

Governors, and Trustees of the free schools of Maryland. Provision was made for its support by an export duty on furs; and whenever the yearly income from all sources should exceed £120, the overplus should go to founding another school at Oxford.

In 1698 Nicholson returned to Virginia as Governor, where one of his first acts was to transfer the capital from unhealthy Jamestown to a more salubrious site on the peninsula between the James and York rivers, where he laid out a city which he named Williamsburg. He was still disquieted at the aggressive plans of the French; and perceiving that it was not possible to induce the colonies to coöperate in any system of defence, he wrote to the English government recommending that they should all be placed under a viceroy with regal powers, and a standing army organized.

Nicholson was recalled to England in 1705, and I have not found any record of his career until 1709, when he was placed in command of a force intended to operate in conjunction with a British fleet against the French at Montreal. He began his work with great diligence, and strengthened the frontier defences, but the promised fleet failed to arrive in time and the plan was abandoned.

He then returned to England to advise as to the further prosecution of the war. The French had made firm friends of the Algonkin tribes of Indians (known in our records as "Canada Indians") and Nicholson was urgent that alliances should be maintained with their enemies, the Five Nations, or Iroquois. To enforce his arguments he took with him to England five great Sachems of the Mohawk tribe, whose appearance made a strong impression upon the Londoners, as may be seen by references in the literature of the time. Oddly enough, these Indians furnished the name of "Mohocks" to a ruffianly crew who infested the streets of London for years, and with whose outrages all who have read the literature of Anne's reign are familiar.

Nicholson was also commissioned by the Massachusetts Assembly to urge action against the French Acadians. This suggestion was carried out, a force was sent, and Acadia seized as well as Port Royal, in which latter operation Nicholson commanded, and of which he afterwards published an account.

In 1711 there were renewed operations against Canada, and Nicholson was placed at the head of all the land forces, to be assisted by a British fleet. Again the plan resulted in failure; the fleet was wrecked, and an attack upon Quebec having failed, he