

‘vitation to the Congress, to all the powers who are  
 ‘directly at war with the King of Prussia, particularly  
 ‘his Majesty of Sweden, as well as his Polish Majesty  
 ‘Electör of Saxony, who ought to be expressly invi-  
 ‘ted to the future Congress.’

In this counter declaration, France expressly sepa-  
 rated her particular war with England, whether in A-  
 frica, Asia, America, or in Westphalia, from the war  
 which was carried on in Saxony and Silesia. The King  
 of Spain had then offered his good offices to bring a-  
 bout a reconciliation between France and England.  
 The separation of the two wars, and the tender which  
 his Catholic Majesty made of his good offices, indu-  
 ced the King to hope that the separate peace of France  
 might be successfully negotiated at the court of Lon-  
 don. In consequence of this expectation, he ordered  
 the Count d’Affry, his Majesty’s Ambassador at the  
 Hague, to enter into a conference with General Yorke,  
 the Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great  
 Britain. Those two Ministers had several confer-  
 ences, which evidently proved that the Court of Lon-  
 don was extremely averse to an accommodation, and  
 that the declaration which she caused to be transmitted  
 by Prince Lewis of Brunswick (to put the most fa-  
 vourable construction on it), was no more than an ex-  
 ternal act of complaisance for her Allies, and that she  
 absolutely never intended it should take effect.

His Majesty was not discouraged by the inflexibility  
 he still experienced on the part of his enemies, from  
 endeavouring to bring about a just accommodation.  
 His Majesty, in 1761, thought proper to declare his  
 sentiments and pacific inclinations to his Allies. He  
 found them inclined to concur in any measures which  
 might facilitate and accelerate the re-establishment of  
 public peace; and in consequence of these salutary dis-  
 positions, all the Confederate Powers agreed to trans-  
 mit the following declaration to London.