

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

transports shall arrive so as that they may be ready to be shipped off; for when this is done it is not much to be feared that the women and children will attempt to go away and carry off the cattle. But least they should it will not only be very proper to secure all their Shallops, Boats, Canoes and every other vessel you can lay your hands upon; But also to send out parties to all suspected roads and places from time to time that they may be thereby intercepted. As their whole stock of Cattle and Corn is forfeited to the Crown by their rebellion, and must be secured & apply'd towards a reimbursement of the expense the government will be at in transporting them out of the Country, care must be had that nobody make any bargain for purchasing them under any colour or pretense whatever; if they do the sale will be void, for the inhabitant have now (since the Order in Council) no property in them, nor will they be allowed to carry away the least thing but their ready money and household furniture.

The officers commanding the Fort at Piziquid and the Garrison of\*Annapolis Royal have nearly the same orders in relation to the interior Inhabitants. \* \* \*

As to the provisions that were found in the stores at Beauséjour, The 832 Barrels of Flour must be applied to victual the whole of the French Inhabitants on their passage to their place of destination, and if any remain, after a proper portion is put on board of each Transport it will be sent to Lunenburg for the settlers there.

It is agreed that the inhabitants shall have put on board with them, one pound of Flour & half a pound of Bread pr. day for each person, and a pound of beef pr. week to each, the Bread and Beef will be sent to you by the Transports from Halifax, the Flour you have already in store. \* \* \* \*

*Extracts from another letter of Gov. Lawrence to Col. Monckton.*

HALIFAX, 8 Aug. 1755.

\* \* \* \* \*  
The Transports for taking off the Inhabitants will be with you soon, as they are almost ready to sail from hence and by them you shall hear further, and have particular instructions as to the manner of shipping them, and the places of their destination.

I am hopeful that you will, in the meantime have accomplished the directions you had in my last with regard to the inhabitants. As there may be a deal of difficulty in securing them, you will to prevent this as much as possible, destroy all the villages on the North and North-West side of the Isthmus that ly at any distance from the Fort of Beauséjour, and use every other method of distress, as much as can be, those who may attempt to conceal themselves in the woods. But I would have all care taken to save the stock, and the harvest upon the ground, which can be gathered in with any safety to the men; and prevent as much the French fugitives and Indians from carrying off or destroying the cattle. \* \* \* \*

*Extracts from Winslow's Journal.*

THE ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FORT CUMBERLAND CAMP (a) August 2nd, 1755.

*Parole Coventry.*

A detachment of One Captain, Two Lieutenants, Two Ensigns four Serjants 4 Corporals Two Drums & 120 Private men to be ready to March on Monday Morning [August 4] at Break of Day Taking with them what Provisions remain of the weak they will likewise have a further allowance of Provisions Given them with Some of the Detachment Must be Sent to receive to-morrow at one of the Clock to the Creek. Capt. [Willard], Lievt. Malcoln for the above Detachment Capt. Lewis with the rangers to

(a) Fort Cumberland is the new name given to Fort Beauséjour, on the Isthmus of Chignictou, after its surrender to Col. Monckton, on the 16th June, 1755. Cumberland Camp was at the Butte-à-Mirande, near the Fort.