## [ 1061

two Settlements fhe had loft in Africa were reftoted to her.

The Indian companies of the iwo nations were to tteat concerning their particular pacifteation, agree, able to their reciprocal interefts.

If the reduction of Belle-lile fhould be acknow. ledjed a legal conqueft, though undertaken after the propofition of Uti poffidetis,' France agreed that the poffeflion of that important inland fhould remaith to England.

Who can pretend to fay, after the forectoing repre fentation, that France has not \{crupufouly purfued; in all her propofirions, the principle of her Memorial of the 26 th of March! Can any one, at the fame time, deny that the compenfations offered by the King, were not as advantageous for England as fhe could defire?

Therefore it evidently follows, that the Allies of France in Germany could have been no obftacle to the peace, fince they take no part in the war which is carried on in Wettphalia, nor are affifted by the King's forces in the war maintained in Saxony, Silefia, and Pomerania. Moreover, it was propofed to England, on the part of France, that the two Courts flould abfolutely withdraw themfelves from the war.

It is equally demonftrable, that Spitn cannot be alledged to have been an impediment to the pacificafion, as the King did not renew the propofition he made to unite the accommodation of the differences of that Crown with the Treaty under Negotiation between the Courts of Verfailles and London, and his Catholic Majeity approved of their filence in this bchalf.

It is certain, that the conditions and compenfations offered by France, for the conclufion of a feparate Peace with England, are all for the advantage of the hatter Power; that the Court of London, had the

