

able portion of the invading force surrendered at the time their commander was slain : the remainder, in the following spring, decamped; leaving behind them their stores, their artillery, their scaling ladders and their sick. Three armed ships from England seen rounding the opposite promontory of Point Levi, bringing aid and supplies, were the cause of this precipitate flight. No hostile flag has since been seen before the walls of Quebec. These occurrences took place, as we already said, in 1776.

My *MS.* memorial of Carleton is interesting and somewhat characteristic. It consists of an order wholly in his own handwriting, authorizing the distribution of powder and shot to the Indians of Lorette, a well-known Huron village near Quebec. The date of this document is January 4, 1770. It reads as follows : "Quebec, Jan. 4, 1770. You are hereby required to issue out of the King's stores of this town, one hundred weight of gunpowder and two hundred weight of shot for the Huron, of Lorette. GUY CARLETON. To the respective officers of the Board of Ordnance."

The band of Hurons at Lorette were thus, we see, not deprived of their fire-arms. Confidence in the native races was established. The wide-spread conspiracy of Pontiac against the English had collapsed some time since ; and the great chief himself had met with a violent death in the far west the preceding year. The powder and shot ordered to be issued from the King's stores were expected probably to aid in provisioning the city during the winter months.

In 1777 Carleton solicited his own recall from Canada, offended at the appointment of General Burgoyne, instead of himself, to the command-in-chief of the army in North America. He afterwards, however, obtained the honour which he had envied Burgoyne. But the war was then drawing to a close. It was in 1782 that he succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as Commander-in-Chief. In 1786 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Dorchester ; and in the same year he was sent out again to Canada to execute the functions of Governor-General a second time. In 1796 he returned to England, after a popular administration ; and in 1806 he died, having attained the age of eighty-three.

Sir Guy Carleton's successor as Governor-General, before his second return to Canada, was General Haldimand, a Swiss by birth. I have his autograph attached to a document dated Quebec, 25th October, 1782—a paper transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of