

the expedient which his Majesty's prudent precaution induced him to suggest to England, with a view to conclude a firm peace, and to entirely obviate all obstacles which might oppose the continuance of that tranquillity which his Majesty laboured to re-establish; it is true likewise, that since the first Memorial of France, there was no farther notice of the differences of Spain in the proposition made by the Court of Versailles to that of London: his Catholic Majesty has even declared to the King, that if the objects which concerned the Spanish Monarchy should embarrass the negotiation and retard the peace, he agreed that those points should be no farther negotiated on the part of his Majesty. In fact, to repeat it once more, since the first Memorial of France, there has been no more mention of Spain. It cannot be imagined therefore, that the interests of his Majesty's Allies have proved an obstacle to the pacification. It remains therefore to examine whether the Negotiation has been broken off with respect to the articles which are the subjects of the particular discussion between the two Crowns.

It is necessary to recollect here, agreeable to the representation in the opening of the Memorial, what were the possessions acquired since the commencement of the war between the two Crowns, to the time when the Negotiation was entered upon, on the basis of the *Uti possidetis*.

England had conquered from France in North America, Canada, and the isles Royal and St. John, situate in the Gulf of St. Laurence: in South America, the isles of Guadaloupe and Marigalante: in Africa, Senegal, and the island of Goree: in Asia, Pondicherry and the French settlements on the coast of Coromandel.

In Europe, the island of Belle-isle, attacked since the opening of the Negotiation, and subsequent to the epochs of *statu quo*, proposed by the Court of France.

The *Uti possidetis* of France comprized in Asia, the English settlements on the coast of Sumatra, and other advantages on the side of the Mogul, of which they had yet received but imperfect accounts. In Europe, the island of Minorca, the Landgraviate of Hesse, the country of Hanau, and the town of Gottingen in the Electorate of Hanover. Lastly, France had re-established, or could have availed herself of the liberty which the infraction of the Treaty of Utrecht gave her, to re-establish the port of Dunkirk.

The King offered to guaranty Canada to the English in the utmost extent which the Court of London required.

His Majesty proposed that the right of fishing and of drying their fish on the Coast and on the Banks of Newfoundland should be confirmed to France, and on that condition she consented to the Demolition of Dunkirk.

The King proposed to restore the island of Minorca to England, for the cession of Guadaloupe and Marigalante.

His Majesty agreed to evacuate Hesse, the County of Hanau, and Gottingen, provided that one of the two Settlements she had lost in Africa were restored to her.

The Indian companies of the two nations were to treat concerning their particular pacification, agreeable to their reciprocal interests.