

The London Gazette.

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From Saturday October 16. to Tuesday October 19. 1714.

At the Council Chamber Whitehall, Oct. 12. 1714.

THIS Day by his Majesty's Command William Marquis of Annandale, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, Montagu Earl of Abingdon Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, and Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, were Sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective Places at the Board accordingly.

JOHN POVEY.

St. James's, October 16. This Day was held here a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter, where the King's most Excellent Majesty Sovereign of the Order, and several of the Knights Companions being present, the most Noble Charles Duke of Bolton, the most Noble John Duke of Rutland, the Right Honourable Lionel Cranfield Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to His Majesty, and the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Halifax first Lord Commissioner for Executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer, were Elected Knights Companions of the said most Noble Order, having been first introduced into the Chapter, and Knighted by the Sovereign with the Sword of State, and then withdrawing they were afterwards severally sent for in (according to the Order above-mentioned) and invested with the Garter and George, the two principal Ensigns of the said Order, with the usual Ceremonies.

Vienna, October 10. N. S. The Count de Steinville Governor of Transylvania, has informed this Court, that having heard that the King of Sweden was set out from Demotica with a small Retinue, he had sent an Express into Wallachia to gain some certain Intelligence of that matter. The Investitures of Fulda Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt have been lately dispatched, and others will soon follow. Some of the Officers of the Court have been this Day sent before to Presburg, and the Emperor intends to remove thither with his whole Court the 12th Instant.

Ratisbon, October 15. N. S. After several Debates relating to the Ratification of the Treaty lately concluded between France and the Emperor and Empire at Baden, the Protestant Ministers have consented not to obstruct the ratifying the said Treaty; but have at the same time made a Reservation of all their Rights and Privileges, and have protested against whatever is contained in this Treaty of Baden, which may be prejudicial to those Rights, and contrary to the Treaties of Westphalia. The 12th the Consideration of the Arrears due from the Empire to the Chest of War, was proposed anew in the Diet, but was referred to another time. Some Letters from Vienna say, that the Council of War had received Advice from the Count de Steinville, that by his freshest Informations from Wallachia he had found, that the King of Sweden was not set out from Demotica, as he had writ before; because the Turks who were appointed to attend his Swedish Majesty to the Frontiers of Transylvania, were not willing to begin their March 'till after the Feast of Biram, which would not end before the middle of October; but it is assured, that the King of Sweden's Journey is settled for that time without fail.

Hambourg, October 19. N. S. The King of Prussia is arrived at Stettin: His Majesty immediately caused his Troops there to pass in Review before him, and gave Directions himself to General Boreck, what Conduct to observe, if the King of Sweden shall happen to pass by that Place. The last Letters from Copenhagen say nothing of the King's Departure for Holstein, and 'tis thought his Danish Majesty will not leave his Residence till he receives certain Intelligence of the King of Sweden's Arrival in Germany. His said Majesty on his Birthday made a Promotion of seven Knights of the Order of Dannebrog: He has likewise ordered the Estates of the Counts Reventlaw and Van der Nath in Holstein to be Confiscated. The Court of Denmark have not yet returned an Answer to the Letter, by which the Emperor desired that the young Duke of Holstein might be immediately re-established in his Dominions: Some think his Danish Majesty may be induced to give up the Possession of the Dutchy of Holstein, provided the young Duke leave Sweden, and come and reside at Lubeck or at Hambourg; but this cannot be known till the Answer to be made to his Imperial Majesty's Letter be settled.

Paris, Oct. 24. N. S. The Cardinal del Giudice, who some time since came hither from the Court of Spain, and was received and entertained by the King with peculiar Marks of Esteem and Favour, was about a Month ago recalled to Madrid; on which occasion taking his leave of the King his Majesty embraced him, and dismissed him perfectly satisfied with the Distinctions that had been shewn him. But being advanced on his Journey as far as Bayonne, Prince Pio signified to him, that it was the King his Master's Pleasure that he should stop there, and not enter Spain till further Order. Hereupon the Cardinal dispatched his Nephew the Prince de Celamare to Madrid, to lay before his Catholick Majesty an account of his Conduct, and to endeavour to justify or excuse any Act of his which may have given Offence. 'Tis reported here, that the Cardinal has drawn this Disgrace upon himself by the following Proceedings: He is acquitted General of Spain, in which Quality he took occasion, during his Absence from that Kingdom, to issue a Decree condemning certain Books written at different times, in Assertion of the Rights of Kings against the Usurpations of the See of Rome; and this Decree he is said to have caused to be affixed on the Gates of the Palace at Madrid, without the previous Knowledge of his Catholick Majesty or his Councils. Another thing laid to his Charge is, that he opposed the levying of a Subsidy on the Clergy of Arragon. The Letters from Catalonia confirm that all is quiet there, and that the French Forces are to continue in that Country, but that the King of Spain has ordered part of his Troops to march from thence to Estrémadura. 'Tis also advised, that the Marshal Berwick's Proceeding against the chief Leaders of the Barcelonians after the Capitulation granted them, was not upon any Information he had received of their meditating new Commotions, but by virtue of an Order from Court; and the Colour now put upon that Proceeding is, that those Leaders not having expressly stipulated in the verbal Capitulation made with the said Marshal, the Freedom of their Persons; it has been thought fit to take Advantage of it, and so without violating the Article which provides that their Lives shall be spared, their Persons are to be disposed of in separate Prisons, and 'twas even said they will be sent to the West-Indies to work in the Mines. The Governours and Commandants of Barcelona and Cardona, as also