

not only of Canada, but of the territory called Nova Scotia and Acadie; and expelled the French from the whole.

French continue their claim & their possession as far as they had power to do it.

§. 18. In all this time the French gave the name of New France to the whole country, and continued their claim, and - as far as they could, their possession upon it. We do not find that Alexander had any actual government or authority in exercise over his province, at any time whatever. — Oldmixon an English historian tells us page 22, That "The plantation did not come to any thing, that neither the English, nor the Scotch ever perfected a settlement there." He published his history in 1708. (a)

(a) Memoirs of Commissioners Vol. 2. 489
at Paris. 1 Douglas, Winn,
2 Hutchison. — 405, 423.
1 Hazard 205.

In fact the province when it was afterwards ceded to the English, was never of any consideration until the administration of the Earl of Halifax in 1739. —

Nova Scotia never of consequence before 1739.

§. 19. The King of France, by His Charter to the Sieur De Monts in 1603, — as the Charter is recited in L'Escarbot, page 417, (a) appointed him His Lieutenant-General in the territory of Acadie, to commence at the 40th degree of northern Latitude, and to extend up to the 46th (b).

Charter to De Monts in 1603.

§. 20. From the expedition of the Kirks in 1627, Sir William Alexander had the undisturbed claim to his province until

No Settlement by Alexander.

(a) Hazard's Collection 1. 481. 205.
(b) Oldmixon page 21.

This Charter is at large in Churchill's Voyages Vol. 8. — p. 796.