

thousand pounds by the government of Massachusetts. It mounted fifteen cannon and had a garrison of ninety-five soldiers under Captain Chubb. It was expected to make a brave resistance, but Chubb surrendered it almost as soon as summoned, and it was demolished and blown up. This was a great triumph for the French; and it was particularly pleasing to the Indians, who had found the fort a great annoyance.

The New Englanders were aroused to active measures by the fall of Pemaquid, and Col. Church was again put in command of an expedition against the French in Acadia. He had about five hundred men, including some Indians, and they were embarked in sloops and whale-boats, such vessels being the most convenient for ranging the coast. Church was rather more disposed to plunder than to attack fortified places; and his principal achievement was the sack of Chignecto, where he burnt down all the buildings, including the chapel, and killed most of the cattle. He had been ordered to attack the French fort on the St. John; but some of his men, who landed on the site of the present city of St. John, captured two French soldiers, who showed him a place on the shore where twelve cannon were buried in the sand. These he recovered, and, thinking he had done enough, Church set sail for Boston.

In the meantime the people of New England had despatched Col. Hawthorne, with 200 men in three vessels, to re-inforce Church and to supersede him. Hawthorne intercepted Church at the St. Croix, as he was going home, and turned him back to St. John. His object was the capture of Villebon's fort at Nashwaak, and it is quite possible that this might have been accomplished if the English expedition had arrived a few days earlier. But the French had been warned of Church's presence on the coast and had gathered all the Indians available for the defence of the fort. The English did not reach the fort until the 18th October, when the weather was cold and disagreeable. They landed on the south side of the Nashwaak river, opposite the fort, and at once commenced the erection of a battery on which three guns were mounted. There was a lively cannonade on that and the following day, but the French fire was the more powerful; the English guns were disabled or had to be abandoned, and on the night of the 19th, Col. Hawthorne's men took their departure, after losing twenty-five men, of whom eight were killed.