

They went so far at last, as to refuse allegiance to his majesty of Great Britain, their prince and sovereign. It could not well be otherwise, when the mild government of Britain allowed them such indulgences, that the governor and bishop of Quebec had more rule over them, than their own. This seems to have been the reason of the conduct of the French with regard to Nova Scotia, ever since the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and the cause of their entering into a war to gain it; which they seem to have made sure of, with fifteen thousand people in it, and all the Indians about it; entirely at their devotion and command; who had prevented us from settling the country, and seemed to keep it still for the French ever since the treaty of Utrecht. This was a more prevailing argument, than the puns and quibbles they started about the limits of this country.

The advantages they would gain, and we should lose by this province, require our more particular consideration: for which reason we have considered that subject by itself, and refer for farther information to a particular account of *the importance of Nova Scotia*, printed herewith. But in general, it appears, that by the possession of Nova Scotia, they must gain the whole fishery of all those coasts of North America, which their historian Charle-