

transports and twenty six boats sailed for Quebec on the 14th of June, was detained for twelve days by contrary winds, at Richelieu Rapids, and having learned at the mouth of the Richelieu river that two regiments which General Amherst had ordered from the garrison at Louisburg to cover his retreat if he should be compelled to abandon Quebec had arrived in that city, he ordered them to join him at once, which they effected after some trouble, on 21st August. Murray's progress had been one continual skirmish up the river—the French troops under Bourlamaque, falling back from post to post. On the 27th the fleet anchored at Varannes, when a detachment was sent ashore to dislodge the French troops, which being effected, the rest of the army was disembarked, and encamped on the Island of St. Theresa, where it was joined by Haveland's force on the 7th of September. On the same evening the troops were re-embarked and landed without opposition at Point aux Trembles, and on the 8th encamped within one mile of Montreal, having first opened communications with General Sir Jeffrey Amherst's force. The morning after the investment of the city General Amherst received a letter from the Marquis Vaudreuil, proposing terms of capitulation, which after some little delay was agreed to, and thus further resistance being impossible, Canada became an integral portion of the British Empire.

As a full knowledge of the important document by which this transfer was effected is necessary to thoroughly understand the reasons why the gallant Canadians, who fought so hardily and well for their French Sovereign, became loyal and contented subjects of the King of Great Britain, it is given in full, as follows:

Articles of Capitulation between His Excellency General Amherst, Commander-in-Chief of His Britannic Majesty's troops and forces in North America, and His Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Grand Croix of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King in Canada.

Article I. Twenty-four hours after the signing of the present capitulation the English General shall cause the troops of His Britannic Majesty to take possession of the gates of the town of Montreal, and the English garrison shall not come into the place till after the French troops shall have evacuated it.

Answer.—The whole garrison of Montreal must lay down their arms, and shall not serve during the present war. Immediately after the signing of the present capitulation the King's troops shall take possession of the gates, and shall post the guards necessary to preserve good order in the town.

II. The troops and the militia who are now in garrison in the town of Montreal shall go out with all the honors of war. Six pieces of cannon and one mortar, which shall be put on board the vessels, when the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall embark, with ten rounds for each piece. The same shall be granted the garrison of Trois Riveries as to the honors of war.

III. The troops and militia who are in garrison in the fort of Jacques Cartier, and in the Island of St. Helen, and other forts, shall be treated in the same manner, and shall have the same honors; and these shall go to Montreal or Trois Riveries, or Quebec, to be there embarked for the first seaport in France, by the shortest way. The troops who are in our forts situated on our frontiers on the side of Acadia, at Detroit, Michilimackinac, and other posts, shall enjoy the same honors and be treated in the same manner.

Answer.—All these troops are not to serve during the present war, and likewise lay down their arms. The rest is granted.

IV. The militia, after having come out of the above towns, forts and posts, shall return to their homes without being molested on any pretense whatever on account of their having carried arms.

Granted.

V. The troops who keep the field shall raise their camp, and march drums beating, with their arms, baggage and artillery, to join the garrison of Montreal, and shall be treated in every respect the same.

Answer.—Those troops, as well as the others, must lay down their arms.

VI. The subjects of His Britannic Majesty and of His Most Christian Majesty, soldiers, militia, or seamen, who shall have deserted or left the service of their Sovereign and carried arms in North America, shall be on both sides pardoned for their crimes, and shall be respectively returned to their country, if not, each shall remain where he is without being sought after or molested.

Refused.

VII. The magazines, the artillery fire arms, sabres, ammunition of war, and in general everything that belongs to his Most Christian Majesty, as well in the towns of Montreal and Trois Riveries as in the forts and posts mentioned in the third article, shall be delivered up according to exact inventories to the Commissaries who shall be appointed to receive the same in the name of His Britannic Majesty. Duplicates of the said inventories shall be given to the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Answer.—This is everything that can be asked on this article.

