fions made in favour of Communities and private Persons, the Duties of Importation and Exportation; all these were explain'd by the two Magi-strates, with such an Exactness, Understanding, Perspicuity, and Order, the whole supported by folid Proofs, that nothing more could be wanting to demonstrate, that the King would run no hazard in advancing Money upon this Establishment; that those Advances would not be so confiderable as might have been apprehended, and that they would be reimburfed in three Years. M. Raudot the Son, nevertheless, in the Year 1708, judged, that it might be more proper not to proceed so fast, but to establish the New Colony by little and little: To begin by fending Troops, who should set on Foot the Fishery; and then to fend hired Servants and French Mariners, a Part of whom should become Inhabitants.

There is great Reason to think that the War, which continued some Years after this, and employ'd the whole Strength of France, and all the Attention of the Ministry, hinder'd his Majesty's Council from pursuing so beautiful and well-digested a Project; a Project that appear'd equally advantageous both to Old and New France. This however is certain, that after the Cession of Placentia and Acadia to the Crown of England, the French having no Place lest where they could dry their Cod, nor even peaceably sish for it, but this Isle of Cape Breton, a Sort of Necessity lay on them to make there a

solid Establishment, with Fortifications.

They began by changing the Name, imposing that of Isle Royale, or Royal Island, instead of Cape Breton. The next Thing deliberated on

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