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AT the Court at *Hampton Court*, the 23^d of *August*, 1716.

P R E S E N T,

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, &c. Guardian of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and His Majesty's Lieutenant within the same, in Council.

The Right Honourable the Lord Onslow having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey, his Lordship this Day in Council took the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

His Royal Highness having been pleased to deliver the Privy Seal to Edward Southwell, James Vernon and Andrew Charleton, Esqs; whom His Royal Highness by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of Great Britain, hath constituted Commissioners for executing the Office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, during the Earl of Sunderland's Absence; they this Day in Council took the usual Oaths, as Commissioners for the Custody of the Privy Seal.

Hampton-Court, Aug. 27.

The following Addresses and Association have been presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

An humble Address to His Majesty, from the Grand Jury assembled at a Court of Grand Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, General Goal-Delivery, and General Sessions of the Peace, held for the Island of Barbadoes in St. Michael's Town, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of June, in the 2d Year of His Majesty's Reign. Presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Agents for the said Island, introduced by the Right Honourable Paul Methuen, Esq; one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

An humble Address to His Majesty, from the Governour and Council of Jamaica; also an humble Address to His Majesty, from the Merchants and other Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica; also an Association of the Governour and principal Inhabitants of the said Island; having been transmitted from thence, have been presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by the Right Honourable Paul Methuen, Esq; one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Which Addresses and Association His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously.

Venice, Aug. 21. On the 17th arrived an Express by the way of Otranto, with Letters from our Fleet dated the 4th Instant; by which we learn, that on the 29th past our Gallies made an Attempt to surprize those of the Turks in the Road of Guin in the

Island of Corfu; but did not succeed, because the Enemy had raised Batteries on the Shore to cover their Vessels. However, certain Cannon of a new Invention played upon them from our Galeasses, with such Execution, being favoured by a Calm, that they sunk Two of the Enemy's Gallions, disabled a Third, and damaged the first Ship of their Line. These Letters add, that the Turkish Troops on that Island having approached the Town of Corfu, raised a Battery on a Hill which commands Mount Abraham, and Two others against Mount St. Salvator; by means of which Batteries the Enemy made their Approaches in the Night, to endeavour to make themselves Masters of those two Eminences; but had been vigorously repulsed in several Attacks. That General Schulenbourg had made all proper Dispositions for giving a good Account of the Place; and that the Captain General Pisani had determined to venture a Naval Engagement with the Enemy the first favourable Wind, our Fleet having been reinforced by the Auxiliary Ships and Gallies of the Pope, the Duke of Tuscany, Malta, and Genoa: Those of Spain and Portugal were not come up. The British Consul M. Paul has retired hither from Zant. Men are set to work to fortify the Lido.

Vienna, Aug. 22. Letters from Segedin of the 16th Instant tell us, that Field-Marshal General Count Palfi having passed the Tibiscus at Zentha, had invested Temeswaer. The Imperial Army commanded by Prince Eugene, broke up from Futack on the 14th, and marched to pass the Tibiscus at Zentha and advance to Temeswaer, where they will arrive by the 23d. The Troops took twelve Days Provisions with them; and such Dispositions are made, and Diligence used, that Prince Eugene will be timely and sufficiently supplied with all Things necessary, as well for the commodious Subsistence of the Army, as for carrying on the Siege of that Place with all Vigour. We have no certain Account yet, whether the Remains of the Turkish Forces have rallied and formed themselves into one Body; though some Letters say, that the Seraskier of Belgrade being made Grand Vizier, has undertaken to bring their Army into the Field again this Campaign, and to make Head against the Imperialists.

Berlin, Aug. 29. The Court continues still at Wusterhausen, nor is the Time of their Removal yet fixed. Prince Dolgoruki, who commands the Muscovites in Mecklenbourg, has received the Czar's Orders of the 9th Instant from the Fleet near Bornholm, to cause those Troops to be imbark'd and sent away as fast as the Transports shall arrive, without staying for them all together, as was at first designed. The Affairs of Poland seem now to be in a very great Crisis: The Beginning

