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Translation of a Memorial of the Spanish Ambassador, and of the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, to his most Faithful Majesty.

DON Joseph Torrero, Ambassador Extraordinary of the Catholick King, and Don James O Dun, Minister Plenipotentiary of the most Christian King, at this Court, by the exprefs and positive Orders of their Masters, declare, with the greatest Respect, to the most Faithful King;

That the Two Sovereigns of France and Spain, being obliged to support a War against the English, have found it proper and necessary, to establish several mutual and reciprocal Obligations between them; and to take other indispensable Measures to curb the Pride of the British Nation, which, by an ambitious Project to become despotick over the Sea, and consequently over all Maritime Commerce, pretends to keep dependant the Possessions of other Powers in the New World, in order to introduce themselves there, either by an underhand Usurpation, or by Conquest.

That the first Measure, which the Kings of France and Spain agreed on, was to have the most Faithful King in their Offensive and Defensive Alliance, and to desire him to join their Majesties forthwith; That they expected, that the most Faithful King would acquiesce therein, conformably to what he owes to himself, and to his Kingdom, since his Subjects feel, much more than other Nations, the Yoke which Great Britain lays, and which the means to extend over all those, who have Possessions beyond Sea; and that it would be unjust for France and Spain to sacrifice themselves for an Object, in which Portugal is so much interested; and that, instead of assisting them, they should make it impossible for them to succeed, by allowing the English to enrich themselves by their Commerce, and to enter their Ports, not only to make Use of them as an Asylum, but to be more at Hand to hurt the Defenders of the Cause of Portugal.

That, in this Spirit, the Ambassador of Spain, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, desire the most Faithful King to declare himself united with their Catholick and most Christian Majesties in the present War against the English, to break off all Correspondence and Commerce with that Power, as the Common Enemy of all the Three, and even of all Maritime Nations; to send away from his Ports, and to shut them against, all their Men of War and Merchant Ships; and to join to the Forces of France and Spain, those which the Most High has put in his Hands, in order to make them equal to those of the Enemy.

This Declaration made by the Two Monarchs of France and Spain, as being agreed and concerted between them; his Catholick Majesty has, in the mean Time, instructed his Ambassador to make this

Reflection to the most Faithful King (in order that his magnanimous Breast may, the more easily and the more speedily determine, without being stopped by other Impressions, to take the Part the most consonant to his Advantage, and to his Glory,) that it is the Brother of the Queen his Wife, a true Friend, and a moderate and quiet Neighbour, who has made this Proposal to him, and who has agreed to it, considering the Interests of the most Faithful King, as his own, and wishing to unite the one with the other, so as that, either in Peace or in War, Spain and Portugal may be considered as belonging to one Master; and in order that, if any Power shall think of making War with Spain, they may not imagine they shall find, in her own House, Shelter and Succours to attack her, as happened, with Regard to Portugal, in the Wars, which King Philip the Fifth, his Father, and Father-in-Law of the most Faithful King, was obliged to support against England: How much more glorious and more useful will it be for the most Faithful King to have, for his Ally, a Catholick King, his near Relation, his Neighbour in Europe and in America, to assist each other mutually and with Ease, than the English Nation, incapable, by their Haughtiness, of considering other Sovereigns with Equality, and always desirous to make them feel the Influence of their Power; and what Occasion can the most Faithful King have for the Assistance of England, when, by an Offensive and Defensive League, he shall be united with Spain and France.

These Considerations are so strong, that the Catholick King thinks, there can be no doubt, but that the most Faithful King, his Brother-in-Law, will yield to them, without stopping a Moment; so much the more, as his Catholick Majesty, before making this Invitation, and in order to prevent the Danger which the Maritime Places of Portugal, might run, when the Part, taken by his most Faithful Majesty, should come to the Knowledge of the English, his Catholick Majesty has caused his Troops to march to the Frontiers of Portugal, so that, in a very few Days, they may garrison the principal Ports of the Kingdom, and they will do it, after the Answer of the most Faithful King, which, doubtless, will be as speedy, as clear, and as decisive, as the Necessity, and the positive Determination of his Catholick Majesty to prevent the Designs of his Enemies, require. Lisbon, the 16th of March, 1762.

(Signed)

*Don Joseph Torrero.
Jaques Bernard O Dun.*

The two Ministers added to this Memorial, That they were ordered by their Courts to demand a Categorical Answer in Four Days, and that every Delay beyond that Term would be considered as a Negative.

Translation of the Answer of the Secretary of State, of his most Faithful Majesty, to the Memorial of the Spanish Ambassador, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of France.

