

In consequence of this, two were ordered to leave Acadia. The English had their own neglect to thank for the state of things that was growing up in Acadia, which was ready to drop into the hands of the King of France. The settlement of Halifax about the middle of the century, startled the French, and made them enter into the intrigues which became the immediate cause of the removal of the Acadians in 1755. But it was long before this, in 1720, that the governor, General Philipps, issued a proclamation, requiring the Acadians to swear allegiance to the King of England, or to leave the country without their property, within four months. This term was extended indefinitely from fear of a rising; and it was not at all certain that the English garrison could get the upper hand. The Acadians, in any case, were willing to be led by their clergy in things civil as well as religious.

The case of Sebastien Role was a remarkable episode in the struggle between the English and French. A Jesuit priest born in France, coming out in 1689, at the age of thirty-two, Role was of strong frame, of a keen spirit, and of intense devotion. Disputes arose between the settlers and the Indians, as to the boundaries of their lands. Then there also arose disputes between Role and the Puritan ministers of New England, in consequence of some of the converts attending their ministrations, for which they were excommunicated by Role. War broke out between the English and the Indians, and Role fought fiercely against the former and died, declaring that he would neither give nor take quarter. One part regarded Role as an incendiary, others looked upon him as a martyr. As a matter of fact he died as a patriotic Frenchman.

**WAR OF AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.** Away at Detroit and beyond, in the far West, the struggle went on, beyond the limits within which we confine ourselves. But a new exciting cause of war arose in Europe, the effects of which were manifest on the Eastern side of this continent. The War of the Austrian Succession which arose after the death of the Emperor, Charles VI., brought about combinations

of the European powers on both sides, England joining Austria in opposition to France, so that the two nations were again at war (1744).

**HOSTILITIES RESUMED.** When the news of the outbreak of war reached Louisbourg, it occurred to Duquesne, the French military governor, that it was a favorable time to strike a blow for France, before the English were warned. Accordingly he seized Canso, a fishing station on the north-east corner of Nova Scotia, with hardly any defence, and occupied by about eighty Englishmen who suspected no evil. The English surrendered on condition of being sent to Boston, and the place was burnt down. Having so far succeeded, the Governor took in hand the capture of Annapolis, which was still in a very bad state of defence. It was held by Major Mascarene, a French Protestant, and about a hundred effective men. There, as at Canso, Duquesne was in command of the French, but did not venture to attack at once. He hoped that the Acadians would join him; but they feared the consequences of doing so, openly. He sent a flag of truce to Mascarene, telling him that he was expecting reinforcements, but offering him favorable terms, if he would capitulate at once. This offer was declined. The expected ships were at Louisbourg; but they did not appear. The truce ended, and the garrison, strengthened by the interval, welcomed a renewal of the attack. Instead of the French ships, two small vessels appeared from Boston, bringing fifty Indian rangers to Mascarene. Soon afterwards the French took themselves off. It was a rather disgraceful failure.

**LOUISBURG.** The English might have let the French alone but for this double provocation. But they were now so exasperated that they conceived the audacious scheme of seizing upon Louisbourg, the strongest fortress in North America. William Vaughan, a native of Portsmouth, was the man who pressed it upon Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, advising the attempt with fifteen hundred new English militia. Great difficulties stood in the way, but they were surmounted, and William Pepperrell was appointed to the com-