

Allies, who must find themselves involved in the pernicious and extensive Projects of My Enemies. I leave these Considerations with you, full of the justest Confidence, that the Honour of My Crown, and the Interests of My Kingdoms, are safe in your Hands.

LONDON, January 21.
The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Die Martis, 12 Januarii, 1762.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We have had so many Proofs of your Majesty's Paternal Love of Your People, and of the Goodness and true Greatness which inspire Your Royal Breast, that we are fully convinced of Your Majesty's sincere Desire to put an End to the Calamities of War; and that Your Majesty has left nothing untried, in order to avoid, if possible, the Necessity of extending it. We cannot therefore but express the utmost Surprise and Indignation, at the injurious and unprovoked Proceedings of the Court of Spain, which have rendered ineffectual Your Majesty's salutary Endeavours; and particularly at the late Engagements entered into between that Crown and France, so inconsistent with their solemn and repeated Professions of Amity; so contrary to the Treaties actually subsisting between Your Majesty and the Catholic King, and so prejudicial not only to the true Interest of these Kingdoms, but also of the Spanish Nation itself.

With Hearts full of Gratitude, we acknowledge Your Majesty's Wisdom and Vigilance for the Security of Your People, in taking effectual Care, at the same Time the preventing a Rupture, to be the great Object of Your Majesty's Attention, to be prepared however, and ready for every Event.

Animated with the warmest Zeal for the Defence of the Honour of Your Majesty's Crown, and the undoubted Rights of Your People, though free from any View of encroaching on those of other Nations; we have a lively Sense of the Dangers which threaten Your Majesty's Kingdoms, as well as the Commerce and Independency of the rest of Europe, from the ambitious and extensive Designs of the Confederacy now formed between the several Branches of the House of Bourbon, and we beseech your Majesty to accept the strongest and most affectionate Assurances, that we will, with the utmost Ardour, assist and support Your Majesty, in repelling and suppressing the pernicious Effects, so greatly to be apprehended from this Union; and that we will readily concur in such Measures, as may enable Your Majesty to prosecute the War with Vigour until just and honourable Conditions of Peace can be obtained.

His MAJESTY'S most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Return you My hearty Thanks for this Address. The affectionate Assurances you give Me of your Support and Assistance in the vigorous Prosecution of this necessary War, are very agreeable to Me, and cannot fail of producing the most salutary Effects.

Abstract of the Votes of the House of Commons.
January 19, 1762.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, for His most gracious Speech from the Throne, and for His having been pleased to communicate to this House the Motives, which have obliged His Majesty to declare War against Spain; a Measure, which hath been rendered unavoidable, by the offensive Conduct of that Court, the great Armaments made in Spain, both by Sea and Land, and by the repeated Denials of those Explanations, and of that just Satisfaction, which His Majesty, for the Security of His Kingdoms, had so much Reason to demand.

To declare, that this House sees, with Concern, that Influence, which hath unhappily prevailed in the Court of Spain, and which hath determined them no longer to disavow their hostile Intentions, but to come to Extremities, contrary to the real Interest of both Nations.

To acknowledge, with the warmest Sentiments of Gratitude and Duty, the many signal Instances of His Majesty's Moderation, and of his tender Concern for his People, in His constant Endeavours to prevent this Rupture, if it had been possible; and to express the highest Satisfaction at the Preparations which His Majesty, in His Royal Willdom,

hath in the mean Time directed to be made for that Event.

To assure His Majesty, that, thoroughly sensible of the Dangers with which the ambitious Designs and Union of the House of Bourbon threaten the Commerce and Independency of these Kingdoms, and of the rest of Europe, His faithful Commons will, with the utmost Firmness and Vigour, steadily support His Majesty, in the Prosecution of this just and necessary War, and for the Attainment of an honourable Peace.

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Address to be presented to His Majesty, upon the said Resolution.

St. James's, January 2. This Day his Grace John Duke of Argyle was, by His Majesty's Command, sworn of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

WHITEHALL, January 2, 1762.

Translation of a Note delivered to the Earl of Egremont by the Count de Fuentes, Dec. 25, 1761.

