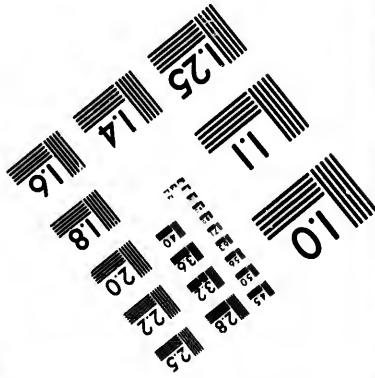
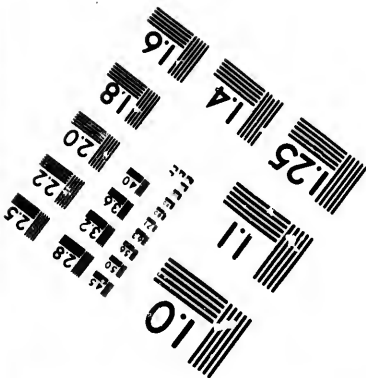
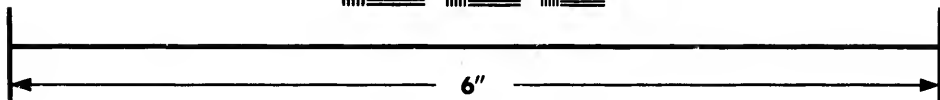
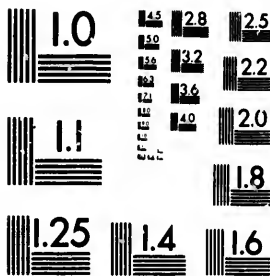


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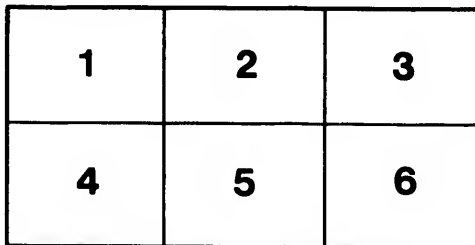
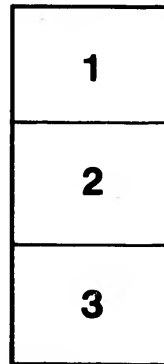
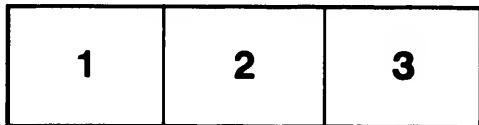
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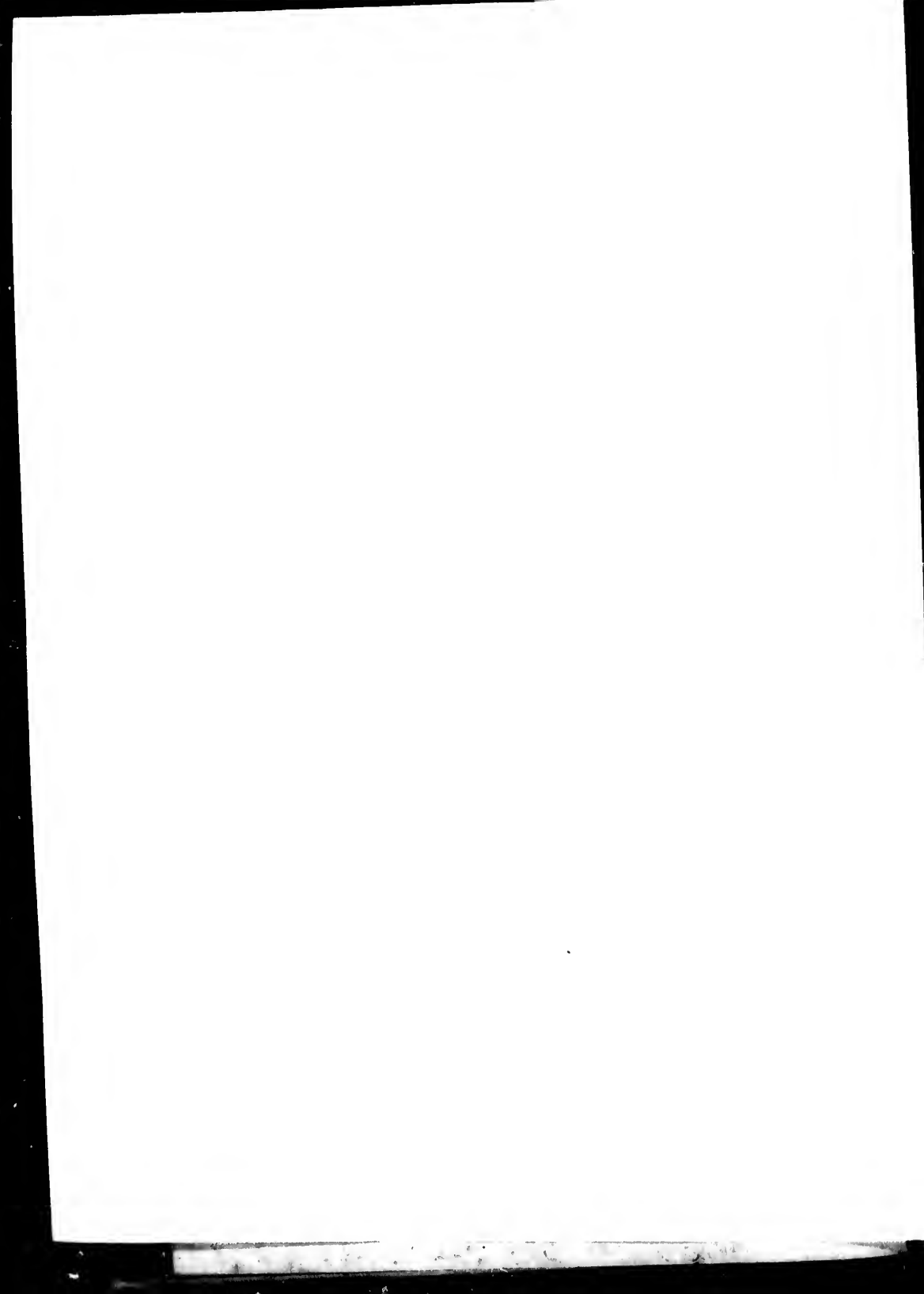
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A  
CANDID and FAIR  
EXAMINATION  
OF THE  
REMARKS  
ON THE  
Letter to Two Great Men,

