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ing this province to the southern bank of the river St. Laurence.

And indeed the French who were settled on the river St. John; those along the coast of the Etchemins; and from that coast to the river St. Laurence; even those who inhabited the Minas; the borders of the Isthmus, and the other Countries which are most contiguous to that yielded to Great-Britain; became sensible of no alteration in their state or possessions. The English attempted neither to banish them the country, or compell them to swear fealty to the king of England. These Inhabitants continued in the quiet possession of their property, under the protection of the king, whom they never ceased to consider as their lawful sovereign.

From 1744 'till 1748. War was carried on in America in the same manner as in Europe; but it had no other object in that part of the world, than that which gave occasion to the differences on the Old Continent: There was no question then either of the limits of the respective states, or of giving any interpretation to the treaty of Utrecht; the sense of which being sufficiently evident of itself, seemed still fixed, and settled by the peaceful possession of both nations. It was on this account esteemed sufficient to stipulate, by article V. of the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle, the restitution of all that might have been conquered by one nation over the other, since
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