

A. D.  
1749.

The Sieur De la Corne having sent to desire a conference with the Sieur Lawrence, the latter, accompanied by two captains of foot, went to meet him, and demanded by whose orders he had thus come into his Britannic Majesty's territories, and committed such acts of violence. The Sieur De la Corne answer'd: it was by those of M. De la Jonquiere, who had also commanded him to take possession of Chippodi, John's river, Mamram, Cooke, Pitcordiack, and of all that country, as far as the river, which was on the right hand of Major Lawrence, as belonging to his most Christian Majesty; or, at least, that he was to keep and defend it as such, till such time as the limits were settled by commissaries appointed for that purpose.

Though the Sieur Lawrence had under his command a detachment of regular troops, very little inferior to that commanded by Sieur De la Corne, he forebore committing any hostilities, in obedience to the King of Great Britain's orders for that purpose.

The King cannot persuade himself that these acts of violence have been committed with the knowledge of the court of France, and he is so fully convinced of his most Christian Majesty's equity, and his desire to maintain a good understanding between the two crowns, that he assures himself the most Christian King will readily shew his disapprobation of such conduct.

Governor Cornwallis has never made, nor designed to make any settlements out of the limits  
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