Directed to the Author of that Piece.

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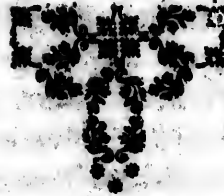
*Fiat justitia, percat mandata.*

TACIT.

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The SECOND EDITION, Corrected.

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LONDON:

Printed for A. HENDERSON, in *Westminster-Hall,*

M, DEC, LX.

(Price Six-Pence.)

THE  
NATIONAL

OF THE  
MARRIAGE

ACT OF 1875

AND

THE

ACT OF 1876



AND

THE

ACT OF 1877

AND



# EXAMINATION

OF THE

Remarks on the Letter to Two Great Men.

SIR,



Since the ensuing Negotiation for Peace is of the utmost Importance, and that not only the Happiness of the present Age, but even of Generations to come, depends upon the Terms that may be obtained; so I beg Leave to send you some Observations upon the Remarks you have made on the *Letter addressed to two Great Men.*

The Author of that Performance and you differ in two essential Particulars: He is for retaining *Canada*, You are for ceding a Part of it; He is for delivering up *Guadaloupe* to the



Enemy, You are for keeping Possession of it. And though a Discussion of these two Points might be sufficient to engross the Attention of the Publick, yet I shall examine your different Positions, at the same time declaring in your own Words, " that I aim at no Seduction of " Judgment ;" for my Views are only to serve my Country, by laying open what is of the utmost Concern and Advantage. To what Purpose are the laboured Arguments, " That " Success inspires a blind and haughty Con- " fidence? " — and that " A virtuous and " able Ministry may in some sort find their " Virtue and Abilities brought to act against " themselves, — and that their Victories and " Successes have excited so much Arrogance " in those who had no Share in acquiring " them. as to destroy all their Effects; they " may find their Virtue and Moderation over- " ruled by the Madness of the People, and be " thus disabled from availing themselves of a " successful War, in the Attainment of an ad- " vantageous Peace \*1'

