Original Letters, have fallen into the Hands of his Majesty, fill'd with these sorts of Falshoods, which are of the greatest Importance.

The Circumstances which he alledges, would make it be believ'd that Things are upon the Point of a general Revolt against his Czarish Majesty.

The said Resident represents as if he were in Fear of perishing there, and that out of that Fear he desires to be recall'd.

In other Letters he makes Mention of having receiv'd such Advice from some of his Friends.

This is an Affair of the greatest Consequence.

His

His Majesty ought necessarily to judge, that the Resident has Advice of some Machinations of a Revolt, or at least a Communication thereupon with some or other; and for Fear that when the Affair comes to be discover'd he shall be question'd upon it, he has desir'd his Recall. Which is what may be inferr'd from his Letters.

His Czarish Majesty therefore esteeming that the said Resident, by his suspicious Conduct, and by the Communications which he has had, according to all Appearance, with his Majesty's seditious Subjects, is depriv'd of the Privileges due to his Publick Character, and that he has himself depriv'd himself thereof: Considering farther, that in case of a Rebellion all Delays are dangerous, his Majesty has found himself oblig'd to take Measures, and to order his Ministers to call to them the said Resident, and to declare to him by Word of Mouth all that is abovesaid, to let him know all his evil and suspicious Conduct, and to demand of him what Ground he had for the Circumstances that are found in his Letters.

In the mean Time a Search was caus'd to be made by a Secretary of the Chancery into the Papers of the Resident in his House, for the better Discovery of this dangerous Affair. And when the Ministers of his Czarish Majesty had clearly prov'd to the Resident all his evil Practices, he could not deny them.

He confess'd that he had written such Letters, saying that he had rely'd upon the Intimations and Advices of some Persons; some whereof he named, but it appear'd he conceal'd the principal.

But in the mean Time, he had engag'd his Word of Honour, and his Conscience, that he would tell the Truth upon all the Points in Question, which his Majesty should propose to him; so that although he has merited to be kept in Custody, till such Time as he had accomplish'd his Promise, he was nevertheless immediately set at Liberty, to return to his House, where even he may live without any Guard set upon him. And on the contrary, Liberty is given to him and all his Family, and every Body that have Occasion to come to him, to go out and in at their Pleasure.

The Ministers of his Majesty sent the next Day a Secretary of the Chancery to the said Resident, according to what been had agreed with him, upon Questions drawn up in Articles, and extracted from Letters
he

he had written, and from what he had declar'd by Word of Mouth.

The Copy of the Answers which he made upon those Demands by Articles, has been sent to the above-mentioned Ambassadour.

The Resident has acknowledg'd all except his Communications, whereof he would declare Nothing, alledging only, that he wrote his Reports without any evil Intention.

His Czarish Majesty thinks he has had important Reasons to proceed against him more rigorously, and to detain him in Confinement, in Example of what happen'd last Year in *England*; where, upon the like Suspicion of a Revolt, Count *Gyllemborg*, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of *Sweden*, was arrested, put under a Guard, and all his Papers seiz'd. And the Example of their High Mightinesses, who arrested the Plenipotentiary-Minister of the King of *Sweden*, Baron *Gortz*, with the Secretary of the Ambassy, *Gyllemborg*, who were seiz'd with all their Papers, and held a long Time in Custody under a strong Guard.

But through the Desire his Majesty has to maintain a good Friendship with their High Mightinesses, he has order'd the Resident to be treated with Moderation. And he having engag'd his Word of Honour to discover the Persons from whom he has receiv'd his Advices, his Majesty has left him upon that Condition at Liberty, and has order'd to demand of him once more the Names of those Persons, the Refusal whereof has given his Majesty just Occasion of Suspicion; and if he persists in his Refusal, his Majesty will be oblig'd, contrary to his Desire, to put him under Arrest, still such Time as the Answer of their High Mightinesses shall arrive; for there is too much Danger in letting Affairs of that Nature fall without searching into the Bottom of them.

