

as could not fail of proving successful. The general himself, at the head of his grenadiers, confident, when he was aimed at, last received a blow which did not oblige him to quit the field about the wound, he showed the least emotion; of the grenadiers, with their ball unfortunately empty, who fell at the morning all his labours with a regiment of the British the honour of his own right pushed on with their own broke the enemy's support by Amherst's sword, fell in among the works they had raised. The action the rear of the English, with two companies, sallied out on the flanks, and often drove them thence advanced platoon wing of the French their first intention. The head of Amherst's regiment, and overcame a body of light infantry, waiting in the rear of the British

and Mr. Monckton defeated Laforce's regiment, with remarkable gallantry, and the Townshend, who leading the troops disordered them with all possible expedition this necessary part of the battle, at the head of two companies of the English, Cape Rouge as soon as the British troops had gained did not reach the field of battle in the action; for the British rear, than Mr. Townshend, with two pieces of French prevented an attack on the swamps, whither they had obtained a complete victory; he having a great number of men, and being in possession. M. de Montcalm, who was wounded in the battle, before he died wrote a letter commending the prisoners, which distinguishes the command was left wounded on the field of battle. About a thousand of the English, including a great number of the British army, it is said were killed in gaining this victory; and was a national loss unit-

obtained than Admiral Boscawen's victory, sent up all the stores and ammunition; and on all the ships of war, in the Town, while the Upper Townshend. That gentleman since the action in 1759; in forming a military post up the river; pre-

paring batteries; and cutting off the enemy's communication with the country. But on the seventeenth, before any battery could be finished, a flag of truce was sent from the city, with proposals for a capitulation; which were accepted and signed at eight o'clock next morning. By these articles it was agreed, that the garrison should march out with all the honours of war, and be sent to France: that the inhabitants, on their laying down their arms, should be maintained in the possession of their houses and effects: that the effects belonging to the absent officers should not be touched: that the exercise of the Roman religion should be fully permitted: that the artillery and warlike stores should be delivered up; and the sick and wounded taken care of.

It was the city of Quebec taken by a handful of troops, and at the signing of the peace was confirmed to Great Britain.

The most considerable place, next to Quebec, is Montreal, which is seated on an island of the same name in the river St. Lawrence, upwards of two hundred miles above Quebec, and is nearly as large and populous as that city. The island of Montreal is exceeding fertile, and well improved, producing great plenty of greens, and some fruit. It is about twenty-eight miles in length, and ten in breadth. The town is pretty well fortified, and is much more pleasantly situated than Quebec. The streets are regular, and the houses well built, commodious, and agreeable. It stands by the side of the river, on a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town, whence you may see every house at one view from the harbour, or from the south side of the river. The public buildings exceed those of Quebec for beauty, and are equal to them in number. The Hotel-Dieu, the magazines, and the place of arms, are in the Lower Town, which is also the residence of the merchants. The seminary, the parish church, the house of the Recollets, the Jesuits college, and nunneries, are in the Upper. There is also a general hospital, and a church belonging to the Jesuits, which is large and well built. The principal trade of the inhabitants has long consisted in the skins and furs they purchase of the Indians.

This island and city were taken on the eighth of September, 1760, by the generals Amherst and Murray, without firing a gun, which completed the conquest of Canada; for by the terms of the capitulation, all the French forces in that country were to be sent to France. Montreal has lately suffered by a most terrible fire, which consumed great part of the city, the houses of many of the merchants, and a number of stately buildings. This dreadful loss instantly awakened the humanity of the inhabitants of this kingdom, and great sums have been raised in the city of London, to remove the distressed of the new subjects to the British crown.

SECTION IV.

Of the interior Country of North America beyond the present Government of Canada; with a concise Account of the Rivers and Lakes, their Cataracts, and a Description of the Countries and Indian Nations on their Banks.

