

Claim not continued
beyond St. Croix
after the Treaty
of Utrecht.

§. 48. Under these circumstances, the country remained until the capture of Port Royal and the Treaty of Utrecht, which restored all Acadie & Nova Scotia permanently to the Crown of Great Britain.

We do not find that the province upon recovery of the country in 1712, claimed the whole of it as their, *jure postliminii*, but were contented with their claim as far as St. Croix, which they had been flattered with after the Treaty of Ryswick.

Proceedings the
same as if the
Charter had its
former extent

§. 49. But the Crown whilst it urged the province to erect and maintain a Garrison of defence at Pemaquid, by assurances ~~that~~ the nation would insist upon their claim as far east as St. Croix, did not say, that it should be insisted upon for the use and benefit of the province; and yet every thing went on in the same way, as to
formal

formal proceedings, as if the province was still extended to the river & Gulf of St. Lawrence. The explanatory Charter of George the first, to the province, was issued in 1726, and he there describes the province as made up of the old Massachusetts, Plymouth, the province of Maine and "The Territory called Acadie or Nova Scotia, and all the tract of Land lying between Acadie and Nova Scotia, and the province of Maine." The Commissions to Governors Shute, Burnet, Shirley, and Bernard, from the year 1720, to 1762, were in the same style, and had the same description of the province.

§. 50. And yet, in the year 1718, there was an attempt to take all the land east of the river Kennebeck. Governor Hutchinson gives an account in his history

Petition of
Armstrong
in 1718.