DON Lewis da Cunha, Secretary of State to the most Faithful King, having laid before his Majesty, the Memorial, which his Excellency Mons. Torrero, the Catholick King's Ambassador, and Mons. O Dun, Minister Plenipotentiary from the most Christian King, at this Court, delivered to him the 16th of this Month, wherein, after having declared the Reasons of the present War, broken out between the said Two Monarchs, and England, his most Faithful Majesty is invited to unite himself, by an Offensive and Defensive League, to the Two Courts of Versailles, and of Madrid, against England; to break off all Communication and Commerce with the English; to treat them as Common Enemies, not only of the Three Allied Powers, but of all the other Maritime Ones, to drive them from his Ports, to shut them against all Ships of War and Merchant Ships, and to join the Portuguese Forces to those of France, and of Spain, to obtain, by this Means, the Object of the said War; the Ambassador of the Catholick King finally declaring, That that Monarch, before he caused the above-mentioned Memorial to be presented to the King, had ordered his Troops to march to the Frontiers of Portugal, to prevent the Designs of the English, who might have surprized the Maritime Places of this Kingdom, when the Offensive Union of his most Faithful Majesty, with their Catholick, and most Christian Majesties, should come to their Knowledge.

The King having taken the Contents of the aforesaid Memorial into serious Consideration, in the precise Term of Four Days, has ordered his Secretary of State to answer;

That his most Faithful Majesty is sensibly affected, at seeing the Flames of War kindled between the Powers with whom he is closely connected by Ties of Blood, and of Friendship, and by solemn Treaties, such as Spain, France, and Great Britain: That his most Faithful Majesty wishes that those same Ties, and the Neutrality he observes, may enable him to propose by his Mediation, a Renewal of the Conferences broken off at London, some Time since, and to see, if, by this Means, It be possible to reconcile Interests and Minds; so that, without further Effusion of Human Blood, an advantageous, necessary and useful Peace may be obtained.

That his most Faithful Majesty, disposed as much as possible to comply with the Proposal made on the Part of the Catholick and most Christian Kings, desires them nevertheless, to reflect on the insurmountable Obstacles, which hinder him from entering into the Offensive League proposed to him. That the Court of Portugal having ancient and uninterrupted Alliances with the British Court, for many Years past, by solemn and publick Treaties, purely defensive, and, as such, innocent; and not having received any immediate Offence on the Part of Great Britain, to break the same Treaties, his most Faithful Majesty could not enter into an Offensive League against that Court, without being wanting to the publick Faith, Religion, Fidelity, and Decorum, which are the invariable Principles of his Majesty's Mind, and of all Religious and Magnanimous Princes, such as the Catholick and most Christian Kings.

That, besides these Considerations, his most Faithful Majesty, loving his Subjects as a Father, and being obliged to attend to their Preservation as King, it is easy to see, that he would be wanting both to one and the other, if he should oblige them to endure the Calamities of an Offensive War, which they

are not in a Condition to support, after the Misfortunes, which have happened in Portugal, by the long Sickness of the late King, his Majesty's glorious Father; by the Earthquake in the Year 1755; and by the horrible Conspiracy of 1758.

That his most Faithful Majesty, upon these Principles of Religion, Humanity, and Publick Faith, having embraced the System of Neutrality, has given Orders to repair his Ports, and Maritime Places, and to provide them with every thing necessary, and to equip a sufficient Number of Ships of War to protect them; he has caused his Troops to be held ready, and at hand, to prevent, in the said Ports and Maritime Places, those Accidents which might happen there: All these Dispositions having been made for the common Advantage of the Powers who are at War, without Distinction of any; and in order that the Subjects of the same Powers may enjoy the Protection and Hospitality granted, and religiously observed in all Times, in the Ports of this Kingdom, according to the common Rule of the Law of Nations, and the Practice of all the Courts, who have no Interest to take Part in the Wars which are kindled between other Nations.

In short, the above mentioned Secretary of State of his most Faithful Majesty, has the King's Orders to tell his Excellency Don Joseph Torrero, in order that he may transmit it to the King his Master, That his most Faithful Majesty, since the Accession of his Catholic Majesty to the Throne of Spain, has always given him the most distinguished Marks of a Brother who loves him, of a Brother-in-Law who esteems him, of a sincere Friend, and of a Neighbour, who has forgotten nothing to cultivate an intimate Correspondence with him, even so far as to stipulate by the last Treaty of the 12th of February of the preceding Year, even when the Acquaintances of the King were in Question—"That he preferred to every other Interest, that of removing the smallest Occasion, that might become an Obstacle to, or alter, not only the good Correspondence due to his Friendship, and to the strict Ties of Blood, but that might prevent an intimate Union between their respective Subjects." The King hopes, that the Moment his Catholic Majesty shall have reflected upon all these Marks of Love, of Friendship, and of uninterrupted Dispositions to please him, and shall have weighed them with the Force of the Reasons above-cited, he will see on the one Hand that these Reasons alone, which exceed the Limits of the King's Power, hinder him from entering into the League proposed to him; and, on the other Hand, he will also see, that it is impossible for any Thing to be done in the Ports of this Kingdom contrary to the Interests of his Catholic Majesty, and to the firm Neutrality which this Court considers as a necessary Principle of her System. Palace, 20 March, 1762.

Don Lewis da Cunha.

Translation of a Memorial of the Ambassador of Spain, and of the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, delivered to M. da Cunha the 1st of April, 1762.

