

cious. The British court backed their remonstrances with the most authentic and uncontestable proofs^a of their King's title to Acadia within its ancient limits. The French temporized; it was not yet a time to renew the war. They endeavoured to stop the present clamour with strong assurances of preventing the like to come. But, these promises and orders were made and executed with just as little sincerity and punctuality, as those relative to the neutral islands. Instead of laying down their arms and withdrawing from their encroachments, the French built a fort on the neck of the Peninsula called Bay Verte, another on the north of Bay Fundy, and a third on the river St. John, within the limits of Nova Scotia; and added both force and treachery to disturb and to discourage the new settlers in that province. For, Captain Bartlo reconnoitring the country about Chiconecto, with a party of Rangers, fell into an ambush of French Indians, who killed him, took an ensign, and also took, and killed, 13 private men; and then joined Mons. Le Corne, who hoisted the French flag on the other side of the river, and declared he had orders to defend all to the northward, as the property of the French

A. D.
1750.

The
French
continue
their hosti-
lities in
Nova Sco-
tia.

^a The Lords of trade and plantations produced an act whereby it appeared that *all* the Indian Chiefs within the whole extent of Acadia, took an oath of fidelity to King George I. in 1725, agreeable to the treaty of Utrecht, which was transmitted with the remonstrances against the French encroachments, to the Earl of Albemarle for the perusal of the French court.