

provision, over the expanse of that vast lake in open boats and galleys. It required the greatest caution and the exactest order, lest they should fall foul upon one another—lest they should be driven out too far to gain the land on the first threatening of a storm—or lest they should come too near the shore. But all the dispositions were made in the most admirable method, and with that regularity of military arrangement which made so considerable a part of the character of that able commander. The whole army embarked on the 10th of August. A detachment had been sent some days before to clear the passage of the river Saint Lawrence of any obstruction, and to find the best passage for the vessels. On the 27th he had entered that river, taken possession of Swegatchie, and made all dispositions for the attack of L'Isle Royale, a fort lower down the river which commanded it. The troops and boats were so disposed, that the isle was completely invested, and the garrison was left no means of escape. The batteries were then raised and opened, and, after two days sharp firing, the fort surrendered on the 25th of August. This being a post of importance both to command Lake Ontario and to cover the then British frontier, the general spent some days here in order to repair the fort, and at the same time to fit out his vessels, and to prepare all things for passing his troops down the river, the most dangerous part of which he was now about to encounter, as all the rapids lie betwixt that place and Montreal. But notwithstanding all precautions, near ninety men were drowned in passing these dangerous falls, and a great number of vessels broke in pieces. At length, after a tedious, fatiguing, and dangerous voyage of two months and seventeen days since they left Schenectady the English, on the 6th of September, saw to their great joy the Isle of Montreal, the object of their ardent wishes, and the period of their labours. They were immediately landed in the best order; and all dispositions were made for attacking the place. So excellently was this plan concerted, and so faithfully executed, that General Murray landed from Quebec that very day, and Colonel Haviland with his army from Isle aux Noix the day following.

We have already had occasion to observe, that the fortifications of Montreal previous to this war were rather mean and inconsiderable. Something had been since added; but nothing could at this time render the taking of it an enterprize of difficulty, except that here was collected the whole regular and no small part of the provincial force which remained in Canada. However, by the dispositions which at once brought against it three armies,—the greatest part and flower of the British troops in America, Monsieur Vaudreuil saw himself entirely inclosed. He despaired of defending the place; and therefore surrendered the garrison of Montreal, and the inhabitants of his government as subjects to the King of Great Britain, on the 8th of September 1760.

The articles of capitulation by which this important event was finally accomplished consisted of fifty five. An abridgement of the most important of these, in so far as they were distinctly understood and clearly expressed on both sides, may not altogether be useless, no less as a matter of general history, than as being completed under the walls of the city whose annals we are now endeavouring to trace. By the preliminary articles, it was stipulated, that twenty four hours after the signing of the capitulation, the English troops should take possession of