

than by affirming that " this reply overturns
 " neither the facts nor the proofs contained
 " in the French memorial; and that there-
 " fore, it should be laid down as a basis of
 " the negociation, that Acadia composes only
 " a part of the Penninsula:" however, this
 appears to the court of Great-Britain to be
 clearly and solidly proved in this reply, viz.
 that the ancient limits of Acadia or Nova-
 Scotia, (and the question turns here, on those
 ancient limits) extend on the west towards
 New England by Penobscot river, otherwise
 called Pentagoet; that is to say, beginning
 at its mouth, and from thence drawing a
 straight line on the north side to the river
 St. Lawrence, or the great river of Canada;
 at the north by the said river St. Lawrence;
 along its southern bank to cape Rosiers situ-
 ated at its entrance; eastwards by the great
 gulph of St. Lawrence from the said cape
 Rosiers; on the south-east by the Raccaloo
 islands to cape Breton, leaving these islands
 to the right, and the gulph of St. Lawrence
 and Newfoundland, with the islands belong-
 ing thereto, on the left, to the cape or pro-
 montory called cape Breton; on the south by
 the great Atlantic ocean, drawing towards the
 south-west from the said cape Breton by cape
 Sable, taking in the islands of the same name
 round the bay of Fundi, which ascend to-
 wards the east into the country, to the mouth
 of the said river Penobscot or Pentagoet.

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