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## Bookseller to the Reader.

**I** am order'd to inform the Public, that great part of this pamphlet was in the press a month ago : but the finishing and publication of it have been retarded, by a very disagreeable accident, that intermediately happen'd in the author's family.

OBSERVATIONS

*J.* ON THE *L*

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

RUPTURE with SPAIN,

LAI D BEFORE

Both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT,

On Friday the Twenty-ninth Day of January, 1762,

By his MAJESTY's Command.

In a LETTER from a MEMBER of PARLIAMENT,  
to a FRIEND in the Country.

*Quis feræ  
Bellum curet Iberiæ?* HOR.

L O N D O N :

Printed for W. NICOLL in St. Paul's Church-yard.  
MDCCLXII.

7a.



**N. B.** All the References in this Pamphlet  
are made to the Quarto Edition of the  
**PAPERS &c.** delivered to the Members  
of both Houses of Parliament.



# OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

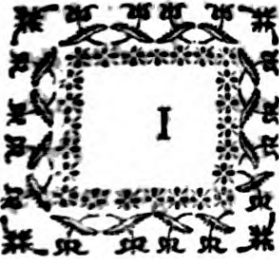
# PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

# RUPTURE with SPAIN.

DEAR SIR,

March 9, 1762.

 Much regret that it is not yet in my Power fully to gratify the Curiosity you express of seeing *all the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain.* The Subject is so very interesting, that I am not surprized at your Impatience. My Concern is, that so much is withheld from the Public,

lic, and that a Person, uninformed as I am, cannot pretend with Clearness to unravel the Thread of a Negotiation, designedly kept intricate and embarrassed. I fear you will find some Things rather obscure ; but I will endeavour to pour all the Light I can on the Subject, and to dissipate every Cloud of Obscurity which is meant to cover it. Had the Public been gratified with a Sight of the Memorials and Papers relating to the Demand of Liberty to the *Spanish Nation* to fish on the Banks of *Newfoundland* (*a Matter held sacred* \*), and  
to

\* You will again on this Occasion let M. Wall clearly understand, That this is a Matter held sacred ; and that no Concession on the Part of his Majesty, so destructive to this true and capital Interest of Great-Britain, will be yielded to Spain, however abetted and supported. Mr. Pitt's Letter, p. 3. With regard to the Newfoundland Fishery, M. Wall urged, What had principally given Offence here as to that Article, was my being so frequently ordered to declare, and the Conde de Fuentes having been as often told, that England would never hear of that inadmissible Pretension. Lord Bristol's Letter to the Earl of Egremont, Dec. 6. 1761. p. 53.

The Declaration of the Count de Fuentes, that Mr. Pitt's ordinary and last Answer was, " That he would not relax in any thing, till the Tower of London was taken Sword in Hand," p. 45. is undoubtedly a gross Misrepresentation. That Expression must have been confined

to the other Claims, equally unjust, made by the Count *de Fuentes*, which were moved for in the House of Commons on the 11th of *December* last, we might, with a tolerable Degree of Accuracy, have known something more of the Merits of the present Quarrel with *Spain*. Not one of these appears, nor have we any Paper or Memorial from *Spain* (not even that delivered to Lord

fined to the Spanish Claim of *fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland*; for it is apparent from these Papers that Mr. Pitt was ready to make greater Concessions to preserve the Friendship of *Spain*, than any former Minister had ventured to offer; witness the Paragraph in Lord Bristol's Letter of August 31, p. 8. *Lastly, concerning the Disputes about the Coast of Honduras, I could add nothing to the repeated Declarations I had made in the King's Name, of the Satisfaction with which his Majesty would receive any just Overture from Spain (upon Condition that France was not to be the Channel of that Conveyance) for terminating amicably, and to mutual Satisfaction, every reasonable Complaint on this Matter, by proposing some equitable Regulation for securing to us the long-enjoyed Privilege of cutting Logwood (an Indulgence confirmed by Treaty, and of course authorized in the most sacred Manner); nor could I give stronger Assurances than the past, of his Majesty's steady Purpose to cause all Establishments on the Logwood Coasts, contrary to the Territorial Jurisdiction of Spain, to be removed.*

*Bristol*



*Bristol* in *January* last \*), nor any Answer of the Court of *England*, since the Accession of his present Catholic Majesty (important as that Period must naturally seem to be) to the last Autumn. In vain have I wished for the famous Memorial which the Court of *Spain* returned as inadmissible, that I might have compared it with *M. de Buffy's*; since the late Minister publicly declared that was the Precedent he followed with respect to the Memorial of *Spanish* Affairs given in by *France*. It is undoubtedly of much Consequence to know both the Matter and Expressions of that Memorial returned by *Spain*, as it might probably relate to one of the three Points in Negotiation, *Prizes*, *Logwood*, or the *Fishery*. In the present Collection (which was laid before both Houses of Parliament on the 29th of *January*, but not printed and delivered to the Members till the 12th of *February*), there is not a Line previous to the Memorial delivered to Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, by *M. de*

\* Yet when the file of General Wall's enclosed Paper is compared with that which was given to me last *January*, I hope it will appear there is less Permissiveness at present here than what was so strongly exhibited some Months ago.

p. 11.

*Buffy,*



*Buffy*, July 23, 1761; nor is there any Intelligence from *Paris*, where the *Family Compact* of the House of *Bourbon* was negotiated and signed by *Grimaldi*, and where, it is said, the Measures to be taken against *Portugal* were concerted. An EXTRACT of one Letter only of *Mr. Pitt's* is inserted, which is dated July 28, the Answer to which is received September 11. Not a Syllable after that Period from this Court to Lord *Bristol*, till the 28th of *October*, when Lord *Egremont* declares he opens his Correspondence, p. 20\*. It is indeed very astonishing, and gives no great Idea of the Vigilance or Attention of Administration, that while Affairs were so critical between the two Nations, no Directions for the Conduct of Lord *Bristol* were sent to *Madrid* during so long a Period †. But can it be imagined that

How can this be the Truth, when Lord *Bristol* writes, *November 16, 1761. The Messenger Ardouin, delivered to me on the 10th Instant, at the Elcurial, the Honour of your Lordship's Dispatches of the 28th past, with the several Enclosures therein referred to; and by the last Post I RECEIVED YOUR LETTER OF THE 20th OF THE SAME MONTH, in which your Lordship informed me, that all mine to the 21st of September, had been regularly laid before his Majesty, p. 36. I suppose the Public could not be trusted with all that Letter.*

