

cond paragraph is neither just nor explicit, and it is finally proposed to express it in the following terms.

*The intermediate Savage Nations between the Lakes and the Mississippi, and within the Line traced out, shall be neuter and independent under the protection of the King, and those without the Line on the side of the English shall be likewise neuter and independant under the protection of the King of England. The English traders also shall be prohibited from going among the Savage Nations beyond the Line on either side; but the said nations shall not be restrained in their freedom of commerce with the French and English, as they have exercised it heretofore.*

### III.

Although France is sensible how opposite it is to principles of conciliation, that the party which cedes should propose to the party who has conquered and would maintain the cession of possessions which are not perfectly known; though there is no doubt but that the manner which England requires is liable to innumerable difficulties, nevertheless the King, to testify his acquiescence in every expedient which may conciliate the two Crowns, is willing to declare to England, that he will guaranty the possession of Senegal and Goree to that Crown, provided England, on her part, will guaranty the possession of the settlements of Anamaboo and Akra, on the coast of Africa.

### IV.

The fourth article of the Answer includes variety of objects, each of which requires a particular explanation.

England always endeavours to connect the liberty of fishing and of drying the fish on part of the coast of Newfoundland, granted by the fifteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht, with the ninth article of the same Treaty, which stipulates the Demolition of Dunkirk: it is given in answer to England for the fourth and last time, that those two stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht have nothing in common between them, unless that they are both comprized in the said Treaty; and that the concession expressed in favour of the French in the thirteenth article of that Treaty, is a compensation for the cession of Newfoundland and Annapolis Royal, made on the part of France to England by the twelfth and thirteenth articles of the same Treaty.

But to the end that the two Courts may clearly understand each other on this head, and for the furtherance of Peace, the King agrees to demolish the works which have been made for the defence of the port of Dunkirk since the Beginning of this war, to fill up the basin which contains the ships of war, and to destroy the buildings belonging to the rope yard: but at the same time his Majesty will leave the trading port, which will not receive a frigate, subsisting for the good of England as well as for the benefit of France. She will also undertake not to suffer any maritime military establishment in that port; but the cunette shall be left standing round the place for the salubrity of the air, and the health of the inhabitants.

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