

detachment from the train ; it was too late in the year before they arrived upon our winter coast, and were obliged to winter in Virginia ; a few of them put into New-York ; they arrived at Louisbourg May 24, 1746, and relieved the New-England militia consisting of about 1500 men, who had kept garrison from the surrender of the place ; commodore Warren was at that time governor ; after him commodore Knowles was pro-tempore governor ; admiral Townshend from the West-India islands with a small squadron is ordered for the protection of Louisbourg, and sails for England in November, 1746. Mr. Knowles in his time, at a very great charge, repaired the town and fort, as if they were to remain to Great-Britain for ever. Commodore Knowles in the autumn 1747, with a small squadron came to Boston, and proceeded upon a secret expedition to the Sugar islands, and Mr. Hobson lieut. col. of Fuller's regiment is appointed governor of Louisbourg. Peace drawing near, Shirley's and Pepperell's regiments, from a complement of 100 private men per company, were reduced to seventy men; the private men of the three companies of Frampton's regiment, were incorporated by way of recruits with Fuller's and Warburton's regiments, and their commission officers, serjeants, corporals, and drums sent home ; Pepperell's and Shirley's regiments in Louisbourg were entirely [p] dismissed June 24, 1749 ; their arms and other accoutrements were detained by the government. The British troops evacuated Louisbourg, July 12, 1749, and were carried by the French transports to Chebuëta, and the French troops being about 600 men took possession of the place.

It is a spreading pusillanimous opinion amongst the less thinking people, that the great advantage of Louisbourg's falling into our hands was its serving as a propitiatory free offering to France, and without restoring it we should have had no peace : but we ought to observe

1. That both parties in the war were low in cash and cre-

[p] They were put in pay, Sept. 1, 1745.

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