† How is this to be reconciled to the Declaration  
B of

so acute, so well-informed a Minister as Mr. Stanley certainly was, should not transmit from *Paris* any Intelligence of that most alarming Treaty, which was negotiating all the Summer at *Paris*? It appears, by the Accounts published by the *French Court*, that the *Family Compact* was signed at *Versailles* the 15th of *August*, and ratified the 8th of *September*. Lord TEMPLE, in a great Assembly, did declare that Intelligence of the highest Moment relative to these Matters was transmitted to this Court before the Advice in Writing, dated the 18th of *September*, which occasioned certain Resignations. Nothing of this kind is published in the *Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain*, though undoubtedly *Intelligence* constitutes a most material Part of those *Papers*. If we have not the Satisfaction of judging for ourselves from the *Whole* of a Case, I will do the late Minister the Justice to say, that it cannot be imputed to him. He pressed with honest Zeal the laying before the Public every Paper relative of Lord Egremont, Mr. Pitt's Successor, that the New Ministry will avoid every possible Imputation of Indecision or Indolence, which ignorant Prejudice might suggest?



to the *six Years Negotiation* \* with *Spain*, that the Justice and Candour of the Crown of *England* on the one hand, and the Chicanery, Insolence, and Perfidy of *Spain* on the other, might be apparent to all the World: But this was refused; for had it been granted, all the atrocious Calumnies so industriously circulated, of his Aversion to Peace, and his Endeavours to perpetuate and encrease the War, had been laid open to Mankind, and the Authors of them held in just Abhorrence. I own the Appeal to so much written Evidence, spoke to me the strongest Language of conscious Integrity, and I was charmed with an Example, which I am sure Mr. *Pitt* did not draw from any of his Predecessors in this Country.—They have ever sought, like Mr. *Pitt's* Successors, to cover and conceal, or at least to perplex; he wishes to lay open and reveal to the unerring Public, both the Motives and Actions of every Part of his Administration.

\* I should be particularly curious, for certain Reasons, to see in what Manner, and to what Extent, the *Spanish Court had been flattered by that of London, with an impartial Discussion of their Disputes, from the Year 1754, before Mr. Pitt accepted the Seals, p. 53.*

—A Retrospect carries no Terrors but to the Guilty — to an upright Minister it must give the truest Satisfaction — to the Public that Conviction, it has in many Cases a Right to expect.

I was not a little surpris'd, and I own greatly concern'd at the Alarm you mention, spread every where in your Parts, of the melancholy and ruin'd State of our Country, and the Necessity we were under of accepting almost any Peace. *The French, Lord Bristol says, have never discontinued assuring the Spaniards of our being exhausted by the present long and expensive War,* p. 29: and they may add that we have those among us (but, happily for this Nation, they are few, and their Credit but small) who repine at our Successes, and declare they weep over our Victories. This is the true Picture of that most malignant and infernal Fiend, Envy, so well described by Ovid,  
*Vixque tenet lacrymas, quia nil lacrymabile cernit.*

And a little before he mentions what rankled at the Heart;

*Sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo  
 Successus hominis.*



I doubt not these Men do very sincerely lament the Successes even of their own Country; for I well remember the favourite Language they held a few Years ago, "Give the new Minister the Reins——he is equally impracticable as impetuous——in a very short Time he must annihilate his present Credit with the Public, from the Failure of every Scheme he adopts." Now Heaven has given such glorious Success to upright Intentions, and well-digested \* Plans, while the rest of their Countrymen are congratulating each other on all our noble Conquests and real Acquisitions of Strength, these Men, as well as our declared Enemies, are found in Sorrow and Tears. How preposterous is such a Conduct? Yet did not some of these very Men execrate those as Traitors to their Country, who were not

\* In Europe, Cherbourg, and Belle-Isle; in Asia, Pondicherry; in Africa, Senegal, and Goree; in America, Beau-Sejour, Louisbourg, Fort du Quesne, now Pittsburg, Guadalupe, &c. Niagara, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Quebec, Montreal, Dominico, and, to crown the Whole, we may hope Martinico. Let me add the Annihilation of the French Marine and Commerce. All during Mr. Pitt's Ministry,

fired

fired with Rapture at the Victory of *Culloden*? a Victory as justly dear to every Friend of Liberty as any our Annals can boast. —

But let us on the other Hand exult, and rejoice to see how greatly this Country now figures in the unprejudiced Judgment of Foreigners, even of our Enemies. The Prime Minister of *Spain* tells Lord *Bristol*, *That the Court of London was in the most flourishing and most exalted Situation it had ever known, occasioned by the greatest Series of Prosperities that any single Nation had ever met with*, p. 10. Can we wonder after this, that so much Abuse, such gross Scurrility, on Mr. *Pitt*, appears in *Fuentes's* Papers? Is it not the highest Panegyric? I am persuaded, had the *Direction* of the *British* Counsels been suffered to continue in the same Hands, the Name of *Pitt* had soon been as much dreaded at *Madrid* as it is at *Paris*, or as it is dear to his grateful Countrymen. I speak with the honest Warmth and Pride of an *Englishman*, who really feels with his Sovereign *the great and important Services*\* of Mr. *Pitt*, and glories

\* Vide *London Gazette* of O<sup>r</sup>. 10. 1761.

in seeing his Country recovered from the most abject State of Despair to such a Pitch of Grandeur and Importance, as to hold the first Rank among the Powers of *Europe*.

The other Report you mention, that the late Minister *courted a War with Spain*, will receive as full a Confutation from these Papers. I shall, from among many, produce only two Passages, but too express to admit the least Shadow of a Doubt. The first is from the Conclusion of the EXTRACT of the only Letter we have of Mr. Pitt's in this garbled Collection. After the insolent Memorial of France relative to Spain was delivered here by M. de Bussy, *little short of a Declaration of a War in Reversion, and that not at a Distance*, Mr. Pitt writes to Lord Bristol, *In case, upon entering into Remonstrance on this Affair, you shall perceive a Disposition in M. Wall to explain away and disavow the Authorization of Spain to this offensive Transaction of France, AND TO COME TO CATEGORICAL AND SATISFACTORY DECLARATIONS RELATIVELY TO THE FINAL INTENTIONS OF SPAIN, your Excellency will, with Readiness and your usual Address, adapt yourself to so desirable a Circumstance,*



*cumstance, and will open to the Court of Madrid as handsome a Retreat as may be, in case you perceive from the Spanish Minister that they SINCERELY wish to find one, and to remove, by an EFFECTUAL SATISFACTION, the unfavourable Impressions which this Memorial of France has justly and unavoidably made on the Mind of his Majesty. p. 3, 4. Is this the Language of a Minister who courts a War? Is it not the Reverse? Does he not honestly point out the Means of avoiding a War, yet with the Dignity and Spirit becoming a great Power, which did not tremble at the haughty Menaces of the Spaniard?*

The other Passage contains the Testimony of the Earl of Egremont: *M. Wall must himself know that there has been a particular Delicacy observed, in concerting our Plans for military Operations, to avoid carrying Hostilities towards Objects, which might give the least Jealousy or Umbrage to the Court of Spain; and therefore his Majesty can only consider such unjust-Suggestions and groundless Suspicions, as destitute of Probability as of Proof, as a mere Pretext, in case that, contrary to all good Faith, and the most solemn repeated Professions of friendly Intentions,*

tions, the Court of Spain should have meditated or resolved on Hostilities against England. p. 31\*.