That Success has a Tendency to inspire with Arrogance will readily be allowed; but that there can be any Danger where the Laws have their free Course, can with Truth be denied: Can you or any Man be of Opinion, that the Course of Justice would be diverted from its proper Channel, or that a Criminal would be more easily passed in Case *Great Britain* was

to retain all her Conquests, than he is now? The Wisdom of every Legislature has found that in Proportion as any State increases in Wealth and Affluence, the Execution of Justice ought to be more strict and truly distributed; and if the Ministers of Justice and the Dispensers of Religion co-operate in their Endeavours, there need be little fear of securing the Populace within the Bounds prescribed by Law, as much at least as they are kept within the legal Restraints before the amazing Success whose influencing Consequences you seem to dread so much. 'Tis the Duty of a Minister of State to procure the most solid Advantages, without raising Doubts which can have no Existence but in a heated Imagination, and a Mind ready to startle at supposed Difficulties.

I admit with you, that *France* has frequently violated the most solemn Treaties, and particularly the Article with Respect to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; a Violation as frequently complained of as the Demolition of *Azoph* on the *Black Sea* by the *Turks*; of *Belgrade* by the House of *Austria*; of *Caminiecz* by the *Poles*; or if you please of *Berwick* by the *Scots* and *English*.

Far from approving of violated Treaties, I may be allowed to declare, that I think no Nation has a Right founded either in Equity, Justice, or the Nature of Things, to insist that another Power should be circumscribed from doing what he pleases upon his own Territory. In the Case of private Property, where two Gentlemen

Gentlemen have Estates, the Law is express that every Proprietor has a Power to fence his own tho' it should be to the Prejudice of his Neighbour; who in his Turn is at full Liberty to defend his own Property by every legal Method. I remember once to have been in the Court of Session in *Scotland*\* when a Cause came in between two Gentlemen whose Estates lay contiguous: The Action was brought for building an high Dyke over an Ascent, which threw not only the Rain, but the Water of a Brook when swelled, upon a large Pasture Ground, the other's Property. The Arguments taken from the Common Law were examined, several Passages were quoted from the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, and learnedly commented upon, and after a full Hearing the Court by a Majority found, that every Heritor had a Right to build on his own Property, and that his Neighbour had no Remedy as in the Case before them, but to take the best Care of themselves in their Power.

I am, Sir, of the Opinion of the Majority of the Court of Session, and think that from Persons of private Property the Argument will be conclusive with Respect to Potentates: And as every Man has a Power to build upon his own Estate; so every Prince or Potentate has

\* *A Court which holds a Medium between a Court of Equity, such as the Chaucery, and a Court of Justice, as the King's Bench.*

a natural Right for building what seems good to him upon his own Territory. And should another as in the Case of *Dunkirk* prescribe Laws to him in that Particular, he will in your own Words, "Have all the Appearance of Acting with the most wanton Insolence, with the most hateful Oppression." but to urge this a little further.

The spirited Declarations of the Earl of *Stair* at *Paris* concerning the Demolition of *Dunkirk* in Consequence of the Stipulation at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, only drew the Attention of the *French* to find out a Place in the Neighbourhood as commodious for an Harbour and Fort as *Dunkirk* itself. They built a Canal toward *Mardyke*, more capacious than any on that Coast: And had not the Thing been dropt at that Time, perhaps a Place more hurtful to the Trade and Commerce of *Great Britain* than *Dunkirk*, had erected its Head in the Neighbourhood; for I assure you, that from *Dunkirk* to *Graveling*, or to *Marýke*, many Places fit for founding a City and building an Harbour might have been found out: On all which Accounts in my humble Opinion, the Demolition of *Dunkirk* needs not to be insisted on as a *Preliminary Proof of the Enemy's Sincerity*: I shall only add that if such a Peace be obtained as the Success of our Arms and the Justice of our Cause intitle us to, we need not be anxious about *Dunkirk*, tho' the *French* should build from it to *Paris*, and all the great Towns of the Kingdom.

I must be of Opinion that the retaining of *Canada* ought to be the *sine qua non* of the Peace, and that unless it is, we shall have “ a treacherous and delusive Peace; ” as the Writer of the *Letter to Two Great Men* expresses it.

