

brought upon that colony, which difficulties the legislation of nearly a century has failed to remove.

**1782.** The fifteenth session of the Fifth General Assembly of Nova Scotia was opened by Lieutenant-Governor Hamond on the 11th of June. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his opening speech, complimented the Assembly for their loyalty, and expressed the hope that peace would soon be restored. This session terminated on the 4th of July.—The settlements on the southwestern coast of Nova Scotia and in the Bay of Fundy were much annoyed by frequent attacks of American privateers. Annapolis had been plundered in 1781, and Lunenburg suffered a like misfortune in 1782.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Parr, who had been appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived at Halifax in the *St. Lawrence* on the 6th October. On the arrival of Colonel Parr, Sir A. S. Hamond at once wrote to the Earl of Shelburne (then Colonial Secretary), tendering his resignation of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, to which he had been re-appointed.—Colonel Parr was sworn into office as Governor of Nova Scotia on the 19th October.—The Honorable Michael Francklin died at Halifax after a residence of thirty years in Nova Scotia, during which time he had filled many public offices of high trust, and had secured the esteem of his fellow-citizens both for his ability and integrity.—The preliminary articles of peace between His Britannic Majesty's Commissioners and those of the United States of America, were signed at Paris on the 30th of November; by Richard Oswald for the King, and by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens for the United States.—December 3rd. A proclamation was issued by Governor Parr, of Nova Scotia, against the impressment

of men for the King's service without permission of the civil magistrate.

**1783.** A treaty of peace was signed at Versailles, on the 3rd of September, between Great Britain and France, and also between Great Britain and Spain. A treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Paris on the same day, by which the independence of the thirteen United States of America was recognized. By this treaty the limits of Canada were considerably abridged. Lake Champlain in the East, and Detroit in the then far west, passed away forever from the power of Britain.—During the progress of the war many thousands of the loyal minority had left the States and had settled in Canada and Nova Scotia, where they were gladly received, and commended to the special favor of the Provincial Governments. Liberal grants of land, and assistance in various ways, showed in an unmistakeable manner the satisfaction with which so valuable an accession to the population of the British Provinces was received; and the United Empire Loyalists, as the new comers were called, proved, by the energy with which they set to work to develop the resources of the country, how well they merited the hearty reception which had been given them.—A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Adhémar, Powell, and Delisle, went to England with a petition to Parliament asking for the introduction into Canada of the law of *Habeas Corpus*, and other rights and privileges enjoyed by British subjects elsewhere.—Colonel de Seitz, who commanded one of the Hessian regiments, died at Halifax.—The preliminaries of peace, and the King's proclamation for a cessation of arms, were published in the *Nova Scotia Gazette* on the 22nd April.—On the 6th of June, Governor Parr writes to the Secretary of State that, since January,