

the beginning of the war. There was no reference made to the treaty of Utrecht; and by article IX. it was agreed that all things should be re-established, on the same footing that they had been, or ought to have been on, (not in 1713) but before the present war.

Immediately after this peace, the court of London formed the plan of several new settlements, in which it paid more regard to its commercial interests, than to the clauses of the treaties, of which that of Aix-la-Chapelle had been a renewal. Notice was given of these settlements by the channel of all the news-papers. It was then plain England intended to extend to the river St. Laurence, those which were to be made in Acadia, and no limits were assigned to those which were to take place towards Hudson's Bay.

The éclat of these preparations, and the importance of the project, of which they were the fore-runners, awaked the king's attention. He set forth his rights in a memorial, which he caused to be given into the court of London, in the month of June 1749, and proposed the appointment of commissaries from both nations, who were to settle in an amicable manner the limits of the respective colonies. This proposal was accepted; and in the memorial of July 1749, by which the king of Great-Britain agreed to the nomination of those commissaries, his majesty declared, 1<sup>o</sup>. "That no such thing was intended as a  
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