1971.

riend to Britain, are equally applica-to the Irith. Their Suppolt mult be e Remoyal of every Chuic of Discononly Magic; the only Chuem; which physicing is the only Chaem, which is seen in which can rement and units about of the Employ, and thick it act go one. Sould allow all therefore, of crickets with very unwarrantable Pracebrate with which was another the Teacht and the Teacht. Act, and the hard adopted the Teacht Climical. Thus formed rho of Recolicitation ... Thus formed ince and Attachment into One firm by we they look our Exemits in the even any other Advice, east hirdly be much lefs a wife Councilors and the old hot fer and embrach this Truth, hites entitled to the fraism which he f the Boutbon Confederaty to an Oh-ii in cecually no just Object of Coh-refore, who will not drive to exlert hole undivided Strength of our Empire, Loe or a Driveller.

en that on Monday, t I more Men ofstere put in Commission; come flew Regulations; no less falutary stran fattsfactory to the Mother Commissating; the Hint of which was lug-leman, who has on feveral Occasions afelf in a great Assembly; the Lords Commissioners of the Admite required to affend the House of Peers of Business.

nt Bulinels. Stalked of between Primee Henry of

Empress of all the Rufflas.
an universal Change will thortly take

jefty's several Governments in Amerift-Indies.

th went to the Upper bin-Hood Society, a Perion put a Pa-and, with a Request, that he should contents immediately in the Room. repeated the Circumstances; with ob-ring was very familiar to him, having Course of last War many of his Intel-ame Hand. He further observed, that at the very French Engineer, who had ing of St. Philips, had given a Second-ing of Gibraltar, which was seried to france and Spain; and according to Preparations made in Confequence of è did not doubt that the Garrillon of e did not doubt that the Garrison of as already befieged. Lind No penly declared himself in C-

an who arrived on Priday Night from andoubted Intelligence, that the French War mainted, and ready to fail, in A Breft, and also that the French sarelling in great Numbers towards the

expected from Spain, we hear, the lat-

Week.
the House of Lords will adjourn for Thursday; and the Commons on the

s Piece of Information, that the joint curts of France and Spain have not ocure as yet a fufficient Number of Saiilf the Number of Ships that we have Service.

of Virginia. William Tryon, Eigs of North-Carolina, to be Governor of the Room of the Earl of Dumicre s artin, Eigi to be Governor of North-e Room of Mr. Tryon.

## CH of Lord Comment M.

of Richmond having on the 22d of ith moved that an Address might be the King, that his Majelly might give ying before the House, all Letters and do by the Ministry, between the ground it is and the sain of September 2770, and oled by the Ministry, upon the Ground ricty of it, while the Marter in Quellion at of a Regociation with the Spanish Audit infinite Regard, and Tenderness away to the Clicacy of the Spanish Auditing spoken in a very exalical Tone on the Eart of Clicacy role up and spoke

we my hearty Allent to the Motion matte a Duke; by his Grace's Favour, I have ted to ke it before it was offered to the tief fully confidered the Neceslity of ob-

taining from the King's Servants a Communication of the Papers described in the Motion, and I am perfused that the stronging state of Facts, as well at the Strength of Resigning, with which the noble Dake has preed for enforced that Necessity must have been powerfully fet by your condition; what Timesa, to fix, upon this Occasion, may feem perhaps to extend beyond the Limits of the Motion before us. But I beyond the Limits of the Motion before us. But I flatter mytelf, my Lords; that if Lam honoured with your Attention, it will appear that the Meaning and Object of this Quettion are naturally connected with Confiderations of the most extensive national Importance. For entering into-such Confiderations, no Seafon is improper; no Occasion should be neglected. Something mult be doney my Lords, and immediately, to fave an injured, insured; undone Country. If not to save the State, my Lords, at least to mark out, and to fave the State, my Lords, at least to mark out, and drag to publish Jattice the Servants of the Crowing by whole Ignorance,: Neglect, ort Treathery, this once great, mendantihing People; me retured to a Cohdition as deportable at home as a tis desp cable abroad. Examples are wanted, my Lords, and should be given to the Woolds for the Instruction of June Times, even though about its intended by the Motion, to impeder or embarrass a Negociation which we have been

