

Threats of Governor
Cornwallis, exasperated the
Inhabitants of some Parts of Acadia,
of that Government,
belonging to the French
at Musketto Harbour;
hassin, the Inhabitants
the Indians immediately
and.

His English Troops on
leau-sejour. The Cap-
tain, spoke to them, and
belonged to France, and

with the French General.
The March, also came
with the English Gene-
ral and Subalterns, Major
de la Corne met him

so, that he was surpriz-
ed to find the French on
Cornwallis had given him Orders
to the Law of Nations;
those Territories, and to
English.

Consequence, that he ought
to have possessed; and
Governor Cornwallis
Foundation be repoached
that he had no Part there-
in the Indians were the sole
to allow no English
belonged to France, and
Commanders parted, and
to embark, which

opened in that Adventure,
Cornwallis thought proper to be
himself as to the March
allows, that the French
as set forth; they had no
Commanders, nor in the Commo-
the greatest Injustice that
Governor

Governor Cornwallis attributes the Causes thereof, to the French;
his own Conduct towards those People, being the sole Occasion thereof.
What is here advanced, concerning the Conduct of that Governor, is
well known, having been publickly related at London.

The Preparations which the said Governor was making for War,
and the Occasion thereof, were inserted in the Gazette at Boston, in
New-England, and were looked upon as an Act of Hostility on his
Part.

The 26th of last August, Letters from Halifax were printed in
London, containing, not only a particular Account of all the Prepa-
rations of that Expedition, but also an Affair which had preceded it,
in the Peninsula aforesaid, between the English Troops and the Indians.

According to the Testimonies of those very Letters, Governor Corn-
wallis acted against those Indians, as in a Time of open War. The
Inhabitants of his own Government, and even these French themselves
who are the King's Subjects, were no better used.

We have Accounts from elsewhere, that it was currently reported
in that Country, that the same Governor had laid a Scheme for other
Attempts, and by a Letter which he wrote to the Marquis de la Jon-
quiere, dated the 5th of May, O. S. a Copy of which is here annex-
ed, it is apparent how little he was inclined to a Peace.

The King has Reason to hope for Justice from his Britannic Majesty,
that he will give Governor Cornwallis Orders to observe a Conduct
more moderate, and more agreeable to the Intentions of the two Courts,
for the Establishment of Peace, and that he will not allow the said
Governor to take Measures so contrary to the Stipulations of the Trea-
ties of Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle, and to the Design of that Com-
mission which is settled at Paris.

The King is pleased to repeat here, that should any of his Officers
make any Attempt of that Kind, when there is no Necessity to repel
Force by Force, his Majesty would not hesitate to make a publick Ex-
ample of them. He has renewed his Orders to them on that Head, in
such a Manner, that they will not infringe them: It may be also de-
pended upon, that in their Correspondence with the British Officers,
they will never make Use of such Declamations as could not be approv-
ed of, even in the smartest War. The Style of the Letter which Go-
vernor Cornwallis sent to M. de la Jonquiere, dated Halifax,
May the 5th, O. S. we leave to his Majesty to judge of.

We shall conclude with this Observation: When M. de la Jon-
quiere had received Orders from his most Christian Majesty, for an
Exchange of Prisoners last Winter; he sent, without Delay, all those
who were in his Custody, to an English Officer belonging to the Pro-
vince of New-York; and gave the strictest Orders throughout his
Government, that the readiest Methods might be taken for the Redemp-
tion.