

a grand jury brought in a true bill, and on trial before the governor and council, who sat as a general court, the petit jury found him guilty of murder, and Cartet was hanged accordingly, under a warrant from the governor, on 13th September.

1750. Commissioners met in Paris to determine the boundaries of Nova Scotia. The British commissioners were William Shirley (Governor of Massachusetts) and William Mildmay. The French commissioners were the Marquis de la Galissonnière and M. Etienne de Silhouette. The conferences lasted for three years, but were practically useless owing to the impossibility of reconciling the conflicting claims of the two parties.—M. de la Jonquière caused a fort (named Fort Rouillé, after M. Rouillé de Jouy, then foreign minister at Paris) to be erected on the site now occupied by the City of Toronto.—Notwithstanding the appointment of a commission to determine the boundaries of the English and French possessions in North America, a feeling of mutual distrust was rapidly spreading amongst the subjects of both crowns, and M. de la Jonquière was most energetic in devising means of checking the encroachments of the English colonists. He strengthened the post at Detroit, and despatched reinforcements to the Alleghanies; whilst at the same time the Chevalier de la Corne was instructed to lose no time in organizing the Acadians, and opposing, by every means in his power, the advance of British settlements in Nova Scotia. The possession of Chignecto at once became an object of importance to both parties, and whilst La Corne erected a fort at Beauséjour, around which Father Le Loutre* col-

lected his Acadians, Major Lawrence was despatched from Halifax to erect a fort on the eastern side of the Missiguash, afterwards known as Fort Lawrence.—Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart.,† arrived at Halifax in the *Saltash* sloop on the 23rd August, and was sworn in as one of His Majesty's Council for Nova Scotia on 29th August.—Edward How was treacherously shot through the heart by a party of Indians under Le Loutre, whilst holding parley with a French officer across the Missiguash river (Chignecto).

1751. Count de Raymond succeeded M. Desherbiers as Governor of Louisburg. Dartmouth, (opposite Halifax) Nova Scotia, attacked by Indians in May, and, notwithstanding the presence of a company of rangers, a number of persons were killed, and others carried away as prisoners before the Indians were driven off.

1752. The Marquis de la Jonquière died at Quebec on the 17th May, and Charles le Moyne, Baron de Longueuil, Governor of Montreal, replaced him pending the appointment of a successor. Captain the Marquis Duquesne de Menneville, an officer of marine, was appointed to succeed M. de la Jonquière.—Two ships laden with wheat were despatched from Quebec to Marseilles,

In 1740 he was missionary to the Micmacs in Nova Scotia. In 1743 he led a body of Abenaki Indians in an attack upon Annapolis. De Loutre held the office of Vicar-General in Acadia, and was a most determined opponent of British power in America. After having misled the unfortunate Acadians by his pernicious counsels, he deserted them at their greatest need, and went to Quebec, where he found a very cold reception. He then sailed for France, but the vessel in which he sailed was captured by the English, and he was sent a prisoner to Jersey, where he remained until the conclusion of peace in 1763 when he returned to France.

† Sir Danvers Osborne was M.P. for Bedfordshire in 1747; was appointed Governor of New York in June, 1753; and died in that province a few days after his arrival

* Louis Joseph de la Loutre was sent to Canada the Society of Foreign Missions at Paris in 1737.