The Candour and Uprightness of our illustrious King more than the Fact itself, will not allow us to think that the War was begun from any Views of Ambition on his Majesty's Part: He did not enter upon it to obtain *Canada* or *Gaudaloupe*; nor did he ever claim any Original Right to either. All this is granted; and yet the whole of your Rhetorical Expostulations in Page 20 must go for nothing; For as Things stand, if *Canada* be partitioned between the *French* and *English*, the River *St. Laurence* will be as weak a Barriert as the *Rhine* or the *Oder* to the *Germans*; neither of which Rivers could be a Bound to either the *Swedes* or *French* when intent upon Conquest.

Fact, which is the most stubborn Evidence, speaks against the Assertion that *France* was lukewarm with regard to *Canada*: So far was the Court of *Versailles* from despising this valuable Acquisition, that she scarcely seemed anxious for the Preservation of any other. Did not the War begin with taking the *Alcide* and the *Lys*, while carrying Troops and Provisions to *Quebeck*? Have not the *French* built numerous Forts, Towns and Villages from the last named Place to Lake *Erie* itself? By this means endeavouring to secure a Communication

tion with the Forts, extended from the Mouth of the *Mississippi*, on the Southern Quarter. Has not *France* discovered plainly her ambitious Views of encircling our Colonies from *Nova Scotia* even to the Southern Parts of *Georgia* itself? 'Tis certain that many handsome Towns, Villages, and Plantations, form a beautiful Prospect as far as *Frontenac* on the *Lake Ontario*, at the western Extremity of which is *Fort Toronto*, and several others as you advance southward.

Tho' the Country of *Canada* be neither the Property of the *French* nor of *Britain* on the Principle of original Right, yet Experience may convince that it should now be ours by Right of Security: I readily grant you that the Country itself is equal to a Monarchy \*, and if rightly divided might form some large and extensive Kingdoms that in Time might give Laws to the *Europeans*; for the Soil is fruitful, the Climate in many Places temperate, the Harbours for Shipping are large and commodious, and the Fisheries are plentiful and advantageous.

Upon taking a View of the River *St. Lawrence*, I cannot help thinking that in some Respect it bears a kind of Resemblance to the *Thames*, about 1814 Years ago, when *Julius Cæsar* landed in *England*: Nor is the Country along its Banks unlike to those watered by the *Thames* at that Period. Who at that Time

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could

*It is 2400 Miles long.*

could have thought that a Country almost unknown and despised, and without either Towns or Villages, would have risen to such a Pinnacle of Greatness as to look with as much Contempt upon the enslaved *Italians*, as the People of *Italy* once look'd upon them? Had a Genius come and told *Cæsar* that a City, more glorious than *Rome* in its Splendour of Greatness, should arise upon the *Thames*, and that her Merchants should be like Princes and Kings of the Earth; the *Roman* General would have treated the Matter as a Chimera.

The Banks of *St. Laurence* are as capable of Improvement as those of the *Thames*; the *French* know it, and have made great Improvements upon them; and if the Country be restored, they may in a Century or two, form Chains to all the Colonies of *America*. The starved Peasants of *Old France* will transport themselves in Multitudes to their new Settlements; Forts and Towns will appear in every Creek and Harbour; the *French* Navy will soon be restored, their Fisheries will be re-established, and the Markets of *Italy* will be supplied by them to the Prejudice of the *British* Merchants.

But, Sir, when I mention *Canada* I don't mean that every *Frenchman* should be dismissed from that extensive Province: I only mean that the Crown of *France* should not be permitted to have one Town or Fortress, or one single Harbour on the River of *St. Laurence*, for this good Reason, that in a  
short

short Time they may pour in Troops too numerous to be opposed by the Garrisons that may be formed there.

The River of *St. Laurence*, from the Mouth of the Gulph at *Antecosti* to *Quebeck*, resembles in some Degree the Gulph of *Finland* from the Isles of *Aland* to *Petersburg*; and as the *Czar Peter the Great* retained all on the South Side of the Gulph at the Treaty of *Nieusadt*, Anno 1721, so ought we to retain every single Spot from *Quebeck* on the South Side of *St. Laurence*, and if *New Britain*, which is bounded by the *Straits of Bellisle*, be allowed to the *French*, let them be so far circumscribed, as not to pass beyond the River *Saguina* \*, or to build any Forts upon the Lakes thro' which it runs.

