

, and Peterf-
htineffes the
that, from a
etabliffment
to fend ple-
d be judged
cerning that
e Belligerent
ife on their
ary an end.
her Majesty
phemias, and
uffias, being
puting to the
n a juft and

having been
t to the war,
France and
in common
ars been car-
ir Allies, a-

o enter into
s it regards
Catholic Ma-
eafure.

tly concerns
Moft Chri-
ary and Bo-
s, are difpo-
of the pro-
reaties, they
e to peace,
ll be neces-
felves pre-
and Pruf-
d their in-
' vitation

' 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
' Elector of Saxony, who ought to be exprefsly invi-
' ted to the future Congress.'

In this counter declaration, France exprefsly fepa-
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 feparation of the two wars, and the tender which
his Catholic Majesty made of his good offices, indu-
ced the King to hope that the feparate peace of France
might be fuccessfully 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 feveral confer-
ences, which evidently proved that the Court of Lon-
don was extremely averfe to an accommodation, and
that the declaration which fhe caused to be tranfmitted
by Prince Lewis of Brunfwick (to put the moft fa-
vourable construction on it), was no more than an ex-
ternal act of complaisance for her Allies, and that fhe
absolutely never intended it fhould 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 juft 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 meafures which
might facilitate and accelerate the re-eftabliffment of
public peace; and in consequence of these salutary dif-
positions, all the Confederate Powers agreed to tranf-
mit the following declaration to London.