

C——— asked none, but those which were directly against him ; the reason for the former's behaviour, when we consider his connections with the d——e, is easily conjectured ; nor were the general's motives ever thought to be impenetrable.

But it is now time to take a view of the military operations in North America ; they were indeed of but small extent, but great importance. Nothing less depended on them, than the possession of our darling conquest, Quebec. General Murray was left governor of that city, on its falling into our hands, and had a garrison with him of about 6000 men ; a number not in the least too numerous, as the men were extremely fatigued and harrassed with one of the most difficult campaigns that ever was conducted ; and as the city was so meanly fortified, that it was not entirely secure against a coup-de-main.

No sooner was general Murray settled in this government, than he began repairing the ruins of the city ; he built eight redoubts of wood out of the city, made foot banks along the ramparts, opened embrasures, placed his cannon, blocked up all the avenues of the suburbs with a stockade, carried eleven months provisions into the highest part of the city, and formed a magazine of 4000 fascines. As soon as these and many other labours, were in some forwardness, the general sent out two detachments, to take possession of St. Foix and Lorette, two posts of great importance, as they secured eleven parishes in the neighbourhood of the city, which greatly contributed to furnish them with fresh provisions during the winter ; and also with wood, an article much wanted by the garrison. During three whole months in the winter, they were employed in dragging wood into the city. This constant labour greatly diminished them, so that before the end of april, 1000 men were