

ing his wrists and arms with their knives; at leaving him he said, 'Now go and tell your fine English Governor how we've treated you, and we hope soon to serve him and his valiant troops in the same manner.'

The severe winter which followed, and which proved so try- to the English garrison of Quebec, does not seem to have hurt the Quebec Squadron of Cavalry, for the following spring we find them leading the van of the French army to the attack upon Quebec, and the day before the battle of Sillery or St. Foy, as we call it, we find the following recorded, 27th April, 1760: 'Moderate weather, with a thick and cold misting rain. The troops exchanged several shots with the enemy, but they did not at so great a distance that it availed nothing: the Governor formed the line of battle on an advantageous piece of ground beyond St. Foy, and endeavored to invite them to action; in which they seemed as if inclined to indulge him, afterwards retired to the woods behind them, hoping by various stratagems to decoy our troops to follow them. Their cavalry and savages made frequent ostentatious displays by repeated countermarches. Within the skirts of their cover, sometimes in large and at other times in small divisions to appear more numerous, yet they would not advance, though within the distance of our artillery, which galled them immensely, for they were frequently thrown into confusion, and had to drag off many killed and disabled men. At length the Governor, perceiving that they were only trifling and protracting the time, gave orders for the demolition of our post at the church, after the performance thereof, marched back his forces to the garrison without any other accident in the course of the day, than having two men slightly wounded, the enemy affected to pursue in their march, but our field pieces obliged them to stop aloof, and the flanks of the line were so well covered by light troops that they could not make the least impression, but they contented themselves with firing and shouting at a great distance.'

Next day was the great battle of St. Foy, resulting in a decided victory for the French arms, who, however, lost upwards of fifteen hundred men; the English troops suffered to the extent of eleven hundred of all ranks, killed, wounded, and prisoner. Late at night the Governor issued the following orders:

#### ORDERS.

The 23th April has been unfortunate to the British arms, but our affairs are not so desperate as to be irremediable, the General has often experienced the bravery of the troops he now commands, and is very sensible they will endeavor to regain what they have lost; the fleet may be hourly expected, reinforcements are at hand; and shall we lose, in one moment, the fruits of so much blood and treasure? Both officers and men exhorted patiently to undergo the fatigues they must suffer, to expose themselves cheerfully to some dangers, a duty they owe to their King, their country, and themselves."

The British garrison of Quebec was now besieged, and the French army employed themselves constructing batteries and entrenchments, suffering severely from the constant fire sustained from the town. The 16th May, "a ranging officer with twelve men being advanced last night, close by the River Charles, not far from the General Hospital, surprised a French sloop, who swam that river with his horse, and was returning with despatches for M. de Levis from the lower country, by which he was detached for intelligence; by him we learn that there are some straggling ships in the river, and that he saw a vessel enter the gulf, which we suppose to be Lord Colville's. The wind continues easterly."

The final review of the winter campaign at Quebec, Knox gives the strength of the two armies as follows, page 328:—"The British victorious army, consisting of ten regiments, two companies of the Royal Artillery, and one company of New Brunswick Rangers, amounting to about seven thousand three hundred men, marched into Quebec under the command of Lieutenant-General Murray as Governor, and Colonel Ralph

Burton as Lieutenant-Governor." Speaking of the French, he says:—"The enemy's army consisted of five battalions of veteran troops, thirty companies of marines, troupes de colonie, two troops of light cavalry, twelve hundred Acadians and savages, with about twelve thousand Canadians, amounting in the whole to near eighteen thousand men, all in good health, who had not undergone a tenth part of the fatigues our troops had been exposed to."

We think we have given sufficient extracts from this interesting historical journal of the campaign, to show the value of having a small body of trained cavalry with an army, and hope it may have the effect of drawing more attention to this valuable arm in our militia system.

#### Examples of Loyalty.

From an immense number of examples of loyalty we select one as being more directly interesting to Canadians. The gallant defender of Minorca, in 1781, having been no less a person than our own first Governor of Quebec, Lieutenant-General the Honorable James Murray, who was offered a large sum of money by the King of Spain, through the Duke of Crillon, commanding the combined French and Spanish forces, to induce him to betray his trust, which was rejected with indignation in the following letter:—

"Fort St. Philip, October 16th, 1781.

SIR, —When your brave ancestor was desired by his Sovereign to assassinate the Duc de Guise, he returned the answer which you should have done when the King of Spain charged you to assassinate the character of a man whose birth is as illustrious as your own, or that of the Duc de Guise.

I can have no further communication with you but in arms. If you have any humanity you may send clothing to your unfortunate prisoners in my possession, leave it at a distance, as I will admit of no contact for the future but such as is hostile in the most inveterate degree.

"I am, etc.,

"JAMES MURRAY."

"To the Duc de Crillon.

Unfortunately, the brave garrison had to surrender in February, 1782, after displaying great heroism, and suffering from scurvy, a putrid fever, and dysentery, when there was not a sufficient number of men able to bear arms for one relief of the ordinary guards, and not one hundred men free from disease.

Lieutenant-General the Honorable James Murray stated in his despatch: "I flatter myself that all Europe will agree that the brave garrison showed uncommon heroism, and that thirst for glory which has ever distinguished the troops of my royal master. \* \* \* \* Such was the uncommon spirit of the King's soldiers that they concealed their diseases and inability rather than go into the hospital; several men died on guard, after having stood sentry, their fate was not discovered until called upon for the relief, when it came to their turn to mount sentry again. \* \* \* \* Perhaps a more noble, nor a more tragical scene was ever exhibited than that of the march of the garrison of St. Philip through the Spanish and French lines. It consisted of no more than six hundred decrepit soldiers: two hundred seamen, one hundred and twenty Royal Artillery, twenty Corsicans, and twenty-five Greeks, &c. Such was the distressing appearance of our men that many of the Spanish and French soldiers are said to have shed tears."

The Duke of Crillon, in the articles of capitulation, stated: "No troops ever gave greater proofs of heroism than this poor worn-out garrison of St. Philip's Castle, who have defended themselves almost to the last man." Beatson, the historian of these wars, states: "The zeal, bravery and constancy displayed by all the corps composing the garrison of St. Philip, under an accumulation of misfortunes, may have been equalled, but never exceeded."