THE Count de Fuentes, Ambassador from the Catholic King, to the King of Great-Britain, has just now received an Express from his Court, which informs him, that Lord Bristol, Ambassador from his Britannic Majesty, having intimated to his Minister of State, his Excellency Mr. Richard Wall, that he had Orders to demand a positive and categorical Answer to this Question, *Whether Spain intended to unite herself to France against England?* and added that he should look upon a Negative, or Refusal of such categorical Answer, as an Aggression and Declaration of War; and that in Consequence thereof, he thought he ought to retire from the Court of Spain.—He was thereupon answered by the said Minister of State, That the Spirit of Haughtiness and of Discord, which had dictated to him such a rash Step, and which (as the Bane of human Kind) still influence the British Government, had also at that very Instant made a Declaration of War, and insulted the Dignity of the King: Wherefore he might think of retiring how and when it suited his own Convenience.

The Count de Fuentes is ordered, in Consequence thereof, to depart the Court and Kingdom of Great-Britain, and to make known to his Britannic Majesty, to the British Nation, and to the whole World, That the unlimited Ambition and Haughtiness of him who held the Reins of his Government, and who (as it seems) still holds them by another Hand, is the Cause; or him that has dug the Pit, into which the two Nations of Spain and England are going to tumble: That if the Catholic King has excused himself from answering the Question, viz. Whether the Treaty which all Europe suspected or suggested to have been signed by their Catholic and most Christian Majesties, on the 15th Day of August did or did not contain any Conditions relative to England? It ought to be considered, First, As a just Requit for the Want of Condescension, and the insulting Manner with which, during the whole Ministry of Mr. Pitt, the Affairs of Spain have been treated. And lastly, when he (Mr. Pitt) saw himself convinced of the Justness of the Pretensions of the Catholic King, he made use of this Declaration; "That he would grant them whenever the Tower of London should be conquered by the Point of the Sword." Add to this the imperious Tone in which such Declaration was made.

The Spanish Ministry could have freely declared to the English (as the King himself now, of his own free Will, commands the Count de Fuentes to declare publicly) that the Treaty in Question is reduced to a Covenant between his Majesty and the Family of Bourbon, which contains nothing relative to the present War; and that, even in the mutual Guaranty of States, it is specified, that it regards only those which should remain to France after the End of the War; that notwithstanding the great Share of Resentment, which fell to the Lot of his Majesty, in the unexpected Action of giving back in a slight Manner, to Mons. de Bussy, Minister of France, the Memorial by him presented, desiring that the Differences between Spain and England might be terminated at the same Time as the War between England and France, with the laudable Conclusion of a Peace; yet his Catholic Majesty thought well to dissemble that Slight, by a Writing delivered to my Lord Bristol. A Demonstration of the Good nature and Sincerity of this Step, which was taken by France, shocked Mr. Pitt.

And lastly, his Majesty wrote to his Cousin the most Christian King, that since the Junction of the Affairs of Spain obstructed in England the in-

tended Peace, he would rather abandon the same, than lay the least Obstacle thereto; but this was soon experienced to be only a Pretext for the British Minister to avoid settling the same; since he saw that the French, in the Course of his Negotiation, without speaking any more about the Buffness of Spain, for the Sake of Peace, had submitted to such Conditions, as in the Judgment of the whole World, appeared to be of excessive Advantage to England; notwithstanding which he broke the Negotiation, and discovered his venomous Intentions against Spain, in Opposition to the whole British Council, and unhappily he has accomplished his depraved Intention.

This Declaration being now made, the Count de Fuentes beseeches his Excellency my Lord Egremont to offer his profound Respects to the King of England, his Malter, and obtain such Passports from him, and such Orders as shall be convenient for him, to depart with his Family without Interruption from the Territory of Great-Britain, and also for the short Navigation which separates this Island from the Continent.

LONDON, December 29.

Saturday Morning an Express was dispatched to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; at Hayes, who immediately set off for London, and attended at the grand Council that was held at the Admiralty Office, which lasted till Sunday Morning; the same Day a grand Council was held at St. James's.

We hear the Portuguese are getting all the Troops they can together, and are posting them in such a Manner, on the Frontiers of Spain, as to be able to repel Force by Force.—It is said they have made a Demand on our Court for 20 Men of War, and 15000 Land Forces, and 25000 Stand of Arms.

It is said the Dutch are obliged to declare themselves shortly, and several other Powers are talked of to join in the present War.—It is said the King of Denmark has made an Offer of his Troops and Ships of War to the English.—It is strongly rumoured that the Dutch would declare for England.

His Majesty's Ship Venus has brought into Plymouth, a French East-India Ship, called the Bologne, of 20 Guns mounted, and 102 Men, bound from the Isle of Bourbon, to Port l'Orient, laden with Coffee and Pepper, valued at 40,000 l. Sterling.

