

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, September 5, 1750.

*L I S B O N, April 11. O. S.*

UR treaty with Spain is not yet made public, but enough hath transpired to alarm the nation. All the hopes we had conceiv'd of obtaining permission to send an annual ship to Buenos Ayres, as an equivalent for the loss of the town of *Sacramento*, are vanisht; for we are now certainly inform'd, that of the thirty six articles, which compos'd the treaty, there is not a single one to the advantage of Portugal. The indemnification which Spain gives us, is confined to strong protestations of friendship, and that is all; for the large tract of desert land, which that court cedes to us on the banks of the Amazon river, as far as the river Madeira, will not stop up the way, which is now open to the Spaniards to possess themselves of our gold mines, wherever they would make war on us. We are told, indeed, that it contains mines of gold richer and more abundant, than any we have yet wrought; but we believe nothing of it. Our trade trembles at the thought of the bankruptcies which the cession of the town of *Sacramento* will occasion in the king's dominions in America; and the farmers of the customs wait only till the treaty be published, to demand permission of his majesty to resign. A few copies of it have been printed, to send to the governors in that country, that they may get every thing ready against the time appointed for putting it in execution.

*Peris, May 20.* According to our advices from Constantinople, the grand Segnior, notwithstanding the solicitations of the ministers of certain courts, seems determin'd to have no concern in the affairs of the North, especially as the porte is not yet quite secure on the side of *Peris*, whose ambassador lately talk'd in a very high strain, and started fresh difficulties about the renewal of the treaty of alliance and friendship which he came to negotiate between the two empires.

*An extract of a letter from the Hague, May 22.*

According to all our advices, the affairs of Europe seem to be in general very much embarrassed. We have it from good hands, that the king of Spain, in consideration of the marriage of his sister with the duke of Savoy, has resign'd his pretensions to the *Milarsc* to the king of Sardinia. The ministers of the court of Turin, at that of Vienna, have declar'd, that neither this marriage nor the surrender shall make any alteration in the friendship of the two courts, nor in any wise prejudice the treaties which have long subsisted between them; but, notwithstanding that, the court of Vienna cannot help shewing some disgust at it. The affair of Corsica, very much engages the attention of our politicians, which they seem to think could not be so long accommodating, if the reconciling the inhabitants of that kingdom to the government of the republic of Genoa were the only points aimed at, and pretend to assign a very different reason. In short, they do not scruple to say, that the house of Bourbon is endeavouring to get that Island into its own power, whether don Philip has it or not. Time only can discover the truth of this important affair, as well as of several others relating to Italy.

*From the Paris A la Main, June 15.*

We hear that when the king's commissaries went a few days ago to the general assembly of the clergy, warm debates arose about the twentieth penny, which the court intends to levy out of all church livings.

*Dantzick, June 10.* The price of corn, which was greatly rais'd on account of vast quantities being bought up by the Russian and Swedish commissaries, begins now to fall, on the present appearance of a plentiful harvest.

*Lighborn, June 3.* An English ship, called the *Jupiter*, is arriv'd here, and the matter of her reports, that he fell in

with a Barbary corsair off *Messina*, who oblig'd him to part with all the ammunition and provisions he had on board; so that he was forced to make the best of his way to this port, in order to re-victual, and buy powder and ball.

*Hague, June 21.* A courier has pass'd through this place, going to Hanover with dispatches from the lords regents of Great Britain. Those dispatches are relative to the advices lately receiv'd from Nova-Scotia; but tho' the English news papers are very circumstantial on this head, it appears that the regents wait for more certain and positive intelligence of the fact and its true circumstances.

*Dublin, June 3.* Several tradesmen, of different occupations went from hence with the transports last week to Nova-Scotia; which transports have the best and largest accommodations on board for all the passengers that hath been known; each man, woman and child, being allowed two pounds of fresh meat a day, two pounds and a half of bread, two quarts of table beer, half a pint of rum, and other necessaries.

L O N D O N.

*Copy of a letter from the Duke of Algiers to the honorable, Capt. Augustus Keppel, commander in chief of his majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, in answer to one written by the said commander to his highness, dated the 2d of January last at Gibraltar.*

HAVING received your letter by the xebecque, I have to let you know in answer, That one of the frigates being on a cruize met with five English vessels, whose captain was dubious were not good; he put three or four Moors on board each ship, in order to bring them to Algiers to be examined; and had taken a like number of Englishmen out of the said ships; that, on his arrival here, I immediately found the Captain in a very great fault, which tend'd to embroil me with my chiefs and best friends, wherefore I immediately sent the people to the consul, and seiz'd the Captain, and would have strangled him, but for the intercessors of the Musli, and principal people of my court; but he never more shall serve me by sea or land, nor never more set his foot at the Marine; wherefore as we are the best and oldest friends, I hope the king your master will look upon this accident as the action of a fool or a madman; and I shall take care nothing of that nature shall happen again, and that we may be better friends then ever.

*May 17.* We learn from Paris, that the British Squadron will be ready to put to sea by the beginning of July. It is whisper'd, that the last dispatches from Prussia and the North are of very high importance; and that upon the answer given, the whole turn of affairs in these parts will depend.

*May 12.* They write from Constantinople, that the present grand vizir resembles few or none of his predecessors, and acts upon maxims hitherto unknown to the Turkish empire. He is reported to have gain'd the Seraglio entirely, and is labouring to fill all the great governments with his creatures. In his discourse he magnifies upon all occasions his affection for peace, and his resolution to maintain it; but, at the same time, he causes a strict inquiry to be made into military and naval affairs, and applies himself with great diligence to correct several abuses that have crept into them. There is one point, however, in which he is particularly open; which is, in representing to the foreign ministers the resolution of his sublime highness to execute all his treaties punctually, and to have a constant attention to the application of his allies; which occasions many speculations.

*May 15.* On Sunday, about half an hour after twelve o'clock, her royal highness the princess of Wales was safely delivered of a prince at Leicester-house.