I think it appears to demonstration, even from these Papers, that before the first Overtures of France for the particular Peace with England, Spain had resolved, at a proper Time, to take an efficient and openly hostile Part against us. *M. de Buffy*, in the Memorial relative to Spain, so early as July 23, talks of the Engagements, which the one and the other Court may have taken prior to their Reconciliation, p. 4. Mr. Pitt's Letter of July 28, declares, *The Duke de Choiseul avows the Engagements with Spain, concerning our Disputes with that Crown, to have been taken before the FIRST OVERTURES of France for the particular Peace with England.* The first Overtures were dated the 26th of March, 1761\*. Lord Bristol, Aug. 31, gives an Account of the Conversation he had with General Wall,

\* Mr. Wall owned, how cautious we had been to avoid attacking those Possessions belonging to our Enemies, which had any Connection with the Spanish Territory. Lord Bristol's Letter, p. 63.

\* Vide *Memoire Historique*, &c. published by the Court of France.

in which M. Wall declared, that M. Buffy's Memorial was Verbatim what had been sent by order of the Catholic King to Versailles, p. 6. † In the same Letter, p. 11. *The strong Avowal of a most intimate Cordiality between Spain and France contained in this last Production of the Spanish Secretary of State has hurt me.* This Production was the famous Memorial of the 28th of August, which (with Lord Bristol's Letter of the 31st, and an Enclosure) was the last Paper Mr. Pitt ever received from the Court of Spain; as appears from the Date of his Resignation, October 5. *The Memorial which M. de Buffy presented to Mr. Pitt, is a*

† In the Paper of the 28th of August, Spain with her usual Perfidy repeated in Answer, that she only consented that France should take this Step. p. 15. This is of a Piece with her Veracity, when she says, *From a fresh Proof of his pacific Spirit, the King of Spain wrote to the King of France, his Cousin, that if the Union of Interest, in any manner retarded the Peace with England, he consented to separate himself from it, not to put ANY OBSTACLE to so great a Happiness,* p. 46. It is notorious in France, that every Obstacle possible was put to it by the Spanish Minister, in Conjunction with the Imperial, at Paris, and in reality Spain only wished not to be REPUTED an Impediment to the Conclusion of a Peace between England and France, p. 55. Another proof of her veracity may be seen in p. 44. of this Pamphlet.

Step,

*Step, which his Catholic Majesty will not deny has been taken with his full Consent, Approbation, and Pleasure.* Paper delivered to the Earl of Bristol, p. 13. which next holds out *mutual Assistance, as their Union, Friendship, and Relationship require*: then proceeds to a menacing Parallel, *It being grounded upon this, that if England saw that France attacked the Dominions of Spain, particularly in America, she would run immediately to her Defence for her own Conveniency, as well as because she had, equally with France, guarantied them*: and concludes with a Simile of obliging Delicacy betwixt crowned Heads, with regard to our Establishment on the *Logwood Coast.* *Hard Proceedings certainly, for one to confess that he is gone into the House of another, to take away his Jewels, and to say, "I will go out again, but first you shall engage to "give me what I went to take."* So much for *becoming Apologies* \*! p. 16. *There is the greatest Harmony between the two Courts (France and Spain).* p. 14. *Particularly*

\* This Paper is stiled by *Spain*, a Memorial, p. 40, and contains those *becoming Apologies*, on the Part of the Catholic Court, mentioned in the *English Declaration of War.* *Apologies equally becoming and convincing!*

*since the King (of Spain) sent your Excellency (the Conde de Fuentes) to that Court (of London), proving the incontestible Grounds of our Complaints and just Cares, and repeating that without satisfying them, it is impossible to fix the good Correspondence of the two Monarchies, nor the Friendship of the two Monarchs, p. 59. The Memorial itself presented by M. de Bussy, July 23, which was Verbatim sent from Spain, threatens a new War in Europe and America, if the Differences of Spain with England are not adjusted, of which, the French King says, he shall be obliged to partake, p. 4. And in p. 39 General Wall says, What other Discussion of the Matter of our Disputes, than what has been agitated, during so long a Negotiation; what other Expedients can be found to save the Honour and Dignity of the two Kings, that have not been proposed and exhausted in a Contest of six Years? And again, p. 40. A Negotiation so strongly discussed that it has been reduced during your Embassy (Count de Fuentes's) to the last Yes, or to the last No. In p. 60. What greater Discussion, upon the Points of our Disputes, can be made than that which has been in so long a Negotiation? What Expedients can be fallen upon now to save the Honour of the two Kings,*  
*which*



*which in Arguments and Disputes of six Years have not occurred?* Lord Bristol, Nov. 2, writes, *I have LONG observed the Jealousy of Spain at the British Conquests \**, and am now convinced, *that the Consciousness of this Country's Naval Inferiority has occasioned the † SOOTHING DE-*  
CLA-

\* It is important to know in what Terms, and at what Time, Spain first manifested this Jealousy; as also in what Terms, and at what Time, she renewed her *sole and inadmissible Claim to the Fishery*, which, M. Wall says, all Lord Bristol's Instructions had run to declare their Claim to be, p. 27.

† In the *London Gazette* of Saturday, October 10, 1761, which first announced Mr. Pitt's Resignation, (the Notice of which was purposely omitted the preceding *Tuesday*, for Reasons I will not now enter into) is an Article dated *Madrid, September 4*, *A Report having been lately spread here, upon the Arrival of the last Letters from France, as if there was Reason to apprehend an immediate Rupture between our Court and that of Great Britain; we understand, that the Spanish Ministers, in a Conversation which they had lately with the Earl of Bristol, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty, expressed their Concern thereat, and declared very explicitly to his Excellency, that, ON THE PART OF THEIR COURT, THERE WAS NOT THE LEAST GROUND FOR ANY SUCH APPREHENSIONS, AS THE CATHOLIC KING HAD, AT NO TIME, BEEN MORE INTENT UPON CULTIVATING A GOOD CORRESPONDENCE WITH ENGLAND, THAN IN THE PRESENT CONJUNCTURE.*

General

DECLARATIONS, *so repeatedly made, of a Desire to maintain Harmony and Friendship with England*, p. 29.

