

1738. The Lieutenant-Governor and council of Nova Scotia appointed, by an order dated 13th January, four terms annually for the trial of causes, viz., the first Tuesday in March and May, and the last Tuesday in July and November. On 10th June, the council of Nova Scotia addressed a letter of remonstrance to Governor Phillipps (then in England), giving in detail a list of the reasons, which, in their opinion, hindered the advancement of the Province.

1739. On Thursday, 6th December, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong,* was found dead in his bed, having five wounds in his breast, his sword lying carelessly by his side. An inquest was held on the 7th, and a verdict of lunacy rendered.—M. Pourray de l'Auberivière was appointed Bishop of Quebec.—On the death of Lieutenant-Governor Armstrong, the government of Nova Scotia was assumed by Mr. John Adams, the senior member of the council.

1740. M. de l'Auberivière, Bishop of Quebec, arrived in Quebec. An epidemic was raging at the time; he caught the infection, and died before he could take up his duties.—Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Mascarene was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in succession to Lieutenant-Governor Armstrong. Colonel Mascarene was major of General Phillipps' regiment, and had been a member of the Nova Scotia council since 1720.—A formal declaration of war between Great Britain and Spain was made on 14th May at Annapolis.—A royal com-

mission, dated 4th September, 1740, to mark out and settle the boundaries between the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and the Colony of Rhode Island, was issued, and amongst the members of this commission were included five members of the council of Nova Scotia.

1741. M. Dubreuil de Pontbriant was nominated by Benedict XIV. to succeed M. de l'Auberivière, as Bishop of Quebec.

1742. Lieutenant-Colonel Cosby, who was lieutenant-colonel of General Phillipps' regiment, and lieutenant-governor of the fort and garrison at Annapolis, died on 27th December.

1744. M. du Vivier, with a force from Louisburg, surprised and captured Canso on 13th May, carried the small garrison, seventy or eighty men, and the inhabitants to Louisburg. Canso was burned, and an English vessel in port captured.—A proclamation informing the inhabitants of the war between England and France, was published at Annapolis on 15th June.—The Indians attacked Annapolis on 1st July, and on 25th August were joined by Du Vivier with eight hundred men, chiefly Indians and militia. Aid was sent to Annapolis from time to time from Boston, and after failing in all his attempts to take the place, Du Vivier retired on 26th September.—War was declared between Great Britain and France, by France on 15th March, and by Great Britain on 9th April. From this date such laws only were to have force in Canada, as were duly registered by the superior council at Quebec; hence the French *Code Marchand*, not having been registered, was not in force in Canada.—A shock of earthquake was felt at Quebec on the 16th May.

1745. An expedition for the conquest of Cape Breton, under command of Colonel William Pepperell, sailed from

* Lawrence Armstrong was Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of General Phillipps, which had been stationed in Nova Scotia for many years. He was appointed a member of the first council of Nova Scotia, called by Governor Phillipps at Annapolis in 1720. He was appointed lieutenant-governor 8th February, 1725.