and their Oath of Allegiance; yet the French Governor in Canada preserved the chief Influence and Command over them, and cultivated in them their former hereditary Attachment to the French King; so that they continued a distinct Body of French Roman Catholics, exempted by the English Government from bearing Arms in Defence of it; and kept by their Priests so unmixed with and separate from the English, that but two English Families could fettle among them, tho' feveral had attempted it; the Consequence of all which was, that the Increase of these Acadians, instead of strengthening the King's Government, as they natuturally ought to have done, became dangerous to it; and by remaining in the Province were of much greater Service to France, than if they had removed into the French Government immediately after the Treaty of Utrecht, as they were a growing Stock in Nova Scotia for settling it with French Inhabitants, even whilst it was in the Hands of the English; and at the same time contributed to the Growth of Cape Breton by supplying it with Provisions; whereas by removing into Canada, they would have been rather burdensome to it by occasioning (for some Years at least) a Scarcity of Provifions among the Inhabitants there.

In the mean time the Island of Cape Breton, which it appears from the Negotiations of the Treaty of Utrecht, France had it much at Heart to obtain the exclusive Possession of, was immediately begun to be fortisted and settled with

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