

with had it before the General Court, with the result mentioned.

When the Puritan began to pray, heaven help those against whom he prayed. We have seen that he has commenced praying about the capture of Louisbourg, and it is a foregone conclusion that he is not going to stop at that. The historian, Parkman, hits the nail squarely on the head when referring to this phase of the Puritan character, he remarks: "The New England soldier, the product of sectarian hot-beds, fancied that he was doing the work of God and was the object of his special favor; the army was Israel and the French were Cannanite idolaters. The Puritans were never so well pleased as when teaching somebody else his duty, whether by pen, voice or bombshell. The rugged artilleryman, battering the walls of papistical Louisbourg, flattered himself with the notion that he was a champion of gospel truth. Even the celebrated Whitfield suggested a motto for Pepperrell's flag (Nil desperandum, Christo duce), which was actually adopted.

Shirley's overtures to the American colonies were coldly received everywhere outside of New England. The "great undertaking" thus became of necessity a New England affair. The total strength of the little army that finally embarked was only 4070 men. Massachusetts sent 3250, New Hampshire 304, Connecticut 516. It is said that that portion of Massachusetts which is now embraced in the State of Maine furnished one-third of the entire force.

William Pepperrell, the commander of the invading army, was worthy of the confidence reposed in him. His portrait shows him to have been an amiable and dignified gentleman. With no military experience whatever, he had sound judgment and that mysterious quality which insensibly inspires respect.

The expedition sailed on the 1st of April, and in a few days arrived at Canso. The whole coast was found to be so completely blocked with ice as to render further advance impossible. In a couple of weeks, however, it cleared, and the fleet again sailed. On the 30th of April, they dropped anchor in Gabarus's Bay, only three miles from the fortress. The landing was immediately commenced, and being feebly opposed was safely accomplished. Next morning the entire force was on the enemy's territory. A glance at the plan of the city and environs which accompanies this paper will show the relative position of the invaders and the invaded.

Pepperrell at once began aggressive operations. Colonel Vaughan, with the entire New Hampshire contingent, proceeded without delay to reconnoitre. He marched to the north-east harbor, where he found large quantities of military stores which he set on fire. The smoke, drifting in dense volumes towards Louisbourg, so frightened the garrison of the Grand Battery that they hastily evacuated it. Next morning, Vaughan, having sent his main force to rejoin Pepperrell, entered the Grand Battery with only thirteen men. In a few days the guns, which had been imperfectly spiked, were sending forth their iron messengers crashing into Louisbourg.



J. E. Burchell, Esq., President Sydney Board of Trade.

With incredible labor, Pepperrell dragged his cannon through the swamps to the foot of the Green Hills, one mile from the ramparts. In a week he had a battery of six guns trained on the King's bastion. In another week he had a second battery mounting four guns 700 yards nearer the town. Before long a small battery of coehorns was erected within 450 yards of the West Gate. This was soon followed by still another 200 yards from the walls. Tidecomb's battery, erected on the 20th of May, mounted five guns. It did great execution to the French "Circular Battery." About this time a large man-of-war, named the Vigilante, was captured by Warren. She carried 64 guns and 500 men.

This achievement made the admiral was anxious to take part in the bombardment of the city, but he couldn't enter the harbor till the island battery was silenced. At his earnest solicitation an attempt was made to reduce it, but this ended disastrously for the invaders, who lost sixty killed, and one hundred and sixteen taken prisoners. A battery was then forthwith erected at Light House Point, which, in conjunction with the fleet, soon destroyed the one on the island. Warren now went ashore to settle on the plan for a general attack by sea and land, when Dunchambon, seeing what was coming, sent a note to Pepperrell offering to surrender. This was responded to as follows:

"Camp, 15th June, 1745.

"To Governor Duchambon:

"We have yours of this date proposing a suspension of hostilities for such a time as shall be necessary for you to determine upon the conditions of delivering up the garrison of Louisbourg, which arrived at a happy juncture to prevent the effusion of Christian blood, as we were together, and had just determined upon a general attack. We shall comply with your desire till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and if, in the meantime, you surrender yourselves prisoners of war, you may depend upon humane and generous treatment. We are, your humble servants,

"PETER WARREN.

"WILLIAM PEPPERELL."

The terms were accepted, and on the 17th of June Pepperrell marched in by the west gate and received the keys of the city from the defeated governor. To quote the words of Coffin: "The French commander was brave; but seeing how it must end hung out the white flag and on June 17th the great fortress, with all its cannon and nineteen hundred soldiers surrendered to the ship-builder of Kittery, and the brave men who with undaunted enthusiasm had obeyed his orders." In the language of Bourinot: "The siege had lasted in all forty-seven days and must always be remembered as among the most glorious exploits ever achieved by a body of volunteers."



E. C. Hanrahan, Esq., Vice-President Sydney Board of Trade.