

How can he be Judge and Accomplice at the same Time? To become a Rebel one must be a Subject: King *Augustus* never was my absolute Sovereign, and I carry'd Arms against him as a Senator, who took an Oath to oppose the King, in Case he did not govern according to the Laws of the Kingdom. Besides, can he be a Rebel after the Renunciation of King *Augustus* in my Favour, after being acknowledg'd by him and all the Powers of *Europe*? And so his Imperial Majesty will judge, whether Count *Flemming* and his Master can form Pretensions of that Nature with the least Appearance of Justice.

As for what you mention of my being comprehend-
ed in the Treaty at the Congress of *Brunswick*, I am
as sufficiently perswaded, as can be, the Plenipoten-
tiaries of *Sweden* will not neglect me; but if his Im-
perial Majesty beforehand find Means to make my
Peace with King *Augustus*, and to become Guarantee of
it, I shall always be very glad to facilitate, by my pri-
vate Accommodation, the Negotiations at *Brunswick*.
If not, his Imperial Majesty acquainting me with his
Sentiments, I shall know what I have to trust to: I
only desire you to be so kind always to insist that I
may be inform'd of them. As for applying to my
Friends, I am very cautious on that Head, for fear
any Cabals, by which King *Augustus*'s Reign might be
disturb'd, should be imputed to me, and laid to my
Charge, in order to call in Question the Sincerity of
my Sentiments, which are totally bent upon passing
the Remainder of my Days in Retirement and
Quiet.

Therefore, to conclude, I am of your Opinion,
that the sole Resource I have left, is to move the
Magnanimity of the Emperor; to compass which
you shall be the only Instrument I will make Use of:
I desire you to set your self about it with no other
Character than that of acting as my Friend, which
will sufficiently entitle you to support my Cause; a
Cause so just and innocent, after I have clear'd it of
all Ambition and extravagant Pretensions. You can-
not but know that I have taken Refuge in *France*; but
this will not hinder you from soliciting the Emperor
to grant me a Place of Retreat in *Germany*, or any
where else, from the Time I shall engage not to disturb
the King of *Poland* where-ever I am. Above all Things
I desire you to procure the Safety of my Person, con-
sidering

sidering I declare I have no Pretension to the Crown of *Poland*; and tho' I have taken Refuge in *France*, I desire his Imperial Majesty to engage for my Safety in *Germany*, or where-ever my Affairs may require my Presence, except *Poland*, where I will never set Foot. I am, &c.

The Plague raging in *Walachia*, *Nicholas Mauro Cordato*, the Hospodar (or Sovereign) of that Principality, who was seiz'd in the last War, and carry'd Prisoner into *Transylvania*, retir'd from *Bucharest*, the Capital City, to his Country Seat, to avoid the Infection, but it pursu'd him thither, and he dy'd of it, the later End of *June*. That Prince had been concern'd in so many great Transactions, that a faithful Account of his Life would be very acceptable and entertaining: We should there see the true Reasons of the last War between the *Turks* and the Christians, and many Particulars about the Troubles in *Hungary*, which are likely to be bury'd in Oblivion, for the Imperialists will never publish them to the World. The Generality of *Europe* have indeed done Justice to the *Hungarians*, in calling them Malecontents, not Rebels, intimating that they took up Arms in their own lawful Defence, and not out of a Spirit of Rebellion: And indeed, who can believe that a People, who profess Christianity, could be so frantick as to submit to the *Turks* rather than to a Christian Prince, if they had not been exasperated by ill Usage and Oppression?

HOLLAND.

Prince *Kurakin*, the *Russian* Ambassador at the *Hague*, in a Conference he had in *May* last with the Deputies of the States-General, deliver'd the following Memorial on the Part of his Czarilh Majesty, relating to the Commerce in the *Baltick*.

HIS Czarilh Majesty has sent Orders to all his Ministers and Agents at the Courts of foreign and neutral Powers, to desire them to be pleas'd to use their best Efforts for the future, to engage the Crown of *Sweden* to allow to the Merchant-Ships of their Subjects

Subjects free Navigation and Commerce, without any Hindrance, to the Ports of his Czarish Majesty, and those in *Sweden*, both in the *North Sea* and the *Baltick*; and that, to this End, her *Swedish* Majesty should expressly prohibit all her Men of War, Frigates, and Privateers, to seize any Merchant-Ships going from the said Places to the Ports of his Czarish Majesty, or coming back with their Cargoes; but rather allow them an entire Liberty of Navigation.

In Case *Sweden* allows this without any Limitation or Exception of any Merchandize, then his Czarish Majesty will allow, in the same Manner, an entire Liberty of Navigation to the Merchant-Ships, with whatever Goods they be laden, going to and coming from the Ports of *Sweden*; and to this End, he will expressly forbid his Men of War, Frigates, or Privateers, to give them the least Disturbance in their Commerce and Navigation.

If notwithstanding this, *Sweden*, at the Instances of the said Powers and States, shall allow to Merchant-Ships the Liberty to navigate to the Ports of his Czarish Majesty, with Exception of some Effects which the *Swedes* might look upon as Contraband, and consequently seize them; in such Case, his Czarish Majesty reserves to himself to do the like; and to that End will give Orders to his Men of War, Frigates, and Privateers, freely to let pass, from the said Places, towards *Sweden* such Merchant-Ships, the Cargoes whereof cannot be deem'd Contraband; but to seize all other Ships that carry Contraband Merchandize, after having search'd them, to whomsoever they belong.

In short, his Czarish Majesty will allow all that *Sweden* will consent to.

But in Case the said neutral Powers will not engage to make the abovesaid Proposals to *Sweden*, and to obtain such a Consent, and that the *Swedes* shall not only prohibit, as formerly, all Commerce with *Russia*, but also do their utmost to hinder it; his Czarish Majesty will, on his Side, take the like Measures, and give Orders to his Men of War, Frigates, and Privateers, to seize all the Merchant Ships of neutral Powers, with all their Effects, going to *Sweden* or coming from thence, with all the Merchandize found on Board the same, without any Distinction: Which

can by no Means be taken ill, or look'd upon as unjust by the said Powers, because it is impossible for his Czarish Majesty to suffer his Enemies to get such Advantage by the Commerce and the great Number of Prizes, whereby they are enabled to continue the War against his Czarish Majesty.

However, as this Declaration concerns only the Subjects of neutral Powers, and not those of the High Allies of his Czarish Majesty, considering that by the Alliances concluded between his Czarish Majesty and the said High Allies, they have oblig'd themselves, by the Maxims of War, to hinder all Commerce with *Sweden*, and the Countries that are in Enmity with his Czarish Majesty and his Allies, and to annoy the Kingdom of *Sweden* in all possible Manner, as well in their Commerce as in all Things else, and not permit it to enjoy the least Advantage, it is declar'd by these Presents, That their Merchant-Ships shall not be permitted to go to *Sweden*, nor to return from thence; but that if they endeavour to do so, the said Ships shall be stopp'd and taken by his Czarish Majesty's Ships of War, Frigates, and Privateers, without farther Enquiry; unless the said Merchant-Vessels shall have beforehand made the suitable Requisitions to his Czarish Majesty, and obtain'd the necessary Passports for their free Navigation. And to the End that every one may govern themselves accordingly, and timely prevent all the ill Consequences, the present Declaration is printed, to be publish'd in all Places where Need shall require, &c.

In the last *Register* Notice was taken of M. Collier's Arrival at *Madrid*, and of the little Hopes that Minister had of succeeding in his Negotiation at the Court of *Spain*: Now the *Spanish* Embassador at the *Hague*, the Marquess de Beretti Landi, having inform'd Cardinal *Alberoni*, that the cold Reception the said Embassador of the States had met at *Madrid*, had disgusted some Members of the Regency, his Eminency writ the following Letter to the said Marquess upon that Subject.

IN Consequence of what your Excellency mention'd to me in your Letter of the 18th inst. relating to what you had been told of M. Collier's Reception here, I find my self oblig'd to repeat to you, that though it had been proper that Minister should have declar'd

declar'd to me, upon the repeated Instances I made to him in our Conferences, what was the true Nature of his Commission; yet I could never obtain any other Answer from him, than that it consisted in giving Assurances to the King, our Master, of the constant Friendship of the States-General. Therefore, as his Majesty thought himself sufficiently assur'd of that good Correspondence, and his Intentions being to maintain it, on his Part, by all possible Means, I answer'd the said Ambassador, that seeing he had, as yet, nothing else to propose, I must acquaint him, that his Majesty, considering the Republick's Wisdom and Zeal for the publick Tranquillity, had expected quite another and more important Proposition from that Embassy, which had so much rais'd the Attention of the World; and as his Majesty was really dispos'd to enter into the most perfect Union with the United Provinces, so it was on the other Hand their true Interest, always to maintain Peace, Friendship, and Alliance with *Spain*. During the Time that the Court was preparing for a long Journey, the said Ambassador made no more particular Declaration, which was the Reason why I told him that he might remain at *Madrid*; assuring him, at the same Time, that in Case he should receive a new Commission, or farther Orders from his Masters, to confer about the present Circumstances, he had only to notify it, and that his Majesty would readily give him Leave to follow the Court. It is now above a Month since we left *Madrid*; but neither has *M. Collier* written to me, nor has any Thing been insinuated to me on his Part. The King, our Master, is still of the same Sentiments, and will always be ready to receive Proposals for a reasonable Accommodation, provided they are not derogatory to his Honour, &c.

Notwithstanding *Spain* has not accepted the Terms of the Quadruple Alliance, the States-General have not yet acceded to that Treaty, tho' the Time of three Months, which they took to induce *Spain* to accept of them, be long since expir'd; and tho' the *British* and *French* Ambassadors make the most pressing Instances to engage them to make that Step: But the Affairs of the States-General seem so embarrass'd, that they are averse to every Thing that may draw them into a new War; especially when they have but a Glimpse

of an Accommodation, with which the *Spanish* Ambassador endeavours to amuse them in the frequent Conferences he continues to have with the chief Members of the Republick.



F R A N C E.

THE King of *Spain* having publish'd a Declaration, in which he took the Title of Regent of *France*, the Parliament of *Paris* resenteth that Affront, as appears by the following Extract.

Extract of the Registers of Parliament.

THIS Day the King's Council came into Court, and the *Sieur William de Lamorgan*, Advocate-General, speaking in their Name, said,

That the Attention they ought to have to maintain Peace and Tranquillity in the Kingdom, does not permit them to remain silent, when they see a new Writing dispers'd amongst the Publick, under the Title of *A Declaration of his Catholick Majesty upon the Resolution he has taken to put himself at the Head of his Forces, to favour the Interest of his Most Christian Majesty, and the French Nation.*

That it cannot be doubted, that this Work comes from the same Author who compos'd those which were condemn'd by the Arrests of the Court of the 16th of *January* and 4th of *February* last: That it is full of the same Spirit of Rebellion; and the same Invectives against the Person of *Monfieur the Duke of Orleans*, are spread throughout the whole. That they carry on their Temerity so far, as to dispute his Authority, and that he is call'd therein the pretended Regent; as if the Regency, to which he was call'd by the Right of Blood, and the Wishes of the People, had not been solemnly conferr'd upon him in one of the most August Assemblies that was ever held in this Tribunal.

That upon this Foundation, the Author gives to the King of *Spain* the Quality of Regent in this Kingdom: That he makes Use of his Name to command the *French* Troops to go over to the *Spanish* Camp, and promises them, as a Reward for their Desertion, not only the Favour of that Prince, but also the

the Acknowledgment of their King, when he comes to a more advanc'd Age.

That 'tis in vain he pretends to induce the Parliaments to concern themselves in this Conspiracy, for they will never depart from the Fidelity they owe to the King, and will always with Firmness oppose the seditious Attempts of such who would take Advantage of the Time of a Minority to sow Discord, and kindle the Fire of Division in the Kingdom! That as to what relates to them in particular, they will never cease to apply all their Care for preventing the dismal Consequences such Writings may be attended with: That they came to desire that this Writing they bring to Court be suppress'd, and that this is the Subject of their Conclusion; which they deliver'd to the Court, together with the Writing aforesaid.

