

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 Desolation 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 pacifick 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.

*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, that 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 Rattingen; 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 Rattingen 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 Arensberg 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.

