

Nunnery at Montreal.—M. de Bienville, under the instructions of the governor, defined the boundaries between the French and English possessions, and marked the line by sinking, at proper intervals, leaden plates bearing the Royal Arms of France.—An attack was made by the French, under command of M. Coulon de Villiers, before day-break, on 11th February, upon the English, under Colonel Noble, at Grand Pré (Horton). Colonel Noble was aroused from his sleep and killed, before he had time to dress; four other officers, and a number of men, variously estimated at from seventy to one hundred and forty, were killed, and some fifty or sixty taken prisoners; the remainder of the force, who were entrenched in a stone building, renewed the action the next day, but were compelled to capitulate, being allowed however, to retain their arms and ammunition on condition that they left for Annapolis in forty eight hours.

**1748.** A proclamation of Governor Shirley of Massachusetts,\* dated 21st October, 1747, was received at Annapolis on 12th April, promising the king's protection to the loyal inhabitants of Nova Scotia, proscribing, by name, twelve persons who had been guilty of treason, and offering a reward for their apprehension.—A treaty of peace was signed by France and Great Britain at Aix-la-Chapelle, on 7th October, by which Cape Breton (Isle Royale) was restored to the French Crown. A sum of £235,749 sterling was voted by Parliament to the New England Colonies, to indemnify them for the expenses in-

\* It may, at first sight, appear strange that a proclamation having reference to the affairs of Nova Scotia, should be issued by the Governor of Massachusetts, but it must be borne in mind, that the possession of Nova Scotia was altogether owing to the constant aid and support derived from the New England States.

curred in the conquest of Louisburg.—Francois Bigot appointed Intendant of Canada.

**1749.** The Marquis de la Jonquière, who had been set at liberty, sailed for Canada, and relieved the Count de la Galissonnière,\* who returned to France, for which he sailed from Quebec on 24th September.—Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, visited Canada during this year.—Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis† was gazetted as Governor of Nova Scotia on 9th May, and sailed on 14th. He reached Chebucto (now Halifax) on 21st June. A large number of settlers came out with Colonel Cornwallis, and early in July the first preparations were made for a permanent settlement. On 14th July the new council was sworn in, and general re-joining took place. On 18th July, at a council held on board His Majesty's Ship *Beaufort*, the new settlement was named Halifax in honour of the Earl of Halifax,‡ then President of the Board of Trade.—The first trial for murder in Nova Scotia took place at Halifax. One Peter Carteet had stabbed the boatswain's mate of the *Beaufort* man-of-war, Abraham Goodside by name; juries were empanelled on 31st August,

\* M. de la Galissonniere was charged in 1756 with an expedition to Minorca for the siege of Port Mahon; his fleet, on his return, was met by Admiral Byng's squadron, which he defeated. He died at Nemonis on 26th October, 1756, on his way to Fontainebleau, where Louis XV. then was.

† The Honorable Edward Cornwallis, was the son of Charles, third Baron Cornwallis; he was born in 1712. He was colonel of the 24th foot, was Member of Parliament for Eye in 1749, for Westminster in 1753, afterwards Governor of Gibraltar. His twin brother, Frederick, was Archbishop of Canterbury.

‡ George Dunk Montague, Earl of Halifax, was President of the Board of Trade in 1748, he was subsequently Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, a Lord of the Admiralty and Secretary of State. Lord Halifax died in 1772, when, having no heirs male, the earldom expired.