being bent Elizabeth e Variety wn Kinghe general g this In-i England rs, I have nor can etended by ovement of n Treaties that Right of North-Discovery, everal Euintry; the it by the ants. of the Subjects.

of Utrecht, of Greatne Boundaany's Terfrom the ntory upon 6 Degrees listajin; and 49 D. and hich S. W. as large as has in his Direction marked the itories due far injuri-

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The Limits of NEW-BRITAIN, or Labradore, are not on the South and Weft Sides afcertained by any Truaty between Great-Britain and France; it being with the Remainder of North-America, the Boundaries whereof were not fettled by the Treaty of Utrecht, referred to Commiffaries of the two Crowns, who were to fettle all American Disputes, concerning Boundaries * and the Dominion of the Indians, in twelve Months after the Ratifications of that Treaty were exchanged. Commiffaries did

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The Limits of NewBritain or Labradore not jettled by Treaty, and bis Majefly's Right-to that Country

Nothing can be more impolitic, when we are engaged in a Confederacy against France, than to leave any Point to be determined after the Conclusion of a Peace ; for if we cannot get it conceded while the Confederacy stands and our Force is united, how can we obtain it when we are left alone upon the Diffolution of the Confederacy ? The French have to often experienced the Benefit of this Imprudence on our fide, that in all their Treaties they use every Artifice in their Power to obtain this Advantage, and they feldom mils it. But when we recollect the weak and traiterous Minifiry of this Country, who negociated the infamous Peace of Utrecht, we cannot wonder that the Interests of America, &c. should be referred to Commissaries after a Conclusion of a Peace. This Weakness and Treachery in our Managers of the Tre :y of Utreast, when it was in our Power to command our orun Terms, has given Being and Support to most of the Evils that have fince happened in America between us and the French. And one would have hoped the ill Success of this Part of the Treaty of Utrecht would have deterred us from the like impolitic Conduct at the Treaty of Aix La Chapelle. But no, the Neceffity of our Situation then obliged us to submit to the same Mistake ovce more, and we now see and feel the Consequences of it. For the French refuse to fettle any one Point in Dispute with us, unless upon fuch Terms as are abhorrent to our Honour and Interest; they are constantly committing Depredations on our Fellow-Subjects, and making Encroachments, on us in America, and will not recede from any one of their Encroachments, though his Majefly's Claim to most of the Territories they have invaded is indifputably just; and they have at last pushed Affairs to fuch an Extremity, that a European Was with them feems to be inevitable. accordingly.