

frigate entered the port. " On May 15," to quote Garneau, " two other British warships entered the port. Then Levis decided on raising the siege, being apprehensive of having his retreat cut off and losing his magazine stores, for the enemy was stronger on the water than the French, who had only two frigates, both ill armed and without proper crews. M. de Vauquelin, who commanded them, fell, sword in hand and covered with honourable wounds, into the enemy's power, after an heroic combat of two hours maintained against several frigates, opposite Pointe-aux-Trembles. Almost all his officers were killed or wounded, as well as most of the scanty crew of the Atalante, aboard which vessel he had hoisted his flag and would not strike it." Parkman in his Wolfe and Montcalm relates how, on the morning of May 16, the British vessels passed Quebec to attack the French vessels in the river above. " There were six in all," says Parkman, " two frigates, two smaller armed ships and two schooners, the whole under the command of the gallant Vauquelin. He did not belie his reputation, fought his ship with persistent bravery till his ammunition was spent, refused even then to strike his flag, and being made prisoner, was treated by his captors with distinguished honor. The other vessels made little or no resistance."

Vauquelin, after his return to France was, as the result of an intrigue against him, disgraced and put in prison. After some months' detention he was set at liberty, but was assassinated by some unknown enemies, his body being found covered with wounds. Under Louis XVI. his services to France were remembered and his son, Pierre Vauquelin, a man of considerable learning, was appointed to several important missions.

