

of the United States and destroy their commerce, for which purpose His Royal Highness had been pleased to direct letters of marque and commissions of privateers to be granted in the usual manner. On the 13th January no less than 21 United States' prizes were condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Halifax.

February 11th.—The second session of the Tenth General Assembly of Nova Scotia was opened at Halifax by the Lieutenant-Governor Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, who, in his opening speech, expressed his admiration of the zeal, loyalty, and courage of the Canadians, who, supported by a small force of regular soldiers, had repelled repeated attacks of United States troops on their territory; and his firm reliance upon the same spirit of loyalty if Nova Scotia should be attacked.

The Nova Scotia Assembly was prorogued on the 3rd of April, having passed an additional militia law, and provided for the improvement of the roads, besides giving attention to a great number of minor matters of local interest.

June 6th.—The United States frigate *Chesapeake*, 49 guns, which had been so gallantly captured by H. M. S. *Shannon*, 38 guns, Captain Broke, off Boston Harbour, on the 1st June, arrived at Halifax.

June 8th.—Captain Lawrence, late of the *Chesapeake*, who had died of the wounds received in the action with the *Shannon*, was buried at Halifax. His remains were landed, under a discharge of minute guns, at the King's wharf, from whence they were followed to the grave by his own surviving officers, those of His Majesty's army and navy, and many of the people of Halifax. The coffin was covered with the United States flag, upon which was placed the sword of the deceased officer; the pall was supported by

six captains of the Royal Navy; 300 men of the 64th Regiment attended as a firing party, and fired three volleys over the grave.

August 10th.—The United States brig *Henry* arrived at Halifax with a flag of truce from Salem, and permission having been granted, the bodies of Captain Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow—who had also died of his wounds—late of the *Chesapeake*, were disinterred and placed on board the *Henry* for conveyance to the United States.

August 25th.—The merchants and underwriters of Halifax presented an address to Captain Broke, of the *Shannon*, accompanied by a handsome piece of plate.

November 12th.—Halifax was visited by a tremendous gale or hurricane which rushed up the harbour with terrific violence. Twenty-one men-of-war of various descriptions were in port; all suffered more or less; seven of them were driven ashore, and several seamen lost their lives. No less than forty-seven merchantmen were stranded, and twenty-four, although not driven ashore, were more or less injured. Three small vessels were totally lost, together with seven or eight men who were on board. Fortunately the storm raged with the greatest violence at dead low water, so that the wharves and stores suffered much less than they otherwise would; but the total loss was very heavy.

January 12th.—The General Assembly of New Brunswick met at Fredericton, but a sufficient number of members to proceed to business not attending, the House adjourned until the 13th, when the members proceeded to elect a Speaker, in the place of Amos Botsford, Esq., deceased. John Robinson having been elected and confirmed by the President, Major-General George Tracey Smyth, the regular opening of