

Father Felix. Another writer, Bonaventure, writing in 1705, gives it as his opinion that the failure of the French settlement at Chibouctou was due to exposure of the settlement to attack. "I do not think," he writes, "the inhabitants of St. Malo, or of other places would engage to settle a place like Chibouctou until they see that His Majesty has laid the foundations for a fort."

The same year, M. de Brouillan, the Governor, on his return from France to Port Royal in the King's ship, "La Profond," died at sea — September 22, 1705 — near the entrance to the Baie Senne, and the body was buried at sea.

#### D'ANVILLE'S EXPEDITION.

The period between the death of M. de Brouillan and the year 1745 is passed over in my note book with scarcely a line.

The loss of the French possessions followed by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the efforts of France to maintain Louisburg and other strategic centres, and to recover her prestige and influence throughout the country, the consequent uneasiness of the inhabitants, the siege of Louisburg and its result, are all matters fully dealt with in any school history. The plans laid by England to secure her victories, served to stimulate the exertions of the French for the recovery of their fallen prestige.

In 1746, plans were laid on a gigantic scale to recapture, not only Louisburg but all Nova Scotia, and to carry destruction to the settlements of the New England Coast. A fleet was accordingly fitted out in French waters, consisting of fourteen ships of the line, twenty frigates and thirty-four other war vessels, transports, fireships and privateers, manned by about 10,000 men. The soldiers on board the transports numbered 3,150 and enormous supplies