

About the same time La Corne was relieved by Captain De Vassan and the construction of the Fort was resumed by De Clerg, a son of the Military Engineer of Quebec.

The English claims being thus challenged, Major Lawrence was again sent to Beaubassin with a considerable force—Lascelle's regiment, 400 strong and 300 men of Warburton's.

When this force attempted to land at Beaubassin, they were opposed by French and Indians, posted behind the dykes. These were driven off, after the English had lost six killed and twelve wounded. Lawrence landed, encamped and hastily fortified himself. He built four bastions connected by double palisaded curtains, calculated to accomodate 150 men.

Much has been written about the assassination of Captain How. This barbarous and treacherous act evoked the indignation of the French and English officers on the spot, both of whom placed the responsibility on La Loutre, whom they claimed had incited a Micmac named Copt to commit the foul deed.

La Loutre himself placed the blame on the Micmac chief. All accounts agree that How was a gifted and accomplished man, and was influential with the Micmacs as well as Acadians, with whom he had an extensive acquaintance. A man of that stamp would be extremely repugnant to the designs of La Loutre. One account states that the meeting between him and How was to arrange for an exchange of prisoners; another account says that some of the French posts needed provisions, and the Commissary at Louisburg was authorized to treat with the English for them, and to furnish How with any sureties he might require. The interview on the banks of the Missisquash was to settle the details.

The garrison at Fort Lawrence, made that place at once a trading centre, which has more than a local fame, from its connection with Sir Brock Watson, General Joshua Winslow, Captain John Huston and others. The Acadian refugees surreptitiously