

in taking two men-of-war off Cape Race; the remainder of the fleet reached Quebec in safety in July. — Major-General Braddock arrived at New York with reinforcements, and immediately took the field, but met with a most disastrous repulse on the 9th of July, whilst advancing on Fort Duquesne; upwards of sixty British officers were killed and wounded. General Braddock received a shot which passed through his right arm into his lungs, from the effects of which he died on the 13th. M. de Beaujeu, who commanded the French, was also among the slain. — Colonel Washington, who was present on this occasion on the staff of General Braddock, was one of the few officers who escaped unhurt, and he was thus enabled to render valuable service in conducting the retreat of the remnants of the British force. — Sir William Johnson, who had marched against Crown Point with a force of militia and a small body of Indians, was more successful, having, on the 8th September, completely defeated Baron Dieskau, who was severely wounded and taken prisoner. — An expedition under Colonels Winslow and Monckton against the Acadian settlements in the vicinity of Baie Verte was also attended with success. Fort Beauséjour (commanded by M. Vergor Duchambon) was attacked by Colonel Monckton, and, after a few days' resistance, surrendered on the 16th June. Fort Gaspereaux was taken by Colonel Winslow on the 18th. The capture of these forts placed the Acadian population entirely at the mercy of their conquerors, and, after much consideration, the council of Nova Scotia came to the conclusion that the only safe means of preventing the return of the Acadian families and their formation into a compact body always ready to act adversely to Bri-

tish interests, was to distribute them amongst the colonies from Georgia to New England, and this was accordingly done. Many of the Acadians, however, with that love of country with which they were so deeply imbued, found their way in after years to the land of their birth, and very many of their descendants are counted in the present population of Nova Scotia. — General Shirley, who, on the death of General Braddock, succeeded to the command of the army, was despatched with a strong force to act against Fort Niagara, but, after throwing a reinforcement of seven hundred men into Oswego, he returned to Albany. — Fort William Henry was erected by Sir William Johnson, on the site of his action with the French under the Baron Dieskau.

1756. The Earl of Loudon* was appointed Governor of Virginia, and Commander of the British forces in America, and the Marquis de Montcalm to a similar position in Canada. With the Marquis de Montcalm came the Chevalier de Lévis, M. de Bougainville, and M. Bourlamaque, officers of distinguished merit, and troops to the number of about a thousand. — War was declared between France and Great Britain, (on 18th May in London, and on 9th June at Versailles). — Charles Lawrence† was appointed Captain-

* John Campbell, fourth Earl of Loudon, was born in 1705; succeeded his father in the earldom November 1731. He raised a regiment of Highlanders to oppose the Pretender in 1745; became Colonel of the 30th regiment of foot in 1749; Colonel of the 60th Royal Americans in 1755; Colonel of a regiment of Foot Guards in 1770; and died, unmarried, on 27th April, 1782, aged 77.

† Charles Lawrence was Major in Warburton's regiment of foot; he went to Halifax with the troops in 1749, and was sworn in as a member of the council on 31st July of that year, by Governor Cornwallis. He was gazetted Colonel in 1757, and commanded a brigade at the siege of Louisburg in 1758. Colonel Lawrence died, unmarried, at Halifax on 19th Octo-