

officers of the civil government,* and some 500 or 600 sailors, servants, women and children, embarked for France. Before leaving Canada, M. de Vaudreuil sent orders to the commandant at Detroit, and to other officers commanding French posts in the west, to surrender their commands to such British officers as might be deputed to take them over. Thus, by 1761, French domination existed no longer in any part of Canada, after a duration of nearly two centuries. September 9th—Amongst the articles taken possession of by General Amherst on entering Montreal, were the colours of Shirley's and Pepperell's regiments, which had been lost at Oswego when these regiments surrendered in 1756. These colours were marched out of Montreal by a detachment of grenadiers and a band of music, and carried down the right of the line to headquarters, where they were lodged. — Governor Lawrence was taken ill on Saturday, 11th October, with fever and inflammation of the lungs, of which he died on Sunday the 19th. During the eleven years he had spent in Nova Scotia, he occupied either the chief or a prominent position in all its affairs, both civil and military, and won the respect and confidence as well of the authorities in England as of the settlers of Nova Scotia. On the death of Governor Lawrence the com-

mand of the Province was assumed by the Honorable Jonathan Belcher.†— King George II. died at Kensington Palace on the 25th October, in his 77th year, and was succeeded by his grandson, King George III.—When the capture of Quebec by the English became known amongst the Acadian Indians a disposition to treat for peace soon became apparent, and treaties of peace were accordingly made by the Micmacs and the St. John and Passamaquoddy tribes with the Governor of Nova Scotia, early in the Spring of 1760.— In May six vessels left Bordeaux with 400 troops and horses to strengthen the garrison of Montreal. Three of these vessels were captured in the English Channel; the remaining three reached the Bay of Chaleurs and landed the troops at the mouth of the Restigouche, where there were fortifications and the beginning of a town to be called Petite Rochelle. Commodore Byron had followed the French vessels, and arrived at the Restigouche on the 24th June; and on the 8th of July an action took place which resulted in the capture of the three French vessels—the *Machault*, 32; *Bienfaisant*, 22; and *Marquis Marloze*, 18—the recapture of several small English trading vessels, and the total destruction of the place. Byron afterwards destroyed the settlements (some 200 houses) on the Mirimachi.—On the 8th of September Governor Lawrence opened the second session of the Second General Assembly of Nova Scotia; this

* On their return to France a strict investigation was held into the conduct of the Governor-General, Intendant, and other civil officers charged with the administration of affairs in Canada. On 10th December, 1763, the president of the commission which had been appointed to conduct the investigation, rendered his final decree regarding the parties accused. De Vaudreuil was, with five others, relieved from the accusation. Bigot, the Intendant, who had been committed to the Bastille on 17th November, 1761, was sentenced to exile for life. Many of the less prominent officers were sentenced to banishment for various terms, and compelled to make restitution. The amount thus ordered to be made good by defaulters is said to have exceeded 11,000,000 of francs.

† Jonathan Belcher was the second son of Governor Belcher of Massachusetts. He was educated at Harvard, Cambridge, where he graduated; he then went to England, and entered at the Middle Temple. He was appointed Chief Justice of Nova Scotia in 1754, and was one of the strongest advocates of the necessity for a representative Assembly in Nova Scotia. Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, who was born at Halifax, was the grandson of Chief Justice Belcher.