The King's Council withdrew, and the Court having taken into their Consideration the said printed Paper, entitl'd, *A Declaration of his Catholick Majesty, upon his Resolution to put himself at the Head of his Forces, in favour the Interest of his Most Christian Majesty, and the French Union*, dated the 27th of April, 1719, order'd the same to be suppress'd as seditious, tending to Rebellion, and contrary to the Royal Authority; commanding such as have any Copies thereof, to bring them to the Gresse of the Court within eight Days after the Publication of this Arrest; forbidding all Persons whatsoever to print, sell, or disperse the same, upon Pain of being prosecuted as Disturbers of the publick Peace, and guilty of High Treason; ordering further, that such as have printed, sold, or dispers'd the said Declaration, shall be prosecuted by the Attorney-General, &c.

Done in Parliament,

May 22, 1719.

Sign'd,

GILBERT.

The Parliament of *Bordeaux*, and others, have pass'd the same Censure and Condemnation on this Declaration; and the *French* Court have shewn their Sentiments of it in the following Letter from the Most Christian King to the Marshal Duke of *Berwick*.

COUSIN,

I Received the printed Paper you sent me, intitled, *His Catholick Majesty's Declaration, &c. of the 27th of April, 1719*; and being inform'd by you, that several Copies of it were dispers'd in my Armies, I

write you this Letter, to acquaint you with my Sentiments on the Contents of that Declaration.

The War which I am oblig'd to make with *Spain*, is neither design'd against its King, who is so nearly united to me by the Ties of Blood, and to whom I have hitherto given Proofs of the sincerest Friendthip, nor against the *Spanish* Nation, which *France* has so constantly assisted with its Blood and Treasure, to preserve their King on the Throne; but only against a foreign Government, which oppresses the Nation, abuses the Confidence repos'd in it by the Sovereign, and aims at nothing but rekindling a general War. All that I propose by having Recourse to Arms, is, that the King of *Spain* should consent, whatever Opposition his Minister makes to it, to be unanimously acknowledg'd by all *Europe* the lawful Sovereign of *Spain* and the *Indies*, and to be for ever establish'd on his Throne.

It is solely to the Minister of *Spain*, the Enemy of the Quiet of *Europe*, that I impute the Catholick King's Refusal of Peace, the Conspiracies contriv'd in *France*, and all those Papers, which are no less absurd in their Principles than injurious to my Authority, in the Person of my Uncle the Duke of *Orleans*, who is the Trustee of it.

The Sentiments the *French* Nation have of these Papers, are sufficiently known by the speedy Condemnation my Parliaments have pronounc'd on them, which makes it High Treason to read only those seditious Writings, which are so many Manifestoes that *Spain* it self furnishes me with to justify my Arms.

The King of *Spain* reproaches me, in them, with being united with his Enemies. They are Enemies whom he has attack'd, and who offer him Peace with great Advantages; and who are more in his Interest than his own Minister, who, to satisfy his own Ambition, would plunge him again in the Horrors of the War, of which he has already but too much felt the Danger. My People well know, that the Alliances I have made, have no other End than their Security and Tranquillity; and the Projects of *Spain* make them more and more sensible every Day how necessary they were.

Nevertheless, these Enterprizes of the King of *Spain* are colour'd over with the Name of Zeal and Affection

Affection for his native Country, and are endeavour'd to be pass'd upon the World for a generous Design to deliver the *French* from Oppression. But those Sentiments of Tenderneſs which they aſcribe to the King of *Spain*, are but meer Words, while they hope the Effects of them will prove more dangerous to *France* than open Hoſtilities. And, indeed, can there be a greater Hoſtility againſt a Nation, than to contrive to involve it in the Flames of Civil War? To ſtir up the Subjects againſt their Prince? To pretend to aſſemble the States in it without Summons and without Authority? And to endeavour to corrupt, if it were poſſible, the Fidelity of the Troops, by offering them a Reward for their Deſertion, even by flattering them with the Royal Gratitude of the Maſter whom they ſhould have the Baſeneſs to betray.

The King of *Spain* is put upon ſtill farther Attempts, though he is become entirely a foreign Prince, with Relation to *France*, by his ſolemn Renunciation; yet he is inſtigated to uſurp in my Kingdom an imaginary Authority, which would ſubvert all the Foundations of my juſt and real Authority. He is induced to reject the Regency of the Duke of *Orleans*, ſo ſolidly eſtabliſh'd by the Rights of Blood, and ſo unani- mouſly acknowledg'd by all the States of the Kingdom upon the Death of the King, my Great Grandfather, that even the Embaſſador of *Spain* did not ſcruple to own it; ſo evident and indisputable was the Right of the Duke of *Orleans*.

The King of *Spain* did not queſtion the Regency of the Duke of *Orleans*, when his Miniſter offer'd him to confirm all his Rights in what Manner he pleas'd, if he would, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, join with *Spain* to renew the War. Since when has the King of *Spain* been brought to diſown that Regency? Since the Time, that by the Advice of the Regent, I have oppos'd ſolid Alliances and neceſſary Treaties to the ambitious Projects of a Miniſter, who breathes nothing but the Combution of *Europe*. A Regent, who is too great a Lover of Peace, and too intent upon the Safety of my Kingdom, loſes all his Rights in the Opinion of an Enemy, whoſe Deſigns he diſappoints; and no Calumnies and Injuries, hitherto unknown among Princes, are ſpared againſt him.

The

The last Piece, newly dispers'd in the Name of the King of *Spain*, tends to no less than inciting my Army to revolt, and to turn their Arms against their Sovereign. Is the King of *Spain*, to whom his Minister attributes the Quality of Regent of *France*, and who, under that Title, takes upon him to issue Commands to my Forces, so little acquainted with the Fidelity of the *French*? The Injury he does them would, were it possible, redouble their Zeal and Courage. They will not think such an Affront is to be wiped off, but by still greater Efforts and more rapid Successes; and even the Presence of the King of *Spain*, at the Head of his Army, which would be glorious to him on any other Occasion, must appear to them an odious Invitation to act contrary to their Duty, which will excite them to discharge it the better.

I therefore command them nothing but what their Affection and Fidelity prescribe to them. Let them fight valiantly for Peace: That is the only Fruit I expect from this War. I do not bluth to ask still of the King of *Spain* so necessary a Peace; he may with a single Word secure the Glory and Happiness of his Subjects and mine. I hope the *Spanish* Nation, and especially the Nobility, so famous for their Heroick Valour and Fidelity to their Kings, will ask it with me; and that they will join with the *French* to prevail with their King to deliver them and himself from a foreign Yoke, so prejudicial to his Glory and to his Interests. That is the proper Way for him to prove his Affection to the *Spaniards* and to the *French*. His Enemies are ready to sacrifice their Resentment to the publick Quiet, and to settle the firmest Peace with him, as soon as he will give them for Pledges, not the Word of a Minister who counts the publick Faith and the most solemn Treaties nothing, and who has too plainly intimated, that none but a feign'd Peace shall ever be obtain'd of him, but his Royal Word, and the Faith of a Nation, which, though it had not a King of my Blood, would always have my particular Esteem. And so we recommend you, Cousin, to God's holy and powerful Protection.

Written at Paris

May 20, 1719.

Sign'd

And Countersign'd

LEWIS.

Le Blanc.

The Supercription was, *To my Cousin the Duke of Berwick, Peer and Marshal of France, Commander in Chief of my Army in Spain.*

• The

The War between France and Spain, continu'd from Page 187 of the preceding Register.

ON the 11th of June the Garrison of *Castelleon*, (an important Pass in the Mountains, that opens a Way into *Aragon*) having had sixty Men kill'd or wounded, and seeing the Breach practicable for an Assault, surrender'd Prisoners of War, to the Number of 200 Men; among whom were a *Spanish* Colonel, who commanded in the Castle, the Count de *Liev*, Governor, four Captains, and eight Lieutenants; who were all conducted to *Leyfoure*. * The French found in the Castle 9 Pieces of Cannon.

The Siege of *Fontarabia* was carry'd on with great Vigour; the Batteries began to fire on the 3th of June, and on the 10th the Besiegers lodg'd themselves on the Salient Angle of the cover'd Way; the 15th they took, by Storm, the Half-Moon; and on the 16th the Garrison beat a Parley and surrender'd upon Articles. The Terms demanded by the *Spanish* Governor, with those granted and those refus'd by the Duke of *Berwick*, are as follows.

The Capitulation demanded by Brigadier Don Francis Joseph de Emparan, Commandant of Fontarabia.

1. THE Garrison shall march out through the Breach with their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth, their Baggage, 4 Pieces of Cannon, 2 Mortars, 6 Shot for each Piece of Cannon and Mortar, and 16 Shot a Man. Agreed they shall march out with Arms, Colours, and Baggage, and 4 Shot a Man.

2. To go freely to the Army, or whatever Place they shall find most convenient, to continue in the Service. They shall go to *Pampelona* by the Way of *St. Jean Pied de Port*, marching three or four Leagues a Day.

3. To be furnish'd with Carriages for transporting the Artillery, Mortars, and Baggage. *No Carriage for the Artillery, but Care shall be taken to let them have it for Money for transporting the Baggage.

4. They shall not be pursu'd in six Days from the present Date, by any Troops of *France* or her Allies. They shall have a Convoy as far as *Pampelona*.

5. No Soldier, of whatsoever Nation, shall be forc'd or engag'd to fight. They shall not be intic'd away, but such as have a Mind to fight, may do it.

6. In-

6. Instead of cover'd Waggon's, the Garrison shall make Use of four Sloops, to be furnish'd by the Duke of *Berwick*, with Passports to go directly to *St. Sebastian* without being visited. *This cannot be.*

7. Besides those four Sloops, they shall be furnish'd with others they shall have Occasion for, in order to transport their Sick and Wounded to *St. Sebastian*. *Agreed.*

8. Those who cannot be transported without Danger of Life, shall remain in the Hospital of *Fontarabia*, where they shall be attended and assisted at the most Christian King's Expence. *Agreed, but at the Expence of the Catholick King, and the Garrison shall be allow'd to leave Officers to take Care of them.*

9. All the Clergy, Nobility, and Inhabitants of the Place, who have a Mind to stay, shall enjoy all the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities they have from their Kings, nor shall they pay any Impost or Duties. *Likewise agreed, conformably to what has been establish'd by his Catholick Majesty.*

10. Such as are willing to retire from the Place, shall have a Year's Time to dispose of their Effects, and be allow'd to carry with them what they think fit. *Agreed.*

Fontarabia, June 16, 1719.

The Garrison shall have four Days Bread: By Day-Break the King's Forces shall be put in Possession of the Gates; the Garrison shall keep a Guard within the Place, and the Troops of France shall have a Guard without it, and on the Bridge; a Particular of the Baggage they shall have Occasion for, shall be deliver'd; and the Garrison shall march out on the 18th.

In Pursuance of this Capitulation, the Garrison, consisting of about 1400 Men, Officers included, march'd out, and was conducted to *Pampelona*.

The Letter which the King of *France* writ to the Cardinal de *Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*, ordering him to cause *Te Deum* to be sung for this Success, containing, in the Preamble of it, some Expressions that seem very particular, we insert it as follows.

Cousin,

I T is sufficiently known to all *Europe* by what Motives I have been forc'd to declare War against the King of *Spain*, and with what Grief I turn my first Arms against a Prince, whose Person and Interest ought

ought to be so dear to me: Though God Almighty appears, by the Success he grants me, to approve the Justice and Integrity of my Intentions, yet I would not rejoice at those Advantages, were they not Means to accelerate the general Tranquillity, which I endeavour, with my Allies, to obtain from the King of Spain. The taking of *Fontarabia*, therefore, does not please me, with Reference to the Glory of the Conquest, but only with respect to the Hopes I conceive from thence, to come to a Peace equally advantageous to both Nations. And in order to return Thanks to God Almighty for the Protection with which he favours my Enterprizes; I write you this Letter, by the Advice of my Uncle the Duke of Orleans, Regent, to tell you, That it is my Intention you cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of *Paris*, on the Day and at the Hour which the Great Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies, will tell you on my Part. I order him to invite to this Solemnity my Courts, and those who usually assist therein. And so I pray God, that he will keep you, Cousin, in his holy Protection.

