

and 105 l. new tenor if captivated; for women and children 50 l. scalps, 55 l. captives. Sometime afterwards it was found that the Penobscot and Noridgwog Indians also joined with the French; the assembly of Massachusetts-Bay colony August 23, 1745, extend the premiums for scalps and captivated Indians to all places W. of Nova Scotia, 250 l. new tenor to voluntiers, and 100 l. new tenor to troops in pay*.

Anno 1745 in May, M. Martin, a lieutenant from Canada, captain of a company of Salvages or Indian rangers, a true partizan, with about 900 reggamuffins; Canadians, other French and Indians; comes before Annapolis; they continued but a short time and returned to Minas, and I suppose by orders from Louisbourg, went to relieve Louisbourg at that time besieged: capt. Donahew in the service of the Massachusetts colony met with them in Asmacouse harbour June 15, being 2 sloops, 2 scooners, and about 60 large canoes; upon the further appearance of Beckett and Fones, this body of French and Indians retired and returned to Minas. From that time until de Ramsay's attempt in Sept. 1746, the garrison of Annapolis suffered no insults.

From the beginning of this French war there have been quartered at Minas and Chiconicto and the neighbouring French villages, a dispersed number of officers and soldiers from Canada; but from Marin's leaving of Annapolis in the beginning of July, 1745, to the arrival of de Ramsay in September, 1746, the garrison of Annapolis enjoyed their wonted rest.

In the summer 1746, a force of about 1600 men, regular marine troops, Canadian militia, and Coureurs des Bois, with French Indians, under the command of M. de Ramsay, arrive in Minas, to join the forces expected from

* If Du Vivier with his 900 men, which reduced Canso, had directly proceeded to Annapolis, and been joined by the Cape-Sable and St. John's Indians, he must infallibly, and with ease, have reduced Annapolis.