

being, in all probability, the first cargoes of wheat shipped from Canada.—Peregrine Thomas Hopson, colonel of the 40th regiment, was sworn in as Governor of Nova Scotia, on 3rd August, in place of Governor Cornwallis, who returned to England.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Robert Monckton (who afterwards fought at Quebec) was appointed to command at Chignecto, (Fort Lawrence).

**1753.** Fort Duquesne (on the site of the modern city of Pittsburg) was built at the confluence of the Monongahela and the Alleghany rivers with the Ohio, by M. de Contrecoeur, acting under the instructions of M. Duquesne. Fort Venango was also erected at the same time, at the junction of the Rivière aux Bœufs with the Alleghany. To counteract the influence of the French, the English built a fort on the Monongahela, which was called Fort Necessity, and was erected under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel George Washington.\*—A settlement was made at Lunenburg (Nova Scotia) by a number of German emigrants, who arrived there from Halifax on 7th June.—Governor Hopson sailed from Halifax for England on 1st November, leaving Charles Lawrence as Lieutenant-Governor.—The German settlers at Lunenburg (Nova Scotia) became so dissatisfied, mainly owing, no doubt, to their ignorance of the English laws and language, that they broke into open rebellion, and Colonel Monckton was sent down from Halifax with two hundred regulars to restore order. The ringleader, Hoffman, was arrested, and taken prisoner to Halifax, when order was soon restored.

\* It was whilst engaged in these expeditions against the French on the Monongahela, that Washington laid the foundation of that great reputation as a military commander, which he acquired in after years.

**1754.** Jonathan Belcher appointed Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.—William Osgoode, first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, born in March.—M. de Jumonville,\* a French officer, was killed on 28th May, in a skirmish near Fort Duquesne, between a small party of Canadians under his command, and a body of Virginia militia under Lieutenant-Colonel George Washington. On 28th June M. de Contrecoeur despatched a force of six hundred French and one hundred Indians from Fort Duquesne, under the command of M. de Villiers, to attack Washington's force wherever it might be found.—On the 3rd July M. de Villiers attacked the Virginians, who had reached Fort Necessity; after sustaining the French fire for ten hours, Washington, having lost ninety men, was, on 4th July, obliged to surrender. The garrison were, however, permitted to march out with the honors of war, and to return to Virginia with everything but their artillery, which was to be destroyed by the captors.—The Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours at Montreal was destroyed by fire.

**1755.** The Marquis Duquesne, desiring to re-enter the naval service, requested his recall, and was succeeded by Pierre Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal—Governor of Louisiana—who was born at Quebec in 1698.—A large fleet, under Admiral de la Mothe, sailed from Brest at the end of April, having on board the new governor, and upwards of 3000 men under the command of Major-General the Baron Dieskau. Admiral Boscawen, with an English fleet, was despatched to intercept the French fleet, and succeeded

\* The circumstance attending the death of Jumonville gave rise to much angry recrimination, it being held by the French that he was shot whilst bearing a message under a flag of truce, whilst Washington explicitly denies that any foundation existed for such a statement.