Written at Paris

June 24, 1719.

Sign'd, • LOUIS.

And Lower, *Phelypeaux*.

While the Siege of *Fontarabia* was carrying on, the King of Spain, who, with the Queen and the Prince of *Asturias*, left *Madrid* towards the End of April, having assembled an Army of 10000 Foot and 4000 Horse, advanc'd to *La Saca*, two Leagues from thence; and, by an intercepted Letter (dated June 15) to the Governor of *Fontarabia*, it appear'd, that his Catholick Majesty intended to attempt the raising the Siege of that Place, positive Orders being therein given him to hold out to the 18th or 19th, with Assurances of being reliev'd, by the King himself, by that Time: But the Place having surrender'd, the King retir'd from *La Saca* the 16th, and took his March to *Pampelona*, from whence he return'd to *Madrid*, doubly disappointed in his Expectations, first of raising the Siege, and then of the Desertion of the French Forces; of which last he was so fully perswaded, that he caus'd the following Declaration to be publish'd to encourage them to do so.

Philip of France, King of Spain and the Indies, &c.

TO give a fresh Instance of my Inclination and Affection towards the *French* Nation, I have resolv'd to form a Regiment, to consist of four Battalions, by the Name of the *Royal Regiment of France*, which shall be compos'd only of such *French* Officers and Soldiers, as shall come over from the Army of the Duke of *Orleans* to my Camp. Their Establishment shall be the same with that of any Regiment of either Crown, my Design being no other, than only to promote the Honour of my most beloved Nephew, and the Glory and true Interest of both Nations: They shall enjoy the same Privileges, and have the same large Pay that my Regiment of Guards have at present: Besides, they shall never be broke. Therefore I have given Orders to all the Commanders in chief on the Frontiers, to bring all *French* Officers and Soldiers, that have a Mind to list in that Regiment, to the Place where it shall be form'd: And to the End that all Persons may be the better inform'd of this my Will, I have thought fit to cause this Declaration to be made publick. Dated at *Varienna*, the 18th of *May*, 1719.

This Declaration had not the desir'd Effect; for instead of four Battalions, scarce so many Companies were form'd of all the Deserters from the *French* Army.

After the Reduction of *Fontarabia*, the Marshal Duke of *Berwick* march'd with his Army, and laid Siege to *St. Sebastian*, a strong City and noted Port of *Spain*, in the Principality of *Biscay*, and Province of *Guipuscon*: It stands at the Foot of an Hill, at the Mouth of the River *Gurvinco*, 10 Miles W. of *Fontarabia*, 15 N. of *Tolosa*, 30 S. W. of *Bayonne*, and 55 E. of *Bilboa*. The Trenches before this Place were open'd the 19th of *July* at Night; and the Attacks were carry'd on with so great Vigour and Success, that on the 1st of *August*, N. S. about Eight in the Morning, the Governor beat a Parly, desiring to capitulate. The Conditions he insist'd upon, and the Terms prescrib'd to him by the Marshal, are as follows.

1. **T**HAT the Garrison march out at the Breach, with their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, and with 10 Shot each Soldier. The Garrison shall retire up to the Castle 10 Day.

2. That

2. That they be allow'd to go to Pampelona, by the shortest Way, without any Hindrance, and that they be furnish'd with the necessary Carriages for their Equipages. *When the Castle shall surrender, this Matter shall be settled.*

3. That the Wounded and Sick which are in the Hospitals of the Town, shall be look'd after and cur'd at the Expence of the King, my Master, and being recover'd, shall have Passports given them for Pampelona. *Granted.*

4. That the Town and its Inhabitants be maintain'd in their Freedom and Privileges, under the same Form of Government, without any Alteration, particularly not of the Revenues, that the Offices and common Expences of the Administration may be supported and defray'd. The like shall be done with respect to the Ecclesiastical Chapter and religious Communities. *Let the Regidor and Magistrates come and treat of this.*

5. That on the Entrance of the new Garrison, Safeguards shall be timely put into all the Churches and Convents, that the Soldiers may not take and plunder what the Inhabitants have put there, and that they, as well as the Ecclesiasticks, be permitted to remove their Effects back to their own Houses. *Orders shall be settled upon this with the Magistrates.*

6. That a sufficient Number of Centinels be likewise timely plac'd in all the Streets, for hindering the Soldiers from entering the Houses to plunder or commit any other Disorder; and that the Safeguards be immediately granted to those who shall ask them. *Ditto.*

7. That a Year's Time, commencing from the Day of Signing, shall be allow'd to all the Inhabitants, or to those who have Estates or Effects in the Town or its District, to sell or dispose of them as they shall think fit, and to retire whither they please. This Term to extend to two Years with respect to those who are in the Indies. *Six Months are granted.*

8. That the Garrison be allow'd three Days to evacuate the Town, and one Gate to be kept by their Troops during that Time. *Done at St. Sebastian the 1st of August, 1719.* *Don Pedro de Eraso y Burunda.*

A Gate shall be deliver'd up this Day at Noon by the King's Troops, and the Garrison shall immediately retire to the Castle. All the Gates and Posts of the Town, near the Castle, shall likewise be deliver'd up to the King's Troops.

Troops, and the Garrison shall remain only in the Fortifications of the Castle.

The Garrison having retir'd to the Castle, made a Salley the 4th in the Morning, and kill'd or wounded about 70 Men; but were soon repuls'd with Loss.

While the Siege of the Castle was carrying on, the States of the Province of *Guipuscoa* having assembled at *Tolosa*, and being summon'd by the Duke of *Berwick* to submit to the Obedience of the most Christian King, deputed five of their Members, who, arriving in the Camp on the 5th of *August*, were introduc'd to that General; and, in the Name of the said States, made a formal Submission of the whole Province to the Obedience of the King of *France*; desiring that when a Peace should come to be made with his Catholick Majesty, the Crowns of *France* and *Great Britain* would take Care that the Preservation and Maintenance of the ancient Privileges and Liberties of the Province may be firmly stipulated and secur'd to them.

The Siege of the Castle of *St. Sebastian* was carry'd on with undefatigable Application, but the Height and Steepness of the Rock, on which it is situated, retarded the Approaches; and to continue the Siege appear'd so difficult, that the Duke of *Berwick* was of Opinion to turn it into a Blockade, as soon as he had taken some Platforms and other Posts about the Castle, to hinder the Garrison from receiving any Supplies: This was the Resolution of that General, who was agreeably surpriz'd; when, on the 17th of *August*, the Garrison beat a Parley, and surrender'd on the following Articles, as propos'd by the Governor *Don Alexandro de la Motte*, and granted by the Duke.

1. **T**HAT the Garrison march out with their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, all their Baggage, and four Pieces of Cannon with 20 Charges for each, as also with 20 Charges for each Soldier of the Garrison, and Bread or Biscuit for three Days to be taken out of their Magazines. *All Granted, except that there shall be but two Field-pieces.*

2. That they shall go freely to the Army of their Master, or to the Town of *Pampelona*, by the shortest Road, without being detain'd or made to march out of their Way, for any Reason whatever. *Granted.*

3. That

3. That they be furnish'd with Carriages for the Officers and their Equipages, and Oxen necessary for drawing the Cannon, till they are out of the Province. *Granted, but at the Expence of the Garrison.*

4. That no Soldier, of what Nation soever, shall be compell'd or intic'd to take Service. *Granted, Deserters excepted.*

5. That they be allow'd two cover'd Waggon, and those not to be search'd. *Granted.*

6. That the Sick and Wounded, which are now in the Castle, shall be remov'd into the Town, and there be taken Care of at the Expence of the most Christian King; and when they are in a Condition to march, they shall be allow'd a Guard and Passports to Pampe-lona, or some other Part of the Dominions of our Master. *Granted, but at the Charge of the Catholick King.*

7. That the King's Officers, who are in the Castle, have Passports given them, to go whither they please, taking with them their Papers, and what else belongs to their Offices. *Granted, as to the Papers which relate to their own Offices; but such Papers as belong to the Province shall be restor'd to the Deputies of the States.*

8. That the Garrison be allow'd three Days before they march out, that the Officers may have Time to dispose of any of their Effects. *To Day at Six in the Evening the Gate of the Castle which leads to the Mirador, as also the Mirador itself, shall be deliver'd up, the Garrison shall march out on the 20th Instant, conformably to the 2d Article.*

9. That the Forces on the Isle of Santa Clara be included in this Capitulation in all Respects, and that for joining this Garrison the necessary Shalops shall be allow'd for carrying them to the Town. *Granted.*

10. That a Passport be granted to an Officer as soon as the Capitulation is sign'd, for his going to Pampe-lona. *When the Garrison is march'd out such a Passport shall be granted.*

11. The whole shall be inviolably perform'd on both Sides.

Aug. 17, 1719.

Don Alexandro de la Motte.

Granted: Three Officers shall be left in the Town as Hostages, till the Debt due from the Officers to the Inhabitants, in or about the Place, are paid; one of the Catholick King's Officers shall be likewise with them, till the Magistrates give a Certificate that all is paid.

The

The Letter which the King of France wrote to the Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, to cause *Te Deum* to be sung for the Reduction of the Town and Castle of *St. Sebastian* is as follows;

Confin,
YOU know already how I regard the Success which God Almighty vouchsafes to grant to my Arms: It does not please me any other Way, but as far as I look upon it as a Proof of the Justice of my Intention, and as it increases the Hopes of an approaching Peace; the sooner to attain which, I am pushing on my Conquests; and it is with no other View that I have made my self Master of the Town and Castle of *St. Sebastian*, than out of Impatience to prevail, at length, with the King of Spain to consent to the disarming of Europe, and the establishing, for his own Interest and Glory, a firm Alliance between Nations which wage War against each other with Regret: And as I am desirous to return Thanks to God Almighty for the new Marks he has given me of his Protection, I write you this Letter, by the Advice of my Uncle, the Duke of Orleans, Regent, to tell you, that it is my Intention that you cause *Te Deum*, &c.

On the 12th of August, while the Siege of the Castle of *St. Sebastian* was carrying on, 750 French, commanded by the Chevalier de Givry, Major-General, and M. la Motte, Brigadier, embark'd at *Port-Passage* on several Transports, under the Convoy of Captain Johnson, who commanded some British Men of War which had their Station on that Coast; and Colonel Stanhope, his Britannick Majesty's Envoy, went on Board, to be present in the Enterprize. They set Sail that Afternoon, and the next Evening arriv'd before *San Antonio*. The Harbour being narrow at the Entrance, and having Breastworks cast up from thence along the Sides of the Town, with near 50 Pieces of Cannon plac'd upon them, it was thought adviseable not to attempt going into it, but rather to endeavour to land upon the Back of it, in a sandy Bay to the Westward of the Harbour. Upon their getting thither they discover'd that the Enemy had rais'd two Batteries, behind which they had about 600 Men drawn up to oppose the Landing of Troops. The Cannon

Cannon of the *British* Ships fired upon them for some Time, as the Batteries did also upon the Ships, to which they did no other Damage than the tearing two or three of the Sails. The Place being at the Bottom of the Bay of *Biscay*, where the Sea constantly runs high, there were very great Swells, which made the Waves break with Violence upon the Shore: However, at six a Clock it was determin'd to put the Troops into Boats, and try if it was possible to land them there; but when they were got near the Shore it was judg'd extremely hazardous, if not impracticable; they therefore put off again, and went about a Mile farther to the West, into another lesser Bay, where the Sea appear'd to be somewhat smoother. The Enemy not expecting them in that Place, the Forces immediately landed without Opposition or Loss, except of four or five Seamen drowned, and three Boats overfet, all the Officers and Soldiers getting safe a-shore. It being then almost dark, they immediately made themselves Masters of the Top of a Hill, which was cover'd with a thick Wood, between the two Bays, where they remain'd all that Night. At Break of Day, on the 13th, they march'd down, in Number 750 *French*, and about 200 *English* Seamen, to the first mention'd Bay, where they saw no Enemy appear, the Batteries being abandon'd, which they immediately took Possession of. Whilst they were there, the Magistrates of the Town came to make their Submission, telling them they would meet with no Sort of Opposition, for that the Militia and some Companies of Invalids, which they saw the Night before, had dispers'd themselves, and left even the Forts upon the Harbour without one Man to defend them. From thence the Forces march'd through the Town; strait to the Harbour, wherein were two Forts, and upon the Mole 47 Pieces of Cannon, all loaded, which they destroy'd, by bursting some and nailing the rest. Then they went to the Ship Yards, where lay on the Stocks three Men of War, one of 70 Guns, the other two of 60 Guns each; the first was deck'd, and wanted very little to be launch'd, and the other two were not altogether so forward, though they were quite built up, but not deck'd. These three Ships were entirely burnt to the Ground by the *English* Seamen; they also burnt a vast Quantity of Planks newly brought from *Holland*, sufficient for

for the Building of five or six Men of War. There were also a great many Barrels of Pitch and Tar which with some other naval Stores were burnt, in order to set Fire to the Timber. Having thus effectually executed what was propos'd by this Expedition, the Forces embark'd again the same Evening, and return'd to the Camp before *St Sebastian*. In the River of *San Antonio* were found two Dutch Ships lately come thither, one loaded with Powder, which had been sent to *Pampelona*, and the other had brought naval Stores; Men were sent on Board them, but found nothing, every Thing being landed some Days before.

