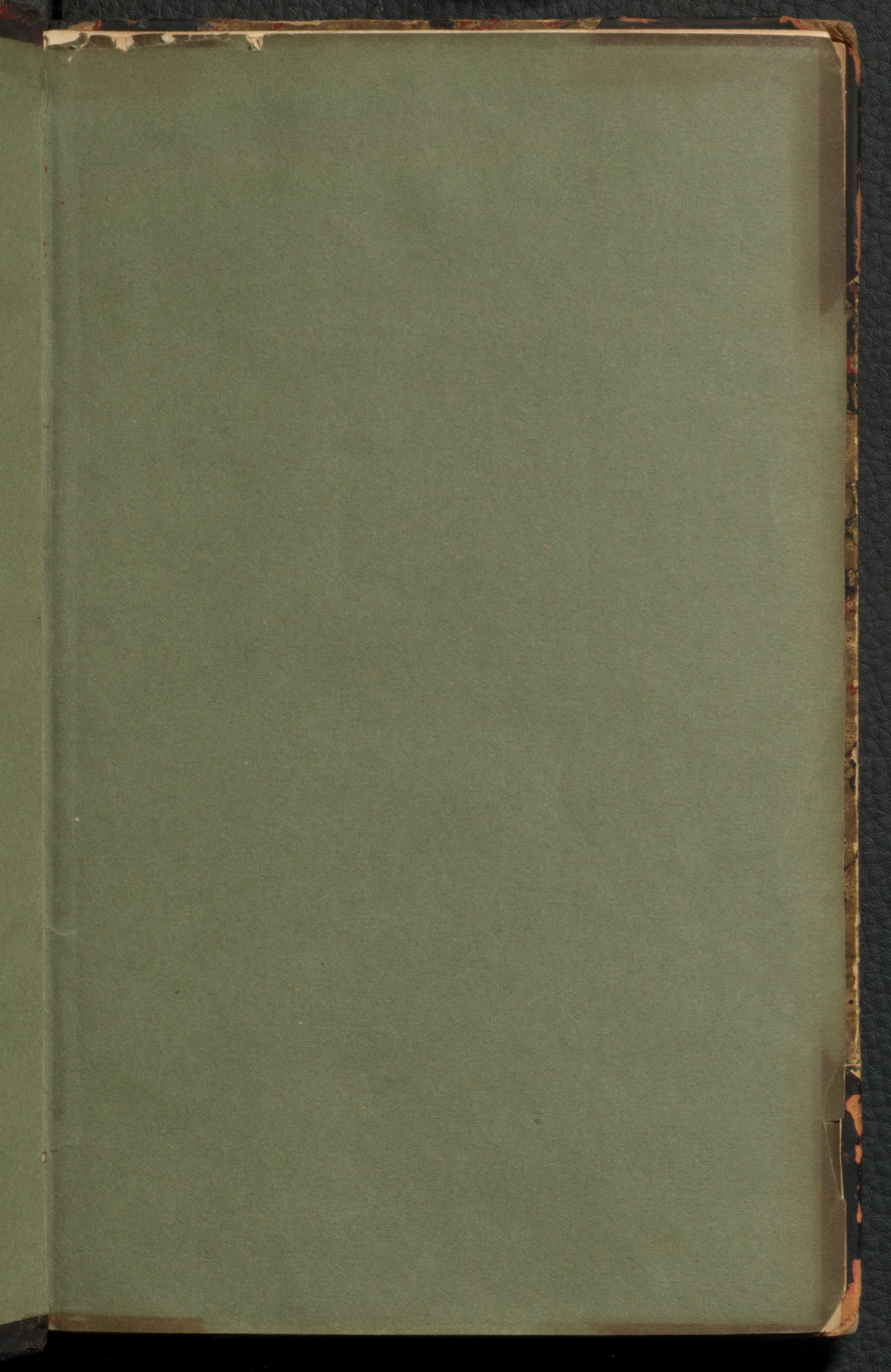
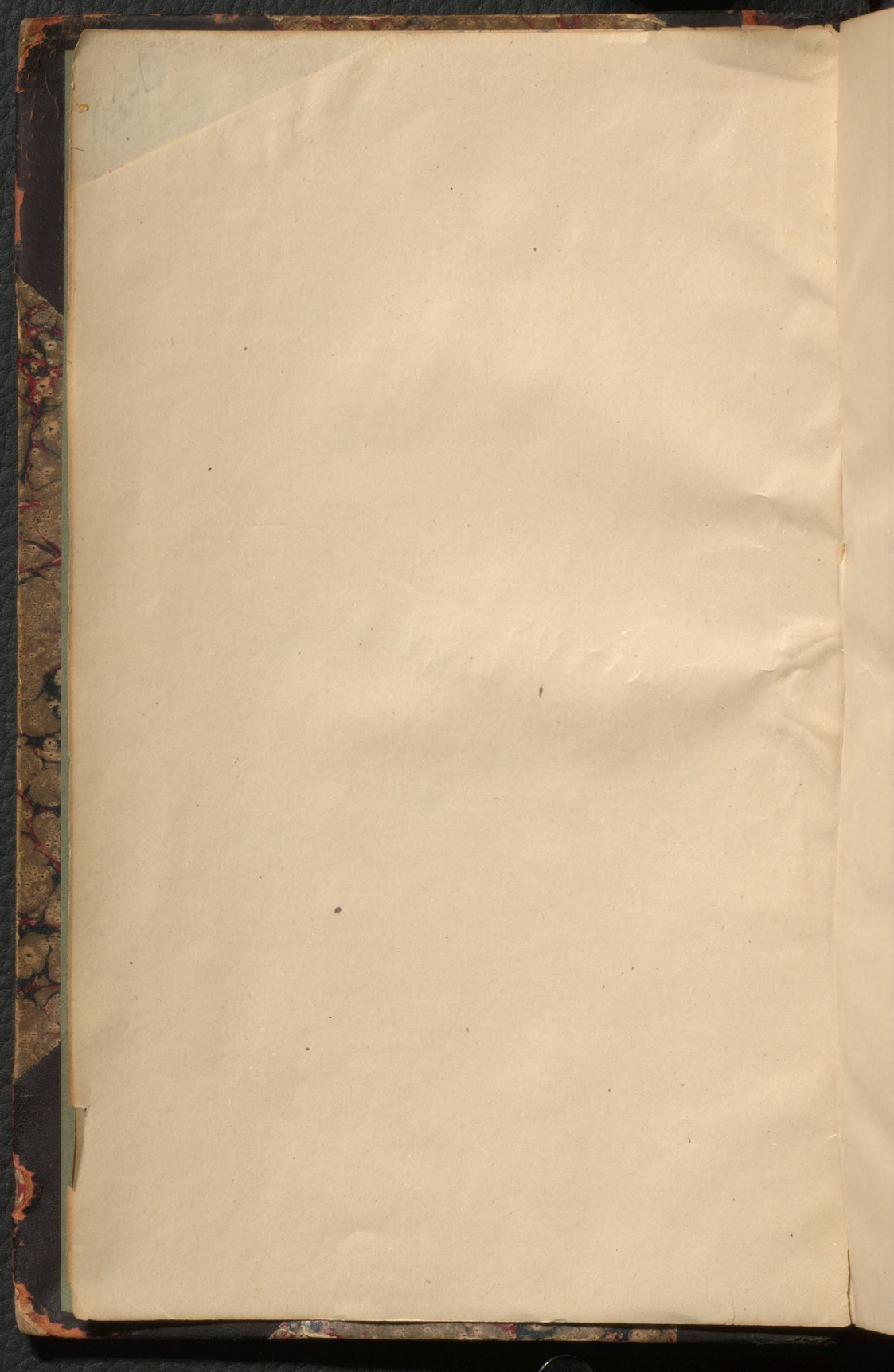
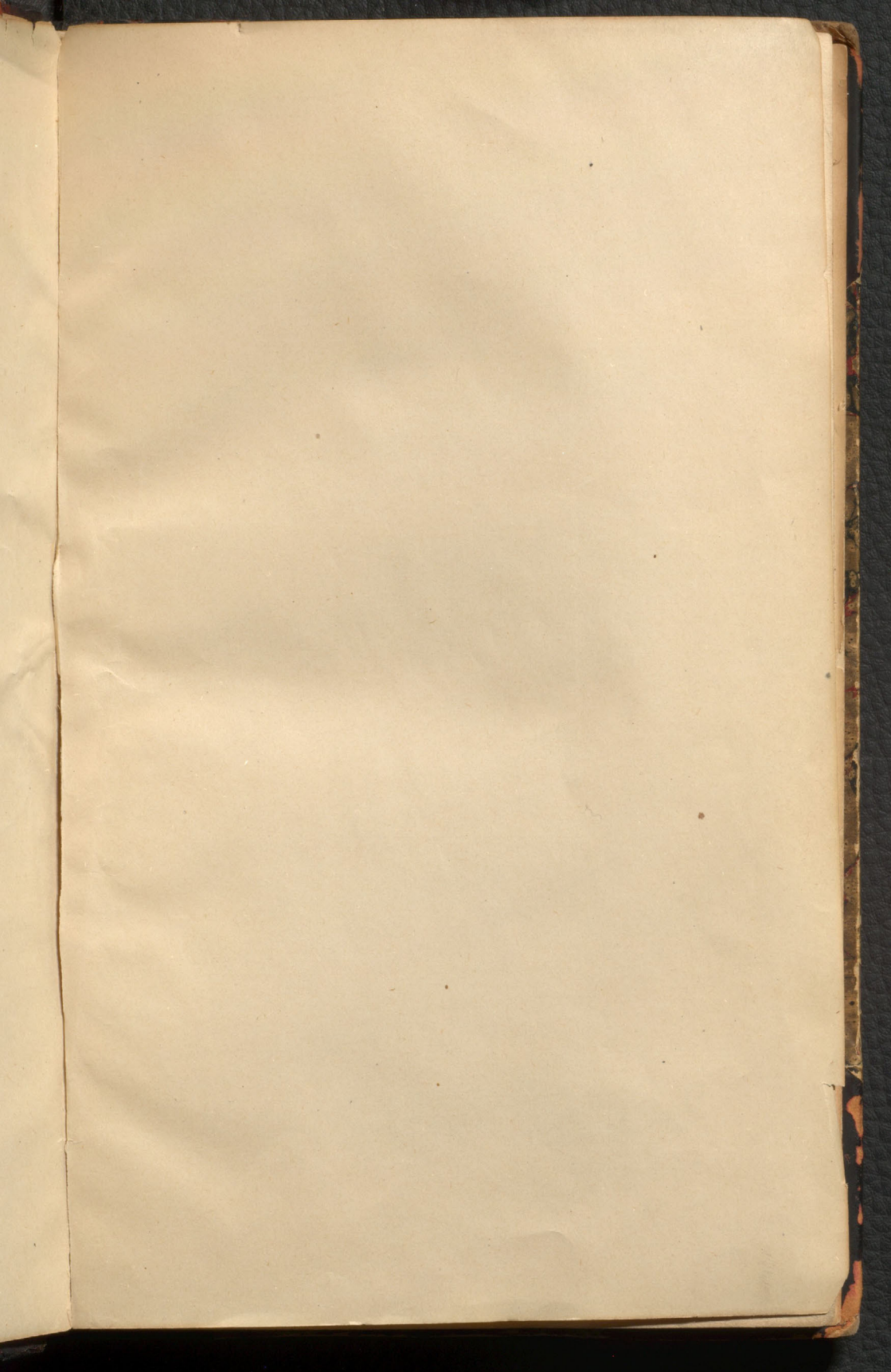
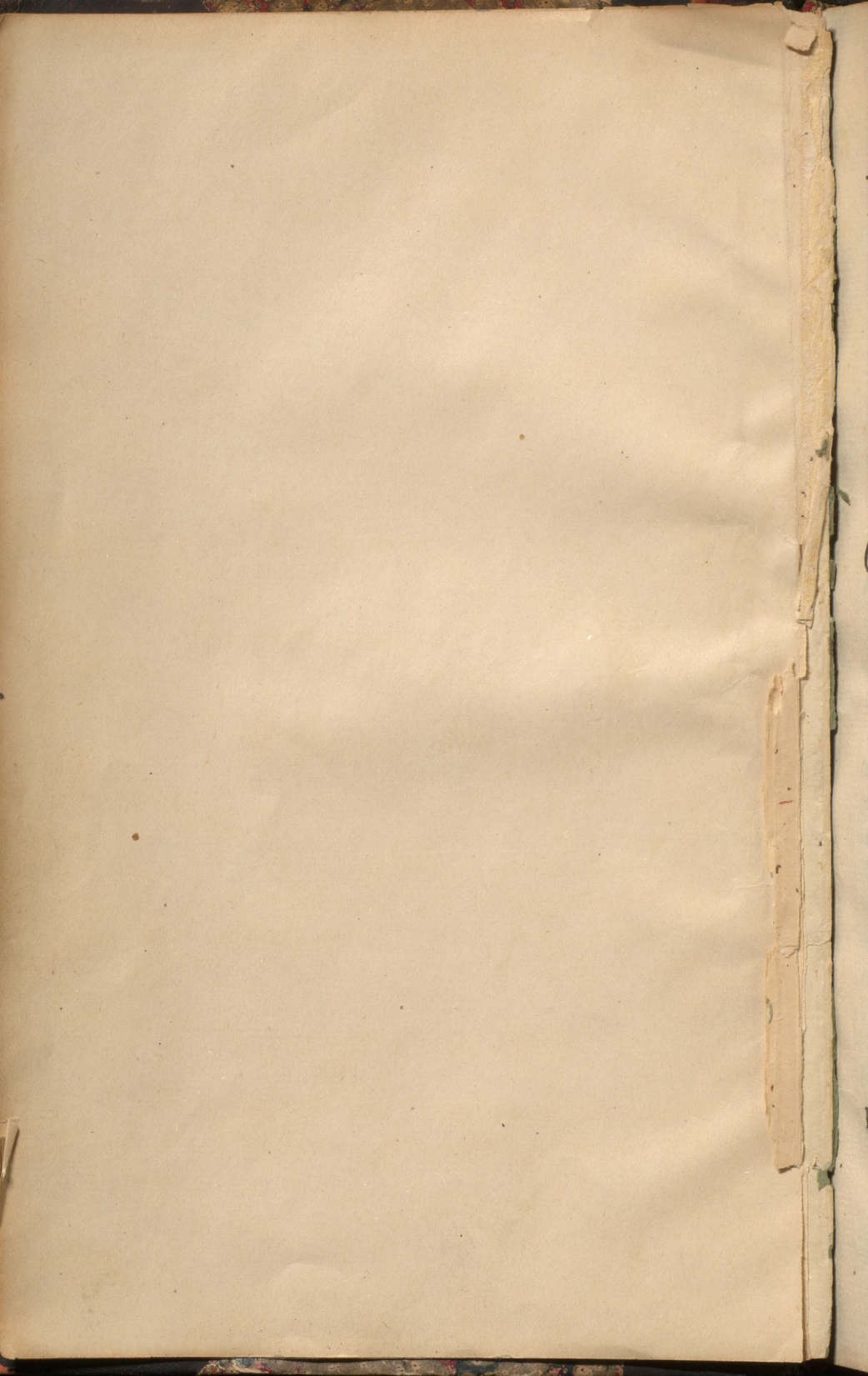


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T H E
I M P O R T A N C E
A N D
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O F
C A P E B R E T O N,

Truly Stated, and Impartially Considered.

With Proper M A P S.

—*Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti: Si non, bis utere mecum.*

HOR. Ep. VI. Lib. I.

William Ballantyne

L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN and PAUL KNAPTON, at
the Crown in Ludgate-Street. MDCCXLVI.

THE
IMPORTANCE
AND
ADVANTAGE
OF
CAPE BRETON.

Truly stated, and impartially considered.

With Proper MAPS.

— To which is added
Cautions against: &c. &c.
Lond. pp. VI. 1764.

L O N D O N :

Printed for John and Paul Knapton, at
the Crown in Langbain-Square, MDCCLXIV.

THE
PREFACE.

THE proper handling of the following
Subject is a Task of much greater
Difficulty than I at first imagined.

I AM sensible of many Defects in these
Sheets ; but, as I mean nothing more than
to open the Eyes of the Publick on so impor-
tant an Occasion, so I have only furnished
the several Hints that occur'd to me ; and
leave the World to improve upon them at
their Leisure, and according to their diffe-
rent Capacities.

THE Chief of my Care was, that
Nothing had a Place herein, but incon-
testable Facts ; which, the more they are

act

enquired into, the clearer and brighter they will appear.

IN describing of Cape Breton, I chose to use the very Words of Pere Charlevoix, and his Authorities, lest it might be objected that I had represented Places and Things more favourably than they are in Reality. The General Reputation of that Author, for Exactness and Veracity, adds no small Weight to that Part of this Discourse; at the same time that it indemnifies me of all Mistakes or Falsehoods advanced by him. I have only extracted such Parts of his History as were most necessary to my Purpose; and even omitted many, which might have enlarged and embellished this Performance, merely for the sake of bringing the Whole into as narrow a Compass as might be.

I THOUGHT it, however, necessary and proper to introduce the Main Point, by some Observations, leading more easily and naturally to it. For this Reason it is, that I have begun by shewing, in general, the Title which the European Nations have to their Possessions in America: And, as that Affair turns, or depends chiefly upon
the

The P R E F A C E.

v

the Treaty of Utrecht, I found it necessary to make an Extract of such Articles as relate to the Purpose; and to remark upon the said Articles.

THE Maps are taken from Bellin, Engineer to the Marine of France; though they differ greatly from all others that have been hitherto laid down. But, as his Observations are altogether taken from Charlevoix, so, wherever there is any material Difference between his Maps and our own, it arises probably from an Intention in the Jesuit, to ascertain the Rights and Limits of the French Nation, whenever those Affairs shall hereafter be debated, in Order to a Settlement of them.

IT will at first Sight appear, that the Stile is neither laboured nor studied; I am rather apprehensive it may not, in many Places, be correct: But the Validity of the Facts is what I chiefly insist upon, and have endeavoured more at being clear and intelligible, than florid and diffuse, in the Representation of them.

I AM

I AM not half so ambitious of becoming an Author, as desirous, upon all Occasions, of bearing Testimony to the Truth, and being of some Use to my Country, and Friends: Yet I flatter myself, that the Publick will not be displeas'd to find some Things herein collect'd, which have not hitherto been generally known, or attended to.

IF our Share of the World reaps any Benefit from this Essay, all the Ends propos'd in it by me, are fully answer'd; and the Faults which are found in it, may probably be the Occasion of its being handl'd in a better and more correct Manner by some abler Pen. This would be so far from giving me the least Uneasiness, that I should truly rejoice in my having been the happy Instrument of so much Good to a Nation, whose real Interests I have at Heart, as much as any other Person, of my Rank and Station, in it.

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THE

T H E

Importance *and* Advantage

O F

C A P E B R E T O N, &c.

C H A P. I.

An Enquiry into the Title by Conquest, of the European Nations, to their Possessions or Territories in America.

IN treating of the Importance and Advantages of CAPEBRETON to the Crown of England, I thought it might not be disagreeable to the Reader, first to enquire into the several *Titles by Conquest*, which each *European Nation* has to the Territories it possesses in *America* : And by searching

C H A P. I.

B into

CHAP. into the Titles of that Nature, it appears,
 I. that very few of them deserve the Name
 of *Conquests*. Most of them are founded

*The Manner
 in which most
 of the Con-
 quests in
 America were
 made.*

upon bare Discoveries, and landing upon an unknown Coast, which was either quite uninhabited, or peopled with Savages, who upon the first Appearance of large Ships, and of Men of a different Complexion, in another kind of Dress, and armed in an unusual manner, generally fled from the Shores, retired into the Mountains, and endeavoured to secure their Persons. As soon as their Backs were turned, the Enterprizer immediately landed at this or that Cape, or in one or another Bay, Creek or River; there set up the Arms of his Country, or a Pillar with an Inscription; or sometimes both: And thence he claimed a Right to such or such a Part of those Territories. But in many Cases, nothing more was done; and several Years, perhaps, passed without following the first Discovery, or making any Settlement upon it. Nay, it frequently happened, that after a Settlement had been made, it came to be deserted; either because the Place first fix'd upon, was not proper for it; or because some other *European* Nation

tion drove the first out of it; or lastly, because the Savages would no longer bear the Encroachments of such troublesome, and generally cruel, Interlopers; but taking Courage, and entering into Alliances amongst themselves, they came down in Numbers, and frequently made dreadful Havock amongst the New-comers; thereby regaining all that these Conquerors had, at great Expence of Men and Money, got Possession of. But to put this Matter in as clear a Light as may be, I shall here add a short Chronological Account of all the material Discoveries or Conquests (which are to our Purpose) made of *America* by the different Nations now claiming a Right there. This Account is taken chiefly from a Book printed at *Paris* in the Year 1744, by *Pere Charlevoix*, a Jesuit, who was a Missionary in *New France*, the *Louisiane*, and along the Banks of the *Mississippi River*.

1492.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a *Genoese*, *America discovered* the first Land in *America*, and took Possession of it in the Name of the Crown of *Castile*. This Discovery con-

B 2

fisted

CHAP. sifted chiefly in the Islands *San Salvador*,
 I. *Cuba*, and *St. Domingo*.

1496.

Newfound-land, by Cabot, or Gabato. HENRY VII. King of *England*, granted a Patent to *John Cabot*, or *Gabato*, a *Venetian*, and his three Sons, under certain Conditions, to go and make Discoveries in *America*. They accordingly discovered *Newfoundland*; a Part of the Continent of *Labrador*, or *Laborador*, as far as to 55 Degrees of Northern Latitude; and brought four Savages with them to *England*.

1501.

Gulph of Honduras and Paria Bello. COLUMBUS discovered the Cape and Bay, or Gulph of *Honduras*, and the Harbour of *Porto-Bello*.

1509.

Jamaica, by Esquibel. JOHN DE ESQUIBEL made a Settlement on the Island of *Jamaica*, by the Orders of *Don Diego Columbus* (Son and Heir of *Christopher Columbus*) at that Time Admiral of the *Indies*.

1511.

1511.

DIEGO VELASQUEZ took Possession of ^{Cuba, by Ve-} the Island of *Cuba* in the Name of the ^{lasquez.} above-mentioned Admiral.

1523.

JOHN VERAZANI, a *Florentine*, in the *Florida*, by Service of *Francis I.* King of *France*, *Verazani.* made a Voyage to *North America*; and the following Year discovered *Florida*.

1527.

JOHN BERMUDEZ, a *Spaniard*, discover- *Bermudas, by* ed an Island, to which he gave his Name, *Bermudez.* and which is now known by the Name of *Bermudas*.

1535.

JOHN CARTIER of *St. Malo*, entered *Gulph of St.* a great Gulph or Bay, which he named *Laurence, by* *St. Laurence*, it being the Saint's Day of *Cartier.* that Name. He sailed 180 Leagues up the River *St. Laurence*, to a Village of Savages, at the Foot of a Mountain, which he called *Mont-Royal*; and the whole Island is, at this Day, called *Montreal*.

1556.

CHAP.

I.

Streights of
Weigatz, by
Barroug.

1556.

STEPHEN BARROUG, an *Englishman*, in seeking a Passage by the North to *China*, discovered the *Streights of Weigatz*, which lye between *Nova Zembla*, and the Country of the *Samoides*.

1576.

Forbisher's
Streights, by
Forbisher.

SIR *Martin Forbisher* discovered the *Streights* which lye between *Greenland*, and a large Island to the South of it. They are called *Forbisher's Streights*.

1578.

West-Frieze-
land by the
same.

THE same Person discovered the Land of *West-Friezeland*, and took Possession of it in the Name of *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*.

1579.

New Albion,
by Drake.

FRANCIS DRAKE, an *Englishman*, discovered, to the North of *California*, a Land, to which he gave the Name of *New Albion*.

1583.

Newfound-
land, by
Humphrey.