I cannot agree to the Proposal of restoring any one Fort taken from them on the Continent of *America*; and would rather be for giving up *Gaudaloupe*, as it is very unhealthful, than for restoring any Part of *Canada* now in our Power, and tho' the Trade from thence was of such Advantage to *France* as to employ 1600 Sail of Ships, and 16000 Seamen, and brought into their Revenue a Million Sterling, yet this is not the governing Principle with me: The Security of our Colonies, and a Surety of Peace entirely influence me.

The *French* Navy at this Time is not so much reduced as at the End of the last War,

B 2

about

\* A River about 120 Miles East of *Quebec*.



about twelve Years ago ; nor would they find it so hard to re-establish the same now as after that Period ; “ 'tis true their King's Battles, “ and Marshal *Saxe's* Victories, do not now “ make up for their Disasters ; ” but then it is equally true, that they have supplied their Losses more during this War, by the *German* Spoils, than ever they did before, even when their Troops under *M. Turenne* wintered in the *Palatinate*, which they burnt by the express Order of their King.

I must be of Opinion that the Value of the Returns of *Canada* may be infinitely superiour to those of *Gaudaloupe* ; and tho' the Furr-Trade at this Time be little more than the Tin-Trade of *Britain* before the Invasion by *Cæsar*, yet as the Country is capable of all Manner of Improvement it will be no Divination if we conjecture, that in a short Time it may produce many other Articles, and freight Ships with Grain to supply not only their own *American* Neighbours, but even the *Europeans* themselves.

I cannot see the Force of your Reasoning when you aver \* that the Arguments “ employed concerning a Security for a peace-  
“ able Behaviour in *Canada* would be equally  
“ urgent for calling for the same Security in  
“ *Europe.* ” And after treating the Matter at full Length you seem to extend the Argument so far as to draw the Writer of the Letter into  
the

the absurd Conclusion of demanding *France* itself for a Security: And when you mention the Subjects of that Crown as Neighbours to the *English*, on the Side of *Picardy*, and *Normandy*, and of the *Germans* on the Side of *Alsace* and *Lorraine*, you have forgot to distinguish the essential Difference that there is between their being Neighbours to the former and the latter.

Had Nature separated between the *French* Territories in *America*, and the *British* Colonies there in the same Manner as she has between *France* and *England*, I would readily agree to the Proposal of restoring every single Fort which we have been able to take during the Course of the War, which in the Language of our illustrious King, was undertaken from no Ambitious Views, or from any Desire of Conquest. It was begun for protecting our Colonies, whence are derived such Succours to this Country; but as no such Fence can be drawn about our *American* Possessions, as Nature has fixed about *England* I must be allowed to say that the very Argument used by you when speaking of the *French* Encroachments, more than determine me to be of Opinion that *Canada* ought to be retained for our Security, "the *Low* *Countrys*, *Lorraine*, "*Alsace*, shew us that the *French* Monarchy has "been intent upon extending their Dominion "on the Side of *Germany*;" the fine Provinces of *Roussillon* and *Perpignan* shew the same Thing on the Side of *Spain*: And what can  
*Britain*

*Britain* expect if ever they have an Opportunity to encroach upon the Continent of *America*; for in your own Words, "they have " tried all the Methods of War, of Treaty, " and of Marriage, to enlarge their dangerous " Empire:" The Calamities sustained by the *Germans*, and by the *Spaniards*, when the Armies of *France* were ravaging their Territories, may in Time be felt in our *American* Colonies, nay the *Indians* will be enticed to all the Arts of Scalping, Burning and Murder.

It is the saying of a good natured Antient \*, *Happy is the Man who becomes cautious from a View of another's Misfortunes*: And happy will it be for the *British* Colonies if the *French* never arrive at any Power or be settled upon the Continent of *America*; as no Ties can bind Ambition, nor Oaths restrain where an insatiable thirst after Conquest prompts the enterprizing and powerful.