DON Joseph Torrero, Ambassador of the Catholick King, and Don James O Dun, Minister Plenipotentiary of the most Christian King; the First, in virtue of new Orders which he has received from his Catholick Majesty, after he had seen the Answer given by his Excellency Don Lewis da Cunha, Secretary of State to the most Faithful King, dated the 20th of March last, to the Memorial which the Two Ministers delivered to him; and the Second, in Consequence of the System which the King his Master, and the Catholick King, his Cousin, have embraced,

embraced, to keep themselves so united, that the Interest of the one may be the Interest of the other : The said Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary, with the profound Respect due to the Monarch of Portugal, desirous to satisfy the Reasons set forth, by his Royal Order, in the said Answer of his Excellency Monf. da Cunha, of the 20th of March last, and at the same Time, insisting on those which they produced in their Memorial of the 16th of the said Month, they humbly declare to his most Faithful Majesty :

That their Catholick and most Christian Majesties are thoroughly persuaded, that the Misfortunes of the War, which they suffer, are not indifferent to his most Faithful Majesty, and that he would have wished to contribute to the Happiness of Peace ; but unfortunately it is not in his Power to do it, except by Force, (and that is what they invite him to) in order to reduce the Enemy not to despise Proposals of Accommodation, as they have hitherto done.

That, if there should be a new Negotiation for Peace, their Catholick and most Christian Majesties would accept the Mediation of his most Faithful Majesty, out of Regard to his sacred Person ; but the Partiality which his Ministry has shewn for the English, desiring to defend their Neutrality in the Course of the present War, would make his most Christian Majesty fear with Reason, that the Mediation of his most Faithful Majesty would not be favourable to him ; and the Catholick King would act contrary to his own Decorum, if he should, on his Side, admit it, when he calls to Mind the Conduct of the Court of Lisbon, on the King's Offers to accommodate the Differences with the Court of Rome, without having been able to obtain from Portugal any Mark of Confidence, or Desire of Reconciliation with the Holy See, (an incredible Thing) except the single Answer, *That hitherto God had not granted the favorable Moment for Reconciliation.*

That their Catholick and most Christian Majesties thoroughly believe his most Faithful Majesty's Aversion to War, and his constant Dispositions for Peace : Their Enemies also know them, so as to make Advantage of them.

That the Defensive Alliances with the Court of London, which his most Faithful Majesty sets forth to shew the Impossibility of his accepting the Offensive and Defensive League proposed to him, cannot be any Obstacle to him ; that the Reasons, given on this Subject, are not founded ; and that those same Alliances are not so innocent, as they would have them thought.

They are not an Obstacle ; because there is no Alliance which is obligatory, when the Question is to shake off a Yoke, which one Nation would lay on Another ; and this is the Project, already far advanced, of England on Portugal.

They are not founded ; because, notwithstanding it is assured, that the Crown of Portugal has not received any Offence from England, to induce her to a Breach of Treaties, the contrary is clearly manifested ; for what stronger Offence than That of attacking a French Squadron in one of the Ports of Portugal ? This single Insult is sufficient to give his most Faithful Majesty a Right to declare War against his Britannick Majesty, if he has not given a suitable Satisfaction for it ; and if he has done it, without, at the same Time, obtaining Restitution of his most Christian Majesty's Ships, the most Christian King has a Right to declare War against his most Faithful Majesty.

These Alliances are not so innocent, though they are called purely Defensive ; because they become in Reality Offensive, from the Situation of the Portuguese Dominions, and from the Nature of the English Power : The English Squadrons cannot keep

the Sea in all Seasons, or cruize on the principal Coasts for cutting off the French and Spanish Navigation, without the Ports, and the Assistance of Portugal : These Islanders would not insult all Maritime Europe ; they would let others enjoy their Possessions, and their Commerce, if all the Riches of Portugal did not pass into their Hands ; consequently Portugal furnishes them with the Means to make War ; and their Alliance with the said Court is Offensive ; and if not, It is asked, by what Reason England should be obliged to send Troops to the Assistance of Portugal, and not Portugal to the Assistance of England ? If it is not, because England finds a Compensation in the indirect Assistance of Portugal, by Means whereof she makes War against Spain and France.

The said Alliances were made in the Beginning of this Century, when there were Animosities and Oppositions, occasioned by the preceding Possession of Spain, and for as long as they might last : Those Animosities, however, are now ended, and two Brothers are Possessors of Spain and Portugal ; shall it then be allowed between two Brothers, for the one to furnish Arms to the Enemy of the other ? Necessity might, then, have authorised the King of Portugal to adopt an Alliance contrary to his true System, and to his Decorum : Now he ought to be glad of the Necessity, which others lay upon him to make use of his Reason, in order to take the Road of his Glory and Common Interest.

