

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 Miſter 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 preciſe 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 Hearts. Liſbon, the 1ſt of April, 1762.

(Signed)

*Don Joſeph Terrero.*  
*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. Terrero, Ambaſſador of the Catholick King, and M. O Dun, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, remitted to him the 1ſt of this Month; inſiſting upon all the Demands which they had made in the ſiſt 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 ſeiſe 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  
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