SIR *Gilbert Humphrey* went, at the Instigation of Secretary *Walsingham* to
New-

Newfoundland, and took Possession of it, CHAP. I.
 in the Name of Queen *Elizabeth*. He established there a Cod-Fishery. It is probable that he also discovered Part of *Acadia*; having, as it is said, lost three of his Ships on the Island of *Sable*.

1584, 1585.

ARTHUR BARLOW was sent by Sir *Virginia*, by *Walter Raleigh* to make Discoveries; and *Barlow*.
 landed at the Island *Röenoko*. At his Return he gave so favourable an Account of that Country, that Queen *Elizabeth* named it *Virginia*, in Honour of her *Virginitie*.

1587.

JOHN DAVIS, or *Davids*, discovered *Davis's*
 the *Streights* known at this Day, by his *Streights*, by
 Name. They lye between *Greenland* and *Davis*.
Cumberland Island, and are called *Davis's*
Streights.

1693.

SIR *Richard Hawkins* sailed round the *Discoveries*,
 World, and discovered, to the South-west by *Hawkins*.
 of the *Streights* of *Magellan*, a large
 Tract of Land, which extended on one
 Side beyond the *Streights de la Maire*;
 and

8 *The Importance and Advantage*

CHAP. and on the other, as far as over-against
I. the *Cape of Good Hope*.

1598.

*Isle of Sable
and Acadia,
by la Roche.*

THE Marquis *de la Roche* procured a Patent from *Henry IV.* of *France*, for continuing the Discoveries formerly made by *James Cartier*; and discovered the *Isle of Sable*, and Part of the Coasts of *Acadia*, now *Nova Scotia*.

1604.

*Canada, by
several.*

PETER DE GUAST, Monsieur *des Monts*, and *Samuel de Champlain*, Frenchmen, completed the Discovery of *Acadia*, and Part of the South Coast of *Canada*.

1607.

*Chesapeake-
Bay, by
Smith.*

JOHN SMITH discovered *Chesapeake Bay*, and the *Powhatan River* which falls into it. He built upon the River a Fort, which is become a City, and the Capital of *Virginia*, by the Name of *James-town*, in Honour of *James I.* King of *England*.

1609.

*New York,
by Hudson.*

HENRY HUDSON, after sailing along the Coasts of *Virginia* and *New England*, discovered, in about 40 Degrees of North Latitude,

Latitude, a great Bay, into which a large River empties itself, which he called *Manbatte*, from the Name of the Savages he found there. This Captain was at that Time in the Service of the *Dutch*, who were for some Time in Possession of that Country: For by them was built the Town of *Manbatte*, and the Fort of *Orange* on the same River. This Country now bears the Name of *New York*.

CHAP.
I.

THE same *Hudson*, and *William Baffins*, pushed very far towards the North-West, where they discovered, the following Year, those Countries yet known by their Names, as *Hudson's Bay*, and *Baffins's Bay*.

Hudson's Bay, by *Hudson*.
Baffins's Bay, by *Baffins*.

1611.

THOMAS BUTTON discovered to the North of *Canada* a large Country, which he called *New Wales*. He afterwards sailed all over the Bay, which bears his Name.

New Wales and Button's Bay, by *Button*.

1612.

JAMES HALL discovered the *Streights of Cockin* to the North of *Canada*, and in 65 Degrees of North Latitude,

Cockin's Streights, by *Hall*.

C

1631.

CHAP.

I.

*New South
Wales, &c.
by James.*

1631.

CAPTAIN *James* discovered several Lands to the North of *Hudson's Bay*. He called all the Lands at the Entrance of the Bay by the Name of *New South Wales*. He touched afterwards at *Cape Henrietta Maria*, *Lord Weston's Island*, *Earl of Bristol's Island*, *Sir Thomas Roe's Island*, *Earl of Danby's Island*, and the *Charleton Island*; which last, is in 52 Degrees, North Latitude.

1633.

Maryland.

CECIL CALVERT, Lord *Baltimore*, having obtained from King *Charles I.* of *England*, the Property of a large Extent of Country, lying to the North of *Chesapeak-Bay*, between *Virginia* and *Carolina*, sent thither his Son, who this Year began a Settlement there; which, in Honour of *Mary of France*, Queen of *England*, was called *Maryland*.

1656.

*Hudson's
Bay, by
Bourdon.*

BOURDON, an Inhabitant of *New France* (being sent by the Governor of the North) entered *Hudson's Bay*, and took Possession of it, in the Name of the King of *France*.

1660.

of CAPE BRETON, &c.

II

CHAP.

I.

1660.

CHARLES II. King of England, granted to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and to five other English Lords, that Part of Florida which extends from Virginia, to that which is now called New Georgia. They divided amongst them all that Country, and called it Carolina.

Carolina.

1667.

ZACHARIAH GHILLAM, an Englishman, having gone through Baffin's Bay to the height of 75 Degrees, came back again, and sailed to the Bottom of Hudson's Bay, entered a River, which comes from Canada, and discharges its self into the Bay: He called it Rupert's River. A few Years before, some English had gone up this River, as far as the Lake Nemiscou.

Rupert's River, by Ghillam.

1671.

CHARLES ALBANEL, a French Jesuit, and Monsieur Denis de St. Simon, a Gentleman of Canada, were sent by the Governor-General of New France to penetrate into Hudson's Bay by a Way which had not yet been discovered: And they

Hudson's Bay, by Albanel, &c.

C 2

took

CHAP. took Possession of it, in the Name of the
I. French King.

1680.

Barbadoes,
by Sharp. CAPTAIN *Sharp*, after sailing a great
while in these Seas, discovered an Island,
to which he gave the Name of *Barbadoes*.

1681.

Pensylvania. The foregoing Year *Charles II.* King of
England, granted a Tract of Country to
Sir William Penn; who, in this Year, car-
ried a Number of Quakers thither, and
made a Settlement; which was called *Pen-*
sylvania, in Honour of its Founder.

1732.

New Georgia. GENERAL *Oglethorpe* made a Settle-
ment in the Name of his present Majesty
George II. King of *England*, between
Carolina and *Spanish Florida*. This New
Colony is bounded on the North, by the
Savanah River, and on the South, by
the River called *Alatamaha*. It's length,
along the Coast, is not esteemed more
than 60 or 70 *English* Miles; but it
grows larger, as it extends itself from the
Sea. It is now called *New Georgia*.

To the above Chronological Account, I shall add the Copy of a Memorial presented by *Jeremiah Dummer*, Esq; to the Ministry of *England* in 1709. as the same has fallen into my Hands, without vouching for any of its Articles; viz.

A Memorial, shewing that the French Possessions on the River of Canada, do originally and of Right belong to the Crown of Great Britain; and for other Important Reasons ought to be restored to the Crown, on a Treaty of Peace.

THE whole Tract of Land (situate on Mr. Dummer's Memorial in 1709. the nether Side of the River of Canada) called *Nova Scotia and Acadia*, was first discovered by *Cabot and his Sons*, in the Reign of *Henry VII. King of England*. Which Discovery was prior to that of *Verazani*, a *Florentine*, under *Francis I. King of France*; and accordingly was under the Power and Jurisdiction of the Crown of *England*, till the Year 1600. When some of the *French*, invited by the Traffick on the River of *St. Laurence*, seized first on the

CHAP. *the North-side of the River, called Canada*,*
 I. *or Nova Scotia; and afterwards, in 1606.*
did possess themselves of the South-side, called
Acadia.

IN *the Year 1621. King James looking*
upon their Possessions as an Invasion of his

* THE *French Maps*, lately published by the *Sieur Bellin*, Engineer and Geographer of the *Marine* to the *King of France*, made *Canada* to commence from near the *Source of the Mississippi River*; and extends it's self to that Part of the *River of St. Laurence*, which is at the *Back of New Scotland*; placing *New France* to the *Northward of Canada*. Those of *Herman Moll* make *Canada* to begin at the great *Fall of St. Maria*, out of the *Upper Lake*, into the *Lake Huron*; and terminate at the *River of St. Laurence*, as far above *Quebec*, as *Trois Rivieres*: And place *New France* as far to the *Southward of Canada*, as *Bellin* does to the *Northward of it*.

THE *French Maps* likewise call that *Isthmus*, or *Peninsula*, whereon stands *Annapolis-Royal*, by the Name of *Acadie*: Whereas *Moll*, and other Geographers, give that Name to the Land which lyes *North of Fundy Bay*.

FROM these two so widely differing Accounts of the Matter, it is hard to settle the just Limits either of our Pretensions or Possessions. It may probably suit the Purposes of *France*, to make the Difference wider than it really is, that they may make the better Terms, when a Peace shall be brought upon the Tapis.

Ter-

Territories, did by Letters Patent grant CHAP.
 unto Sir William Alexander (afterwards I.
 Earl of Sterling) L'Acadie, by the Name
 of Nova Scotia : Who in 1622. and 1623.
 subdued the French Inhabitants, carried
 them Prisoners to Virginia, planted a Colony
 there himself, and held Possession of it for
 two Years ; when, upon the Marriage of
 King Charles I. with the Lady Henrietta
 Maria, the said Nova Scotia was, by order
 of the King, returned into the Hands of the
 French.

AFTERWARDS, a War arising between
 the Kings of England and France, * Sir
 David Kirk, with his Friends did in 1627.
 and 1628. (by virtue of a Commission ob-
 tained from his Majesty) send to Sea at their
 own Charge, nine Ships fitted with warlike
 Stores, to expel the French from both Sides
 of the River Canada †. In which Enter-

* CHARLEVOIX calls him *David Kerk* ; says he
 was a Native and Refugee of *Dieppe*, but a *Calvinist*.
 And in another Place he says, that *Kerk* was put
 upon this Expedition by one *James Michel*, a furi-
 ous *Calvinist*, who gave him Intelligence of the
 Weakness of the Garrison of *Quebec*.

† BY the River of *Canada*, he must mean the
 River *St. Laurence*.

prize,

CHAP. prize, they had such Success, that (after
 I. bringing off the French Inhabitants and
 Traders into England) they took Possession of
 all Nova Scotia, Canada, and l'Acadie :
 The former of which fell to Sir David Kirk,
 who was Governor of Quebec, and set up
 the King of England's Arms in all Places of
 publick Resort in the City. The latter fell
 to Sir William Alexander.

IN 1632. a Peace being concluded between
 the two Crowns, it was agreed that the
 Forts on the said French Settlements, should
 be delivered to the Subjects of France : The
 French King on his Part stipulating to pay
 in Lieu thereof to Sir David Kirk * Five
 Thousand Pounds, Sterling ; which Sum does
 nevertheless remain unpaid to this Day,

* THE Treaty here referred to, is that made be-
 tween Charles I. King of England, and Lewis XIII.
 King of France, March 29, 1632. I have ex-
 amined it, and find that all the Places possessed by
 the British Subjects in New France, Acadia, and
 Canada, together with Port-Royal, Quebec, and
 Cape Breton, were to be restored to the French
 King. But I no where find in the Treaty, any
 mention of the French King's stipulating to pay a
 Sum to Sir David Kirk, by way of Indemnifi-
 cation.

although

although the Forts were delivered up accord- CHAP.
ing to Agreement. I.

IN 1633. King Charles, considering he had only surrendered the Forts, but had not debarred his Subjects from planting and trading there, did grant a Commission to Sir Lewis Kirk, and Company, to trade and settle there; which accordingly they did attempt, but were plundered and made Prisoners by the French.

IN 1654. Cromwell weighing the Premises, and in Consideration that the Articles were not performed on the French King's Part, sent one Ledgewick, who assaulted and subdued the French on that Settlement, and restored the Country into the Hands of the English*. And although a Peace was

* In the Treaty concluded at Westminster, November 3, 1655. between Lewis XIV. King of France, and Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, Article XXV. are the following Words, viz.

“ And whereas three Forts, viz. Pentacoet, St. John, and Port-Royal, lately taken in America, would be reclaimed by the above-mentioned Lord, Ambassador of his said Majesty; and the Lords Commissioners of his Highness would argue from certain Reasons, that they ought to be detained; it is agreed, that such Controversy be referred to the Arbitration of the Republick of Hamburg.”

D

settled

CHAP.

I.

settled between the two Nations in 1655. and the French Ambassadors made pressing Instances for the Restitution of that Country, yet it was not delivered up, but remained under the Jurisdiction of England. Yet after the Restauration (it is not easy to say how, or upon what Account) the French were permitted to re-enter, and do yet hold the unjust Possession of it.

FROM the Premises it is manifest that the French Territories on that Part of the Continent of America, do originally and of Right belong to the Crown of Great Britain; which is however, submitted to better Judgments.

IN the mean time, it is humbly remonstrated, that the French by their unwearied Industry, and many artful Methods, gain ground continually, by making new Alliances with the Indian Nations on the back of New England, New York, and Virginia; so that, in a little time, they will grow formidable to the English Settlements.

THAT by the intermarrying with the Natives, they have always a great Number of Jesuits

Jesuits and Priests with them; and by instructing them that the Saviour of the World was a Frenchman, and murdered by the English, they are excited to commit all manner of Cruelties upon the English, as meritorious: And particularly, about two Months since, the French and Savages made a Descent upon a considerable Town of the Province of the Massachusetts, and there barbarously killed an Officer of the Militia, and a Minister of the Town, with many others of less Note; notwithstanding the Precautions which his Excellency Colonel Dudley took to prevent it.

THAT by means hereof, the best Part of New England (the Eastern Country) is entirely abandoned, and left desolate.

THAT the Mast Trade is endangered; many Persons having been surprized and murdered whilst cutting Masts for the supply of the Crown. The whole Trade of New England, out and home, is very much awed and damp'd, especially by l'Acadie; the Capital of that Place (Port Royal) being a Nest of Privateers, and a Dunkirk to New England.

CHAP.

I.

LASTLY; That this Country is very proper and apt to yield all Naval Stores; and has the best of Fishing in the World, on it's Coasts; so that, the French King may resign up all Newfoundland, and we not obtain our End, whilst l'Acadie is left their's, which will supply France and the Streights with Fish notwithstanding.

UPON the whole, it is humbly moved that this Country may be demanded at the next Treaty of Peace; at least, the South side of the River: Which, being New Scotland, and adjoining to New England, may be united to it by the Name of New Britain, after the great Example of England and Scotland; that so the Union may in all its Parts be compleat and entire, in her present Majesty's most happy and glorious Reign.

(Signed)

JEREMIAH DUMMER.

FROM hence let every Reader judge and determine for himself, to whom of Right the Possessions in America originally belong. The Spaniards, it must be confessed,

confessed, made the Conquest of *Mexico* and *Peru*; and were guilty of such Excesses of Cruelty and Barbarity, as out-did any thing ever heard of, or met with, even amongst the Savages they conquered. But, Profit and Ambition apart, what Right had any *European* Nation to disturb that People in the quiet and peaceable Possession of their Country; which, in all probability, they were the Rightful Owners of, long before any of these mighty Conquerors had a Name? Had those Nations been in a Situation, by their Numbers or their Strength, to have poured in upon any of the *Europeans*: And particularly, had they treated us when they had us in their Power, with the same Inhumanity wherewith we treated them; how should we have branded such an Undertaking with all the harsh Terms of Injustice, Cruelty, and Tyranny? We should naturally have thought that the Hand of Heaven was heavy upon us; and that nothing less than enormous Crimes could have deserved such Punishments. We should certainly have endeavoured, as soon as possible, to have freed ourselves from a Band of Thieves, who had thus come
from

CHAP.

I.

CHAP. from afar to disturb our Quiet. We
 I. should have justified any the most artful
 and wicked Schemes, which could have
 brought this about ; and have thought
 that we had the most undoubted Right to
 recover, by any means, that Liberty, and
 those Properties, which we had lost by
 the unjust Incurfions of these Foreigners :
 And, if ever we had the good Fortune to
 over-power them, New Cruelties would
 have been invented to torture as many as
 remained in our Hands ; partly, to satiate
 the Revenge of such as had suffered by
 them ; and partly, to deter others from
 making a second Attempt of the like
 Nature. Let the most civilized Nation at
 this Day in *Europe* fairly ask itself the
 Question, whether this would not have
 been the Case ; and, I am confident, the
 Answer must be in the Affirmative.

FROM the best Accounts we have of
 the first Discoveries of *America*, we learn,
 that the Discoverers met with no Resist-
 ance nor ill Treatment from the Inhabi-
 tants of that part of the World. Single
 Ships have gone, and a handful of Men
 have landed upon Islands and Continents
 crowded

crowded with People, without receiving any Marks of their Resentment, ill Usage, or Barbarity. They were at first surprized: But as soon as they were recovered out of their first Alarm, they (on many Occasions) became extremely tractable and humane: Much more so, in all probability, than we should have been, on the like occasion. But we were not content to have discovered a Country, with which we might trade for many valuable and useful Commodities which we wanted, and which they were inclined to exchange with us against Trifles and Baubles: No; We must by Force or Art subdue the Original Possessors of that Country. To this end, large Fleets and Armaments were from time to time sent out; and having gotten a small footing, we could not rest till we had enlarged it; and thus at length *Power* became *Right*. Having, by all Human, and Inhuman Inventions, made One Conquest; we proceeded to a Second: And having subdued a Part of the People; we cajoled or frightened them, by Arts or Threats into Alliances with us. We then furnished them with Fire Arms against their fellow Natives

CHAP.

I.

tives; and, what is worse, introduced amongst them those intoxicating Spirits, which produced so much Fury and Cruelty amongst them; and are at this Day the Cause of so much Irregularity amongst Ourselves. Nay, *Religion* itself was made use of as an Instrument put into their hands to destroy each other; and to carry into Execution, the most wicked and abominable Schemes and Practices. It appears, very evidently from the Accounts, which the Jesuits themselves give of their Missions, that, though several of them suffered great Hardships, and even Death itself in the most terrible and cruel manner at their first settling amongst the Savages; yet *temporal Advantages* were the chief inducements to that Undertaking; and the Ties of Religion made use of, only because none other were strong enough to hold them*.

IN

* CHARLEVOIX Vol. IV. p. 152. has the following remarkable Passage, viz. "The Governour adds at the end of his Letter, that the English neglect nothing to gain the Abenakis Nation to their Interests. They make them Presents, and offer them Goods at a cheap rate, as well as Ministers to instruct

IN turning over the Accounts given of CHAP.
the Conquests made in this part of the I.
World, we frequently meet with noble
Struggles made by the People we call *Sa-*
vages; and brave Efforts, to recover their
ancient and primitive Liberties. These
Liberties consisted in their being governed
by their own Rulers, and the Laws en-
acted by them; In a right to make War
against any neighbouring Nation, which
had affronted, or used them ill; in the
Power of changing their Habitations, as
Occasion required; and of Hunting for
their Winter Provision and Cloathing,
wherever they thought proper. These
Excursions and Removals seldom failed of
creating Wars amongst them: And, if
upon any of those Occasions, two diffe-
rent Nations not allied, met; the Conflict
was generally desperate; and the Van-
quished were treated inhumanly and bar-
barously. The Consequences of such a

“ *struct them: But the Baron de St. Castin, and*
“ *the Missionaries do Wonders to persuade them from*
“ *it. Father de la Chasse informs him that the*
“ *Grace of God often stands in need of the As-*
“ *sistance and Cooperation of Men; and that*
“ *Temporal Interests are frequently of Great Help*
“ *to Faith.”*

E

Victory

CHAP. Victory were great Triumph on the side
 I. of the Conquerors, and sworn Revenge
 on that of the Conquered. Hence Wars
 were almost constantly kept on foot amongst themselves: Until, as one side got the better, and the other became too weak to withstand its Enemy, this was either quite extirpated, or obliged to look out for a more distant and safer Settlement. This was no difficult matter amongst that People, who had little to remove, but what they carried on their backs. Their whole Furniture or Baggage consisted in a few Skins, a Bow and Arrows, a kind of Hatchet, and their Wives and Children. They made Boats of the Bark of Trees, sown together with roots, and bedaubed with Gums. These they carried over the lands on their Shoulders; And when they came to Lakes or Rivers, they launched them, and embarked their whole Tribe.

THUS much for their Wars amongst themselves. But we have likewise seen them disputing their Liberties with the *Europeans*: Offering to trade with them upon a fair footing; desiring to keep a good Correspondence with them; disclaiming and renouncing all Enmity; but protesting

protesting against the Right which was pretended to a Sovereignty over them, their Lands, Possessions, Laws or Liberties. Nay we have seen them, from this single Principle, engaged in long, bloody, and repeated Conflicts with the *Europeans*: And often maintain themselves by Force and Perseverance, against all the Strength and Stratagem their Enemies could at that time oppose to them. Bravery they are allowed to have, in the highest Degree; and, on many Occasions, are not wanting in Conduct and Contrivance. But the Arts and Management of the *Europeans*, have put their Politicks upon quite another Footing at this Day. That Original Simplicity and Disinterestedness is now no more to be met with; but Cunning and Deceit have taken its place. Violence, Cruelty, Drunkenness, and all kinds of Debauchery have been cultivated and improved amongst them, to an incredible and excessive Degree. The Popish Powers have made many of them *Nominal Christians*, as it is easy to change one kind of Idolatry for another; and by their Lies, Legends, and Legerdemain, have bound them to their Interests. The Protestant Powers, too regardless of all

CHAP. *Religion*, take very little Care or Pains about instructing these ignorant poor Creatures, but only endeavour to procure their Friendship, by trading with them at a lower rate for *European* Goods, than the *French* can afford to do; and giving a higher Price for their Commodities. This, together with the furnishing them with Fire Arms, Powder and Ammunition, Tobacco, and Brandy, is the only Method I know of which the *English* employ to keep the Savages their Friends. Whereas the *French*, by having a constant and infinite Number of Jesuits, Seminaries, Nunneries and Convents amongst them, can and do, upon every Ocasion, excite the Savages to join with *them*, in annoying *Us*.

BUT though the above Account may possibly be entertaining enough to some Readers, yet it has led me a good deal wide of my Purpose; which is to shew in the next Place, what are the Rights of each Power, to what they claim in *America*, as founded upon Treaties. And herein, I shall on this Occasion, consider only such Treaties as are between *England* and *France*.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

An Extract of such Articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, as respect the English Nation; particularly in regard to America: With Remarks upon each Article herein cited.

U N D E R the Article of Treaties, I CH A P. II.
 imagined I should have Occasion
 to mention more than one: But having
 by way of Notes on Mr. *Dummer's* Memorial, made such Remarks as were necessary on those of 1632. and 1655. I shall here confine myself to those parts of the *Treaty of Utrecht*, which relate to our Affairs with *France*. To which purpose, I shall transcribe all those Articles, or the Substance of them, which in any Shape respect *England*: and close this Chapter with some Remarks on each Article.

A R T.

C H A P.

II.

A R T. IV.

*Extract of
the Treaty of
Utrecht.*

*The French
King admits
the Protestant
Succession.*

THE King of *France* hereby solemnly and sincerely acknowledges the Limitation of the Succession of the Crown of *Great Britain* (as settled by the Laws made in the Reigns of *King William* and *Queen Mary*;) to the Issue of *Queen Anne*; and in default thereof, to the *Princess Sophia*, and her Heirs in the *Protestant Line of Hanover*. He, on the *Faith* and *Word* of a King, and on the Pledge of his *Own* and *Successor's Honour*, accepts and approves the same *for Ever*: And that no Person, than according to the said Limitation, shall ever by *Him*, his *Heirs*, or *Successors* be acknowledged or reputed to be King or *Queen of Great Britain*.

A R T. V.

THE said King, in the same *solemn* Manner engages, that neither *He* nor his *Heirs* or *Successors* ever will at any time hereafter disturb the *Queen*, her *Heirs* or *Successors*, descended from the afore-said *Protestant Line*, who possess the Crown
of

of *Great Britain*. Nor will the said King
 &c. give at any time any Succour, Aid,
 Favour or Counsel directly or indirectly,
 by Land or by Sea, in Money, Arms,
 Ammunition, Warlike Provisions, Ships,
 Soldiers, Seamen, or any other way, to
 any Person or Persons, whosoever they
 be, who for any Cause, or under any
 Pretext whatsoever, should hereafter op-
 pose the said Succession, either by *Open*
War, or by *fomenting Seditions*, or *form-*
ing Conspiracies against such Prince or
 Princes who are in Possession of the
 Throne of *Great Britain*, by virtue of
 the Acts of Parliament abovementioned.

