

the territory granted to him in 1621, in the hands of the French nation to gratify Charles and the French Queen. - Be this conjecture as it may; yet if we depend ^{up} on this part of history and no one can be depended ^{up} on with more safety than Hubbard, we cannot but believe that, from the conveyance to La Tour - The Treaty of St. Germaine and - The general wreck of Colonial Charters in 1635. The province of Sir William Alexander ceased to exist. What became of that nobleman's family in the Civil War, which soon after the year 1639, convulsed the English Government, or what part he took in that unhappy controversy, is not material to our business.

Charter
To Massachusetts
By James & Charles. - The original Charter to the colony of Massachusetts from the Council for the affairs of New England was

was founded on the Grant of King James, and confirmed by Charles; and so was that of Mason and Gorges. - But before the Council which held the Land to the 48th degree of Latitude had resigned their Patent, Alexander had conveyed his province of Nova Scotia to a Subject of France. and the territory had been restored and ceded by the Treaty of St. Germaine to the French Crown. Had that conveyance and that Treaty never taken place the Charter to Sir William Alexander would have ^{been} treated like the others. - But it appears to have been completely abandoned by Sovereigns and Subjects, as a mere Utopian Scheme. as a Subject involved in doubts, disputes and controversies. - as having been originally made as a pretended compliment

Alexander's
Charter
abandoned. -