VIII. The officers, soldiers, militia, seamen, and even Indians, detained on account of their wounds or sickness, as well in the hospital as in private houses, shall enjoy the privileges of the cartel, and be treated accordingly.

Answer.—The sick and wounded shall be treated the same as our own people.

IX. The English General shall engage to send back to their own homes the Indians and Morians who make part of his armies, immediately after signing of the present capitulation, and in the meantime in order to prevent all disorder on the part of those who may not be gone away, the said General shall give safe guards to such persons as shall desire them, as well in the town as in the country.

Answer.—The first part refused; there never has been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army, and good order shall be preserved.

X. His Britannic Majesty shall be answerable for all disorders on the part of his troops, and oblige them to pay for the damages they do, as well in the towns as in the countries.

Answer.—Answered by the preceding article.

XI. The English General shall not oblige the Marquis de Vaudreuil to leave the town of Montreal before the — and no person shall be lodged in his house till he is gone. The Chevalier de Levi, Commander of the land forces, the principal officers and Majors of the land forces, and of the Colony troops, the Engineers, officers of the artillery, and commissary of war, shall also remain at Montreal to the said day, and shall keep their lodgings there. The same shall be observed with regard to M. Bigot, intendant, the commissaries of marine, and writers, whom the said M. Bigot shall have occasion for, and no person shall be lodged at the Intendant's house before he shall be gone.

Answer.—The Marquis de Vaudreuil and all these gentlemen shall be masters of their houses, and shall embark when the King's ships shall be ready to sail for Europe, and all possible conveniencies shall be granted them.

XII. The most convenient vessel that can found shall be appointed for the Marquis de Vaudreuil, by the shortest passage to the first seaport in France. The necessary accommodations shall be made for him, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Regaud, Governor of Montreal, and the suite of the General. This vessel shall be properly victualled at the expense of His Britannic Majesty, and the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall take with him his papers without their being examined, and his equipage, plate, baggage, and all those of his suite.

Granted—except the archives, which shall be necessary for the Government of the country.

XIII. If before or after the embarkation of the Marquis de Vaudreuil news of peace should arrive, and that by the treaty Canada should remain to His Most Christian Majesty, the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall return to Quebec or Montreal; everything shall return to its former state, under the dominion of His Most Christian Majesty, and the present capitulation shall become null and of no effect.

Answer.—Whatever the King may have done on this subject shall be obeyed.

XIV. Two ships shall be appointed to carry to France the Chevalier de Levi, the principal officers and the Staff of the land forces, the Engineers, officers of artillery, and their suite. These vessels shall likewise be victualled, and the necessary accommodations provided in them; the said officers shall take with them their papers without being examined, and also their equipage and baggage. Such of the said officers as shall be married shall have liberty to take with them their wives and children, who shall also be victualled.

Granted—except the Marquis de Vaudreuil and all the officers of whatever rank they may be, shall faithfully deliver up to us all the charts and plans of the country.

XV. A vessel shall also be appointed for the passage of M. Bigot, the intendant, with his suite; in which vessel the proper accommodations shall be made for him and the persons he shall take with him; he shall likewise embark with him his papers, which shall not be examined, his equipage, plate and baggage, and those of his suite. This vessel shall also be victualled as before mentioned.

Granted, with the same reason as in the preceding article.

XVI. The English General shall also order the necessary and most convenient vessels to carry to France M. de Longueuil, Governor of Trois Riveries, the Staff of the Colony and the Commissary of the marine. They shall embark therein their families, servants, baggage and equipage, and they shall be properly victualled during the passage, at the expense of His Britannic Majesty.

Granted.

XVII. The officers and soldiers, as well of the land forces as of the Colony, and also the marine officers and seamen who are in the Colony, shall be likewise embarked for France, and sufficient convenient vessels shall be appointed for them. The land and sea officers who shall be married, shall take with them their families, and all of them shall have liberty to embark their servants and baggage; as to the soldiers and seamen, those who are married shall take with them their wives and children, and all of