

who have been so burthenfome to it, should return to the Rhine in the best Condition possible, to execute with so much more Facility upon the States of the Empire on that Side, what they were not able to do in Bohemia? In short, is this wherein is to consist *that pretended Love of our native Country?* Who should have believed, or who can conceive in Time to come, that a pretended Commissorial Decree, asserting such Things, should ever have seen the Light? We have not demanded, nor do we demand any other than what the Rules of the Law of Nature and Nations require in case of an unjust Attack or Infracti^on of Peace; that is, on one Side to be indemnified, and on the other to be secured for the future, ourselves as well as the Empire, against the like Enterprizes. Such a Demand cannot appear unjust, even to France herself, if she would desist from her known System. Be that as it will, the Court of Bavaria cannot nor will deny that we have declared ourselves ready for an Accommodation under the Mediation of England, even at the Time when the March of Marechal Maillebois's Army was designed towards Givet; and so we are still disposed for the future. Every thing may be very well settled, as soon as the Court of Bavaria shall have less at Heart her fatal Alliance with France, than the Repose, Security, Welfare, and even Advancement of our native Country.

This is what the inward Tranquility of the Empire, interrupted from the other Side, but at present restored according to Wish, as well as the Balance of Europe, and the general Liberty which depends thereon, do demand in the present Circumstances; and how favourable an Opportunity there is now for compassing Views so salutary for the Empire, is what none of its Members, well intentioned for our native Country, can be ignorant of.

It would appear incredible to our Posterity, and we should be inexcusable to them, if instead of improving these Opportunities, we should aid a foreign Nation, and become the Instruments of our own Slavery.

Vienna, Aug. 22,
1742, N. S.

Lisbon, Aug. 25. We hear from the Groyne, that the Captain General there has ordered a Detachment of a hundred Men from that Garrison to march to Vigo, and appointed an hundred more to be sent thither from Bayonne, and commanded the Regiment of Militia of Orange to be put under Arms, and to be posted in such a Manner, as to be ready at a Call to succour either of those Places. This Disposition hath been taken since the going into Vigo of two English Privateers, a Snow and a Brig; one of whom went up as far as Redondell, and linded upon the Island of St. Simon, and took Possession of a Spanish Vessel; after which they sailed again, and both arrived off the Bar at Porto. Their Names are the Pulteney and the Pearl; the Commanders went on shore

there, to endeavour to dispose of two small Prizes, one loaded with Oyl, the other with Lime. They landed in several Ports of Galicia, where they made some Plunder, and obliged the Inhabitants of some small Villages to pay them Contribution, to save their Houses from being burnt. A small Vessel is said to be arrived at Ferrol from the Havanna, with Snuff and Cocoa, and that they had learnt by her, that Admiral Torres was fitting out three Men of War, who were speedily to sail for Vera Cruz, to take in Treasure there for Europe, and that he had sent out several small Vessels, one after another, to make Prisoners of the Crew of the Tyger, an English Man of War, who had fortified themselves on Shore, after the Ship was lost amongst the Cayos; but that they the Spaniards having been always beat off with Loss, he the said Admiral had thought fit to send the Fuerte, a 60 Gun Ship, on the said Service; where she met with the Tyger's Fate, having stranded on a Shoal, and was lost. Another Spanish Ship, and a Brig, from the West-Indies with Cocoa and Tobacco, are arrived on the Coast of Algarve near Faro, who both had a narrow Escape from his Britannick Majesty's Cruizers, station'd off Cape St. Vincent: They are both shelter'd under Albufeira, from whence they are sending their Cargoes round in Boats to Spain. By Advices from St. Sebastians, dated the 2d past, we hear, that 396 British Prisoners of War were arrived there from Saragoza, to wait for the Transports from England, who, with those there before, were admitted to the Liberty of the Town, and had Barracks to lie in; that the whole Number, waiting to proceed to England, was near 700, and that only 26 remain'd at Saragoza, sick in the Hospital. Other Advices of the 16th past mention, that the Liberty of the City having been granted to the British Prisoners, and the Guards of the Gates not being very vigilant, many of them had made their Escape, both by Sea and Land, to France; to prevent which, the Guards had since been augmented. The Prisoners at Cadiz have received Orders to march from thence and that Neighbourhood to Gibraltar. The South Sea Factors and their Families, brought from America to the Groyne, have also received Leave to depart thence.

Legborne, August 31. On the 29th anchored in this Road from Naples, a Squadron of 14 Sail of His Britannick Majesty's Ships, commanded by Captain Martin, in the Ipswich, after having executed a Commission with the King of the Two Sicilies.

Bologna, September 1. On the 24th past the King of Sardinia, attended by the Foreign Ministers and many of his general Officers (his Army being marched through this Legation to the Modenese) arrived here from Imola, and lodged at St. Michele in Bosco, a Convent of Olivetan Fryars, where immediately he was complimented by the Cardinal Legat and Vice-Légat; as he was on the 25th by a Deputation of eight Senators on the Part of the City. On the