

If it should be said, the passage only proves, that the river *St. Lawrence* was the northern boundary of *Acadia*, when he wrote, but not that it was the ancient or most ancient boundary: we say that is begging the question, and will be of no avail, unless they can shew, from express authority, that before his time it had a different boundary.

But this cannot be done from the authority of any contemporary voyager to the same parts: for neither the author of *De Mont's* voyage, nor *Lescarbot*, ascertain the bounds of *Acadia*. The reason is, because they do not enter into a geographical description of it, and only speak of it's limits occasionally; which is the case indeed with *Champlain* himself: for altho' he mentions the northern bounds of *Acadia*, he does not tell us precisely what the western were; we can only gather by inference in general, that it was bounded on that side by the province of *Norimbegua*, from the circumstance of the river *St. Lawrence* washing the borders of that province as well as those of *Acadia*.

However, the defect here may be supplied from the authority of Count *D'Estrades*, who in his conferences with King *Charles II.* relating to the bounds of this country alledged, " That in consequence of the treaty of *St. Germain*, in 1632, restitution was made to *France* [of all the country] from *Quebek* to the River of *Noremburg* [or *Penobscot*] where *Pentagoët* is built, which, says he, is the first place of *Acadia*\*".

\* See his letter of March 13, 1662, to the king, in his *Ambass. et Negotiat.* tom. ii. p. 368.