

General and Governor-in-Chief; and Robert Monckton Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia,† by royal commission, and they were sworn in on 23rd July.—Fort Oswego, on the River Chouagen, was invested by the Marquis de Montcalm, and after a short resistance, was taken on the 16th August. Large stores of ammunition and provisions, one hundred and twenty-one guns, seven armed vessels, a large sum of money, and 1600 prisoners, (chiefly of Shirley's and Pepperell's regiments), fell into the hands of the enemy.—War was publicly declared against France in Halifax on 9th August.

1757. An expedition, under the Earl of Loudon and Admiral Holburne, was despatched against Louisburg, but finding the French had (including the Indians) a garrison of 10,000 men, and a fleet of fifteen men-of-war, the expedition was abandoned. Lord Loudon strengthened the garrisons of Halifax, and of the forts in the Bay of Fundy,

ber, 1760. He was much respected, and a monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, by the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

† The Honorable Robert Monckton was the second son of the first Viscount Galway, and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Manners, who was a daughter of the Duke of Rutland, and a grand-daughter of Lord William Russel, who was beheaded in 1683. Robert Monckton commenced his military career in Flanders in 1742, and was present at the battle of Dettingen. He was sent to Halifax in 1753. He commanded at the reduction of Beauséjour in 1755. In 1757 he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Battalion of the Royal Americans, and joined the army under Lord Loudon. He commanded a battalion at the siege of Louisburg; and served as Brigadier-General under Wolfe at the capture of Quebec, when he was wounded in the lungs; for these services he was given the Colonelcy of the 17th regiment. In 1761 Monckton became a Major-General, and shortly after Governor of New York, from whence he proceeded in command of the expedition against Martinico, returning to New York after its capture. The appointment of Governor of Berwick was conferred upon Monckton in 1766; he was made a Lieutenant-General in 1770; Governor of Portsmouth (which place he represented in Parliament) in 1778; he died in 1782.

and returned to New York.—An expedition, under M. de Rigaud, (brother to M. de Vaudreuil), was despatched to attack Fort William Henry about the end of February. It was hoped, by making the attack unexpectedly, the garrison might be surprised, and forced to surrender; the attempt was, however, a failure; and after burning as many of the outworks, batteaux, palisades, &c., as possible, M. de Rigaud returned.—A second expedition, under M. de Montcalm, accompanied by De Lévis, De Rigaud, Bourlamaque, and Bougainville, started for Fort William Henry on 30th July. The attacking force consisted of 3,000 regulars, about 3,000 Canadian militia, and some 1,700 or 1,800 Indians. The fort was commanded by Colonel Monroe, and contained a garrison of about 2,700 men. Operations were commenced on 4th August, and after a spirited defence, in which the besieged lost some 200 men, a capitulation was agreed upon on the 9th August; the garrison was to march out with the honors of war, on condition that they did not serve again during the war. The British, having accepted their terms, started on their march to Fort Edward, but had barely gone a mile when they were fallen upon by the Indians, and a large number most barbarously massacred—Garneau says that nearly 600 reached Fort Edward; but as 2,372 surrendered, and only 200 or 300 are claimed to have been carried off by the Indians, (most of whom were subsequently ransomed by Montcalm), and 500 to have succeeded in getting back into the Fort, there remain about 1,000 to be accounted for. When it became known that Montcalm—with a force of 6,000 regulars and militia on the spot—had permitted this massacre to be perpetrated under his very eyes, the deepest indignation was felt throughout the British Pro-