

considering the weak and mutinous state of their garrison, it was not adviseable for them, until further orders, to attempt any expedition which might alarm the populous neighbouring British colonies. 2. If instead of taking the insignificant post (did not deserve the name of fort) of Canso in their neighbourhood, the sooner to humour the vanity of an eclat; had they with the same force gone directly to Annapolis, by surprize it would have easily submitted.

About the same time a small inconsiderable armament from Louisbourg, commanded by M. de la Brotz, made some depredations about St. Peter's of Newfoundland, and threatned Placentia fort. This de la Brotz, in a French privateer sloop of 18 guns and 94 men, was soon after this taken by the Massachusetts province snow Capt. Tyng, upon the coast of New-England, and carried into Boston. A small privateer from Louisbourg takes a sloop with whale-oil aboard from Nantucket island bound to Boston.

See the section of Nova Scotia, p. 319, for the attempts against Annapolis in June, by some Indians under the direction of M. Lutre, a French missionary priest; and in September, by some French and Indians commanded by M. du Vivier, who burnt Canso in May.

End of July Capt. Rouse in a Boston privateer, arrived at St. John's harbour in Newfoundland from the great banks; he brought in 8 French ships with 90,000 mud-fish. In August, Capt. Rouse in consortship with Capt. Cleves in a ship and some small craft, and 50 marines, fitted out by the British man of war stationed at Newfoundland, sail in quest of the French ships that cure cod-fish in the northern harbours of Newfoundland; August 18 at Fishor, they took five good French ships, some dried fish but not well cured, and 70 tons of liver-oil; thence they proceeded to the harbours of St. Julian and Carrous. Capt. Rouse hereby merited, and accordingly was made a post or rank captain in the British navy.