

Crown, La Tour and Temple, if it had any efficacy in it, was lost again. La Tour having before as Governor Hutchinson says, and as all the history of the Country in those times assure us became entirely dependant on the Crown of France. and having taken grants of a part of the Country from the French King.

Seventhly.

That when there was a reconquest in 1690, Crown, La Tour and Temple were not considered as having any right to it, and this was, perhaps, because all Grants and Charters made during the interregnum were considered as void ab initio.

Eighthly. -

That in the conquest of 1690, the Crown of England being seized of the Country without incumbrance granted it to the province of Massachusetts Bay which is the object of discussion in the succeeding part of the argument.

Ninthly

Ninthly.

That by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, the whole was ceded to France, by means whereof the right to the territory and jurisdiction was suspended as to the Massachusetts until the reconquest in 1710. and after which it was confirmed by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. -

Tenthly.

That by the Grant of King James the first to Sir William Alexander, the powers of civil authority were granted to him as His Majesty's Vice-Roy. These powers were never vacated by process in Chancery, or in any other manner, nor was the Charter as to the Land-title ever by a formal process, vacated. and yet the heirs of Alexander have now no pretence of claim; nor is the Grant of the Crown to Sir William Alexander on which the Claim of boundary for