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interests, than prospects of conquests, which had hitherto kept them at variance.

With respect to Africa, France required, that England should restore either Senegal or Goree; and on those conditions the King declared, that he would evacuate Gottingen, Hesse, and the county of Hanau, would withdraw his forces upon the Rhine and the Maine, and would leave no French troops in Germany but in proportion to what troops of the enemy remained assembled in the British army at Westphalia.

Mr Stanley took notes of these overtures which were made by the D. de Choiseul, who told him moreover that the propositions made to the English Minister, could only be considered as intimations of conditions which might possibly be agreed to, and as preliminary steps to the Memorial which France determined to transmit to the Court of London in form, if the points discussed in the conference of the D. de Choiseul with Mr Stanley should be thought proper to serve as a basis for the Negotiation of peace.

The answer from England arrived the 30th June. Mr Stanley had a conference with the D. de Choiseul respecting this answer; and in the course of that conference, he started three difficulties on the part of his court. The first concerned Cape Breton. England absolutely refused to cede that island to France, even upon the condition, that no military establishment whatever should be kept on foot there. Mr Stanley intimated, that his Court had no intention of restoring any island or port in the Gulf of St Lawrence, or within reach of that Gulf. He added, that England would make no difficulty of allowing the liberty of fishing and drying the fish on the shores and coasts of Newfoundland; but that this would be granted on condition that Dunkirk was demolished, as it was stipulated to have been by the treaty of Utrecht.

Till this moment, no mention had been made of