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took Canada, which was then conquered as within the limits of the British dominions, attacked Quebec, and made themselves masters of all the French settlements. But they were restored by the treaty of 1632, and continued in their possession till September 13, 1759, when Quebec was surrendered to the generals Monckton and Townshend, commanding the British troops that had been destined for the expedition against it the preceding spring, under the command of general Wolfe; and on the eighth of September, 1760, all Canada was delivered up to the English in the capitulation of Montreal; but we shall give a particular account of the taking of Quebec, after having described that city.

The climate here is cold, the winters long and tedious, especially in the north easterly parts of the province; notwithstanding which the soil is in general very good, and in many parts both pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of English grain and vegetables in great abundance,

self famous in war; this chase supplying them both with food and raiment. The bears lodge during the winter either in hollow trees or caves; and, as they lay up no provisions, have no food during that season.

The bear is not naturally fierce, except when wounded or pinched with hunger. They run themselves very poor in the month of July; and it is somewhat dangerous to meet them till their hunger is satisfied, and they recover their flesh, which they do very suddenly. They are very fond of grapes, and most kinds of fruit. When provisions are scarce in the woods, they venture out among the settlements, and make great havock of the Indian-corn; and sometimes kill the swine. Their chief weapons are their fore-paws, with which they will hug any animal they seize immediately to death.

The skunk, or pole-cat, is very common, and called by the Indians the stinking beast, on account of its emitting a disagreeable smell to a considerable distance, when pursued