During these Transactions, the little Province of *Alava*, which borders on *Guipuscoa*, and of which *Vittoria* is the capital City, submitted to the Obedience of the French King.

After these Successes, the Duke of *Berwick*, considering that the Spaniards had provided *Pampelona* with all Things necessary for a long Defence, that they had consum'd all the Forage for several Leagues round that Place, and spoil'd the Roads in such a Manner that they would be unpassable in bad Weather, thought not fit to venture on the Siege of it in so advanc'd a Season of the Year: Leaving therefore in *Biscay* 17 Battalions and 21 Squadrons under the Command of the Marquis *de Cilly*, with Orders to reduce *Bilboa*, if possible, he began his March with the rest of his Army, on the 28th of *August*, for *Roussillon*, intending, as he gave out, to conclude the Campaign with the Siege of *Roses*.

ITALY.

Sicily.

THE Marquis *de Lede* having rais'd the Siege of *Melazzo*, [See the last Register, p. 191.] march'd with his Army and encamp'd near *Francavilla*, an advantageous Post, where he fortify'd his Camp, expecting the Imperialists would soon pursue him; which accordingly they did, and on the 20th of *June* attack'd the Spaniards: The Action was bloody, and each Side laid Claim to the Victory. We will therefore insert the Accounts of that Battel, that have been

been given of it by the Generals on both Sides, with some other authentick Pieces, leaving it to our Readers to judge whether Party had the best Title to the Success of it.

Copy of a Letter from the Marquis de Lede, written the 20th of June, from the Camp at Francavilla, to the Count de Montemar at Palermo.

I Have the Honour to acquaint your Excellency, with all the Joy you can imagine, that the Enemy having to Day attack'd his Majesty's Army in three different Places, we had the good Fortune to break them, and to repulse them with a considerable Loss on their Side, but we do not yet know the Number. This Victory is owing to the Valour of the Troops, to that of the Generals, and to their Experience. The General Officers among the wounded, are, the Chevalier de Lede, and Don Juan Caracciolo, whose Wound is dangerous. Among the kill'd is Brigadier Don Pedro de Tanqueux. Your Excellency will be pleas'd to communicate this News to the Pretor and the Senate to whom I do not write, not having a Secretary with me; but I will not fail to do it to Morrow. I desire you will order, that in Thanksgiving for the Victory with which God has bless'd our Arms, *Te Deum* be sung. I am, &c.

The Marquis de Lede.

Copy of two Letters from Count Mercy to Sir George Byng.

From the Camp at Francavilla, June 22.

S I R,
I Have the Honour to inform your Excellency, that Yesterday I took Post above the Enemy's Camp, and am possess'd of all the Eminences of it, having beaten them from several; but Night being come on, and I being dangerously wounded in the Reins, the Ball remaining still in my Body, I have been oblig'd to leave this Affair to M. de Zunjungen, who on Account of the Difficulties which he and the other Generals equally find, is of Opinion, they cannot be attack'd all at once without great Loss; and that the surer Way, is to endeavour to settle our Communication with the Sea, in order to starve them, which is what they are now preparing to do. I will assist them

them with my Advice, being unable to act, which is a morral Affliction to me. We have a great many Officers kill'd or wounded, as well as the Enemy; but nothing decisive has pass'd yet. The Enemy are intrenching and securing themselves as well as they can. This is all I am yet able to tell you, except the bad News of your Son's being wounded, who behav'd himself with all possible Bravery. I keep him near me, and cause all imaginable Care to be taken of him, having the Honour to be most perfectly, Sir, &c.

The Count de Mercy.

From the Camp at Francavilla, June 23.

S. I. R.

I Have written this Moment to M. de Furstemburg, Colonel Commandant at Melazzo, to send me two Battalions and the Recruits which may have arriv'd; and as he will want a Convoy, I desire your Excellency to furnish him with a Man of War for that Purpose: I hope you will forthwith send it to him; having the Honour to be, &c.

The Count de Mercy.

Extrakt of a Letter from Captain Saunders, dated from Naples the 30th of June.

ON the 20th Instant the Imperial Army, under General *Mercy*, attack'd the Spaniards in their Camp at *Francavilla*, and forc'd them from several Heights and advantageous Posts, though with considerable Loss.

As soon as Sir *George Byng* receiv'd an Account of what pass'd, from General *Mercy*, he sent me to *Melazzo* to dispatch two Battalions from thence: Which being immediately shipp'd, were put under the Convoy of his Majesty's Ship *Captain*, with orders to proceed directly through the *Farò*, to the Southward near *Tavernina*; where his Majesty's Ship *Rupert* with the Victuallers for the Army lie: Sir *George Byng* embark'd on the *Neapolitan* Gallies the 26th in the Evening, and pass'd through the *Farò*, designing to proceed to *Syracusa*, to propose to Count *Maffei* the sending from thence, by Transports now lying there, four Battalions to reinforce General *Mercy*. I am order'd to continue here some Days with his Majesty's Ship the *Oxford*.

P. S.

P. S. It is advis'd, that General *Zumjungen*, was not without Hopes of attacking a Post near the Enemy's Camp before Succours arriv'd, in which, if he should succeed, it would intirely cut off the Communication of the *Spanish* Army with *Catanea*. Upon the whole, it appears to me, that the late Battle was to the Advantage of the Imperial Army, tho' the *Spaniards* made very great Rejoycings on their Side, which, I believe, was rather to spirit up the People, than from any Advantage they had obtain'd.

Relation of the Battle between the Emperor's and the Spanish Army, which came from a wounded Officer.

Tavernina, June 25, 1719. N. S.

THE 20th of this Month the Emperor's Army came up with the *Spanish* Army at *Francavilla*: At four a Clock in the Afternoon the Fire began on both Sides; the Enemy were posted on the other Side of the River call'd *Rosolino*, and were behind their Trenches, which were so strong, that they seem'd to have been made a long Time. Our Troops attack'd them even open, which has cost us much Blood; the Night oblig'd us to leave off Firing.

On our Side are Kill'd Colonel *Odyer*, and the Prince of *Holslein*; and wounded, Colonel *Balderat*, Colonel *Beaufort*, Col. *Otyer*, General *Seckendorf*, General *Lantizy*, General *Rhor*, Admiral *Byng's* Son, a *Danish* Volunteer, the Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, and General *Mercy*.

We have lost in this Action betwixt 3 and 4000 Men, but, it is said, the Number kill'd on the Enemy's Side is greater; among their Dead are the Marquis de *Lede's* Brother, and General *Ammandaris*, and a Prince whose Name is not yet known.

The 24th the *Hussars* arriv'd at the Water-side, and having seen the Convoy arriv'd, they return'd to the Hills.

The 25th, at four a Clock in the Afternoon, the Gallies, which were on that Coast, fir'd at the Enemy, and took a Fort near *Tavernina*: the Enemy march'd out to hinder them, but the Gallies with their Cannon made them retire.

The 25th, at Night, there arriv'd about 4000 Men, Horse and Foot, of the Imperialists, with General *Watchendonek*, at the Water-side.

The Journal from the Imperial Camp relating to this Action, is as follows :

From the Imperialists Camp near Francavilla, July 25.

ON the 17th we march'd out of the Camp, at Lemmeri, and encamp'd between Rudi and Milici.

The 18th, we proceeded by Break of Day, and being advanc'd some Miles in the Valley of *Dajelli*, we met in a narrow Passage a Number of Peasants, who fir'd upon us from the Mountains on both Sides; and having Intelligence that they had obstructed the Way by cutting down Trees, and making Intrenchments, behind which some Men were posted, to save Time, it was resolv'd to return, and march over the Mountains; and, in the Evening, we discover'd upon divers Heights, a good Number of the Inhabitants under Arms: upon which, our *Hussars*, who were gone before, had Orders to attack them; but they sent a Drummer to acquaint us, that they were to the Number of 3000 Men, and that they had sent to the Marquis de Lede to know his Orders, according to which they would give us their Resolution: But without expecting our Answer thereupon, they retir'd towards *Francavilla*.

The 19th we had Advice, that our *Hussars*, the Evening before, had attack'd and repuls'd an Out-Guard of Horse and Foot, near *Sero dalle tre Fontane*, where our Army arriving this Morning, we discover'd the Enemy's Camp near *Francavilla*, but without being able to form a proper Judgment of their Situation. It being our Design to pursue the Enemy, and to endeavour to draw them to an Engagement, in order to put a speedy End to the War, we halted at *Tre Fontane* till our Infantry and Cavalry could join; during which Time the Generals advanc'd to view where it might be most proper to attack the Enemy. Then our Army was dispos'd in the following Order. On the Right were 19 Companies of Grenadiers, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Field-Marshal Count *Wallis*. On the Left were the first Line of the Infantry, commanded by General Baron *Zumjungen*, the two Field-Marshal Lieutenants Baron *Wattenbouck* and the Prince of *Holstein*, and the two Major-Generals Count *Ottocar Saxe-Burg* and *de Rhor*: These two Bodies had Orders to march over the Mountain

the right Side of *Francavilla*, and to halt at the Foot of it till farther Orders. The second Line of the Infantry, together with a Company of Grenadiers, under the Command of General Field-Marshal Baron *Seckendorf*, and the two Major-Generals the Prince of *Hesse Cassel* and Count *Portia*, had Orders to march to the Right over the said Mountain *dalle tre Fontane*. The Cavalry, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Field-Marshal Count *Eck*, and the two Major-Generals the Counts *Orselli* and *Landizi*, were to march the same Way over the said Mountain, and likewise to halt at the Foot of it till farther Orders. The two Regiments of Horse, *Visconti* and *Roma*, were left on the Mountain to cover the Baggage, and to secure the main Army from being attack'd behind. Besides the advanc'd Posts and Out-Guards of the Enemy, which were discover'd this Day, we observ'd some Squadrons marching along the Valley from *Francavilla*, behind whom were, as we believ'd, their Generals to observe our Motions, against whom General *Seckendorf* order'd the Company of Grenadiers, who charg'd them in their Retreat, in which they lost some of their Men.

