r moments which, if is of the greatest and judgment, and which we afterwards f the 31st December, the Province. Not they were obliged days afterwards to during a great part by the rebels, not goodness of their to post themselves , to cut off our they absolutely their headquarters anished for their n the world, and eated them with v circumstances ch were more, I s it possible to o more than our t to mention a vould willingly

uth, as I could).

safety of the place. NA habitant (peasant) from Beaumont (the only one that at all times to exposerossed to town during the winter from that side) came to shewn in respect to Quebec in a canoe with some fresh provisions, and mentioned Other people in his that many of the inhabitants of the South side were inclined nded their views to serve the government, if they knew how. The General by the operations of the this man wrote to Mons. de Beaujeu, who lived in obscurity eas struck me in the on the Isle aux Grues, to try and endeavour to assemble the s better than you do Canadians, and cut off the guard they then had at Pointe essed on receiving a Levy. He engaged about 150 Canadians in that design; s there are particular but they were betrayed by others of the disaffected Canadians. hander to undertake, Some of them assembled in a house together, were be deemed rashness surrounded, and about thirty taken prisoners. Messire Bailly, a priest, was shot through the body, and also taken; he, however, has since been released, and recovered of his wounds. The priests in general behaved well, and refused to confess the Canadians in the rebel interest, for which they suffered persecution. Messire de Lotbiniere, alone excepted, he they proposed to make Bishop. Mons. De —— was almost the only person of the noblesse that did not do everything he could for the public service. I mentioned to you before of having refused the command of the Militia without the rank of Colonel in the King's service.

[The remaining portion of the manuscript is missing.]