

‘ with that between the two Crowns, and to that effect, each company shall
 ‘ enter upon their Negotiation without delay, and shall name Commissioners for
 ‘ that purpose.’

XIV.

‘ This Article will meet with no difficulty.
 ‘ The Court of England will do justice to the considerable Accommodations
 ‘ which the Court of France has testified in this Memorial, towards a reconcil-
 ‘ liation between the two Crowns.

It may be collected from this Memorial that the first Article of the English Answer was granted in the full extent which the Court of London required; France only desired eighteen months, instead of a year, for the emigration.

By granting the first part of the second Article, which cedes the whole current of the Ohio to England, France proposed in regard to the second point of that Article, to agree upon the nations which should be reputed neutral between Canada, Carolina, and Louisiana: This proposition was the more reasonable, because that by agreeing on this division of the possession of the two nations, an equitable system was adopted, discussions about the limits were prevented for the future, and France did not incur the risk of losing the colony of Louisiana, whenever it pleased the Court of London to invade it.

England, in her answer, persisted in requiring France to name the possessions which the king desired to have on the coast of Africa. The third Article satisfied that demand.

The King, in the fourth Article, agreed to the Demolition of Dunkirk, as far as it was possible; for it will not be practicable, as after the peace of Utrecht, to erect afresh a dam against the sea, which would inevitably carry it away presently. As to what remained, it was offered to demolish every thing at Dunkirk which had the appearance of a military port. Every one must be sensible how mortifying such a demolition must have been to France.

They agreed that the liberty of fishing in the Gulf of St. Laurence, and upon the banks and coasts of Newfoundland, should be the compensation for the Demolition of Dunkirk. They accepted the cession of the Isle of St. Pierre, on Conditions more than burthensome: the union of Michelon to St. Pierre was of the least consequence, and the D. de Choiseul even assured Mr. Stanley that such a cession would not be insisted on.

It is true the King rejected the inspection of the English Admiral, and that his Majesty was resolved rather to refuse the Possession of St. Pierre, than to agree to such an inspection, which was useless for the maintaining the stipulations of the Treaty, and injurious to the dignity of the French nation, as that condition seemed to be proposed only with a view to manifest, on the part of England, an ill-timed superiority.

The other Articles of the French Memorial explain of themselves, with sufficient precision, the sincere and pacific intentions of his Majesty.

The eighth and ninth Articles of the Answer of England, could not be agreed to in the form they stood; they required at least, especially the last, some explanation: For how could the King cause Germany to be evacuated by his