I believe I may even from these Premises take it as proved beyond Contradiction, that *Spain* had come to a final Resolution, and only waited for some favourable Events to throw off the Mask of Deceit and Treachery. The Denouement quickly followed, tho' probably rather sooner than *Spain* herself intended. Lord *Bristol* explains the true Reasons. In his Letter

General *Wall*, in relation to this, declares, p. 38. *I do not remember any thing, at this time, more particular, than on an infinite Number of other Occasions; neither do I myself comprehend the Motive for heightning this.* And again, p. 59. *I do not remember having made it then in a more particular manner than at many other times, neither do I comprehend the Motives for their making such a Point of it.* The motives for the heightning and making such a Point of it, are well understood at *London*, though not at *Madrid*. Mr. *Pitt* does not seem to have been the Dupe of these soothing Declarations, which were only the same Lord *Bristol* had just before given from M. *Wall*, in his Letter of the 31st of August. *His Catholic Majesty's Disposition and Professions had invariably been the same, and were ever meant to cement and cultivate the Friendship so happily subsisting between our two Courts*, p. 11. Is it possible to think the Administration was deceived? or did they mean to deceive the Public?

of



of Sept. 21, which was received here Oct. 16, he says, *A Messenger arrived at St. Ildephonso last Week, with the News of the safe Arrival of the Flota in the Bay of Cadiz, p. 17. In the Letter of Nov. 2. Two Ships have lately arrived at Cadiz, with very extraordinary rich Cargoes from the West-Indies; SO THAT ALL THE WEALTH THAT WAS EXPECTED FROM SPANISH AMERICA IS NOW SAFE IN OLD SPAIN, p. 29. And again, p. 35. Eleven large Ships of the Line, now lying at Ferrol, are rigged, manned, and ready to put to Sea at a short Warning, together with two Frigates, one of which is bound to the South Seas, with Cannon-ball, Powder, and many other Implements of War. By Advices from Barcelona I hear that two of the Catholic King's Ships of War sailed from thence the End of last Month, with two large Ships under their Convoy, loaded with 3500 Barrels of Gunpowder, 1500 Bomb-shells, 500 Chests of Arms, and a considerable Quantity of Cannon-balls of different Dimensions, which Cargo, it is imagined, is destined for the Spanish West-Indies. Many more warlike Stores are ready to be shipped from Catalonia. Five Battalions of different Regiments of Infantry, and two Sqa-*

*Squadrons of Dragoons, are at Cadiz, waiting their final Orders to embark for America. This Corps makes in all about 3,600 Men,* p. 35. Lord Egremont says, *And his Majesty having afterwards, (that is, between the 31st of August, and the 28th of October,) received Intelligence, scarce admitting a doubt, of Troops marching, and of military Preparations making in all the Ports of Spain, judged that his DIGNITY, as well as his Prudence, required him to order his Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, by a Dispatch dated the 28th of October, to demand, &c. p. 48.*

General *Wall*, thus prepared, at last comes out of his Intrenchments: for *Spain* no longer found her Account in *dissembling*. She had already taken her Part, and the old Traffick of *Words* and *soothing Declarations* was almost at an End. On \* *November 2*, (*eight † Days* before

\* This Letter cannot be too much attended to, as it stands immediately connected with the *Spanish Paper* or *Memorial* of the 28th of *August*, is explanatory of the real Purport of it, and evidently lays the Foundation of the Rupture, which the new Ministry have made with *Spain*.

† *The Messenger Ardouin delivered to me on the 10th Instant,*

before Lord *Bristol* received the very first Dispatches † from the new Ministry in *England*). His Lordship writes Word of the *surprizing Change in General Wall's Discourse, and an unlooked-for Alteration of Sentiments, and complains of the haughty Language now held by this Court.* M. *Wall* declares the *Conduēt of England unwarrantable, for his Catholic Majesty never could obtain an Answer to any Memorial or Paper—that we were intoxicated with our Successes—and that it was evident all we aimed at was, first to ruin the French Power in order more easily to crush Spain, to drive all the Subjects of the Christian King, not only from their Island-Colonies in the new World, but also to destroy their several Forts and Settlements upon the Continent of North-America, to have an easier Task in seizing on all the Spanish Dominions in those Parts thereby to satisfy the utmost of our Ambition, and to gratify our unbounded Thirst of*

*Instant, at the Escorial, the Honour of your Lordship's Dispatches of the 28th past, p. 36.*

† The new Ministry never received any Answer to the Matter of these first Dispatches of the 28th of *October*, till the 24th of *December*, a Fortnight after the Rupture. Lord *Bristol's* Letter, *December 11. p. 41.*

Conquest; and afterwards, that he would himself be the Man to advise the King of Spain, since his Dominions were to be overwhelmed, at least to have them seized with Arms in his Subjects Hands, and not to continue the passive Victim he had hitherto appeared to be in the Eyes of the World, p. 26. Now what new Event, on the Part of England, since the Resignations, had happened to give Occasion to such a furious, futile, and menacing Declamation? Lord Bristol writes indeed, p. 64. *What had occasioned the great Fermentation during that Period at this Court, the Effects of which, I felt from General Wall's animated Discourse at the Escurial, was the Notice having, about that time, reached the Catholic King, that the Change which had happened in the English Administration, was relative to Measures proposed to be taken against this Country: But surely, almost in Lord Egremont's own words, p. 32, used by Lord Bristol himself to General Wall, the Notoriety there was that every thing in the Royal Councils, which could tend towards the Interruption of a friendly Intelligence between our Courts (which his Majesty was so solicitous to maintain) had also been avoided, p. 62, with the consequential Resignations, must have produced*

duced in sound Argument a directly contrary Effect; whereas the Notice sent by his Lordship of the *Spanish* Preparations, and his other Reasonings, account very fully for the General's Animation at that Time.

I think the Question then is reduced to this short Point, *Does not the War with Spain, even in September, appear to have been unavoidable?* Most evidently so, from all the Proofs contained in the foregoing Pages, and even from what is given us of Lord *Bristol's* Letters, in particular that of *August 31*, with the Memorial inclosed, which was received here *September 11*, and was, to be sure, no small Part of the Ground, on which Lord *Temple's* and Mr. *Pitt's* written Advice of *September 18* to recall Lord *Bristol*, was founded. Every Practice of the most civilized States, every Formality prescribed by the Law of Nations, every Proceeding which the most scrupulous Rules of good Faith, could require, might have been observed, and the noblest Opportunity of expeditiously and gloriously terminating both a *French* and a *Spanish* War been seized, which is now irrecoverably lost. The firmest Nerves of



*Spain*, and with them the last hopes of *France*, might soon have been withered, and the *British* Empire have received greater, and more important, Acquisitions, than any it yet can boast from the unparalleled, and dazzling Successes, even of this glorious War.

