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perfect Knowledge of the Nature and Advantages of the Place, and of the Obstacles that may be met with in the Design; and when there is not a Liberty of chusing proper Persons for the Execution of such Design, little Fruit is ever to be expected among selfish Undertakers. For Want of having taken the proper Measures, the first Attempt did not succeed, and as there was no Probability of proceeding on better Measures, the Undertaking was abandoned.

Upon the Conclusion of the Peace of Utrecht, there was a great Stir about Cape Breton, then called Isle Royale. The French entrusted the Establishment of it, as I said, to Mess. De Costebelle and De St. Ovide, and the English complained loudly that it was given up. The City of London, in her Instructions to her Members in the next Parliament, required them to demand of the Ministers of the preceding Government, why they lest Canada and the Island of Cape Breton in the Hands of the French.

It appears farther from the Work of our Jesuit, that the French were very apprehensive during the Peace between the two Nations, that if ever a War broke out again betwixt them, the People of the Princh Colonies, who are able to raise sixty thousand fighting Men, would attempt to get not Cape Breton only, but Canada, out of the Hands of the French, who could not raise sive thousand between sourteen Years of Age and sixty: And that Vaudreuik, the Governor of Canada, acknowledged, in a Memorial laid before the French Ministry, that the Canadans had no Security, during the former Wars, but in the Friendship of the Indian Nations, which they therefore