CHAP.
 II.

Disavows the Pretender, &c.

A R T. VI.

CONTAINS Letters Patent by the King
 of *France*, for admitting the Renuncia-
 tion of the King of *Spain* to the Crown
 of *France*: And those of Monsieur the
 Duke of *Berry*, and Monsieur the Duke
 of *Orleans* to the Crown of *Spain*. As
 likewise the King of *Spain's* Renunci-
 ation; and those of the Dukes of *Berry*
 and *Orleans*.

The King of Spain's Renunciation of the Crown of France.

A R T.

C H A P.

I.

A R T IX.

Fortification
 &c. of Dun-
 kirk to be de-
 molished.

THE King of *France* engages that the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, shall be razed, the Harbour filled up, the Sluices or Moles which cleanse the Harbour levelled, at the said King's own Charge, and Expencc, within five Months after the Signing of the Peace; on the *Express Condition*, that they shall never be repaired again.

A R T. X.

Restores
Hudson's
Bay.

RESTORES to *Great Britain* the Bay and *Streights of Hudson*, with all Lands, Seas, Sea Coasts, Rivers and Places in the said Bay and *Streights*; no Tracts of Land or Sea being excepted, which are at present possessed by the Subjects of *France*. All which, together with all Buildings, Fortresses, &c. erected there before or since the *French* seized the same, shall within six Months from the Ratification of this Treaty, or sooner if possible be delivered to the *British* Subjects, entire and undemolished, together with Cannon and

and Cannon Ball, Powder in proportion, and other warlike Stores belonging to Cannon.

C H A P.

II.

A R T. XI.

PROVIDES that Satisfaction be made to the *Hudson's Bay Company*, for all Damages and Spoils done to their Colonies and Ships, Persons and Goods, by the *Hostile Incursions and Depredations of the French in time of Peace*, to be settled by Commissaries, who shall also enquire into the Complaints of the *British* Subjects, of Ships taken by the *French* in time of Peace; and concerning Damages done and sustained at *Montserrat*.

Promises Satisfaction to the Hudson's Bay Company.

A R T. XII.

THE King of *France* hereby engages that on the same Day the Ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged, *solemn* and authentick Letters and Instruments shall be delivered to the Queen of *Great Britain*; by virtue whereof it shall appear that the Island of *St. Christopher's* is to be hereafter possessed alone by *British* Subjects,

F

jects,

CHAP. *jects*; likewise all *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia* with its ancient Boundaries, as also the City of *Port-Royal*, now called *Annapolis Royal*; and all other things in those Parts which depend on the said Lands and Islands; with Dominion, Property and Possession of the said Islands, Lands and Places; and that the Subjects of the King of *France* shall be excluded from all kinds of *Fishing* in the said Seas, Bays, and other Places on the Coast of *Nova Scotia*, which lie towards the East, within thirty Leagues from the Island called *Sable* inclusively, and thence stretching along towards the South-west.

A R T. XIII.

Settles the Affairs of Newfoundland.

THE Island of * *Newfoundland*, with the *Adjacent Islands* shall from this time forward

* CHARLEVOIX Vol. IV. p. 152. says, "As to Newfoundland, the English gained more by the Cession of what we possessed there, than we lost: For besides, that Amends was amply made to us for Placentia, by getting Cape Breton (since the Inhabitants of the former, were all transported to Lewisbourg) the People soon found themselves more agreeably and advantagiously situated at Cape Bre-

" ton

forward belong of Right wholly to Britain : And to that End, the Town and Fortrefs of *Placentia*, and whatever other Places in the Island are in possession of the *French*, shall be yielded and given up to the *English* within a time therein limited. Moreover, it shall not be lawful for the Subjects of *France* to fortify any Place in the said Island of *Newfoundland*; or to erect any Buildings there, besides Stages made of Boards, and Huts, necessary and usual for drying *Fish*: Or to resort to the Island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of *Fish*. But it shall be allowed to the Subjects of *France* to catch *Fish*, and dry them on Land, in that part only, and in No other but that, of the Island, which stretches from the Place called *Cape Bonavista*, to the Northern Point of the said Island, and from thence running down to the Western Side, reaches as far as the Place called the *Pointe Riche*. But the Island

“ ton than they ever had been at Newfoundland.
 “ Whereas the English saw indeed themselves absolute
 “ Masters of this Island; but where they could
 “ not assure themselves of any thing, so long as
 “ they had us for their Neighbours.”

CHAP. of *Cape Breton*, as also all others, both in
 II. the Mouth of the River of *St. Laurence*,
Claims Cape and in the *Gulph* of the same Name, shall
Breton, &c. hereafter belong of Right to the *French*
King; who shall have Liberty to fortify
 any Place or Places there.

A R T. XV.

Settles the
Subjects of
each Crown.

PROVIDES, that the Subjects of *France*
 inhabiting *Canada*, shall not in any shape
 disturb the five *Indian Nations*, or *Cantons*,
 which are subject to the Dominion of
Great Britain; nor the other Natives of
America, who are Friends to the same;
 Nor the *British Subjects* disturb the *Ame-*
ricans, who are Subjects or Friends to
France. But it is to be exactly and di-
 stinctly settled by Commissaries, who are,
 and who ought to be accounted, the Sub-
 jects and Friends to *England*, or to *France*.

This Treaty was con- } *March 31,*
 cluded at *Utrecht*, } *April 11,* 1713.

HAVING thus gone through the most
 material Articles of the *famous Treaty of*
Utrecht; I shall mention One Particular
 more,

more, which certainly is an amazing One. C H A P. II.

The Peace being thus settled between *Great Britain* and *France*, there remained still a Negotiation to be carried on with *Spain*: In the Progress of which, Our Plenipotentiaries suffered a Clause to be inserted at the End of the 15th Article, the Words of which are as follows: *Whereas A Clause in it is inserted on the Part of Spain, that favour of the certain Rights of Fishing at the Island of ^{Spaniards,} inserted in Newfoundland, belong to the Guipuscoans, ^{the Treaty of Utrecht,} or other Subjects of the Catholick King; Her Britannick Majesty consents and agrees, that all such Privileges as the Guipuscoans, and other People of Spain are able to make Claim to by Right, shall be allowed and preserved to them.*

WE have said, that the *English* Plenipotentiaries suffered this Clause and Claim ^{Observations on the said Clause.} of the *Spaniards* to be inserted, although it was in direct Contradiction of a Treaty between the Crowns of *England* and *Spain*, concluded July $\frac{8}{17}$, 1670. The 7th and 8th Articles of which expressly declare; “ *That the most Serene King of Great Britain, his Heirs and Successors, shall have, hold, keep, and enjoy for ever,* with

CHAP. II. *“ with Plenary Right of Sovereignty, Do-
 minion, Possession and Property, all those
 Lands, Regions, Islands, Colonies, and
 Places whatsoever, being or situated in
 the West Indies, or in any Part of
 America, which the said King of Great
 Britain and his Subjects do at present
 hold and possess.*

*“ And the Subjects, &c. of each Con-
 federate respectively, shall abstain and
 forbear to Sail and Trade in the Ports
 and Havens which have Fortifications,
 Castles, Magazines, or Ware-houses, and
 in all other Places whatsoever, possessed by
 the other Party in the West Indies.”*

*Order to the
 Board of
 Trade to en-
 quire into the
 said Claim.*

Not long after the signing of the Peace, the Board of Trade was consulted upon this Claim of the Spaniards; and returned the following Answer, dated June 13, 1713.

*“ In Obedience to Her Majesty’s Com-
 mands of the 1st Instant, we have con-
 sidered the Extract of a Memorial from
 the Marquis De Monteleon, relating
 to the Claim of the Inhabitants of the
 Province*

“ Province of Guipuscoa, to fish on the C H A P.
 “ Coast of Newfoundland; and thereupon II.
 “ take leave to inform your Lordship* * Lord
 “ that we have discoursed with such Per- Dartmouth.
 “ sons as are able to give us Information in
 “ that Matter: And we find that some Answer of
 “ Spaniards have come thither with Passes the Board.
 “ from Her Majesty: And others may
 “ have fished there privately; but never
 “ any, that we can learn, did do it as of
 “ Right belonging to them.”

To bring this Matter nearer to our
 own Times, and to shew that the Mini-
 sters or Plenipotentiaries could not be ig-
 norant of the Exclusion of the *French*, as
 well as *Spaniards* from any Right of fish-
 ing at *Newfoundland*; by an Act passed An Act, de-
 in the 10th and 11th Years of the Reign barring Fo-
 of King *William*, to encourage the Trade reigners from
 to *Newfoundland*, it is enacted, “ That no Fishing at
 “ Alien or Stranger whatsoever, not re- Newfound-
 “ siding within the Kingdom of England, land.
 “ Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick
 “ upon Tweed, shall at any Time hereafter
 “ take, bait, or use any sort of Trade,
 “ or Fishing whatsoever in *Newfoundland*,
 “ or in any of the adjacent Islands.” And
in

CHAP. in pursuance of this Act it is, that Instruc-
 II. tions were given every Year to the Com-
 modore of the Convoys, to prevent Fo-
 reigners from coming thither.

*Remarks on
 the 4th and
 5th Article
 of the Treaty
 of Utrecht.* As to the IVth Article of the foregoing
 Treaty, it is to be observed, that the Queen
 was not acknowledged by *France*, nor de-
 signed to be so, till the Conclusion of a
 Peace; as *France* afterwards explained that
 Matter at the General Congress.

How far the *solemn and sincere Engage-
 ments* of such a King; His *Faith* and
Word; or the *pledging his Own or his Suc-
 cessor's Honour* are to be depended on,
 the present Posture of Affairs sufficiently
 evinces; when not able, or not daring
 openly to invade us with his Troops, he
 makes use of that *Instrument* he so *solemnly
 disavows*, to annoy and disturb us; assist-
 ing him with Men, Money, Arms, Am-
 munition, and even Shipping, to land in
 His Majesty's Dominions, and raise a Re-
 bellion amongst his Subjects. All which
 the Vth Article does *expressly*, and in the
 strongest Manner provide against.

CHAP.
II.

THE IXth Article, by which the King of France engages to *destroy the Fortifications of Dunkirk, &c.* was not only never complied with, but instead thereof, an additional Fortrefs built in the Neighbourhood of the former, which, as I am informed, is much stronger and better contrived to annoy the *British* Channel-Trade; should the Nation ever think proper to insist upon a Compliance with this Article. This is most shameful Prevarication: But why it was not insisted on, soon after the Time fixed by the Treaty, cannot be collected from any thing better than from an Extract of a Memorial delivered by Monsieur *de Torcy* to the Lord *Bolingbroke* at *Paris*, in *August 1712.* wherein he says, “ It is not our Business now to examine whether the Queen of England, and the English Nation were in the Right to demand the Demolition of the Fortifications, and the filling up the Harbour of Dunkirk: That is a Thing resolved and agreed upon. It may perhaps come to pass in the Course of this Affair, for Reasons easily to be foreseen, that England shall repent having demanded, the

Remark on
the 9th Article.

CHAP. "Demolition of a Place, and the Destruction
 II. "tion of a Harbour, which might be of
 "great Use in Conjunctions, which perhaps
 "are not very remote."

FROM hence it will easily and naturally occur to any Person, who considers the Circumstances of those Times, and the Dispositions of the Persons then at the Helm of the State, why the Time fixed was suffered to elapse, without complying with one of the best Articles of the Peace: But why that Court has not (during the Administration of such as were warmest in the Prosecution of their Predecessors) been obliged to fulfil the express Terms of that Article, cannot, I think, be accounted for otherwise, than by saying, that as the *French* Court had been suffered to build the Fortifications of *Mardyke*, it availed nothing to insist upon the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; and would only expose us to a Quarrel and perhaps a War with a Nation, with whom it seems, we were not on any Account to quarrel.

THE Event has sufficiently justified the *Marquis de Torcy's* Argument; for from
 hence

hence have been sent all the Assistance the *French* have given the Pretender : And here, and at *Ostend* have been collected the Troops and Shipping designed for an *Invasion* of the *British Dominions*. These Proceedings of the *French Court* have certainly opened our Eyes, as to the Importance of these two Ports : And it is to be hoped we shall not (as those wise and worthy Patriots did) sign any future Peace, till we see such *essential Articles* either actually executed and performed to the Rigour, and utmost Extent of them ; or good *Cautionary Places* given in the mean time, till they are so performed.

THE Xth Article restores to *Great-Britain* the *Bay and Streights of Hudson, &c.* But in Lieu thereof, the Ministry of those Times suffered themselves to be so grossly imposed upon as (by the VIIIth Article of the Treaty of Commerce) to give to *France* all they wanted ; namely, a Liberty of taking and drying their *Fish* upon *Newfoundland*.

THE XIth Article provides, that Satisfaction be made to the *Hudson's Bay Company*,

CHAP. pany, &c. But shews at the same Time,
 II. that in those Days, as almost every Day
 since, the *French were making Hostile In-*
ursions and Depredations, as well as taking
British Ships, in Time of Peace.

*Remark on
 the 12th Ar-
 ticle.*

THE XIIth Article engages, that the
 Island of *St. Christopher's*, all *Nova Scotia*,
 or *Acadia*, as also *Port-Royal*, now called
Annapolis-Royal, shall hereafter be possessed
 by *British Subjects only*. It excludes the
 Subjects of *France* from *fishing* in the said
 Seas, &c. Whereas it is notorious that
 they have ever since, till the War was
 proclaimed, continued fishing all along
 those Coasts at their pleasure.

THE XIIIth Article provides, that the
 Island of *Newfoundland*, &c. shall of Right
 belong wholly to the *English*; and *Pla-*
centia be yielded up to them. The *French*
 shall not fortify any Place on that Island,
 nor build any thing, besides Stages and
 Hutts, to catch and dry Fish, on a cer-
 tain Part of the Island: But the Island
 of *Cape Breton* shall hereafter belong to
 the *French*.

IN a Memorial delivered or sent by Mr. *St. John* to Monsieur de *Torcy*, dated *May 24, 1712, O. S. Art. IV.* it was proposed, *That the Islands in the Gulph of St. Laurence, and in the Mouth of the River of that Name, which are at present possessed by the French, may remain to His most Christian Majesty; but expressly on Condition that His said Majesty shall engage himself not to raise, or suffer to be raised, any Fortifications in these Islands, or those of Cape Breton. The Queen likewise engages not to raise any Fortifications in the adjacent Islands, and those of Newfoundland, nor in that of Cape Breton: For by the foregoing Article it was provided, that the Queen's Subjects, and His Majesty's, should enjoy the Island of Cape Breton in common.* This shews that the Ministry was aware of the Importance of that Island, yet gave it up by this XIIIth Article, in Exchange for *Newfoundland*; where, at the same Time, they allowed the *French* the Liberty of catching and drying Fish: That is, they gave up that valuable and Important Island for nothing at

Remark on
the 13th Ar-
ticle.

CHAP. at all; granting the *French* even more
 II. than they at first asked. Nay, this Con-
 cession was likewise in direct Contradiction of the foregoing Article: For in *an Absolute Cession of Nova Scotia, or Acadia,* (as the *Queen* calls it, in her Speech to the Parliament, on the 6th of *June, 1712.*) *Cape Breton* was always understood to be comprized; and was declared by the *Queen's* Instructions to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, to be a Part of *Nova Scotia.* It was however given up, with the same Ease as every other Point which the *French* Ministry insisted on; and they were suffered to fortify themselves there.

*Remark on
 the 15th Ar-
 ticle.*

THE XVth Article provides that the Subjects of *Canada* shall not disturb the *Indian* Nations, subject to *Great Britain*; nor we, on our Part, disturb their *American* Subjects. I am of opinion, that this Article has been too often broke through on both Sides, to afford any great Right of Complaint to either.

HAVING thus gone through the Treaty of *Utrecht*, as far as it related to our Purpose;

pose; and made such Remarks upon the several Parts of it, as we imagined might be entertaining, at least, to those Readers who have not had Opportunity of enquiring into these Affairs; we shall now proceed to an Enquiry into the Situation, Climate, Produce, and Ports, of the Island of *Cape Breton*, lately conquered (I may say, *so gloriously* conquered) by His Majesty's Subjects; and wrested, once more, out of the Hands of that haughty, perfidious, and insulting Nation. All Treaties are now broke through; and, whenever Peace is restored, we must endeavour to remedy all the *Mistakes* (to give them no worse a Name) of former Administrations.

C H A P.
II.

C H A P.

C H A P. III.

*A General Description of the Island of Cape Breton; its Situation, Climate, Produce, Ports, &c. as collected from different Authors.*C H A P.
III.

SALMON, in his *Modern History of all Nations*, Vol. III. d. p. 645. of the London Edition, in 4to. 1739. gives the following Account of this Island.

Salmon's Description of Cape Breton.

CAPE BRETON is situate between $45\frac{1}{2}$ and $47\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees of North Latitude; and is separated from *Acadia*, or *New Scotland*, by the *Narrow Streights of Canso*, on the South-west; and the other Streight or Passage of *Cape Rey* separates it from *Newfoundland* on the North-east. It is indented on every Side, by large Bays of the Sea, which cut almost through it in some Places, and form several commodious Harbours. The Island is about 120 Miles in length, and 50 Miles in breadth. It

is a barren, desert Land, affording scarce any Trees or Herbage; and has very few Rivers. It would probably never have been planted, if it had not lain *so convenient* for the *French* to preserve their Communication with the River of *St. Laurence* and *Canada*; and to protect their Fisheries, as well as to disturb the Trade and Fisheries of *Great Britain*, in Times of War.

CHAPTER
III.

THE Island of *St. John* lyes between *Cape Breton*, and the Coast of *New Scotland*; and is about 20 Leagues in Length.

The Island of *Anticosti* is a much larger Island, lying just before the Mouth of *St. Laurence River*. These, and the lesser Islands in the *Bay of St. Laurence* do not seem to be of any other Use to the *French*, than to preserve their Communication with *Canada*. I do not find they have any Towns or Plantations upon them.

THUS far *Salmon*. But what will add great Weight to all we shall say upon this Subject, is, that it is chiefly collected from *French* Authors, and such as have lately been upon the Spot. *Charlevoix*, in the *Fourth Volume of his History of France*,

H

in

CHAP. in 8vo. published at Paris, 1744. gives the
 III. following Description of Cape Breton.

*Charlevoix's
 Description
 of Cape
 Breton.*

BY the Cession of *Acadia* and *Placentia* to the *English*, there remained to *France* no other Place to carry on the Fishery of Cod-Fish, or at least to dry their Fish in, but the Island of *Cape Breton*, which is now only known by the Name of *l'Isle Royale*. This Island is situated between 45 and 47 Degrees of North Latitude; and forms, with the Island of *Newfoundland*, (from which it is distant but about 15 Leagues) the Entrance of the Gulph of *St. Laurence*. The *Streight* which separates *Cape Breton* from *Acadia*, is about five common Leagues of *France* in length, and about one in breadth: It is called the *Passage of Fronsac*. The Length of the Island, from North-east to South-west, is not quite fifty Leagues. Its Figure is irregular; and it is in such a manner cut through by Lakes and Rivers, that the two principal Parts of it hold together, only by an *Isthmus* of about eight hundred Paces in breadth: Which Neck of Land separates the Bottom of *Port Toulouse*, from several Lakes, which are called *La-*

*Passage of
 Fronsac.*

brador.

brador. The Lakes empty themselves into the Sea, to the East, by two Channels of unequal Breadth, which are formed by the Islands *Verderonne* and *la Boularderie*, which is from seven to eight Leagues long.

C H A P.

III.

THE Climate of this Island is pretty near the same with that of *Quebec*: And although Mists and Fogs are more frequent here, yet no one complains that the Air is unwholesome. All the Lands here are not good; nevertheless they produce Trees of all Sorts. There are Oaks of a prodigious Size, Pines for Masts, and all Sorts of Timber fit for Carpenter's Work. The most common Sorts, besides the Oak, are the Cedar, Ash, Maple, Plane-tree, and Aspin. Fruits; particularly Apples, Pulse, Herbs and Roots, Wheat, and all other Grain, necessary for Sustenance; Hemp and Flax abound here less, but are every whit as good as in *Canada*. It has been observed, that the Mountains may be cultivated up to their Tops; that the good Soil inclines always towards the South; and that it is covered from the North and North-west Winds by the Mountains,

*Climate of
Cape Breton.**Produce of
Cape Breton.*

C H A P. which border upon the River of *St. Lawrence*
 III. *rence.*

ALL the domestick Animals, such as Horses, horned Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Goats, and Poultry, pick up a good Livelihood here. What is got by Hunting, Shooting, and Fishing, is able to maintain the Inhabitants a good Part of the Year. This Island abounds in Coal-pits, which are in the Mountains; consequently, the Trouble and Expence of digging deep, and making Drains to carry off the Water, are greatly saved. Here is likewise Plaster in great abundance. *It said, that there is no Part of the World, where more Cod-fish is caught, nor where there is so good Conveniency for drying it.* Formerly this Island was full of Deer; they are now very scarce, particularly Elks. Partridges are here almost as large as Pheafants; and, in their Feathers, not unlike them. In a word, the Fishery of Sea-pike, Porpoises, &c. is in great abundance here, and carried on with great Ease.

Its Ports, in general.

ALL its Ports open to the East, turning a little to the South, and within the Space
 of

of fifty-five Leagues, beginning at *Port Dauphin*, and continuing to *Port Toulouse*, which is almost at the Entrance of the *Passage of Fronsac*. In all other Parts of the Island, it is difficult to find Anchorage for small Vessels, in small Creeks, or amongst the Islands. All the Northern Coast is very high, and almost inaccessible: And it is very difficult to land on the Western Coast, till you come to the *Passage of Fronsac*, out of which you are no sooner got, but you meet with the *Port Toulouse*, known formerly by the Name of *St. Peter*. This Port is strictly between a kind of Gulph (which is called *Little St. Peter's*) and the Islands *St. Peter*, over-against the *Islands Madame*, or *Maurepas*. From thence, ascending towards the South-east, you find the *Bay of Gaborie*, of which the Entrance (which is near twenty Leagues distant from *St. Peter's Islands*) is a League broad, between Islands and Rocks. It is very safe to come near these Islands, some of which advance a League and Half into the Sea. This Bay is two Leagues deep, and the Anchorage very good.

Port Toulouse.

Gaborie Bay, or Cabarose Bay.

CHAP.

III.

Lewisburg.

THE Harbour of *Lewisburg*, formerly called the *English Harbour*, is not above a large League from the above Bay; AND IS PEPHAPS ONE OF THE FINEST IN AMERICA. It is near four Leagues in Circumference; and every where there are six or seven Fathoms Water. The Anchorage is very good; and you may, without danger, run a Ship aground upon the Mud. The Entrance is not above two hundred Fathoms wide; and lies between two small Islands. It is discovered at the distance of twelve Leagues, at Sea, by the Cape of *Lorembec*, which is but at a small distance from it to the North-east. Two Leagues further up, is the *Port de la Baleine*; the Entrance of which is very difficult, occasioned by many Rocks, which the Sea covers, when it is agitated. No Ships of greater Burden than 300 Tons, can go into it; but they are quite safe there, when they are got in.

