

or, they used sea shells instead. Their cart-wheels were circular pieces sawn from the trunk of trees, with holes made in the centre for the axles. Riding waggons were not used in Lunenburg till sixty years after its first settlement.

The Riot.— A few months after the Germans went to Lunenburg, certain evil-minded persons spread a report amongst them, that some of the supplies sent out for them from England had been withheld. This caused great excitement, and the place was for several days under mob rule. Colonel Monckton came down from Halifax with a few soldiers, and soon restored order without using any harsh means.

CHAPTER IX.

EXPULSION OF THE ACADIANS.

Beausejour, 1755, A.D.— The year 1755 was noted for two important events in the history of Nova Scotia. The first was the capture of Fort Beausejour; the second was the expulsion of the ill-fated Acadians. The capture of Fort Beausejour put an end to the claims of the French on the country north of the Missaquash. The expedition was fitted out in Massachusetts. Colonel Monckton, sailing from Boston with a force of two thousand men, landed early in June near Fort Lawrence. Opposed by Acadians and Indians he fought his way across the river, and opened fire on Fort Beausejour. Vergor, the commander of the fort, called to his aid the Acadians of the surrounding country. Having hidden their women and children in the woods they obeyed the summons. But they brought little strength to the fort. Seeing the English at close quarters, they were filled with alarm, and began to desert the French commander in his hour of need.