

whom we left in the morning at Cape Rouge. Upon finding that the main point was already decided, and seeing some of our battalions in motion, and our artillery advancing towards him he withdrew. The party that attacked the battery at Samopo was a detachment of this body, thrown off for the purpose while on the march.

In the afternoon we began to raise redoubts on the front, and upon the flanks of our camp. We lay that night under arms, and sent a detachment to take possession of the General Hospital, and such of the enemy as were wounded that day, and lay there, were made prisoners, the Hospital being considered a part of the field of battle.

Sept. 14th-15th.—These two days were taken up in fortifying our camp, landing our artillery, and stores, and providing fascines and pickets for carrying on the works of the siege. Colonel Burton, Colonel Fraser, (just recovered of a wound), and Colonel Walsh, were appointed to act as Brigadiers.

Sept. 16th.—A redoubt was begun at night, about 400 yards from the works, to cover a battery to be erected against St. Ursule Bastion.

Sept. 17th.—In the afternoon the enemy sent out proposals for a capitulation, and the weather being very wet the works against the town were not proceeded with that night. The army of the enemy at Beauport had now almost disappeared, which they effected by stealing marches from night to night, and escaping up the country by way of Lorette. They however left a strong guard in the Tête de Pont of the St. Charles, to prevent our passing that way to attack them. They left most of their tents standing, all their artillery along that coast, and a considerable quantity of provisions which was plundered and carried off by the habitants.

Sept. 18th.—In the morning the capitulation agreed upon was drawn up and signed.

The following is a translation of it from the French:

The Capitulation demanded upon the other side has been granted by His Excellency General Townshend, Brigadier of His Britannic Majesty's forces, in the manner, and upon the conditions hereafter expressed.

Article 1st.

The garrison of the town, consisting of the troops of France, marines, and sailors, shall go out with arms, baggage, drums beating, and lighted match, with two pieces of brass cannon, and twelve rounds for each, and shall be embarked as commodiously as possible for the nearest port in France.

2nd.

Granted upon laying down their arms.

3rd.

Granted.

4th.

Granted.

5th.

Granted.

6th.

Free exercise of the Roman religion and a safeguard shall be granted to all persons, as well as to my Lord Bishop, who may come to exercise the functions of his station freely and securely where he shall judge proper, until the possession of Canada shall be decided by His Britannic and Most Christian Majesties.

7th.

Granted.

8th.

Granted.

9th.

Granted.

10th.

Granted.

11th.

Granted.

The present treaty has been made and sealed in the Camp before Quebec, the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

(Signed.)

CHARLES SAUNDERS,
GEORGE TOWNSHEND,
DE RAMEZAY.

Articles of Capitulation demanded by M. de Ramezay, the King's Lieutenant commanding the High and Lower Town of Quebec, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, &c., &c., from His Excellency the General of His Britannic Majesty's forces.

Article 1st.

Monsieur de Ramezay demands that his garrison shall have the honours of war, and be safely conducted to the army by the shortest road, with arms, baggage, six pieces of brass cannon, two mortars, or howitzers, and twelve rounds of ammunition for each piece.

2nd.

That the inhabitants shall be kept in possession of their houses, goods, effects, and privileges.

3rd.

That the inhabitants shall not suffer for having carried arms in the defence of the town, since they had been compelled to do it, and as the inhabitants of the colonies of the two Crowns serve as militia in them.

4th.

That the effects of absent officers and inhabitants shall not be touched.

5th.

That the said inhabitants shall not be transported nor obliged to quit their houses until a definite treaty between His Most Christian Majesty and His Britannic Majesty shall determine their state.

6th.

That the exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion shall be kept up. That there shall be safeguards given to the religious houses of both sexes, particularly to my Lord Bishop who, filled with zeal for the religion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside there constantly, to exercise freely and with security his functions and sacred mysteries of the Roman religion, and his Episcopal authority in the town of Quebec when he shall judge proper, until the possession of Canada shall be decided by a treaty between His Most Christian Majesty and His Britannic Majesty.

7th.

That the artillery and warlike stores shall be faithfully given up, and inventories of them made out.

8th.

That the wounded, sick, commissaries, chaplains, surgeons, apothecaries, and other persons employed in the service of the hospitals, shall be dealt with in accordance with the treaty of exchange of the 6th of February 1763, agreed upon by their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties.

9th.

That before giving up the gate or entrance to the town to the English troops, their General will please to order some soldiers as safeguards in the churches and convents and principal houses.

10th.

That the King's Lieutenant, commanding in the town of Quebec, shall be permitted to send to inform the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the Governor General of the surrendering of the place; and also that he may write to the Minister of France to inform him of it.

11th.

