

parishes nearest the Point de Levi, to order the killing of cattle and a certain quantity of corn to be brought in, but that they had killed but very little, and had stopped as soon as they had heard of the enemy's rout.

17th.—Having received information that most of the captains had made false reports, and that considerable quantities of cattle had been killed in the neighbouring parishes, to prevent their falling upon some method to convey it to the enemy, I ordered the parishes to bring in whatever was killed, and one-half of the flour, which had been ordered to be paid for at a reasonable price; at the same time encouraged the inhabitants of the town and of all the northern shore to get in all the provisions they could from thence.

20th.—Received some intelligence that the enemy was meditating an attempt upon our post at Point Levi. This day, a small party of ours fell into an ambuscade of the enemy's, and eight were killed and taken.

22nd.—Having information that the captains of militia had not given in an exact account of what had been done on the southern shore, I wrote more pressing orders to them this day, at the same time summoning them to bring to town two English boys, captives, I had heard of in the lower parishes. At the same time I got very good intelligence that 700 men had passed over to the south shore from the Point-au-Tremble, part of which was said to be a detachment of grenadiers; and it was surmised their view was to surround and cut off the post at Point Levi; upon which I detached a captain, four subalterns, and four score light infantry, to seize a post I had reconnoitred, to disappoint them in such an attempt, and to facilitate the landing any body of troops I should think proper to send over to support them. A field-officer and a party, with four pieces of cannon upon sley-carriages, were kept in readiness on the least alarm.