On the 20th, That Part of the Infantry which was commanded by General *Seckendorf*, as also the Cavalry, arriv'd pretty early this Morning in the Valley of *Francavilla*; but the remaining Part of the Infantry, commanded by General *Zunjungen*, came later, having had a more difficult March than the other. When we were come down the Mountain, we observ'd, that on another Mountain, at the Right of *Francavilla*, the Enemy had guarded several Posts and Heights with regular Troops and Peasants, who at the same Time that we should attack their Trenches, were to fall upon our Flank; this oblig'd us to detach ten Battalions and 30 *Hussars*, under the Command of General *Seckendorf* and the Prince of *Hesse* to possess themselves of those Heights, and to dislodge the Enemy from thence, and so the Action began on that Side; but as the *Spanish* Militia, supported by four Battalions of regular Forces, being *Walloons* and *Irish*, were advantageously posted, and being from Time to Time supply'd with new Reinforcements from their Camp, rally'd several Times after we had broke them; this Attack lasted a long while, till, at length, the rest of the Forces, under the Command of General *Seckendorf* came

came up, and jointly renew'd the Attack. In the mean Time, Part of the Infantry of General *Zumjungen*, viz. six Companies of Grenadiers, and six Battalions, under the Command of General Count *Witt* and Colonel Count *Traun*, as also Part of the Infantry of *Seckendorf*, viz. two Battalions, commanded by the Major-Generals *Dießbach* and *Fortia*, were detach'd to join the Cavalry in the Valley of *Francavilla*, to form the Attack on that Side. The Enemy seeing our Dispositions, about Noon order'd all the Forces from their advanc'd Posts to draw into their Camp, where they had prepar'd themselves from the Morning for Resistance, and fir'd upon us with two Four-Pounders, but with little Execution. General *Seckendorf*, having possess'd himself of the Heights, that Part of the Enemy who had been posted there retiring to their Camp, he came down with his Forces, and it was resolv'd to go on with attacking the Enemy in the following Order. General Count *Mercy*, who first march'd out of the Valley, commanded one Attack in the Center, General *Seckendorf* commanded the 2d, and General *Zumjungen* the 3d. We made a great Fire, but the Enemy made a vigorous Defence, being most advantageously posted. Their right Wing was cover'd by a small River running through the Valley, behind which they had cast up an Intrenchment. Before the Center of their Army lay a Convent of Capuchins, surrounded with several Intrenchments, one behind the other. On their Left Wing they had the small Town of *Francavilla*, and a great Number of Vineyards walled about and lying on rising Grounds, in which they had placed Troops. A most obstinate Fight was maintain'd on both Sides 'till Night came on, which, and another Incident, hinder'd us from continuing the Attack; for it unluckily happen'd about the Middle of the Action, that General Count *Mercy*, after having already had one Horse kill'd under him, and two wounded, was, at last, by a small Ball dangerously wounded near the Reins. But as we had already obtain'd great Advantages, were possess'd of several Posts, and had gain'd much upon the Enemy, we maintain'd our Ground, and General Count *Mercy* was resolv'd to renew the Attack next Morning; but as the rest of the General Officers did not think it advisable to hazard our Troops too much, it was resolv'd to settle our Communication with the Sea, and

to make the best of the Advantages we had obtain'd of the Enemy, by keeping them shut in. Deserters who came to us since the Action, report, that the Enemy before the Engagement had not only sent for the Battalions lately detach'd to *Scaletta* and *St. Alessio*, to return to their Camp, but also receiv'd Reinforcements from their Garrisons at *Palermo* and *Messina*; so that almost all their Forces in this Kingdom are drawn together here. Our Loss in this Engagement amounts to about 2500 kill'd or wounded, of which we have not yet an exact List. The kill'd are but a few; among the wounded are the Generals, Prince of *Holstein*, Count *Liebach*, Major-General *Rhor*, the Colonels of Foot, Count *Traum*, Baron *Neuburg*, *Chasse-loczky de Heldenbrand*, and Count *Hamilton*; the Colonels of Horse, Count *Walderode*, and Count *Beauford*, are wounded, and Colonel *de Frischem* is kill'd. Admiral *Byng's* Son and the Prince of *Saxe Salsfeld*, who serv'd as Volunteers, and behav'd bravely, are dangerously wounded. We are inform'd that the Enemy have likewise sustain'd considerable Loss.

The next Day we began to strengthen the Posts we had taken from the Enemy; and as we were within less than Musket-Shot of them, the Firing continu'd with almost as much Vigour as the Action itself; but being possess'd of the Heights, the Enemy were most expos'd to our Fire. On the 22d, some Troops left to guard our Baggage, join'd our Army, and a Detachment of 600 Men were sent to take Possession of *Mos-za*, a small Town, situate on the Height near our left Wing, which they perform'd. Another Detachment attack'd a Body of 600 Militia, who attempted to intercept our Foragers, of whom they kill'd ten and took four, with eleven Horses. On the 23d, upon Advice that our Convoy was arriv'd in these Parts, the better to facilitate our Communication with the Sea, we began to mend the Roads on our left Wing. The same Day twelve Deserters, among which is a Major of Horse, came over to us; the latter reports, that the Enemy lost in the Action their eldest Lieutenant-General *Caraccioli*, and two Colonels; that the Chevalier *de Lede*, and several Officers of Distinction were wounded: They computed in the Enemies Camp, that their Loss amounted to 1500 Men. Other Deserters from the Enemy confirm their Loss, which they increase to 2500 Men.

On

On the other Hand, the *Spaniards* claim'd an entire Victory, and pretended, that the Imperialists had between 7. and 8000 Men kill'd in the Action. The *Marquess de Beretti Landi*, Embassador of *Spain* at the *Hague*, distinguish'd himself in a particular Manner on this Occasion; He had *Te Deum* sung in his Chapel, gave a splendid Entertainment to many Persons of Distinction, and not only caus'd the above Letter of the *Marquis de Lede* to the Governor of *Palermo* to be printed, but added to it the following one, which, he pretended, was written by a Lieutenant-General in the *Spanish Army* to the said Governor, and dated from the *Spanish Camp* at *Francavilla* the 24th of *June*.

THE Victory was compleat, and the Cavalry which could not act because of the Ground, immediately march'd to cut off the Enemy's Retreat to *Melazzo*: Part of our Army are in Pursuit of them, they being dispers'd among the Mountains; from whence, being resolv'd to attack us, they detach'd on the 20th, at Five in the Afternoon, a great Body of Infantry and Cavalry by *la Piumara*. That Body attack'd our Centre, and two Wings, with 5000 Foot, and 30 Companies of Grenadiers, and though the Mountain from whence they came commanded our Camp, and that they made a desperate Fire, yet after a bloody Engagement of four Hours, the Enemy were entirely defeated with the Loss of 7000 Foot and a great Number of Horse. I hope none of them will escape, if they are not able to retire to *Melazzo*, for we are in Pursuit of them, as is also the Militia with more Eagerness than ever. We do not know as yet the Number of the Prisoners. It is said General *Mercy* is dangerously wounded, as is, on our Side, but slightly, the Chevalier *de Lede*; but the Wound of Don *Juan Carracciolo* is dangerous, and Brigadier Don *Pedro Tancour* is kill'd. Our Army being in the Middle, between the two Bodies of that of the Enemy, who have divided themselves, they will hardly escape, but starve, or be oblig'd to surrender.

This Action in *Sicily*, which Side soever had the Advantage of it, serv'd to convince the Imperialists, that the Number of Troops they had transported thither was not sufficient to reduce that Island, insomuch, that they were oblig'd to reinforce Count *Mercy* with the Troops

Troops that were design'd for the Reduction of *Sardinia*, which Enterprize was consequently deferr'd to another Time.

About the Beginning of *June* General *Mercy* caus'd 1000 Foot and 130 Dragoons to embark on Board some Transport-Vessels, together with some Cannons and Mortars for *Lipari*; and Sir *George Byng* order'd some Gallies and two Fregates to convoy them thither. Their Landing was oppos'd by the *Liparese*, who kill'd ten of their Men, and wounded about fifty: But the Imperialists being landed, gain'd the Heights about the Town, and having brought their Cannon and Mortars to play upon it, the Inhabitants sent out to surrender, as they did at Discretion: The next Morning the Castle surrender'd likewise, the Garrison being made Prisoners of War.

This is all the Account has been given us of the Reduction of *Lipari*, which is an Island that lies in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, and the biggest of the seven small ones, (for it is rather a Knot of Islands) call'd the *Liparean*, *Eolian*, or *Vulcanian* Islands, belonging to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, lying about 30 Miles to the North-West of that Island, and the same Distance from *Calabria* to the West. The chief City of the Isle of *Lipari* was ruin'd by *Barbarossa*, a Turkish Captain, in 1544; but has been since rebuilt, and secur'd by a strong Castle call'd *La Pignatura*. *Lipari* is also a Bishop's Sea, under the Archbishop of *Messina*. The principal Island which gives Name to all the rest, is ten Miles in Compass, very fruitful, and well furnish'd with Alom, Sulphur, and Bitumen: It has some hot medicinal Baths, which are much frequented, and on which Account the Antients call'd it *Thermessa*. *Agathorles*, the famous *Syracusan* Tyrant, forc'd the Inhabitants of this *Lipari* to pay him 100 Talents of Gold for their Peace, and yet afterwards robb'd their Temples.

Let us return now to *Sicily*, where we left the Imperial and Spanish Armies encamp'd near *Francavilla*; where General *Mercy* having had a Fit of an Apoplexy, left the Camp there, and went over to *Reggio* for Recovery of his Health; whereby the Command in chief of the Imperial Army devolv'd on General *Zamjungen*, an Officer of great Capacity and Experience; who having receiv'd the Reinforcements he expected, decamp'd from *Francavilla* on the 17th of

July, and took his Way directly to *Messina*, without the least Opposition from the *Marquess de Lede*. The Imperialists in their March took several Posts, in which they kill'd or made Prisoners 300 *Spaniards*. On the 22th of July General *Zumjungen* arriv'd with the Army before *Messina*, and encamp'd in the *Dromo*, on the same Ground where the *Spanish* Army lay last Year when they took *Messina*. He immediately gave Orders for attacking the Castle *Gonzaga*, which lies near to the Sea on the Right of the *German* Camp. It is a Fort built on the Top of a Hill, about three Quarters of an *Italian* Mile from the Town, and overlooks all that Side of it. Meanwhile General *Mercy* being recover'd of his Wound and Indisposition, arriv'd in the Camp from *Reggio*, and having caus'd two Batteries, of six Pieces of Cannon each, to be rais'd against the Castle *Gonzaga*, carry'd on his Approaches without much Loss, so as to set the Miners to work at the Foot of the Wall. He also rais'd a Battery of twelve Pieces of Cannon against the Bastion of the Town call'd *Secreto*, and on the 5th of August, at Night, a Battery of eight Mortars began to play upon the Town: On the 7th of August the Imperialists took the Castle of *Gonzaga*; and, on the 9th, the Town of *Messina* surrender'd to them, without making any Conditions, but submitting entirely to the Emperor's Mercy and Generosity. On the 11th the *Spaniards* abandon'd the Tower *di Pharo*, and the *British* Squadron, which had before block'd up the Mole, took Possession of Port *Paradiso*, near that Tower. On the 14th the *Germans* possess'd themselves of the Castles of *Mattagriffone* and *Castellazzo*, the Garrisons, consisting of 200 Men, surrendering at Discretion. The *Spaniards* were likewise driven from the Monastery of *St. Clara*, from the Bastion of that Name, from that of *St. Blaise*, from Fort *Terranuova*, and from the Royal Palace, where they had their Magazines. From all these Posts they retir'd into the Citadel; the Garrison of which consists of about 3000 regular Troops, commanded by the *Marquis Spinola*, Governor; and General *Mercy* was preparing to attack the Citadel: The *Marquis de Lede* continues still in his Camp at *Franca-villa*; and in this Posture we will, for the present, leave the War in *Sicily*.

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

Scotland.

ON the 5th of *April* the late Earls of *Seaforth* and *Marischal*, and the late Marquess of *Tullibardine*, landed with about 400 Men, most *Spaniards*, at *Kintail* in the Shire of *Ross*, from on Board three Frigates and five Transports; they remain'd some Time at *Kintail*, giving out that their Instructions were not to move from thence 'till they heard of the late Duke of *Ormond's* Landing in *England*, or should receive Orders from him.

The various Accounts that the Government thought fit to give us of these rebellious Invaders are as follows.

On the 9th of *May* the following Paragraph was publish'd in the *London Gazette*, viz.

Whitehall, May 9. Letters from *Inverness* and other Parts in the North of *Scotland*, dated the 29th of last Month, advise, that the late Lord *Seaforth* and others, who landed at *Kintail*, were preparing to embark and go off again. The Hardships they had suffer'd at Sea, and in as cold barren a Place as any in *Scotland*, has brought a Sickness among them; so that several of them are dead. Some Advices say, that they had actually transported most of the Foreigners to the *Lewes*. They came in two Ships only with about 400 Soldiers.