told is noweinth professors Praint and promites a happy Conclusion. See a list to 1970 at 1970 and promites a limbs. Elites and Weakness of this Country, my Lords Pandiconfeious as the Ministry ought to be how much they have contributed to that Diffres and Weaknels, i. think, a. Tone of Modesty, of Submission, of Humility, would become them better, quadant taiffa Modestan desiderant. Before this Country they stand as the greatest Criminals. Such I shall prove them to be; forely do not sloubt of sproving to your Londships Satisfaction, that fince they have been entrusted with the Conduct of the King's Affairs, they have done every I king they ought not to have done, and hardly any Thing they ought to have done. The hobie Thing they ought to shave done. The hoble ord talker of Spanish Punctilies in the lofty Stile and Idiom of a Spaniard: We are to be wonderfully ten-der of Ahl-Spanish Point of Honour, as if they had been the Complainants, as if they had received the In-jury. I think he would have done better to have told , what Care had been taken of the English Honour. My Lords of am-well acquainted with the Character of the Art. Nation, at leaft as far as it is represented by their Court and Ministry, and should think this Courtry dishonoured by a Comparison of the English good Faith, with the Punctilios of a Spaniard. My Lords, the English are a candid, and ingenuous People; the Spanisheds are as mean, and crafty, as they are proud and infolent. The Integrity of the English Merchant, and infolents and we integrify of the English Merchant, the generous Spirit of our naval and military Officers, would be degrated by a Comparison with their Merchants, or Officers. With their Ministers I have often been obliged to negociate, and never met with an Instance of Candour, or Dignity, in their Proceedings; nothing but low Cunning, Trick, and Artifice; after-along Experience of their want of Candour, and good Fasth I found myelf compelled to talk to them in a Fath, I found myself compelled to talk to them in a peremptory, decitive Language. On this Principle I submitted my Advice total trembling Council for an immediate Declaration of a War with Spain. Your submitted my Advice to a trembling Council for an immediate Declaration of a War with Spain. Your Lorships well know what were the Confequences of not following that Advice. Since, however, for Reafons, unknown to me, it has been thought advifeable to negociate with the Court of Spain, I should have conceived that the great and single Object of such a Negociation, would have been, to have obtained complete Satisfaction for the Injury done to the Crown, and People of England. But, if I understand the noble Lord, the only Object of the present Negociation is to find a Salvo for the punctilious Honour of the Spaniards. The Absurdity of such an Idea, is of ittels insupportable. But, my Lords, I object to our negociating at all, in our present Circumstances. We are not in that Situation, in which a great, and powerful Nation is permitted to negociate. A foreign Power has forcibly robbed his Mujesty of a Part of his Dominions. Is the Island restored? Are you replaced in statu quo? If that had been done, it might then perhaps have been justifiable to treat with the Aggressiv upon the Satisfaction he ought to make for the Insult offered to the Crown of England. But will you descend so low, will you so shamefully betray the King's Honour. as to make it Matter of Negociation whether fo low, will you to shamefully betray the King's Ho-nour, as to make it Matter of Negociation whether his Majesty's Possissions shall be restored to him or not? I doubt not, my Lords, that there are some important Mysteries in the Conduct of this Affair, which, whenever they are explained, will account for the profound Silence now observed by the King's Servants. The Time will come, my Lords, when they shall be dragged from their Concealments. There are some Questions which Concealments. which, sooner or later, must be answered. The Ministry, I find, without declaring themselves explicitly, have taken Pains to possess the Public with an Opinion, that the Spanish Court have constantly disavowed the Proceedings of their Governor; and some Persons, I fee, have been shameless and daring enough to advise his Majetty to support and countenance this Opinion in his Speech from the Throne. Certainly, my Lords, there never was a more odious, a more infamous Falle-hold imposed on a great Nation. It degrades the King's Honour. It is an Insult to Parliament. His Majesty has been advised to confirm, and give Currency to an absolute Falfacad. I beg your Lordships Attention, and I hope I shall be understood, when I repeat, that the Court of Spain's having disavowed the Act of their Governor is an absolute, a palpable Falfacad. Liet me alk, my Lords, when the first Communication was made by the Court of Madrid, of in his Speech from the Throne. Certainly, my Lords, Fairboad. Let me alk, my Lords, when the first Communication was made by the Court of Madrid, of their being apprized of the taking of Falkland Islands, was it accompanied with an offer of instant Restitution, of immediate Satissaction, and the Penishment of the Spanish Governor? If it was not, they have adopted the Ast as their own, and the very Mestion of a Disapowal is an impudent Insult offered to the King's Disnity. The King of Spain owns the Thief, while he leaves this impunished, and profits by the

Theft; in vulgar Englifh, he is the Receiver

Goods, and ought to be treated accordingly.

