

Survey and Plan of Operations. 6

He continued in the line of an Engineer under Marquis Townshend, who succeeded to the command. After the capitulation of Quebec, he made a Survey of the town, fortifications, and environs, with a Plan of the battle fought on the 13th of September on the Heights of Abraham, and of the operations of the siege, for the Royal Inspection, and also took the soundings of the Harbour and Basin.

1760, 1761.

employed to establish a Strong Post. 7

After incessant exertions during the course of the winter to repel the continued harassments of the enemy, by which unremitting Fatigue, shortness of Provisions, and the ravages of the Scurvy, the army had been reduced from Fourteen Thousand to less than Three Thousand Men fit for duty, he was ordered, with Five Hundred of the Light Infantry, to establish a strong post at Carouge (ten miles distant above Town). He had brought the work to great forwardness when, on the 27th of April, being nearly surrounded by Fifteen Thousand of the enemy, the Detachment was recalled to Quebec.

Conducts the Defence of Quebec with Success.

It had now been determined to entrench on the advantageous grounds before the Town by reason of the dismantled state of the fortifications; but General Murray, the Commander in Chief, perceiving an unguarded disposition of the enemy, was tempted to give battle. Above one third of the army were killed or wounded, and among the latter was Colonel Mackellar (the Commanding Engineer,) and being totally disabled for the remainder of the campaign, Des Barres's exertions and conduct, in the defence of Quebec, became essentially important and were attended with complete success.

employed in the Reduction of Fort Jacques Cartier, &c.

In the residue of this campaign he was employed in the reduction of Fort Jacques Cartier, and the posts higher up the River St. Lawrence.

Projecting Fortifications for securing the Dock Yard and Harbour of Halifax.

The conquest of Canada being concluded, he was ordered to Nova Scotia, with General Baskin, to take surveys and sections, and to trace designs and calculate estimates of the expence of fortifying the Harbour and securing the Dock Yard of Halifax---a task intricate and difficult.

1762.

On the Expedition for retaking Fort St. John in Newfoundland. 11

He served in the capacities of an Engineer and Quarter Master General, on the Expedition for retaking Fort St. John in Newfoundland, under the command of the late General Amherst; where he had the honor to be thanked as having essentially contributed to the fortunate issue against an enemy much superior with respect to number, situation, and other circumstances.

taking Surveys of Harbours and projecting Designs of Defence. 12

After taking surveys of some of the principal Harbours of that Island, which were transmitted, with his designs for their defence, to the General at New York, he returned to the employment of an Engineer at Halifax.

13 This achievement of General Amherst having closed a war that raised Great Britain to the zenith of fame and consequence; Des Barres has only to observe, that Amherst, Wolfe, and Townshend, the distinguished commanders of that period, condescended to honour his exertions and services, with their approbation, and he has ever since received repeated and uniform proofs of regard and friendship from the two *Successors*.

1763.

SURVEYS OF THE COASTS AND HARBOURS.

undertook and accomplished a general Survey of the unexplored Coasts and Harbours of Nova Scotia. 14

After the cessation of hostilities, Rear Admiral Spry, who had served several years and then commanded His Majesty's ships in that country, represented to the Admiralty that Nova Scotia abounded in fine harbours capable of containing large fleets, many of which were only known to a few Fishermen, and it would be highly useful to navigation in general as well as to His Majesty's service in particular, to have careful surveys and correct Charts of the American Coasts and Harbours. Having proposed the undertaking to senior Officers, who declined it on account of the difficulties, he mentioned Des Barres to the Admiralty as an Officer qualified to undertake it.

In the mean time Des Barres, had repaired to Head Quarters in New York, by order of the Commander in Chief Lord Amherst, who, he understood, had an idea to employ him in excursions to different parts of the Colonies, with a view to report military observations of the grounds; but his Lordship returned to England, and was succeeded by General Gage.

Admiral Spry was succeeded also, in the Command of the Squadron by Lord Colvill, who, having received instructions from the Admiralty to employ Des Barres in the survey projected by Admiral Spry, wrote to General Gage for leave to him to undertake it.

1764.