*Port de la Baleine.**Bay of Penadou, or Menadou.*

FROM thence, in less than the distance of two Leagues, you come to the *Bay of Penadou*, or *Menadou*; the Entrance of which

which is about a League broad, and the C H A P.
 Bay itself is about two Leagues deep, III.
 Almost over-against this Bay, is the *Island* {
Scatari (formerly called *Little Cape Breton*) Island Sca-
 which is above two Leagues long. The tari.
Bay of Mirè is separated from it by a very Bay of Mirè.
 narrow Neck of Land. The Entrance of
 this Bay is likewise near two Leagues wide,
 and is at least eight Leagues deep. It
 grows narrower, the further you go into
 it; and many small Rivers and Rivulets
 empty themselves into it. Large Ships
 may go up it, about six Leagues, and find
 there good Anchorage, under cover of the
 Hills. Besides the Island of *Scatari*, there
 are many other small ones, and Rocks,
 which the Sea never covers, but may be
 discovered a great way off. The largest
 of these Rocks, is called the *Forillon*. The
Bay of Morienne is higher up, separated Bay of Mo-
 from the Bay of *Mirè* by the Cape *Brulé*; riennes.
 and a little higher is *l'Isle Plate*, or *l'Isle*
à Pierre de fusil, directly in the Latitude
 of 46 Degrees 8 Minutes. There is be-
 tween all these Islands and Rocks, very
 good Shelter, and you may go amongst
 them, and near them, without Fear or
 Danger.

FROM

C H A P.

III.

*l'Indiana
Harbour.
Bay des Es-
pagnols.*

FROM hence, proceeding for about three Leagues to the North-west, you find a very good Harbour, which is called *l'Indiane*: but it is fit only for small Vessels. From *l'Indiane*, to the *Bay des Espagnols*, there are two Leagues. This Bay is a very fine Harbour. Its Entrance is but about a thousand paces wide; but it grows wider, and at the height of a League divides itself into two Branches, which may be sailed up for three Leagues. Both these Branches are excellent Ports, which might be made better at a very small Expence. From this Bay to the lesser Entrance of * *Labrador* are two Leagues: and the Island which separates the lesser from the larger Entrance, is about two leagues long. *Labrador* is a Gulph above twenty Leagues long, and is about three or four wide, in its greatest Breadth. It is counted a League and half

* THERE is a large Continent, situated between the Gulph and River of St. Laurence, and Hudson's Bay, which is called *Labrador*, and by the English New Britain, or New Wales, which must not be confounded with this, in the Island of Cape Breton, which is a Lake.

from

from the large Entrance of *Labrador*, to C H A P.
the *Port Dauphin* or *St Anne*; and you III.
may come to an Anchor, almost any ^{Port Dau-}
where, amongst the Islands of *Cibou*. ^{phin, or Port}
Neck of Land almost entirely covers the ^{St. Anne,}
Port, and leaves Room for no more than
one Ship at a time to go in. The *Port*
Dauphin is about two Leagues in Cir-
cumference; and Ships hardly feel the
wind there, by reason of the Height of
the Mountains which surround it: They
may come as near the Shore as they
please. All these Harbours and Ports be-
ing so near to each other, *it would be ve-*
ry easy to make Roads by Land from One
to the other; and nothing could be more ad-
vantagious to the Inhabitants, than these
Communications, which would save them the
trouble in the Winter Season, of going so
far about, by Sea. This is the Descrip-
tion, given of this Island in general by
the abovementioned Jesuit, who has been
a long time there, pretends to be very ex-
act in his Enquiries, and published his
History a very little while before this
Important Island was conquered by the
English Nation.

CHAP. HE afterwards proceeds to describe
 III. more particularly some of the above Ports,
 such as that of *Lewisburg*, and that of
St. Anne or *Port Dauphin*.

AFTER the Cession of *Placentia* and *Acadia* to the Crown of *England*, it is certain that the *French* had no other Place where they could dry their Fish, or even fish in Safety, but the Island of *Cape Breton*: they were therefore drove by Necessity to settle an Establishment there, and to fortify it.

More particular Description of Port Lewisburg.

THEY began by changing its Name, and called it *l'Isle Royale*. They next deliberated upon the Choice of a proper place to settle the General Quarters in; and they were for a long time divided between *Lewisburg* and *Port Dauphin*. It has been already said that the former is one of the finest Harbours in all *America*: that it has near four Leagues in Circumference; that there is Anchorage all over it, in Six or Seven Fathoms Water; that the Anchorage is good, and that one may run a Ship aground in the Mud,
 with-

without Danger. It's Entrance is not two Hundred Fathoms wide, between two little Islands, which may easily defend it. *The Cod-Fishing is there very abundant, and one may fish there from the Month of April, to the End of December.* But then it was said that the Land about this Port is barren; and that it would cost immense Sums to fortify it; because all the Materials must be brought a great way. Besides which, it had, it seems, been remarked that there was no sandy bottom in this Harbour, for more than about forty fishing Vessels.

CHAPTER
III.

IT has likewise been observed that *the Port St. Anne, or Dauphin*, has a sure and safe Road for Ships, at its Entrance, amongst the Islands of *Cibou*; and that a Neck of Land almost entirely shuts up the Port, leaving a Passage for no more than one Vessel at a time. This Port, thus shut up, has near two Leagues Cir-

More particular Description of Port Dauphin.

cumference in an oval Form: Ships may here come as near as they please to the Land; and the Mountains which surround it, keep off the Winds in such a manner, that they are hardly felt. They who

CHAP. were for chusing this Port for the Chief
 III. Settlement, alledged that it might be rendered *impregnable* at an easy rate; that more might be done here for two thousand Livres, than at *Lewisburg* for two Hundred Thousand; because every thing necessary for building a large City, and fortifying it, was at hand. It is further certain that the sandy Bottom is as extensive here, as at *Placentia*; that the Fishing is very good; that there is a great Quantity of excellent Timber about this Place, such as Maple, Beach, and wild Cherry tree, but above all Oaks of above thirty feet high, fit for building, &c. It is likewise true, that Marble is here very common; that the Lands are generally good; that about the great and smaller Entrances of *Labrador*, which are but at the Distance of a League and half, the Soil is very good. In a word, this Port is but four Leagues distant from the *Bay des Espagnols*, which is likewise a very good Harbour, where the Lands are excellent, and covered with Woods fit for almost all Uses. It is true that here is no fishing in small Boats, on account of the westerly Winds, which generally blow here;

here ; but one may fish here, as at *New-England* in large ones.

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III.

THE only Inconveniency of *Port St. Anne*, is, that the Entrance is difficult : and this Inconveniency alone determined the Controversy in Favour of *Lewisburg* ; where neither Pains nor Expence have been spared to render it both convenient and impregnable.

THE Island of *St. John*, which is near *Cape Breton* is the largest of all those in the Gulph of *St. Laurence*. It has the Advantage, in this respect, even of *Cape Breton*, that all the Land is here good and fertile. It is about twenty-two Leagues long, and fifty in Circumference : It has a sure and convenient Port, and was formerly covered with Timber of all kinds.

UNTIL a Settlement was made at *Cape Breton*, no body minded *St John's Island* ; but the Neighbourhood of these two Islands, soon convinced the Settlers, that they might be of great Use to each other.

CHAP.

C H A P. IV.

The Advantages to the English Nation, arising from the Conquest of Cape Breton.

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III.

I N the Course of this Chapter, I intend

FIRST, to collect the most authentick Accounts I can meet with, of the Use the *French* made, or intended to make, of this Island of *Cape Breton*; as well in promoting *their own* Trade and Benefit, as in curbing and distreſſing our's.

SECONDLY, to shew how much the Tables are turned upon them, by its being in the Possession of the King of *Great Britain*, and his Subjects, if the *Greatest Advantage* that may be, is made of this Acquisition.

As to the *First*; it will best appear, from an Extract of a long Memorial presented

sented by Mess^{rs}. Raudot, to the French CHAP. Ministers, as early as the Year 1706, and IV. their repeated Applications from that time to the Year 1713. These Gentlemen never ceased representing to the Court the indispensable Necessity of making a solid Establishment in the Island of *Cape Breton*; if it was intended that the Colonies of *New France* should ever turn to any Account.

THE Memorialists set out, by suppo-*Memorial of*
 sing and saying, that the Principal, and *Mess. Rau-*
 almost only View People had in settling *dot.*
 at *Canada*, was the Fur-trade; especially that of the Beaver: But, say they, it ought to have been foreseen, that either the Beaver would, in time, be quite exhausted; or, by its Quantity, it would become too common: And consequently, a Colony of that Importance, could not long be supported by it. In effect, it has fallen into the latter of these Inconveniences; and the Abundance of Beaver, has ruined the Trade of it. If, on the other hand, this had not happened; but there had always been a sufficient Demand for those Furs; then the other Inconveniency

CHAP. ency must have followed; namely, that
 IV. the Species of Beaver had been quite destroyed. Besides this Dilemma; the very hunting of those Animals, and running about the Woods and Lakes after them, was the ruin of the Inhabitants; who thereby fell into a Vagabond, idle Course of Life; from which it is difficult ever to reclaim them, and bring them to the more laborious Task of clearing and cultivating the Lands.

IN the mean time, the King expends every Year in the Colony of *Canada* 100000 Crowns. The Furs amount to 280000 Livres; the Pensions, which the King gives to particular People, and the Revenues which the Bishop and the Seminaries have in *France* amount to 50000 Livres; which, altogether, make a Fund of about 630000 Livres, upon which the whole Commerce of *New France* turns. It is evident, that such an insignificant Sum is not sufficient to maintain from 20 to 25000 Souls; and to furnish them with what they are obliged to have from *France*.

About
 31500 l.
 Sterling.

FROM

FROM hence, and from the Failure in Price of the Beaver, it has happened that all the ready Money of *Canada* has been sent to *France* for Goods from thence: Infomuch, that at a certain time, there was not, in all this Country, above a Thousand Crowns in Money: Which Defect was supplied, though with many Inconveniencies, by Paper Money. To remedy these Evils, and to render the Colony more flourishing, the People here might enrich themselves with the Product of the Country, if they were put into a proper Method. This Product might be made to consist in Salt Meats, Masts, Planks, Timber for building, Pitch and Tar, Oyl of Whales, Porpoises, &c. in Cod Fish, Hemp and Flax: To which might be added Iron and Copper. The Difficulty of doing this, consists in two things; First to find a Consumption or Demand for these Commodities; and Secondly, to reduce the Wages of Work of all kinds. This latter Difficulty arises from the Idleness before mentioned of the Inhabitants, and from the Dearness of Goods in *France*. The Method, therefore,

K

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IV.

fore, is to employ every Individual according to his Trade or Capacity; and to enable every one to subsist, by lowering the Price of Goods. In order to this, it is necessary to find them a Place, whither they may conveniently, and at small charges, carry the above mentioned Commodities, and take those of *France*, which they want. By that means, they would save a Part of the Freight upon the One, as well as the other: And this Part of the Inhabitants, who either starve in Idleness, or run about the Woods in quest of Game, would be employed in Navigation. It may be objected, that this Method would take from *France* a Part of its Profit upon its Goods. But we answer, that it would by no means have that Effect; because the Freight which the Inhabitants of *New France* would hereby save, would immediately be returned to the *Old*, by the greater Consumption of its Goods. For Example; those who are now idle, and have no other Covering but the Skins of wild Beasts, would then wear the Manufactures of *France*. A fitter Place for the executing of this Design,

The French propose Cape Breton, as a Middle Place for depositing Goods between France, and their Colonies in America.

sign, could not be found, than the Island
of CAPE BRETON.

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LET it not be said, that if this Island is supplied from *Canada* with a Part of those Goods, which it must otherwise have had from *France*, it is so much taken off from the latter ; For, in the first place, the Answer made to the foregoing Objection, is likewise an Answer to this ; since the Profit hereby made by *Canada*, will always return to the Kingdom of *France* ; For *New France* can never do, without many Sorts of Goods from the *Old*. Secondly, It would be no Disadvantage to *France*, if it did not export so much Corn, and other Provisions ; since the cheaper they are in the Country, the more Workmen it would have for its Manufactures.

THIS Island is situated in such a manner, that it naturally forms a Magazine, or Staple, between the *Old* and *New France*. It can furnish the *first* with Cod-Fish, Oils, Coals, Plaster, Timber, &c. of its own Growth and Product. It will furnish to *New France* the Goods of the *Old* at a much cheaper Rate, and save

CHAP. the latter a considerable Part of the Freight
 IV. upon her Goods, Besides that the Navigation from *Quebec* to *Cape Breton* would make good Seamen of a Sett of Men, who are not only of no Use, but a dead Weight upon the Colony.

ANOTHER considerable Advantage, which this Establishment would procure to *Canada*, is, that it would be easy to send small Vessels from thence, to fish for Cod (as well as Whales and Porpoises, from which Oils are extracted) at the Mouth of the River of *St. Laurence*, and in the Gulph. The Vessels would be sure of a Market at *Cape Breton*; and might there take in such Goods from *France* as were wanted. Or else, a Vessel going from *Quebec*, laden with the Produce of *Canada*, might go to *Cape Breton*, load Salt there, for curing Fish to be caught in the Gulph, return to *Cape Breton*, and sell his Fish: And out of the Profits of these two Voyages, purchase *French* Goods there; which he would sell again, to Advantage in *Canada*.

WHAT formerly hindered the *Canadians* from fishing in the Gulph, and at the Entrance of the River *St. Laurence*, was, that they were obliged to carry their Fish to *Quebec*; where they could not get Money enough for it, to pay their Charges. Or, if they were so lucky as to do that, the Profits were not large enough to engage many People in a Trade of that Nature.

THE two Colonies affording thus a mutual Assistance to each other, and the Merchants becoming rich by this continual Commerce and Intercourse, they might associate themselves in Enterprizes, equally advantagious to the one and the other, and consequently to the whole Kingdom; if it were nothing more than opening the *Iron Mines*, which are in so great abundance about the three Rivers. For, in that Case, one might give some Rest to those of *France*, as well as to its Woods: At least, we should be under no Necessity of fetching *Iron* from *Sweden* and *Biscay*.

*Iron Mines
in the River
St. Laurence.*

MOREOVER,

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MOREOVER, the Ships which go from *France* to *Canada* always run a great Risk in their Return, unless they make their Voyage in the Spring : Whereas, the small Vessels of *Quebec* would run no Risk in going to *Cape Breton*, because they would take their own Time to do it, and they would always have experienced Pilots. What should hinder them from making two Voyages in a Year ; and by that Means saving the *French* Ships the Trouble of ascending the River of *St. Lawrence*, which would shorten their Voyage by one half ?

BUT further : The Consumption in *Canada* of *French* Goods, is not the only Advantage which this Establishment would afford to this Colony ; *But it would have likewise an Opportunity of passing its Wines, Brandies, Linnens, Ribbons, Silks, &c. into the English Colonies.* This Commerce would become very advantagious ; For the *English* would furnish themselves at *Cape Breton*, and in *Canada*, not only with all the Goods they wanted on the Continent, where their Colonies are extreamly peopled ;
but

but also for their Islands, and those of CHAP.
 the Dutch, with which they traffick. By IV.
these Means we should draw a great deal of
Money out of those Colonies, even though the
Entry of our Goods should not be openly per-
mitted.

IN a word, nothing would be more likely, than this Establishment, to engage the Merchants of France to employ People in the Cod-Fishery: For, as *Cape Breton* would furnish *Canada* with *French Goods*, those Vessels which were sent thither for Fish, would take a Cargo, consisting half in Goods, and half in Salt; so that they would make a double Advantage; whereas, at present, the *French Ships*, which go out a Cod-fishing, load nothing but Salt. Add to this; that the *Augmentation of the Fishery* would enable France to furnish *Spain and the Levant* with Fish; which would be a Means of bringing immense Sums into the Kingdom.

THE *Whale Fishery* (which is very *Whale-fishery*
 abundant in the Gulph, and towards the *in the River*
 Coasts of *Labrador*, and even in the River *and Gulph of*
 of *St. Laurence*, as far as *Tadoussac*) might *St. Laurence.*
 also

CHAP. also be one of the most solid Advantages
 IV. of this Settlement. Those Ships which go
 on this Fishery, should be loaden in *France*
 with Goods, which they should sell, or
 leave with the Merchants Correspondent
 at *Cape Breton* : And from thence, they
 should take in Casks, and go a-fishing ;
 which, in this Place, is so much the easier,
 being performed in Summer, and not in
 the Winter, as in the North of *Europe*,
 where the Ships must lie amongst the
 Flakes of Ice, in effect of which, the
 Whales are frequently lost, after they are
 struck. In this manner, the Fishing-
 Vessels would gain upon their Merchandize
 brought to *Cape Breton*, and upon
 their Fish : And this double Profit would
 be made in less Time, and with less Risk,
 than that of the Whale-Fishery of the
 North : And the Money, which is carried
 to the *Dutch* for this Commodity, would
 remain in *France*.

IT has been already remarked, that
 the Island of *Cape Breton* can furnish of
 its own growth, Masts and Building-Timber
 to the Kingdom of *France* : It might
 likewise fetch them from *Canada* ; which
 would

would much encrease the reciprocal Commerce of the two Colonies, and would ease the Kingdom greatly in the Expence of building Ships. This Timber would be fetched from the Island, without our being obliged to buy it from Strangers: And what should hinder us from building Ships at *Cape Breton*, when every Thing necessary to it, may be had from *Canada*? The Materials would cost there much less than in *France*; and enable us to furnish other Nations with Shipping, instead of buying it from them.

IN short, there is not in the World *Cape Breton* a surer Retreat for Ships, coming from *a sure Retreat for* whatever Part of *America*, than *Cape Breton*, in case of being chased, in case *Ships from the West-Indies.* of bad Weather, or of want of Wood, Water, or Provisions. Besides, that in *Time of War*, it would be a Place for Cruising, so as entirely to distress the Trade *And very* of all the British Settlements in *America*: *proper for establishing a Cruise.* And if we had Force enough (which it would be very easy to have) we might make ourselves Masters of the Cod-Fishery, by the means of a few small Frigates,

L which

CHAP. which should be always ready to fall out
 IV. of, and return into the Ports.

BUT then, these Things are not to be done by Companies; who generally set their Minds wholly upon getting rich in a little time; and abandon, or neglect every thing which does not immediately return large Profits. They give themselves very little Trouble about making solid and lasting Settlements, or considering the Advantage of the Inhabitants; *for whom it is not possible to have too great a Regard, if we would engage them to establish themselves in a new Colony, and promote their Interests therein.*

THE above Memorial has pointed out to us so many of the Advantages, which this Nation may reap from this Important Conquest, that it has in a great measure cut short our Work in enumerating them. For we have little else to do, but to consider what Uses they made of this Island; and by turning their own Weapons against them, we may employ them with double Force; inasmuch as *they* are greatly weakened

ened, *we* immensely encreased in Strength
by this Acquisition.

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IT is pretty remarkable, that the *French* Jesuit begins his Description of *Cape Breton* by averring, that after the Cession of *Placentia* and *Acadia* to the Crown of *England*, *The French had no other Place, where they could dry their Fish in Safety, but the Island of Cape Breton*: Wherefore they were driven by Necessity to make a Settlement there, and to fortify it.

THIS Axiom he repeats more than once in the Course of his History of *New France*: And, if it be a true one, it necessarily follows, that the *French* have now lost all the Advantages they had, or could propose to themselves, by the Possession of that Island.

SINCE the Declaration of War, the *French* (it is presumed) have been debarred from fishing on the Banks of *Newfoundland*; as well as from drying and curing their Fish upon that Island. Whenever a Peace between the two Crowns shall be negotiated, it is not doubted but

CHAPTER. proper Measures will be taken to remove
 IV. all possibility of abusing, as they have
 done, the Privileges granted them by the
 Treaty of *Utrecht*.

NOTHING could possibly have contributed so much to the securing this Important Branch of our Trade, as our being Masters of *Cape Breton*; which is so situated, as to be either of *inestimable Value*, or *inconceivable Detriment* to the *English Nation*. It lies between 45 and 47 Degrees of Northern Latitude; and is separated from *Acadia*, or *New Scotland*, only by the *Narrow Streights of Canso*. It shuts up, as it were, the Entrance into the Gulph, and consequently the River of *St. Laurence*. It is nearer the Great Fishing-Banks of *Newfoundland*, than any of the *English Colonies*, except the Island of *Newfoundland* itself; consequently, must effectually intercept or protect all Intercourse between our Colonies, and that Island. In a word, it is, in all Respects, so situated, as if Providence intended it should make a Part of the *British Dominions*, as it really and in Fact is the Key to all the rest.

IF this be the Case, (and I believe no true Subject of Great Britain will deny it to be the Case) can any Care be employed, any Money expended, that is too great, or too considerable for the Preservation of it? But we have many other Inducements to the taking early and effectual Measures for the securing of *Cape Breton* to the Dominion of the Crown of *England*, as well from whatever *Open Force* may be brought against it, as from all the Arts and Intrigues of *French Ministers*. We have suffered once already by their Tricks; and that in the *very Point* now before us. Let us, therefore be aware of their playing the same Game over again: And in order to it, let every one who is Master of the Subject, add to these few Hints all that is wanting to shew Our King, Our Ministers, Our Legislature and Our People, how immensely valuable this late Acquisition is; and how well it deserves to be nourished, protected and preserved.

MESS. RAUDOT have alledged, that *Cape Breton* can furnish of its own Growth, Codfish, Oyls, Coals, Plaster, Timber,

CHAP. Timber, &c. to the Kingdom of *France*.

IV. If that be true (and as I am informed, it is strictly so) then this is not a barren desert Land, affording scarce any Trees or Herbage, as represented by *Salmon*.

CHARLEVOIX says it has many Lakes and Rivers : That there is a competent Number of Domestick Animals, which subsist very well upon it : That Fruits and Grain grow well there : That Hemp and Flax are cultivated with Success ; and that fishing and hunting are able to maintain the Inhabitants a good Part of the Year. This can never, surely, be called a Desert Place ; nor can there be any Danger of starving upon an Island where there are so many Resources. The Climate is in general reputed Healthy, notwithstanding the Frequency of Fogs there to be met with. Coals abound in the Island ; and are procured at a small Expence. Timber, Stones, Marble and Plaster are every where to be had ; so that good Habitations may not only be built, but kept warm, when built. Lastly, Provisions cannot be said to be scarce, where there is Fish in abundance ; and Beef, Veal,

Mutton,

Mutton, Lamb, Kid, Goat's Flesh, wild and tame Fowl, Corn, Herbs, Roots, Fruit, &c. in tolerable Plenty. The Place, therefore, as to the Necessaries of Life, is not only habitable, but in some Degree comfortable : let us now see how it may be rendered more so.

MESS. RAUDOT (about thirty two Years ago) shewed the *French Court* the Expediency and Advantage of establishing a Staple or Magazine upon the Island of *Cape Breton*, for all Goods, &c. passing between *Old* and *New France*. Whether that Use was ever made of the Place, I am not informed : But, from the Arguments and Reasons given by them for such an Establishment, it is very evident that nothing could turn to greater Account. Hence, therefore we are furnished with a Hint, how to render this Island not only immediately useful, but also how to people, fortify, and enrich it in a short time, beyond all Possibility of losing it again by Force. For where a *Staple* or *Mart* is established, thither, of Course, will resort great Numbers of Merchants, and Traders. These bring

Money,

CHAP.
IV.

CHAP. Money, and Money produces Industry:
 IV. By Money, Industry, Numbers of People, and Encouragement, what is too difficult to be effected? The most barren and desart Spot of Ground in the Universe, would in these Circumstances, be rendered fertile, as is evident in the Instance of the Island of *Malta*. Every Difficulty would be turned into some sort of Advantage; and what is now a Horrour, would be converted into a Beauty. As soon as the Country became rich, it would become better worth the preserving: Fortifications (if needful) would be added to those already made; and each Individual would contribute to its Preservation and Safety, with so much the greater Care and Zeal, as his own Interest therein would be of greater Concern. To me, therefore, it does not occur, that there is any material Objection against our erecting this Island into a *Staple or Mart for all Goods and Traffick carried on between England and its American Colonies*: But as I do not pretend to be so far Master of that Subject, as to foresee and obviate all the Objections that may lie against such a Scheme; so I shall

*Cape Breton
 proposed as
 a Mart
 between
 England and
 America.*

I shall content myself with barely giving the Hint; and submit the more particular Enquiry into it, to such as are better Judges of the Arguments for, and against it.

CHAPTER
IV.

LET us now proceed to consider, in what manner, and to how great a Degree our Trade may be enlarged, protected, and promoted by the Addition of *Cape Breton* to the Dominions of the Crown of *England*.

