

CONTENTS.

vii

tyranny: that general quits the colony on leave, but does not return.—Rising of the western savages.—Gen. Carleton, appointed Murray's successor, makes changes in the governing council.—The people continue their opposition to the new laws.—Official reports of five British crown-lawyers (Yorke, De Grey, Marriott, Wedderburn, and Thurlow) on the grievances of the Canadians.—A Legislative Council finally established, in 1774..... 82

CHAPTER II.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—1775.

Disputes between Great Britain and her ancient colonies.—Divisions in the British parliament regarding that subject.—Advent of Lord North to the ministry.—Troubles at Boston.—Coercive measures applied by the mother country, which seeks to gain Canada by concessions.—Petitions and counter-petitions of the Canadians and Anglo-Canadians; reason for delays in deciding between those two parties.—The Quebec Act of 1774; debates in the House of Commons.—Congress of Philadelphia; it classes the Quebec Act among American grievances.—Addresses of Congress to Britain and Canada.—General Carleton arrives in Canada.—Feelings of the Canadians regarding the coming struggle.—First hostilities.—Surprise and capture of Ticonderoga, Crown-Point and St. John's.—Civil war.—Battle of Bunker's Hill.—General invasion of Canada by the United States troops.—Montgomery and Arnold march on Quebec; they take Montreal and Three-Rivers.—The governor re-enters the capital as a fugitive; the Americans lay siege to it..... 114

BOOK TWELFTH.

CHAPTER I.

THE AMERICAN ARMY BEFORE QUEBEC.—1775-1776.

Desperate plight of the British cause in Canada: Quebec alone recognises British domination.—Defensive preparations.—A change unfavorable for republicanism gradually takes place in the Canadian mind.—Assault on Quebec, Dec. 31; General Montgomery killed.—Succors sent from America; Congress again addresses the Canadians: arrival of Franklin, Chase, and Carroll, who invite them to join the confederation.—Conduct of the people at this crisis.—The American forces, destitute of necessities, become sickly.—The governor receives reinforcements.—Siege of Quebec raised.—The Americans, discomfited near Three Rivers, quit Canada.—In the south, the campaign ends favorably to them.—Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.—Discussions in the British parliament.—Bourgoyne's campaign; battles of Huberton, Bennington, Freeman's Farm, &c.—Capitulation of Saratoga.—Admiral Count d'Estaing, at the instance of Congress, vainly tries to persuade the Canadians to become republicans..... 138