

faillies, to know how they should act against themselves, and what satisfaction the king required. Any other nation would rather have given up their interest with respect to Corsica, which even France could not bring back to its duty, than to have thus humbled themselves, but the republic of Genoa have been long accustomed to meanness and submission.

“ The Genoese, said the King, deserve to be punished, by my interfering no longer with their affairs : but they have paved the way for my son Don Philip into Italy, and I owe them some acknowledgment — this predominates in my heart over the resentment which their conduct deserves.”

Lewis XV. who had appointed M. de Chauvelin plenipotentiary in the island of Corsica, to terminate matters in an amicable manner, gave him fresh instructions to hasten his negotiation, and new orders were dispatched to the marquis of Cursai, who commanded the French troops.

These two mediators settled the place for holding a congress, and peace was in appearance concluded. All formalities were observed : Harangues were made at the opening of the assemblies, and flowers of rhetoric were scattered amongst an ignorant and barbarous people. The Corsicans stretched their large ears to these studied orations, but did not understand a syllable. They replied with acclamations, and the orators imagined they had seduced them by their eloquence.

After these speeches, the treaty, or regulations between the Republic and the Corsicans, was brought upon the carpet. Each party thereby retained prerogatives which made them independent of each other ; that is to say, the subjects of this republic were treating for their liberty. The Corsicans terminated by negotiation, what they could not accomplish by arms.

When the articles of the treaty were sent to Versailles, Marshal Belleisle publicly said, “ That the