

response from old France to the gulph of St. Laurence and Quebec; for otherwise they will probably annoy our North American settlements from thence, and instigate the Indians on the back of us to disturb our people, and draw them from the design against Cape-Breton.

These proposals may seem to require a certain great expence; and tho' that is allow'd, 'tis apprehended to be well worth it; for, if we recover the island of Breton again, we not only secure our own Newfoundland and New England fisheries, but shall deprive the French of theirs, which is now so valuable to them; as also of the Key to their settlements in North America, on the back of ours. And what is yet a greater benefit to us, and loss to them, they will have no port for their ships to lie in on the continent, to secure them from us in time of war, nor to send out their men of war or privateers from, to endanger our trade; which as well from our sugar islands, as both to and from North America, must come in the way of them, while Breton continues in their hands.

Had France been deprived thereof, on the breaking out of the present war with them, how probable it is that their East India ships, and about forty others, which are lately arrived from Cape-Breton at Port l' Orient, would have fallen into our hands.

If they are suffer'd to remain in possession of it, may it not reasonably be expected that our settlements and fishery at Newfoundland will be destroy'd by them? That tho' they were not to get any thing immediately by doing it, they may then have the fish-markets of Portugal, Spain, and Italy, wholly to themselves?

All which is humbly submitted.

London, January 11, 1744.

SINCE the foregoing, I have a letter from Philadelphia, with the following paragraph, dated 8, September, 1744:

“ By