

the execution of this plan, and gave the English an additional bridle over this half-revolting country. The news of this conquest being transmitted to England, General Pepperal and Commodore Warren were preferred to the dignity of Baronets of Great Britain, and congratulatory addresses were presented to the King, upon the success of his Majesty's arms. Reinforcements of men, stores, and provisions having arrived at Louisburg, it was determined, in a council of war, to maintain the place, and repair the breaches. Two French East India ships and a South Sea vessel, valued at 600,000*l.*, were decoyed into Louisburg, and captured, by hoisting the French flag ; and a large French fleet, coming out for the relief of Louisburg, narrowly escaped a similar fate, by capturing a vessel bound from Boston to London, with the Governor of New York on board, who was proceeding to England with the joyful intelligence of the conquest.

The acquisition by the British of the island of St. John, now called Prince Edward, in honour of the lamented and universally beloved Duke of Kent, followed the capture of Louisburg. At the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1749, Cape Breton was restored to France in return for Madras, which had been captured by the brave Labourdonnais with a force from Pondicherry, and remained in the possession of France, until the American campaign of 1756, when Lord Loudon, at the annual military council held at Boston, determined on endeavouring to effect the re-capture of Louisburg from the French.

Louisburg Harbour, in 45° 54' north latitude, 59° 52' west longitude ; has an entrance about a quarter of a mile wide between some small rocky islet, with a blind passage near the west point, on which Louisburg stood. The basin within, three miles long by one wide, is one of the finest harbours in the world, with good watering places. The ruins of the once formidable batteries, with wide broken