



This is the only portrait of Wolfe known to have been painted from life. It represents him in the first regiment with which he served. The original is in the possession of Colonel Warde, of Squerryes Court.

obtained its restoration in exchange for Madras in the East Indies, where an English trading company had grown up since the days of Queen Elizabeth. England then decided to strengthen herself in Acadia, where France retained her hold on the French Acadian population through the secret influence of her emissaries, chiefly missionaries, and accordingly established a town on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, ever since known as Halifax, in honour of a prominent statesman of those times. The seat of government was removed from the town of Annapolis Royal, where the old fort had been held for years by only a small force of English soldiers, entirely unequal to the duty of effectually awing the large number of French Acadians, who were then settled in the Annapolis valley, on the fertile lands bordering the streams that flow into the Bay of Fundy, and on the Isthmus of Chignecto, which connects Nova Scotia with New Brunswick. These French settlers, about twelve thousand in all by the

middle of the eighteenth century, a thrifty, industrious and simple-minded people, easily influenced by French agents, called themselves "Neutrals," and could not be forced to take the unqualified oath of allegiance which was demanded of them by the authorities at Halifax. The English Government was now determined to act with firmness in a province where their interests had been so long neglected, and where the French inhabitants had in the course of forty years shown no disposition to consider themselves British subjects and discharge their obligations to the British Crown. France had raised the contention that the Acadia ceded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht was not the Acadia which included the present province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the greater part of Maine, but only Nova Scotia, and, indeed, only a portion of that peninsula according to some French authorities. Commissioners were appointed by the two Powers to settle the question of boundaries—of the meaning of "Acadia, with its ancient boundaries," but their negotiations came to naught, and the issue was only settled by the arbitrament of war. The French built the forts of Beauséjour and Gaspereau—the latter a mere palisade—on the Isthmus of Chignecto, which became the rendezvous of the French Acadians, whom the former persuaded by promises or threats to join their fortunes. In 1755 a force of English and Colonial troops, under the command of Colonels Moncton, Winslow and Scott, captured these forts, and this success was followed by the banishment of the Acadian French. This cruel act of Governor Lawrence and the English authorities at Halifax was no doubt largely influenced by the sentiment of leading men in New England, who were apprehensive of the neighbourhood of so large a number of an alien people, who could not be induced to prove their loyalty to Great Britain, and



*James Wolfe*

Copy of a painting of Wolfe, by Schaaak, in the National Portrait Gallery, London, England.