

1709. St. John's, Newfoundland, captured by M. de St. Ovide, who commanded the French post at Placentia. Carbonnear was thus the only place in the Island still occupied by the British.

1710. The New England States again invested Port Royal, which, after holding out for about three weeks, capitulated on 16th October. The name of the place was then changed to Annapolis. Port Royal was defended on this occasion, as in 1707, by Subercase and the Baron de St. Castin; the English were under the command of Francis Nicholson, as general, with Colonel Vetch as adjutant-general. After the surrender, Vetch remained in command with a garrison of marines and New England volunteers.

1711. Sir Hovendon Walker sailed from Boston in command of a large fleet, and numerous transports, having on board 4,000 men, destined to operate against Canada, but owing to the damage sustained by the fleet by a heavy storm at sea, the expedition was abandoned, and General Nicholson, who had left New York at the head of an army intended to co-operate with Admiral Walker, returned to New York without firing a shot.

1712. A rumour having spread abroad that another attack was about to be made on Quebec, the merchants raised a subscription amounting to 50,000 crowns, which sum they presented to the Governor to aid him in his preparations of the defence of the city.—Michel Bégon de la Picardière became Intendant of Canada.

1713. On 11th April, 1713, a treaty of peace was signed at Utrecht, between Queen Anne and Louis XIV., by which the French King surrendered to Great Britain, all claim to Hudson's

Bay, Acadia, (Nova Scotia), and Newfoundland. Cape Breton was still to belong to France. General Nicholson* was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, and Colonel John Moody Governor of Newfoundland.

1714. Queen Anne died on 1st August, and was succeeded by George, Elector of Hanover, who became George I. of England.—M. de Mornay appointed coadjutor to the Bishop of Quebec.—M. de Vaudreuil went to France on leave of absence: M. de Ramezay administered the affairs of the colony during the absence of the governor.

1715. Louis XIV., King of France and Navarre, died 1st September, after a reign of over seventy years, having ascended the throne on the 14th May, 1643. He was succeeded by his grandson Louis XV., born 15th February, 1710.—Phillippe, duke of Orleans, became regent.

1716. M. de Vaudreuil returned to Canada.

1717. An edict was issued by the king on the 12th January, establishing a Court of Admiralty for Canada.—Benjamin Church, who had frequently commanded expeditions against the French settlements in Acadia, died, aged 78.—Colonel Richard Phillipps was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; his commission, however, bears date 9th July, 1719.

1718. Ginseng, (*Aralia quinquefolia*), was discovered in Canada by the Jesuit Lafitau. This plant has at times become a valuable export from

* Francis Nicholson who had been Lieutenant-Governor of New York, Virginia and Maryland in succession, and finally Governor in chief of Virginia, subsequently became Governor of Nova Scotia (1713), and South Carolina (1721). It is very doubtful if any other person ever filled the office of governor in so many different places.