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deavoured to prevail on him to suspend the hostilities, which the English had not ceased to commit against the Abnakies; notwithstanding these had by the orders of the French, (their allies) laid down their arms on the immediate news of the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle. These complaints had given occasion to a series of letters, wrote in a pretty warm stile, and which passed mutually between the marquis de la Jonquiere, and M. Cornwallis: The first having succeeded the Count de la Galissoniere, and the second Mr. Mascarens, in 1749. An end was supposed to have been put to these altercations, by the orders which the court of London affirmed to have sent to the governors of the English colonies, in consequence of the appointment of commissaries.

They had already begun their sittings, when general Cornwallis thought himself now in such a condition, as he need not observe any measures. He had received from England fresh supplies of troops, settlers, ammunition, and artillery; and in consequence he made fresh efforts to expel the French from a country, on which according to the assurance of his Britannick Majesty, no attempt was to be made till the commissaries came to a decision.

The first acts of violence were directed against the king's subjects, who are settled on the northern coasts of the Peninsula. The English commander's view was to compel them to withdraw, in order to make room for the