

all along granted to his governors, and seems only to have been known to him.

But whether the *English* sharing with the *French* the island of *Cape-Breton* would have hindered their ships from having access to the river *St. Laurence* or not; yet it is plain from *England's* claiming it, and other isles of the gulph of *St. Laurence*, then in the possession of the *French*, and from *France's* reserving them by treaty, that it was the intention of the one to have the whole of *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*, and of the other to yield up the whole, excepting those reserved isles.

Those islands being then in the possession of *France*, *England* could have had no pretence of claim to them, but as *Nova Scotia* was ceded to her, and they originally belonged to it. She was so far from believing *Nova Scotia* to be contracted or diminished from its antient dimensions, by the words *antient limits*; that it was by the authority of those very words she undertook to extend her claim and jurisdiction over places then actually in the hands of *France*. Nor did *France* gainsay her, but in effect acknowledged her demand to be just: and it was to prevent their passing to *Great Britain*, by virtue of the cession of *Nova Scotia*, that *France* reserved them, particularly *Cape Breton*, which never was (much less originally was) a part of *Acadia*. If it had not been for that, *France* would not have had the least occasion for reserving them in the treaty.

Needs there a stronger argument than this, to prove, that under the words *Acadia according to its antient limits*, *France* ceded not only the *Peninsula*, but likewise all the country to the north of it, as far as the river *St. Laurence*? Besides, if the