

out Europe it seemed to be taken for granted that the capture of Quebec had brought to a conclusion the struggle between France and England in the North American colonies. September 26th—That portion of the French army which had composed the garrison of Quebec, including 26 officers, 49 non-commissioned officers, and 540 rank and file, embarked at Quebec for France, conformably to the terms of the treaty. August 4th—Bourlamaque blew up Fort St. Frederic and retired to Isle-aux-Noix. General Amherst at once occupied the deserted post, and proceeded to erect a new fort. August 9th—M. de Levis left Quebec on a tour of inspection, and proceeded as far as Fort Frontenac, returning by way of Lake Champlain to Montreal, where he arrived on 11th September. On the 15th September de Levis was informed by express messenger that Montcalm had been beaten before Quebec. He left immediately and joined the army, of which he at once assumed the command, at the Jacques Cartier river, on the 17th, and led the troops back towards Quebec. He reached St. Augustin on the 19th, and there learned that Quebec had been surrendered by M. de Ramezay, commandant, on the 18th, upon which he retired to the Jacques Cartier and fortified his camp there. Admiral Saunders and General Townshend sailed from Quebec on the 18th of October, and were followed by General Monckton and Colonel Guy Carleton on the 24th, on which date the last of the English fleet left Quebec. November

being a spy, and sent to France; from thence he was, in 1757, sent to England on an exchange of prisoners. Provided with a letter of introduction from General Shirley, Lieutenant McCulloch waited on General Wolfe; and it is claimed that from him Wolfe gained much information respecting the fortifications of Quebec, and first learned of the existence of that path by which the troops ascended to the Plains of Abraham.

28th—General Murray caused block-houses to be erected outside the city of Quebec, to cover the fortifications. August 17th—Nova Scotia divided into five counties—Annapolis, King's, Cumberland, Lunenburg, and Halifax.—On 4th December the first session of the Second Assembly of Nova Scotia began. Mr. William Nesbit was chosen speaker.

1760. During the autumn of 1759 and spring of 1760 no serious attempt was made by the French Government to send aid to the handful of men who were still determined to hold out whilst defense was possible. Far different, however, was the conduct of the British Government. Stimulated by the success which had at length crowned their efforts, every endeavour was made to ensure the retention of that which had been so hardly won. Numerous squadrons covered the seas, so that the ocean-way between Europe and Canada was absolutely barred against France; whilst Lord Colville, with a powerful fleet, was waiting in Halifax until the spring should be sufficiently advanced to permit him to ascend the St. Lawrence. The Anglo-American Provinces vied with each other in their efforts to raise men and money to ensure the fruition of their hopes. The army at Quebec was to be reinforced, and ascend the St. Lawrence; Colonel Haviland was preparing for an advance from Lake Champlain by way of Isle-aux-Noix and St. John's; whilst General Amherst was to assemble a large force at Oswego, descend the St. Lawrence, and effect a junction with the two other corps at Montreal. February 22nd and 24th—Attacks were made by the French upon Point Levi, but they were promptly and easily repelled by the garrison. March 19th—Strong reinforcements were sent to Ste. Foye and Quebec. April 10th—