Whoever considers the Situation of *Spain* (unprepared as she was at the time the written Advice was given †) with respect to her Ports, her Ships of War in those Ports, her Colonies, her Commerce, her own as well as the Riches of *France* on board her Ships, can never sufficiently lament the Loss of an

† All Advices concur in proving that the State of *Spain* was at that Time much the same as at the breaking out of the War in 1739. *The City of Manila might be well supposed to have been in the same defenceless Condition with all the other Spanish Settlements, just at the breaking out of the War: That is to say, their Fortifications neglected, and in many Places decayed; their Cannon dismounted, or useless, by the mouldring of their Carriages; their Magazines, whether of Military Stores or Provision, all empty; their Garrisons unpaid, and consequently thin, ill-affected, and dispirited; and the Royal Chests in Peru, whence alone all these Disorders could receive their Redress, drained to the very Bottom.* Anson's Voyage, Quarto Edition of 1748, p. 3.

autumnal

autumnal Campaign \*. If we add that the Fleet of *England* was at no time so formidable, her Seamen never so full of Spirit, and flush'd with repeated Victories, in *Europe* only upwards of 140 Ships of War, in the other Parts of the World above 100 more, we must sink in Amazement at our Supineness and Neglect of so critical a Period, after so long Tameness under Injuries. I will add *long Tameness under Injuries*; for I think the Conduct of *Spain*, even during the six Years Negotiation, was so grossly partial to our professed Enemies, as would have justified any overt Acts on the Side of *England*, from every Principle of Justice; but Motives of Moderation and Policy restrained us. The Affair of the *Antigallican* was alone of such Magnitude as to have called for Reprisals against a Court, which avowed such gross Partiality and Injustice, and committed such repeated Acts of the highest Indignity. Not the least Satisfaction was ever offered, though often demanded. On the contrary, it was followed by many flagrant Acts of notorious Violence. It is a

\* Part of the Preparations since made both in *Europe* and *America*, may be seen from Lord *Bristol's* Testimony, p. 23 of this Pamphlet.

known



known Fact, that both the Law of Nations, and the establish'd Customs of all Maritime States, have been violated by *Spain* in every one of her Ports, from a declared Partiality to the *French*. They were treated almost as natural-born *Spaniards*, tho' the *Family Compact* did not at that Time subsist, and the *English* as Enemies, tho' called Friends, to whom the King of *Spain* was ever declaring much Cordiality and Regard.

Ruinous indeed it may prove for this Country, that the Administration, which for so many Years has continued UNANIMOUS in carrying on the War in *Germany*, UNANIMOUS likewise in rejecting the Terms of Peace offered by *France*, should have differed in Opinion (if indeed they did so) with regard to the glaring Duplicity, and hostile Intentions, of the Court of *Spain*! It required, alas! no great Scope of Judgment, nor any deep Sagacity, to discover the *real Views*, p. 24. of *Spain*, and that the War with that Power was inevitable. A Truth which most plainly appears from the very Papers published to conceal it. The only Question most evidently

dently was, whether we should enter into it with every Advantage on our Side, or from Weakness, Indecision, or a delusive Hope at best, give to our determined Enemy that Time to prepare, which it was notorious she wanted, lose the Season for Action, and sacrifice to the Imbecility of a few *more last Words* three most important Months, at the End of which we find ourselves reduced to the Necessity of breaking with *Spain*, exactly as we ought to have done so long before. Whoever can now pride himself in the *procrastinating Advice* he gave to his Sovereign, may he enjoy in full Lustre *that eminent Glory of his Life!* If such are the *Glories*, what must the *Disgraces* be! I mean not to draw any uncandid Picture of the present Administration: I am sorry I must say that we have had too much Experience of one Part of them, and too little of the other, to be very sanguine. Two S——s of S——e, in these dangerous Times, become Ministers by Inspiration! We have as little Experience of them, as they have of Business. In no Department of the State, nor in Parliament, has either held any Rank or Estimation. But these Defects will be amply supplied

supplied by the Industry and Experience of *a laborious Gentleman*, who has long paced in *the Trammels of the State*, with *no Ambition or Avarice to gratify*. A Declaration the Public has heard repeatedly from *himself*. He neither  
*Ambitione mala, aut argenti pallet amore.*

HOR.

But may the Dignity of the Crown, the Honour of his Majesty, the Glory of the Nation, and the important Acquisitions made during the late Ministry, be safe in their Hands! Their Hands have been strengthen'd in every manner they could ask or wish; and no Opposition has been made to them; unless it is call'd Opposition, to endeavour to preserve the Confidence of our Allies once boundless, and to keep up the high Spirit of the Nation under the enormous, but necessary, Burthens of the War.

In no truly *British* quarrel, but in the Cause of our Allies, the *Spanish* Marine was destroyed by Sir *George Byng*, in 1718, without any previous Declaration of War. We were not, in consequence of that Step, treated in *Europe* as an uncivilized Nation, spurning at all Laws, or as a Nest  
of

of Pirates; but the *Policy* and *Spirit* of the Measure was universally admired. As to the *Justice* of such a Proceeding, I determine nothing: I leave it to those *State Casuists* who seized the *French Ships* before a Declaration of War\*. The Interest of *Great Britain* was not then immediately concerned, as in the present Case, but our Allies wished, and obtained, our vigorous and effectual Support. By that decisive Exertion of our Strength, the Contest between the two Nations was in Effect finished almost as soon as begun. The impartial Public will judge for themselves, how great the Probability is, that the like Success had followed Measures equally spirited; preceded by a Declaration of War, which in this Case had been founded on the clearest Principles of Justice and Equity. I am at least certain no Man of Candour could have censured *England* as accelerating precipitately a War †, long resolved by *Spain*, I must say, too long delayed by *England*. I rather fear the Example of the Spirit of the late Measures ‡ will be thought to be already

\* Vid. *Memoire Historique*, N° 17. Art. 12.

† Vid. the Declaration of War against Spain, Jan. 2, 1762.

