

lish bid higher for French scalps; and the Indians were not loath, when opportunity offered, to bring in belts full, and receive for them cloth, rum and brandy.

Leaving out the history of the terrible massacres during the intermediate time when all who came within the reach of the Indian tomahawk, and scalping knife, or of the equally merciless muskets of French, in some cases English and Indians, we come to 1750, when it was finally decided that the French must be conquered. General Cornwallis, then Governor of Nova Scotia sent Major Lawrence, with a company of regulars and some volunteers to drive the French from the Chignecto Isthmus. At the approach of Lawrence the French burnt their villages, and under the command of Monsieur Le Corn took refuge within Fort Beau-se-jour. Lawrence, after building a redoubt at Fort Lawrence, and finding that Le Corn had under his command 1,500 men, decided that he was too weak to attack him, and returned to Halifax. This emboldened the Indians, and, as it is claimed, instigated by the French, for the next four days they plundered and massacred the English whenever the latter came within their reach.

(To be continued.)