

III.—The light infantry of the line, commanded by Colonel Amherst, each with a band of music before them;—and the eldest Ensign in General Amherst's army, to take possession of the colours of the eight French regiments. The following day the colours of Shorley's and Pepperell's regiment, lost at Oswego in 1756, were marched out of Montreal by a detachment of grenadiers and a band of music, and carried down the right of the British line to the head quarters where they were lodged. Immediately afterwards, the following general orders were issued by General Amherst, which, as they were the first public documents promulgated in the name of Great Britain, after the entire conquest of Canada, we deem not unworthy of a place: "Camp before Montreal, September 9, 1760. *Parole*,—King GEORGE,—and CANADA. The General sees, with infinite pleasure, the success that has crowned the indefatigable efforts of His Majesty's troops, and faithful subjects in America. The Marquis de Vaudreuil has capitulated; the troops of France in Canada have laid down their arms, and are not to serve during the war; the whole Country submits to the dominion of Great Britain; the three armies are entitled to the General's thanks on this occasion; and he assures them, that he will take the opportunity of acquainting His Majesty with the zeal and bravery which has always been exerted by the officers and soldiers of the regulars, and provincial troops, and also by his faithful Indian allies. The General is confident, when the troops are informed that this country is the King's, they will not disgrace themselves by the least appearance of inhumanity, or by unsoldier-like behaviour, in taking any plunder, more especially as the Canadians become now good subjects, and will feel the good effect of His Majesty's protection."

It is a singular fact, that the Indians, who had been in the French interest, hoisted an union flag in the sight of Montreal, some time before General Amherst arrived there; and showed the utmost complaisance to the British army, saying, that "now they found they were *men*, they would be good friends with them."

And thus in the sixth year of the war, and after the most severe struggles, was the vast country of Canada reduced to the obedience of the King of Great Britain. In this time six battles had been fought, the fortune of which was equally divided. In three the French had been victorious: in three the English. The first of those in which the French had the better, was fought on the meadows near Fort du Quesne, where General Braddock was killed; the other at Ticonderoga, where General Abercrombie commanded; the third at Sillery, near Quebec, where General Murray was repulsed. The victories of the English were, first, that near Crown Point, where General Johnson commanded, and Dieskan was made prisoner; the second near Niagara, where General Johnson also commanded; and the third, and principal, near Quebec, where Wolfe gained the victory and lost his life. From the English two forts had been taken, Oswego and Fort-William-Henry. The English on their side took three cities, Louisburgh, Quebec, and Montreal;—and five forts, which commanded as many important communications, Beausejour, Niagara, Frontenac, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Isle Royale; besides some others of inferior consideration.