

vinces, and the conviction, then rapidly spreading amongst the leading British colonists, that, as General Shirley expressed it, "*delenda est Canada*" became stronger than ever.—Major-General James Abercrombie was appointed commander of the army in North America, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal American Regiment, (then consisting of four battalions of 1,000 men each). Lord Howe, Edward Whitmore, and Charles Lawrence were made Brigadier-Generals for service in America.

1758. On 20th May a council was held at the governor's house in Halifax, at which a plan was adopted for convening a house of representatives of the inhabitants of the Province, to be known as the General Assembly of Nova Scotia; this Assembly was to consist of sixteen members, and to meet in the following October.—On Sunday, 28th May, Admiral Boscawen set sail from Halifax with a fleet of twenty-three ships of the line, eighteen frigates, and one hundred and sixteen transports and other vessels, for Louisburg, having on board 12,260 men under command of General Amherst, (with whom were Wolfe, Lawrence and Whitmore, Monckton being left in command at Halifax.) The fleet anchored in Gabarus Bay on 2nd June, but owing to fog and other causes, the troops were unable to reach the shore until the 8th, when Wolfe's Brigade effected a landing—he being one of the first to plunge into the surf and make for the shore. The landing was disputed by the French under Colonel St. Julien, but was finally effected with a loss to the British of about 110 men, killed wounded, and missing; the French loss amounted to upwards of 70 men, and over 20 guns which had been placed along the shore to prevent a landing.—On 28th June, Colonel Mes-

servé and his son died of small-pox, to the great regret of the force. Colonel Messervé had under his command a company of volunteer engineers (chiefly carpenters), who were of great service to the attacking force. On 9th July a sortie was made, under Lieutenant-Colonel Marin; a party of the 17th were surprised, and Lord Dundonald was killed. On 26th July the French batteries were in a ruinous state; the fleet had been captured or destroyed; and, further resistance being useless, M. Drucour, the French commandant, on petition of the inhabitants, proposed to surrender. Articles of capitulation were agreed upon, and on the 27th the garrison laid down their arms. The prisoners, including land and sea forces, numbered 5,637; they were sent to England, and the inhabitants who had not borne arms were sent to France. Upwards of 200 cannon, and large quantities of military stores of various kinds, fell into the hands of the victors. The capitulation included the Island of St. John (Prince Edward Island), and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Rollo was sent to take possession.—Whilst victory perched on the standard of General Amherst, a far different fate befel General Abercrombie, who embarked, on the 5th July, on Lake George, to attack Carillon (Ticonderoga) with a force of 6,367 regulars and 9,024 Provincial militia. Montcalm, who commanded the French, had a force of about 3,800 men (nearly 3,000 regulars). The first attack was made on the 6th, when Lord Howe was killed, and the British repulsed. On the 8th the principal action took place with a loss to the English of nearly 2,000 men, killed and wounded, after which Abercrombie retired to the head of Lake George.—Learning that the troops had been withdrawn from Fort Frontenac, General Abercrombie despatched Colonel