The next Account of them, which the Government was pleas'd to make publick, was in the *Gazette* of the 19th of *May* as follows.

Inverness, May 8. A Person who came this Day from the Rebels Quarters, which he left the first Instant, reports, That they are lodg'd in Houses and Huts built by themselves, within two Miles of the Place where they landed: That he never saw above 50 of them together, but was assur'd they are mostly *Spaniards*, with about 60 *Scotch* and *Irish* Gentlemen and Supernumerary Officers; and that their whole Number does not exceed 400: That the late Marquess of *Tullibardine* commands in Chief, and that they have an Out-guard about 12 Miles distant from their Quarters; but that they seem'd dispos'd not to make any Motion, 'till they were assur'd of a Descent in *England*.

The next *Gazette* of the 23d of *May* contain'd the following Article.

Whitehall, May 23. On the 21st Instant his Grace the Duke of *Roxburghe* receiv'd Advice by an Express from *Scotland*, that on the 10th, two of his Majesty's Men of War came before the Island *Donan*, and cannonaded the Castle, in which were 43 *Spaniards* commanded by *Irish* Officers: That the *Spaniards* mutiny'd, seiz'd their Officers, and, with the Stores of Ammunition and Provisions they had there, deliver'd up themselves and Officers Prisoners to the said Ship: This has struck great Terror among the rest of the Rebels; and Major-General *Wightman* is preparing to march from *Inverness* to attack those Rebels who remain in their Quarters.

A fuller Account of the taking of the Castle of *Donan*, was afterwards publish'd in the following Extract of a Letter from Captain *Boyle*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Worcester*, dated from on Board the said Ship, lying off of *Donan* Castle, *May 22, 1719*

Being inform'd that a Regiment of *Spaniards*, consisting of 400 Men, with about 140 *English* and *Scots* Gentlemen, under the Command of the Rebel *Tullibardine*, were landed at *Kintail*, on the Main within *Skye*, it was agreed at a Consultation held the 6th Instant, on Board his Majesty's Ship the *Assistance*, that I should proceed with the *Worcester*, *Enterprise*, and *Flamborough* South about *Skye*, while the *Assistance* and *Dartmouth* went North about. After parting, I gain'd farther Information, that the above-mention'd Regiment of *Spaniards* lay encamp'd opposite to the Castle of *Donan*, and had garrison'd that Place with a Captain, Lieutenant, and 43 Men, I immediately bent my Course that Way, and arriv'd there with the other two Men of War on the 10th; and at nine in the Morning, I sent my Lieutenant towards the Fort with a Flag of Truce to demand them to surrender; but they firing at the Boat, he return'd. About Four in the Afternoon, a Deserter wav'd to us from the Side of the Camp, who being brought off, inform'd us, that the Camp was of about 4700 Men, and daily increasing. At eight in the Evening we brought our Ships to play upon the Castle, with a great Fire, under the Cover of which I detach'd two Boats mann'd and arm'd,

arm'd, under the Command of two Lieutenants, who landing at the Foot of the Castle, attack'd and took it, after a small Resistance. Thinking it proper (as the Camp lay within two Miles) to blow the Place up, I sent Captain *Herdman*, of the *Enterprize*, on that Service, who perform'd it effectually, after having first sent off the Prisoners, with three hundred and forty three Barrels of Powder, fifty two Barrels of Musket-Shot, two hundred Weight each, and some Bags of Meal. We likewise burnt several Barns, &c. where they had lodg'd a Quantity of Corn for the Use of their Camp. I had sent Captain *Heldeley*, of the *Flamborough* some Time before about three Leagues farther up the *Lake*, where I had Intelligence of a great Quantity of Ammunition being lodg'd near the Water-side; and he had the good Fortune, upon his first appearing, to see the Rebels set Fire to a great Quantity of Powder and other Ammunition; so that we judge they are depriv'd of the greatest Part of their Ammunition.

Some Days after the Government receiv'd a more certain Account of the Rebels, which was publish'd as follows.

Edinburgh, May 26.

HIS Majesty's Ship the *Flamborough*, Captain *Hildeley*, Commander, came into *Leith Road*, last Saturday in the Evening. He brought with him a *Spanish* Lieutenant, who was taken at *Donan Castle*, and who has given the Lord *Carpenter* the following Account, *viz.* That there came but two Frigates, and they brought but 207 *Spaniards*, being a Detachment of 12 Men *per Company* of *Don Pedro de Castro's* Regiment of Foot, which consists of 24 Companies, besides two of Grenadiers, out of which none were detach'd: That they sail'd from *Port Passage* the 8th of *March*, *N. S.* and landed in *Kintail* the 27th of *April*, *N. S.* having not seen any of the *Spanish* Fleet in their Way: A Lieutenant-Colonel commanded them, with six Captains, six Lieutenants, and six Ensigns: That none else came in these Frigates but three Lords with their Servants, so that what other Rebel Gentlemen are with them must have been in the Country before, or have landed in other Places: He says they brought 2000 Arms, and, he was told, had deliver'd out 400, but he believes not so many, for he saw few Men with them. The Lieutenant-Colonel was assur'd that

10,000 Men were there in Arms ready to join them, but finding very few, he kept the two Frigates there ten Days resolving to go off again, tho' at last he was prevail'd with to stay, and to let them sail. He judges they can have but little Ammunition left, and that those which remain will endeavour to get into the Isles in order to make their Escape. The Lord Carpenter has sent these Particulars which the Spanish Lieutenant appear'd to relate freely without any Reserve, to Major-General Wightman, and order'd him, when in *Kintail*, if the Rebels should be gone, to embark on his Majesty's Ships, 4 or 500 Men to follow them, under the Command of Colonel Clayton, who was in those Isles the last Rebellion with a Body of Troops. Letters from *Inverness* of the 22d Instant say, Major-General Wightman was expected there the next Day: And that immediately on his Arrival, the King's Forces would march against the Rebels.

The next Account we had of them was in the *London Gazette* of the 6th of *June*, wherein was the following Paragraph.

Edinburgh, May 30. Letters of the 25th Instant, from *Inverness*, give us Reason to conclude that Major-General Wightman, who arriv'd at that Place the Day before, march'd against the Rebels on Tuesday or Wednesday last. It is believ'd here the King's Forces will not find any Body of the Rebels together, except the Spaniards in order to surrender. It is advis'd, that there are no Men of any Note with them, except such as are attainted. As there are divers Persons in this Town, Enemies to his Majesty's Government, who have endeavour'd to persuade others, that there were no Prisoners taken in *Donan Castle*, it was thought proper that those brought by the *Flamborough* Frigate into *Leith Road*, should be landed, which was done on the 28th, and they march'd through the Town into the Castle. By Letters of the 19th from Captain Holland, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Affiance*, we learn, that the Blow the Rebels receiv'd lately in *Donan Castle*, had oblig'd them to shift their Quarters, and march to the Head of *Lough Carran* near *Lough Kiffern*, where the *Dartmouth* and *Affiance* are at Anchor; and that there often happen small Encounters betwixt their Parties and the Ships Boats, which are employ'd to observe their Motions, and

and destroy all Embarkations of any kind whatever. These Letters add, that there is a Difference between the late Marquess *Tullibardine*, *Seaforth*, and *Marischal*, upon the Point of Command; whereupon *Tullibardine* was remov'd, with the *Spaniards*, to a Place three Miles distant from the others: A Deserter from the *Spaniards* had assur'd that they would surrender upon the first Summons from a Body of regular Troops.

About a Fortnight after, his Grace, the Duke of *Roxburghe* receiv'd the following Account from Major-General *Wightman* by Express.

Glenhill, June 11. Eight a-Clock in the Morning.

Yesterday I march'd from *Strachlony* to the Head of *Glenhill*, a considerable Pass, which, I was told, the Enemy had resolv'd to defend; but upon my Approach they deserted that Post, and retir'd to cover their Camp, which was at another very strong Pass call'd *Strachell*. I gave them no Time, but immediately view'd their Situation, and having made my Disposition, began my Attack about Five in the Afternoon, and a warm Dispute was maintain'd till past Eight, when it pleas'd God to give us an entire Victory over them. Their Dispositions for Defence were extraordinary, with the Advantages of Rocks, Mountains, and Intrenchments; but the firm Resolution of the King's Troops overcame all Difficulties, and we beat them through the Rocks and Passes quite over the Mountains, tho' we were not above half their Number. I march'd this Morning to *Glenhill* where I now am, and where a *Spanish* Officer is come to me with a Proposition from the *Spaniards* to surrender as Prisoners at Discretion, which I have granted them, and they are to come into our Camp at two a-Clock this Afternoon. This *Spanish* Officer tells me, that the late Lords *Seaforth* and *Marischal*, with other attainted Persons, inbark'd this Morning, and as I now hear great firing from our Men of War, I hope they have met with them: The Officer also tells me, that the late Lord *Seaforth* and Lord *George Murray* are wounded. I have not yet an exact Account of our Kill'd and Wounded, but judge them not to exceed 150, Officers included. By my next I shall send an exact List of our Loss. How much the Rebels have suffer'd is not yet perfectly known. Cap-
tain

tain *Downes* of Colonel *Montague's* Regiment was kill'd in the Attack.

Not many Days after, a farther Account of that Action was publish'd in the *London Gazette*, as follows:

On the 5th Instant the King's Forces, under the Command of Major-General *Wightman*, began their March from *Inverness*, and having halted one Day at the Head of *Loch-Ness*, came up with the Rebels on the 10th, about Four in the Afternoon, at a Place call'd the Pass of *Glenfhill*, which they gave out they were resolv'd to defend; but upon the Approach of the King's Troops they immediately deserted it, and retir'd to another Pass call'd *Strathbell*, where they were yet more advantageously posted. The General having view'd their Situation, made his Disposition for the Attack in the Manner following. On the Right were posted all the Grenadiers under the Command of Major *Milburn*, being about 150 in Number, who were sustain'd by *Montague's* Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Lawrence*, and a Detachment of 50 Men commanded by Colonel *Harrison*, the rest of his Regiment being in Garrison at *Inverlochy*; these were supported by *Huffel's* Dutch Regiment, and four Companies out of *Amerongen's*; this Wing had 50 of Lord *Strathnaver's* Men in the Flank, under the Command of Ensign *Mac Cey*, and the whole Wing was commanded by Colonel *Clayton*, who acted as Brigadier upon this Occasion. The left Wing consisted of *Clayton's* Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Reading*, and had on the Flank about fourscore Men of the *Monroes*, under the Command of Mr. *Monroe* of *Culcairn*. The Dragoons, which were 120 in Number, commanded by Major *Robertson*, and had made their March from *Inverness* without the Loss of so much as one Horse, or the least Inconvenience to them, were order'd to keep the Road, having four Cohorns plac'd in their Front. The Major-General himself was posted in the Centre, where every one had free Access to him for Orders. The Rebels Forces consisted of 1640 Highlanders besides 300 *Spaniards*, and a Corps, a Part of 500 Highlanders, who were posted on a Hill, in order to make themselves Masters of our Baggage, it being always one of their chief Aims. From the Disposition above-mention'd, it is evident that his Majesty's Forces, actually engag'd, did

did not exceed 850 Men, besides the 120 Dragoons and 126 Highlanders. About Five the left Wing was order'd to begin the Attack, and the Rebels always as they had fir'd their Muskets, skipping off, and never venturing to come to a close Engagement, were driven from Rock to Rock, our Men chasing them before them for above three Hours, till we gain'd the Top of the Hill, where they were immediately dispers'd. We have not yet receiv'd any Account of their Loss, only we hear that the late Lord *Seaforth* and Lord *Geo. Murray* are wounded, the former in the Arm, and the other in the Leg.

On our Side there have been 21 Men kill'd, and 121 wounded, Officers included. The King's Troops lay on their Arms all Night, in Order to bring off the Wounded, and march'd the next Morning to *Glenbill*, where, about Two in the Afternoon, the *Spaniards* surrender'd Prisoners at Discretion, and deliver'd up all their Arms and Ammunition. Their Commander saith, that *Seaforth* and all the rest are shifting for themselves, and believes they will endeavour to get off as soon as possible at the Sea-port Towns, where they can hope to have Friends to let them escape.

