ders to the respecill Enterprises and espect to the Ter-LLE RIVIERE, to fame Condition in fore the last War.

Time, that the eamicably referred ove all Grounds of ould explain himself of that Armament

Fort du Quesne, d to attack, would elves, and the Comeve examined in-an Possession of each

fent to the Duke 5. That Answert red captious, the uivocal, and ought rencb of the Desti-

s, that the Possession, be put in the same of the Conclusion of the to the Stipulation he same done in all; and agrees, when stions of the respection all Violences, be quickly and finalise Manner, between

e of his Rights and ubjects, had been the h had been sent to NorthNorth-America; which was done without Intention to offend any Power whatever, or to do any Thing which could infringe the general Peace.

It was difficult to conceive, how the Treaty of Utrecht could be made use of, to settle the Rights of each Nation on the Obio; or how it was possible to demand, as previous to all Negociation, that the other Lands in Dispute, should be restored to the Condition in which they were at the Conclusion of that Treaty, and agreeable to the Stipulations which are therein contained. At the Time of the Treaty of Utrecht, the Possession was in Favour of France, since it was France that ceded it.---And the Extent of that Cession, and the Meaning of the Stipulations in that Treaty, were the Things, which it was agreed should be referred to Commissions; and the King of England had promised, that no Innovations should be made, till they had come to a Determination.

The Court of France, therefore, urged [and at the same Time that it assured his Britannic Majesty of the Confidence it had in the Sincerity of his Declaration, it's made it appear, in a Reply, which was fent to the Court of London, the 6th of February] that the Proposal made by his Majesty, was the only one, which could effectually prevent Trouble and Uneasiness. It afferted, that, that Method was agreeable to the Engagements of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, to the Measures taken since that Time, and to the Conditions damanded by England itself, in 1750, and 1751. And indeed, as the Design of that Commission, to which the Court of London had agreed to, was to determine the Meaning of the 12th and 19th Articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, the Execution of those Articles, could not be looked on as the Basis of a Negociation. That would have been to give up, as an undoubted Principle and Rule of Action, the very Thing that was submitted to the Decision of Commissaries.

His Majesty therefore proposed, 1st. That both Kings should command their respective Governors, to abstain from all Violence, and all Enterprises.