That if the most Faithful King loves his Subjects, as a Father, and if he ought to preserve them, as King, their Catholick and most Christian Majesties not only approve it, but they imitate it, by pitying their Subjects for so many Calamities : However, their Majesties are not blameable for those they suffer by War, no more than his most Faithful Majesty will be, when he enters into it, with so much Justice as the present : He ought, on the contrary, to hope, by the Assistance of God, and of his good Allies, for new Splendour to his Crown, and the greatest Advantages to his Subjects : They will then enjoy a strong and solid System, as well in Peace, as War ; whereas by that of an Union with the English, the Risk and Uncertainty of the Assistance of Great Britain to defend them against Spain, may be now seen by the very Precautions taken by Portugal ; even supposing, with Reason, that the Kingdom of Portugal ought not to be indifferent to the English ; and that they ought to be offended with the Proceedings of Spain.

That their most Christian and Catholick Majesties do not complain of his most Faithful Majesty's causing his Places to be repaired and garrisoned, his Ports to be guarded by Ships of War, and his Troops to approach the Places where they might be necessary : These are Precautions of a wise and prudent Prince : Their Majesties might, however, complain of the Preference given to England, to send Succours to Portugal, for the Object of those same Precautions ; to keep at Lisbon an English General, several Aids de Camp, and other Officers ; since it is not possible but that they will concert Military Projects, according to the Solicitations of the Portuguese Minister at London, which are publick ; and which the English themselves do not conceal. But as his most Faithful Majesty is still in Time to embrace the most just Party, the Two Monarchs of France and Spain flatter themselves, that the Preparations of the King of Portugal may acquire an Ally ; being well assured, that they will give him but little Umbrage, and, on the contrary, that they will produce much Advantage to him. If the English had been convinced, that the Preparations were only against the Offenders of the Neutrality, they would not have contributed thereto with such Good-will, since

since they would have furnished Arms against themselves.

That his Catholick Majesty is sensible of the Good-will and Tenderneſs, which his moſt Faithful Majesty has ſhewn for him, ſince his Acceſſion to the Throne of Spain, and particularly of the Readineſs with which his moſt Faithful Majesty complied with the Annulling the Treaty of Limits in Peru, by that of the 12th of February 1761, in order to avoid the Conſequences which might reſult from the bad Conduct of the Officers and Governors, to whom the Execution of that Treaty had been entruſted: However, the Friendſhip and Complaiſance of his Catholick Majesty was not leſs remarkable, when he himſelf propoſed that Expedient, without thinking of others which he might have made Uſe of: What he did then, and what he now propoſes, by Agreement with the moſt Chriſtian King, prove, that the Ties of Blood are ſtronger in the Mind of the Catholick King, than the flattering Ideas of Aggrandiſement.

Finally, The Ambaſſador of Spain, and the Miſiſter Plenipotentiary of France, repeat what they have already ſet forth in the Memorial of the 16th of March: They inſiſt on the Demand therein contained, and they declare to the moſt Faithful King, That, without further Representations, or his Conſent, the Spaniſh Troops, already on the Frontiers, will enter Portugal, for the ſingle Object of advancing, till they ſhall obtain, that the Ports of Portugal be not at the Diſpoſal of the Enemy; having, at the ſame Time, the moſt preſcis Orders, not to commit, without Reaſon, the leaſt Hoſtility againſt the Subjects of the moſt Faithful King: to pay them, in ready Money, for whatever they ſhall furniſh to them, as if the one and the other belonged to the ſame Maſter. It remains for his moſt Faithful Majesty to chuſe, either to receive theſe Troops, as Allies, or to reſuſe them Entrance, or Subſiſtance, and to oppoſe them, as Enemies: For then the Two Allies will take all poſſible Precautions, on the Suſpicions, already too much founded, that the Court of Liſbon, by Intelligence, for ſome Time paſt, with That of London, will march out to meet them, with Engliſh Forces, in order to hinder their juſt Deſigns, and to make them bloody, contrary to the Sentiments of their Heart. Liſbon, the 1ſt of April, 1762.

(Signed)

Don Joſeph Torrero.
Don Jaques O Dun.

Translation of the Answer to the Memorial of the Miniſters of Spain and France, of April 5, 1762.

DON Lewis da Cunha, Secretary of State of his moſt Faithful Majesty, having laid before the King the Memorial, which his Excellency M. Torrero, Ambaſſador of the Catholick King, and M. O Dun, Miſiſter Plenipotentiary of France, remitted to him the 1ſt of this Month; inſiſting upon all the Demands which they had made in the firſt Memorial of the 16th of March laſt, notwithstanding the Reaſons given on the Part of the King, by the Memorial in Answer, of the 20th of the ſaid Month; and declaring farther, that, without any other Representation, and even without the Conſent of his moſt Faithful Majesty, the Spaniſh Troops, already upon the Frontiers, ſhould enter into Portugal, to ſeize his Ports, and to ſhut them up, and that there only remained to his moſt Faithful Majesty, the Choice of receiving them as Friends, or of treating them as Enemies, the King has ordered his Secretary of State to answer;

That his moſt Faithful Majesty (notwithſtanding a Declaration ſo ſurprizing and unexpected) perſiſts in the Sentiments which he has always at Heart, of complying with the Wiſhes of their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majesties, nevertheless he cannot perſuade himſelf that it is in his Power to break the Deſenſive Treaties which he has with Great Britain, without that Court's having given him Motives ſo ſtrong, and of ſuch immediate Intereſt to Portugal, as to oblige him to undertake a War, and to make the People, whom his Majesty ought to preſerve, endure the Calamities of this Scourge.

