

proved it to be necessary that Quebec should be attacked by a fleet; but the whole was none the less an echo of the original plan. Clarke re-iterated his views in brief to the Lords of Trade, (1) and repeated them at the close of the same year, (2) mentioning the experiences of King William's War and Queen Anne's War "and our unfortunate expedition against Canada." (3)

In 1745, Louisbourg was taken by a New England crusade under Pepperell, with the assistance of a British fleet under Commodore, (afterwards Vice-Admiral) Sir Peter Warren, the original idea having been suggested to Governor Shirley of Massachusetts by one William Vaughan, a fish-trader. (4)

Shirley was so elated (5) that he proposed to attack Canada, a scheme which he pushed energetically during the next year, but which was spoiled through neglect of the Home Government to send the necessary fleet. "As usual in the English attempts against Canada," remarks Parkman (6) "the campaign was to be a double one. The main body of troops, composed of British regulars and New England militia, was to sail up the St. Lawrence and attack Quebec, while the levies of New York and the provinces further south aided, it was hoped, by the warriors of the Iroquois, were to ad-

(1) p. 186.

(2) Do. p. 207.

(3) Vide also *ib.* 225 & 226—similar letters in 1743.

(4) Parkman, *Half-Century of Conflict* II, 83.

(5) Do. p. 167.

(6) Do. p. 169.