WE have above given a very particular Description of all the Ports and Harbours of this Island, and many of them appear (upon the Testimony of my *French Author*) to be some of the best in *America*. From hence it must follow, that if any of our Ships of War, or trading Vessels are under any Difficulties in their Voyage to or from our Colonies, or any other part of the *West Indies*, here is a sure and safe Retreat. Whereas, we had not only the Dangers of the Seas to escape, but the Hazard of being taken at the Beginning, or End of a Voyage, as long as *Cape Breton* continued in the

M. Hands.

CHAP. Hands of our Enemies. For as I have
 VI. before observed, it lies so, that it is next
 to impossible to sail to or from *Nova Scotia*, *New England*, *New York*, *Pensilvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Carolina* and *Georgia*, without approaching very near to this Island, in the way to or from *England*. Mess^{rs}. *Raudot* have observed, that a few Frigates stationed here, would be sufficient to interrupt our Commerce with the Colonies *. What then should hinder *us* from stationing here as many Ships of War, as may be necessary, not only to protect *our Trade*, but to prevent any *Danger of an Attack*?

* SALMON, Vol. III. p. 645. says; *Here are several Harbours, where the French Cruisers or Privateers may lie securely, and from hence interrupt the British Trade and Fisheries of New England, New Scotland, and Newfoundland, at their Pleasure. Nor do I see how it is possible for an English Squadron to protect them entirely upon such extensive Coasts. All that can be done in time of War, is to make Reprisals on the French by our Cruisers and Privateers, and as our Merchantmen and Fishermen are by much the most numerous; we must expect to be the greatest Sufferers, as we always were, in the late War; the French taking three Prizes, for one we took from them.*

HERE

HERE then are good *Ports* and *Harbours*: But not only so, for Safety and Security from Winds and Enemies; but also fit for careening and refitting of Ships on any Occasion. Nay, it has been with *Credibility* affirmed, that Ships of all *Dimensions* and Force may be built here. *Ships of all Dimensions, may be built here.*

For, whatever the Island itself does not afford, may, with great Ease, be supplied from some one of our own Colonies. The Streight of *Canso* or *Passage of Frontiac* is but a League over between *Acadia* and *Cape Breton*: And from the Bay of *St Laurence*, the *English* Colonies run in a Chain to the South-west, as far as to the Gulph of *Florida*.

BUT Ships may not only be built *And cheaper* here, but much cheaper built, than in *than in* *Europe*. Artificers, it is certain, may in *Europe* some measure be wanting for a time, but will soon be supplied, if ever the Work is set about in good Earnest. And why it should not, I do not perceive, when all the Materials are upon the Spot, and it is much easier, and less expensive

CHAP. to carry Workmen thither, than to bring
 IV. these lumbering Goods to the Workmen.

The English hereby become Masters of all the Cod-fishery. BY the Possession of *Cape Breton* we are become, or have it in our Power to become, entire Masters of all the *Cod-fishery*, which, as *Charlevoix* asserts, is of more value than the *Mines of Peru*.

Computation of the French Fishery before the War. HAVING in my Possession a *Computation of the French Fishery as it was managed before the present War*, which is allowed by all good Judges of that Matter to be a Judicious, exact, and well calculated Piece; I should have inserted it here at full length, if I had not met with it in a Pamphlet lately printed at *Exeter*, entitled, *An Accurate Journal and Account of the Proceedings of the New England Land Forces, during the late Expedition against the French Settlements in Cape Breton*.

IN that Pamphlet, the Reader may see the whole Calculation; from whence it appears, that the *French* made the Sum of 949192*l.* 10*s.* Sterling Advantage from the single Article of the *Fishery*: And employed

employed 564 Sail of Ships; and 27500 Men *per Annum*. CHAP. IV.

WHETHER the *French* ever attempted the *Whale Fishery* in the Bay and River of *St. Laurence*, I am not informed: But it does not appear to have any Place in this Calculation, and consequently remains to be added to it. For, whether they made any Advantage of it, or not, it is evident, from all the Accounts given of those Parts of the World, that Whales not only abound in the Gulph, &c. but that the Fishing is performed there to much greater Advantage, and in a safer Manner and Season, than in *Greenland*. I shall not here pretend to set a Value upon this Branch of *Whale Fishing*; but only observe, that the Bay is now open to us, and that the Trade of *Whale Fishing* may be carried on here with great Safety, and with incredible Gains. The *French* Trade up the River of *St. Laurence*, to *Tadoussac*, *Quebec*, *Montreal*, and their other Settlements upon that River, is hereby, in a great measure, if not totally obstructed, or may be so, if proper and vigorous Means are made use of.

SALMON,

CHAP.
IV.

SALMON, at the 646th Page of his III^d Volume, has these remarkable words :
 “ *As to the French King’s yielding up*
 “ *Cape Breton, and the other Islands in the*
 “ *Bay of St. Laurence, it must be consider-*
 “ *ed, that if he had parted with these at*
 “ *the Treaty of Utrecht, he could no longer*
 “ *have had any other Communication with*
 “ *Canada, and New France, than what*
 “ *we saw fit : And it could scarce be ex-*
 “ *pected he should exclude himself from all*
 “ *Commerce with his Colonies of New*
 “ *America.*”

IN the King of France’s Answer to a Memorial sent from England in June, 1712. N. S. Art. 3^d. are the following Words ;
viz.

“ *As the perfect Understanding that*
 “ *the King proposes to establish between his*
 “ *Subjects, and those of the Queen of Great*
 “ *Britain will, if it please God, be one of*
 “ *the principal Advantages of the Peace ;*
 “ *We must remove all Propositions capable*
 “ *of disturbing this happy Union. And, as*
 “ *Experience has made it too visible, that it*
 “ *was*

“ was impossible to preserve it, in the Places
 “ possessed in common by the French and
 “ English Nations; So, this Reason alone
 “ will suffice to hinder His Majesty from
 “ consenting to the Proposition of leaving
 “ the English to possess the Island of Cape
 “ Breton, in common with the French.
 “ But there is still a stronger Reason against
 “ this Proposition: As it is but too often
 “ seen, that the most amicable Nations many
 “ times become Enemies, it is Prudence in
 “ the King to preserve to himself the Pos-
 “ session of the only Isle, which will here-
 “ after open an Entrance into the River of
 “ St. Laurence; which would be absolute-
 “ ly shut to the Ships of His Majesty, if
 “ the English (Masters of Acadia and
 “ Newfoundland) still possessed the Island of
 “ Cape Breton in common with the French.
 “ And Canada would be lost to France,
 “ as soon as the War should be renewed
 “ between the Two Nations; which God
 “ forbid: But the most secure Means to
 “ prevent it, is often to think that it may
 “ happen.”

HERE it is to be observed, that His
 Most Christian Majesty is extremely scru-
 pulous

CHAP. IV. pulous on this Occasion, and apprehensive of joining the Subjects of *England* and *France* in the same Island, lest they should quarrel. And I believe he was right in his Notion, that the natural Antipathy between the two Nations is such, they cannot long agree together in the same Place. But it is to be observed, *that when it suited the Circumstances of France to require a Part of Newfoundland along with the English, all these Scruples immediately vanished.*

HERE then, is the concurrent Testimony of *French* and *English*, Friends and Foes, *that Cape Breton cuts off all Communication between Old France, and Canada or New France: And that it is the only Island which opens an Entrance into the River of St. Laurence; and Canada would be lost to France, whenever the War should be renewed if this Island was either taken, or given up.*

Computation of the English Fishery.

MR. ASHLEY, in treating on the *American Trade*, Part I. p. 18. tells us, that from *Newfoundland, New England* and *Nova Scotia*, there are about Three Hundred

Hundred Sail of Ships, great and small, or about Thirty Thousand Tons of Shipping employed annually in carrying Fish to *Portugal, Spain, and Italy*. These Ships employ about 2700 Seamen, and may by a Circulation of Trade, return to *Great Britain* about 260000*l. Sterling, per Annum*, in this Article of Fish, besides *Train-Oil and Whalebone*; of which there may be imported into *Great Britain* to the Value of 400000*l. Sterling, per Annum*, and upwards. And it is computed, that about two Thirds of these Advantages arise from the Fishery of *Newfoundland* only.

BUT this Computation is confined to the *Fishery of Newfoundland* chiefly; to the Trade to *Portugal, Spain, and Italy*, and to the Men employed on board the Ships only. Whereas I have seen another kind of Computation, which takes in the whole *British Fishery in America*; and extends to the Men employed in catching, curing, and drying the Fish ashore, as well as to the Seamen employed to carry it afterwards to different Ports. This Computation runs thus; that the whole Quantity of Fish caught by the *English*, may,

*A second
Computation
of the British
Fishery in
America.*

N

at

CHAP. at a round Reckoning, amount to about
 IV. 600000 Quintals a Year, which at Ten
 Shillings a Quintal, is worth 3000000*l*.
 And that there are from 14 to 15000
 Men employed in the Trade.

IT need not be here observed how much this *Trade* of the *Fishery* has been the Object of the Attention of the Nation, on all Occasions. It was one of the principal Points upon which the Treaty of *Utrecht* ought to have turned; though by the Management of Men at that Time in Power, it was rather turned against us, than to our Advantage. We look upon it as the chief Nursery for Seamen; and are so much interested in the other Benefits of it, that we annually send one or more of His Majesty's Ships of War, to protect our Subjects, and their Vessels, during the fishing Season.

BUT how inconsiderable is this, in every Branch of it, when compared with what we have lately deprived the *French* of, and gotten into our own Hands! *Their Fishery* amounted (within a Trifle) to a Million, *Sterling*: *Our's* not to one Third of that Sum.

*Comparison
 between the
 French and
 English
 Fisheries.*

Sum. They employed 27500 Men : *We*, CHAP. at most, 14 or 15000. *They*, 564 Sail of IV. Ships : *We* about 300, great and small. }

THE Difference is extremely great: But the Advantage far exceeds it, when we *Several Advan-* come to consider, that this is so much ta- *antages* ken out of the Hands of our Enemies, *arising from* and added to our own Trade; and ought *our being in* therefore, to be accounted in a duplicate *possession of* Proportion of the real Sum. *the French* *Fishery.*

BUT *even this Advantage* is inconsiderable, when considered abstractedly, and separate from the other Advantages it brings along with it. Let every Reader weigh within himself the Value of a Trade, which affords a Nursery for near 30,000 additional Seamen. The pro- *A Nursery* viding for, or maintaining such a Number *for 30000* of good and useful Subjects, not only at *additional* no Expence, but to the immense Interest *Seamen.* and Profit of the Nation, must, *at least*, give Pleasure to every well-disposed Mind; even though he is not immediately concerned in any other Benefit arising from that Branch of Trade. The having that Fund of Seamen to supply our Fleets upon

CHAP. any Emergency, must evidently appear to
 IV. be a very great Advantage to all those who
 have either the Trade, the Religion, the
 Liberty, or the Safety of their Country at
 Heart. The Circulation of such an ad-
 ditional Sum annually, must produce such
 Effects, as will be felt by all Ranks and
 Degrees of Men, from the Throne to the
 Plow. And the depriving our Enemies
 of all the Advantages they reaped from
 this Branch of Trade must be such a
 Curb to their Ambition, and cast such a
 Damp upon all their Projects, that we
 cannot have any thing to fear from them,
 so long as we continue to cut this *Main
 Sinew of War.*

*Encrease of
 of the Woollen
 Manufacture*

ADD to this the great Encrease which
 this Acquisition must bring, to the *Woollen
 Manufactures.* The Climate of *Cape Bre-
 ton* is, for a great Part of the Year, ex-
 tremely cold: And the Business of Fishing
 is such, as exposes the People employed
 in it, to the damp, rainy, foggy, or frosty
 Air: Wherefore they must of necessity be
 well cloathed; which, consequently, makes
 a large Demand for our coarse Cloths,
 Flannels, Yarn and Worsted Hose, Caps,
 Mittens,

Mittens, &c. Whereby great Numbers of poor, but industrious Families, now starving in the North and West of *England*, will be comfortably maintained, and enabled to pay their Rents, as well as rear their Children, and qualify them for some Branch or other of this Trade. Whereas, they are at this Instant, at a loss how to feed them, or what to do with them: To bring them up in Idleness, does not suit the Temper of the *English*: To teach them a declining Trade, affords very little Prospect of Success: And in these Countries, they are not able to teach them any other, having been educated universally in one or other Branch of it. Wherefore, some have been almost tempted to put in execution Dean *Swift's* Scheme for providing for their Children. But by the Conquest of *Cape Breton*, there arises a Demand for all Kinds of Woollen Goods, sufficient to cloath and keep warm 30000, at least, additional Subjects, concerned in the Fishery. And how many will be required to inhabit the Island, and to garrison the Fortifications, I leave others to compute: But be they more, or be they less, they must likewise be cloathed, and

C H A P.
IV.

CHAP. and add to the Demand for our Woollen
 IV. Manufactures.

Building many more Ships.

Consumption of Iron, Timber, Sail-Cloth, and Cordage.

THE building, and employing of 564 additional Ships, will prove the Maintenance of several Thousands of Families. What a Consumption must this make of Timber, Iron, Sail-Cloth Cordage, and other Materials? How many poor People must live by the Manufacture of these several Articles; for some of which there will be a repeated Demand every Voyage?

WE shall shew hereafter, when we come to treat of the Affairs of *Canada*, that each of these Advantages may, and must be greatly improved by encreasing our Commerce and Intercourse with the *Indians* and Savages, who have hitherto dealt with the *French* for many Commodities, which they will now find it difficult to furnish them withal.

Letter from the London Courant.

I SHALL close this Chapter with a Paragraph or two, out of the *London Courant* of *September* the 4th, 1745. Wherein after speaking of the Conquest of *Cape Breton*, he says; "The next
 Step

“ Step to be taken in order to make CHAP.
 “ our Conquest lasting, secure, and IV.
 “ valuable, is to drive the *French* from
 “ *Canada*; which may now with great
 “ Ease be effected. That done; they
 “ would have no Pretence for coming in-
 “ to those Seas; and the *Fishing Coast*
 “ would be left entirely to ourselves, from
 “ the Bank of *Newfoundland*, to the South-
 “ ermost Part of *Georgia*; which reaches
 “ near five hundred Leagues, *Bays* ex-
 “ cepted; and includes the Cod, Her-
 “ ring, and Mackarel, two Seasons, with
 “ Whale and Salmon Fishing. Besides,
 “ if *Canada*, should come into our hands,
 “ all the *Fur-Trade* falls in, of Course.
 “ This would be a Means of living in
 “ perpetual Amity with all the Tribes of
 “ *Indians*; and greatly distress the *French*
 “ *Sugar Colonies*, by preventing them
 “ from Necessaries; such as Provisions,
 “ Lumber, &c. which are sent in great
 “ Quantities from hence. This would
 “ also infallibly put a Stop to their Build-
 “ ing any more Ships there; either for
 “ the King’s or the Merchants Service;
 “ and hinder many Masts and other Na-
 “ val

CHAP. " val Stores from being sent from thence
 IV. " to *France*, for the *Future*.

" THE several Articles, last mention-
 " ed, added to the great Increase of our
 " Trade from these Acquisitions, would
 " be infinitely more valuable to US, than
 " either *Mexico* or *Peru* : especially, if
 " we consider, how many thousand Hands
 " will be employed, how many Families
 " will be maintained, how many large
 " Fortunes will be acquired, and how
 " much our Navigation will be aug-
 " mented hereby.

" THE Increase of our *Fishery* alone,
 " (if no further Advantages were to arise
 " from the taking of *Cape Breton*) is suf-
 " ficient to recommend the Preservation of
 " it, to our Care and Consideration : As it
 " will, in a short space of time, prove a
 " certain Method to improve our Com-
 " merce ; to enlarge our Navigation ; to
 " strengthen our Navy ; and thereby, to
 " secure our own Coasts, from all *pre-*
 " *tending Invaders.*"

ONE Paragraph more. I cannot help
 inserting, which is taken from His Ma-
 jesty's

jeſty's Speech to his Parliament on the 14th of January, 174⁵. CHAP. IV.

“ *The great Advantages which we have received from our Naval Strength, in protecting the Commerce of my Subjects, and intercepting and distressing that of our Enemies, have been happily experienced by the former, and severely felt by the latter. I am, therefore, determined to be particularly attentive to this important Service; and to have such a Fleet at Sea, early in the Spring, as may be sufficient to defend ourselves, and effectually to annoy our Enemies.* ”

Extract of His Majesty's Speech to his Parliament.

So Gracious a Declaration of so Glorious a Resolution, cannot but warmly affect the Heart of every true Briton, and Well-wisher to his Country. The proper, and most natural Protection and Defence of these Kingdoms, and the Dominions subject to the British Crown, are (beyond a Doubt) to be fought, and found in a sufficient Fleet; which may answer all the Purposes of protecting our Coasts, and Dominions; of securing our own Trade; and of annoying and disturbing,

O

CHAP. disturbing, if not destroying the Trade of
 IV. our Neighbours, and Rivals, as well as
 Enemies. Let this be extended to what-
 ever the National Exigencies may require;
 the Money, paid on this Occasion, still
 remains amongst us: And as it circulates
 through the Hands of every Individual;
 may rather deserve the Name of a Bene-
 fit, than a Detriment to the Subject. Ma-
 ny other Advantages, arising from this
 manner of carrying on a War, particularly
 a War with *France* and *Spain*, might
 here be enumerated and enlarged upon:
 But as this is in some Measure, foreign to
 my Purpose; I shall only add that no-
 thing could so effectually enable His Ma-
 jesty, to put in practice the Resolution
 above quoted, in an easier and less expen-
 sive Way, and to the Great Joy of his
 Subjects, than the keeping Possession of,
 and by all means strengthening and im-
 proving, *Cape Breton*.

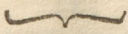
C H A P. V.

Some Accounts of Canada, and the Affairs of the English Colonies, in its Neighbourhood; particularly of Nova Scotia.

THE *London Courant* quoted above, C H A P. V.
 proposes (as the next Step to the }
Conquest of Cape Breton) the driving the
French out of *Canada*, which, he says,
 may with great Ease, be done. Under
 the Name of *Canada*, the *French* compre-
 hend all that Extent of Territory, which
 they otherwise call *New France*. Thus
Canada in their Maps, is very different-
 ly laid down, from what it is in ours.
 For they call that *Canada*, which we
 call *Acadia*; and that, *Acadia*, which
 we call *Nova Scotia*. But it is obvious,
 that they have on all Occasions, changed
 not only the Names of Places, but even
 their Boundaries and Limits; just as it
 best suited their present Conveniency, or
 O 2 future

C H A P.

V.



future Views. They, of late Years, greatly enlarged their Limits prescribed and settled by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, for their fishing, and drying Fish at *Newfoundland*. And in the Year 1700, they pretended that *New France* extended itself along the Coast of *New England*, as far as the River *Kinibequi*. If (as no doubt they intend) any Stress is to be laid upon the Maps lately published by *Bellin*, and annexed to *Charlevoix's* History, there is scarce any Part of *America*, excepting *Mexico* and *Peru*, which they do not in one Shape or another lay claim to. But as all Titles but that of Conquest, are, for the present at least annihilated; let us enquire, First, how far such a thing as the reducing of *Canada* to the Obedience of the Crown of *England*, is, in itself, practicable. And secondly, what would be the Advantages, arising to the Crown of *Great Britain*, in case that Reduction were happily effected.

The Conquest of Cape Breton, a leading Step to the Reduction of Canada.

It is evident, from the foregoing Account of the Situation of *Cape Breton*, that the taking that Island out of the Hands of the *French*, has or may, in a great

great Measure, cut off the Communication between *Old France*, and its Possessions in and about the Bay and River of *St. Laurence*. It may likewise be added, that the *French Trade* to the *Mississipi* may be greatly curbed, if we establish a Cruise at *Cape Breton* sufficient to protect our own Trade in those Parts, and to annoy *that* of our Enemies. For though that River empties itself into the Gulph of *Mexico*, yet their Ships, in going thither and returning from thence, must run the risk of falling in with some of our Cruisers. We have above represented, that this may not only easily be done, but that it would, in many Respects, be for the Advantage of *Great Britain* to build Ships there, and equip them with every thing necessary for their going to Sea. For as to Cannon, Cordage, and Sail Cloth, if they cannot be easily had at *Cape Breton*, or if it be judged improper that they should, they may, with great Ease, and to good Account, be sent from hence.

CHAP.
V.

MESS. RAUDOT have, in their Memorial to the Court of *France*, laid it down

as

CHAP. as a Maxim not to be contested, that
 V. *New France* cannot long subsist, without
 Supplies and Support from the *Old*. And
 by blocking up this Passage, we effectually cut off all those *Necessary Supplies*: which must not only reduce them to great Extremities, but be the *probable Cause* of the Defection of the *Indians* from *them* to *Us*. For as they cannot any longer supply them with Goods, take theirs off their Hands, nor make them the usual, and expected Presents; these People will not, they cannot long depend upon a Nation, which can neither trade with them, gratify them, nor contribute to their Support. Wherefore I look upon the Reduction of *Canada* * as the

* THIS is not so very difficult a Task as it may at first Sight seem to be, if the the following French Author is to be credited. He quotes a Letter from Monsieur de Vaudreuil Chief Governour of New France, to Monsieur de Pontchartrain Premier Minister, in the Year 1714. “ Canada (says the former) has actually in it but 4480 Inhabitants, capable of bearing Arms; and the 28 Companies, which the King maintains there amount to no more than 628 Men. This handful of Men is scattered throughout an Extent of 100 Leagues of Country. The
 English

the Natural (I had almost said necessary) effect of reducing *Cape Breton*. Provided always, that we keep such a Force of Ships of War there, as may be able to protect the Place itself; and at the same time to furnish a Number of Cruisers sufficient to preserve the Dominion of those Seas, and to intercept the *French Trade*.

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V.

THE better to induce us to attempt the Reduction of *Canada*, let us now see how some of our own Colonies (particularly that of *Nova Scotia*) are endangered by this Neighbourhood, or for want of taking proper Measures for peopling and protecting that Colony.

NOVA SCOTIA lies West of *Cape Breton*; from which this Province is divided, only

Situation of Nova Scotia.
English Colonies, have, at least, 60000 Men capable of bearing Arms: And it cannot be doubted, but on the first Occasion of Rupture, they will make an Effort to possess themselves of *Canada*; especially, if we reflect, that the City of London (amongst the Articles of Instructions given to its Representatives) insists upon it, that Enquiry be made, why preceding Ministers yielded to France *Canada*, and the Island of *Cape Breton*." Vide *Charlevoix*, Vol. IV. p. 150.

by

CHAP.
V.

by the *Narrow Streights* (or as the Seamen call it) *Gut of Canso*. It is situated between the Latitudes 44 and 50; and stretches from *Canso* to *Cape Sable*, near an hundred Leagues from East to West. It is reputed the finest Province in all *North America* for its Harbours; one of which is to be met with on the South Coast, at almost every two Leagues distance; and are, many of them, fine, large, navigable Rivers for Ships of Burden. Its Coasts abound with Variety of Fish, such as Cod, Mackarel, and Herrings, &c. Its Rivers with Salmon, Trouts, Eels, &c. The Land is covered with Ash, Oak, Pines, and Elm, fit for Naval Stores, and for Building-timber, or any other Uses. The Woods are stock'd with Wild-Fowl of different Sorts; and with Deer, Beaver, and other Furs. The Earth is here full of Coal, Lime, Stone, and Plaster; and, where it is cleared, is very fit for Agriculture and Pasture. From such an Account of this Province, it is natural to imagine it is well peopled, and properly encouraged: But, if I am rightly informed, there is not so much as one *English* Family settled there, beyond the Walls of the

Its Produce.

