CERTAINE REASONS AND ARGUMENTS OF POLICIE.

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For the first, which is, Leaving off all treaty.

Because the English in all Treaties taken in hand with the Spaniard, and the
house of Austria, and continued for many yeares with such labour and
charges, hath not only bin vnfortunate, but also scornefully abused by the
Spaniard, who is exceedingly disagreeing from the honest mind and
meaning of the English. For so many yeares while things stood stronger on
the side of the English, nothing hath been effected by treaties and who can
presume that any thing will be effected now, when things are brought into
far worse case?

The King by seuen divers Treaties and Ambassages hath effected iust
nothing in this cause, which concernes the peace of Germany and the whole
estate of his Sonne in law. 1. In the yeare 1619. by the Earle of Carleil. 2.
by Sir H. Wotton at Vienna 1610. 3. by Conway and Weston in the same
yeare. 4. by the Lord Digby, 1621. 5. by Weston in the same. 6. by the Lord
Chichester Baron of Belfast. 7. by the Prince in Spaine 1623. Besides, how
many Curriers haue been sent? how many letters written? and what adoe
hath beene made by ordinary Ambassadours and Ministers?

2. The honor of the King and kingdome requires, that this tie of Treaties
which they haue been entangled in all this while, should now be broken off.
For if they should continue that course which hath brought no benefit to
either themselues or to others, or to the common cause, who can excuse
them? Besides, they should expose themselues to contempt and scorne, by
stumbling so often unmercifully at the same stone; with their friends and subjects they should bring themselves into suspicion and hate by continuing a thing so dangerous, & to strangers they should not only increase the ill opinion which the world hath conceived of their secure carriage, but also they should give all men good cause to forsake them herafter, if they should chance to have need of them.

3. By Treaties the English have not only got and gained nothing; but farther, all the businesses of themselves and their friends have ever gone backward to the worse: the Spaniards going forward always with a high look and a brazen face, and wisely making use of the fair forewind of fortune, turning their countenance to the English, and their mind to their own advantage.

4. The meaning and scope of the Spaniard is directly opposite to that of the English. For his endeavour is by Treaties to circumvent, to gain time, to undo his enemies by delays, to advance his own profit and Dominion, to despise Peace as pernicious to him, and his great power to nourish Warre, especially in Germanie, where by the dissention of the Princes, diversitie of Religion, and assistance of his friends, he may be sure not onely to lose nothing, but to gain, and to fish safely in troubled Waters. But the intention of the English is honest, viz. to give peace to Europe, and to every one his own, neither doth he intend to get benefit to himselfe, & rule over others. And how can these contradictions be reconciled by Treaties?

5. The very adverse part doth ill interpret and take these treaties of the King, as if thereby he intended to wait for the revolution of fortune, or the occasion of change, with a mind altogether estranged from any peaceable composition, and onely pretending an intention of treating; as the Archbishop of Mentz doth in express words write of the King to the Elector of Saxon. 7 Octob.1623. The Letters may be seen.

Reasons for the second: Of undertaking Warre with Spaine.

The faith promised mutually to one another, which they have violated, the breaking of the Couenants confirmed by solemn stipulation, the injurys offered, the deeds and instruments of the Couenants falsified, and such like as these which follow; all or any one of these are esteemed of all Nations just cause of entering into warre.

Now then must we declare how faith hath been violated, and the solemn conditions of the League have been broken by them. The last yeare a surcease of Armes for 15 moneths was propounded of the Spaniard, accepted of the English, and upon certaine Articles upon both parts agreed upon, was set downe in instruments, signed and sealed. But the Spaniard and their Complices, both at the very time in which they sealed the Articles,
and also afterward, disd many waies violate and pervert them, both by
leauing out, what was agreed vpon, and inserting what was not couenanted
at all. That Instrument of truce was exhibited and communicated in the
Empire in the month of March, many weeks before it was either concluded
or signed in England. In the meeting at Iutterbock, to the end that the
Warlike Preparations of the Princes of Germanie might be hindered, and in
Hungary to Gabor that he should not stirre, it was exhibited long before it
was concluded, as if it had been fully concluded and sealed. And marke their
cunning and false practise, by this exhibition of it, and a false perswasion
which they added to it, that all things should shortly be accommodated, were
the Princes of the Empire so moued and perswaded, that they compelled the
Duke of Brunswick to lay downe Armes, and to depart out of the bounds of
Germanie, denying him all prouision and passage. But the Instruments of
the Truce were not subscribed by the English, but in the 21. of Aprill olde
stile, or the first of May new stile, and after in the moneth of August ratified
by the Elector Palatine. Moreouer in those Instruments and Deeds giuen
abroad there to Germanie by the other partie, these words in the third Article
(Declaring them enemies of the Empire and of our Allies) were left out, as
words that might giue iust cause of offence to the Princes of the Empire,
when they should see such a hard declaration extorted and wrung out of the
English. But in the instruments signed in England, those words were
expresly set downe, notwithstanding the exception made against them by the
Kings Sonne in law.

