

Scotia Peninsula to England. The French were, however, allowed to remain on their lands as neutrals. In winter of 1730, Governor Richard Phillips secured the following Oath of Fidelity from the Acadiens residing in the Valley of Annapolis River, many of whom afterwards became citizens of Clare;—

“Je Prométs et Jure Sincerement en Foi de Chretien que Je serai entierement Fidele, et Obeirai Vraiment Sa Majeste Le Roi George le Second, qui Je reconnai pour Le Souverain Seigneur de Le Accadie ou Nouvelle Ecosse Ainsi Dieu me Soit en Aide.”

The translation is thus rendered;—“I promise and sincerely swear on the Faith of a Christian, that I will be entirely faithful and truly obedient to His Majesty King George the Second, whom I acknowledge as Supreme Lord over Acadie or Nova Scotia. So help me God.”

This was taken and signed by two hundred and twenty-seven Acadien males headed by their spiritual Director, Abbé R. C. De Breslay, and in presence of Richard Watts, clergyman, Will Skene, William Winniett, Alex. Cosby, P. Mascarene, Wen-Cope, Otho Hamilton, Thomas Barton, Ge. Baker, Edw. Amherst, John Bradstreet, Eras Jas. Phillips, Archd. Rennie, Richard Bull, John Handfield, Temoigns, (Witnesses —)

Cape Breton Island remained under French Rule. Indians in the Province at times harassed British settlers. These asserted that Acadiens aided the Micmacs in their attacks on English settlements. Finally, on the 10th of September, 1755, the unfortunate French, except a few who escaped to the woods, were forcibly expelled from our shores, and scattered among the older American Colonies from New Hampshire to Georgia.

October 2, 1758, the first Provincial House of Assembly, composed of twenty-two members—sixteen elected by the Province, four for Halifax, and two for Lunenburg met in the Court House, Halifax, capital of the Province, choosing Robert Sanderson, Speaker.

The Indians finding further resistance impracticable, made a Treaty of Amity with the Colony in 1761, burying a Hatchet in presence of the Governor Council and Assembly, to cement the HAPPY ALLIANCE. At close of the Franco-English War in 1763, Cape Breton was conveyed to England and terms of Utrecht Convention re-affirmed. Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia. Our Province thus united under British sway, advanced rapidly in population, wealth, and commerce.