

brave Montcalm, we should expect that his zeal would have cooled, but he thought only of Wolfe and Amherst, and was sure of success. According to the plan, Amherst left New York April 28, 1759, and arrived in Albany, May 3rd, to pursue the great plan of the campaign. An alarming spirit of desertion broke out among the militia, but Amherst's promptness soon quelled it, and a great part of the army, with artillery and stores, arrived and encamped on the woody shores of Lake George, June 21st, and on July 21st, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, all was made ready, and troops and stores were embarked on the lakes. Amherst took Fort Ticonderoga from the French, and repaired it, and gave orders to increase the naval force on the lake. Then Crown Point was to be overcome. It was formerly called *Pointe-a-la-Chevelure*, situated about eighteen miles north of Ticonderoga. ; It was soon abandoned by the enemy, and Amherst took possession August 4th; thus securing two important forts. On the 16th of August, he learned that the French were so strongly entrenched in Isle-aux-noix, as to prevent him from joining Wolfe's army before Quebec; and he was forced to remain inactive until October, although every hour was precious. He succeeded in crossing the lake on Oct. 18th, when he learned that the fate of Quebec had been decided, and from the uncommonly sickly state of his Provincials, he was forced to prepare for the inglorious quiet of winter quarters. The next year Amherst left New York with part of his army, and proceeded to Oswego. He was followed by General Gage, and soon assembled his army on the shores of Lake Ontario, prepared to descend the St. Lawrence, upon the enemy's Capital, leaving Lake Champlain to Col. Haviland, whilst General Murray with the disposable portion of the garrison of Quebec, was to push up the St. Lawrence. On September 6th, the splendid army landed on Montreal, and invested it in form. On the 8th, the Marquis of Vaudreuil, who commanded in Montreal, signed the capitulation. All Canada was included in this capitulation; French troops were conveyed to France in British ships; and the Canadian Militia allowed to return peaceably to their homes. The French colonists were guaranteed the same civil privileges as British subjects, and the free enjoyment of their customs, laws and institutions. Thus General Amherst planned and executed