

that nation and France, found so much for those nations to do in Europe, that neither of them paid much attention to America. Their orders were received here with complaisance, but their authority was nearly at an end.

The Country taken by Sedgwick §. 37. Thus the Dominions of the French King in Acadie remained until the year 1654, when Sedgwick (who was under the authority of Cromwell) took possession of the country. Hutchinson in his history of this transaction, adds, and others agree, that St. Johns and all Nova-Scotia were taken at that time. (a)
Grant by Cromwell A Grant was made by Cromwell which, when considered with the Treaty of Breda, will shew that all Acadie was conquered by Sedgwick. *These*

(a) Hutchinson's Hist. Vol. 1. 183.

Memoir. Com. in 1750. 2 Vol. 289.

These transactions shall be considered in the next argument.

§. 38. In the year 1656, Cromwell made a Grant of the country ^{discovering it as all Acadie, and Nova-Scotia,} ^{a part of} ^{Granted by Cromwell To Browne, La Tour and Temple.} The words were "The country called
 " Acadie, and the country named
 " Nova-Scotia" to La Tour, Thomas Temple, and William Browne; as far west as Pentagoet and St. Georges River, on the confines of New-England. This Charter contains the usual Grants of civil jurisdiction and authority; but there is no reference in it to any former grant, claim or Title of La Tour. This Charter is found in Harvards Collection of State papers Vol. 1. page 616, in the French Language. Another observation is, That this Grant contains a vast extent of country over and above what was contained