

1759. May 8. Pouchot had sailed for Niagara with troops on two little vessels built during the winter at Ogdensburgh.

1759. May 20. Brig. Gen. Prideaux leaves Schenectady with the 44th and 46th British Regiments, the 4th Battalion of the Royal Americans, two battalions of New York Provincials, and 1,100 Indians under Sir William Johnson.

July 1. Leaving a detachment at Oswego under Col. Haldimand, they embark on Lake Ontario.

July 7. Saturday. The troops landed about six miles to the eastward of the Fort. Monsieur La Force, captain of the schooner Iroquois, is sent by the commandant of the Fort to destroy the barges.

July 8. Sunday—10 A.M. A captain of the Royal Americans was conducted, blindfolded, into the Fort, and demanded a surrender of the Fort. Capt. Pouchot replied he did not understand English. Breakfasted the officer and sent him back as he came.

July 10. Tuesday. Rainy and foggy. The Fort kept up a hot fire upon the English, who were engaged opening trenches about 300 toises from the Fort. M. Joncaire burns Little Fort, (the chimney of this Fort still remains standing near Miss Porter's residence), and arrives at the Fort with 70 persons, several women and Indians, amongst whom was the chief Kaendae.

Conflict continued until July 19. Thursday. When the English perfected a new parallel eighty yards long in front of the Fort.—The fire was very great on both sides. The schooner Iroquois arrived from Kingston. "This evening Brig. Gen. Prideaux was killed in the trenches by an accident, the gunner inconsiderately firing as the General was passing, the shell bursting as soon as it cleared the mouth of the cohorn, and a large piece struck him on the side of his head."

July 23. Monday. M. Pouchot receives letters from Aubry and de Lignery announcing their arrival at Navy Island with 600 French and 1,000 Indians, "who when passing the little rapid at the outlet of Lake Erie, resembled a floating island, so black was the river with batteaux and canoes." At 2 P.M. the English unmask another battery of 18, 12 and 6 pounders. In the evening, Gen. Johnson, learning that a large party of French and Indians were coming from Detroit, Presquisle and Venango to raise the siege, ordered 600 chosen men from the 44th and 46th Regiments, 100 New York provincials, and 600 Indians to waylay them at a place they must pass by on their way to the Fort.

July 24th, Tuesday, 8 o'clock A.M.—The English, under the command of Lt. Col. Massa, Lt. Col. Farquay and Major Beckwith safely entrenched behind their breastworks, received the fire of the advancing party five or six times and then rising up returned the fire with immense slaughter. Five hundred French and Indians were killed and 120 taken prisoners, among whom were 17 officers. 4 P.M., Gen. Johnson sends Major Hervey with a flag of truce and demands the surrender of the Fort. M. Pouchot declines, not crediting Major Hervey's statements, sends Capt. de Cervies to the English camp and finds it true.

M. Pouchot assembles the garrison to deliberate on the situation of the Fort. The garrison consisted of 149 men detached from the regiments of La Sarre, Royal Rousillon, Guienne and Bearn, under the orders of Captain Pouchot of the Bern Regiment; Commandants, Capt. de Villiers of La Sarre; Capt. de Cervies of Royal Rousillon; Lt. De Morambert of Guienne; Lt. Salvignac of Bearn; Lt. La Militiere of Languedoc; of 183 Colonials under the orders of Captain De la Roche; Lieutenants Cornoyer and Larminac; of 133 Militia and 21 gunners, commanded by Lt. Bonnafoux of Royal corps, in all 436, and 39 employes—five of whom were women and children; who with two Madames Douville attended to hospital, served up gun cartridges and made earth bags, of whom were hors de services or lost 10 men of La Sarre, 9 of Bearn, 8 of Royal Rousillon, 13 of Guienne, 43 of the Colonials, 26 Militia, in all 109 men killed or wounded and 37 sick. Of 54,000 lbs of powder, 24,000 lbs had been consumed, that the garrison had not lain down for 19 days, that help was not to be expected from any quarter. Thereupon M. Pouchot called in the English officer and negotiations continued the entire night, when the orders of capitulation are drawn up and signed.

July 26.—Thursday; In the afternoon the garrison marched out of the fort with musket, on the shoulder, drums beating, and two pieces of large cannon at the head of the column. As soon as the troops reached the batteaux they laid down their muskets and immediately pushed off.