‡ Vid. Lord Egremond's Letter, p. 23.

forgot; and as those Measures were decried as too bold and daring, more feeble, more pusillanimous, less encouraging to our real Friends, less hostile to our Enemies, will be found to be adopted. In the present Case, Lord *Bristol* is ordered, so early as *July 28*, to come to categorical and satisfactory Declarations relatively to the final Intentions of Spain, *Mr. Pitt's Letter*, p. 3. to which Lord *Bristol*, on the Part of Spain, never returns either a CATEGORICAL OR SATISFACTORY Answer. The *ingenuous General Wall*, through the whole Negotiation, appears reserved and artful at least, not to say full of *Duplicity*. At last *General Wall* replied, He had no Orders to acquaint me with any Measures but what he had formerly communicated to me; and signified his not being at liberty to say any more, *Nov. 2. p. 27.* All that I could, with Difficulty, extort from *General Wall* was, that his Catholic Majesty had judged it expedient to renew his FAMILY COMPACTS (those were the express Words) with the Most Christian King — Here the Spanish Minister stopt short, and, as if he had gone beyond what he intended, he said, that the Count de Fuentes, and M. *Bussy* had declared to his Majesty's Ministers all that was MEANT to be communicated



*municated to them*, Nov. 2. p. 29. Can any thing be imagined more contemptuous, or more insolent? But what follows is excellent *Spanish* humour; and the inimitable *Hogarth* could, from these few Lines, give us a most diverting Frontispiece to the *Papers*, if Administration did not seem resolved no more to employ Men of superior Parts and Genius. Lord *Bristol* says, *I began to flatter myself I might obtain the categorical Answer, I was ordered to demand, without the Spanish Minister's suspecting my ultimate Orders. When I was going out of his Room, he took me by the Hand, and said, with a SMILE, he HOPED; but there he stopped. I asked him what he HOPED, that I might also HOPE, and that all might concur in the same HOPES: But his Excellency only then bowed, and took his Leave of me*, p. 63. General *Wall* is too much of a *Spaniard* ever to laugh; but his *Smiles* are very significant. Lord *Bristol* declares, *M. Wall ever acted in too ingenuous a Manner for me to suspect the least Duplicity in his Conduct*, p. 19. Now was he ever ingenuous and frank enough to communicate to Lord *Bristol*, the least Article of the *Family Compact*, or did he ever hint that such a Thing was in Agitation? From *the Catholic King's very particular Partiality towards Lord Bristol*, p. 66.

I suppose M. *Wall* was ordered to spare his Lordship the Concern so alarming a Treaty must have occasioned, and only, from time to time, to use the soothing Sounds of *Friendship, Honour, Cordiality, Affection, &c. &c.* to smile, to bow, to take him by the Hand, and to —hope. What? I know no more than the present Ministry,

Lord *Bristol* seems totally uninformed of so important an Affair as the *Family Compact*, till long after that Treaty was signed and ratified, and only a few Days \* before he is told of it from *England*. *October 28*, Lord *Egremont* writes to Lord *Bristol*: *His Majesty cannot imagine that the Court of Spain should think it unreasonable to desire a Communication of the Treaty* ACKNOWLEDGED to have been lately concluded between the Courts of *Madrid and Versailles*, p. 21. When was this *Acknowledgment* made? Surely *this* relates to the *Rupture* with *Spain*? Yet not a Line of this Intelligence is among the *Papers*.

By this Time, I think it must appear how much Lord *Bristol*, though possessed

\* Vide his Letter of *Nov. 2*.



of real Talents, was deceived by the Court of *Spain*; a Court as insidious as that of *France*. Let me next remark, how dextrous the new Ministry here were in endeavouring to deceive themselves. In the Answer delivered to the Count *de Fuentes*, by the Earl of *Egremont*, Dec. 31, it is said, *The Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, by a Dispatch dated the 28th of October, was ordered to demand, in Terms the most measured, however, and the most amicable, a Communication of the Treaty recently concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Versailles, or, at least, of the Articles which might relate to the Interest of Great Britain---and---TO CONTENT HIMSELF WITH ASSURANCES, in case the Catholic King offered to give any, that the said Engagements did not contain any thing that was contrary to the Friendship which subsisted between the two Crowns, or that was prejudicial to the Interests of Great Britain, supposing that any Difficulty was made of shewing the Treaty, p. 48.* The new Ministry are now got off from the true Ground, which was the Memorial of *Spanish Affairs verbatim sent from Madrid*, and the Letter of Lord *Bristol's* of *August 31*, with the Enclosures; and have confined their View to the

the

the single Point of the late Treaty, or the *Family Compact*. Every Thing relative to the *final Intentions* of Spain, concerning which Lord *Bristol* is ordered, in Mr. *Pitt's* Letter, so early as July 28, to come to *categorical and satisfactory Declarations*, is omitted in this Demand, and Lord *Bristol* is ordered to confine himself to the new Treaty. This I agree with Lord *Egremont* is certainly no *equivocal Proof of Dependance on the good Faith of the Catholic King*, in shewing him an *unbounded Confidence in so important an Affair*, p. 49: How merited, we have seen from what passed in the latter Months of the Negotiation; and in all probability should see more glaringly, if the whole Negotiation, since the Accession of his present Catholic Majesty, were communicated to us. From that *unbounded Confidence* the new Ministry entirely lost Sight of the most offensive and hostile Matter in the Memorial of July 23, and the Papers of August 31, attacking the Dignity of the Crown of *England* in a manner surely far more unbecoming and insolent than that *spirit of Haughtiness and Discord*, which, says M. *Wall*, dictated that *inconsiderate Step*, and which, for the Misfortune of Mankind, still

*still reigns so much in the British Government, which made in the same Instant the Declaration of War, and attacked the King of Spain's Dignity, p. 67.* It is plain they were accommodating themselves at any rate tamely to become the Dupes of Spain; for all they desired, by the Dispatch of the 28th of October, was an Assurance of the Innocence of the Treaty in Question, p. 23; and they passed by every thing else, though of the most hostile Tendency. Conscious of this, Lord Egremont, at the End of his Answer to the Conde de Fuentes, December 31, pleads guilty for himself and his Brother Ministers, to the Charge that may be exhibited against them of an intentionally facile and willing Credulity, when he says, *But fortunately the Terms in which the Declaration\* (Fuentes's) is conceived, spare us the Regret of not having received it sooner; for it appears, at first Sight, that the Answer is not at all conformable to the Demand. We wanted to be informed, If*

\* *That the said Treaty is only a Convention between the Family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing that has the least Relation to the present War. Fuentes's Note delivered to Lord Egremont, Dec. 25, p. 46.*

