

coasts of Africa the subjects of both powers shall continue to frequent them according to the custom which has prevailed hitherto.

"Art. XIII. The King of Great Britain shall restore to his most Christian Majesty all the establishments which belonged to him at the commencement of the present war, on the coast of Orixa and in Bengal with the liberty to surround Chandernagore with a ditch for draining the waters, and his Britannic Majesty engage to take such measures as may be in his power for securing to the subjects of France in that part of India as also on the coasts of Orixa, Coromandel and Malabar, a safe, free and independent trade, such as was carried on by the late French East India Company, whether it be carried on by them as individuals, or as a company.

"Art. XIV.—Pondichery, as well as Karikal, shall likewise be restored and guaranteed to France, and his Britannic Majesty shall proceed to serve as a dependency round Pondichery the two districts of Valencour and Karikal, and the four contiguous magans.

"Art. XV.—France shall again enter into possession of Mahe, and of the comptoirs of Senaf, and the French shall carry on commerce in this part of India conformably to the principles laid down in the tenth article of this treaty.

Art. XVI.—In case France has allies in India they shall be invited as well as those of Great Britain to accede to the present pacification, and for that purpose a term of four months, to be computed from the day the proposal shall be made to them shall be allowed them to make their decision; and in case of a refusal on their part their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties agree not to give them any assistance directly or indirectly, against the British or French possessions or against the ancient possessions of their respective allies, and their said Majesties shall offer them their good offices towards a mutual accommodation between them.

"Art. XVII.—The King of Great Britain, desirous of giving His Most Christian Majesty a sincere proof of reconciliation and friendship, and of contributing to the solidity of the peace which is on the point of being re-established, will consent to the abrogation and suppression of all the articles relative to Dunkirk from the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht in 1713, inclusive to this time.

"Art. XVIII.—By the definitive treaty all those which have existed till now between the two high contracting parties, and which shall not have been derogated from either by the said treaty shall be removed and confirmed, and the two Courts shall name commissioners to enquire into the state of commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience. The said two Courts shall together amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that business.

"Art. XIX.—All countries and territories which may have been or may be conquered in any part of the world whatsoever by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, or those of His Most Christian Majesty, and which are not included in the present articles, shall be restored without difficulty and without requiring compensation.

"Art. XX.—As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restoration and the evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties it is agreed that the King of Great Britain shall cause to be evacuated the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon three

months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

"The King of Great Britain shall in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter again into the possession of the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Christophers, Nevis and Montserrat.

"France shall be put into possession of the towns and comptoirs, which shall be restored to her in the East Indies, and of the territories which are preserved for her to serve as dependencies round Pondichery and round Karikal six months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

France shall in the same time, six months, restore the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the English or their allies in the East Indies. In consequence whereof the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry those immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

"Art. XXI.—The prisoners made respectively by the arms of his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, by land and sea, shall be restored reciprocally and *bona fide* immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty without ransom and on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity, and each crown shall respectively reimburse the sums which shall have been advanced for the subsistence and maintenance of the prisoners by the Sovereigns of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts and other authentic titles which shall be produced on each side.

"Art. XXII.—In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes, which may be made at sea after the signing of these preliminary articles it is reciprocally agreed that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the channel and in the North Seas after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present preliminary articles shall be restored on each side; that the term shall be one month from the Channel and the North Seas as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the equatorial line or the equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world without any exception or any more particular description of time and place.

"Art. XXIII.—The ratification of the present preliminary articles shall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the space of a month or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present article.

In witness whereof we, the undersigned, Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty and of his Most Christian Majesty, by right of our respective full powers have signed the present preliminary articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be put thereon.

Done at Versailles the twentieth day of January, 1783.

ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT, (L.S.)  
GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, (L.S.)

In this treaty it is abundantly evident that Great Britain was not the beaten or humiliated power the Whigs in opposition and in office would make her appear. Not only with France does she command the restoration of all its conquests but actually dic-

tates what terms shall be given and how the conditions of peace shall be adjusted. And yet in the early part of the contest French power, especially at sea, was in the ascendant, and if Spain could have been induced to forego the siege of Gibraltar, join her naval force to that of France and Holland it is hard to say what might have been the upshot. To speculate on it would be to show the loss of all the British West Indian possessions, the re-establishment of a French Empire in America, and the more than probable subjugation of the rebellious Colonies to French rule. All this would involve the loss of naval supremacy to Great Britain and her reduction to a third rate power,—all this was in the future on the morning of the 12th of April, 1782—in the evening French hope, prestige, and influence had been blown to the winds by Rodney's artillery, while the cheers of his seamen was the requiem of that ancient Monarchy, which twelve short years was to see overwhelmed in blood.

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, 20.—The proceedings of the French Commission on the subject of administrative decentralization, is said to justify hopes for important concessions to the Local Government.

The following details of the insurrection in Portugal are published to day.

General Saldanah having taken the castle of St. George, after a sharp fight wherein seven were killed and thirty wounded, entered the palace and immediately resigned his command into the King's hands, who authorized him to form a new ministry. The movement for some time in preparation was confined to the army, and its object was simply to compel a change in the ministry. The Duke of Saldanah having great influence over the troops, secured the support of a large majority of the garrison of Lisbon. Yesterday morning he was all ready for action, and marched against the castle of St. George. This fortification, after a short struggle, was carried. The Duke then marched at the head of a large body of troops to the Royal Palace. The Governor of the Palace had taken measures of defence and the Duke found troops posted and artillery in position to oppose him. An attack was ordered, and some shots were fired, but the soldiers on both sides were evidently ill-disposed to fight against each other. The Palace was left unguarded, and the soldiers and some peasants who had accompanied them entered, displaying the popular flag, shouting, "Long live the King, long live the Army and Saldanah, down with the Ministry." Though greatly excited, they committed no violence, and contented themselves with marching through the corridors and grounds, singing national songs and uttering patriotic cries. The Prime Minister, Duke de Soule, against whom the movement was directed, seeing the day was lost, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the King.

LONDON, 21.—Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*, died to day aged 61 years. Mr. Lemon was one of the founders of *Punch* in 1841.

CHICAGO, 20th.—There is considerable commotion amongst the Fenians over the expected arrival on Monday of General O'Neil, who comes to complete arrangements already nearly matured, for sending a force to aid Riel against the British expedition now