ginning of this Month the Conferences at Lublin were renewed, and the King's Plenipotentiaries gave in the Plan of a Treaty, in which they proposed, 1. A general Amnesty; 2. That the Saxon Troops should within 30 Days march out of the Kingdom, never to return on any Pretence whatsoever; 3. And that then the Confederacy of the Army should be dissolved, though that of the Nobility should subsist and be formed into a regular Dyet. The Confederates, instead of an Answer to these Propositions, resolved to send their Deputies directly to the King at Warsaw; on Notice of which, Count Flemming and the Bishop of Cujavia delivered a Protestation on the 8th Instant to Prince Dolgoruki, and retired to Karow, the Head Quarters of the Saxon Army. Prince Dolgoruki informed the Confederates on the 9th what Count Flemming and the Bishop of Cujavia had done; and Messages passed to and fro till the 13th, without coming to any Satisfactory Resolution. In the mean Time the Deputies (viz. two from the Noblesse and Army of Poland, and two from those of Lithuania) proceeding to Warsaw, arrived there on the 12th, and had publick and private Audience of the King; to whom they represented, 1. That some of their Churches had been profaned, and particularly the Picture of the Virgin Mary in one of them, by General Seiffan and his Officers; for which they demanded exemplary Punishment on the Offenders. 2. That they had not received a Satisfactory Answer to the Demands they had delivered to the King's Plenipotentiaries; adding a Demand of Satisfaction for the hanging of the Castellan Sachocowski's Son at Sandomir, and the taking of two Zielinskis during the Armistice. 3. They insisted that the Confederacy should subsist and remain under the Command of the present Marshals, till the two Great Generals of Poland and Lithuania should be tried in a full Dyet; and this though the Saxon Troops should go out of the Kingdom. The King's Answer was in obliging, but general Terms, referring the whole Business back to the Place of Congress. The King, that he might be nearer at Hand to give his Resolutions himself, or to act in Case of Necessity, set out for his Army on the 19th from Warsaw, and was followed on the 20th by the Deputies in order to give an Account of their Commission to the Confederates. The Armistice was to have ended on the 17th, but was agreed to be prolonged to the 28th. The Turkish and Polish Deputies were with the Confederate Army, and several Swedish Officers with the Body in Great Poland; and by some intercepted Letters there was Reason to believe that these Disorders were fomented by Swedish Counsels, and therefore General Bosen had Orders to draw out the Garrisons of Thorn and Marienbourg to reinforce his Saxon Troops in those Parts, and to advance with them towards Warsaw. The King of Poland has on this Occasion ordered Representations to be made to the several Courts of the Northern Allies.

Brussels, Sept. 3. On the 1st Instant Count Kinglegg received Two Expresses from Vienna, one of which brought him repeated Orders to hasten the Departure of M. Thisquen for that Court: This gives some Grounds to

believe, that the Marquis de Prié's Journal is again put off, till the said M. Thisquen's Arrival there; notwithstanding it was given out some Days ago, that he was to meet the Marquis at Cologne. In the mean Time the Four Deputies of the States of Brabant, who are appointed to give that Minister, at the Conferences to be held at the Hague, the necessary Information upon the several Heads wherein they pretend to be aggrieved by the Barrier-Treaty, are making pressing Instances with the said States to have their Instructions forthwith dispatched; that they may arrive as soon, or rather before the Imperial Minister, at the appointed Place. On the 31st past, the General Assembly of the States of Brabant made Choice of the Marquis de Ittre, to serve as one of the Ordinary Deputies, in the room of Count de la Motterie, whose usual Term of Three Years is expired.

Admiralty-Office, August 20, 1716.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having received a Letter signed A. B. giving an Account of some corrupt Practices in the Navy, their Lordships do hereby give Notice, that if the Person who wrote the said Letter, will come to their Office, and make further Discovery of what he knows, they will give him due Encouragement and Protection.

Whereas the Mail dispatched for Ireland from the General Post-Office, in London, on Saturday the 18th of this Instant August, was the Tuesday following (in its way from Northop to Denbigh) set upon by Three Men, who having forced it from the Post-Boy, open'd it, and took out of it what Letters they thought fit; These are to give Notice, That whoever apprehends all, or any of the Persons concern'd in this Robbery, so as they may be convicted, shall have the Reward of Twenty Guineas, paid by the Receiver-General of the Post-Office in London; and if any one of the Persons concern'd in the said Robbery, will discover the rest in the manner aforesaid, he shall not only receive the said Reward, but also His Majesty's Pardon.

John Howe, Esq; late Paymaster-General of His Majesty's Guards and Garrisons, &c. hereby gives Notice to all Persons who have any Demands on Account of his said Office, that they do forthwith adjust and receive the same, he being now upon closing his final Account.

Advertisements.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 31st of July, 1716. hath been graciously pleased to grant unto Robert Evans, Smith, the sole Licence and Authority to make and sell his new invented Circular Motions, of great Use in Jack-work, Clock-work, and Water-works, and the several new Movements therein mentioned, during the Term of 14 Years, thereby prohibiting all other Persons whatever, under the Penalties in the said Letters Patent mentioned, to make, imitate, or vend the said Jacks or Movements, during the said Term; these are to certify, that the said new Jacks are, by the help of a particular Movement, made to carry the Meat round with a steady Motion during the Winding up, be it ever so long, thereby preventing the Burning or unequal Raising of the Meat, which is the constant Fault of the belt Jacks at present. The said new Jacks are made and sold at reasonable Rates by the said Robert Evans only, at his Shop in Marrowbone-Mews, late in Charles-Street by Soho-Square, London.

ON Thursday the 27th of September next, will be run for, at Liley-Hoo in Hertfordshire, a Plate of 40 l. Value, by any Horse, &c. carrying 12 Stone, 3 Heats: To be entered at the House of Jonathan Whiteing, in Lilley, 5 Days before; where there will be an Ordinary on the Race-Day.

WHEREAS Henry Sibley, a thick short Lad, about 17 Years old, with a brown Coat, a Leather Pair of Breeches, a black Cap and Hat, went away from his Master Henry Fletcher, Packer, in Great St. Helen's, London, on the 20th of July last: If he will return to his said Master, or any of his Friends, he shall be kindly receiv'd: And if any Person will bring him to his said Master or Friends, they shall have two Guineas Reward.

TH E Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against William Haydon, late of Tiverton, in the County of Devon, Merchant, intend to meet on the 26th of September next, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Red Lion in Tiverton aforesaid, to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate; where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, and paid their Contribution of Money, are to come prepared to do the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend.