

of 1750, a great terror of Indian invasion appears to have prevailed, so much so as to have induced some of the principal inhabitants to petition the Governor and Council to establish Martial Law until the danger should be over. Their request was, however, refused by Governor Cornwallis.

In the Spring of 1752* Jean Baptiste Cope, Major, a Micmac Chief, came in with terms of peace, which were agreed to and engrossed on parchment, and bear date 15th September, in that year. In April following, two men, named John Connor and James Grace, arrived at Halifax in an Indian canoe, bringing with them six Indian scalps. They informed the Council that they, and two others, having put into a place between Torbay and Country Harbour, in a schooner, were captured by the Indians and carried ten miles into the country, where their two companions were murdered; that they had surprised the Indians at night—killed several, whose scalps they secured—and having escaped to the sea side, seized a canoe and made their way to Halifax. Along the coast both East and West from Halifax, Indian massacres had been frequent. Those persons engaged in the fishery, who were compelled to land for wood and water, were chiefly the sufferers.

Much had been said and written in Europe at the time relative to the aggressions of the French during the suspension of hostilities between the two nations. The Indians, from their

* On Sept. 29, 1752, the first five regulations were published at Halifax.