You need not, Sir, wish to see Confederacies entered into "for reclaiming their Usurpations on the Side of *Germany* and *Spain*." These have happened oftener than once in the Course of the last Century; and involved great *Britain* in a National Debt which will be a Work of Time to repay: This was one of the principal Motives for the famous Confederacy at the *Hague* about Seventy Years ago.

A Love to Truth which prompts to rectify every Mistake, determines me to join with you  
in

\* *Filiū quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum;*

in the Opinion for retaining *Guadaloape*, not from the Consideration that the Trade to the *Caribbees* is more lucrative than what may in a short Time be carried on from *Canada*, but from the Motive of being able to prevent the *French* from smuggling among such of these as belong to *Great Britain*.

By a contraband Trade, and the pernicious practice of Smugling, such of the *Caribbee* Islands as belong to the Crown of *Great Britain* have been drained of ready Specie by them: The *French* Traders are the first to carry the Cargoes to the *European* Markets; and in short do the greatest Injury: So that I would be for retaining *Gaudaloupe* as the best Security against a contraband Trade, which has almost defeated and eluded the most positive Laws of the best established Government.

Though *Gaudaloupe* ought to be retained as being the best and largest of the *Caribbees*, and produces annually Forty Thousand Hogheads of Sugar, besides vast Quantities of Cotton, Coffee, Ginger and all Sorts of Tropical Fruits, yet its Trade is far from being equal to that which *Canada* may be brought to. And I own I am not a little startled at the Expression in Page 41, that "*Canada* in our Hands would not probably yield half what it did to *France*;" for I never heard that the *French* Constitutions agreed with a cold Climate before: I have only to add, that as *Germany* has been torn to pieces by a cruel War, which raged with all its Horror and Severity,

it

it would be a flagrant abandoning of them not to retain our Conquests upon the Continent of *America*, to which the Naked and Destitute of that Empire might resort for Bread, having lost their All in their own Country; which leads to a few Observations on what you say concerning the War in *Germany*.

I must be of a different Opinion from you in regard to the King of *Prussia*, of whom you say "It must be remembered that it is not to his Connection with us that he owes his Distresses. He has not like the unhappy Prince of *Hesse* lost his Country twice by adhering firmly to *Great Britain* in a Quarrel entirely *British*." Tho' I cannot pretend to be in the Secrets of Princes, or to account for the Political Springs by which Courts are actuated; yet the Manifestoes of the King of *Prussia*, at the Time of his Irruption into *Saxony* in *August* 1756, plainly show, that by Means of *Great Britain* he has engaged in the War. The Negotiations of the Duke *de Nivernois* in the Winter of 1755 proving fruitless at the Court of *Berlin*, the *French* applied to bringing about an Alliance between them and the Court of *Vienna*, which was signed and finally concluded at *Versailles* on the first of *May* thereafter, just fifteen Days before the Declaration of War against *France* on the Part of *Great Britain*, and near four Months before the *Prussian* Armies broke into *Saxony*.

But

But however the Assertion that the King of *Prussia* is engaged in a War absolutely *British* may be doubted, yet it is an unquestionable Truth which you have denied, that his Country has been in the Hands of his Enemies: And though the whole of his Estates were not at one and the same Time, yet all of them in their Turn have felt their Calamities. Has not *East-Friezeland*, except the City of *Emden*, with his other States that lie Westward of the *Wejer*, been harrassed and plundered by the Troops of *France*, who jointly possessed these with the Territories of *Hesse Cassel*? Has not *Prussian Pomerania*, with the Isles of *Usedom* and *Wollin*, been occupied alternately by the *Swedes* and *Russians*? Which last committed the most unheard of Cruelties, and wantonly exercised the most savage and inhuman Barbarities! Have not the Frontiers of *Brandenburgh*, and all the *Prussian* Territories that lie along the *Waria* and *Oder* been visited by these Sons of Rapine and Violence? Has not *Silesia* bled under the Hands of the *Austrian* Croats and Pandours, Men equally fierce in their Nature, cruel in their Disposition, and rapacious by Practice as the Cossacks and Calmucks themselves? Have not the *Hungarian* Troops over-run *Brandenburg*, and been once in Possession of *Berlin* the Capital, where they raised Contributions, and practised the utmost Cruelties.

