

gible proofs of his Britannic Majesty's right and title to the disputable articles, referred to their cognizance and determination by the definitive treaty; the Lords of trade and plantations having searched every treaty and record, both on the part of England and France, that could be produced equitably in that debate, by way of proof.

France, which never intended to terminate an affair, in which they were sure to be worsted, had avoided, as much as possible, this appointment; and received the English commissaries with so much coolness and backwardness, as promised no happy issue to their conferences.

William Shirley and William Mildmay, Esqrs. opened their commission at Paris, on the 21st of September 1750, with a memorial reciting the twelfth article of the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht, the 11th of April 1713; "Whereby the most Christian King agreed, amongst other particulars, to yield and make over by solemn and authentic letters, or instruments, all Nova Scotia or Acadia, with its ancient boundaries; as also the city of Port Royal, now called Annapolis Royal, and all other things in those parts, which depend on the said lands, &c." And that in conformity to this treaty, the said most Christian King by his letters and authentic acts, signed with his own hand at Marli, dated in the month of May 1713, "did yield up for ever to the said late Queen of Great Britain, the said country of Nova Scotia or Acadia, in its entire, conformable to its ancient limits, as also

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