

many sheep. Much of their surplus produce they transported to Louisburg or Annapolis Royal in small schooners or sloops or else sold to agents who had established truck houses on the Basin shore, and until the fortress of Louisburg was captured under Pepperrell in 1745 it was a continual source of annoyance and apprehension to the English authorities at Annapolis Royal that this very natural trade with Louisburg persisted in going on.

In 1710 Port Royal was finally captured for England, and three years later by the Treaty of Utrecht "Acadia or Nova Scotia," as it was designated, was formally ceded to the British Crown. With this important event of history, began in Acadia the permanent rule of a French population by an English military garrison, and this military rule went on uninterrupted until 1749, when Colonel Edward Cornwallis was sent from England by the Lords of Trade with a colony consisting largely of disbanded soldiers and sailors to found the town of Halifax on Chebucto Bay. With Cornwallis' coming the military rule of the province was abolished, and a civil government, with Halifax as the capital, took its place, but the subjects of the new government, as of the old, were preponderatingly not English, but French.

In the treaty of Utrecht it was clearly stated that such of the French inhabitants of Acadia as were willing to continue in the province under British rule would be welcome to do so, but that any who chose might remove with their effects within a year. After the expiration of a year, however, those who remained must take an unqualified oath of allegiance to the new power. During the year very few removed, but England had left