On this occasion a tragical event occurred.—Cadet Moncourt, of the Colonials, had formed an attachment with an Indian in the English army, and when he became prisoner, the latter expressed a great deal of sorrow at his situation, and said to him: "Brother, I am in despair at seeing you dead; but take heart, I'll prevent their torturing you," and killed him with a blow of a tomahawk, thinking thereby to save him from the tortures to which prisoners among themselves are subjected.

The English lost 40 men in the whole, since the landing of troops at Niagara, including Major General Prideaux and Colonel Johnson, the second in command. The Indians were allowed all the plunder of the fort. Goods on a neighbouring Island were found to the value of £8,000.

The French and Indians who escaped from the field retired to Navy Island, where de Rocheblave, with 150 men, had been left to guard the batteaux, whence they proceeded to Detroit, under the orders of M. Belestre. Brig. General Johnson, was rewarded by the King with a Baronetcy, and a sum of £5,000 was voted to him by the House of Commons.—*N. Y. Historical Magazine for November.*

3. CANADIAN HISTORICAL RELICS.

The Canadian Institute of Montreal has been presented by Mr. O. Leclerc, advocate, at Arthabaska, with the following antiquities:—A bombshell weighing 200 pounds, and half filled with gunpowder, which was thrown by the English at the siege of Quebec, and was found in the garden of the Hotel Dieu Hospital. A French cannon ball, picked up on the plains of Abraham; it has the French arms delineated upon it. Three English cannon balls fired in 1837, and gathered at the patriotic battle-field of St. Denis, St. Charles, and St. Eustache. The projectile from the last place was found near the dead body of Dr. Chenier, in the cemetery of the church. Two ball-cartridges taken from a dead patriot at St. Eustache. A note for \$2 6d. issued by W. Nelson & Co., in 1837. An army warrant for 10s, dated Quebec, January 1, 1813, and issued by the commander of the forces. A prayer to the Virgin which was distributed in the streets of Montreal at the breaking out of the war in 1815. A placard issued by the *Spectateur Canadien* on the 8th Jan., 1819, announcing the death of the Queen of England. A piece of the coffin of Monseigneur De Ponbriand, buried in 1760, in the old Parish Church of Montreal. It was picked up at a transfer of his remains to the new church, on the 15th July, 1846. One of the earliest bills of the paper currency issued during the American revolutionary war.

4. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CANADA.

After several unsuccessful attempts of the English to conquer Canada from the French, they were at last successful, in the year 1759 (under the administration of Mr. Pitt). In that year Niagara surrendered to Sir Wm. Johnson, and Crown Point to General Amherst; and the memorable battle on the heights of Abraham was fought, in which Gen. Wolfe lost his life and gained Quebec—the key of Canada.

The first described division, in which any territory of Canada was included, was made by Royal Proclamation, dated October, 1763, which embraced a part only of the present area, and formed a portion of the Province of Quebec, by which latter appellation Canada was then known. By an act of the British Parliament, passed 1774, the limits of the Province of Quebec were greatly extended, and made to include what is now Canada, but a large portion of the present United States—west from the Ohio to the Mississippi river.

The first territorial division of Western Canada was made by Lord Dorchester, then Governor-General, July 24, 1778. Upper Canada still formed part of the Province of Quebec, and was divided into four Districts, viz:—Lunenburgh, Mechlinburgh, Nassau, and Hesse. The eighth Act of the Upper Canada Parliament continued the boundaries but altered the names of the Districts, to Eastern, Midland, Home and Western.

Col. John Graves Simcoe, was appointed the first Governor of Upper Canada, in 1792, and in the same year he divided it into nineteen Counties, to be represented by sixteen members. Its first Parliament was held under a tree at Niagara—a large stone serving for a table—(17th September, 1792.) It was composed of sixteen members referred to, and John McDonald, of Glengary, was unanimously elected the first Speaker; unfortunately history hath not recorded who were the representatives. The first Act was passed the 15th of October following. On June 6th, 1793, Parliament met at York, (now Toronto.) The building in which they met was destroyed by fire in 1824, and most of the Journals were destroyed with it. The re-union of Upper and Lower Canada took place in 1840.

In 1798 it was enacted that the counties of Norfolk, Oxford, and Middlesex, with the tract westward of the Home District and District of Niagara, to the southward of Lake Huron, and between them and the line drawn due north from a fixed boundary, (where the easternmost limit of Oxford intersects the River Thames,) until it arrives at Lake Huron, do constitute and form the London District.

From 1793 to 1805 the courts were held in the town of Detroit, in the township of Charlotteville, at Turkey Point, and at the village