2. In the last Article in their deeds it was left out, That the King of
England should send his Deputies for the Interest of his Son in law, when
yet in that constituted the very hinge and controuersie of the businesse, and
in the foundation of the mind and will of the King of England, as it is
expressed in the English instruments.

There is also a falshood to be noted in the subscription of the day. In the
English is expressed the 21 of April, English stile; in theirs the first of May.
Moe things may be brought to shew, that there was either falshood or else
double deeds.

Furthermore, it was also expresly prouided by way of caution, That all
things should abide in the Palatinate in the place and state they then were
during the truce: that all acts of hostilitie should cease; that neither Allies
nor friends should be offended, but that both parts should enjoy the peace of
the League. But Spaniards and their Complices did and doe still in the time
of the truce exercise all kinds of hostilitie, by confiscating of their goods
who haue withdrawne themselues from the ruine of their countrey, by
abolishing religion, by dismembring & transferring vnto others the better
parts of the Palatinate, as was done with the Lordship called Bergstras, with
the Diocesses of Bleyensteine and Neuenhane, and others; by imposing
continuall seruitudes, and by often extorting new contributions from the
oppressed by drawing out the blood and soule of the afflicted, and by
wasting and wearing out all the poore subject with their insolent tyrannie. The very Spaniards alone haue in that part which they hold in the Palatinate imposed an exaction of aboue thirty thousand Dollars a moneth ouer and aboue the ordinarie impositions. Verdugo in his proposition when he imposed an exaction, was not afraid to affirm, that it was done with the knowledge and sufferance of the King of England, and that he did to moue the people. This extortion hath now continued diuers moneths, and is yet still exercised. Lastly the Spaniards and their complices did neuer for all the truce lay downe armes in the Empire, but went on with victorious warre against the friends of the King of England and his Sonne in law: yea we yet see them to proceed on still scorning & breaking this league of the truce, making it a net to catch their enemies in.

2. The Spaniard hath by force and armes possest himselfe of the Patrimony of the innocent infants the grand children of the King of England, hath cast his Daughter and Sonne in law out of all their estates and dominions, and doth detaine the Palatinate against the hope hee hath giuen and promise which he hath so oft made of rrestoring it; hee hath besieged the Citie of Frankendale the Dowrie of his Daughter, and invaded it in hostile maner; neither would he vouchsafe to raise the seige at the most earnest entreaty of the King of England: he compelled the forces of the King of England and his Generall sent thither, to depart out of the Palatinate, scoffing and deriding the protection of England, by which he had falsely perswaded him that the Palatinate should be safe.

3. Forsomuch as the Spaniard doth oppresse the Allies and friends ioyned in confederation and blood with the King, doth cast them out of their dominions, and doth pursue them with hostilitie euen against his faith giuen; there is no other course left to help them but by armes: treaties in this case will proue vnprofitable.

