

of the French ships, and returned to sea. Several hundreds of the French died at Chebucto, and large numbers were interred on the Dartmouth side, not far from the shore. A great quantity of the bones have been dug up near the Canal bridge, and on the Eastern Passage road, also in other places by workmen repairing the highways. D'Anville died, some say of poison, and the vice-admiral of the fleet, d'Estournelle, killed himself with his sword.*

*D'Anville's fleet left Rochelle on 22nd June, 1746, N. S., and was soon scattered by storms. The Duke arrived at Chebucto on 10th September, and on the 16th he died and was buried on George's Island. Fever had broken out among the men while at sea, and from 1200 to 1300 were buried during the voyage. After the remains of the fleet reached Chebucto, it was found necessary to encamp the men, which was accordingly done. Various traditions are related as to the site of this encampment. In my mind there seems to be no doubt that the main one was on the western or south-western side of Bedford Basin, at what is still known as French Landing—between the Three- and Four-Mile Houses. Behind Birch Cove there is an old burying-ground, without headstones of any kind, and about which no one apparently has any credible information. Some consider it to be a Micmac cemetery, but I have opened a few of the graves, and found a small tuft of dark brown hair on one of the skulls, which proves that it was not that of an Indian. Haliburton in *The Clockmaker* (Third Series, Chapter II) speaks of this as the burial place of d'Anville's men, and he says that at that time the hulls of some of the French ships could be seen beneath the water near by. If the bones found at Dartmouth near the Canal Bridge and on the Eastern Passage Road, were those of d'Anville's men, they must have been buried there previous to the formation of the regular encampment on the shores of Bedford Basin. I have been told that one of the skulls