

solem treaties, to which all Europe, as well as America, were witnesses—*pudet hæc opprobria nobis.*

The limits of *Nova Scotia* are so full and clearly described in the charter of it, and in all other accounts, that the noble proprietor of it justly observes, it was impossible ever to contest them.† This was plain and manifest to all the world, who knew very well, that there neither is to this day, nor ever was, any other country between *New England* and the river *St. Lawrence*, but *Nova Scotia* alone. This was so clear to the French themselves, that they saw they could not dispute the limits of *Nova Scotia* any other way, which they were resolved to do at any rate, right or wrong, but by denying that there was any such country at all!—*pour la Nouvelle Ecosse c'est un mot en l'air—un pays ideal* || ; *Nova Scotia* is a word in the air—an ideal country, say they; which is the sole argument they have to dispute its limits!—Their way of ascertaining the limits of *Acadia* is still more surprizing. All that they would allow to Britain of that country, is no more than a fourth part or proprietorship,

† Encouragement to colonies by Sir William Alexander, pag. 32.

|| *Memoires des Commissaires, passim.*