

Canada, but the distance of the only market (China), and the consequent uncertainty attending the trade, led to its abandonment.

1719. Colonel Gledhill was appointed lieutenant-governor of Placentia in place of Colonel Moody.

1720 Charlevoix visited Canada, and travelled as far as Lake St. Clair; from his glowing description of the climate, the scenery, and the attractions of Canadian society, he would seem to have been highly pleased with his visit.—The fortifications at Louisbourg, Cape Breton, were completed at a cost of a million and a half sterling. Louisbourg at this time traded largely in coal, fish and lumber with the West Indies.—Improvements were commenced in the fortifications at Montreal and Quebec, under the superintendence of M. Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry, the expense being defrayed by an assessment upon the inhabitants of the two cities.—Governor Phillipps* arrived from Boston at Annapolis Royal, in the middle of April.—Canso attacked and plundered by the Indians on 7th August; loss estimated at £20,000.

1721. Baron de St. Castin, who was recognized by the Abenakis as their chief, was taken prisoner by an armed vessel from Boston. After being kept for several months in captivity, he was released on the urgent representations of M. de Vaudreuil. The capture of St. Castin was followed by an immediate attack on the New England settlements by the Abenakis. The Jesuit Père Rasle was killed by the Americans in

one of the attacks upon the Abenakis.—Mails were regularly conveyed between Montreal and Quebec for the first time.

1722. Canada was divided, (with the assent of the duke of Orleans, then regent of France), into eighty-two parishes.—Governor Phillipps writes from Canso to the Board of Trade at Whitehall, that he has been drawn into a war with the Indians.

1723. The duke of Orleans, regent of France, died 22nd November.—As an indication of the great impetus which the long peace had given to the commerce of Canada, it is stated that nineteen vessels cleared from Quebec this year, and eight vessels (including two men-of-war), were built.

1725. Colonel Schuyler, and three deputies from New England, went to Montreal to treat for peace with the Indian chiefs then assembled in that city. The conferences were held under the auspices of M. de Vaudreuil.—The French man-of-war *Le Chameau*, having on board the new Intendant, M. de Chazel, M. de Louvigny, Governor of Three Rivers, and many officers, ecclesiastics and others, was wrecked at Cape Breton, and all on board lost.—M. de Mornay succeeded M. de St. Valier as Bishop of Quebec.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Armstrong appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia on 8th February.—The long and successful administration of the first Marquis de Vaudreuil was terminated by his death on 10th October, an event which caused the deepest sorrow to the Canadians, by whom the marquis was held in the highest esteem. On the death of her husband, Madame de Vaudreuil returned to France.—M. Bégon, who had so ably filled the post of Intendant during the administration of M. de Vaudreuil, returned to France

* The Nova Scotia Archives, (published by the Record Commission, 1869), contain a number of letters from Governor Phillipps to the Right Honorable James Craggs, Secretary of State, in which the affairs of the colony are discussed with great minuteness.