That the present capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenor, without being liable to failure under pretence of reprisals, or the non-performance of any preceding capitulation.

The same evening we took possession of the town with some companies of Grenadiers, who took the guard agreed upon to prevent irregularities, and mounted such other guards as were judged necessary for the security of the place. There were two battalions only brought into the town, the barracks not being in a condition to receive any more for the present.

We found the buildings in general in a most ruinous condition, infinitely worse than we could have imagined, for besides those burnt there was hardly a house in the town that was not hurt by either shot or shell, and scarcely habitable without some repairing.

The fortifications, which consisted only of the fronts towards the land, were little more than half finished, and could have held out but a few days after the opening of our batteries; for there being neither ditch, covered way, nor out-works, the scarp wall was seen in many places from the top of the parapet to the foundation. The inside was equally imperfect, and its defence in many places impracticable even for small arms. There were found in the town and along the coast of Beauport 234 pieces of cannon, 17 mortars, and 4 howitzers, brass and iron of all sorts included, 694 barrels of powder, 14,800 round shot, 1,500 shells, 3,600 muskets with bayonets, with 70 tons of musket shot, and a good many other articles of less value.

There remained but a small quantity of provisions, scarcely enough to serve the garrison for four days, and that was distributed to the women and children of the poorer inhabitants. The reason of this want was that the enemy never had above a fortnight's provision in the garrison at a time, lest they might be burnt, but were supplied from above and the army at Beauport, as occasion required. This scarcity of provisions was undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the sudden capitulation, for they had but little hopes of obtaining any further supplies.

The number that carried arms in the town at the time of the capitulation was about 2,500 men; of these there were about 1,800 regulars, marines, and sailors sent to France; the remainder continuing in the country under the terms of the capitulation.

The enemy's loss in the town during the siege amounted to about 100 men. Their expense of ammunition must have been considerable, for their fire upon our batteries at Pointe-aux-Pierres was faint, and their fire upon our works upon the Hauteur d'Abraham was but of a few days' continuance, which, with the small quantity found in town, especially of powder, makes it probable that there is no great plenty of ammunition in the country.

Our loss of men and expense of ammunition during the whole campaign stood as follows:

Loss of men—officers—killed, 18, wounded, 107; total, 125. Non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, killed, 252; wounded, 1,116; total, 1,368. Total killed, 270; wounded, 1,223. Grand total, 1,493.

Expense of Ammunition.

	Quantity.
Round Shot.	32 pounds.....18,000
	24 do.....18,350
	12 do.....1,000
	6 do. with wooden bottoms... 400
	13 inch.....3,000
Shells.	12 do.....2,300
	8 do.....1,000
	5 1/2 and 4 2-5.....None.

Powder Barrels.....3,380

Musket shot—tons.....13

Brigadier-General Monckton, being a good deal recovered of his wounds, resumed the command.

The advanced season of the year, which must soon oblige our fleet to depart, and the work that must necessarily be done to accommodate and secure ourselves for the winter, rendered it now impracticable to continue the operations of the campaign any longer.

There were so many difficulties to struggle with that it was thought doubtful by some what measures might be most advisable, whether to keep the place or to demolish and abandon it. Lodging and securing our provisions, repairing barracks and quarters, improving and securing our works against assaults and surprises, and providing a sufficiency of fuel for the winter, were all works of great labour, and almost all equally pressing, but the advantages which must arise from retaining possession, whether followed by peace or war, and a confidence in our troops, who were now thoroughly insured to fatigue and danger, made the doubts upon that head soon vanish, and it was therefore determined to keep Quebec at all hazards, and measures were immediately taken accordingly.

A staff was appointed, and such works as required the most immediate attention were entered upon without delay.

Brigadier-General Murray was appointed Governor, and Col. Burton Lieutenant-Governor, with such other staff officers as are usual in British Colonies.

(Signed.)

Quebec, 30th Sept. 1759.

* Initials of Major Moncrief.

A prison chaplain was lamenting the want of success attending his ministry. Of one man who had been condemned to death he said he had great hopes, the prisoner having been most assiduous in the study of a Bible he had given him. The chaplain, after great exertion, obtained a commutation of the sentence. "I called to inform him of my success. His gratitude knew no bounds; he said I was his preserver, his deliverer. 'And here,' he added, as he grasped my hand in parting, 'here is your Bible. I may as well return it to you, for I hope that I shall never want it again.'"

The spectroscopic has enabled astronomers to ascertain that the atmosphere of the planet Uranus, which is farther from the sun than any other planet except Neptune, is composed chiefly of hydrogen gas. In commenting upon this recent discovery, Mr. Proctor says that if there is even a small proportion of oxygen present, an electric spark, however minute, would cause tremendous convulsions by combining the hydrogen and oxygen into water. The *Spectator*, referring to his assertion that there is probably no life upon the planet, asks, "Why may there not be life which needs no oxygen?"