This Province not peopled.

the only Garrison in this extensive Coun- try ; though it has been upwards of thirty Years in the Possession of the Crown of *Great Britain.* *Annapolis Royal* is, as we have said, the only Garrison in all this Province ; and has only one Regiment, or rather Part of one in it. It is quite by itself, and very remote from all Assistance, in case of any Emergency. This Garrison, small as it is, is nevertheless, a constant, large and dead Expence to the Crown ; which Expence might be greatly eased, if not totally taken off, were proper Measures taken to render this Province populous and flourishing. It must surely be allowed, that no Part of this New World is more capable of being easily and soon put into a thriving Condition, than this. I am told, that it would subsist, and provide well for 200000 Families and upwards. And, if suitable, though small Encouragement were given, it is not doubted but such a Number of Protestants from abroad might be procured, and brought to settle there, as would set the Work a-going ; and, in a short Time, answer the Ends proposed. Instead of that, the Inhabitants of this Province are now made up of *French* and

Annapolis-Royal, the only Garrison in this Province.

Scheme for peopling it.

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V.

Savages only. The former finding the Sweets of such a Settlement, chose to stay there, when, at the Peace of *Utrecht*, *Nova Scotia* was yielded to the *English*. They are since greatly multiplied and encreased; and call themselves *Neutral French*. They have, ever since the Peace, had a constant Intercourse of Trade and Marriages, &c. with the Inhabitants of *Cape Breton*; and, as well on Account of the Affinity with them, as on Account of their Religion, they must be supposed to be more in their Interests, than in *Our's*. It is computed, that there are not less than 10000 Men, capable of bearing Arms in this Province; who, at the Instigation of their Priests, will at any time be ready to join in a Confederacy to strip us of it. These *Neutral French* trade with the *Savages* in the Eastern Parts of *New England*, for Furs, Castors, Feathers, &c. to a great Value. They export Beef, Pork, Butter, Grain, Furs, Fish, &c. to a considerable Value: Whereas, were this Province rightly managed, by filling it with Protestants from abroad, or wherever else they might be had by Encouragement, it would, at least, bear the Expence of its

own

Danger of
its not being
peopled.

own Garrisons, if not bring in a handsome Revenue to the Crown, or some of its Dependants. Let us suppose for a while, that these *Neutral French* (spirited up by their Priests, or excited by Revenge for the late Losses and Disappointments of their Kindred and Countrymen at *Cape Breton*) should join with the *Savages* to possess themselves of this large and rich Province, what Force have we there to oppose them, considering the Extent of Territory to be defended? Or should *France* send thither three or four thousand Men; what should hinder them (being once joined by the present Inhabitants) from making themselves entire Masters of the Country? Perhaps it may be answered; that a good Fleet at Sea, would prevent their landing: But where there are so many Creeks and Bays, besides the Rivers and Harbours above-mentioned (each of which, the late Possessors of *Cape Breton* are well-acquainted with) this is a Thing much easier said, than done. We have found by fatal Experience at home, how impossible it is effectually to guard a Coast, and hinder an Enemy from landing. And we are at this Day (to our Sorrow) con-

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vinced, how difficult a thing it is, to drive an Enemy out of a Country, when it has once got Footing in it. The *French*, when they quitted *Cape Breton*, were bold enough to declare, that as soon as the Year of Capitulation was out, they would return, and get Possession again of the Lands they had lost, or of some other, as good, in Lieu of them. Some may, perhaps, say, that if it be so easy a thing to take this Province, it must be as easy to retake it: But the Case is widely different; for, in the first place, it is a less expensive, and less hazardous Measure, to keep a Possession, than to recover it. Secondly; whenever the *French* come, they are sure to be supported by their Kindred, Countrymen, and Associates in Religion: Whereas, we are equally sure of being abandoned by them. But if *Canada* were once reduced to the Subjection of the Crown of *England*, the Case would then be quite altered. The Power we should then have in that Part of the World, would strike a Dread into our Enemies, as well *French* as *Savages*: And without it, the Difficulty of preserving *Nova Scotia*, will, I am afraid, be greater than is at present imagined. The
Necessity

Necessity of preserving this Province will appear the greater, when we consider that the *French* would in the other Case become not only very near Neighbours to our other Colonies, but, whenever a War breaks out, put us as it were between two Fires. Add to this, that the Timber for all Naval Uses, begins to fail in the Eastern Parts of *New England*; which cannot be so well supplied (if supplied at all) by any other Province than that of *Nova Scotia*, or by *Canada*, if we keep the former, and reduce the latter. We have before remarked, that along these Coasts the greatest Fishery in the known World is carried on: And, without being in possession of the Country, it would be next to impossible to continue the Fishery; as the Enemy would be constantly annoying us from their Ports. Whereas, by the Reduction of *Canada*, not only this Province of *Nova Scotia*, but also all the *English* Settlements in *America*, would be enlarged and protected: For the *French* Settlements, and the *Indian* Nations run all along the Back of *ours*, and subject us to daily IncurSIONS from thence, into *New England*,

C H A P.

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CHAP. *England, New York, Pensilvania, Maryland*
 V. *and Virginia, just as it best suits their Op-*
 portunity and Advantage.

BUT, whilst we are contriving Schemes for annoying our common Enemies, I am extremely sorry to find there is a Set of Men among us, who by their Greediness after Profit (for I will not put it upon any worse Principle) contrive it so, that the greatest Part of *their* Losses falls upon *ourselves*. This is a Management so destructive of every Project for distressing the Enemy, that I think it proper to insert in this Place a Letter printed in the *General Evening Post*, of *Tuesday, January 21, 1745-6*. This Letter puts the Business of insuring in *London* of *French* Ships, and their Commodities, in so strong a Light, that I think it is a pity it should not have more Chances than one, of being universally read and considered. I shall therefore transcribe it word for word, as all Abbreviations must be an Injury done it.

“ Te

“ To the Printer, &c.

“ S I R,

“ I AM extremely concerned that the
 “ Publick Joy for so Important an
 “ Event as the taking and destroying such
 “ a Number of *Martinico* Ships, should
 “ have any Allay. I am told, that the
 “ Benefit arising from it to *England*, will,
 “ in a great measure, be lost ; and the
 “ Mischief it would have done to *France*,
 “ will, in some degree, be repaired, by the
 “ Ships being insured on *our Exchange* to
 “ almost their full Value. I shall not en-
 “ ter into the Consideration, how
 “ how *scandalous* it is to carry on an *under-*
 “ *band Traffick* with those who are de-
 “ clared the *open*, and who appear the
 “ *inveterate* Enemies of our Country ;
 “ but will view this Practice, as a Point
 “ of Interest ; and, whether it is bene-
 “ ficial to the Community, or not.

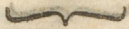
Letter from
the General
Evening Post,

concerning
the Insurance
of French
Ships on the
Exchange of
London.

“ BEFORE the Commencement of the
 “ War, our Complaints were loud and
 “ general, that the *French Trade*, espe-
 “ cially

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cially the *West-India*, was grown to
 such an Height, as not only to hurt,
 but endanger our Own. The great
 Number of their Ships taken, is a suf-
 ficient Evidence, if there were no other,
 of the Justice of those Complaints.
 What then was our Business at entering
 into the War? Not to interrupt, not to
 weaken only, but to destroy as effec-
 tually as possible the very Being of their
 Trade. We have given them several
 Blows, under which they have stag-
 gered; under which they must have
 fallen, if they had not been held up by
 our Insurance. So many Captures must
 have occasioned such *Bankruptcies* among
 their Merchants in *France*, that these
 could not have sent so many Ships to
America; and the Planters there could
 not have been supported.

THE only Argument for insuring
 the Enemy's Property is, that the Mo-
 ney paid here for it, is so much *clear*
Gain: But then it must be supposed
 that their Ships are not taken; if they
 are, instead of *Gaining*, we *lose* by it.
 But whether they are, or not, their
 Trade

“ Trade is still kept alive by our means. C H A P.
 “ It is evident that *France*, notwithstand- V.
 “ ing her blustering, has not sufficient
 “ Funds to promote her Schemes upon
 “ the Continent, and protect her Trade
 “ at the same time. Is it not natural
 “ then for her King to say, *I will pursue*
 “ *the first, and let the English themselves*
 “ *take Care of the last. Whilst this is in-*
 “ *jured; whilst this is nursed up by them,*
 “ *it may languish, but it will never be de-*
 “ *stroyed.* To corroborate what I have
 “ advanced, I shall offer two Matters of
 “ Fact to the serious Consideration of eve-
 “ ry *Briton*. 1. The *French* in order to
 “ prop their sinking Trade, and for want
 “ of Ships and Seamen, have lately per-
 “ mitted the *Dutch* to load in their Su-
 “ gar Colonies. 2. These *Dutch* Bottoms,
 “ with *French* Property, have had a
 “ great deal of Insurance paid upon
 “ them in L O N D O N.

“ No Man can have a greater Regard
 “ for the Character of a fair Merchant,
 “ than I have; I think him one of the
 “ most useful Members of Society; but
 “ I cannot help making an Observation

Q

“ or

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“ or two, *viz.* that no One can carry
 “ on such a Traffick, without holding
 “ directly or indirectly, a Correspondence,
 “ with the Enemies of his Country.
 “ That it is natural for any Man to wish,
 “ the Ships which he insures may pursue
 “ their Voyage with Safety, and to take
 “ proper Measures that they may. That
 “ it is easy then for him, by his Corres-
 “ pondence, to convey Intelligence of
 “ the Destination of our Fleets, the time
 “ of their Sailing; and whatever else may
 “ be necessary for the Enemy to know.—
 “ No *Gains* can counterballance such a
 “ Mischief: All the Efforts which our
 “ Government can make to destroy their
 “ Trade, may hereby be rendered inef-
 “ fectual.—I am far from thinking that
 “ every Man who subscribes to such *Insu-*
 “ *rance*, would be guilty of conveying *Intel-*
 “ *ligence* to the Enemy: But as the Temp-
 “ tation is great; it is probable some of
 “ them may and it is surely wise, to pro-
 “ vide against such a Probability.

“ IT will perhaps be said, that if the
 “ *English* do not secure to themselves the
 “ Profits arising from the Insurance of the
 “ *French* Ships, the *Dutch* will. In An-
 “ swer

“ fwer to this, I ask if the Profits are
 “ certain, and Great, why are the *French*
 “ so willing to *give*, and the *Dutch* so
 “ ready to part with them to *Us*? The
 “ only Reasons why *France* applies to
 “ *England* for it, must be, because she
 “ cannot procure the whole Insurance
 “ which she wants from *Holland*; be-
 “ cause she gets it here on cheaper
 “ Terms; or because she secures more
 “ effectually the Navigation of her Ships.
 “ In either of the former Instances, we
 “ give her Advantages, which it is impo-
 “ litick to give: In the last, we lend her
 “ Assistance to destroy Ourselves.—How-
 “ ever, though the Profits may be great,
 “ this is the single Question. Is insuring
 “ the Enemy’s Property, *upon the whole*,
 “ for the Publick Interest? This is the
 “ Center, to which every Branch of Trade
 “ should point: And every Line which
 “ does not lead to it, should be thrown
 “ out of the Compass.

“ To view the whole then, in this
 “ single Light, I will endeavour clearly
 “ and shortly to state the Case, abstract-
 “ ing even the Consideration of our keep-

C H A P.

V.

“ ing their Trade alive. The *French*,
 “ by insuring leave no more with us than
 “ the Profit of the Insurer ; after he has
 “ made up his Account of Loss and
 “ Gain : Whereas, on the other hand,
 “ if we suppose that all Insurance of the
 “ Enemy’s Property had ceased from the
 “ Beginning of the War, the Nation had
 “ gained what we have taken from
 “ them, over and above what they have
 “ taken from us ; exclusive of what we
 “ might have further taken, if no Intel-
 “ ligence had been conveyed to them :
 “ But Thanks to the Insurers ! *Our Ene-*
 “ *mies will tell the rest with Pleasure.*
 “ As I think this a Matter of the highest
 “ Importance, I don’t doubt but our Le-
 “ gislature will give the earliest Attention
 “ to it.

“ SINCE we are in Possession of
 “ CAPE BRETON, *this is the favourable*
 “ *Crisis, if there can be one, for ruining*
 “ *the French Trade, and establishing our*
 “ *own ; if we will but put a total Stop*
 “ *to our Insuring of their Property ; and*
 “ *if we will continue pushing them,*
 “ *where we find they are so weak.”*

T H O U G H

THOUGH this Letter is somewhat foreign to my Purpose; yet I could not help inserting it, as it seems to be written by a Person of Temper, Good Manners, and sound Judgment; By One who is conversant in Trade, and a Well-wisher to his Country. It is great Pity he did not deliver his Sentiments sooner; for I have heard the Practice often, and long ago complained of. The last Article or Paragraph however, sufficiently evinces what we have been labouring to establish, viz. that the Possession of *Cape Breton* is the thing, and *the only thing* that can enable us effectually to destroy the Power of *France*, and turn it to our own Benefit. I am not one of those who are for enlarging our Territories abroad; for the fewer we have, the better we shall be able to attend to their Encouragement and Protection. But as this Nation is not supposed to subsist without Trade, so it is necessary to take all Measures to increase and defend it; especially, when that may be done, at the Expence of our Enemies. Wherefore I again repeat it, that the Conquest of *Cape Breton* is by far the greatest

CHAP.

V.

CHAP. *est Advantage* we have hitherto gained by
 V. the War, and it is to be hoped we shall
 not lose any Opportunity of improving
 that Advantage.

BEFORE I finish this Chapter, it may not be amiss to add in this Place some of the Mischiefs or Disadvantages attending the Island of *Cape Breton*, whilst it was possessed by the *French*; which are now entirely obviated, and may for the future be prevented, or rather will naturally cease, as long as we keep Possession thereof. These Disadvantages arise from a *destructive Clandestine Trade* carried on between our Settlements on the Continent of *America*, and the *French* at *Cape Breton*, to the great Detriment of Trade in general, and to the Support of our common Enemy.

A Clandestine Trade formerly carried on between our Settlements and Cape Breton. THIS *Clandestine Trade*, carried on from most of the *English* Settlements between *Virginia*, and *Nova Scotia*, consisted in the furnishing of *Cape Breton* with *Warlike Stores* and *Provisions* of the *Plantation Produce*. For this Purpose, near an Hundred Sail of decked Vessels were

were every Summer employed in transporting Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, Timber, Plank and Boards: As also Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Bread, Flower, Cyder, Apples, Onyons, Corn, Horses, live Cattle of all Kinds, and great Quantities of Cabinet Makers Goods, to our Rivals in Trade. By these means the *French* not only constantly supplied their Fishery in this Neighbourhood, but also had such a Surplussage, that from hence they supplied their *West Indian* Islands with these Articles. Nay the *English* many times so glutted the Markets, that they were frequently obliged to sell at *Cape Breton*, at a Price under what the Goods had cost them at home: And in this Case their Advantage was to be made on their Smuggling Goods into our Colonies at their Return. For these People were chiefly paid in Brandy, Wine, Oyl, Sailcloth, Cordage, Iron, Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, Drugs, *East India* Goods, &c. the Manufactures, Product, or Trade of *Old and New France*; which they sold again clandestinely among our own Colonies at their Return. This double Advantage was so great to the *French*, that
though

CHAP. though the Traffick between the two Nations was seemingly prohibited; yet they not only winked at, but encouraged it; as they have always done the *Exportation of Wool* from hence. Hereby is fully verified (by the Event) that Part of the Memorial presented by Messrs Raudot, wherein they alledge, *That by these means we should draw a great deal of Money out of those Colonies, even though the Entry of*

* *Vide p. 71.* our Goods should not be openly permitted.* It has been affirmed that our *Clandestine Traders* went so far, as to Barter *Warlike Stores and Provisions*, and even Vessels and Ships of all Dimensions, from 50 to 400 Tons, against the Commodities abovementioned, which they had from the *French*; several of which Articles, *viz.* the meanest of their Rum, Molasses, and Sugar, the *French* would have found no other Vent for, had not our People thus taken them off their Hands: they must otherwise have been let out to run down their Streets; as has been (if I am rightly informed) fully proved at the Bar of the House of Commons. Now from this Practice, it is evident, that the *French* were supplied with Provisions,

visions, &c. for carrying on their *Fishery*, CHAP.
 at a much cheaper, easier, and more cer- V.
 tain Rate, than they otherwise could be: }
 By which means, they were enabled to
 underfell us in that Commodity, where-
 ever they came.

THIS Island was likewise the Place of
 Rendezvous for all the *French* Ships that
 passed to and from *Old France*; and the
East as well as *West Indies*, the *South Seas*,
 or on any occasion crossing the *Western*
 Ocean. Their Ships in like manner,
 coming home from any of their *Sugar*
 Islands, and being obliged to stand to the
 North-west, for the Benefit of the *Gulph*
 Stream and *North Shore* Winds, could
 venture to leave their Ports with little or
 no Provisions, being assured of finding
 Abundance at *Cape Breton*, thus clandestinely
 brought thither from our Colonies
 as above mentioned.

C H A P. VI.

A Summary Relation of the Siege of Lewisburg: With a short Account of Mr. William Vaughan's particular Behaviour in the Expedition of Cape Breton.

C H A P.
VI.

I HAD here designed to have given the Publick the best Accounts I could have picked up, of the Siege of *Lewisburg*, and the taking the Island of *Cape Breton*: But, having met with the Pamphlet before quoted, containing a Journal of those Transactions, I shall not here trouble the Reader with a literal Repetition of what therein seems to be pretty exactly done, and by Authority; but only give a Summary Account of the Whole, and add some Circumstances, which, though not totally omitted, are there but lightly touched upon.

The short time taken for putting the Enterprize in execution.

IT is observable, from the before-mentioned Journal, that never was an Enterprize of so much Difficulty, Danger, and

and Expence, carried on with so great CHAP. VI.
 Zeal, Expedition, and Intrepidity. They
 took but seven Weeks to execute this Im-
 portant Undertaking : And in eleven Days
 more the whole Armament was assembled
 at *Canso*, which is but 20 Leagues from
 the Fortrefs of *Lewisburg*.

THEY would have lost no Time at
Canso, had not the Enemy's Shores been
 covered with Ice, which made the ap-
 proaching them impracticable : And which
 Accident gave Time for their being joined
 by *Commodore Warren's* Squadron, which
 happened on the 22d and 23d of *April* ;
 that is, eighteen or nineteén Days after the
New England Fleet, &c. had arrived at
Canso. During this Interval, the *New*
England armed Sloops cruised about *Cape*
Breton, to prevent Intelligence or Provi-
 sions being carried to the Enemy : And
 had the good Fortune to meet with, at-
 tack, and drive back to *France*, a *French*
 Man of War of thirty Guns, with three
 hundred Seamen, fifty Marines and pub-
 lick Dispatches on board. Had this Ship
 got into *Lewisburg*, she would have thrown
 a strong Reinforcement into the Garrison.

CHAP.
VI.

*Difficulties
the Troops
underwent,*

THE Difficulties which attended the Landing of the Troops on a rough, rocky Shore, with a great Surf continually beating upon it, can scarce be conceived by such as are not conversant in Affairs of this Nature. And when the Hardships they were exposed to after landing, come to be considered, the Behaviour of these Men will hardly gain credit. They went a-shore wet; had no Cloaths to cover them; were exposed in this Condition to cold, foggy Nights; and yet chearfully underwent these Difficulties for the sake of executing a Project they had voluntarily undertaken.

*particularly
in drawing
Cannon, &c.
through deep
Morasses.*

NOTWITHSTANDING these Disadvantages, great Numbers were employed as Scouts to scour the Country, and prevent Surprizes of any Sort. But the most difficult Task of all others, and what most surprized the *French* Garrison, was the drawing the Cannon and Mortars for two Miles through deep Morasses and Bogs, and over rough, craggy Rocks. Horses, or Oxen, could not be employed here; nor Wheel-carriages of any Sort. The
Business,

Business, therefore, was all done by the indefatigable and incredible Labour and Fatigue of these poor Men; who, after the Sweats occasioned by their Day's Work, were scarcely protected from the Injuries of the cold, foggy Nights; as they had but few Tents, and those very bad ones, to cover them. These Fatigues threw the Men into Fluxes; of which, and other occasional Disorders, there were above one Thousand five Hundred sick at a time; by which means the Duty fell the harder on those that were well; and these, without murmuring, nay, with Joy and Cheerfulness, betook themselves to every laborious and hazardous Discharge of their Duty. The Cannon and Mortars therefore were hawled by Strength of Arms on Sledges over these Bogs, Morasses, and rocky Hills: The Provisions and Ammunition, &c. were carried over them by the Men, on their Backs; both which Methods were attended with such incredible Labour and Difficulty, that Men of less Resolution, or less Experience in removing Weights, would scarce have attempted the Thing; never have executed it.

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IT appears, by the Journal before-mentioned, that the whole Number of Troops engaged in this Expedition, did not exceed four Thousand. Of these one Thousand five Hundred were sick at one time: Many Parties were sent out as Scouts, to oppose the Enemy assembled in the Country: Numbers were necessarily employed in erecting Batteries in Places very difficult of Access, particularly a Battery near the *Light-House*: Yet, notwithstanding all these Drains and weakening Reductions of the Troops, it was resolved to have made a general Attack, both by Sea and Land; and all necessary Preparations for executing this Resolution were made: When, on the 16th of *June*, the Enemy, finding the *New England* Troops determined to conquer, or die, and perceiving the many Advantages they had already gained, sent out a Flag of Truce, desiring Time to consider upon Articles of Capitulation. Time was granted till the next Morning, and Articles were agreed, Hostages exchanged, and on the 17th of *June* the City and Fortresses were surrendered; which was just forty-eight Days

Days from the first landing of Troops on
the Island of *Cape Breton*.

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VI.

IT is scarce to be credited, that in all these difficult, hazardous, and desperate Labours, Fatigues, Attacks, Skirmishes, &c. the *New England* Troops lost no more than about an hundred of their Men; whilst the Enemy, who fought a great deal more to Advantage, being frequently under Cover, all ways less exposed, lost about three hundred Men.

THE Journal printed at *Exeter* is exact, as to the Days and Times of every particular Circumstance, during the Siege; and (to give it the greater Weight) is signed by the General, one Brigadier, one Colonel, and two Lieutenant-Colonels; all which were present on this Occasion: The Truth therefore of the Relation cannot, I think, be called in question, as far as it goes. But some Particulars are (as I have said above) omitted; which, without derogating from any other Person's Merit, may, I hope, be mentioned here, in Justice to the Conduct and Behaviour of a Person hitherto unknown to, consequently not
taken

CHAP. taken Notice of by the Publick : I mean
 VI. *Mr. William Vaughan*, a Gentleman of
Damariscotta, in the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay, New England*; with whom, I am persuaded, neither the Governors, nor any other Person will dispute the Honour of having revived, at least, if not of being the original Mover and Projector of this grand and successful Enterprize. I think, I am not wrong in asserting, that this Gentleman was one of the first Movers of it to *William Shirley, Esq;* Governor of the Chief Province of *New England*, viz. that of *Massachusetts*. But, if he was not the original Mover of the Scheme, I can with great Assurance affirm, that through his indefatigable Zeal and Labour in the Cause, and by the Intelligence he gave the Government of *New England*, that the *French* were defenceless at *Cape Breton*; that the People of *New England* were disposed to undertake any thing for the Good and Honour of *the Crown of England*; and by verifying these Assertions, by Memorials and Testimonials, signed by People of the greatest Rank and best Repute in those Provinces : He, I say, by these Means revived a Project, which the

General Assembly had absolutely rejected as hazardous and impracticable: And, when he had brought it through the Two Houses there, omitted nothing that might in any Shape conduce to the providing of Men, Money, or any other Thing necessary for carrying the Scheme into Execution.

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MR. VAUGHAN was the Man who conducted the first Column of the *New England Troops*, at their first landing, through the Woods, to within a Mile of the City, and to a fair View of it. He would have persuaded the Officers and Men to have marched up directly to a Place where they would have been covered by a Rising-ground, and not have been above two hundred Yards from the Town: But whilst this Proposal was debating, the Enemy, perceiving the approach of our Troops, set fire to about forty Houses and Magazines; which might not only have been saved, but have formed a Lodgement for our Men; for some time, at least.

