Republic had submitted too much: that they.
Should have granted an amnesty to the rebels, and

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" not have treated with them: that subjects who have thrown off the yoke, in returning to their

"duty, should obtain nothing but pardon. He dedded, that the Corficans should either be punished

as guilty of treason, or else abandoned as rebels; for subjects who are sufficiently powerful to oblige the sovereign to treat with them, are not

"faithful enough to fubmit long to obedience."

These reflections appeared to be the more justly founded, as all these negotiations soon became useless, and a war was presently after kindled.

Be this as it may, the Genoese were for the prefent leit here, the attention of every one being taken up with news from Asia, which greatly flattered the king's expectations. We were informed from India, that the Nabob had considence enough in France, to place his political interest in the hands of a Frenchman, named Dup'eix; and that the nation of the Marats, who were subject to the Nabob, had appointed him their commander in chief.

It is faid that Lewis XIV. who was animated with every kind of glory, was fenfibly struck with the information given him by an ambassador from the king of Siam, who was delegated to acquaint him that his name was held in great-veneration in those states. He testified more public joy, and was more slattered with this honour, than it he had obtained an important conquest.

The peace concluded with the Nabob, and the confidence which this prince reposed in France, were objects of far greater consequence. They increased the riches of the state, whereas the embassy from Siam had no other effect than flattering the monarch's vanity.

Dupleix became at once plenipotentiary and generalissimo; he stipulated the terms of the treaty of peace,