Henry Grant Rising, of the Glenwood (Minn.) *Eagle*, publishes his paper with the motto "Two Almighty Dollars a year." It might have improved the pungency of the motto to have added—in advance.

LETTERS AND THEIR ENDINGS.—Upon this subject the October number of the *British Quarterly Review* says: The "I remain" requires to be led up to, and not to be added to the letter without connection. There is a large gamut of choice for endings, from the official "Your obedient servant," and high and mighty "Your humble servant," to the friendly "Yours truly," "Yours sincerely," and "Yours affectionately." Some persons vary the form and slightly intensify the expression by placing the word "yours" last, as "Faithfully yours." James Howell used a great variety of endings, such as "Yours inviolably," "Yours entirely," "Your entire friend," "Yours verily and invariably," "Yours really," "Yours in no vulgar way of friendship," "Yours to dispose of," "Yours while J. H." "Yours! Yours! Yours!" Walpole writes: "Yours very much," "Yours most cordially," and to Hannah More in 1789, "Yours more and more." Mr. Bright some years ago ended a controversial letter in the following biting terms: "I am, sir, with whatever respect is due to you." The old board of commissioners of the navy used a form of subscription very different from the ordinary official one. It was their habit to subscribe their letters (even letters of reproof) to such officers as were not of noble families or bore titles, "Your affectionate friends." It is said that this practice was discontinued in consequence of a distinguished captain adding to his letter to the board, "Your affectionate friend." He was thereupon desired to discontinue the expression, when he replied, "I am, gentlemen, no longer your affectionate friend."

Mr. Grant tells a very good story of the origin of the custom of charging for the insertion of marriage announcements. At first these were published freely, as they still are by many provincial papers. But in the early days of the *Times* it was the custom in announcing a marriage to state the amount of the bride's dowry—£20,000 or £30,000, whatever it might happen to be; and in looking through the ladies' column one morning at breakfast Mr. Walter threw out the suggestion that if a man married all that money he might certainly pay a trifling percentage upon it to the printer for acquainting the world with the fact. "These marriage fees would form a nice little pocket money for me, my dear," added Mrs. Walter, and as a joke her husband agreed to try the experiment. The charge at first was but a trifle, and the annual amount probably not much; but Mrs. Walter, at her death, passed this prescriptive right of hers to her daughter, and when a few years ago the right was re-purchased by the present proprietor it was assessed at £1,000, or £5,000 a year.

In a trial before Baron Pigot the other day a witness described himself as of a profession or trade of the existence of which neither his lordship nor the barristers in court seemed to be aware. The witness said, "I am an early caller." The judge asking for an explanation of this strange business; "why," replied the man, "I call different tradesmen at early hours from one till half-past five in the morning, and that is how I make my living. I get up between twelve and one, I go to bed at six, and I sleep till the afternoon." "But surely you don't call any person as early as one o'clock?" "Yes; I call bakers between one and two; but I aint had no bakers on my list for the last two months. The baker is the earliest of all!" What a view of life in London! What ways there are of making a living in this vast city! Only think of the trade of "early caller," and a man of about five-and-twenty settling down to it.

CHESS.

Solutions to problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

ENIGMA No. 17.

White—K. to K. 2nd Q. at K. Kt. 5th. Es. at K. Kt. 7th. and Q. R. 5th. B. at K. Kt. 7th.

Black—K. a Q. R. sq. R. at Q. Kt. sq. and Q. R. 2nd. Ps. at Q. Kt. 2nd. and Q. B. 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 37.

White.

1. R. to Kt. 7th.

2. R. to Kt. 8th.

3. B. to Q. 5th. mate.

Black.

P. moves.

K. takes Kt.

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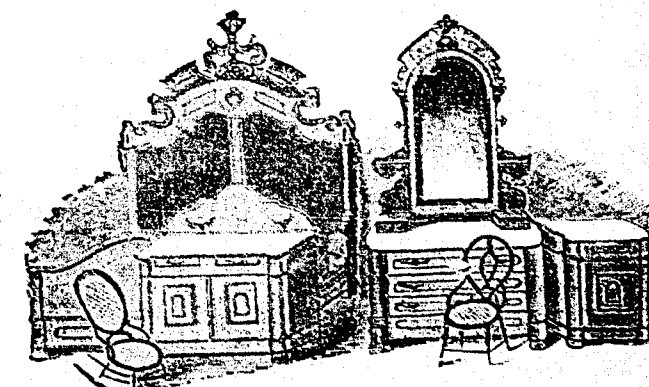
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