

# The London Gazette Extraordinary.

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Whitehall, October 6, 1760.

**E**ARLY Yesterday Morning, Major Barré, and Captain Deane, arrived from North America, with Dispatches from Major General Amherst, Lord Colville, and Brigadier General Murray, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, of which the following are Copies and Extracts.

*Duplicate of a Letter from Major General Amherst to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp at Fort William Augustus, August 26, 1760, and sent by Capt. Prescott, is not yet arrived.*

**I** SHALL now give you an Account of the Progress of His Majesty's Troops under my immediate Command, since the Date of the last Letter I did myself the Honour to write to you on the 21st of June from Schenectady.

On the 9th of July, I arrived at Oswego, and before any of the Regiments, which I had sent from Albany, could reach it, two French Vessels had appeared off Oswego. On the 6th, I dispatched some Batteaus and Men to Capt Loring, at Niagara, giving him Intelligence of the Vessels.

On the 12th, the French Vessels appeared off the Harbour; and as I expected the two Snows hourly from Niagara, I sent out some Batteaus towards that Place, to induce the Enemy's Vessels to try to intercept them, but they stood towards Cataragui.

The 14th, in the Evening, our two Vessels appeared: I put every Thing on Board that could be wanted, and ordered them away to the River St. Lawrence, in Hopes of cutting off the Enemy's Vessels from their Harbour. Our Vessels are the Mondaga and Mohawk; the First carrying four 9 Pounders, fourteen 6 Pounders, and 100 Seamen: The other, carrying sixteen 6 Pounders, and 90 Seamen. They failed in Quest of the Enemy's Vessels, who appeared off Oswego again on the 20th; and with the Precautions I had taken, in sending a Detachment forward, and giving Intelligence to Capt. Loring, I was in Hopes he could not have missed them; but they escaped him.

On the 23d, Sir William Johnson arrived, with a great Part of the Indians; the Troops came in daily from Albany.

The 25th, I had the Honour of receiving your Letter of the 29th of April by Capt. Abercrombie; and, in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, I have given out the Orders, as inclosed, to all the Troops in North America.

On the 31st, Abercrombie's Regiment, with the Detachment of Gage's and New Yorkers, which I had sent to Presqu' Isle, arrived.

The 1st of August, I received a Letter from Colonel Montgomery, with an Account of his Success, in attacking and beating the Cherokee Indians, and destroying their Towns; The greatest Stroke the Indians have felt.

The 6th in the Afternoon, Murray's Regiment arrived; and the next Morning I detached Colonel Haldimand with the Light Infantry of the Army, Grenadiers, and One Battalion of Royal Highlanders, to take Post at the Bottom of the Lake, and assist the Vessels, in finding a Passage to La Galette.

The 8th and 9th, Schuyler's Regiment arrived; and on the 10th, at Day-break, I ordered the whole Army to embark. The preparing the Batteaus was not quite completed, so that I proceeded with the Regulars, and left

Brigadier General Gage to bring up the Provincials and the Rear; and, as the Sixth Row Galley was not finished, I left it behind.

I inclose to you, Sir, the Embarkation, Return, and the Number of Whale Boats and Batteaus, with which I proceeded on the Lake; and although some were lost and flaved, I had the good Fortune to have only One Man drowned. The Night of the Day I set out from Oswego, proved so very bad, that I was lucky in not losing many more Batteaus. Brigadier General Gage left Oswego the next Morning, and joined me the third Day.

On the 15th, I passed our Two Vessels that were got out of the right Channel, and could not get down, notwithstanding I had given the best Pilots I could procure. The same Day I joined Col. Haldimand's advanced Corps, and had Intelligence by an Oswegatchie Indian, that One of the Enemy's Vessels had run aground, and was so much damaged, she could not sail from the Fort; and that the other Vessel lay off La Galette. I determined not to wait for our Vessels, and fixed a Hawitzer on Board One Row Galley; the other Four having Twelve Pounders to attack the Vessel with.

On the 16th, though I had made no Halt, from the Time I had left Oswego, I thought proper, from the Report I had received, of the Situation of the Enemy's Ships, not to lose a Moment, but proceed down the River to Swegatchie, and to attack their Post at Isle Royale: The advanced Guard, consisting of the Rangers, Gage's, Light Infantry of Regiments, and Grenadiers, with five Row Gallies, under the Command of Colonel Grant. It was very late in the Day, when I reached the Point de Baril with the advanced Guard; and I sent back to Brigadier General Gage, to land on the North Shore, in case he could not reach the Point de Baril. Soon after, we discovered the French Vessel, and it was impossible not to push on to try to attack her, as it was a Calm. She fired her Signal Guns, on seeing the advanced Guard. Night coming on so fast, that it was impracticable to attack her, and then I ordered the advanced Guard to row into the South Shore; and the Army, late at Night, reached the Point de Baril.

