

the French court; who intended as soon as possible to seize Nova Scotia entirely.

with his other subjects in that province; this being the case, these Indians, when the advice of a rupture between his majesty and the king your master was hourly expected, under the pretext of sending a deputation to Mr. Mascarene, to desire they might remain in peace and amity with the English, notwithstanding war should happen between the two crowns, gain'd admission into Annapolis Royal for some of their tribe, who were in reality (as it afterwards proved) Spies; and having obtain'd Mr. Mascarene's agreement to what they pretended to propose in behalf of their tribe, and being honourably treated and dismissed by him, returned in three weeks after, among others of their tribe, with the missionary de Loutre at their head, surprized and killed as many of the English at Annapolis Royal, as they caught without the fort, destroyed their cattle, burnt their houses, and continued acts of hostility against the garrison, till the arrival of the first party of succours, which I sent from New England: such was the entrance of these Indians, Sir, into the war with us, and their alliance with you.

For this perfidious behaviour, I caused war to be declared in his majesty's name against them at Boston in 1744, and so far as it depends upon me, they shall not be admitted to terms of peace, till they have made a proper submission for their treachery, unless they should be already comprehended in the definitive treaty of peace and friendship lately concluded at Aix la Chapelle, which I shall on my part strictly observe in every point.

As you have thought fit to declare your intentions to support the Indians in acts of hostility against us, unless we give them peace upon the terms there prescribed by you, and the dangers which the frontiers of Massachusetts Bay in particular may be in, unless you have a speedy and positive answer on this head; what I have to say in answer is, that I shall be sorry for a new rupture between us, and am very desirous to have perfect tranquillity restored to the province under my government; but if the latter is not to be the case, and you think fit to make yourself a party in an Indian war against us; I doubt not but his majesty's subjects upon this continent, will be able to make just reprisals upon Canada, when it shall be his majesty's pleasure to have them do it.

The right you claim of sending missionaries from France to reside among his majesty's subjects of Nova Scotia as their priests,

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