There are other Things in your Remarks that might be rectified, such as the State and

Progress of the Sugar Trade in the *Caribbees* and *Jamaica* \*; all which will be duly adverted to by the Ministry: And I hope every Article will have its due Influence at the Negotiation; where it was to be wished a Plenipotentiary possessed of the Coolness and Address of *John Duke of Marlborough* was employed; and might be as prevailing on the *French* Negotiator, that the Army under *M. de Vaudreil* should lay down their Arms at *Montreal*, as his Grace was upon *M. Bourgonville* for the *Gens d'Armes*, to the Number of 12570, to lay down their Arms at *Blenheim* in *August* 1704. The Arguments in the Mouth of an able Negotiator are numerous; for while *M. Vaudreil* stands out, the Blessings of Peace will be procrastinated, and these Troops will be not only exposed to all the Fury of a provoked Enemy, but even to the more dreadful Revenge of the disappointed *Indians*.

Their Island of *Martinico* will be exposed to the Thunder of a *British* Fleet, or at least may be so incommoded by the duly stationing of the *English* Ships of War, that all Provisions and Succours will be interrupted from coming into it, and then if once it be obliged to surrender, not only the less Indulgence will be given to the Inhabitants, but the Island itself will be ceded back with the greater Difficulty; as it is a Nest of Smugglers in  
Time

\* *Two thirds of Jamaica are uncultivated, and yet it yields more than all the Caribbees put together.*

Time of Peace, and of Privateers in Time of War \*. And not only so, but that Fort Orleans at the Mouth of the *Mississippi* will be invested by a Force too strong to be resisted; in which Case the dreadful Depredations, and inhuman Murders committed on the Back Settlements of *Virginia* and *Georgia* will be retaliated by the *Indians* themselves.

At this Time the *French* possess a Country along the Banks of the *Mississippi* for 900 Leagues, and which far exceeds *Canada* both in the Temperature of the Climate, the Bignity of the Soil, and abounds not only with the Conveniencies of Life, but likewise the Blessings of Nature; all which they expose almost to certain Destruction, as their Fleet is unable to support them.

It is the Saying of *Demosthenes* while haranguing the *Athenians*, “ *Philip* is not your “ Enemy, O *Athenians*! the *Athenians* are “ only Enemies to themselves \*.” The *French* are not our Enemies so much as we are Foes to ourselves if, when we have it in our Power to secure the Blessings of Peace for many Ages, we deliver up *Canada*, the very Ground and Cause of the War: If the Crown of *Great Britain* relinquish their Advantages at this Time, and give up what the Wisdom of their Ministry

C 2

and

\* It is a Sepulchre for the British Merchant Vessels, no less than Twelve Hundred of these having been carried in there since the Beginning of the War.

† Demost. Philippic. 2.



and the Valour of their Troops have procured, the Annals of this Country will abound with Reflections upon those who now have the Administration of Affairs.

It, contrary to her own Interest, *France* obstinately persists in the War, in Hopes of having all her *American* Territories restored, in Lieu of the States taken from his *Prussian* Majesty, the greater Reason will *Great Britain* find to adopt the Doctrine of retaining *Canada* as the *sine qua non* of the Peace: I am convinced that *Great Britain* will find if her vigilant and sagacious Minister perseveres, that all the Charge of this War has been the most thrifty Disbursement the Nation ever made: An exclusive Fishery! A boundless Territory! The Fur-Trade ingrossed! And innumerable Tribes of Savages contributing to the Consumption of the Staple, are Sources of inexhaustible Wealth. Whoever reflects on these Subjects, will bless the Administration who took up the Dispute which ignorant and designing Men call a Quarrel for a few dirty Lands or Acres of Snow. "That *Canada* in our Hands would not yield half what it did to *France*\*" Posterity will think otherwise, and the *British* Poor will soon have feeling Proofs, that *Great Britain* must sink or swim with her Colonies, not one of which ought to be relinquished. The Islands, advantageous as they

\* *Remarks* p. 41.

they are, may be yielded without being under any Alarms of a Land-War; but it is not so in Case the *French* be admitted upon the same Continent with us.