On the last Day of *June* was publish'd the following Extract of a Letter from Major-General *Wightman* to the Lord *Carpenter*, dated from the Camp of *Adarhanon*, *June 17, 1719*,

I Have the *Spaniards* Prisoners with me: The whole Number, Officers included, is 274; and am taking a Tour thro' all the difficult Parts of *Seaforth's* Country to terrify the Rebels, by burning the Houses of the Guilty, and preserving those of the Honest. I hope to be on Saturday with the Troops at *Inverness*, where I shall attend your farther Orders. There are no Bodies of the Rebels together, unless stealing Parties in Scores up and down the Mountains. *Seaforth*, *Tullibardine*, *Murischal*, &c. are gone to the *Lewis* Islands, as is given out, but we rather apprehend to the *Orkneys*, and no Numbers with them; and 'tis believ'd they will go to *Spain* as soon as they can: They pass'd through this Camp the Day after the Battle.

Jamaica.

THE War between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, in *Europe*, being to spread itself into the *West Indies*, we think it necessary to give some Account of the Preparations they are making in that Part of the World, in the Places under the Dominion of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

On the 7th of *April*, 1719, Sir *Nicholas Laws*, Governor of *Jamaica*, held a Council of War at *St. Jago de la Vega*, and made the following Speech to the Members that compos'd the said Council.

Gentlemen,

YOU know our Royal Master has been pleas'd to declare War against *Spain*; for which Reason I have call'd you together by the Advice of his Majesty's Council, in Order to put martial Law in Force, and that we may consult and consider the military State and Condition of our Country, and take proper Measures for our Security, and the Defence of this Island, against any Attempts of our Enemies.

'Tis true, I have not any Advice of an intended Invasion directly upon us; but we have Intelligence, that the *Spaniards* are equipping and arming many Vessels at the *Havana*, *Trinidad*, *Vera Cruz*, *St. Domingo*, and *Puerto Rico*, which ought to alarm us so far, as to be upon our Guard, and to take Care of our Coasts and remote Settlements by the Sea-side, which lie most to the Insults of every Privateer and little Pickeroon. The Militia of this Island had formerly the Reputation of being the best disciplin'd and fittest for Service of any in his Majesty's Dominions; how it happens we have lost that advantageous Character, and are sunk into the low State and Condition we are at present in, your selves best know; but, in my Opinion, 'tis the Consequence of too much Indulgence in the short Peace we have had, and the Neglect of your Duties, in not discharging the Trust repos'd in you by the Crown, for the Honour thereof, and your own Security. For Remedy thereof, I earnestly recommend to you, for his Majesty's Service, and the Protection of this his Island, diligently to see the Militia Law executed in all its Parts; that every Person, capable of bearing Arms, be duly list'd into some Troop or Company; and that they appear upon all Occasions, well equip'd with

with Arms and Ammunition fit for Service, and have at their respective Habitations such Stores of Powder and Ball as the Law directs; and this I hope you will perform with that Impartiality and Vigour as becomes loyal Subjects and Lovers of our Country. —

The Articles of War you may review, alter, or amend as you please — The general Rules and Orders, in Case of Alarms and Invasions, you may inspect and establish as you think fit. — My Self and Council have taken all possible Care to repair the Fortifications on *Port-Royal*; and I have address'd the Ministers at Home for an Engineer to be sent upon the Establishment to oversee the Works, and direct where to erect new Ones; and also demanded all the necessary Stores of War we stand in Need of. I think the Rock Line, and the decay'd Fort of *Carlisle Bay* is worthy your immediate Consideration, and whatever else you think proper to propose consistent with his Majesty's Honour, and the Preservation of this Colony, you may depend upon my Concurrence in every Thing agreeable to my Duty, and the true Interest of the Country; for nothing can make me easy here, and my Posterity happy hereafter with yours, but the flourishing Condition and the continual Welfare of *Jamaica*.

Then his Excellency recommended to them to consider of the most proper Methods to secure the Island from any Invasion or Attempts from the Enemy, and propos'd to the Board to put martial Law in Force for some Time, that an Account might be taken of what Condition the People of the Island are in, and how they are provided with Arms, Ammunition, &c. to make Defence in Case of an Invasion. Upon this there arose a Debate, and the Question being put, Whether martial Law ought to be immediately put in Force for some Time, it pass'd in the Negative, by a Majority of six Votes, *viz.* eleven to five. His Excellency likewise propos'd the same Question to the Council of the Island, where it also pass'd in the Negative, five to one.

In the Council of War his Excellency appointed the following Persons to be Field Officers in the several Regiments of the Island. The Regiment of Horse, his Excellency, Colonel; *Thomas Beckford*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *Richard Aldeburgh*, Major. The Regiment of *Port-Royal*, his Excellency, Colonel; *Francis James*, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel; *Thomas Curtis*, Esq; Major.

Major. The Regiment of *Kingston*, *John Willis*, Esq; Colonel; *J. Cavalier*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *William Willis*, Esq; Major. The Regiment of *St. Catherine's*, *St. Dorothy's*, *St. John's*, and *St. Thomas in the Vale*, *John Blair*, Esq; Colonel; *Charles Price*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *John Marshal*, Esq; Major. The Regiment of *St. Andrew's*, *George Benner*, Esq; Colonel; *H. Hawkins*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *Francis East*, Esq; Major. The Regiment of *St. David's*, and *St. Thomas in the East*, *John Clark*, Esq; Colonel; *H. Freeman*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *Thomas Warren*, Esq; Major. The Regiment of *St. Mary's*, *St. George's*, *St. Anne's*, and *St. James's*, *Richard Bathurst*, Esq; Colonel; *C. Draix*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *Edward Cook*, Esq; Major. The Regiment of *Clarendon* and *Vere*, *Thomas Roden*, Esq; Colonel; *R. Cargil*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *James Rule*, Esq; Major. The Regiment of *St. Elizabeth's* and *Westmorland*, *Jonathan Gale*, Esq; Colonel; *R. Williams*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel; *William Williams*, Esq; Major.



Massachusetts Bay.

TOWARDS the latter End of *May*, his Excellency *Samuel Shute*, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the *Massachusetts Bay*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, made the following Speech to the Assembly of that Province.

Gentlemen,

SINCE our last Meeting, my Master King *George* has, with other great Potentates, engag'd in a just War against *Spain*; and I expect immediate Orders to proclaim it in the Provinces under my Command.

I am well pleas'd with the new Works that have been order'd to be done at the Castle by the last Assembly, which will be of great Service to us, if any Enemy should approach our harbour; and I will earnestly recommend to the Town, that their Batteries, which are in a miserable defenceless Condition, be repair'd, that they may be serviceable also.

I must observe to you, that the King has been graciously pleas'd to take off the Duty from your Number; I hope we shall always do Things worthy of this and all

all other Royal Favours and Privileges, which we at present enjoy, so that they may be long continu'd to us, in which you shall constantly have the Concurrence of our utmost Endeavours.

Gentlemen,

You are now met for the Business of the present Year, to enquire into, and resolve upon, what may be for the Honour of his Majesty's Government, and the Peace and Welfare of the Province; and therefore I hope you will lay aside all Animosities and Heats, and act with Concord, Zeal, and Faithfulness to your Country, in this critical juncture.

It was a great Satisfaction to me to observe in the last Assembly so good an Agreement as to the publick Interest, and so little of a private and Party Spirit.

I hope this Assembly will not come short of it, but will even try to exceed them on that Account.

What our Wants are, we all well know; if therefore proper Measures can be propos'd to relieve us, I shall with great Chearfulness pursue them.

I must likewise observe to you, that as his Majesty is always inculcating in his Speeches from the Throne, the Sanction of Parliamentary Securities, and the Danger of postponing them, which constantly supports the Credit of *Great Britain*, so I think my self in Duty bound to give you the same Advice, and must affirm, that whoever endeavours to break into such Acts of this Province, is attempting entirely to ruin the publick Credit of all general Councils, and also of this Country.

I hope what I now say will not only prevent any Motion of so fatal a Consequence, but will also engage you, if any such Breach has been formerly made, to take effectual Measures to make it up again.

It seems to me, that it would be to our Service, that in this Assembly the most weighty and important Affairs of the Province should first fall under Consideration, the House being then full; and afterwards the Matters of lesser Moment.

Gentlemen, I have nothing farther to add, but to acquaint you, that the small Body of Men that march'd to the Eastward for the Protection of his Majesty's good Subjects there, has had the desired Effect; and the *Indians* do no seem to take any Umbrage at the Movement of these Forces.

England.

ABout the Middle of *May* *M. de Wesselowski*, the Czar of *Muscovy*'s Resident, caus'd the following Declaration to be made publick, to the End that all Persons concern'd might act according to it, and prevent all ill Consequences.

HIS Czarish Majesty having at Heart the Re-establishment of Commerce in the *Baltick*, and the common Advantages of the neutral Powers and Towns concern'd therein, hath given Orders to all his Ministers and Agents residing on his Part, as well with the said Powers as in the neutral Towns, to declare to them, that his Majesty is resolv'd to grant an entire Freedom of Navigation to their trading Subjects, and to permit their Merchant-Ships freely to go to and return from the Ports belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*, with all Sorts of Merchandises, none excepted; and that he will, conformably hereto, expressly forbid all his Men of War and Privateers to give the least Hindrance to their Navigation. His Majesty, however, grants all these Advantages, upon Condition that the above-mention'd neutral Powers and Towns do dispose *Sweden* to grant them the same Freedom of Navigation to the Ports of his Czarish Majesty, situate in the *Baltick* and in the North Sea, and to permit their Merchant-Ships freely to go to and return from them, with all Sorts of Merchandises; and that the said Crown do forbid all her Men of War and Privateers, not only to take the Merchant-Ships which shall go to or return from his Majesty's said Ports, but any Way to molest their Navigation.

If the said neutral Powers and Towns do obtain from *Sweden* this equal and reciprocal Freedom of Navigation in the respective Ports of both Parties, without Exception of any Merchandises; then his Czarish Majesty will observe it on his Part, and will order his Men of War and Privateers to suffer to pass freely all the Ships of the said neutral Powers and Towns, which shall go to or return from *Sweden*; and will forbid all his Men of War and Privateers to give the least Hindrance to their Navigation.

If,

If, on the other Hand, *Sweden* should grant to the said neutral Powers and Towns Freedom of Navigation to the Ports of his Czarish Majesty, with the Exception of any kind of Merchandise, to which she may give the Name of Counterband, and should thereupon cause the Ships laden therewith to be taken; in this Case, his Czarish Majesty reserves to himself the same Liberty, and will order his Men of War and Privateers to suffer to pass freely all the Ships of the said neutral Powers and Towns which shall be bound to *Sweden*, excepting with such Merchandises as may be reckon'd Counterband; and, on the contrary, will cause all such as shall be laden therewith, to be search'd and taken without Distinction.

In a Word, his Czarish Majesty is willing to grant equally all that *Sweden* shall grant upon this Occasion: And if the neutral Powers and Towns should take no Care to propose to *Sweden*, nor make any Effort to obtain of her the said reciprocal Freedom of Navigation; and consequently, that that Crown should go on, as formerly, to disturb the Freedom of Commerce to *Russia*: Then his Majesty will use Reprisals, and will order his Men of War and Privateers to take and carry into his Ports the Ships of the said neutral Powers and Towns, with all their Cargoes and Merchandises, whether bound to or returning from *Sweden*. And the said Powers and Towns may not impute any Thing herein to his Czarish Majesty, since it would be insupportable, as well as unjust, for him to see the Enemy enjoy alone all the Advantages of Commerce, and enrich himself with Captures, which furnish him with Means of perpetuating the War.

Whereas this Declaration takes no Notice of any but the Subjects of neutral Countries and Towns, and passes over in Silence those of his Czarish Majesty's Allies; the Reason is, because the said Allies are of course oblig'd, by their Alliances with his Majesty, and by the Rules of War, to forbid all Commerce with *Sweden*, as with their common Enemy; to do her all imaginable Prejudice, either in Commerce, or any other Way; and to prevent her reaping any Manner of Advantage. Wherefore it is hereby expressly declar'd, that their Ships shall at no Time be permitted to go and traffick in *Sweden*; and that such of them as shall be met, either going thither or returning back,

back, by his Czarish Majesty's Men of War and Privateers, shall be taken without Consideration, unless they have first obtain'd his Czarish Majesty's Passports in due Form.

