

Nantasket on 24th March, and arrived at Canso on 4th April. The land forces numbered about four thousand men, being militia from New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut; the naval part of the expedition amounted to thirteen armed vessels, carrying two hundred guns. The principal officers who accompanied the force, were Colonel Pepperell, (with local rank of lieutenant-general), in command, Colonels Wolcott, (with local rank of major-general), Samuel Waldo, John Bradstreet, Jeremiah Moulton, Messervé, Gorham, Gridley, and Vaughan, and Captains (naval) Edward Tyng and Rouse. The expedition reached Louisburg on 30th April. On the 18th May, the *Vigilant*, a French ship-of-war of sixty-four guns, commanded by the Marquis de la Maisonforte, and having on board stores for the garrison, was captured by the *Mermaid*, belonging to the fleet of Commodore Warren, which, having followed the expedition to Canso, was then co-operating with the land forces. Louisburg capitulated on 15th June, and the British forces entered the town on the 17th. The garrison, comprising six hundred regular soldiers, and one thousand three hundred militia, together with the inhabitants, about two thousand, were sent to France. The news of the capture of Louisburg was received in London with great rejoicing. Pepperell was made a baronet, and Commodore Warren a rear admiral. Commissions as colonels in the regular service were issued to Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, and Pepperell.

1746. Jacques Pierre de Taffanell, Marquis de la Jonquière, Admiral of France, was appointed to succeed the Marquis de Beauharnois as Governor of Canada, but was taken prisoner (on his voyage from France to Canada), by the British fleet, under Admiral Anson, in action off Cape Finisterre on the 3rd

May.—The New England troops, who had been in garrison at Louisburg since its capture in June, 1745, were relieved on 24th May by Fuller's and Warburton's regiments (with part of Frampton's), which had been despatched from England the previous autumn, and had wintered in Virginia. M. de Ramezay arrived at Beaubassin, from Quebec, in June, at the head of six hundred Canadians, with the intention of organizing an attack upon Annapolis. The duke d'Auville, who had command of the expedition despatched from Rochelle on 22nd June for the re-conquest of Cape Breton and Acadia, arrived at Chibouctou, Halifax, on 10th September, and died there on 17th. He was buried on a small island (said to be St. George's Island), at the entrance to the harbour. Vice-Admiral d'Estournelle, who commanded the fleet, desired to return to France, but his views not being acceptable to the council of war, called on the 18th September to determine the course to be pursued, he fell on his sword, and died the next day. The fleet soon afterwards encountered a storm off Cape Sable, and was dispersed, and so eventually returned to France—having suffered great loss by storms and sickness, without effecting anything. Troops were sent from Boston in December to the Basin of Mines, to assist in repelling the expected attack of de Ramezay. Colonel Noble commanded; the force numbered about four hundred and seventy men, and were quartered among the people at Grand Pré.

1747. On the capture of the Marquis de la Jonquière becoming known to the French Government, Roland Michel Barrin, Count de la Galissonnière, was appointed Governor, *ad interim*, and immediately sailed for Quebec, where he arrived on September 19th.—Madame Youville assumed charge of the Grey