

Nova Scotia, represent the weak state of the garrison of Annapolis, and ill condition of its fortifications; the assembly of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, generously sent them a reinforcement of 200 men in four companies, allowing 25 *l.* levy-money per man (the men to find their own arms) and three months provision; their pay and further victualling was from Great-Britain; they continued about eighteen months in pay, and were of good service against M. Lutre and Duvivier's attempts upon Annapolis [e].

The Cape-Sable, and St. John's Indians of Nova-Scotia, having in summer, under M. Lutre, made an attempt upon Annapolis; they were proclaimed rebels and enemies at Boston, November 1744, from three miles east of Pasamaquady river; and 400 *l.* old tenor granted a premium for each scalped or captivated Indian. When it was found that the Penobscot and Noridgwoag Indians had joined them, the declaration of war was extended to these, August 23, 1745; these Indians having burnt a fort at St. George's, some houses, and killed many cattle.

This war, so far as it relates to Nova Scotia, has already been mentioned [f]. 1. M. Lutre, with 300 Cape-Sable and St. John's Indians, did attempt the fort of Annapolis in June 1744. 2. Duvivier, with the same Indians and some regular troops from Louisbourg, in all about 800 men, in September, invested and summoned the fort, and after three weeks retired to Minas. 3. M. Marin from Canada, with about 900 French and Indians in May, 1745, made a short appearance before the fort, and retired to Minas, thence to proceed towards the relief of Louisbourg; they were intercepted. 4. M. de Ramsay, with about 1600 men French and Indians from Canada, arrives at Minas in summer 1746, designed to join Duke d'Anville's armament at Chebucto; towards the end of September, he came before Annapolis, but made no assault; being advised of the return of the French fleet

[e] See p. 319.

[f] Ibid.