The Republick of *Geneva* having caus'd the late Lord *Mar* and Mr. *Stuart* to be secur'd (an Account whereof was given in the last *Register*) the King was pleas'd to write the following Letter to that Republick.

GEORGE R.

To the Magnificent Syndics and Senators of the Republick of Geneva, our well-beloved Friends, Greeting.

Being inform'd by the Count *de Marfey*, our Resident, that at his Instances your Republick immediately arrested two of our rebellious Subjects, viz. the late Earl of *Mar* and Mr. *Stuart*, we would not neglect to acquaint you, that this eminent Proof of your Zeal for our Service has been very acceptable to us; and we are confident, your Republick will readily and carefully continue the two Prisoners under Confinement in the Place assign'd for that Purpose, and use them civilly, 'till we shall farther agree with you about this Affair; assuring you, that upon all Occasions, we will give your Republick Proofs of our particular Favour. * We wish you and your Republick all Manner of Prosperity.

Sign'd, your good Friend,

GEORGE R.

and underfieth,

Stanhope, Secretary of State.

M. *de Wesselowski*, Resident from the Czar of *Muscovy*, having complain'd of *John Rotherham*, Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex* and the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, their Excellencies the Lords Justices of *Great Britain*, order'd their Secretary, *Charles de la Faye*, Esq; to write the following Letter to the said Resident.

S I R,

Whitehall, July 7, 1719.

I Have Orders from Mr. Secretary *Craggs* to communicate to you the Letter I wrote, by Command of the Lords Justices, to my Lord Chancellor; with which I hope you will have Reason to be satisfy'd. I send

send you the Translation of it, and lay hold on this Occasion to assure you, that I am with much Respect,
Sir,

Superscrib'd to
Monsieur de
Wesselowsky.

Your most humble and
Most obedient Servant,
Ch. de la Faye.

The Letter to my Lord Chancellor was as follows.

My Lord,

Whitehall, July 2, 1719.

Monsieur Wesselowsky, Minister of the Czar of Muscovy, having complain'd that John Rotherham, Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Middlesex, and City and Liberty of Westminster, has committed to Prison the Sietur Affonassief, his Secretary, altho' he had sent to the said Justice of the Peace, to let him know, that the said Affonassief had a Right to share the Privileges allow'd by the Laws to foreign Ministers and their Servants, and had even offer'd to give Satisfaction for any Wrong which his said Secretary might have done; and that moreover, the said Mr. Rotherham had accompany'd this Proceeding with aggravating Circumstances, particularly, by sending an outrageous and injurious Message to the said Minister: Their Excellencies, the better to preserve the good Correspondence between his Majesty and the Czar, and to cultivate the Friendship between the two Nations, as also out of the Regard they have for the Character of a Minister from a Prince in Alliance with his Majesty, have thought proper, that in order to give Satisfaction, and, in some Measure, make a Reparation to the said Minister for the Affront put on him, the above-mention'd Mr. Rotherham be put out of the respective Commission of Justice of the Peace for the said County and Liberty. This, my Lord, is what their Excellencies have commanded me to signify to you, that you may be pleas'd to give the necessary Orders accordingly. I am, &c.

Cha. de la Faye.

Pursuant to this Letter John Rotherham, Esq; was struck out of the Commission of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, and City and Liberty of Westminster.

We will conclude this Register with the Preambles of the Patents, by which George Carpenter, Esq; and William Grimston, Esq; were created Peers of the Kingdom of Ireland.

The Preamble to the Patent of the Right Honourable George Lord Carpenter, Baron of Killaghy.

Since we and our Predecessors have liberally bestow'd Titles of Honour on Persons eminent for Arts and Qualifications proper to a peaceable Reign, we judge it reasonable that military Virtue, which seems, for several Years past, to have been a principal Support of the Government, should be distinguish'd by due Rewards.

For this Reason especially, we have thought fit to advance our faithful and beloved *George Carpenter, Esq;* Lieutenant-General of our Armies, to the Peerage of this Kingdom; a Person, who having apply'd himself early to the Profession of Arms, has pass'd through all military Employments, to the Rank he now bears, by slow and gradual Promotions, his Services always preceeding his Advancement; when *Britain* was deliver'd from arbitrary Power, he readily embrac'd the Interests of the Revolution, and serv'd under King *William* of glorious Memory, first in the Reduction of this Kingdom, and afterwards in *Flanders*, behaving himself as a brave and industrious Officer: After the short Interval of an unsafe Peace, the War breaking out again with greater Violence, and spreading itself almost through all *Europe*, *Spain* was the Scene of his Services; Earl *Stanhope*, chief Commander of the *British* Forces in that Kingdom, freely imparted to him his Designs, and in the Execution of them successfully experienc'd his Courage and Conduct: When the General's Presence was requir'd in *England*, he intrusted him with the Command of his Troops, as being fully assur'd, that the publick Cause would suffer no Disadvantage by his Management; for his Diligence and Circumspection in performing the Duties of his Employment, were not less remarkable than his Constancy and Presence of Mind in the Time of Action, and most imminent Danger: By his Integrity, Prudence, and Evenness of Temper, he not only gain'd the Affections of his Countrymen, but the Esteem and Regard of the Generals of the Allies, and even of his Imperial Majesty: We have had a Proof of his Loyalty and Abilities in an Instance very beneficial to the Publick; for when Sedition, which was seasonably repress'd in other Places, had taken Root in the County of *Northumberland*, and there broke out into open Rebellion, he, by our Com-

Command, hasten'd thither, to extinguish this Flame of Civil War, though with unequal Numbers; he prevented the Rebels seizing *Newcastle*, intended by them for their Place of Arms, hinder'd their marching into *Yorkshire*, and at last, having overtaken them at *Preston*, where they were invested by other of our Troops, block'd them up more closely, and oblig'd them to surrender; by which Success, Peace was restor'd to *England*, which much conduc'd to the subduing the Rebels in *Scotland*. For these Reasons, that a Person so well deserving of *Britain* and *Ireland*, ally'd by Marriage to a noble Family of that Kingdom, may from himself transmit an Honour to his Posterity, we create him a Peer, &c.

Preamble to the Patent of the Right Honourable the Lord Vicount Grimston, Baron of Dunboine.

SINCE nothing conduces more to the publick Good than to reward Virtue, especially where it is attended with Nobleness of Birth, and when Men are descended from Ancestors that have deserv'd greatly of their Country, and have match'd with the best Families of the Kingdom, to raise them to greater Honour. In this Quality does recommend himself to us, our well-beloved *William Grimston*, of *Gorhambury*, in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; descended in a direct Line from *Silvester Grimston* of *Grimston* in the County of *York*, who accompany'd *William the Conqueror* in his Expedition into *England*, and was his Standard-Bearer at the famous Battle of *Hastings*, where the Kingdom prov'd the Reward of the Victory. From this *Silvester* down to the said *William Grimston*, there has been a long Series of Ancestors, famous for their unshaken Love to their Country and inviolable Fidelity to their Prince: In which Number did greatly shine *Sir Edward Grimston*, Privy-Counsellor, and Controller of *Calais*, who when the Town had surrender'd to the *French*, continu'd to hold out one of his Forts, and did not deliver it till he was compell'd by Famine. The great Grandson of this *Sir Edward* was *Sir Harbottle Grimston*, Bart. that great Patron and Exemplar of Arts and Sciences, who was greatly instrumental in the Restoration of King *Charles the Second* to the Country and Throne of his Ancestors, and Speaker of the House of Commons, and Master of the Rolls. To this great Man's Name, Family, and Virtues, does the said *Wil-*

liam Grimston succeed, an heir worthy of him, who to the Merits of his Ancestors has added this one more of his own, That when, in difficult Times, our Succession to these Kingdoms was in Danger, he shew'd himself a strenuous Asserter of the publick Good, and of our Rights. Know ye therefore, that we, as a perpetual Testimony of our Royal Favour to him and his Posterity, do create, &c.

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the Exchequer, on the following Funds, to Sept. 29, 1719.

Int.	Exchequer.	Advanc'd.	Paid off.	Numb.
4	6th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1281560	1540
4	7th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	85000	86
6	Hops —————	180000	173778	681
4	Malt 1717 ———	700000	563259	1042
3 ⁹	Malt 1718 ———	700000	547500	903
4	Lottery 1713, Civ. List	633000	63320	6th Pay. 20
4	Dit. 1714, Benefits	1276400	147600	11th Pay. 95
5	Dit. 1715, Blanks			
4	Coals for Churches —	164000	145414	522
5	Sale of Tin ———	1214080	1195455	3543
Blanks 1710, of 14s. per Ann. for 25 Years, 10 l. 6 s.				

Annuities for 99 Years.

Years Purchase.

1693, 14 l. per Cent. *Excise	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
1705, 3700 l. per Week Excise	—	20
1706, $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ Years Excise, Raisins, Spices, Snuff	14	
Prizes 1710, for 25 Years, Coals and Windows	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lottery-Annuity Transfer-Books open the 6th of Nov. next.		
Bank-Annuities, and both the 4 per Cent. Annuity Transfer-Books open the 6th of October next.		
Bank Transfer-Books open the 16th of Oct. ber next.		

F I N I S.

THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER XVI.

IRELAND.

The Proceedings of the Parliament.



HE Parliament of *Ireland* being met at *Dublin*, on the first of *July*, the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, his Grace made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HIS Majesty's tender Care of the Security and Welfare of his good Subjects, hath mov'd him, at this Time, (when one Part of *Great Britain* hath been actually invaded by a foreign Force, in Favour of the Pretender to his Crown) to call you together, to consult of the most proper Methods for continuing you in that Tranquillity and Peace you now enjoy; and his Majesty cannot doubt but that you will lay hold on this Opportunity, to make such farther Provisions as shall be found necessary, to repel or suppress any Attempt which may be made, to involve this Kingdom in the Calamities of an intestine Rebellion, or a foreign Invasion.

They deceive themselves who imagine, that the Designs of the Enemies of our Peace do not extend to *Ireland*, as well as the rest of his Majesty's Dominions; and tho', through the Blessing of God on his Majesty's Councils and indefatigable Endeavours for our Preservation,

vation, these Designs have been hitherto prevented from being put in actual Execution; yet it will become the Wisdom of a Parliament, to take such timely Precautions, and provide such effectual Remedies, as may render it impracticable to proceed farther therein, with any Prospect of Success.

It is obvious and visible to every considering Man, that a good Agreement and Union among all Protestants, will greatly contribute to this End; and the Numbers, as well as strict Union, of the Papists among themselves, together with their apparent Inclinations and Attachment to the Interest of the Pretender, seem to make it more immediately necessary at this Time. In what Manner a Thing so desirable may be obtain'd, his Majesty leaves to your Consideration, and has commanded me to acquaint you, that as he has the Welfare of the Church, by Law establish'd, under his peculiar Care, and resolves always to support and maintain it; so it would be very pleasing to him, if any Method could be found (not inconsistent with the Security of it) to render the Protestant Dissenters more useful and capable of serving his Majesty, and supporting the Protestant Interest, than they now are; they having, upon all Occasions, given sufficient Proofs of their being well affected to his Majesty's Person and Government, and to the Succession of the Crown in his Royal Horse: And this I am order'd to lay before you as a Thing greatly importing his Majesty's Service and your own Security.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

As it hath been your constant Care to make Provision for the punctual Payment of the Army, and other the necessary Charges of the Government, and publick Debts, I cannot doubt of your doing it now, in such a Manner, as will be for his Majesty's Honour, and the Interest of the Kingdom.

I have order'd the proper Officers to prepare the publick Accounts to be in a Readiness to be laid before you, by which you will see what is due to the Establishment, and how far the Hereditary Revenue will fall short of supporting it for the future.

The Invasion with which this Kingdom has been threaten'd, hath also increas'd the publick Expence; and it will be worth your Consideration to take Care of the Fortifications; which are extremely out of Repair,