has answered it. They did not dare to. The French had
abandoned them once to the English, and they distrusted
their power to protect them, while they had a wholesome
respect for English push and tenacity. Of the feeling
among the conquered people against the English, Knox
gives us a glimpse. He says, "Though the better sort of
them generally behaved with tolerable decency, yet the
poorer sort—being employed as servants and workmen—
took frequent occasions (which, however, never passed
unpunished) of being impertinent in displaying the fruits
of the good education they had received, for, in driving a
team of oxen, if an Officer or other British subject passed
them on the street or road, they instantly called out to
their cattle, by names of Luther, Calvin, Cronmer (mean-
ing Cranmer) &c., and then laid most unmercifully on the
poor beasts with their whips or clubs, as if they had in
reality got those eminent men under their hands."

In 1748 the war between France and England, which
had lasted for four years, came to a close, and a treaty
was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, by which Louisbourg and
other territory captured by the English in the war were
restored to France. This was a grave mistake on the
part of England, and caused much irritation in New Eng-
land, whose frontier settlements had grievously suffered
from the savages, who had been instigated to make war
upon them by French emissaries; indeed, the people of
New England never forgave England for restoring to their
inveterate enemy the strongly fortified city, considered
almost impregnable, which had been forced to yield to the
valor of their troops.

Acadia remained, as it had for thirty-six years, a province
of Great Britain, but its boundaries were still sufficiently
undefined to give rise to conflicting claims by both English
and French. To offset the power of her rival, the seat of
whose power was Louisbourg, England founded Halifax
and planted there, in the summer of 1749, a colony of