

time that Pepperrell's and Shirley's regiments were to be kept in Louisbourg whilst the expedition was in progress. During the winter of 1745-6 the mortality in the garrison was serious, 1,200 having died; those who survived till spring recovered and reinforcements had arrived, but the state of the fort of Louisbourg was very bad, repairs requiring an immense expense. By September these had been completed, but the garrison was again in a bad state of health, caused, it is supposed, by the bad water, and the mortality was great. The timely arrival of the French fleet under d'Anville would, in the opinion of all the officers, have secured the recapture of Nova Scotia, but a heavy gale off Sable Island wrecked some of the ships and scattered the others, so that when d'Anville arrived at Chebucto, that is Halifax, but few of his vessels were with him, and he died, it is said, from grief at the loss of his fleet and at the report that heavy reinforcements had arrived for the support of Nova Scotia. The early reports did not give intelligence of the subsequent movements of the fleet, which it was reported was to winter at Chebucto and fortify it, and Shirley wrote on the 7th October to Admiral Knowles that if the French took Nova Scotia they must be driven out or they would become masters of the continent. It was on the 12th of November that Mascarene, writing to the Secretary of State, reported the fate of Destourmel, who succeeded d'Anville, and becoming crazed committed suicide. In the same letter he reported the attack on, and successful defence of, Annapolis and the retreat of the French fleet. In a letter of the 20th January, 1747, Admiral Knowles reports to the Secretary of State the wonderful snow fall, which may be true but is very improbable. The passage is given in full in the calendar. An examination of the calendar will show the activity on both sides in attack and defence, in the midst of which it is complained that the traders of New York were supplying the French with stores, to the great hurt of the other colonies.

It was on the 24th of May, 1748, that the Lords of Trade wrote to Mascarene that preliminaries of peace had been signed at Aix-la-Chapelle. In spite of this, however, the British officers complained that the French from Canada were still engaged in hostilities in Nova Scotia and Mascarene reports on the 17th October, that by the cession of Louisbourg by the treaty the French will be in the same position as at the beginning of the war and that from their experience they will take better measures to repossess themselves of Nova Scotia. For the correspondence with La Galissonnière and other French officers, see enclosures in Mascarene's letter of 30th October and onward. The settlement of accounts for the expenses of the war, for losses by the inhabitants and other claims occasioned correspondence which will be found calendared, as well as proposals for settling the lands in Nova Scotia and arrangements for shipping emigrants to fill up the lands; many of these emigrants were reported to be worthless, who were the most troublesome and mutinous.

Notwithstanding the peace, the correspondence shows that hostilities continued and that the French laid claim to the lands on the Bay of Fundy, had erected forts and were establishing settlements on the St. John River; Cornwallis asserts that the ostensible attacks by the Indians were in reality expeditions sent from Canada, consisting chiefly of Canadians disguised as Indians. Cornwallis sent Cobb to attack the Indians assembled at Chignecto preparing to march on Halifax, with instructions to arrest Le Loutre, the priest, for whose capture the crew was to receive £50, and a reward of £10 was to be given for every Indian prisoner or scalp taken. Reference to the calendar for the year 1750, in relation to the settlements, obtain-