

lia, is a war purely English; that it brings no advantage either to the Empress's, or to Sweden, or to Saxony; besides, the Proposition made by France, not to afford any succours, either direct or indirect, to her Allies in Germany, evidently demonstrates that the war in Westphalia neither has been, or could be, an impediment to the Peace.

England and some other courts would pretend, that the engagements of the King with his Catholic Majesty, and the proposition made by France to conciliate the differences of Spain with England at the same time with those which were the principal object of the Negotiation, had so disgusted the court of London, that for that reason only she refused the terms for the conclusion of peace. It is true, as has been shewn already, that the British Minister haughtily rejected 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.

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