Colberg surrendered by Capitulation, after a vigorous Defence, the 17th of December, to General Romanzoff. The Russians are also in Possession of Camin, a City on the Banks of the Diwenou; and it is said the Swedish Army has entered Mecklenburg.

Jan. 9. We hear that twelve Battalions are actually named to go upon a secret Expedition.

We hear six Regiments of Foot (pursuant to Treaty) are ordered to embark for Portugal, to oppose the Spaniards, viz. General Whitmore's, (just landed from Belleisle) 34th Lord Cavendish's; 56th Colonel Keppel's; (all Three now at or near Portsmouth) 72d Duke of Richmond's, and Two others. To be commanded by Lieutenant General Earl of Albemarle.

Jan. 14. The Reports of the Change in the Ministry are without Foundation.

The Fleet to be commanded separately by Sir Edward Hawke and Admiral Pocock will soon be ready.—Lord Howe, Sir Piercy Brett, and Captain Peter Dennis, are going out each with a powerful Squadron upon different Services.—A Squadron is preparing for Admiral Keppel, to sail for the Coast of Portugal, to succour them against any Attempts of their's and our Enemies.—It is said a Squadron of 5 stout Ships of War, to carry 1500 Men, is now fitting out for an Expedition against the Spaniards in the South Seas, to be commanded by Capt. M'Namara, late Commander of the Rhoda Indiaman.

Orders are sent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for completing all the Regiments in that Kingdom, and to keep them in Readiness to march at the first Notice.

Yesterday the Right Honourable William Pitt, was at the Court at St. James's.

All the Spanish Vessels that were cleared at the Custom-House, on or before the 4th of this Month, are to have Passports to Spain, and two have already been granted, one for the first, and another for the last Ship that was cleared out at that Time.

Jan. 21. Prince Ferdinand's whole Attention is employed in forming ample Magazines in Germany, to enable them to take the Field again very early.

According to the same Advices, the King of Prussia and General Laudohn, had agreed upon a

Suspension of Hostilities in Silesia of March next.

The last Letters from Hamburg Prussian Affairs as in great Confusion, nothing left but Stettin, and the blocked up by the Russians; P Wirtemberg covers it at present; and has also had the Add his Forces, to prevent the Junct Russians and Swedes, which, if ed, must have been attended wi of the Province, and the Retre bourg.—The Project of a N Cities of Berlin and Dresden hat some of the Inhabitants of the f are so much alarmed since the S berg, that they are preparing to

There is Advice from Ham Swedes have taken Malchin.

Ten more Regiments are to Regiments are to embark for Militia is ordered to be in Rea fence of the Kingdom; Part are to Kent and other Places.

It is incredible to think what have come out of their hiding P of the Spanish War, whom no Rewards could allure.—So g Privateering at this Time, that young Weavers in Spittlefields on board two Privateers.

We hear the Spaniards expect with twelve Millions of Dollars ready when the Flota failed.

The Departure of the grand well assured, stands fixed for t of next Month, and the Rea Day is owing solely to the Rec way, and some of our most a Germany, who are to go wit but cannot well arrive before t great naval Armament is supp against Manilla, the Chief of th in Asia, subject to the Spani Brett and Capt. Dennis were in his Voyage round the Worl

We hear that a Fleet of Obl tioned on the Irish Coast, in c landing Troops from Spain.

The Board of Admiralty g before they break up, Express passing or repassing to and fro to their Lordships.

There has been much Talk Change in the Ministry: But now settled.—It is certain hath refused an Annuity of 70 retire.

The Cato, Campbell, from don, is taken by a Bayonne P into St. Sebastian's.

NEW-YORK

Capt. Holton, Commander the Enterprize, who arrived sailed from Spithead the 2 brought Dispatches for his Amherst, as also his Majesty against the King of Spain, to Colden, which was proclaimed last in the usual Manner.

The 28th of February, in fell in with an English Brig and ranfomed by 7 French M gates, who informed the En were bound to the Relief Cafe it was invested by the proceed to the Havannah Spanish Squadron.

Besides the foregoing Ad are told, that 9 Millions w in Great-Britain for the Ser against the French only; b was declared in England augmented to no less than 25,000 l. of that Sum was vince for the Service of th the greatest Expedition wa Ports of England for fitting the West Indies, to be co Pocock, a Gentleman who guished himself in the E said the Works at Belleis and the Troops sent abroa every Day clostet by his M not restored to his former are getting in Motion; t has taken into his Pay all tors of Bavaria and Polan the Amount of 50,000,