

(84)

This part of the argument, it is presumed may be now safely concluded, with this inference at the least, in this place, that by the territory of Nova Scotia mentioned in the Charter of King William & Queen Mary to the Province of Massachusetts Bay in 1691, was intended the Province of Nova Scotia originally granted to Sir William Alexander in 1621, bounded westerly upon the River S^t. Croix originally so called by the Sieur De Monts in 1604. (a)

(a) vid ante.

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By the 7th & 8th Articles of the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697. all places taken during the war were mutually restored, & the settlement of limits was referred to Commissioners to be appointed. (a)

Thus Acadia by treaty was once more restored to France, tho' the limits of the Country were never settled by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, agreeably to the provision made at the time of the treaty.

"The treaty of Ryswick was proclaimed in Boston December 10. 1697." (b)

"It was understood by the English Court, that by the Treaty of Ryswick, all the Country Westward of S^t. Croix was to remain to the English, as being within the bounds of the Province of Massachusetts Bay." (c) as appears by Gov. Hutchinson's history. (85)

Here further light is thrown upon the true intention & construction of the Charter of William & Mary in 1691. post. 130

The English Court could only mean that the true and proper limits of Acadia, the Country restored to the French by the treaty of Ryswick were the same with the ancient Province of Nova Scotia bounded westerly by the River S^t. Croix; therefore, that by the terms Acadia or Nova Scotia in the Charter of 1691, was intended this ancient Province of Nova Scotia described in the Grant to Sir W. Alexander, and

(a) memo. Eng. & Fr. Com. p. 419. - Hutch. 2. Vol. p. 110. (b) ib. 109. (c) ib. 110.