

Contention
of French & English
on the meaning
of Acadie

§. 24. The Treaty of Utrecht surrendered to The Queen of England the country of Acadie or Nova Scotia, according to its ancient Limits. On this Treaty the nations both agreed that Acadie or Nova Scotia comprehended the now province of Nova Scotia, and the English contended, that it comprehended the whole of the country, from Penobscot river to the river of Canada, and the gulph of St. Lawrence. The whole of this controversy is in the volumes of the Memoirs of the Commissioners at Paris in 1760, and in the three succeeding years.

Government
extended there.

§. 25. That after the Charter of 1691 the Province of Massachusetts claimed the Government over that Territory, will appear from several facts which are well authenticated.

§. 26.

§. 26. There were indeed but very few ^{Few people there.} inhabitants besides French and Indians in the country. The former were unwilling subjects of an English Government, and the latter were much devoted to the French, and readily hostile to the English people.

§. 27. Governor Hutchinson tells us - ^{Massachusetts} ^{Claim} Vol. 1, page 397, That "Massachusetts considered Nova Scotia as a part of that province, and had issued Commissions and Instructions to persons for the exercise of Government there. That all the land between the province of Maine and Nova Scotia, was uninhabited, except at and near Pemaquid, where there were a few scattering English habitations on the principal rivers. On Penobscot, Machias and Norridgewock there were Indians wigwags. The bounds of this vast country