## ( 50 )

Captrins, and having anked faid Lacarne by what Orders he thus invaded the 'Territories of his Majefty the King of Great-Britain, and there committed fuch Outrages ; he anfwered, that what he did was by Virtue of the Orders of $M$. de la Fonquiere, who had commanded him to take Poffoffion of Cbiboudi, the River St. Jobn, MaremCook, Pitcodiack, and all that Part .of the Country, as belonging to his moft Cbriftian M jefly; and would at lealt keep and defend it $\dagger$, until the Limits were fettled by the Commiffioners appointed for that Purpofe.

Although the Detachment of Regular Troops, commanded by Major Lawurence, was little inferior to that which M. de la Corne headed, yet the *Orders of his Majefty, detained him from committing any Act of Hoftility.

His Majefty canno: imagine that the Court of France has any Knowledge of fuch Outrages, nay, he is fo convinced of the Equity of his moft Cbriftian Majefty, and of his Defire to maintain a good Underftanding between the two Crowns, that he will make no Scruple to difapprove of them.

Governor Cornwallis never had the leaft Intention to form any Settlements beyond tbe Limits of the Peninjulas or in fuch Parts of the Country, as France did not look upon to belong to him; nor was it ever the Defign of his Majefty in fettling his Province of Nova-Scotia, to encroach upon the Rights of his molt Cbrifti an Mjefty,

Keeping and defending, cannot be called an invading s that it srue.

- How came it to pafs that thofe very Orders did not keep him from advancing fo far with his Troops? He acknowledges that the Detachment of M. de la Corne, was fuperior to his; that Detachment was, no Doubt,' a Difappointment to his Defigns ; it was therefore very weil done in the Marquis de la Jonguierr, to fend Troops to oppofe the Invafion.
\& That is pofitive, and the Emglifß acknowledge it themfelvoss a Jeaft they had ne Liberty to form Schemes In the Continent, beforg the Decermination made by Commiलponers.: Pat did they, wait: il then?

