tion whereof might have happily fecured this valuable ifland; but in the following reign it was frustrated by the agreement made between his Britannic Majesty and the French King, touching the evacuation, or neutrality, of this and the other islands. By the confequent instruction, given on the 30th of November, 1730, to Mr. Worfeler captain general and governour in chief of this island, with St. Vincent, Dominica and Tobago, as his predecessors, governours of *Barbadoes*, had been, his Majesty declared that he had an undoubted right to it, with the islands St. Vincent and Dominica, and it would have been well for all the parties concerned, if the advisers of a conquering prince, and managers of this affair in behalf of the kingdom, had duly confidered that when they gave their advice it was part of the rightful possessions of the crown of Great Britain, and therefore incapable of proper and rightful severance from it.

The prevailing supposal of our being great gainers by the agreement of the French King that we should retain and hold in full right the islands St. Vincent and Dominica is a mere political delusion. His late excellent Majesty by his royal inftruction aforementioned declared he had an undoubted right to them, and they had passed by grant from the crown many years before. On the contrary his most Christian Majesty, in his mandate dated September 21, 1722, to the chevalier de Fouquiere, governour general of the islands, had delared that St. Vincent ought to remain to the Caribbeans; and by his letter to Monf. de Champigny, governour of Martinique, dated the 26th of December, 1730, he declared that St. Vincent and Dominica belonged to the Caribbeans, whose possession he intended to support. Nil dat quod non habet, and the French King having no right to these islands he could transfer none. As to Tobago, de non apparentibus & non existentibus eadem est ratio; and as it does not appear that the French had a right to it, they could give us none; wherefore upon the whole we have