

session closed on the 27th September, having passed twenty acts, and a resolution that their constituents should not be put to any expense for their attendance.—On 9th February Mr. Pitt had given instructions that the fortress of Louisburg should be demolished, the harbour made as impracticable as possible, and the garrison, artillery, stores, &c., be sent to Halifax. The work of demolition had been carried on during the summer under the superintendance of Commodore Byron, and the last blast was fired on the 17th October.—Major-General Paul Mascarene, whose moral qualities, patience, and perseverance in loyalty and duty had endeared him to Nova Scotia, died this year.—Captain John Rous* also died this year.—The House of Commons voted £200,000 to the North American Provinces for the expense of levying, clothing, and pay of troops raised by them for His Majesty's service in the war with the French in

* Captain John Rous, then Captain of a Boston privateer, first came into notice in 1744, when he captured five armed French vessels at the port of Fishot, Newfoundland. He was engaged in the expedition against Cape Breton in 1745, and in acknowledgment of his services on this occasion he was, on the 24th September, 1745, gazetted a Captain in the Royal Navy. In 1755 he commanded the little squadron which accompanied Colonels Winslow and Monckton in the expedition against Fort Beausejour. In 1756 he accompanied the Earl of Loudon in his unsuccessful attempt against Louisburg. Captain Rous was in command of the *Sutherland* at the capture of Louisburg and at the siege of Quebec, and it was from the deck of that vessel that General Wolfe's last order was issued previous to the battle on the Plains of Abraham. Captain Rous was sworn in a member of the Council of Nova Scotia on the 1st of October, 1754.

Canada.—Colonel Frye, in command of Fort Cumberland, Chignecto, reports to the Governor of New England, on 7th March, that the inhabitants of Miramichi, Richibucto, Buctouche and other places on the Bay of Chaleurs, had, accompanied by M. Menach,† their priest, formally renewed their submission, and subscribed to certain articles drawn specially to meet their cases. M. Menach also brought with him two Indian chiefs, Paul Lawrence and Augustine Michael, who came on behalf of their tribes (Micmacs) to tender their submission. The total number of Micmacs who gave in their submission amounted to nearly 3,000, represented by fourteen chiefs.—For several years the dark clouds of war had overshadowed the land, the long gathering storm had at last burst on the Plains of Abraham—the struggle was over—and the sky was now clear; but in its mighty course the tempest had swept away forever the golden lilies of France, and the meteor flag of England floated over the Capital of Canada. Henceforward the matter of fact Saxon was to rule in place of the glory-loving Frank, and the influence of commerce was to rise superior to the glorious traditions of war.

† The Abbe Miniac, or Menach, came to Acadia with Father Gerard in 1742. He brought letters from the Bishop of Quebec to Governor Mascarene setting forth that he was a man of experience and ability, and had filled the offices of Grand Vicar and Archdeacon. He was placed in charge of the Indian mission at Miramichi in 1775, succeeding M. La Corne.