His Majesty orders for the rest, to assure their High Mightinesses of the unalterable Friendship that he will constantly maintain with this State as formerly, and that what has pass'd shall be no Prejudice to them, the Resident having drawn upon himself these Affairs by his ill Conduct, which ought to destroy the Privileges attach'd to his Character.

At the same Time the said Ambassadour is order'd to demand of their High Mightinesses, not only the Recall of the said Resident from the Court of his

Czarish Majesty, but also Satisfaction for his Conduct, which has been intirely culpable, and to send, if they think fit, another Person of Honour and Confidence in his Place, which his Majesty will take kindly, not being able to admit the said Resident any longer to his Court.

This Memorial gives in Substance the Reasons which oblig'd the Czar to cause the Dutch Resident to be taken up; but the Questions that were put to him give still a better Account of this Affair.

The Questions put to M. de Bie, the Dutch Resident in Petersburg, and his Answers, are as follow.

Quest. 1. **W**Hat gave Occasion to the Resident to write from Moscow, that the Degradation of Prince Alexis gives a Prospect of very bad Consequences? Moreover, What Grounds had he for Writing that every Thing was tending towards a Revolt in the Czar's Dominions, of which Nobody has observ'd the least Appearance hitherto; and therefore 'tis demanded of him from whom he had such Advice, and with what Circumstance?

Answer. It being reported every where, that Prince Alexis was belov'd by the common People, I own that I was affraid of the Consequence.

Quest. 2. What Authority had he for Writing to some of his Friends, that he dreaded what was to come, and that this Empire is in a very bad Condition; that the sudden Death of Prince Alexis caus'd great Uneasiness and Alarms among the People, who would not believe he dy'd a natural Death; that he believ'd there would shortly be a Rebellion, and for that Reason, that he might be out of Danger, he had desir'd to be recall'd? 'Tis therefore ask'd from whom he had all those Advices, both as to the Rebellion which he said he fear'd, and the Circumstances of the Prince's Death, for he mention'd some Friends who had given him such Notices.

Ans. I did not doubt of the Death of the Prince, as his Excellency the Vice-Chancellor told it to the Envoy M. Westphale, on the Anniversary of the Victory of Pultowa; yet 'tis but too true, that the common People thought quite otherwise.

Quest. 3. Upon what Foundation he wrote, as if there

there was a Marriage on Foot betwixt Princess *Anne*, Daughter to his Czarith Majesty, and the Duke of *Holstein*, and that the Affair was countenanc'd by her Majesty the Czarina, with a View to procure herself a Place of Retreat, in Case of Need, as his Letter bears expressly.

Ans. It appear'd to me very likely, that her Majesty the Czarina would not be against a Match betwixt the Princess *Anne* and the Duke of *Holstein*; and I own again that I was so weak as to fear dangerous Times, if Prince *Alexis* could have put his ill Designs in Execution, or if his Majesty the Czar (whom God long preserve) should have dy'd.

Quest. 4. What Reason he had to believe that his Majesty the Czar has no Subjects who are faithful and attach'd to him, but Prince *Menzikoff*, and some of the common People?

Ans. God forbid that ever I should have thought that his Czarith Majesty had no other faithful Servants than Prince *Menzikoff*; but I was afraid, that in Case of a Rebellion, many would have abandon'd his Czarith Majesty, and that Prince *Alexis's* Adherents would have increas'd?

Quest. 5. Who was it that gave him Advice of the Hereditary Prince's bad State of Health, and Distemper.

Ans. During the Time while his Czarith Majesty was in Foreign Countries, and at his Return, I heard often that the State of the Hereditary Prince's Health was very uncertain; and Madam *Blunnersse*, in particular, told my Wife by way of Discourse, that his Highness was very weakly. This was confirm'd to me by Dr. *Urbi*, who express'd his Fear, that the said Prince, if God did not prevent it, would fall into a Consumption.

