

had for generations wandered through the woods on either side of Chebucto Harbour, the original owners and masters of the great wilderness around them.

A few years before the arrival of Cornwallis, the harbour had been visited by a portion of the fever-stricken French fleet, under the command of Nicolas de la Rochefoucauld, Duc d'Anville, which had anchored in Bedford Basin. The English, hearing of this from some fishermen on the coast, came into the harbour in search of the vessels, but believing that navigation terminated at the Narrows, they did not discover the position

the end of the point named Warren's Point on the plan, but since known as Collins's Point. On Saturday, 30th September, O. S., 1749, six men, without arms, were cutting wood near Gilman's mill. The Indians attacked them, killing four and carrying off one. The sixth man escaped. On 30th April, 1750, Cornwallis writes, that he never had one board from the saw-mill. "It has been," he says, "my constant plague from the beginning; thirty men have been constantly kept there ever since the affair of the Indians." Between April and July, 1750, Gilman gave up the mill, and it was let to Capt. William Clapham. In June, 1752, the government mills at Dartmouth were sold at auction, for £310, to Major Ezekiel Gilman. During the winter of 1749-50, the storeship *Duke of Bedford* and an armed sloop, were anchored in Dartmouth Cove, and the ice was broken around them every night in order to prevent the approach of the Indians. They were also within "Gun Shot of the Fort at the Sawmill." (See MS. Minutes of Council, Sunday, 7th January, 1750). According to Dr. Akins, the ships were under cover of a gun which was mounted on a point near the saw-mill. This, I suppose, was Collins's Point.—*Ed.*