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, but made no as-
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Ibid.

for

for France, he retired to Minas and Chichanecto, and from thence next summer to join a French fleet and land forces towards reducing of Annapolis. In the winter 1746-7, about 500 to 600 of De Ramsay's men from Chichanecto, surprized the New-England forces cantoned at Minas, and did much havock [g]. The French return to Chichanecto waiting the arrival of la Jonquiere's squadron from France, but upon advice of this fleet being destroyed in Europe, De Ramsay returns to Canada, and Nova Scotia suffered no further disturbance.

Those 500 men, of the Canada levies, were the second reinforcement sent by Massachusetts-Bay to Nova Scotia; they were about twelve months in pay, and the remains of them returned to Boston in Autumn 1747.

Octob. 31, 1747, all the Canada levies were dismissed, and next day, November 1, about 270 of them, in six companies, listed as a third reinforcement for Nova Scotia; they were allowed British pay, and a full cloathing, but soon wore out; they were ordered home in the severity of winter, 1748-9, and in rags; but by kind Providence, they generally arrived safe, and were dismissed February 24, 1748-9.

For the three Canada expeditions that have been projected, but not effected since the Revolution; see p. 309, &c. The Canada levies of 1746, were under the direction of Sir Peter Warren and Mr. Shirley, with an instruction to employ them occasionally, as in discretion they might think proper; accordingly, late in the year, when the river of St. Laurence was become impracticable, they cantoned 900 of them, part of the Crown-Point destination (2000 under Waldo and Dwight were the whole) along the frontiers in double pay, national and provincial, and 500 were sent to Nova Scotia. In autumn, 1747, Knowles and Shirley, by instructions from home, had the direction of Nova Scotia.

For the affair of Cape-Breton, a miraculously success-

[g] See p. 324.