Quest. 6. Since the Resident himself told the Ministers that Mr. *Gory*, Surgeon of the Navy, acquainted him presently with the Death of Prince *Alexis*, there's Reason to judge that it was the same Person who gave him the other Advices, which the Resident mentions, and boasts of in these Terms, that he had them from a good Friend?

Ans. 'Tis true, that Mr. *Gory* the Surgeon sent me Word the 7th of this Month, about Nine a Clock at Night, that Prince *Alexis* was dead, and that I being surpriz'd at it, went to him myself to know

the Truth of it, when he told me, that the Prince being seiz'd with Fear, had dy'd of an Apoplexy; but as for any Thing else, I declare it as a Truth, that Mr. *Gooy* never design'dly gave me any Advice of important Affairs, tho' 'tis true he is my Friend, and has shew'd himself so on several Occasions, when my Wife and Children were ill.

Quest. 7. He also told the Ministers, that the Midwife's Son-in-Law occasion'd his. the Resident's Wife, to have some Suspicion as to the Death of Prince *Alexis*, by the Account he gave her of it. Therefore they ask'd him the Circumstances of that Report, and who else spread such false Advices; and whether he, the Resident, had any other such Advices from the said Person and his Family?

Ans. The *Dutch* Midwife told my Wife, that she heard from her Daughter, who is marry'd to a Man call'd *Bouleffe*, that the Noon before Prince *Alexis*'s Death, Dinner was dress'd at her Daughter's House for the said Prince.

Quest. 8. What Ground he had to write from the Court of his Czarish Majesty, that the *Dutch* Nation was hated here? and, Whether he did not thereby design to embroil his Czarish Majesty with the Lords the States-General, notwithstanding that he could not observe any Thing here but what was friendly and favourable for that Nation?

Ans. I thought I might judge of the little Regard there was in *Russia* for the *Dutch* Nation, by the Prohibition to transport hither the best of their Manufacture, and also by changing the Staple of Commerce, in a Time of War, which has cost the *Dutch* so many Millions; the Trade it self being also very much ruin'd, by which abundance of People in *Holland* have been great Sufferers. But at the same Time, I always hop'd, that this might be redress'd in Time by a Treaty of Commerce: As for the rest, I declare in the Sincerity of my Heart, before God, his Czarish Majesty, and all the World, that I never had any dangerous or disaffected Correspondence in the Empire of *Russia*, and that I never, from first to last, entertain'd any with the *Russian* Subjects about the Affairs of the State; and that I have always pray'd to God for the desirable Health and Preservation of his Czarish Majesty, and that my Fears ought to be ascrib'd to my Partiality and false Reports. At the same

same Time I am oblig'd to confess, that at *Moscow* I found the *Dutch* under very great Apprehensions, which increas'd my Fears.

The Answer which the States-General gave to the above Memorial, is as follows.

That their High Mightinesses have no other Intention, than to maintain sincerely the good Friendship and Understanding wherein they have the Honour to live with his Czarish Majesty, for the mutual Benefit of their Territories and Subjects; and that all the Orders and Instructions, which they have given to their Resident *Van Bie*, tended only to so salutary an End: That they have heard with a great deal of Sorrow, that the said Resident hath had the Misfortune to incur his Czarish Majesty's Displeasure, and that his Czarish Majesty hath carry'd his Resentment so far, as to proceed against the said Resident in a Manner altogether extraordinary, as well with Regard to his Person, as with Regard to his Papers, which are both comprehended under the Protection of the Law of Nations: That their High Mightinesses do readily own, that a Minister may take so unwarrantable a Liberty in concerning himself in the Affairs of the Prince to whom he is sent, and this to the Prejudice of the said Prince, or his Kingdom and Subjects, that such Minister may thereby forfeit the Protection which the Law of Nations affords to a publick Minister, when he is acknowledg'd and admitted as such; but though their High Mightinesses do allow that Maxim, it is nevertheless incontestable, that such a publick Minister is responsible for his Actions only to his Lord and Master, or Lords and Masters, who sent him, and who alone are his Judges; nor is he bound to account for his Actions and his Conduct to any other whomsoever. As for what is alledg'd in relation to Count *Gyllenburgh*, it is agreeable to what is above said, since he hath been deliver'd up, with all his Papers, to his Swedish Majesty: That the Example of Baron *Gortz* hath no relation to the present Case, because he had never pass'd for a publick Minister to their High Mightinesses, nor was ever acknowledg'd or admitted as such by their High Mightinesses; neither did they ever take upon them to examine either him or his Papers: That it would be very disagreeable to their High Mightinesses, should

