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of building fficiently the forts, which lwark to the is, had caused narch against who were fo ney ran'away; r habitations; e in all this who reduced his cruel dinplain of this t of hostility tility indeed, ts in a man's invalion of a complaints of ring about an ve convinced larity of the w fincere she ce.

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fresh orders had been sent to prevent any enterprise.

... The king, on his part, repeated those he had already given to the marquis de la Jonquiere. Whether it was owing to the measures taken by the court of England to prevent general Cornwallis from proceeding any farther; or to the vigilance of the marquis de la Jonquiere, in cautioning against surprises; tis certain the English forbore making any further attempts on that fide :: They maintained themselves in their forts of the Minas, and Beaubaffin. The French remained quiet in those of Beau-Sejour, and Gaspereau; so that from 1751, till the expedition of 1755, of which an account shall be given hereafter, this part of New France had received no moleftation from the vicinity of the English; nay, good harmony feemed to be to thoroughly re-established between them; that in order to put a ftop to the frequent defertions on the frontiere, the marquis du Queine, successor of the marquis de la Jonquiere, and Mr. Hopfon, who fucceeded Mr. Cornwallis, had agreed on a cartel, which was very punctually observed from 1752; till last year.

But the' the tranquility was happily reeftablished in Acadia, yet encroachments and hostilities were multiplied on another fide, on which equally depended the prefervation of Canada. To clear up the origin, and fix the epoch of these troubles, it will be necessary to