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## PREFACE.

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HETTE.

THE surrender of Quebec to the army of General Wolfe, in the year 1759, ultimately gave England possession of the immense extent of territory that now forms the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The value of the conquest was highly rated while the glorious circumstances of the victory continued to attract universal admiration; but after the ebullitions of joy had abated, the magnitude and importance of the acquisition became less attended to, and in a short time it obtained scarcely a greater share of consideration than the other North American provinces. In the war waged by the colonies against the mother country, the population of Canada, although so recently become British subjects, resisted with fidelity every attempt that was made to seduce them from their new allegiance, and with bravery repulsed every endeavour to subdue them by force. Such devotedness was highly appreciated, and England, at the termination of that unnatural contest, turned her at-