

quite so far as I had intended, by reason that the lower parishes were entirely burned, and there was no lodging for the troops.

26th.—The price of grain being here raised to an exorbitant rate, published this day an order regulating the same, and with a view to encourage their bringing it to market, though this is little to be expected, as the inhabitants have not been used to this for these ten years past. Ordered, likewise, the inhabitants of the Island of Orleans to make the roads and mark them with beacons, in order to begin bringing in our wood from thence the beginning of next month. Gave the same orders to the parishes below the Sault de Montmorenci. This day, Lieut. Butler, of the Rangers, with four more, set out across the country for New-England, with despatches for General Amherst.

28th.—Reports been spread that the enemy had some intentions to pay us a visit, ordered snow-shoes to be made as fast as possible, and the men to be practised walking in them.

31st.—Since the 24th, 19 men frost-bit. Much had been done here within these three last months, if rightly considered. Quebec had only capitulated for itself; but now the Province, from the Caprouge on the northern, and from the Chaudière on the southern shore, had submitted; the inhabitants had taken an oath of fidelity, and surrendered their arms; my orders were obeyed everywhere within this extent, and the parishes within reach of the garrison assisted to carry in our wood; they furnished bullocks for our use, and hay, straw, and oats for the draft cattle; it is true that for these they were paid; but it was at a very moderate rate, especially compared with the prices the same commodities bore and actually bear in Upper Canada; and it will appear surprising that the King of Great Britain's troops should be furnished with wood at Quebec for about fifteen shillings a cord, while it cost the King of France at Montreal, with all the people at his devotion, upwards of fifty.