

keep on good terms with them ; but hitherto the French have been too diligent in their project for uniting their settlements in Canada and Louisiana, to have made any considerable progress toward the Spanish settlements. The King of Spain could not, therefore, with any propriety, take umbrage at our making a demand of this encroachment. He is thought not to be so over-partial to the French, and if he was ever so much inclined, would it not be extremely imprudent, to take part with them in their present unhappy circumstances, and would it not be contrary to the general disposition and interests of his subjects ?

If I have been happy thus far, Sir, in representing the insufficiency of Canada, it will be necessary to consider a more proper object to engage our attention. It is absolutely necessary to lay some restraint on the French in North America, more than by directing them of their encroachments, merely on our northern colonies, according to the Remarkers plan ; for be the bounds between our colonies and theirs ever so clearly distinguished, if they remain in the possession of the rivers St. Laurence and Mississippi, they will find means to evade the treaty, and again endeavour to unite their two colonies of Canada and Louisiana : one or other of these must therefore be entirely given up to us, which of them is the most proper, and will answer our views the most effectually, will best appear from the principles upon which the French have acted in North America ; and even from thence, Sir, I do not doubt to make appear that the preference given to Canada, is a false deduction from just premises, and the mere phantom of a crude imagination. We have been told, that “the French
“ seem to have had two capital views in all their
“ Ame-