

killed, and several of his officers, including both his aides-de-camp, were killed or severely wounded. Arnold meanwhile had encountered a spirited resistance, and being himself disabled, and his force attacked in rear, was compelled to retreat with a loss of over 400 men who were taken prisoners. The killed on the side of the enemy exceeded 100, whilst the British loss did not amount to 20. No further attempt was made on the city during the winter; the enemy under command of Colonel Arnold, who had succeeded General Montgomery, kept up a blockade of the city at a distance of three miles.—The eighth session of the fifth General Assembly of Nova Scotia was opened by Governor Legge on 20th October, and lasted until 18th November.—With a view to the better protection of the province from the designs of emissaries from the revolted provinces, martial law was declared in Nova Scotia on 30th November, and all strangers were required to report themselves on arrival to two magistrates on pain of being treated as spies.—Two armed schooners from Marblehead called at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and carried off Attorney-General Callbeck (who was, during the absence in England of Mr. Patterson, the Governor, administering the government), and some other officers of the government. When the capture of Mr. Callbeck was reported to General Washington, he reprimanded the captors, and returned the prisoners and plunder with expressions of regret.—Governor Legge was authorized by the Earl of Dartmouth to raise a regiment of 1,000 men for the defense of Nova Scotia.

1776. When congress learned that General Montgomery had fallen in the attempt to capture Quebec, and that the failure of the expedition was pro-

bable, it was decided (early in February) to send commissioners to Canada invested with full powers to treat upon all matters and things whatsoever. The commissioners were Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll; they were accompanied by the Rev. John Carroll (afterwards Bishop of Baltimore). The party left Philadelphia about 20th March, and reached Montreal towards the end of April. They were not more successful in diplomacy than Montgomery had been in war, and returned to Philadelphia in June. One good resulted from their mission; they had in their train one Mesplets, a printer, who, having with him the materials for his business, thought he saw an opening for him in Montreal, and therefore when the commissioners returned to Philadelphia, he remained and became the first printer in Montreal. From his press the *Montreal Gazette* was first issued in 1778.

1778. A treaty of alliance and trade was signed by France, and the revolted British Colonies.—General Carleton left Canada for England, leaving General Haldimand to administer the affairs of the Province as Lieutenant-Governor.—Four companies of Provincial troops were sent to garrison Charlottetown.—Bryan Finucane, who had been appointed Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, arrived at Halifax on the 10th April, and was sworn in as a member of Council on 1st May.—Lieutenant-Governor Arbuthnot was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.—The eleventh session of the Fifth General Assembly of Nova Scotia was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, Admiral Arbuthnot, on 6th June. This session closed on 25th June. The public debt of Nova Scotia appears, from a statement laid before the Legislature at this session, to have been, at this date, £14,500 sterling.—Commissioner Rich-