

worse consequences. The English for some months used to intercept all the French vessels which brought provisions from Quebec: Which provisions were designed for the subsisting the posts situated on the frontiers of Canada, or were sent as presents, agreeable to annual custom, to the Indian-allies of France. Thus a vessel from Quebec called the London, which was returning empty, after having unloaded a cargo of provisions at Chedaic, was taken;* and in some time after they attacked, and took at the mouth of Baie Francoise, the king's Brigantine, called the St. Francis, commanded by an officer bearing his majesty's commission, and which served as a convoy to a vessel † laden with provision and ammunition for the use of the detachments on John's River. The taking these vessels, and the rising of some others, gave occasion to complaints, which were at that time addressed to the court of London; but as no satisfaction ensued, the marquis de la Jonquiere fancied himself entitled to make reprisals, and in consequence ordered three or four English vessels to be seized on at Isle Royal, which were confiscated.

These hostilities at sea, in which 'tis observable the English were always the aggressors, were accompanied with several attempts which they made on the countries,

* See original Papers, No. 3. † Goelette.