

Phipps left Port Royal without a garrison, and the French soon returned. But Villebon, the new French governor of Acadie, fearing another attack, made his headquarters at the mouth of the Nashwaak on the river St. John. Here, in his forest retreat, he gathered around him bands of savage Indians whom he encouraged in acts of outrage against the English. Baptiste, a noted pirate, who preyed on the commerce of New England, also found refuge for himself and sale for his plunder in Villebon's fort.

Colonel Church.— The Government of Massachusetts resolved on revenge for French and Indian outrages. A fitting instrument for this work was found in old Ben Church, who had many years before gained renown in Indian warfare. With his fleet of whale boats, well manned by sturdy New England men, Church sallied forth, like an angel of wrath, laying waste every Acadian settlement on the coast from Passamaquoddy Bay to Cumberland Basin.

Treaty of Ryswick, 1697, A.D.— A treaty of peace was now made between France and England. It was agreed that all places captured by either nation during the late war should be restored to the original owner. Nova Scotia was thus once more ceded to France.

But the peace was only a breathing spell. In those days France and England seemed to find their highest satisfaction in quarrelling with each other. The war-spirit now raging anew in Europe was soon aroused in America. French privateers destroyed the commerce of New England, and bands of French and Indians plundered the border settlements. On the other hand, Colonel Church was sent to take revenge on the Acadians. At Beaubassin, a French