

A. D.

1760.

Remarks.

Though we had no mighty advantages to boast of, at the conclusion of a bloody campaign, in Germany; yet it is incontestable, that the employment of the French armies, and the dissipation of the Gallic finances, in a branch of war, from whence it was not possible for them to reap any national benefit, deprived our natural enemy of that strength, which might otherwise have been managed to obstruct our operations in North America, and in the East Indies; especially, as they had made sure of an alliance with Spain; whose behaviour, at the conclusion of the year 1759, towards the English, settled in the Bay of Honduras, shewed that it would be impossible to prevent hostilities in those parts, at least. For, the Spaniards, about the middle of October 1759, entered the river Belezé, seized and carried away thirty-one British subjects, whom they confined and tortured with the utmost severity; besides three loaded flats and thirty negroes, belonging to several baymen.

Affairs of  
North  
America.

The loss of Louisbourg and Quebec did not discourage their hopes, and could the French ministry have unshackled themselves from the German war, they would have found ways and means, perhaps in Dutch bottoms, or under the cover of some other of our very good neutral friends, and faithful allies, to recover their losses in North America. Of which the world has an extraordinary specimen, in a letter wrote by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, to his militia officers in Canada, in order to keep up their spirits, with

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