

on the death of the marquis.—M. Le Moyne, Baron de Longueuil, (a Canadian), Governor of Montreal, administered the affairs of the colony pending the appointment of a successor to M. de Vaudreuil.

1726. Charles, Marquis de Beauharnois, who had been appointed Governor of Canada on the death of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, arrived in Quebec, accompanied by M. Dupuis, who (M. de Chazel who was first named having been lost on his passage to Canada), succeeded M. Bégon as Intendant.—A treaty of peace was made at Boston, (called Dummer's treaty) on 15th December, 1725, between the Indians of Nova Scotia and New England, and the governments of the New England States and Nova Scotia. This treaty was signed by the Nova Scotia Council and the Indian chiefs, at Annapolis, on 4th June, 1726.—John Doucett, Lieutenant-Governor of the fort at Annapolis, died on 19th November.

1727. King George I. died on Sunday, 11th June, and was succeeded by his son, George II.—Lieutenant Otho Hamilton was appointed secretary to the council in Nova Scotia on 28th July.

1728. David Dunbar, surveyor-general of His Majesty's woods in America, was, by commission from the Lords of the Treasury, dated Whitehall, May 9, 1728, appointed surveyor-general of His Majesty's lands within the Province of Nova Scotia, and to mark out and set apart, for masts and timber for the use of the Royal Navy, 200,000 acres.

1729. Governor Phillipps arrived at Annapolis Royal from England, (having spent some weeks at Canso on his way), on 20th November.

1731. Governor Phillipps left Annapolis for England on 27th August, 1731,

to arrange certain affairs connected with the regiment of which he was colonel. Lieutenant-Governor Armstrong assumed the government on the departure of General Philipps.—The French erected a strong fort on Lake Champlain,* at a point afterwards known as Crown Point.

1733. M. Pierre Herman Dosquet, Bishop of Samos, coadjutor to the Bishop of Quebec, superseded M. de Mornay in the Bishopric of Quebec.

1734. Bishop Dosquet visited Canada, but returned to France the same year.

1736. Lieutenant-Governor Armstrong, writing from Annapolis in September, says that he has nine effective companies for the defence of Nova Scotia, and that there is one more company stationed at Placentia.—Colonel Gledhill, Lieutenant-Governor of Placentia, Newfoundland, died, and was succeeded by Major Henry Cope.

1737. Isaac Provender, a lad of ten or eleven years of age, was arrested for setting fire, on the 19th of April, to the house of his master, Lieutenant Amherst, at Annapolis; the house and contents were entirely consumed. The case is mentioned as the deliberations of the Lieutenant-Governor (Armstrong) and his council shew with what care, even in the earliest days of the colony, justice was administered; the decision arrived at being, that as the boy was within the years of discretion, they could not proceed against him.—A commission was appointed by the Board of Trade to settle the boundaries between Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire; the Nova Scotia members of the commission sailed for Hampton, where the commission was to sit, on 3rd July.

* Fort Frederic, so named in honor of Jean Frederic Phelippeaux, Count de Maurepas, at that time Minister of Marine.