



MOAT AND FORTIFICATIONS OF THE CITADEL.

EARLY HISTORY.

By the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the vast solitudes of the Hudson's Bay Territory, were ceded to Great Britain. Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and Canada proper, were, however, still retained by France. Hence for half a century further conflict and uncertainty prevailed, for the French had many sympathisers in Nova Scotia. In 1745, Louisbourg, the French stronghold in Cape Breton, was taken by the English, and in the following year France formed a determined plan to sweep the British from the American continent. An armada, which it was hoped would prove invincible, was fitted out at Rochelle. It consisted of 40 ships of war, with over 3,000 sailors and some 30 transports. The command was entrusted to Duc D'Anville, who had orders to occupy Louisbourg, reduce Nova Scotia, destroy Boston, and ravage the coast of New England. It proved to be an ill-fated expedition. Disaster fell upon it, and not