

"Answer.—The garrison of the town composed of land forces marines and sailors, shall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, lighted matches, two pieces of cannon and twelve rounds, and shall be embarked as conveniently as possible, in order to be landed at the first port in France."

"Article II. That the inhabitants shall be maintained in the possession of their houses, goods, effects, and privileges. Granted—provided they lay down their arms."

"Article III. That the said inhabitants shall not be molested on account of their having borne arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is customary for the inhabitants of the Colonies of both Crowns to serve as militia. Granted."

"Article IV. That the effects belonging to the absent officers or inhabitants shall not be touched. Granted."

"Article V. That the said inhabitants shall not be removed nor obliged to quit their houses, until their condition shall be settled by a definite treaty between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties. Granted."

"Article VI. That the exercise of the Catholic and Roman religion shall be preserved, and that safe guards shall be granted to the houses of the clergy and to the Monasteries, particularly to the Bishop of Quebec, who animated with zeal for religion and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside constantly in it, to exercise fully, and with that decency which his character and the sacred mysteries of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion requires, his episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, or wherever he shall think it proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided by a treaty between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties. Granted the free exercise of the Roman religion, and safe guards to all religious persons, as well as the Bishop, who shall be at liberty to command and exercise fully with decency, the functions of his office wherever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties."

"Article VII. That the artillery and warlike stores shall be delivered up *bona fide*, and an inventory taken thereof. Granted."

"Article VIII. That the sick, wounded, commissaries, chaplains, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries and other persons employed in the hospitals, shall be treated agreeable to the cartel settled between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties on the 6th of February, 1759. Granted."

"Article IX. That before delivering up the gate and the entrance of the town to the English forces, their General will be pleased to send some soldiers to be placed as safe guards at the churches, convents and chief inhabitants. Granted."

"Article X. That the commander of the city of Quebec shall be permitted to send advice to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor General, of the reduction of the town, as also that this General shall be allowed to write to the French Ministry to inform them thereof. Granted."

"Article XI. That the present capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenure, without being liable to non-execution under pretence of reprisals or the non-execution of any preceding capitulation. Granted."

"The present treaty has been made and settled between us, and duplicates signed at

the camp before Quebec the 18th September, 1759."

CHARLES SAUNDERS,
GEORGE TOWNSHEND,
DE RAMEZAY.

In accordance with the terms of the capitulation, Lieut. Col. Murray, with three companies of Grenadiers, took possession of the Upper Town, and Captain Fallise., of the Navy, with a large body of seamen, of the Lower Town.

The beaten French army was joined at Jacques Cartier by De Levi, on whom the chief command had devolved. Whether with the purpose of retaining the Colonists in his ranks, preventing the defection of the Indians, or really having formed the design of assuming offensive operations, he announced his intentions of advancing on Quebec, and trying the issue of another battle. His project was to occupy the woods in the vicinity of the city, and by well concerted simultaneous attacks compel the British to raise the siege, being numerically superior if he had anything like a proper supply of artillery and munitions of war, the probabilities of success were in his favor, but the precipitate evacuation of the Beauport lines left him destitute of all those necessities, and he was further hampered by want of provisions, thus demonstrating the folly of the caution which placed the magazines at Montreal. Acting on his advice the Governor General dispatched an express to the Governor of Quebec not to surrender; but that officer had already concluded the arrangements for a capitulation, and could not in honor recall it. For this he has been blamed by French writers, but a little consideration will show that he was perfectly justified in the course he took; because the place was untenable and could not stand an assault, there was no shelter for the garrison, provisions had totally failed; he had 500 wounded men in hospital, and not ammunition enough for two days expenditure. The French army was at a distance, the forcing the hostile lines doubtful, it could not be attempted within a week, and the garrison would have succumbed to hunger and fatigue before half that time, without taking into account the fact that a bombardment from 118 pieces of cannon within musket shot range on the landward side, and 300 pieces of heavy artillery from the river would have pounded them into pieces before De Levi's reorganized troops could fire a shot for their relief. De Ramezay therefore did what a prudent General and a gallant soldier should do—grounded arms, when resistance would only lead to useless bloodshed. There was no betrayal of his country's honor or interests, as the capitulation proves, and he retired with the honors of war and the reputation of a gallant and honorable soldier.

Resistance had become impossible, but if the honor of France demanded unlimited slaughter, the retreat of Vaudreuil from the lines at Beauport was a grave mistake. By throwing a powerful garrison into the city, wheeling back his left to Lorette, he could have covered his communications, and as the whole available English troops were concentrated on the Heights, it would have been impossible to have assailed his position without first capturing the city. A prolongation of the siege would have brought on its compulsory termination by the weather, and whether the expedition sailed for Louisburg or England, it is perfectly certain that Canadian soil would be free from their presence till the opening of navigation next year. The battle of the Heights of Abraham did not do half as much mischief as the volun-

tary retreat of the French from their advantageous positions. On the news of the surrender, De Levi's troops fell back to Trois Rivières and Montreal, having erected some fortifications on the Jacques Cartier. The garrison which surrendered did not exceed 600 men, and were embarked on the 19th of September for France, where M. de Ramezay was the only one of the officers acting in the Colony who was, favorably received. During the whole siege 536 houses were burned in the city, and over 1,400 farm houses in the country.

Having repaired and strengthened the batteries and walls of Quebec, Townshend leaving a garrison of 7,300 men under Brigadier General Murray, with Lieut. Col. Burton as Lieutenant Governor, sailed for England with the fleet on the 18th October. The condition of the French population was deplorable in the extreme; Quebec on the East, Crown Point and Ticonderoga in the South, and Niagara in the West, with the whole line of fortresses on the Alleghany and Ohio had passed from their hands in one disastrous campaign. The extremities to which the people were reduced may be imagined when wheat was sold for 30 to 40 livres a bushel, and corn was worth 900 livres; a pair of oxen 1,500 to 2,000, and sheep from 200 to 300 livres a piece. It is no wonder that many miserable wretches died of want, and no money could induce farmers to part with their produce, on which life depended. Still the officers of the French King, with that devotion which has always characterized the soldiers of La belle France, held out for their country and honors cause. If the effete monarchy could have produced able counsellors a blow might yet be struck to redeem her transatlantic dominions, and thus hoping against hope the poverty stricken inhabitants and its doomed but daring army. The lesson taught by this campaign is decisive against the employment of independent expeditions for the purpose of effecting a common object. Between Wolfe's command and Amherst's forces no sort of unity of purpose or movement existed, nor even any means devised by which intelligence of their operations could be communicated to each other. Any accident to the armament the former commanded before Quebec that would have protracted the siege, would have liberated a large part of Montcalm's force and imperilled the army under the command of the latter. If the three ships had succeeded in getting amongst the fleet in June (it was only by the cowardice and want of judgment of their officer they failed) Amherst would have to fight a battle before the intrenchments at Ticonderoga which might have suspended operations for the season and left the Canadian defences and frontier intact. Naturally cautious and circumspect want of knowledge of Wolfe's movements produced in Amherst's operations a slowness which might easily be taken advantage of by an enterprising scientific soldier like Montcalm. Want of concert therefore, was likely to run both armies, and defer the conquest of Canada, if the contest had not drained her of men and material, as it was no effort of genius could have saved her without aid from the Mother Country, which she was not destined to obtain. So glaring were the faults of the plan of campaign that it is a wonder even the small measure of success achieved was secured, and it must forever remain a subject of just pride to Montcalm's countrymen that for three months his genius and ability maintained with 15,000 men of all arms, of whom barely 5,000 were regular soldiers, a line of intrench-