

of St. John (Prince Edward's); the victors ravage the settlements of Gaspé and Mont-Louis.—Defensive measures in Canada.—General Abercromby advances, with 16,000 men, on Carillon, defended by scarcely 3,500 French. **BATTLE OF CARILLON**, fought July 8: defeat and precipitate retreat of Abercromby.—Colonel Bradstreet captures and destroys Fort Frontenac.—General Forbes advances against Fort Duquesne.—Defeat of Major Grant.—The French burn Fort Duquesne, and retreat.—Vicissitudes of the war in different parts of the world.—Ministerial changes in France.—Dissidences between Montcalm and the governor.—The French ministry takes Bigot to task.—Intrigues for superseding M. de Vaudreuil.—The ministry accept the self-proposed recall of Montcalm; the king opposes it.—Conciliatory despatches sent to the rival chiefs, with knightly orders, &c. for them, and promotions of their subalterns; but accompanied by no soldiers or other substantial succours.—Defection of the French Indians, who at Easton adopt the British side.—The British decide to advance upon Quebec, with three armies, to rendezvous under its walls.—Amount of Canadian force in hand to resist this triple invasion..... 197

BOOK TENTH.

CHAPTER I.

VICTORY OF MONTMORENCI, AND FIRST BATTLE OF ABRAHAM.—SURRENDER OF QUEBEC.—1759.

Invasion of Canada.—Defensive means adopted.—The French army entrenches itself at Beauport, &c., below Quebec.—The British troops land on the Isle d'Orléans.—Proclamation addressed by General Wolfe to the Canadians.—That General, judging an attack on the French camp to be too hazardous, determines to bombard the city and ravage its environs.—The former set on fire.—Attack on the French lines at Montmorenci.—Wolfe being repulsed, returns dispirited to his camp, and falls ill.—He vainly attempts to put himself into communication with General Amherst at Lake Champlain.—His officers advise that he should take possession, by surprise, of the Heights of Abraham, and thus force the French to quit camp.—General Montcalm sends troops to guard the left bank of the St. Lawrence, above Quebec, up to the river Jacques-Cartier.—A great number of the Canadians, thinking all danger past, quit the army to attend to field labour.—On the Lake Champlain frontier, M. de Bourlamaque blows