

of the Court of London; but verbally acquiesced, as far as possible, to the second condition: and with regard to the first, the King required the consent of the Court of Vienna, to conclude a separate peace with England. This consent was necessary, since, from the beginning, as is before mentioned, it was agreed between her Majesty and his allies, that they should treat of peace separately; but that all the belligerent parties should come to a conclusion together.

Though the Empress Queen was perfectly sensible of the prejudice which the alliance might sustain by a negotiation in Germany, at a time that France was at peace with England; yet her Imperial Majesty, to oblige the King, agreed, on this occasion, to sacrifice her own interest to the desire which his Majesty expressed for the establishment of peace. This princess consented to the separate accommodation of France with England, upon this express and equitable condition, That nothing should be therein stipulated, which might be contrary to the interest of the house of Austria.

The conclusion of the British Memorial contained a Proposition for France to make some overtures with regard to the compensations. The King availed himself of this intimation, and ordered a Memorial to be prepared, including specific propositions, which put the negotiation in a proper train, and fixed its basis on express and determinate points.

France was perfectly sensible how disadvantageous it was to her, to make her enemies acquainted with the favourable conditions which it was agreed to allow them, in order to succeed in the re-establishment of peace: she was conscious, that it was just and reasonable for France, who made the first proposition of *Uii possidetis*, to wait till England explained herself concerning the Compensations: but she flattered herself,

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