THIS Gentleman was the Person who proposed to *General Pepperel* the sending
S of

CHAP. of four hundred Men to the North-east
 VI. of the Harbour, to seize the Enemy's
 Houses and Stores, at about a Mile's distance from the *Grand Battery*. He not only proposed this Expedient, but offered himself to conduct that Party. The Proposal was accepted, and the Business effected according to the Scheme laid. *Vide Journal, p. 12. May 2d.*

THIS Gentleman was the Person that took Possession of the Enemy's *Grand Battery*, deserted (as is supposed) by them, on the Surprize they were in at seeing the neighbouring Houses and Stores set on fire by the Troops.

HE it was who headed that small Party, which beat off seven large Boats full of Men, sent from the Town to retake that *Battery*. And he effected this brave, though dangerous Undertaking, notwithstanding that the Cannon of the Town, within point-blank-shot, fired continually upon him and his Party, which consisted only of eleven or twelve Men; though in the *Journal* fifteen or sixteen are mentioned; but

but he had left four Men in the Battery. CHAP.
Vide Journal ibidem, May 3d. VI.

THIS Gentleman was assisting in every Duty of Fatigue, or Honour, during the whole Siege. And that he might be the more at liberty to animate the Men by his personal Appearance, and manual Assistance and Encouragement, wherever the Cause might require it, he refused to accept of any Military Honours or Preferment which was offered him; and only answered, That if the Undertaking was attended with Success, he did not doubt of being honourably considered.

THAT Mr. *Vaughan* therefore first set the Expedition on foot; nay, that he revived it, when absolutely rejected by the General Assembly: That he behaved with all the Gallantry and Bravery, as well as Zeal for the Service, whilst it was going on, that could be expected from a Person in a much higher Rank; are Facts, which stand in need of no Proof, at least, not with me, who have seen the original Letters written to him, and the Certificates

S 2 given

CHAP. given him by the Governors, General,
 VI. and others, concerned in this Expedition.
 Mr. *Vaughan* has too much Modesty to
 give them to the Publick; but many of
 his Friends, besides myself, have seen
 them. And as he does not doubt of a
 Reward equal to his Merits and Services
 on this Occasion, he chuses rather *that*
 Pleasure and Satisfaction, which arise from
 a secret Conscioufness of having done his
 Duty, than to seem to court publick Ap-
 plause. And it was with the greatest
 Difficulty he was prevailed on, to suffer
 thus much of the Truth to appear in his
 Favour.

I HAVE already told the Reader, that
 I had prepared the best Journal I could
 pick up, of all the most material Trans-
 actions which passed during this memo-
 rable Siege: But, having seen the Journal
 printed at *Exeter*, I found myself obliged
 to expunge what I had collected on that
 Subject; which might have been, on
 many Occasions, more circumstantial, and,
 in the main, pretty exact; but would
 have wanted the Advantage of being sub-
 scribed

scribed by the General, and other Officers present on the Occasion. This Accident is the Cause of a kind of Chasm in this Narrative ; which the Publick will, I dare say, rather bear with Pleasure, than be troubled with a Repetition of what appears so well justified.

CHAP.
VI.

I SHALL now proceed, in the last Place, to give some Account of *New England*, in Regard to its Power and Strength ; which, probably, many People here have mistaken Notions of.

CHAP.
VII.

CHAP.

C H A P. VII.

*A True State of New England,
in regard to its Power and
Riches, as well as Affection to
the present happy Establishment
in Church and State.*

C H A P.
VII.

*The French
have en-
croached upon
our Trade.*

TO recount all the Advantages, which the Possession of *Cape Breton* may bring (in process of time, and with due Encouragement) to the *Crown of Great Britain*, would require more Space than the Nature of this Narrative would admit of. But it appears from several Judicious Tracts lately published, that the *French* have for several Years past not only enlarged *their* Trade, and outdone *us* in every Branch of it; but have also incroached upon *Our's*, either through Skill, Application, or Management. It is therefore high time that we seriously enquire into what are the real Causes

Causes of the Decay of Trade on our CHAP.
Side; and what has contributed so much VII.
 to the vast Increase of *their's*. }

A LATE Pamphlet entitled, *The Present State of the British and French Trade to Africa and America considered*; And a Letter printed in the *Tradesman's Journal*; have compared the Condition of the two Nations in regard to Trade; and have set that Matter in a strong and important Light.

AFTER what has been said there; it can never, surely, be a Matter of Indifference to the Nation in general, or the Legislature in particular, whether the *French* or *We* are to thrive or be undone. And I take it to be a Matter of no less Concern, to have our Eyes open at this Critical Juncture.

WE have it now in our Power not only to prevent the Abuse they have made of Priviledges formerly granted them: but even to restrain at least, if not entirely cut off some of the most valuable Branches of *their* Trade. It is but very
lately

CHAP. lately that this Nation in general is convinced, that the *French* had any Trade worth mentioning: And, in this Respect, the War has been the luckiest Incident that could have befallen us, to undeceive the most quick sighted amongst us. Had not so many of their Ships been taken with rich Cargoes; and some of them laden with Manufactures which we never suspected them capable of; We should probably have continued our Course in a thick Cloud of Inattention and Security; 'till we had run upon the Rocks, without perceiving our Danger. We may now perhaps; it is pretty evident we ought to enquire into the Measures and Means whereby they have brought Traffick of all kinds from a very languishing, to a most flourishing Condition. It is no Reproach to learn, even from our Enemies, whatever may conduce to our Safety, or Aggrandizement. Nay, our Trade will be absolutely lost, and, with it, all our Power and Weight, if we do not speedily set about the Work. The Possession of *Cape Breton* furnishes us with the most Natural; with the only Means of effectually depressing the *French* in their Commerce.

*The War
with France
a lucky Incident.*

merce. And, if we add to this most fortunate Circumstance, our Endeavours and Resolutions to encourage in all Shapes our own Colonies, their Product, our Manufactures, and Industry of every kind, to the utmost of our Power; it may not yet be too late, to recover what we had almost imperceptibly lost.

THE *French*, the more effectually to extend and carry on their Trade, erected a Council of Commerce in the Year 1700, consisting of some of the Principal Officers of State; and twelve of the Principal Merchants, or Persons who have been a long time engaged in Business. Two of these were of *Paris*; the other Ten deputed by the Chief Trading Towns of *France*. How far such an Establishment may be expedient, or even practicable under our Form of Government, I will not take upon me to determine. But if this cannot be done, surely something else may, to secure us against the Arts, Skill, Application, and Industry of our aspiring Neighbours. Let any One, who has the least Concern for the Welfare of his Country, but run over the above mention-

*The French
erect a Council of Com-
merce.*

T ed

CHAP. ed Pamphlet; and I am much mistaken
 VII. if he is not sufficiently alarmed, at seeing
 how near the Brink of the Precipice we

were arrived. In the Course of about
 thirty five Years the *French* have convert-

ed the the Island of *Cape Breton* from a
 Defart into a fruitful, comfortable Settle-

ment. Within the Bounds of the late
French Governor's Commission were, be-

sides the Island of *Cape Breton*, several
 others in the Gulph of *St. Laurence*. On

French Im-
provements of
the Island of
Cape Breton.

the Island of *Cape Breton*, they had twelve
 Settlements, viz. Four on the South Side,
 and Eight on the East. They have built

many Fish Rooms and Stages for the Use
 of the Fishery; and several Houses and
 Barns, &c. They laid out incredible Sums

on these Improvements; and the Fortifi-

cations of *Lewisburg* have exceeded all
 Imagination in Expence, since that Island

has been in the Possession of the *French*.

The immense
Sums it hath
cost them.

I have been told, and from good Autho-
 rity, that those two Articles, in the Course
 of thirty five Years, cannot have cost them

far short of three Millions Sterling. But
 this I do not take upon me to vouch;

only would from hence draw this Infe-
 rence, viz. that the *French* thought it

well

well worth their while to bestow immense Sums upon the Improvement and Security of these Islands, *merely on Account of their Trade.* It must therefore be well worth our while to preserve so valuable an Acquisition, which has not cost us the 150th part of the Money; and has every thing done at it, which may facilitate its Preservation: An Acquisition, which at the same time, that it curbs and annoys *their Trade*, contributes so vastly to the Encrease and Security of *Our Own*: An Acquisition which in the Opinion of a very good Judge, exceeds every thing that was ever gained to, or by, the Crown of *England* for many Generations.

CHAP.
VII.

THE Situation of *Cape Breton* in general, and of *Lewisburg* in particular, is such, as makes it the most commodious Place that could be found for the Security of Trade from the *West Indies*, and *North America*. The Distance from thence to *Newfoundland* is but one Day's Sail. To the *Streights of Bellisle*, on the North of *Newfoundland*, about four Days Sail: From thence, to *Hudson's Streights*, about Six Days Sail. From *Lewisburg*

Distances of Cape Breton from most of the English Colonies, &c.

CHAP. to *Canso*, half a Day's Sail. To the back
 VII. Side of *Nova Scotia* through the Gut of
 } *Canso* to *Cape Vert*, two Days Sail. To
Boston in *New England*, and to *Annapolis*
Royal in *Nova Scotia*, four Days Sail.
 To *Bermudas* (near which Island, all the
 Trade from the *West Indies* returns to *Eu-*
rope) about seven Days Sail. And from
Lewisburg to *Quebec*, the Capital of the
French Settlements on the River *St. Lau-*
rence, it is about seven Days Sail. And
 by reason of the *Gulph Stream* setting to
 the North-east, every Ship from the Sugar
 Islands, and all other Parts of the *West*
Indies, are necessarily obliged to approach
 very near this Island, in their Return to
Europe.

THIS Island is therefore a kind of
 Center-point to all the rest, as well *Eng-*
lish as *French* Settlements. And as it is
 a Place of Strength, and lies amidst
 the fishing Countries; as it may be a Mart
 or Staple for all Commodities passing be-
 tween *England* and its Colonies in *Ame-*
rica; lastly as it lies most conveniently
 for protecting all our Trade, and annoy-
 ing that of the Enemy; no Care or Ex-
 pence

pence can be thought too great for the Preservation of it; nor any Equivalent sufficient for the Loss of it. C H A P. VII.

IT seems to be a prevailing Notion among many of different Ranks in *Great Britain*, that the Province of *New England* is in a very flourishing Condition; and that it might by Encouragement, become so powerful, as to excite some Jealousies at least, if not Apprehensions of its assuming, one Day or other, an Independency very prejudicial to these Realms. But when the true State of that Case comes to be duly weighed and considered, it will be found that it is neither in their Inclination, nor in their Power to shake off their Subjection, and Obedience to the Crown of *Great Britain*. It is not agreeable to their Inclination, as Protestants, and Subjects more zealously affected to their National Church, as well as to the present Royal Family, than perhaps any others under His Majesty's most Gracious and Mild Government. It is not in their Power; for whatever Pretence there may be for a contrary Opinion, they are certainly not in a Condition to raise Rebel-
General State of New England.
lions,

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VII.

lions, and support an Independency; as will sufficiently be demonstrated in the Sequel of this Fact. But if they actually were, who must they give themselves to? They could not long subsist, without the Protection of some Power more potent than themselves. That Power must be a neighbouring one, or he could not support and protect them: That Neighbour must be the *French*; for they have none other. And can it be supposed that a People so utterly detesting Popery, Slavery and Arbitrary Power, would subject themselves to a Government, under which they can expect, and are sensible, would find nothing but the Loss of their Religion, Liberty, and Property? It may perhaps be said, that the *French* are more attentive to the general Prosperity of their Colonies, than the *English* are; and this may prove an Inducement. But whoever says it, reproaches us most severely for our Want of Attention, and Regard to so material a Branch of our Wealth and Power. This Assertion ought to excite in us a steady and firm Resolution to encourage and promote the Welfare of these *American Colonies*, to the utmost

utmost of our Power; not only because our Neighbours and Rivals do it, but because it is absolutely necessary for the Support of our Commerce, and to enable us once more to equal at least, if not to surpass those, who are diligent and expert in all the Arts of undermining and excelling us.

CHAP.
VII.

BUT really, and in Fact, the People of *New England* are far from being in a Condition to affect an Independency. They have impoverished themselves to a great Degree, in the Support of their Liberties and Possessions against the common Enemy; and have cheerfully engaged in every Scheme or Expedition for enlarging the Power and Dominion of the Crown of *Great Britain*; but have never once made the least Attempt towards throwing off their Subjection to it. To set this Matter in a clearer Light, we shall take it a good deal higher than the present times, and shew that the People of *New England* have been almost constantly exposed to great Difficulties, and put to continual large Expences in the Defence of their Country, and in the Assistance

CHAP. VII. *Assistance they have given the Crown of Great Britain, whenever the Circumstances of the Times required their Concurrence.*

First Settlement in New England.

THE first Settlement that took Place in *New England* was begun at *New Plymouth* in 1620. And (as it is easy to imagine) they underwent great Hardships and Difficulties, before they could bring their Affairs into a tolerable Condition. They sustained many Wars with the *Savages*, and lost a great Number of their People, in endeavouring to fix themselves in a convenient and comfortable manner. But in 1675. an *Indian King* of great Credit amongst the *Savages*; and no less famed for his Cruelty and Subtlety, than for his Courage and Conduct, drew all the Neighbouring Nations into an Alliance with him; built a strong Fortrefs; and determined a War against the *English*, who had now been about fifty Years in Possession of that Part of the Country. This naturally gave the Alarm to the New Settlers, who thereupon mustered all their Strength, and selecting a Body of their bravest Men, resolved to

War between the first Settlers there and the Indians.

prevent this powerful Enemy. They marched accordingly through deep Snows, excessive Cold, and numberless Difficulties to the *Indian's* Fortrefs; attacked him there with great Bravery, and had the good Fortune to destroy the King himself, and many of his People, though Numbers of them escaped. This could not be done, without a very considerable loss on the Side of the Assailants; but they comforted themselves with the pleasing Prospect of Liberty and Ease for the future. They were however deceived: For such as had escaped, soon spread themselves through the different Tribes of the *Savages* bordering upon their Settlements, and with the Assistance of the Jesuits, privately entered into a general Confederacy to wage War against the *English*. This War in 1676. broke out at an appointed time, in different Places: And they carried Murder and Destruction along with them wherever they went. Multitudes of the *English*, as well as their Plantations, Settlements, and Stocks of Cattle were, on this Occasion, utterly destroyed. None escaped but such as had the good Fortune to be near the Sea,

U

and

CHAP. and by that means, fled to *New York,*
 VII. *New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Vir-*
 } *ginia, Carolina, and the Sugar Islands :*
 In which different Places there are thou-
 sands of the Posterity of these ruined Fa-
 milies, at this Day.

FROM that time, to the present, the
 hardy brave Remains of this People have
 been struggling under Difficulties ; oppo-
 sing the *French* in *Canada,* and *Nova*
Scotia ; sustaining Wars with the *Sava-*
ges, who are now entirely in the *French*
 Interests ; and endeavouring to put their
 Country into the same good Posture and
 Condition it was in near seventy Years
 ago. They had no sooner begun to
 think themselves in quiet Possession of
 their Settlements ; but a fresh Irruption
 of *French* or *Savages,* or both together,
 poured in upon them, and in a few
 Days destroyed the Fruits of several Years
 Labour.

New Eng-
land main-
tains many
Garrisons for
the Defence of
its Frontiers.

THUS have these People been un-
 der a constant Course of Calamities and
 Devastation ; and thereby put to great and
 incessant Expence in guarding a Frontier
 of,

of near two hundred Miles Extent, besides being obliged to defend their Coasts in time of War. They are under a Necessity therefore of keeping many Garrisons of Soldiers all along their Frontiers: And the single Province of the *Massachusetts Bay* now actually maintains seven of these Capital Garrisons. They are also obliged to keep Parties or small Armies on Foot, as Scouts in time of War, or when Danger is apprehended. This Province is also at a large Expence in supporting a Number of Men, to guard and protect those employed in the Mast-Trade for the Service of the Crown. They are likewise forced to maintain a Number of armed Vessels to defend their Coasts and protect the Intercourse (by Sea) between them and their Neighbours.

BESIDES all these Difficulties at home, they have been engaged in many very expensive and hazardous Expeditions, for the Honour and Advantage of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

THE Expedition to *Canada*, in 1690, *The Necessity*
though a fruitless one, proved so expen- *of issuing*
five *Paper Bills.*

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five to the People of *New England*, that they were then obliged to issue *Paper Bills*, in lieu of Money, on the Faith of the Government for Payment of the same. This first introduced that fatal Practice; and by persisting in that Method upon any great Emergency ever since, they are in a fair Way of being utterly ruined, unless timely supported by the Government of *England*.

The several Expeditions in which the People of New England joined.

THESE People carried on two Expeditions at their own Expence, against the *French* in *Nova Scotia*, before it was conquered by General *Nicholson*: In one of which they conquered the Country. In the Reign of *Queen Anne*, they again joined her Armaments against *Canada*; but as the Fleet did not leave *England* till the 8th of *May*, nor arrive in the River of *St. Laurence* till the 23d of *August*; through these and other Pieces of Mismanagement, eight of the Ships were lost in the Gulph of *St. Laurence*, and the whole Expedition failed,

THE People of *New England* also joined General *Nicholson* in the Reduction of *Nova Scotia*. And depending upon
that

QUEEN DENIS
EXPEDITED
EXPEDITION

that Country's being guarded and defended by the Queen's Troops, they were in hopes that their Colony would be eased of the Burden of furnishing Garrisons for the Defence of *New England*, on that Side, at least. But, instead of that, the only Garrison in *Nova Scotia*, is at *Annapolis Royal*; and that scarce able to defend itself, much less in any Condition to lend Assistance to its Neighbours.

By these Means therefore, and for want of an Opportunity of redeeming their Credit, so often, and so deeply engaged by the frequent issuing of this *Paper Money*, they became largely indebted to the Publick. Yet, notwithstanding all that has been said, when a Scheme was set on foot for the Reduction of *Cape Breton*, they, with their usual Chearfulness and Alacrity for promoting the Honour and Interests of the Crown, immediately entered into the Scheme; and, in order to put it in Practice, had Recourse to their old Method of issuing an additional Number of Bills, without which the Project had been altogether impracticable. The Expence, indeed, of
this

CHAP. VII. this Expedition was far beyond what this and the adjoining Provinces were able to bear, without being utterly ruined, even in case of Success. But they confidently relied on His Majesty and the *English* Nation for a Reimbursement; and they will, no doubt, be amply indemnified for all their Expences, Fatigues, and Dangers. These Bills are now, as I am told, so much depreiated in Value, that they bear a Discount or Loss of 200 *per Cent.* and, unless the Government of *England* finds some Expedient for redeeming, or calling them in, these Provinces must be entirely ruined *for their Zeal*; and all Commerce between them and *Great Britain* will cease of course.

The great Discount of the Paper Money.

THEY formerly sent all their Gold and Silver to *England* for such Goods as they wanted from thence; and made use of the above-mentioned Paper-Credit, for all Business and Transactions amongst themselves. But now, that the Currency is quite exhausted, and there is no real Money left amongst them, they cannot any longer pay for such Goods as they want; but, instead of taking them from *England,*

England, must be driven to the Necessity CHAP.
of making themselves Cloaths of Skins, VII.
and such Things as their Country affords ;

which must occasion a great Decrease in *The Necessity*
the Demand and Consumption of our *of indemnify-*
Woollen and other Manufactures. How *ing this Peo-*
far this Nation will find its Account in this *ple for their*
Alteration of Affairs, let others determine : *Expences.*
But if no other Consideration were of
Weight sufficient to plead for them, surely
that of their having on all Occasions assist-
ed us with their Persons and Money; their
having *on this particular Occasion* struck so
noble a Stroke for the Advantage of these
Realms ; and their having involved them-
selves in so many and great Difficulties for
our sakes, are sufficient Inducements for
protecting, rewarding and saving so gene-
rous, so faithful, and so brave a People.

IT is easy to foresee, that if the Inhabi-
tants have not Money to purchase the
Goods they want, in a cold Climate, the
Merchant will not let them have his
Goods for nothing, or for Paper, which
is worth nothing. How are they then to
be clothed ? Why, they will naturally
run into the Manufacturing of Linnen,
and

CHAP. and what Wool they have ; and so cover
 VII. themselves with these, with Leather and
 Furs, instead of taking off our Woollen
 Goods.

IF the *English* Nation should judge it proper (and it is not doubted but it will) to pay off the Expence of this Expedition in Money, this will introduce a Currency amongst them, which will make the calling in and burning of their Bills, or a great Number of them, practicable. Then, for the future, let it be enacted, or otherwise provided, that all the *English Colonies* or Settlements in *North America* do bear a proportionable Expence of all Expeditions in Favour of the Crown ; and that the whole Burden be not left, as it has been, upon that of *New England*, to its utter Ruin and Destruction.

*A Method
 proposed for
 calling in
 their Paper
 Money.*

I AM told, that in Mr. *Ashley's* Treatise on Trade, there is an infallible Method for restoring the Currency of Money into *New England* ; but I have not that Book by me ; and, if I had, it would be too troublesome to the Reader to insert it here. I refer him therefore to it ; and shall only add, that if some Expedient be
 not

not thought of, and speedily put in Execution, this Province cannot long subsist; and that the Disadvantage to Trade in general, as well as the Discouragement to all Undertakings of this Nature in particular, will be so great, that it is no great Presumption to assert the Loss in both Cases to be absolutely irretrievable.

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VII.

THE Case therefore is widely different from the Notion which has in some Places prevailed: And *New England* is not, and I am sorry it is not, the powerful, flourishing Colony it has been represented to be; but on the contrary, the Country is very poor, largely in debt, has no Currency or real Value in it, and, unless speedily relieved from hence, has no future Prospect, but that of utter and irrecoverable Ruin.

IT is not disposed to throw off its Dependency on the Crown of *England*; but may, with Justice, vie with *England* itself for Demonstrations of Loyalty, Zeal, and Affection to His present Majesty, the Protestant Cause, and *English* Liberty.

THIS Narrative (which is already much longer than I intended it should be) would

X

have

CHAP. have ended here, if a Letter from a Gentleman in *New England* to his Friend in *London*, had not been just now put into my Hands. It contains some Arguments, and a Method of Reasoning, which I confess I dare not make myself a Judge of; but, at the Request of some Friends, have inserted such Parts of it, as in general relate to my Subject.

Letter from
a Gentleman
in *New Eng-
land* to his
Friend in
London.

“ IT were to be wished, that a *Civil*
“ *Government* was established at *Cape Bre-*
“ *ton*, and the Island irrevocably annexed
“ to the Crown of *Great Britain*, as well
“ as *Canso* well fortified. They would
“ thus become not only a Nursery for
“ twenty Thousand Seamen a Year; but
“ would command all the Fishery of
“ *North America*, and consequently the
“ Treasure of *France* and *Spain*; by
“ which Means the King of *Great Britain*
“ would soon become the Greatest Prince
“ in *Europe*, and His People have the
“ most extensive and enriching Trade.

“ IT is now, I think, in the Power
“ of the King and Parliament to make a
“ Chain of Towns from *Lewisburg* to
“ *Canso*; from thence to *Annapolis Royal*;
“ and

“ and so on, to *Casco* : which would be
 “ perfected in less than a Century. Oh !
 “ that they could but comprehend with-
 “ out seeing, what we on the Spot see with
 “ our Eyes, *viz.* the vast Encrease of Fifty
 “ poor Families on their Arrival in *New*
 “ *England* ; which are now multiplied into
 “ an incredible Number of Inhabitants,
 “ and dispersed into a proportionate Num-
 “ ber of Regular Towns : And all this
 “ in about an Hundred and Twenty
 “ Years. From *New York* to *South Caro-*
 “ *lina* there is still a greater Encrease of
 “ People, Trade, and Towns ; to the
 “ amazing Enlargement of the *British*
 “ *Dominions*.

