

up forts Carillon and St. Frederic, and retreats to the Isle-aux-
Noix, followed by General Amherst with 12,000 men.—The British
generals Prideaux and Johnson, operating towards Lake Erie, take
Fort Niagara and force the French to retire to la Présentation, be-
low Lake Ontario.—The British scale the Heights of Abraham,
Sept. 13.—A drawn battle ensues; defeat of the French and death
of Montcalm: capitulation of Quebec.—General de Lévis takes
command of the army, and intends to offer battle instantly; but
learning the surrender of the capital, retires to Jacques-Cartier
and entrenches his troops.—The British army, enclosed in Que-
bec, prepares to winter there.—Proper succours asked in vain from
France, for re-capturing the city..... 230

CHAPTER II.

SECOND BATTLE OF ABRAHAM AND LAST VICTORY OF THE FRENCH.—CESSION
OF CANADA TO BRITAIN, AND LOUISIANA TO SPAIN.—1760-1763.

Diverse impressions which the capture of Quebec causes in Britain
and France.—The ministers of Louis XV leave Canada to its
fate.—The British organize three armies to finish the conquest
they have begun; measures taken in the colony to resist this
triple invasion; respective French and British forces.—General
de Lévis marches towards Quebec.—Second battle of Abraham:
complete defeat of the British army, which shuts itself up in the
city; the French lay siege to it, in expectation that the succour
they demanded will come from France.—Common belief in the
colony that, of the antagonistic armies in Canada, the one first to
be reinforced will have the mastery of Canada.—Arrival of a Brit-
ish relieving fleet.—De Lévis raises the siege of Quebec and be-
gins his retreat towards Montreal; deficiency of provisions forces
him to disband the militia and disperse his regulars.—State of
the frontiers towards Lakes Champlain and Ontario.—The enemy
sets out to attack Montreal.—General Murray leaves Quebec
with 4,000 men; brigadier Haviland, with a corps nearly as
numerous, descends Lake Champlain, and General Amherst sets
out from Lake Ontario with 11,000 soldiers and savages; the
French fall back and rendezvous at Montreal 3500 strong.—Im-
possibility of longer useful resistance becoming manifest, a general
capitulation follows.—Triumphal demonstrations thereat in Brit-
ain.—Trial and condemnation of Canadian dilapidators at Paris.
—Situation of the Canadians; immense losses they sustained
through the depreciated state paper-money.—Continuation of the
war in other parts of the world.—Peace of 1763, by which Can-
ada is ceded to Britain, and Louisiana to Spain.—State of France
at the time of this too-famous treaty, as depicted by Sismondi.... 269