

CHAPTER II.

SECOND BATTLE OF ABRAHAM AND LAST VICTORY OF THE FRENCH.—CESSION OF CANADA TO BRITAIN AND OF LOUISIANA TO SPAIN.—1760-1763.

Diverse impressions which the capture of Quebec causes in Britain and France.—The ministers of Louis XV leave Canada to its fate.—The British organise three armies to finish the conquest they have begun; measures taken in the colony to resist this triple invasion; respective French and British forces.—General de Lévis marches towards Quebec.—Second battle of Abraham: complete defeat of the British army, which shuts itself up in the city; the French lay siege to it, in expectation that the succor they demanded will come from France.—Common belief in the colony, that of the antagonistic armies in Canada, the one first to be reinforced, will have the mastery of Canada.—Arrival of a British relieving fleet.—De Lévis raises the siege of Quebec and begins his retreat towards Montreal; deficiency of provisions forces him to disband the militia and disperse his regulars. State of the frontiers towards Lakes Champlain and Ontario.—The enemy sets out to attack Montreal.—General Murray leaves Quebec with 4,000 men; Brigadier Haviland, with a corps nearly as numerous, descends Lake Champlain, and General Amherst sets out from Lake Ontario with 11,000 soldiers and savages; the French fall back and rendezvous at Montreal 3500 strong.—Impossibility of longer useful resistance becoming manifest, a general capitulation follows.—Triumphal demonstrations thereat in Britain.—Trial and condemnation of Canadian dilapidators at Paris.—Situation of the Canadians; immense losses they sustained through the depreciated state paper-money.—Continuation of the war in other parts of the world.—Peace of 1763, by which Canada is ceded to Britain, and Louisiana to Spain.—State of France at the time of this too famous treaty, as depicted by Sismondi..... 50

BOOK ELEVENTH.

CHAPTER I.

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