

Abbe De Le Loutre came from Paris, by the way of Quebec, and had plenty of money: and as vicar-general had control of all the priests and people of Acadia and the Isle of St. John. He paid a visit to all the French and Indian missions in his diocese. He met the chief of St. John's Isle at Fort La Joie, where the chief and his followers swore allegiance to France, and received at his hands, a large silver medal, as a gift from Louis xv. This medal is now the property of Chief John Sark, it being handed down from chief to chief; and bears on the obverse the head of the king, encircled with this inscription: *Ludovicus XV Rex. Christimessimus*, while the reverse has on it some religious emblem.

In 1744, war was declared between France and England and de Loutre living under the British Government busied himself as an active partisan of France, and with three hundred Micmacs besieged Annapolis, but by aid reaching the garrison from Halifax they were forced to retire. DeLoutre and five chiefs left for Quebec; whence was sent to the Indians of the mission four thousand pounds of powder and lead in proportion, ten webs of red cloth and two hundred francs in specie; presents were the never failing resource of those who sought to guide the Micmac. As guide, courier or assailant, under De Loutre, the Micmac played a prominent part in every murder or foray.

These Indians had seen the wreck of D'Anvill's fleet; that had came to their succour, and a cargo of ammunition and provisions from Quebec en route to them was captured by an English privateer and many other plans failed; but when a new town was founded at Chebucto their exertions were redoubled, their claim for half the country was rejected. Notwithstanding How was shot beneath the white flag; Payzant and others murdered and their families sent captives to Quebec; yet forts were built at Bedford, Windsor and on the Shubenacdie. In spite of their frantic efforts the English step by step steadily strengthened their