

Bradstreet with a large force to surprise that important post. Bradstreet reached Fort Frontenac on 25th August, compelled the small garrison to surrender, and destroyed the place, together with a number of small vessels which had been sent there after the capture of Oswego.—Towards the close of the year, Fort Duquesne, which had been attacked by General Forbes, was abandoned by M. de Ligneris, and completely destroyed by the British force, who gave the name of Pittsburg to the place.—When the details of the operations of the British forces in America reached England, General Abercrombie was at once superseded, and Major-General Jeffry Amherst* was appointed to the chief command of the British troops in North America.—The first General Assembly of Nova Scotia met for the first time in the Court House in Halifax, on Monday, 2nd October, and elected Robert Sanderson their speaker. The session lasted until 21st December.

1759. M. de Bougainville arrived at Quebec from France on 14th May, bringing with him the grand cross of the order of St. Louis for M. de Vaudreuil, and promotions and honors of various degrees for those who had distinguished themselves in the campaign of the previous year. In addition to honors and rewards, however, M. de Bougainville brought the alarming intelligence that the British Government was making every preparation for sending a large force to act directly against Quebec.—A council of war was called,

and every possible effort was made to put the capital in a state of defence.—Early in the spring General Amherst concentrated his troops at Albany and Fort Edward; and, having despatched a force of regulars under Prideaux, supported by militia and Indians under Sir William Johnson, to operate against Niagara, he himself advanced into the Champlain district, arriving at Carillon (Ticonderoga) on 22nd July. Prideaux reached Fort Niagara on 5th July; he was killed on the 19th by the explosion of a shell, when the command devolved upon Sir William Johnson, to whom the fort surrendered on 25th July.—The British fleet, numbering over fifty vessels, under the command of Admirals Saunders, Holmes and Durell, and having on board 7,600 soldiers, and 1,000 marines, under command of Major-General James Wolfe, who had with him as Brigadiers, Monckton, Townshend and Murray, arrived off the Island of Orleans on 26th June. Troops were landed on the Island on 27th and 28th; there was a violent gale at the time, and the shipping and boats sustained a good deal of damage. June 29th—The French, about 1 a.m., by favour of a north-west wind and ebb of tide, sent down several fire-ships and rafts, with an intention to destroy the British fleet; but the activity of the sailors with their boats and grapplings prevented any damage to the ships. June 30th—Amherst's, Kennedy's, Webb's and Fraser's regiments crossed to Point Levi, and encamped opposite to Cape Diamond. July 5th—Colonel Burton, with the 48th and Major Dalling's Light Infantry, posted at Point Levi, opposite south side of the town of Quebec. July 8th—General Wolfe landed on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, east of the Falls of Montmorency, with the greater part of two brigades, and proceeded to

* Jeffry Amherst was born on 29th January, 1717; he was the second son of Jeffry Amherst of Riverhead, in the County of Kent. Amherst was made a Knight of the Bath in 1761; created Baron Amherst in 1776; appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in 1778. He attained the rank of Field Marshal; was Colonel of the 2nd Lifeguards, and of the 69th regiment; and Governor of Guernsey. Lord Amherst died on 3rd August, 1797.