

330 A SUMMARY, HISTORICAL and POLITICAL, &c.
fortifications and the like, at Annapolis and Canfo; and
were converted, as is said, to his own proper use. In
time of peace the garrisons in Nova Scotia and New-
foundland, with a reduced regiment of foot, and detach-
ments from the train, cost Great Britain about 15,000 l.
per annum.

When Massachusetts-Bay colony obtained a new char-
ter (their former charter was taken away at the same
time with many corporation charters in England in the
end of the reign of Charles II, and beginning of the like
or more arbitrary reign of James II) 7 October, 1691,
Nova Scotia at that time in possession of the French, was
annexed (as was also Sagadahock, or duke of York's
property) to the Massachusetts jurisdiction, to keep up
the claim of Great Britain; Nova Scotia has since been
constituted a separate government; and has continued
about 40 years to this time, a nominal British province
without any British settlement, only an * insignificant
preventive, but precarious fort and garrison.

As

* The regiments in garrison at Louisbourg, may be conveyed to
Nova Scotia, and cantoned amongst the French settlements; after
some short time to be disbanded, with some encouragement of lands
and other things as settlers: thus we may by degrees ELBOW the
French out of their language and religion, and perhaps out of their
lands, as many of them, dissatisfied with our neighbourhood, will
chuse to remove home to France, or retire to Canada; the remainder
will in course continue in their allegiance to the crown of Great Bri-
tain. Nova Scotia has continuedly been in the jurisdiction of Great
Britain, for about 40 years, and from the bad management of those
concerned, in all that time, not any family natives of Great Britain
or of British extract, have been induced to settle there; there are a
few families in and belonging to the garrison of Annapolis.

Notwithstanding of the expediency in giving up and demolishing
Louisbourg, it may prove a puzzling affair, 1. Because contrary to
the prevailing popular opinion. 2. As the French have made no
conquests in any of the British dominions, the French have no equi-
valent restitution to make for Cape Breton, unless by connivance
of our ministry, in neglecting the defence of Annapolis and Nova Sco-
tia, we give it to the French, to be made use of as an equivalent;
this could be supposed, the present ministers will not heartily thank
the bold New Englanders for their great expence of men and money

As this coun-
it cannot be e-
bounded westw-
ning northwar-
Canada great r-
St. Laurence ri-
of St. Laurenc-
the island of C-
ed by Cape-Sa-

The most va-
Sable coast, w-
banks, and ma-
the Cape-Sable
in summer, the
of Newfoundland
ward, that the f-
or bad weather
very suitable fo-
clear of lands-
shoals, the cour-
to Cape
to Cape
to Canf-
to Loui-

Some of these
way, Port Meto-
Chebueto. In Ch-
armada under d-
refs all the Brit

in the reduction of
reckon them officio-
these expeditions gi-
preciate the nomi-
aps a majority of
s done, in duty to
ions of Great Brit