

P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO THE

RE-ANNEXATION

OF THE

Island of CAPE BRETON to the Government of NOVA SCOTIA.

N^o 1.—Copy of the King's Proclamation, of the 7th October 1763.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS, We have taken into Our royal consideration the extensive and valuable acquisition in America, secured to Our crown by the late definitive treaty of peace concluded at Paris the 10th day of February last; and being desirous that all Our loving subjects, as well of Our kingdoms as of Our colonies of America, may avail themselves, with all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages which must accrue therefrom, to their commerce, manufactures, and navigation, We have thought fit, with the advice of Our privy council, to issue this Our royal proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all Our loving subjects, that We have, with the advice of Our said privy council, granted Our letters patent under Our great seal of Great Britain, to erect within the countries and islands, ceded and confirmed to Us by the said treaty, four distinct and separate governments, stiled and called by the names of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada, and limited and bounded as follows, viz.

First, the government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador coast by the river St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river, through the lake St. John, to the south end of the lake Nipissim; from whence the said line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and the lake Champlain, in 45 degrees of north latitude, passes along the high lands, which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea; and also along the north coast of the Bayes des Chaleurs, and the coast of the gulph of St. Lawrence, to Cape Rosieres, and from thence crossing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, by the west end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid river St. John.

Secondly, the government of East Florida, bounded to the westward by the gulph of Mexico and the Apalachicola river; to the northward by a line drawn from that part of the said river where the Catahouchee and Flint rivers meet, to the source of St. Mary's river, and by the course of the said river to the Atlantic Ocean; and to the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean and the gulph of Florida, including all islands within six leagues of the sea coast.

Thirdly, the government of West Florida, bounded to the southward by the gulph of Mexico, including all islands within six leagues of the coast from the river Apalachicola to lake Pontchartrain; to the westward by the said lake, the lake Maurepas, and the river Mississippi; to the northward by a line drawn due east from that part of the river Mississippi which lies in 31 degrees north latitude, to the river Apalachicola or Catahouchee; and to the eastward by the said river.

Fourthly, the government of Grenada, comprehending the island of that name, together with the Grenadines, and the islands of Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

And to the end that the open and free fishery of Our subjects may be extended to, and carried on, upon the coast of Labrador and the adjacent islands, We have thought fit, with the advice of Our said privy council, to put all that coast, from the river St. John's to Hudson's Streights, together with the islands of Anticosti and Madelane, and all other smaller islands lying upon the said coast, under the care and inspection of Our governor of Newfoundland.