

enemies of Britain, as war had then commenced : and to allow them to remain in possession of their lands, situated in the most valuable parts of the Province, lying as they did on the best routes for the French and Indians to attack Nova Scotia, was considered equally dangerous ; while the religious spirit of the English Colonists distrusted the neutrality of Roman Catholics, even under the sanction of an oath.

Halliburton admits their transportation to be a blot on the Provincial annals, and he could not, he says, attempt to justify that which all good men must have agreed to condemn.

Bromley, in his brief description of the Province, observes that their transportation was unnecessary and injurious.

In 1758, Pitt despatched to Halifax a superb fleet of 152 ships, and 14,000 troops, for the reduction of Louisburg, which fortress surrendered on the 26th of July ; and a skilful campaign resulted in the conquest of Prince Edward Island and Canada. Nova Scotia thereupon became secure ; and since that period neither the power of France, nor the hostilities of the Indians, has materially impaired its peace or retarded its prosperity. A solemn treaty of peace between England and France was concluded at Paris. Feb. 10th, 1763. France thereby transferred to its rival power all her possessions on the North American continent.

We come therefore now to a detail of the more domestic and exclusive history of Nova Scotia.

From this period the settlement of the Province has steadily advanced. Valuable settlers arrived from New-England, England and Scotland. In 1758 the first Assembly was convened, in opening which Governor Lawrence congratulated its members on the flourishing and happy state of the Province. In 1759 artillery and whatever could be removed to Halifax was brought from Louisburg, and the towers and walls of that proud fortress were destroyed by English Engineers. The work of destruction cost £10,000. A formal treaty was concluded with the Indians. European officers and Indian warriors took part in a great 'Talk,' and the hatchet was solemnly buried ; goods were supplied to them ; and a regular standard value was affixed to the furs and feathers with which they effected their barter.

In December 1760, President Belcher informed his Government that the Townships of Cornwallis, Falmouth and Horton, adjacent to the Bay of Fundy and Basin of Minas, were 'well established,' chiefly by about 600 persons from England ; that the troops, Acadians and settlers had united in repairing an extensive breach in the dykes of Canard River ; and that a bridle road was completed from Sackville to Windsor.

In 1762, a French Squadron seized on St. John's, Newfoundland. Alarm spread to Nova Scotia. Martial Law was proclaimed ; and the Militia of King's County being ordered to seize on the Acadians, brought 150 to Halifax,