

On the capitulation of Montreal in 1760, he was appointed to the command of the town, which he retained until he was sent to Three Rivers, in June, 1762, where he acted as *locum tenens* for Ralph Burton. The latter had been sent to take part in the reduction of Havana, whilst James Murray was governor of Quebec, Gage of Montreal, Lord Amherst being governor-general.

In 1767, we find Haldimand in charge of east and west Florida. In 1773, he was in military command of east and west Florida. In 1773, he was military commander at New York. Stationed in Boston in 1775, he leaves that year for London, from whence he is sent as inspector-general of the forces in the West Indies. On the 30th June, 1778, he landed at Quebec, succeeding Guy Carleton as governor-general of Canada, where both had served in 1759. His administration lasted until 1784, marked all through by firmness, administrative ability, during a most trying period.

On his return to England in 1784, he was assailed by Pierre Du Calvet, a Huguenot and a trader of Montreal, and sued for false imprisonment, though the British government stepped in and held him harmless against the machinations of his merciless persecutor.

Du Calvet was nothing but a traitor in disguise, of whose guilt, Haldimand, when governor at Quebec, had ample proof. He had