

former, I hear, is entirely French;⁹ the latter as absolutely English.

Well! but if you insist on not doffing your cuirass, you may find an opportunity of wearing it. The storm thickens. The City of London are ready to hoist their standard;¹⁰ treason is the *bon ton* at that end of the town; seditious papers pasted up at every corner:¹¹ nay, my neighbourhood is not unfashionable; we have had them at Brentford and Kingston.¹² The Peace is the cry; but to make weight, they throw in all the abusive ingredients they can collect.¹³ They talk of your friend the Duke of Devonshire's resigning;¹⁴ and, for the Duke of Newcastle, it puts him so much in mind of the end of Queen Anne's time,¹⁵ that I believe he hopes to be minister again¹⁶ for another forty years.

In the meantime there are but dark news from the Havannah:¹⁷

9. George Selwyn wrote likewise to Henry Fox, 15 Sept., that 'I have not seen the Duchess of Grafton, but hear she is very much frenchified' (*Letters to Henry Fox*, ed. Lord Ilchester, Roxburghe Club, 1915, p. 160); HW later wrote to Mann 26 Sept. 1762 (MANN vi. 80) that 'I have seen my Duchess. . . . She is not dressed French, but Italian, that is, over-French.'

10. In opposition to the terms of the peace (see *ante* 29 July 1762), by which England was felt to be making too great concessions to France (for a detailed discussion of the negotiations towards peace and English dissent over them, see L. B. Namier, *England in the Age of the American Revolution*, 1961, pp. 283-418). Newcastle wrote to Devonshire, 4 Sept., that 'the City is in the highest rage, particularly with . . . the Duke of Bedford, who goes to negotiate such a peace, and Mr Fox, who is supposed to be the adviser and supporter of my Lord Bute; and against my Lord Bute himself. Nothing can be stronger than the run is, and indeed violences are to be apprehended from both quarters' (BM Add. MSS 32942, ff. 174-5).

11. 'The Exchange was prostituted to the posting up of papers that were a disgrace to the police of any civilized nation' (Symmer to Mitchell 10 Sept., quoted in O. A. Sherrard, *Lord Chatham and America*, 1958, p. 64).

12. 'The clamour stirred up against peace has been very great, both in the country as well as in London' (Rigby to Bedford, 16 Sept., *Bedford Corr.* iii. 123).

13. Examples of extreme personal abuse are to be found, for example, in the *North Briton* No. XIV, 4 Sept. First Bute is abused: 'A minister of mean and narrow genius, who finds himself embarrassed in the management of an important war, is from necessity drove to ask peace for the preservation of his own power, and the concealment of his incapacity from his master.' Then, further on in the same article, Bedford is satirized and branded as a French sympathizer who will laugh with the French over 'our loss of Newfoundland.'

14. Devonshire resigned his office of lord chamberlain 28 Oct.; see *post* 30 Oct. 1762.

15. The *North Briton*, loc. cit., draws this same parallel: 'This was exactly the state of England at the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, after the change of the glorious ministry, which had preserved Europe from the universal monarchy of the House of Bourbon. Our arms had then too . . . been crowned with astonishing success,' etc., etc.

16. Newcastle had resigned 26 May (*ante* 20 May 1762).

17. Between 9 and 11 Sept. letters from Lord Albemarle (commander of the army at Havana) to Lord Egremont, 13 and 17 July, were received, via Sir James Douglas, together with a 'Journal of the Siege of Havannah, 1762,' from 6 June to 16 July, the last published in the *London Gazette* No. 10242, 7-11 Sept.; in the letter of 13 July, Albemarle says that 'the increasing sickness of the troop, the intense heat of the weather, and the ap-