

parts as he could obtain from the sovereign of that nation, after the cession of 1632. - Here it may be necessary to observe.

First

La Tour That La Tour was a natural subject of the French King, and that he could ^{not} change his allegiance, without the consent of his own sovereign; which he never obtained.

Secondly. -

That though King James by the emanations of his power as King of Scotland, through Sir William Alexander had made La Tour a Baronet of New-Scotland, yet he never by Act of Parliament or by Letters patent made him a subject of England or Scotland. - La Tour was capable of taking, but not of holding; of consequence the King on Inquest of Office, had a right to have

Not
naturalized by
England.

have been required of the territory. There could be no Inquest, because that within two years after the Grant to La Tour, the whole country was restored to the French King, which rendered an Inquest of Office unnecessary, and impracticable. When the whole was ceded to the English by the Treaty of Utrecht there could be no necessity for a Process. The King entered under the Treaty. Alexander's heirs could not claim jure post Liminii for their ancestor had parted with his title and La Tour's heirs could not claim because they were aliens.

Thirdly

That the King of France could not have considered the title of Nova Scotia derived through Alexander as complete in La Tour, because that he, received

Fief.