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PART II.

From the Conquest down to the Present Day.

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THE people of Montreal now looked forward to an era of peace and prosperity. General Amherst, the British Commandant was elated over the success of his soldiers, and the French-Canadian people were glad the war was at an end. One paragraph in the General's orders thanked Sir William Johnston, who commanded the Indians, for keeping them within bounds so that Amherst could write: "I have the pleasure to assure you that not a peasant, woman or child has been hurt by them, or a house burnt since I entered the enemy's country." A Military Government was established in Montreal, under General Thomas Gage, who treated the conquered people in the most humane manner. In 1763 the Treaty of Paris ceded the whole of Canada to Great Britain. General Murray was appointed Governor, and chose a Council comprising a Lieutenant-Governor at Three Rivers and one in Montreal, with the Chief Justice and eight citizens. The next event of importance to Montreal was its capture by General Montgomery of the United States army in 1775. The invading army had sent to Longue Point their advance guard, under Ethan Allen, to attack Montreal. They landed on the 24th of October and on the 25th, General Carlton assembled thirty regulars and 200 militia under Major Carden. The troops of Allen had entrenched themselves in some barns but were routed, and the whole of the enemy captured and sent to England. It was after this that General Montgomery took the city. After he had been killed, and his army routed at Quebec, the United States troops evacuated Montreal at the end of May, 1776. The treaty of Versailles, unfortunately for Canadians, was very favorable to the United States. Canada's territory was much curtailed, the country having been left without a winter sea-port; but, to-day, Halifax supplies the want, Portland, however of right belongs to Canada.