

form a camp. July 10th—Fire was opened upon Quebec from a battery (5 13 inch mortars, and 6 32 pounders) at Point Levi. July 18th—General Wolfe reconnoitred the north shore above the town, with a view to ascertain whether a landing could be effected. July 22nd—Colonel Carleton landed with a body of troops at Pointe-aux-Trembles, where a number of prisoners (including 150 ladies) were taken. The ladies were conveyed to Quebec the following day. July 28th—A duel was fought between Captain Ross and Lieutenant Naim of Fraser's regiment. July 31st—An attempt was made by two regiments from Point Levi, supported by the troops in camp to the east of the Montmorency River, to take the entrenchments on the west side of the Montmorency, but the attempt failed, and the troops were withdrawn; the casualties were thirty-eight killed and sixty-two wounded. The cause of failure was the precipitancy of the grenadiers, who rushed to the attack before the troops sent to their support had time to form. August 8th—An expedition under Brigadier Murray attempted a landing at Point-aux-Trembles, but finding the French were well prepared, withdrew with a loss of 26 men killed, and 10 officers and 36 men wounded, and about 10 sailors killed and wounded. August 19th—Deschambault was surprised by a force under Murray, and a large quantity of stores destroyed. August 27th—General Wolfe was taken ill, an occurrence which was very much regretted by the whole army, whose confidence in their general was unbounded; fortunately, the attack passed off, and the general was able to meet his officers in consultation on the 30th. August 29th—The *Sutherland* was attacked by seventy-five batteaux; the attack was, however, repulsed, with the loss of four batteaux. September 1st—All

the houses on the east side of the Montmorency were burned by the British troops. On this and the following day the cannon which had been mounted on the works at Montmorency were removed to Point Levi, where preparations were made for the encampment of the troops which had occupied the works on the north shore, east of Quebec. September 3rd—General Wolfe withdrew the greater part of his men from the camp at Montmorency, and landed them at Point Levi. From this date until the 11th, observations were made daily by the General and his Brigadiers of the character of the north shore, and the vessels of war and the troops were so disposed as to be available for landing at the point there is every reason to believe the General had by this time selected, so soon as the weather, which had for some days been very wet and stormy, should moderate. September 4th—An officer and three Rangers arrived in the British camp with despatches from General Amherst to General Wolfe. They left Crown Point on the 8th August, at which time General Amherst was actively engaged in making all preparations necessary for taking possession of Lake Champlain, and thence advancing upon Canada. September 12—General Wolfe's orders of this day revealed the plan which he had finally resolved upon, namely, to make a vigorous attack on the west side of the city, where the French had supposed a landing to be impracticable. The army was directed to embark in flat-bottomed boats by midnight, and upon a signal from the *Sutherland* they were to repair to that rendezvous. Great care was taken in the selection of the party, which was under the command of Captain Delaune, to lead in the ascent of the heights; twenty-four men were finally chosen, and so care-