That he can no more perſuade himſelf that the ſaid Treaties which ſubſiſt, for ſo many Ages paſt, between Portugal and Great Britain, are Offenſive, as is inſinuated in this laſt Memorial, on account of the Commerce which Portugal allows to the Engliſh Subjects; on the contrary, this Reaſon, and the others alledged therein, are the Baſis and the Spirit of all Deſenſive Treaties; it being generally known to all the World, that theſe Sort of Treaties conſiſt of Engagements between the Powers, to enable them the better to defend and maintain themſelves, by the Succours which One receives from the Other, either in Troops, or Money, or in ſomething elſe which may be of Advantage to them; and this is the Caſe of the Treaties of League and Commerce between Portugal and Great Britain, and it is what the Law of God, of Nature, and of Nations, and the univerſal Practice of all Nations, have always deemed innocent, without there ever having been any Power, who would undertake to force others to break theſe ſame Treaties, becauſe they find their Intereſt in it, and would prefer the ſame private and particular Intereſt to the common and univerſal one, of the public Tranquility of Neutral Powers; to attack them and invade their Dominions, eſpecially among Monarchs ſo Religions as their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majesties.

That the unbounded Confidence, which his moſt Faithful Majesty has always had in the Ties of Blood, the Friendſhip, and the good Neighbourhood which he has always cultivated with his Catholick Majesty, cannot be better proved, than by the Silence and Tranquility with which the King has ſeen, for a long Time paſt, his Frontiers almoſt blocked up and infeſted; the Commerce of Corn prohibited, the Spaniſh Magazines upon the ſaid Frontiers filled with all Sorts of Military Stores, and the Places ſwarming with Troops, without his moſt Faithful Majesty's having given the leaſt Order to his Ambaſſador at Madrid to know the Object of theſe Preparations.

That after having acted with ſuch ſincerity, Tranquility, and Good Faith, at the Time only when his moſt Faithful Majesty ſaw that it was neceſſary for him to liſten to the Clamours of his Subjects, and to preſerve his Royal Decorum from the univerſal Centure of all Europe, which had ſpread even into every public News-paper: And at the ſame Time that it was known to all the World, that the Kingdom of Portugal was in Want of experienced Officers, his moſt Faithful Majesty invited over Lord Tyrawly; he alſo took ſome Engliſh Officers, and of other Nations, to exerciſe his Troops, as has been conſtantly practiſed in this Kingdom, and as their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majesties, and all Sovereigns in general, practiſe alſo, without there ariſing any ſuſpicious Diſtruſt from ſuch a Proceeding.

That his moſt Faithful Majesty, paſſing over in Silence the Reproaches againſt Individuals, who only execute the Orders of their Maſters, to give an Answer upon the Affair of Monſ. de la Clue's Squadron, muſt neceſſarily call to Mind, that having received from

from the King of Great Britain, the most obliging Reparation for what concerns the Rights of the Territory, and of the Port, near which the French Vessels were taken, and having by repeated Sollicitations demanded Restitution of those Ships, as he has assured the most Christian King, his most Faithful Majesty thinks that it is more natural to obtain the Restitution of the said Ships, from the Friendship of his Britannick Majesty, at a convenient Opportunity, than to undertake it by the Means of a precipitate War, which might perhaps render the said Restitution impracticable.

That his most Faithful Majesty hopes, that the Solidity of these Reasons will make upon the Minds of their Catholick and most Christian Majesties an Impression worthy of their Religion, and of their Humanity; and that they will perceive the crying Injustice of pursuing against Portugal the War kindled against Great Britain; that they will give an Example, that would produce the Destruction of Mankind, if Neutral Powers were to be attacked, because they have Defensive Treaties with the Belligerent Powers; that a Maxim so destructive would occasion Defolation in all Europe, the Moment a War was kindled between two Nations; and that his most Faithful Majesty, in these Circumstances, could not recede from the Neutrality which he adopts for his System, without losing, even with their Catholick and most Christian Majesties that good Opinion, which he prefers to every other Interest.

That, for these Reasons, and, in the unexpected Case of the Spanish Troops entering Portugal (under any Pretence whatever) not only without his most Faithful Majesty's Permission, but contrary to his express Declaration, made in the Memorial of the 20th of March, and repeated by the present, making a declared and offensive War against him by this violent and unexpected Invasion: In such a Case, his most Faithful Majesty, no longer able (without offending the Laws of God, of Nature, and of Nations, and without universal Censure) to avoid doing his utmost for his own Defence, has commanded his Forces to hold themselves in Readiness, and to join with those of his Allies, in Support of his Neutrality, which is the only and single Object for which they shall be employed.

