

circumstance in his Preface, alludes to the tragical fate of his relative. It would appear that both uncle and nephew had been warned of their danger if they remained in France; but of his uncle, the nephew says: "His virtue was so exalted as to render him unsuspicious of so nefarious a course, and his internal consciousness induced him to slight the advice which his friends gave both to him and to me, at the time when an order was given to arrest us, and which in all probability was not the only mandate concerning us from the same quarter. He would not quit France; but I," exclaims the author of the Travels,—“I, who was less confident and less virtuous, fled from the poignard, while he fell by its stroke!”

But it is time to proceed to another autograph.

The Lord Dorchester of whom the Duke de Liancourt has occasion to speak so often in the first volume of his Travels was better known as General Carleton, and General Sir Guy Carleton. As General Carleton he won in his day laurels from Quebec almost as glorious as Wolfe's. Furnished with very inadequate means, he endured a close siege of six months within its walls, defending it against two determined assaults, in one of which the commander of the invading force, Montgomery, was slain. This was in 1775-6. The war of the American Revolution was in progress. The Congress, aware of the weakened condition of the royal armies in Canada, determined to attempt the conquest of that country. On the 3rd of November, 1775, Montreal surrendered to a United States force sent against it by way of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu. Not many days later in the same month, a force appeared before Quebec, having pushed north by a new and most difficult route—the valleys of the Kennebec and Chaudiere. Quebec was almost destitute of competent defenders. The bulk of the troops had been drawn off to posts more exposed. Happily Carleton, Governor-General at the time, and Commander-in-Chief, had escaped capture at Montreal, and by the memorable aid of Com. Bouchette, had descended the river in safety to Quebec. Here he instantly organized a garrison out of such material as was at hand: the French and English inhabitants acting as militia; some men of a discharged Highland regiment (Fraser's); the sailors from the ships; a few regulars (70); a few Royal Artillery (22), and 35 marines. All caught the spirit which animated Carleton himself, and the result was that the city and fortress were saved to England. A consider-