

The ice gave way, and General Murray sent off a schooner with despatches for the officer commanding the fleet to hasten his coming. April 24th and 25th—The inhabitants of Quebec were compelled to leave the city as an attack by the army of the Chevalier de Levis was daily expected. April 26th—M. de Levis landed his forces at Pointe-aux-Trembles, and marched on Lorette. April 27th—General Murray withdrew his troops from Cap-Rouge and Ste. Foye. April 28th—General Murray, having decided to risk a battle, marched out to Ste. Foye, where an engagement took place, which resulted in the defeat of the British force, which was compelled to retire into the city, with a loss of nearly one thousand men in killed and wounded. May 9th—The frigate *Lowestoff* arrived off Quebec and saluted the forts, her arrival being welcomed with the most lively satisfaction by the garrison. May 15th—The first division of the British fleet arrived. May 16th—The *Vanguard* moved up the river, accompanied by two frigates, captured the French shipping above Quebec, and prepared to enfilade the trenches of De Levis, who retired precipitately, leaving his cannon, tents, and war material, the whole of which fell into the hands of the British. July 15th—General Murray passed the Jacques Cartier on his way to Montreal, arriving at Three Rivers on 6th August and Sorel on the 12th. August 7th—Colonel Haldimand left Oswego with the first division of General Amherst's army, on his way down the St. Lawrence to Montreal. August 9th—Fort Jacques Cartier was attacked by Colonel Fraser, and surrendered the next day. August 10th—General Amherst left Oswego with the main body of Royal Artillery and regulars. August 12th—Brigadier-General Gage followed General Amherst from Oswego with eight battalions of Provin-

cial troops. August 17th—La Galette (Osgewetchie) was reached, and a French vessel stationed there was captured. August 27th—Isle-aux-Noix surrendered to Colonel Haviland. September 3rd—Haviland's corps reached Longueuil, and General Amherst's force arrived at Isle Perrot. The forces of Amherst and Haviland were joined by those of General Murray on the 7th, and the combined force beleaguered the city on the 8th. The Marquis de Vaudreuil had, however, on the 6th, come to the decision, in spite of the strong opposition of de Levis, who wished to fight to the last, that any further resistance was useless, and had sent a flag of truce to General Amherst, with an intimation that he was willing to negotiate for terms of surrender. On 8th September the capitulation of Montreal was signed by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and Canada passed finally under British rule. The British took possession of Montreal the same day. The Governor General, Chevalier de Levis,* the troops, numbering about 185 officers and 2400 men,

* The Chevalier de Levis lost no time, on his return to France, in seeking active employment, for he was present at the battle of Johannisberg, gained in 1762, by the Prince de Condé over the famous William, Duke of Brunswick. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed governor of Artois; he was nominated a Marshal of France, and created Duke de Levis in 1784. He died at Arras in 1787, leaving a son, Pierre Marie Gaston, duke de Levis, a well known political writer and moralist after the restoration. Among the officers who surrendered at Montreal with De Levis were Bourlamaque and Bougainville. These officers had taken an active part in the military operations in Canada during the latter years of the war, and now, at its close, returned to France, resolved, like De Levis, to continue in the service of their country. M. de Bourlamaque lived until 1764, and died at Guadaloupe, of which he was then governor. Colonel Bougainville entered the marine service, and fought, as a leading naval commander in the French fleet, during the war of American Independence. He afterwards took a voyage round the world, and became known by his geographical discoveries.