It your Lordhips will look back to a Peringly in which the Circumfaness and in which the paniards were the Complaint will fee how differently they fine ended. To one of the ableit Men, one of the bravel off or any other Country ever produced (it is h reffary to mention the Name of Sir Walter facrificed by the meanest Prince that ever fat. Throne, to the vindictive Jealousy of that Throne, to the vindictive Jealousy of that Court. James the First was base enough; stante of Goldomar, to fuffer a centence a Walter Raleigh, for another supposed Offencarried into Execution almost Twelve Year had been palled. This was the Pretence. Crime was, that he had mortally offended a wild, while sie acted by the King's express of under his Commission.

and the Commission of the stage of the lander has Commission of the land of th who were flutioned at Falkland Illand. All cer who comminded the Garrion, whether, was lummoned to furrender, the Defining in the Name of the Governor of Buenos Ay his Catholic Majorit? Was the Illand faid to Don Francisco Bucarelli, for to the King to If I am not militaken, we have been in Potter I thanks since the Year 1764, or 1765.

Ministry afferts that in all that I fine the Court have never once claimed diem? I Right to their has never been threed; or meraus Ministry Market har, the Act of the Go Buenos Ayres, is plainly the Contequence of fulal to acknowledge and submit to the Spans For Five Years they negociate. When that take the Island by Force. If that Meanre leave the spans of the contest of the Meanre leave the spans of the span out of the general Instructions, constantly gi Governor of Buenos Ayres, ifhould the Exe

it have been deferren to long.

My Londs, in the Falthood of this prete avowal had been confined to the Court of though have admitted in without Concern. have been content, that they themselves I Door open for Excuse, and Accommedati King of England's Honour is inot touch adopts the Falinood, delivers it to his Parliar makes it his own. I cannot quit this Subject comparing the Conduct of the present Min that of a Gentleman (Mr. George Grenvill now no more. The Occasions were simi French had a little Island from us, called by Island. The Minister, then at the Head of sury, took the Business upon himself; but negociate;—he sent for the French Ambass made a peremptory Demand. A Courier patched to Paris, and returned, in a few D Orders for instant Restitution, not only of that of every Thing that the English Subject

Such then, my Lords, are the Circumstant Difference with Spain; and in this Situation told that a Negociation has been entered this Negociation, which must have commen Three Months ago, is still depending, and Infight into the actual State of it will impede cludon. My Lords, I am not, for my own anxious to draw from the Ministry the Info which they take fo much Care to conceal fro very weil know where this honourable Ne wild end, where it must end. We may perha to patch up an Accommodation for the prive shall have a Spanish War in Six Months.

From what I have faid, my Lords, I do thut it will be understood by many Lords, to out to the Publick, that I am for hurrying the at all Events, into a War with Spain. N I disclaim such Counsels, and I beg that this tion may be remembered; let us have Peace, a but let it be honourable, be fecure. A property of the propert widely between a folid Peace, and difgracefu ents, by which a War may be deferred, but avoided. I am as tender of the Effusion Blood, as the noble Lord who dwelt fo long Biood, as the noble Lord who dwelt to long Miseries of War. If the bloody Politics of ble Lords had been followed, England, a Quarter of his Majesty's Dominions, would glutted with Blood; the Blood of our own

My Lords, I have better Reasons perhaps ny of your Lordships for desiring Peace Terms I have described. I know the Stre Preparation of the House of Bourbon. I Preparation of the House of Bourdon. It defenceles, unprepared Condition of this I know by what Milmanagement we are rethis Situation; and when I confider, who are by whom a War, in the Outfet at leaft, muddled, can I but with for Peace? I think it Treachers to the Nation to conceal, from I Treachery to the Nation to conceal from treal Circumfances; and, with respect to Enemy, I know that all Concealments are Enemy, I know that all Concealments are uieless. They are as well acquainted with Force, and Weakness of this Country, as a King's Servants. This is no Time for Siles ferve. I charge the Ministry with the high that Men in their Stations can be guilty of them with having destroyed all Content and at home, by a Series of oppressive, uncon Measures, and with having betrayed, and up the Nation desenceless to a Foreign E. on Their utmost Vigour has reached no farth a fruitless, protracted Negociation. When it have acted, they have contented themse talking about it, Goddess, and about it. If a stand forth, and do our Duty in the present Nation is irretrievably undone. I despite Policy of Concealments. You ought to whole of your Situation. If the Informatic to the Ministry, let them take Care to prose