His most Faithful Majesty declares finally, that it will affect him less (though reduced to the last Extremity, of which the supreme Judge is the sole Arbitrator) to let the last Tile of his Palace fall, and to see his Faithful Subjects spill the last Drop of their Blood, than to sacrifice, together with the Honour of his Crown, all that Portugal holds most dear, and to submit, by such extraordinary Means, to become an unheard-of Example to all pacific Powers; who will no longer be able to enjoy the Benefit of Neutrality, whenever a War shall be kindled between other Powers with which the Former are connected by Defensive Treaties. Palace of Alcantara, the 5th of April, 1762.

Don Lewis da Cunha.

Petersburg, April 6. The Duke de Biron appeared on Sunday last in the Drawing-Room, with the Blue Ribband of Russia, with which the Emperor had been pleased to invest him in his private Apartment just before. The old Duke was accompanied by the two Princes his Sons, and his Imperial Majesty shewed great Distinction to the whole Family, particularly to the Duke.

Veldt Marechal Munich arrived here the 4th Instant, in perfect Health from the Place of his Exile.

Petersburg, April 9. Count Bruhl's two Sons arrived here on Monday last, with a very numerous Train. They bring the King of Poland's Compliments of Congratulation to the Emperor.

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Copenhagen, April 20. Last Sunday her Royal Highness the Princess Wilhelmina Carolina, his Danish Majesty's second Daughter, who is now in the 15th Year of her Age, made a publick Profession of the Principles of her Religion, in the Royal Chapel at Friedensbourg, with great Approbation; and was there solemnly confirmed, in the Presence of the Court, and many Persons of Distinction, both Clergy and Laity.

The King of Denmark has been pleased to confer the Order of Danbrogg upon M. Schimmelman, Super-Intendant General of Trade, and his Danish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Circle of Lower Saxony.

Liege, April 24. Last Night, about Eleven o'Clock, the Prince of Condé, accompanied by the Marquis of Monteynard, Lieutenant-General, arrived here: He alighted at the French Commandant's, where he staid till Three in the Morning, and then continued his Journey to Cologne. His Highness came from Valenciennes the 23d, and met several Couriers on the Road, that informed him of the Allied Army's being in Motion, which determined him to make all possible Haste; and he expected to reach Dusseldorff To-night.

The 21st our Cardinal Bishop's Baggage parted from Passy for this City, and his Highness is expected at Seraign the 5th of May, as he intends setting out the 3d from Paris.

Maastricht, April 24. The Council of State having resolved to repair the Breach made in the Wall of this City, by the blowing up of the Magazine of Powder, and to make some Alteration for the better in Rebuilding it, made an Agreement last Week, with some Workmen here, for 22,060 Florins. By the Plan formed, the Town will be rendered considerably stronger, than having been one of the weakest Places of this Fortification. Almost every Day this Week, a great many Boats, loaded with Flour, coming from Liege, have passed through our Bridge going to Urmund, where it is to be landed, and conveyed in Carts to Juliers, for the Use of the French Army on the Lower Rhine.

Juliers, April 24. At Eleven this Morning the Prince of Condé arrived here in his Way to Dusseldorff, coming from Paris. His Highness was saluted by the Cannon of this Fortress: The Garrison were under Arms; and all the Honours were paid to him, by our Commandant, that are due to his Birth and Character.

Dusseldorff, April 25. The late Movements of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, having greatly alarmed the French Army, Four hundred Men per Battalion, and an Hundred per Squadron, of the Army on the Lower Rhine, were ordered to march the 18th; they cantoned the 19th at Ratingen; the 20th at Langenberg, and the 22d they moved to Hardenberg to make Room for M. d'Apchon, who had assembled about Ten thousand Men at Hattingen; but on the Hereditary Prince's retiring, the French Troops came back to Ratingen the 24th, and To day they return to their respective Quarters. The Prince of Condé, who set out from Paris the 23d, arrived here last Night in good Health, and was received with all the Honours that are paid to a Prince of the Blood, entrusted with the Command of an Army.

Cologne, April 26. Yesterday in the Afternoon the Nine Battalions, that marched hence the 18th, returned to their Quarters after a very fatiguing March. The Appearance of our Troops saved the Dutchy of Berg from being laid under Contribution. The Enemy had taken the Castle of Arensburg before they could come up, and raised a Number of Recruits in the Dutchy of Westphalia, and in the County de la Mark; but on seeing such a Body of Troops assembled, the Hereditary Prince thought fit to stop the River.

Whitehall



Whitehall, May 4.

The Riots and Disturbances lately raised, in the Southern Parts of Ireland, by a Set of People called Levellers, are entirely put a Stop to, by the Vigilance and Activity of the Earl of Halifax. It appears, that the Authors of those Disturbances have consisted, indiscriminately, of Persons of different Persuasions, and that no Marks of Disaffection to His Majesty's Person, or Government, have been discovered upon this Occasion in any Class of People.

Whitehall, May 4.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Honorable Edward Lord Wentworth, of Nettlestead, and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Viscount of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Viscount Wentworth, of Wellborough in the County of Leicester.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham Castle in the County of Devon, Bart. and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Viscount of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Viscount Courtenay, of Powderham Castle in the said County of Devon.