Should their Resident *Van Bie* have done any Thing contrary to their Intentions which might be prejudicial to his Majesty or his Interests: That he seems rather to have entertain'd wrong Notions of some late Passages and their Consequences, and to have been guilty of Imprudence in writing his Sentiments, than what Prince *Kurakin* charges upon him in the Memorial communicated to their High Mightinesses, as if he had holden some dangerous Correspondence, or carry'd on Intrigues to the Prejudice of his Majesty: That as their High Mightinesses cannot condemn him without a Hearing, so neither will they pretend to acquit him; but will suspend their Judgment, 'till they are better inform'd of what may be laid to his Charge; it being their Intention to cause a strict Examination to be made into his Conduct, and all that may be charg'd upon him, and afterwards to proceed against him, without any Favour or Connivance, according to Justice; and thereby to give Proofs of the Esteem they have for his Czarish Majesty and his Friendship: That their High Mightinesses, in Consideration of his Czarish Majesty's Friendship, (understanding from the said Prince *Kurakin*, that the Conduct of their Resident *Van Bie* was by no means agreeable to his Majesty and that he had Orders to demand his Recall) have sent Orders to the said Resident to settle his private Affairs, and to return hither the ensuing Autumn: and that he hath been since order'd by their High Mightinesses not to delay his Departure, but to come home with all Speed: That their High Mightinesses were not a little surpris'd, that the said Resident and his Papers were proceeded against in a Manner every Way extraordinary, before he could inform his Czarish Majesty of his last Orders; but as his Czarish Majesty hath been pleas'd to give Assurances of his great Friendship for their High Mightinesses, and of his Inclination to cultivate it with the State; and as their High Mightinesses are always ready to answer it on their Part, they have for these Reasons consented to recall the said Resident *Van Bie*, as demanded by Prince *Kurakin*, pursuant to his Czarish Majesty's Orders; and they will for that end dispatch new Instructions to the said Resident to come hither, and deliver those Instructions into the Hands of Prince *Kurakin*: That their High Mightinesses leave it to his Czarish Majesty to suffer the said Resident to de-

part

part or not, but their High Mightinesses hope and expect from the Goodness and Equity of his Czarith Majesty, that he will grant to the said Resident, his Family, Goods, Baggage, the necessary Passports to return hither in Safety; that he will cause his Papers to be restor'd to him, or send them seal'd up to their High Mightinesses, with what his Czarith Majesty shall think proper to add to his Charge; to the end that their High Mightinesses may examine into their Resident's Conduct, and, if they find him guilty, give his Czarith Majesty a suitable Satisfaction; and that they may afterward deliberate about sending another Minister to his Czarith Majesty, to maintain the good Friendship, for which their High Mightinesses shall be always ready.

Prince *Kurakin* is requested to second with all his Might the good Intentions of their High Mightinesses.



F R A N C E . . .

I N our last we gave the Remonstrances made by the Parliament of *Paris* against the Edict for altering the current Coin of that Kingdom. About the same Time the Court of *Aides*, and the Chamber of *Comptes* presented to the King the following Remonstrances on the same Subject.

Most humble and most respectful Remonstrances, presented to the King, our dearest and most honour'd Lord, *Thursday, June 30, 1718*, by the Court of *Aides*.