4. The safety of the King and kingdome requires war. For it behoues vs then to look to ourselues, when our next neighbours houses are on fire. Princes lose both power and strength when their Allies do perish. The encrease of a potent neighbor whose friendship is vnsafe, as it cannot be without iust suspition, so is it also dangerous and hurtful. The liberty of Germany now ready to perish, is to be relieued; and the conservuation of it doth greatly concerne both the English and all the Princes of Europe. Germanie is the heart of Europe, for so Nature seems to haue placed it; the Palatinate is the motion in the heart, according to the lawes. If Germanie as the heart bee possest by the Spaniard, who striues to get the dominion ouer all Europe, the rest of the Princes shall not long draw or enjoy any vitall life or spiririts. The heart therefore must be succored, if you would haue the rest of the members on the body to be safe. But by these weake remedies of treaties you shall do no good: stronger things are to bee applyed; the disease still encreasing.
5. Necessity requires warre. Great preparations for warre are made by the Spaniard here neare at hand; his mind and intentions are well enough knowne. A potent Prince makes no reckoning of friends when he finds opportunity to opresse them. The English are now brought into that extremitie by their owne foresayd counsels, that vnlesse they doe preuent by war, they will shortly be preuented. The Spaniard knows full well, that he may not trust them any longer, and that it is the part of an vnwise man to stay for the first blow, which is commonly the Crisis of the future war, by which we may take a scantling of the euent of it, which is vsually overcome by preuention & diuersion, according to the saying of that prudent King. Politicians say, that he which consults of breaking and making war, hath alreadie broken; and that he is not well advised or wary enough, who neglects to preuent his enemy. The Spaniard who is naturally distrustful doth without question construe & take this consultation and alteration of minds in England for a breach and a war, and experience will shortly shew it; if prudence take not place: but if he see the English-men remisse, he wil say that they want not strength but corage, and that it is base feare that keeps them back.

6. The King of England in the yeare 1621. the 11. of Novemb. set downe the conditions of peace, & what he would haue to be obserued and kept by his Son in law, and sent them to the Emperor for his finall declaration; and did then withall protest of the effusion of bloud that would follow, & of the warre which he should be compelled vnto if the Emperour would not subscibe vnto those conditions. But the Emperour and the Spaniard haue not onely deluded the conditions, but went boldly on with warre against the innocent infants & the Kings bloud. And is he not now bound in honor to recouer what he prescribed by warre which he threatened and denounced, that the conditions were not performed.

7. Suspension of Armes was promised at Vienna to the Lord Digby, who brought the Emperors letters with him to Bruxels, concerning that businesse: yet by collusion was the contrary giuen in charge to the Infanta, and sent thither, either before or at the same instant, insomuch, that the suspension was changed into a most cruell war; which was executed with the more immanitie, because the King of England hath vnder-taken the protection of the Palatinate, and was pleased to strengthen & defend it with his owne Garrisons. And 1. when the Lord Digby had in the Kings name long & exceedingly solicited, but in vaine, the raying of the siege at Frankendal; this answer was giuen him, That it was against the honor of the Spaniards to leaua a Citie which they had once besieged, without the expresse commandment of the King of Spain. 2. In the very time of the treaty at Bruxels was Heidelberg taken and spoyled. 3. If he could not then obtaine by treaties and entreaties, a thing vncertaine & subject to chance, & which was not in their hands, but onely in hope will restitution of those things which they are possest of, be now procured by those former meanes? The
Spaniards as they will do nothing for loue, so wil they also refuse nothing when they are compelled by feare & force; as one of themselues hath confessed.

8. The Proscription which is the head of the euils which haue followed, by which the Kings Son in law was declared infamous, and al his grandchildren pronounced fallen from all right of succession, was most earnestly solicited by the Archduke Albert, and was consulted of in the Spanish Ambassadors house. And is there not then iust cause that the Father shuld by warre vindicate the honour of his Son?

9. The restitution of the Palatinate cannot be procured by treaty: for this course hath been often tryed and vsed, euен by the Prince himselfe, but euer in vaine. Therefore there is now no other meane to be vsed, saue the way of Warre.

10. The honour of the King and kingdome requires, that now these wrongs be sought to be righted by Warre, the last arrow in necessities quiver, and the onely meane now left of preserving reputation. He doth but draw on new iniuries, who neglects to revenge the old, especially so intollerable as hath been offered to the English. But if now, after they haue raised so good opinion and hope of themselues in the World, they should grow faint, and fal backe into their former lethargie, they should lose all faith & reputation. I cease to shew how magnanimous Princes are more bound in honour to recover the estates of their friends which they haue taken into their protection, then their owne goods.

FINIS.