As the Concessions to be made upon the Coast of *Coromandel* and *Malabar* have been scarce touched at in any of the Performances that have appeared since the Prospect of a Negotiation, so I shall say a few Words on that Subject.

It is evident that since the Third of *August* 1758, when Admiral *Pocock* defeated the *French* Fleet near Fort *St. David's*, that the Affairs of *France* have decayed as much in *Asia* as either in *Europe* or in *America*; their Army under *M. de Lally* has been every where unsuccessful; and the shameful Repulse before *Madras* has rendered their Troops the Contempt of the Nabobs and their *Indian* Subjects; such a Tide of Misfortunes has overflowed them in that Quarter, that it is not improbable but *Pondicherry* itself is snatched out of their Hands.

I should not be averse to restoring any of their Settlements on the Coasts of *Coromandel* and *Malabar*, as the Trade to the *East Indies* is far from being equal to that with our *American* Colonies. The Commodities from the *East Indies* only serve to drain *England* of the ready Specie, without taking any Goods like a proper Ballance from us: Neither can we pretend to people that Country, as it abounds with Inhabitants as much as our own.

It is admirably well observed by the Great Man \*, who gives Lustre to Dignity, who by the Brilliance of his Virtues, and every Part of his serene Deportment, adorns the Robes which he wears, That the Defeat of the *French Fleet* " has been the Safety of *England* in this " Age of Glory!" as the Destruction of the *Spanish Armada* had been in another.

This was the *Coup a' Eclat* which crowned the Distresses of the Enemy, and finished their Disgrace, more than if they had lost four Battles in *Germany*, and been driven behind the *Rhine*. So that we need not be afraid to aver, that their present Situation is owing to the Ruin of the better half of their Navy, built at such a prodigious Expence †. The dreadful Conflagration at *St. Maloes* on the Tenth of *June 1758*, the Demolition of the Harbour of *Cberburg*, that brilliant Gem of Cardinal *Fleury's* Ministry, the Reduction of their Settlements in the different Parts of the World, have exhausted them; so that being stript of their foreign Dominions, their Trade ruined, and they themselves shut up in every

\* *Mr. Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, in his Speech to Sir Edward Hawke on Monday, January 28, 1760.*

† *A Man of War in France is more costly than one of the same Force in Britain, as the French have the most Part of their Materials from Sweden and Russia; whereas we are supplied with the Implements of Ship-building either within ourselves, or from our American Colonies.*

every Quarter, except on the Side of *Germany*; we need not be afraid to differ from the Gentlemen, who maintain that the War in *Germany*, more than any other Circumstance, has brought them to that Verge of Ruin, from which nothing but a Peace with *Great Britain* can deliver them. Add to this, that more implacable Enemies than either their *Britannic* or *Prussian* Majesties have made Havock thro' the Provinces of *France*: Their Vintage is blasted, their Crops are withered, their Harvest has been as bad as that in *England* was plentiful; the Cattle, which, in Consideration of the wise Regulations of the Parliament of *Ireland*, for preventing the Exportation of Provisions to foreign Countries, have been almost entirely slaughtered; and after being packed on Board their Vessels, these have been picked up by our Privateers: Continual Alarms of an *English* Invasion have broken the Ties of Humanity, and caused the Connection between Families to cease. Fears within, and Terrours without, prey upon their Vitals, and Jealousy like a Moth penetrates into the innermost Recesses of the *French* Councils, so that now is the Time to settle the Happiness of *Great Britain*, as far as human Prudence can foresee.

I have only to add, that the Postscript to your third Edition does not alter my Sentiments; for suppose the Trade from the River of *St. Lawrence* was stript of the Fishery, and consisted

consisted only in Lumber, as you are pleased to call it, yet *Canada* is still preferable to *Guadaloupe*, if for nothing more than exercising our Seamen; and I am sure that if the Sugar made in the *Cibbees* has a Tendency to draw a considerable Quantity of ready Money from the *Caraccas*, and other *Spanish* Settlements, the Produce of *Canada* when improved to the Degree it is capable, would be much more so: However my Argument for retaining *Canada* entirely flows from the Principle of Security.

I am, &c.

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