“ I HEARTILY wish a due Considera-
 “ tion may be had of the Case of those
 “ worthy Men, both Officers and Soldiers,
 “ who left their Families, Farms, Ease,
 “ Plenty, and Peace at Home, to expose
 “ themselves to all their Contraries, in the
 “ Service of their King and Country.
 “ Should they be detained there as a Gar-
 “ rison of Common Soldiers, and have
 “ Officers put over them, I fear they
 “ may, in their Grief, Shame, and Rage,
 “ become

CHAP. “ become as desperate as they were in
 VII. “ their Toils, Courage and Assaults of the
 “ Enemy, who said, *They were Devils in*
 “ *Human Shape.*

“ I AM glad to see the Just Sense the
 “ Ministry and Kingdom seem to have
 “ of the Reduction of *Cape Breton* to
 “ the Dominion of *England*. And we
 “ read, with Pleasure, the Intimation
 “ which the *Lord Mayor* and *City of*
 “ *London* make in their Address to His
 “ Majesty, of their Hope, that it may
 “ never be given back to the *French*.
 “ *The Mines of Peru* are no Price for it.

Conclusion.

THIS Letter, and the foregoing Narrative, sufficiently evince the general Notion of the *Importance and Advantages of Cape Breton to the English Nation*: And, it is to be hoped, that no Power, no Arts of *French Politicians*, nor any *plausible Proposal of Equivalents*, will ever be able to wrest it out of the Hands of a People, who have so gloriously recovered the rightful Possession thereof.

F I N I S.

MAP
of the ISLAND of
CAPE BRETON
as laid down by
the Sieur BELLIN
1746.



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C
J

MAP
of the ISLAND of
CAPE BRETON
as laid down by
the SURVEILLANT
1746

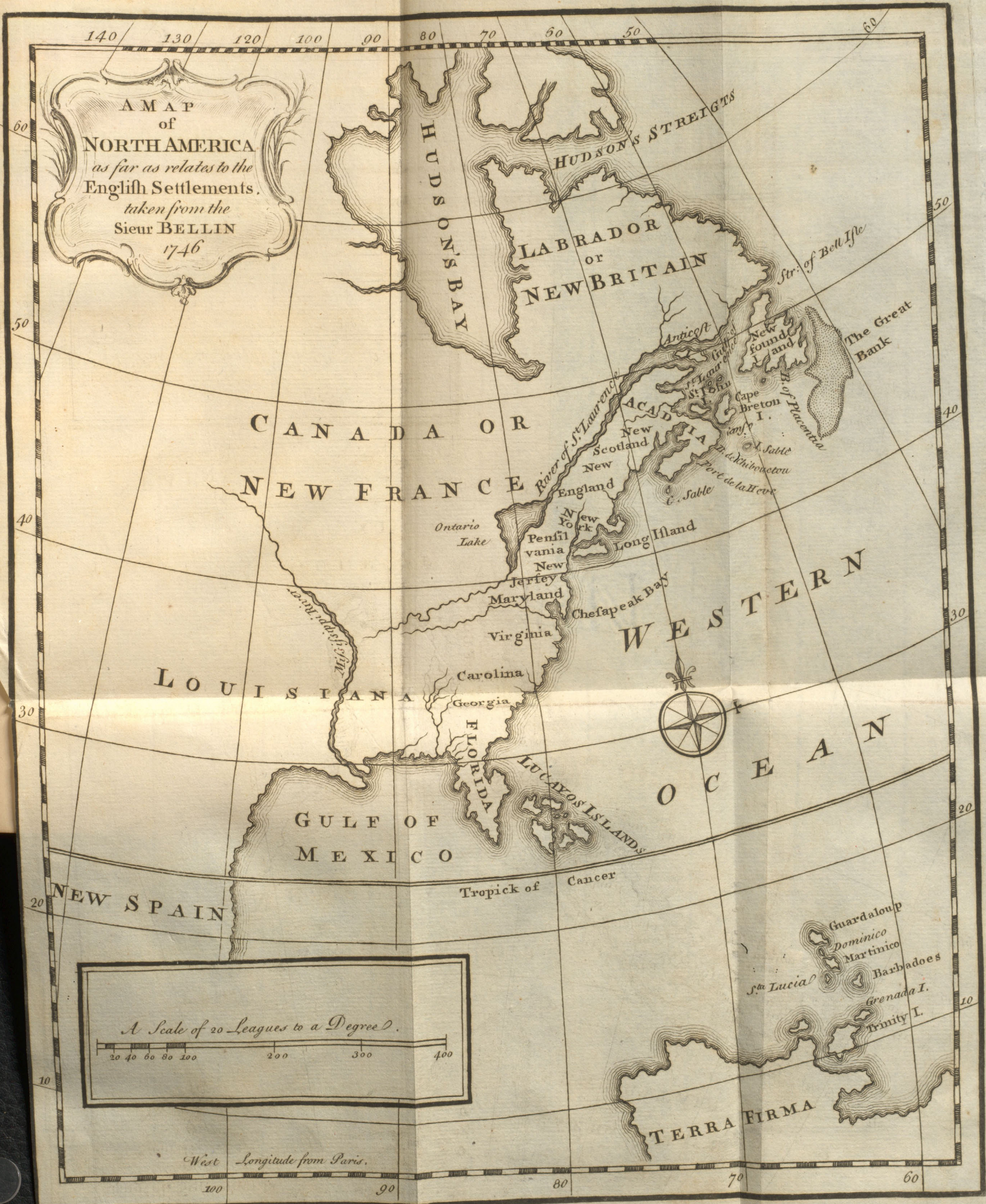
St. Pierre
Islands

Ca

St. Louis
Islands



A MAP
of
NORTH AMERICA
as far as relates to the
English Settlements.
taken from the
Sieur BELLIN
1746



A Scale of 20 Leagues to a Degree.

20 40 60 80 100 200 300 400

West Longitude from Paris.

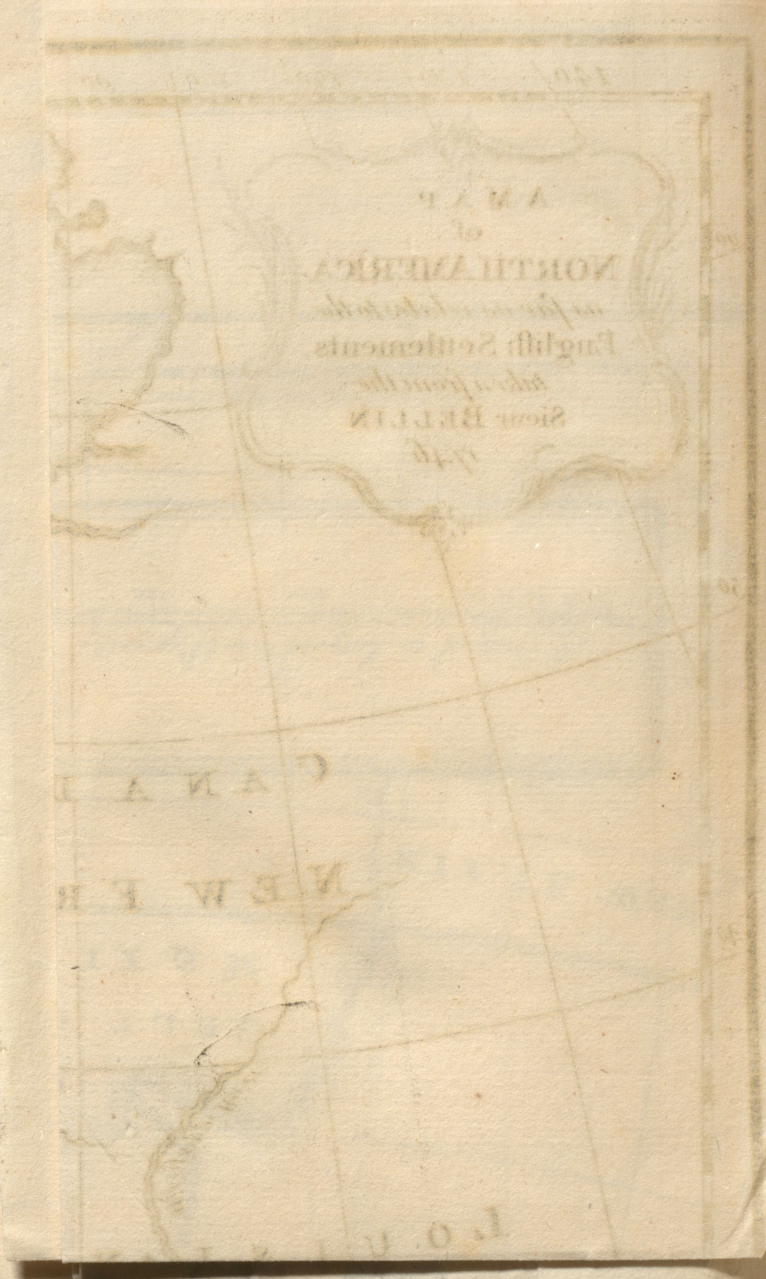
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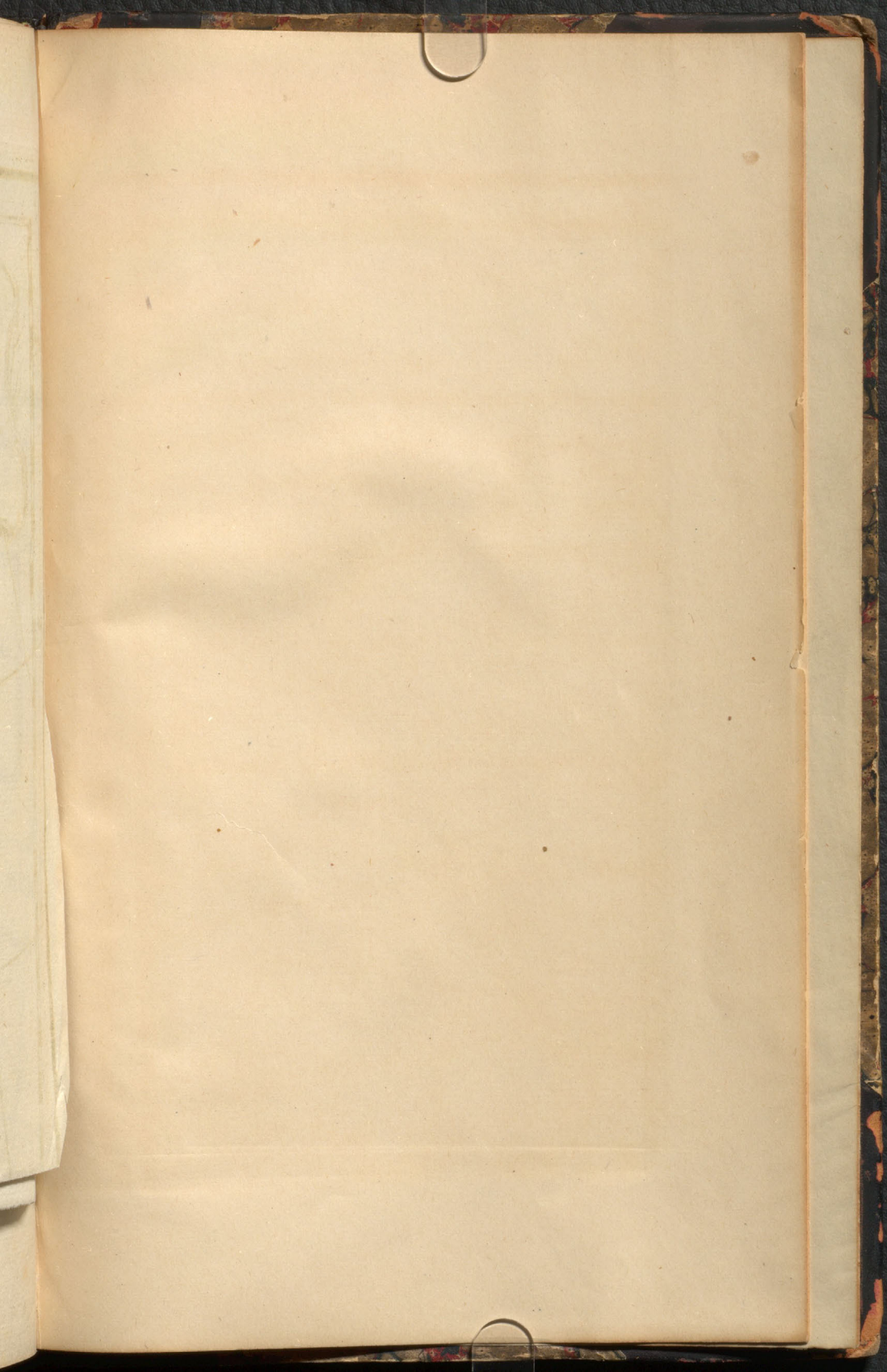
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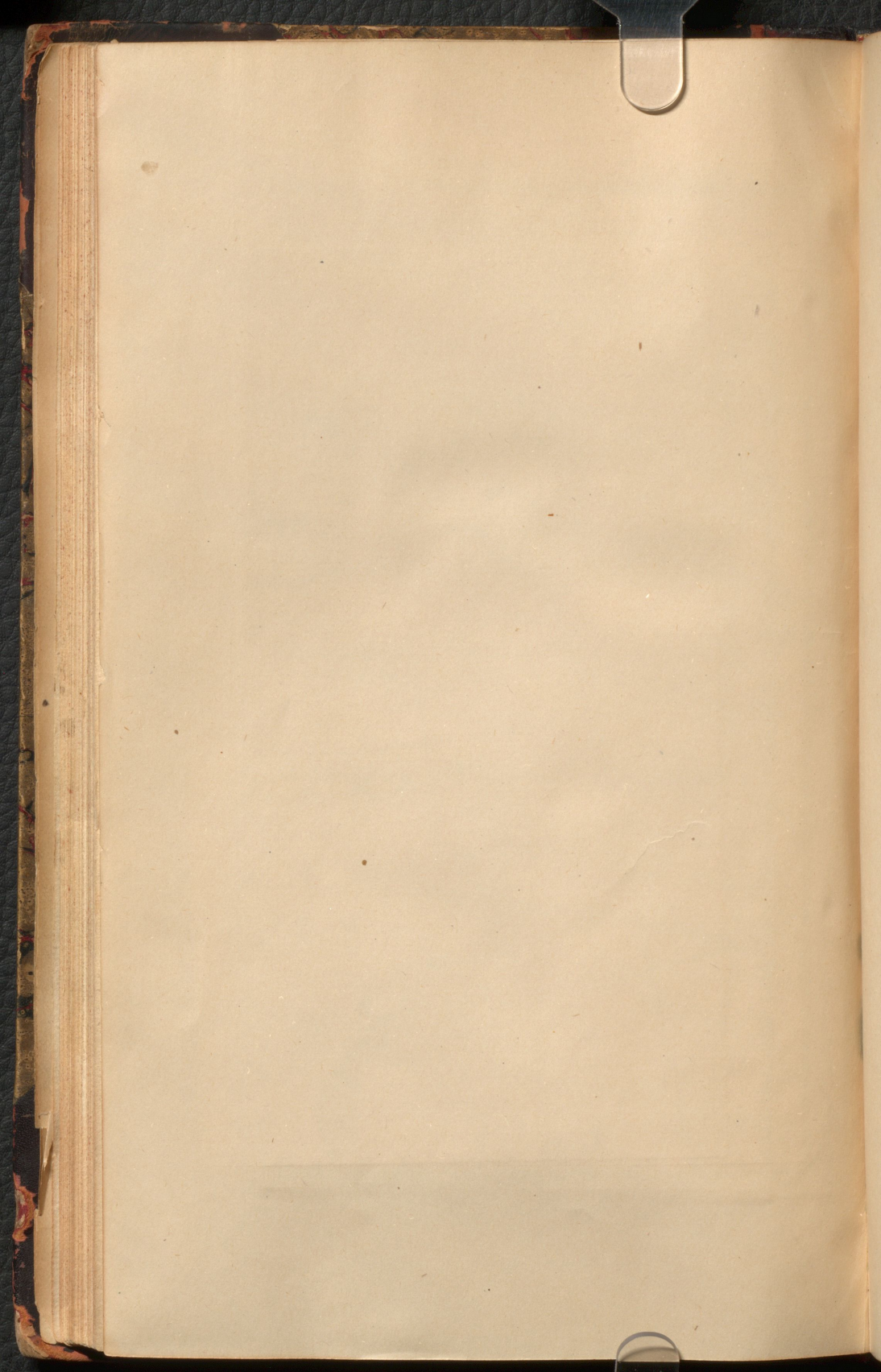


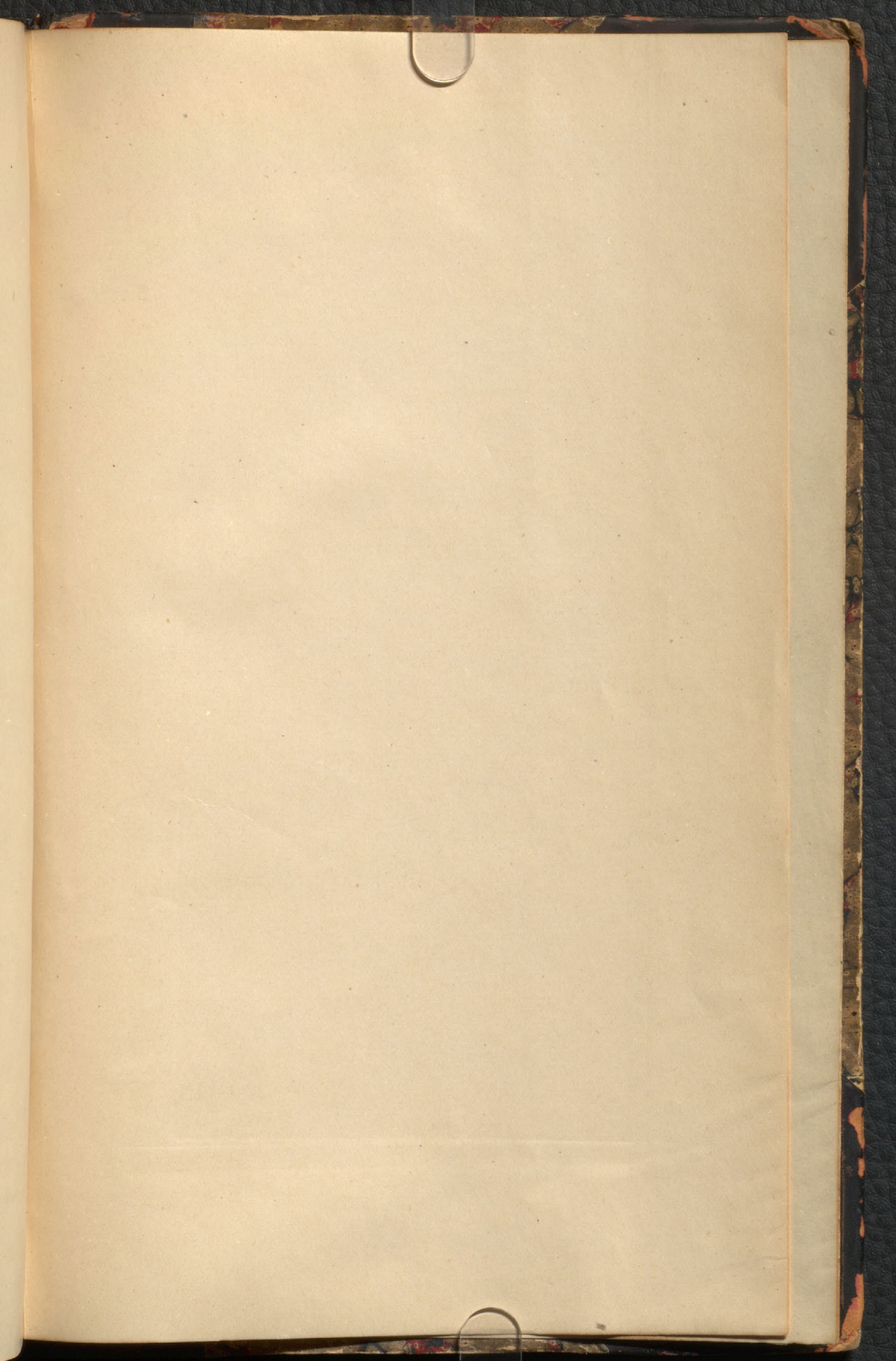
A M A P
of
NORTH AMERICA
in form of a
English Settlements
and a part of the
New Britain
1746

CANADA
NEW ENGLAND

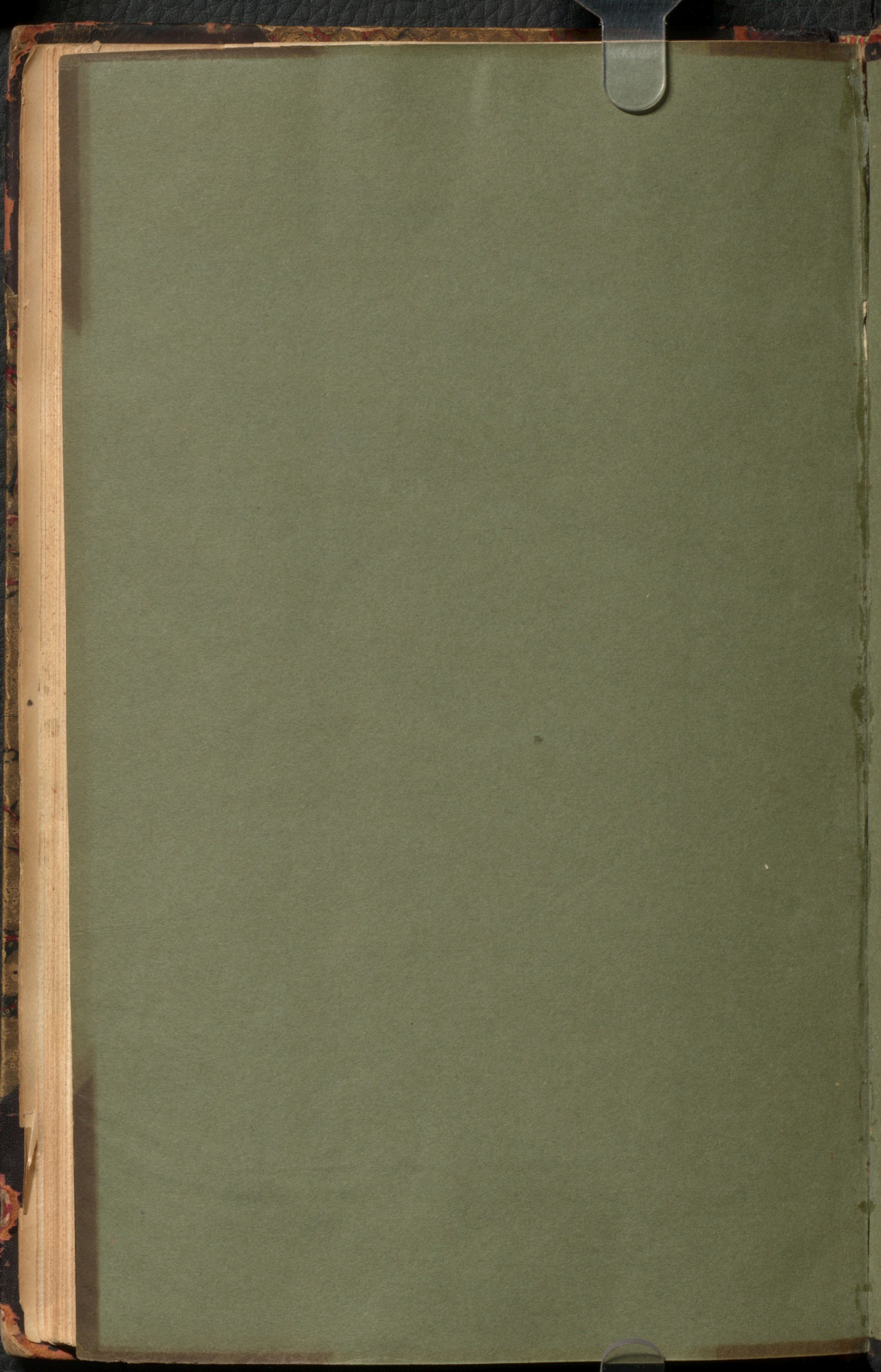
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