

sent to relieve Quebec, was chased into the Bay Chaleur by Capt. Byron. The force which manned it fortified themselves in the French village of Petite Rochelle, but the English captured them and burnt the place. The remaining habitants, seeing resistance hopeless, repaired to Fort Cumberland, and gave in their allegiance to the British Crown.

47. In 1758 the first Assembly met and took measures to obtain settlers from New England, in which they were, to a certain extent, successful. They next made peace with the Indians, and Joseph Argimault, one of the most powerful chiefs, being chosen speaker by his brethren, gave in his allegiance to Britain in 1761—the Micmac tribe being then estimated at 6000 souls. In 1764—the year after France, by the treaty of Paris, had relinquished all claim to this part of North America—Messrs. Simonds, White and Peabody settled at the mouth of the St. John; Mr. Davidson, a Highlander, arrived at Miramichi; and about the same time Mr. Walker (also a Scotchman) on the Bay of Chaleur. These were the first British settlements at these important points. The first English settlers up the St. John were some New Englanders from Massachusetts, who settled in 1766 at Manguerville, in sufficient numbers to open a Court, and to organise what is now New Brunswick into the County of Sunbury, which then formed the fifth County of Nova Scotia. In 1763 the Province imported goods to the value of £4,300, and exported £16,000 worth, which amounts increased by 1772 to £63,000 and £83,400 respectively. The population which in 1763 was 13,000, had during the same interval increased to 20,000. During the American war a large influx of refugees from the revolting colonies gave these northern provinces increased importance. In 1783 the settlers at Manguerville numbered 800, and had raised a fort on the Oromocto to keep the Indians in check. During the next year Sunbury County was made a distinct colony under the name of New Brunswick; Cape Breton being also at the same time separated from Nova Scotia.

THE GROUSE.

The partridge or quail is well known in Canada West, but does not frequent, in any abundance, any part east of Kingston, at the lower end of Lake Ontario. The bird is a denizen of the treeless plains or open forests, and as these seldom occur on the rugged ridges of hills, the partridge cannot there support existence, and so it is that this bird is confined almost exclusively to the West.

The bird, which is generally named the partridge in this province, is really the grouse. There are two kinds, the ruffed grouse or birch partridge (*Tetrao Umbellus*), and the Canadian grouse or spruce partridge (*Tetrao Canadensis*). The birch partridge is found over a great extent of country, stretching from Maryland in