*the*



*the Court of Spain intended to join the French, our Enemies, to make War on Great Britain; or to depart from their Neutrality? Whereas the Answer concerns one Treaty only, (all that was ask'd by the Dispatch of the 28th of October,) which is said to be of the 15th of August; carefully avoiding to say the least Word that could explain, in any manner, the Intentions of Spain towards Great Britain, or the further Engagements they may have contracted in the present Crisis. In the Dispatch indeed of Lord Egremont to Lord Bristol, of November 19, in Answer to Lord Bristol's Letter of November 2, p. 32, the new Ministry amend their own Question, and at last demand a PRECISE and CATEGORICAL ANSWER from the Court of Madrid, relative to their Intention with regard to Great Britain in this critical Conjuncture, which brought on the Rupture on the 10th of December, and is precisely what was directed by Mr. Pitt so early as July 28.*

*I cannot pass by that other Part of Lord Egremont's Answer delivered to the Count de Fuentes December 31, in which it is said, the Ambassador (of England) having  
addressed*

addressed himself to the Minister of Spain for that Purpose, could only draw from him a Refusal, to give a satisfactory Answer to his Majesty's JUST REQUISITIONS \*, which he had accompanied with Terms that breathed nothing but Haughtiness, Animosity, and Menace, and which seemed so strongly to verify the Suspicions of the unamicable Disposition of the Court of Spain, p. 49, without observing that this cannot possibly be the real State of the Fact, (though his Lordship but a few Lines before says, he will confine himself to Facts, with the most scrupulous Exactness) for Lord Egremont receives no Answer from Lord Bristol † to the Orders to make the  
JUST

\* The following Paragraph of Lord Bristol's Letter of Nov. 2, p. 25, demonstrates that these just Requisitions were not made in consequence of any Orders from the Court of England: *Such strong Reports of an approaching Rupture between Great Britain and Spain, grounded upon several authentic Assurances I had received, that some Agreement had been settled and signed between their Catholic and Most Christian Majesties, DETERMINED ME to enquire minutely into this Affair.*

† It is remarked in the Gazette of Madrid, published by Authority, in these Words: *And what is more singular, is, that they attribute the last Endeavour, which they*



JUST REQUISITIONS contained in his two  
 Dispatches (of the 28th of October, and 19th  
 of

*ordered Lord Bristol to make, and which caused the Rupture, to the Language of Haughtiness, Animosity, and Menace, with which (according to them) our Court answered to the civil and amicable Demand that Minister made in Consequence (say they) of an Order of the 28th of October. Unfortunately for them, they have not considered that in an Interval from the 28th of October to the 1st or 2d of December, the Day upon which Lord Bristol's last Letter arrived, it is impossible an Express can come from London to Madrid, return to London with an Answer to his Dispatch, and go back to Madrid with the Reply. Gazette de Amsterdam Du Mardi 23 Février 1762. De Madrid le 2 Février 1762. Par le même courier, qui a apporté au Roi la nouvelle de la résolution prise à la cour Britannique de nous déclarer la guerre, le Comte de Fuentes a envoyé à S. M. un Mémoire remis à cet Ambassadeur avant son départ de Londres par le Comte d'Egremont, Secrétaire d'Etat de S. M. Britannique, en réponse à la déclaration que le Comte de Fuentes lui avoit donné par écrit quelques jours auparavant. Ces deux pièces ont été insérées, par ordre de notre cour, dans la Gazette de Madrid, avec les observations suivantes sur le memoire delivre par le Comte d'Egremont.---Et ce qu'il y a de plus singulier, c'est qu'ils attribuent la dernière tentative qu'on a fait faire au Lord Bristol, et qui a causé la rupture, au ton de hauteur, d'animosité, et de menace, avec lequel (selon eux) notre cour a répondu aux demandes honnêtes et amiables que ce Ministre fit en vertu (disent-ils) d'un ordre du 28 Octobre. Malheureusement pour eux, ils n'ont point*

of November,) till the 24th of December, a Fortnight after the Rupture, which happened on the 10th. p. 41, & 43, except what I will now state, which is far from containing the repeated and the most stinging Refusals to give the least Satisfaction, p. 50. Extract from Lord Bristol's Letter to the Earl of Egremont, November 23, p. 37: *It will not be possible for me to re-dispatch a Messenger to England for several Days, notwithstanding my having had another long Conference with M. Wall, at which I entered minutely into every Argument suggested to me by your Lordship. Altho' I dare not flatter myself with having gained any Ground upon the Spanish Minister, yet I never before observed his Excellency listen with greater Attention to my Discourse, than at our late Meeting. When he answered me, it was without Warmth; when he applied to me, it was friendly; and, after long Reasonings, on both Sides, we parted with reciprocal Protestations to*

*point fait attention que, dans un intervalle comme celui du 28 du dit mois au 1<sup>er</sup> ou 2. de Decembre, jour auquel arriva le dernier courier du Lord Bristol, il est impossible qu'on exprès vienne de Londres à Madrid, retourne à Londres avec la reponse à sa dépêche, et revienne à Madrid avec la replique.*



each other of our earnest Desire to continue in Peace. General Wall also promised me, to acquaint his Catholic Majesty, circumstantially, with what had passed between us. I entreat your Lordship not to think me inconsequential in what I relate: It is my Duty to mention the Result of each Interview with the Spanish Secretary of State. All I sent an Account of in my Letters of the 2d Instant, was literally what had happened at that Time; and the Change I have just hinted, when I last saw M. Wall, is equally certain.

I will observe but upon one Passage more, and that is from Lord Egremont's Dispatch of November 19, because when he is drove to the Necessity of defending the Proceedings of the present Ministry, he gives (what possibly was not his Object) the fullest Justification of Mr. Pitt. As to the Assertion of that Minister (M. Wall) "That his Catholic Majesty never could obtain an Answer from the British Ministry, to any Memorial or Paper that was sent from Spain, either by the Channel of the Count de Fuentes, or through your Hands," it would be a useless Condescension to  
 appeal

*appeal so repeatedly to those ample Materials in your Excellency's Possession, for the Confutation of a Proposition so notoriously groundless, that it scarce deserves a serious Answer. The Language M. Wall held, relative to the late Negotiation with France, as well as with regard to our Ambition and unbounded Thirst of Conquest, as it consists of mere abusive Assertion, without the least shew of Argument, deserves nothing but plain Contradiction, p. 31.*

Before I quit the *Papers*, it may be necessary to add, that I see nothing so alarming in the War with *Spain*, had it been entered into in time, and were well conducted. I have read the Histories of both nations, and am happy to agree with our Ministers that *Experience has shewn that when in Contradiction to the obvious Principles of our common Interests, that Harmony has been unhappily interrupted, Spain has always been the greatest Sufferer, p. 21.* Need I do more in support of this Opinion than mention the late War against the combined Forces of *France and Spain*, united before the *French Marine* was annihilated, as it now is; and

at



at a Period, when the Navy of *England* had not reached its present Greatness, and irresistible Superiority ?