THE river of St. Lawrence is represented as running through a considerable number of lakes, which some represent in Canada, and others on its southern and western borders; but surely nothing can be more improper, than to trace the course of a river through a number of lakes of a prodigious extent, merely because those lakes have in some part or other of them a communication by a freight.

As these lakes are generally described in treating of Canada, it will be proper here to give some account of them, and of the Indians who dwell upon their banks. The farthest of these lakes, from which the river St. Lawrence is injudiciously supposed to arise, is named Nippissong, which in the English language signifies a large body of water. It is seated to the north-west of Lake Superior, in the fifty-second degree of latitude. The northern bank of this lake is a bog, or morass, near four hundred miles in length, from the north-east to the south-west,

and about a hundred and fifty miles broad. To the north of this bog is a ridge of mountains, extending from the north-east to the south-west, the whole length of the marshy country, and beyond it to the westward: these are very high and steep, and are supposed to be the most lofty mountains in North America, whence they are called the Head of the country. To the south-east of these rises a stream, which is supposed to be the head of the river St. Lawrence; on the north-east rises the river Chrillino, which runs to the north-eastward, till it falls into Hudson's-bay; and from the south and south-west of these mountains rises the Mississippi, which runs to the southward, and at length discharges itself into the gulph of Mexico; so that by these rivers the country is divided into so many departments as it were from a center, which may be placed at the above mountains.

The Indians who inhabit the country round this lake are called the Lake Indians, and have about five or six thousand men. They chiefly live upon the west, south, and south-east sides of the lake, and on the islands it contains. Their country is of considerable extent, but of very difficult access; on which account they have had little or no connection with the English or French; and as they have no fire-arms, they hunt with bows and arrows. They seldom concern themselves with any other tribe of Indians, and live almost as independent as if they had the world to themselves. They never pretend to plant or improve the land by labour, but live on such food as the lake and the country affords them. From this lake a stream runs through a rough, broken, uninhabited country to Lake Superior, having in its course several cataracts, the most remarkable of which is about fifteen miles from the lake, where the water falls perpendicularly from a great height. The river here is a quarter of a mile wide, and a rock extending across the stream, it falls from thence with a noise that may be heard at the distance of several miles. Below these falls is great plenty of fish, especially of trout, which are very large and good.

At the entrance of this river into the lake is a town of Indians, called the Attawawas, or Sauties, which dwell all along by the mouths of the rivers that fall into Lake Superior. They can raise about twelve thousand fighting men, and by carrying on a considerable commerce with the French, are more improved than the Nippissongs. They live in huts built in the form of cones; the base is generally from sixteen to twenty feet wide, and the top is left open for about two feet for a chimney and a window, their fire being kindled in the center. To render these huts a defence against the cold, they cover them with mats of rushes, which they weave very neatly, and place in such a manner as to render these dwellings, which commonly contain ten or twelve persons, very warm and comfortable.

When these people remove from one place to another for the sake of hunting, fishing, or any other convenience, they carry their external covering with them; by which means they are able, in a short time, to erect new towns, which have all the convenience of the old ones. They generally change their habitations in spring and autumn; spending the summer season upon the banks of the rivers and lakes, where they fish and raise corn; and living during the winter among the mountains, sometimes two or three hundred miles distant, for the sake of meeting with a great quantity of game in hunting. They as yet make but little use of spirituous liquors; nor do they make any kind of drink, except of the juice of the maple-tree: when in health they live upon the simple gifts of nature, and when sick the woods and lakes furnish them with all the drugs they use; in the application of which some are allowed to have a superior skill, but ask no fee or reward for their trouble. They have private property, which they transfer to one another, by way of bargain and exchange; which, if taken from them unfairly, brings contempt on the aggressor; but there can here be little temptation to fraud or robbery, as no individual or family is allowed to suffer by poverty, sickness, or any other misfortune, while their neighbours can supply their wants.

On the north of Lake Superior is another tribe of the Indians called the Bulls. These dwell round what is called the