e Court of Greatroved in this Re-Nova-Scotia, (tor e now disputing) and, by the River hat is to fay, be-, drawing a right iver St. Lawrence, rthern Limits exalong its fouthern ts Entrance; that oh of St. Lawrence, i-East Side, by the wing these Islands wrence, and Newelonging, to the ory, called, Capeextend thro' the on the South-West Cape-Sable, come, in the Entrance East Side, within

pect to the Limits it, has already difthe Sake of Peace, t belongs to them; drawn, one from Pentagoet, as far as d in a strait Course werence; the other liver Pentagoet, 20 ross the Continent, on Peninsula, Isthmus, Countries, Rivers, fthe last Line above ignty, to the Crown

he faid River Pe-

of Great-Britain; and that, with Respect to the Country situate to the North-West, between the two Lines above mentioned, as far as the River St. Lawrence, it shall not be inhabited or possessed by the Subjects of either of the two Crowns.

The British Court imagine, that this Proposal will perfectly answer all the Ends of Security and mutual Convenience; but on the other Hand, they observe with Concern, that the Conditions and Restrictions under which France pretends to give up the Possession of the Peninsula to Great-Britain, are subject to such insurmountable Difficulties and Objections, as must render Possession of the Peninsula entirely useless.

1st, As to the Proposal of allowing the Space of three Years to all the French who inhabit the Peninsula to retire with their Effects, that would deprive Great-Britain of a very considerable Number of useful Subjects, if the same Privilege should be extended to the French who were settled there at the Treaty of Utrecht, and to their

Descendants.

By the Fourteenth Article of that Treaty, the Inhabitants had in Fact, the Liberty of removing themselves elsewhere, with all their moveable Effects, within the Space of one Year; but that Time being elapsed Forty Years since, there is not the least Reason why the same Right should still subsist; and it is not to be supposed, but that those who voluntarily continued under the Dominion of Great-Britain, as also their Descendants, born in that Country, would, with the greatest Regret relinguish their Settlements, even if it were possible that the King of Great-Britain could consent to a Proposal so disadvantageous.

2d, Whatever Desire France may have to posses the Isthmus and Beau-Bassin, as the only Communication during a considerable Part of the Year between Quebec

These Inhabitants would not remove at that Time, because they thought that the Country in which they dwelt was not comprehended in the Cession; and the English themselves must have been of the same Opinion, as they did not oblige them to acknowledge the King of England for their Sovereign.