The King has been pleased to grant unto his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne and Duke of Newcastle under Line, and his Heirs Male, and in Default of such Issue to Thomas Pelham, of Stanmer in the County of Sussex, Esq; and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron Pelham, of Stanmer in the said County of Sussex.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Caroline Fox, commonly called Lady Caroline Fox, the Dignity of a Baroness of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Lady Holland, Baroness of Holland in the County of Lincoln; and the Dignity of Lord Holland in the said County of Lincoln, to her Heirs Male.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Honorable John Percival Earl of Egmont in the Kingdom of Ireland, and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Lord Lovel and Holland, Baron Lovel and Holland, of Enmore in the County of Somerset.

The King has been pleased to grant unto John Montagu, Esq; commonly called Lord Brudenell, and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron Montagu, of Boughton in the County of Northampton.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Honorable Joseph Lord Milton, Baron Milton of Shroton Hill in the Kingdom of Ireland, and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron Milton, of Milton Abbey in the County of Dorset.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Sir Edward Montagu, of Ditton Park in the County of Bucks, Knight of the Bath, and his Heirs Male by her Grace Isabella Dutchess Dowager of Manchester, his present Wife, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron Beaulieu, of Beaulieu in the County of Southampton.

The King has been pleased to grant unto George Venables Vernon, of Sudbury in the County of Derby, Esq; and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the

Name, Style and Title of Lord Vernon, Baron of Kindereton in the County of Chester.

The King has been pleased to grant unto George Lane, of Bramham Park in the County of York, Esq; and his Heirs Male by Harriot his present Wife, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron Bingley in the County of York.

Admiralty Office, May 3.

His Majesty's Ships the *Æolus* and *Brilliant* are arrived at Plymouth from a Cruise, having brought in the *Mignon Privatier*, belonging to Bayonne, of Eight Guns and 63 Men. They also retook a Dogger from Carolina, bound to Poole, which had been taken by the said Privatier.

May 4, 1762.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Nottingham are desired to meet on Tuesday the 11th Instant, at the Swan Inn in Mansfield, pursuant to the Direction of the Act of Parliament passed in this present Session, relating to the Militia.

May 3, 1762.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County and City of Worcester are desired to meet on Tuesday the 11th Instant, at the Talbot in Sidbury, pursuant to the Direction of the Act of Parliament passed in this present Session, relating to the Militia.

London, May 3, 1762.

A General Meeting of the Lieutenant, and Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Stafford, is appointed to be held at the Saracen's Head in Stafford, on Tuesday the 11th Day of this Instant May, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, pursuant to the Direction of the late Act of Parliament for raising the Militia; where all Persons qualified and willing to serve as Officers in the Militia for the said County, are desired to deliver in their Names,

GOWER.

May 1, 1762.

The Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Hereford are desired to meet on Tuesday the 11th Instant, at the Maiden Head at Hereford, pursuant to the Direction of the Act of Parliament passed in this present Session, relating to the Militia.

St. James's Square, May 3, 1762.

Notice is hereby given, that the first General Meeting of His Majesty's Lieutenant, and the Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Cambridge, for putting in Execution an Act made in the present Session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act to explain, amend, and reduce into one Act of Parliament, the several Laws now in Being relating to the Raising and Training the Militia within that Part of Great Britain called England," will be held at the Rose Tavern in Cambridge, on Thursday the 27th Instant, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon; and, as there are several Vacancies in the Commissions of Officers of the Militia for the said County, His Majesty's Lieutenant desires that such Gentlemen as are willing and qualified to act as Officers in the said Militia, would attend that Meeting, and deliver in their Names either to himself, or to such Person as shall be authorized to receive the same, specifying the Rank in which they are respectively willing to serve.

ROYSTON.

This is to give Notice, That the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to appoint Money to pay all the Arrears due to the Pensioners belonging to the Chest at Chatham,

to Lady-Day, 1762; and that the said Pay will begin on Monday the 14th of June, 1762, at the Chest Room in His Majesty's Dock-Yard at Chatham.

Admiralty Office, April 24, 1762.

His late Majesty having been graciously pleased, by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June, 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the Relief of Poor Widows of Commission and Warrent Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; as also with the Clerks of the Cheque at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerness; and with the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinsale; where all such Widows as intend to lay in their Claims, may be informed of all Particulars which entitle them to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose. But such Widows as live at too great a Distance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Mr. Joseph Belson, at the Admiralty Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Governors of the said Charity intending to distribute to the Widows of Sea Officers who died before the 30th of August 1732, as well as to the Widows of those who died since that Time, whose Circumstances come within the Rules of the Establishment, such Monies as may be due to them on the 31st of next Month; This is to give Notice thereof, that any Widows who have not yet applied, and intend to lay in their Claims, may do so as soon as possible; and that all such Widows whose Claims have been already allowed, may send or bring to this Office, by the 31st of next Month, the Affidavits required by the Rules, in order to their being continued upon the Pension or Bounty.