The Evidence to be drawn from these imperfect and mutilated Papers, is now fully and fairly stated. I call them *imperfect* and *mutilated*, because they have their Commencement, only from the very Point, when the long Negotiation between *England* and *Spain* being become hopeless, the insolent Attempt was made by the two Branches of the House of *Bourbon*, then united, to force on his Majesty and the *English* Nation, the Concession of those inadmissible Terms, which *Spain* alone despaired of being able to compel us to *grant*. An Attempt of insidious Perfidy, which at once proved the particular Peace betwixt *England* and *France* to be hopeless and impracticable; for what Cessions to *France* could an *English* Administration be justified in making, while she declared herself eventually engaged to take Part with *Spain* in a new War for *Spanish* Objects, totally inadmissible; from which Protest it doth not appear that either Court ever departed? The specious and false Appearances of  
Can-



Candour, which the Publication of *Papers* in such a State is meant to convey, are as easily seen thro' and detected, as they are unfair and ungenerous. A great deal of very important Intelligence, relative to the Point in Question, is plainly with-held. The Suspicions arising from the Suppression of Evidence are, no doubt, in the Opinion of Government, more tolerable than the Conviction founded upon full Proof. Even the Particulars of the *Negotiation with France* are still secreted from the Public, as far as it is in the Power of *our Government*; lest, among other good Reasons, as it stands naturally connected with the *Spanish*, they might, if considered together, throw too striking a Light on the Whole. The infinite Importance of what is suppressed, I do not pretend to determine; but the *Papers* are evidently thus partially laid before the Public by Administration, to justify, if possible, their *Delay*: with what Success the Public will determine. As to the Wisdom of the *written Advice*, it stands already proved by the Event: but before we can enter fully into that Dispute (if there can be still a Doubt) *all* the Materials

rials, *all* the Evidence, both from *Papers* and *Facts*, on which *that Advice* was founded, ought, in common Justice, to be laid before the Public. From what we already know with Certainty, *even from these Papers*, as to *what Spain had already done*, not from *what that Court might further intend to do* \*, I cannot but own my Surprize, that there should be a *Difference of Opinion with regard to Measures to be taken against Spain, of the highest Importance to the Honour of the Crown, and to the most essential National Interests* \*. When I am told that only one noble Lord, and the late Secretary of State, of the most confidential Servants of the Crown, concurred in an Opinion so evident, so clearly deduced from such a Variety of Proofs, I cannot but imagine that there must have been some powerful Combination, some underhand Intrigues, among Ministers of more Denominations than one, to force the Resignation of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He must long have been looked upon with an unfriendly and jealous Eye by Ministers,

\* *Vide* A Letter from a Right Hon. Person to——  
in the City.

to whom it is his Honour that he was so very unlike ; and who, though real Unanimity attended it in the Nation, could ill brook his possessing in so high a Degree, (what they never had the least Share of) the Confidence of a discerning and enlightened People. A Point of the utmost Consequence to every Ministry, in this Kingdom. The Glories of this Gentleman's Administration, (that is, while he *was allowed to guide\** *the*

\* If one Minister on *resigning the Seals* may not, in the true Spirit of the Constitution, say that he resigns, *in order not to remain responsible for Measures, which he was no longer allowed to guide* in his own Department, to the Execution of which he must set his Hand ; what an Idea of Parliament and of the Constitution must another have entertained, who could, just before taking the Seals, write the following circular Letter, not yet *be-verified, or be-noted ?*

“ SIR,

“ The King has declared his Intention to make me  
 “ Secretary of State, and I (very unworthy as I fear  
 “ I am of such an Undertaking) *must take the Con-*  
 “ *duct of the House of Commons.* I cannot therefore  
 “ well accept the Office till after the first Day's Debate,  
 G “ which

*the Measures* of this Nation) and the Applauses of his grateful Country, have given him at least a due Portion of *Envy*, which is a certain Attendant on splendid Merit.

Sure Fate of all, beneath whose rising Ray,  
Each Star of meaner Merit fades away!

Oppress'd we feel the Beam directly beat;  
Those Suns of Glory please not till they set.

POPE.

That only two Resignations have accompanied that of the late Secretary, is no Surprise to me.

*Je suis Anglois, je dois faire le bien  
De mon pays, mais plus encore le mien,*

says *Voltaire*, who lived a good while in this Country, and seems to know it pretty well.

From these few and scanty Materials, so sparingly dealt out to the Public, I have

“ which may be a warm one. A great Attendance that  
“ Day of my Friends will be of the greatest Consequence  
“ to my future Situation, and I should be extremely  
“ happy, if you would, for that Reason, shew yourself  
“ amongst them, to the great Honour of &c.”

en-

endeavour'd to give you all the Satisfaction in my Power. I could possibly have amus'd you more, but I have all along preferred the Desire of *informing* to that of *entertaining* you. Perhaps you had been better pleas'd, if I had deviated more, and had not confin'd myself so strictly to the Evidence of the *Papers*, and to *Facts* which will not be denied.

To conclude, Let me add to Hopes not very sanguine, very sincere and very fervent Wishes: *May the most perfect Harmony, mutual Confidence, and Unanimity, which, Lord Egremont, October 28, says, p. 23, now Reign in his Majesty's Councils, for the sake of the Public, long continue! May the Expedition now sail'd to the West-Indies prove, by Success, to have been timely in Preparation, adequate in Force, to the Object, whatever it may be! May our Army in Germany †, (since it is still to continue there, tho' Mr. Pitt is retired,) and the Kings of Prussia and Portugal find that Example has indeed been taken of the Spirit of the late Measures †, p. 23. and*

*that*

† It is confidently asserted in Honour of the Secretary of State of the Northern Department, that *he likewise*  
did



that the Measures of Government will suffer no Relaxation, p. 22. from feeble, procrastinating, and undecided Counsels, founded in Weakness and Duplicity. And, to grace the Whole, may the best-disposed Prince, that has at any Time swayed the Sceptre of *Alfred*, never live to want a Minister as able, and successful as *Mr. Pitt*.

I am, &c.

did immediately on Mr. Pitt's Resignation give the strongest Assurances to the German Allies, that the Resignation of that Minister would not occasion the least change in Measures, except only that they would be carried on with redoubled Vigour.



† It is constantly asserted in Honour of the Secretary of State of the Northern Department, that he always