S I R,

T H E Subject of these respectful Remonstrances, which your Majesty is pleas'd to permit us to make, concerns you in so many Respects, that without reflecting in the least on our private Interest, we are solely mov'd by our Zeal for you, to lay open to you such Evils, to which we most humbly desire you to apply a speedy Remedy.

An Edict of your Majesty has appear'd some Days since, which orders the Melting down and new Recoining of the Gold and Silver Species, and which raises them to above one half beyond their Value.

Your

Your People, Sir, submitted without Complaint to the Raising of the Species in the Year 1715, however ruinous already to them: But this Recoinage carries Matters to such an Excess, that it makes them break their Silence, seeing it threatens them with the inevitable Loss of the greatest Part of their Substance. The most fatal Consequences thereof will not be immediately felt. On the contrary, the sudden raising of the ancient Species has pleas'd Part of the common People, who are easily carry'd away with a present small Profit, without a Foresight of Futurity; but others who have a better Insight, discover therein the Ruin of numberless Families, whose Revenues must decrease, when the necessary Expenses will increase. These are the two unhappy Effects which will infallibly result from this Recoinage of the Species. Those whose Estates consist of Rents, as are the greater Part of the Citizens of your good City of *Paris*, and of the chief Towns of your Kingdom, will, upon being offer'd to be paid off their Capital, be forc'd to consent to so low an Interest, that they shall lose above one Third of their Income, and if they except of being reimburs'd their Capital, the Species will lie upon their Hands, to the Hazard of losing one half and better by Reductions, which must necessarily happen.

Every Body knows what Losses private People have sustain'd by the late Reductions; some through the Unfaithfulness of those in whose Hands they had their Money, others through the laying out their Money unprofitably for Fear of a present Loss.

Those who to avoid that Loss have over-stock'd themselves with Merchandizes, have tared no better; the Plenty of the Merchandizes has abated the Price thereof, and besides the Owners are Losers by the Goods sticking so long upon their Hands.

The Misfortunes of this Reduction will reach even your Subjects liable to pay the Land-Tax: A Man earns his Livelyhood at the Sweat of his Brows, and lays up some Money in the Course of one Year, Part whereof he designs for the Tax he is to pay to your Majesty, and the remaining Part for maintaining himself and his Family. The first he employs in paying your Majesty's Taxes; the other, being his Bread, his Subsistence, the Necessaries of his Life, vanish under his Hands by the lowering of the Species.

But what must accomplish all these Misfortunes,
Sir,

Sir, will be, that the Price of all Merchandizes will rise, of which we already begin to feel the Effects.

The Sellers endeavour to prevent the Loss the lowering of the Species must cause to them, raising the Price of their Goods above the intrinsic Value.

How many fatal Consequences must attend this raising of the Price of the Goods?

Their Dearthness, together with the lessening of Revenues, will oblige your Subjects to go without most of those Things which at present render their Lives convenient and comfortable.

As the Sale thereof will diminish, all the Manufactures will decay; and such as cannot longer subsist thereby, will offer to Foreigners their Labour and Industry, the most plentiful Sources of the Riches of your Kingdom.

The Wounds, Sir, occasion'd to the State by the Decay of Manufactures, are still fresh in our Memory; our Workmen, whom our former Alterations of the Coin have driven hence into the neighbouring Countries, have instructed them in the Perfection of our Arts; they have enabled them to make all those Works in which the *French* formerly excell'd, and by a fatal Reverse, that which Foreigners were wont formerly to fetch from *France*, which brought hither all their Riches, we do at this Time fetch from them, and enrich them with the Gold and Silver of your Kingdom. Not only the Workmen and Manufacturers will be driven out of your Dominions by Misery, many others of your Subjects will do the same, seeing the excessive Price of Provisions will make it impossible to subsist here.

What a Loss, Sir, will this be to a Sovereign, whose main Strength consists in the great Number of his Subjects; and how much greater must that Loss be to a King of *France*, who cannot lose Subjects but such as love him?

