

and persuaded Vaudreuil to march back to join Bougainville, who had remained firmly with his command at Cap Rouge while the horde of fugitives swept by him. Vaudreuil, before leaving, had given orders to Ramesay to surrender if Quebec was threatened by assault, and Levis on his march to its relief was met by the news that on the morning of the 18th Ramesay had surrendered.

The garrison was utterly dispirited and unwilling to fight, the officers were even more anxious to surrender than the men, and on the fleet approaching the walls Ramesay obeyed Vaudreuil's orders and surrendered. Townshend granted favorable conditions, for he knew that Levis was approaching and that his position was dangerous in the extreme; he therefore agreed that the troops and sailors of the garrison should march out from the place with the honors of war, and were to be carried to France, and that the inhabitants should have protection in person and property and free exercise of religion.

The day after the capture of Quebec James Walsham returned on board ship. The thought of Richard Horton awaiting the court-martial, which would assuredly award him the sentence of death for his treachery, was constantly in his mind. He remembered the conversation between Captain Peters and the admiral, and General Wolfe's words: "I should say, keep as careless a watch over him as possible," and he determined if possible to aid him in making his escape, confident that in the general exultation at the success of the enterprise no one would trouble greatly about the matter, and that the admiral would be only too pleased that an inquiry should be avoided which could but end in the disgrace and execution of a naval officer. James was relieved when on his arrival he found that Richard Horton was still in confinement, for he feared that he might have carried out the other alternative spoken of by the admiral, and might have committed suicide.

"Captain Peters," he said, going up to that officer, "I