Navy Office, April 26, 1762.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy give Notice, that on Tuesday the 11th of May, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, Commissioner Hughes will expose to Sale at the Pay Office in His Majesty's Yard at Portsmouth, Several Lots of old Stores, consisting of old Canvas in Paper Stuff, old Hammaccoes with Clews, old Rope, ditto in Paper Stuff, Junk in Paper Stuff, white Ocham, Hemp Rubbish and Shavings, where such Persons as are willing to be Purchasers, may have the Liberty of viewing them at any Time in the common Working Hours of the Yard, till the Day of Sale: And as a Deposit of 25 l. per Cent. or in Proportion thereto, is to be made by the Persons who shall purchase the said Stores, all Persons that shall attend the said Sale, are to take Notice thereof, and come prepared for that Purpose. And unless the Stores so purchased shall be paid for and taken away at the End of forty Days, after the Day of Sale, the Deposit shall be forfeited, and become the Property of the Crown.

Navy Office, May 3, 1762.

The Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy give Notice, that on Thursday the 13th Instant, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, Commissioner Hanway will be ready at his Office in His Majesty's Yard at Chatham, to treat with such Person or Persons as may be willing to supply that, and Sheerness Yards, on a standing Contract, with Firr Boat Oars, from 16 to 22 Feet long, Meeting at 19 Feet, and no less than 3 Inches Square in the Loom, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches broad at the Blade, or of such Sizes as the Officers of the Yards shall demand them, not exceeding 22 Feet, at per Feet, that they may attend with their Proposals (sealed up) at that Time.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of His Majesty's Ships undermentioned, who were actu-

ally on Board at taking the following Prize and Recapture, that they will be paid their respective Shares thereof, viz. Greyhound the 10th, and Adventure the 11th of May 1762, on Board at Portsmouth, for Salvage of the Catherine, retaken. Swiftsure the 12th of May on Board at Portsmouth. Monmouth the 10th, Lyme the 11th, and Chichester the 12th of May, at the French Horn in Crutched Fryers, for the St. Alexis. And the Shares remaining unpaid will be recalled at the said French Horn, the second Tuesday in every Month for three Years to come.

Charles Brett, of Portsmouth, Esq; and Co. Agents.

This Day is published,

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A N

ESSAY on the ART of WAR.

Translated from the French of Count TURPIN, Brigadier, and Inspector-General of the French Hufars,

By Capt. JOSEPH OTWAY, Esq;

Dedicated, by Permission, to the Rt. Hon. JOHN Lord Viscount LIGONIER, Field-Marshal and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces.

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N. B. There are a few printed upon a Superfine Writing Royal Paper, Price 2 l. 2 s. in Boards.

Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Holford, Relict and Administratrix of the Right Honourable William Earl of Home, late Governor of Gibraltar, deceased, having great Reason to apprehend that a considerable Part of the said Earl's Personal Estate and Effects have been transmitted from Gibraltar to Great Britain to one or more Person or Persons; and in Particular several fine Foreign Horses, which his Lordship had in Gibraltar, and of which no Account has been yet given; Therefore if any Person or Persons can make any Discovery thereof, or of any other of his Lordship's Effects wheresoever, shall receive Satisfaction for their Trouble of her Ladyship in Hanover Square.

TO be sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Richard Edwards, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn Chancery Lane, London, in Five separate Lots, the following Freehold and Copyhold Estates of Mr. Thomas Milward, viz.

Lot 1. Several Freehold Messuages, Farms and Lands, in the Parish of Old Swinford in the County of Worcester, together of the yearly Value of 109 l. 5 s.

Lot 2. Three Freehold Houses, and two Closes of Land, in Stoverbridge in the same County, together of the yearly Value of 39 l.

Lot 3. A Freehold Messuage, Farm and Lands, and a Cottage or Tenement lying in Brockmore Heath, in the Parish of King's Swinford in the County of Stafford, together of the yearly Value of 5 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Lot 4. Several Freehold Messuages, and Closes of Land, in Stoverbridge aforesaid, of the clear yearly Value of 16 l.

Lot 5. Several Copyhold Messuages or Tenements in the said Parish of King's Swinford in the County of Stafford, together of the yearly Value of 50 l.

Further Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

TO be sold peremptorily, pursuant to a Decree and subsequent Order of the High Court of Chancery, before William Graves, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Chancery Lane, London, on Thursday the 27th Day of May Instant, between the Hours of Four and Six of the Clock in the Afternoon, A Fram called Billing-noad, situate at Loudwater, in the Parish of Rickmerworth, in the County of Hertford, consisting of 245 Acres, all Copyhold, and held of the Manors of Rickmerworth and Croxley, being the Estate of William Eve. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

TO be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, (together or separate) before Peter Holford, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn in Chancery Lane, London, on Tuesday the 18th Instant, between Five and Six in the Afternoon, Three Exchequer Orders or Annuities for Payment of 14 l. each. One other Order or Annuity of 14 l. payable after the Death of Sarah Brereton. One other of 20 l. and a Moiety of one other Order or Annuity of 50 l. viz. 25 l. per Annum. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

Pursuant

Printed by E. Owen and T. Harrison in Warwick-Lane. 1762.