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territory were pressing, and immediate action, under the circumstances, indispensable. Levies of colonial troops were made, both in and out of the territories of the saints. The forces, however, actually employed, came from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire; the first supplying 3,200, the second 500, the third 300 men. The cooperation of Commodore Warren, of the English West-Indian fleet, was solicited; but the Commodore declined, on the ground "that the expedition was wholly a provincial affair, undertaken without the assent, and probably without the knowledge, of the ministry." But Governor Shirley was not a man to stop at trifles. He had a heart of lignum vitae, a rigid anti-Dapistical conscience, beetle brows, and an eye to the cod-fisheries. Higher authority than international law was pressed in to the service. George Whitefield, then an itinerant preacher in New-England, furnished the necessary warrant for the expedition, by giving a motto for its banner: "Nil desperandum Christo duce"--Nothing is to be despaired of with Christ for leader. The command was, however, given to William Pepperel, a fish and shingle merchant of Maine. CONTINUED Above: "View from the Clock Tower. 1744," by Lewis Parker. 1982 (courtesy Fortress of Louisbourg N.H.P.). Below: "View of the Town of Louisbourg Taken inside the Port," by Verrier, 1731....