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great fault with the Earl of Carlile who could not confess to having been beaten for fear of discrediting his plantation which he hopes to sell to some merchants For tobacco has decreased ten fold here in the last year. They are therefore thinking of planting Canary Vines there instead of tobacco. After St. Christopher I spoke to the King about the restitution of Canada and [the] fort of Quebec shewing by the capitulation that it was taken after the [conclusion of] peace. He said to me The Scots claim that the french have formerly wrongfully taken [the country] from them, and that in the short while wherein they can get back their own It must be allowed them [to do so] and that this is not contrary to the treaty. I replied that I saw he had been given Information on the matter at variance with the Truth, but that I did not wish to enter into these disputes, to wit who were the first to discover these lands, the french or the Scots. It was Enough for me to tell him that we were in possession of Canada and Quebec before the war, that we have since been deprived of it, that by the treaty we should be put back there, wherefore I begged him to consider the matter simply and in good faith and to order the restitution of it and of the goods that had been seized. He told me that I was better Informed than he and that I was right that his commisssioners would settle this matter along with others relating to trade. I know nevertheless that since [then] Those of his council have wished to enquire into this claim on Canada, and of nine who were present there were Six sufficiently Insolent to wish to Maintain that they ought not to give up Canada to us. But the three of whom the Lord Treasurer was one maintained that it should [be] given up. They now desire that I should meet them in order to advise as I told you how to make good what has been done since the peace, That is to treat of the restitution of eight or ten of our ships which have been taken on their way to Spain, of their two which were taken by Bontemps on the coast of barbary, of St. Christopher and of Canada without going any farther in [respect of] a general regulation of trade, which They neither look for nor desire. *As to that which you sent me concerning the flag and the [right of] search at sea, They will not hear of anything, their purpose being to hold this matter in abeyance until they see what they can expect [to gain] from the peace with Spain.* If that is made the letters of marque [will] cease, if it is not made They believe that we have such need of their support and assistance against the might of Spain that we shall willingly agree to prohibit our subjects from carrying any grain or cloths into Spain. I should raise some difficulty about treating for the restitution of private property without a general settlement were it not for the fact of Canada, For as for the ships which they hold here They are of small consequence and [they] are being strongly urged by their [own] merchants [who are] Interested in those held at Dieppe which they say are of great value. *I shall nevertheless have leisure to carry on these discussions without binding myself [in any way] until I know the King's wishes and yours, [as to] whether I am to treat concerning the private property [referred to] should they be unwilling to arrive at a general settlement. And whether in the event of my treating for them and they give me full satisfaction in respect of giving back the said ships and of Canada, I may also promise them the return of the two [ships] which are at Dieppe with all the goods.* The whole of this discussion bears solely on the recovery of these