

A. D. 1750. “ the city of Port Royal, now called Annapolis Royal, and generally all that depends on the said lands, &c, to be possessed for the future in full sovereignty and propriety, with all the rights acquired by him the said King, and his subjects, by treaty or otherwise, by the said Queen, and the crown of Great Britain, making over to her, to this effect, full and entire possession for ever.”

Bounds of Nova Scotia or Acadia demanded by his Britannic Majesty.

Then the said commissaries declared what those limits are, which they demanded on the part of Great Britain, as the true boundaries of the said territories of Nova Scotia or Acadia, in its entire, conformable to its antient limits; namely—“ On the west towards New England, by the river Penobscot, alias Pentagoet, beginning at its entrance and from thence drawing a straight line northward to the river St. Lawrence, or the great river of Canada.—On the north by the said river of St. Lawrence, going along the south side of it to Cape Rosiers, situated at its entrance.—To the east by the great gulph of St. Lawrence, from the said Cape Rosiers, running south-eastwards by the islands of Baccalao or Cape Breton, leaving these islands at the right; and the gulph of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland, with the islands belonging thereto, on the left, unto the Cape or Promontory called Cape Breton.—And to the south by the great Atlantic ocean, drawing to the south-west from the said Cape Breton, by the Cape Sable, taking in the island of that name, round
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