

pedition), and he appointed them all. Had Shirley never existed, Louisbourg would never have been taken in 1745. True, he was aided by circumstances, and by certain characteristics of New England at that day. One was, in the words of Parkman, the historian, "that privateering, and piracy also, against Frenchmen and Spaniards which was then a favorite pursuit in New England." Another was that bitter, savage, Calvinistic, Puritan hatred to the French as Roman Catholics which existed throughout New England. Still another was enmity to all outside of themselves engaged in the fisheries. And a fourth was the hereditary national antagonism of Englishmen to Frenchmen.

There was still another element in Shirley's favor not referred to by our American historians. This was the feeling against the French for supporting the exiled house of Stuart in its attempts to regain the English throne. That of 1744 having failed, at the very time Shirley, in January, 1745, was rousing New England against Louisbourg, and barely succeeding, Prince Charles Stuart in Paris was rousing the French Government, and his own adherents in Great Britain, to a second attempt. England lost Fontenoy May 11th, four days only after the siege of Louisbourg began, and Prince Charles, fifteen days after its capture, sailed on the second expedition, which resulted in that wonderful exploit of his conquering all Scotland and half of England, winning several historic battles, and reaching the city of Derby, one hundred and twenty-seven miles only from London, before Christmas. The great bulk of the American colonists were loyal to their Hanoverian King, the New Englanders almost to a man, and were, therefore, intensely angered against Prince Charles's French allies.

Such were the causes which contributed to the astonishing success of what Mr. Parkman—perhaps, with the exception of Prescott, the ablest of the New England historians of our day—well calls the "mad scheme" of the expedition to Louisbourg.

In the arrangements made for this celebration, others have spoken well and fully of General Pepperrell and his