We should fail in the Duty of our Ministry, if we did not take Notice to your Majesty, that these Inconveniencies will affect your Revenue, because the Dearthness of Merchandizes will lessen their Consumption, and consequently lessen the Price of your Farms.

We will not go about, Sir, to represent to your Majesty all the Evils this Edict will bring upon the Mercantile Part of the Nation: All the Trading

Towns of your Kingdom are equally alarmed at it, they have made their Complaints against it, and have Recourse to your Goodness.

But the Interest of your Majesty, of the Publick, and the common Good, oblige us to represent to you, That the Foreigners, by counterfeiting those Species, will reap the same, and perhaps a greater Profit, by this Alteration, than your Majesty. An Inconveniency we have already experienc'd so often and with so much Loss, that we thought it near impossible that the State should ever fall into it again.

Altho' there were not, Sir, as there are actually, so many recent Instances of the Evils caus'd by the weakening of the Standard, all our Histories, even the Ordonances of our Kings, are full of the Inconveniencies sprung thence, which they could not forbear owning themselves.

They agree, that such Alterations are destructive to Trade; they cause the Price of Goods to rise, which, as they alledge themselves, were become so dear, that several of their Subjects had been thereby oblig'd to go out of the Kingdom.

If there are Examples to the contrary of some of your Predecessors, who meddled with Species, it was only at a Time when the urgent Occasions of the War forc'd them to have Recourse to all Sorts of Means.

But even in these Times, when they were reduc'd to that ~~all~~ Expediente they never carried the Alteration of the Coin to such an Excess as now, and promis'd to their Subjects (and their Word, as that of Kings ought to be, was inviolable) to bring the Species to their just Value again, as soon as the War should be at an End. At present, Sir, in Time of a full Peace, after your faithful Subjects have drain'd themselves during so many Years, to secure you in the quiet Possession of a Kingdom which we have seen attack'd by so many Enemies, shall they have no other Reward but an Edict, which throws them into Domestick Feuds, and overturns all their Fortunes! An Edict, which, without the Name of a Supply, lays upon them the most heavy Tax they ever heard of!

No, Sir, the common Voice of all your People gives us a better Presage of the Happiness of your Reign, and promises us beforehand, that the annulling of that Law shall make its Beginning glorious.

Great

Great Stress is laid in the said Edict upon the Importance of paying off the State-Bills; 'Tis true, Sir, the Debt is just; but besides that, there are Means less sensible and less ruinous for sinking them; the Re-coining must produce far beyond what is necessary for that Purpose.

We should not grudge to see your Majesty's Treasure enlarg'd by this Overplus; but we are satisfy'd you do not intend it should increase by the Ruin of your Subjects: Their Hearts are your true Treasure; there you will always find inexhaustible Supplies for your Exigencies.

How often have the Kings your Predecessors found it so by Experience? The Charms of your tender Years, and the Hopes we conceive of you, work already upon us with as much Effect as the most absolute Authority.

We wave, Sir, the just Remonstrances we could make to your Majesty, that your Edict has not been sent to us; we will not interweave our private Concerns with others which are so general, and in which the whole Kingdom is so much interested. We only beg that you would make this Reflection, that the like Edicts are of too great Consequence not to be directed to all your Courts; and that the former Edict, and several others upon the same Subject, have been sent to us.

These are the most respectful Remonstrances about this Affair, which we have thought fit to make to your Majesty: Your most humble, most obedient, most faithful, and most affectionate Subjects and Servants,

Your Court of Aides.

Most humble and most respectful Remonstrances, presented to the King our most honoured and Sovereign Lord, the 30th of June, 1718, by the Chamber of Accounts.

IF the Respect we owe to your Majesty's Orders has kept us silent, yet we have been no less sensible of the Necessity there was of bringing to your Throne the respectful Observations of a Company, who, by the Accounts which are given them of the Use of the publick Money, are better able than any other to know what is beneficial to your Finances, or what may be prejudicial to them.