

Dunkirk of America. This place became the chief American naval station of France, and the headquarters of her fishermen who thronged the coasts. As we have seen, the influence of Louisburg on affairs in Nova Scotia was not favourable to the English. The Acadians, feeling that they had powerful friends so near, were bolder in their opposition to the government at Annapolis; and the Indians were encouraged in their misdeeds, finding at Louisburg ready sale for their plunder and their captives. Here, too, in time of war, privateers were fitted out to prey on English commerce.

**The Indians.** — Governor Phillips tried to gain the goodwill of the Indians. He invited their chiefs to Annapolis, feasted them, and gave them presents. They accepted his acts of kindness, but he failed to secure their friendship. Shortly after they made an attack upon Canso, which had become important as the headquarters of English fishermen. They killed three of the inhabitants, and destroyed and plundered a large amount of property. Some French fishermen from Louisburg were partners in the robbery. The Indians also seized English fishing vessels in the Bay of Fundy and on other parts of the coast.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### LOUISBURG TAKEN.

**Louisburg sends a force**      And now war came  
against Annapolis.      again between France and  
Great Britain. In America the French struck the first  
blow. Duquesnel, governor of Louisburg, sent a small  
force under the command of Duvivier against Nova  
Scotia. Duvivier burned Canso, and made prisoners  
of the small garrison stationed there. He then sailed  
to Chiegnecto, and marched overland to Annapolis.  
Here he found about three hundred Indian allies, who  
had for some weeks been hovering around the place. As  
the fort was weak and the garrison small, Governor  
Mascarene could not have withstood a bold attack.