The 17th, at Day-break, the Enemy's Vessel made an Attempt to sail up the River; Colonel Williamson attacked her with the five Row Gallies; the Wind became calm, which favoured much; the Row Gallies could not do better than they did; they fired one hundred and eighteen Rounds: The Vessel fired seventy-two; had three Men killed, twelve wounded, and then struck. A Serjeant of Artillery was killed on board one of the Row Gallies; and a New York Provincial lost his Leg. The Vessel had ten 12 Pounders, with four Swivels, and 100 Men, commanded by M. la Broquerie. This Day I took Possession of Swegatchie, and encamped there; and sent two Engineers, with Parties, down the River, to view the Coasts and Situation of the Islands near L'Isle Royale.

On the 18th at Day-break, the advanced Guard was ready, but the Repairs of the Row Gallies and Vessels took up some Time. The Engineers did not return till Ten o'Clock in the Morning; it was excessive bad Weather; but I was determined to seize the first Moment to invest the Place; and as the Report of the Engineers made no Alteration in the Dispositions I had made, I pursued it in the following Manner; I took with me Gage's Regiment, three Row Gallies, the Light Infantry, Grenadiers, first Brigade of Regulars, Schuyler's Regiment of Provincials, and the greatest Part of the

the Indians with Sir William Johnson, and some Light Field-Pieces; and rowed down by the North Shore, passed the Fort, and took Possession of the Islands and Coasts below it; whilst two Companies of Rangers, two Row-Galleys, the second Brigade of Regulars, Lyman's Regiment of Provincials, with the Remainder of the Indians, under the Command of Colonel Haldimand, were to row down the South Shore, to take Post opposite to the Fort, where they were under Cover: the other Provincial Regiments, and the heavy Artillery, remained at Swegatchie. The Vessel sailed down the Middle of the River, between the two Columns, to anchor at Random Shot from the Fort. This was effected with a smart Cannonading from the Fort on the Troops, rowing along the North Shore, and against the Vessel, which sunk one Row-Galley, killed two Men in another Row-Galley; one Man had his Thigh shot off, and Seven were wounded: Several Boats and Oars struck with their Shot. At Eleven at Night, the last Boat came in, and the Place was completely invested. Isle Gallot and L'Abbe Picquets Island were found abandoned; the Enemy having left them in a great Hurry, as we found the Scalps they had taken on the Mohawk River, with Tools and Utensils of various Kinds; two Swivels, Barrels of Pitch, and a Quantity of Iron. Our Indians, on finding the Scalps burnt the Chapel, and all the Houses. In the Night I tried to get up the Row Galley that was sunk, but could not effect it.

On the 19th, at Day-break, I viewed the Islands, with Colonel Williamson and Lieutenant Colonel Eyre, and fixed the Batteries, one on each of the two Islands nearest the Fort; and one on a Point of Land on the South Shore. Detachments were immediately to open Ground. The Fort fired at the Vessel, which was returned; but I directed Lieutenant St. Clair, to whom I had given the Command of the Vessel, to avoid firing rather than keep it up. In the Afternoon, our two Vessels appeared; I sent Orders to them, to anchor at Random Shot from the Fort, and to avoid firing. At Night, I got the Row Galley up, and saved the Gun, that was wounded, but not rendered unserviceable; prepared Fascines, and every Thing for carrying on the Siege; and ordered the heavy Artillery to come down this Night from Swegatchie.

20th. I ordered the Provincial Regiments from Swegatchie, leaving one Regiment of the Connecticut Troops posted at that Place.

23d. Began to fire from all the Batteries. The Enemy drew in their Guns, and tried to put them under Cover. After some Time firing, I made a Disposition for storming the Fort, with the Grenadiers of the Army, and ordered the Vessels to fall down close on the Fort, having put as many Marks-Men on Board each Ship, as the Commanding Officers chose to have, in order to keep the Enemy from their Batteries. The going down of the Vessels to the Fort, was not effected in the Manner I could have wished, and I determined not to pursue my Plan that Day. The Fort fired a great Deal of Ammunition without much Execution; and our Batteries, by Degrees, dismounted their Guns, and made them very shy of standing to their Batteries.

The Fire of our Batteries continued till Yesterday in the Afternoon, when the Garrison beat a Parley, and I received a Copy of, which, Sir, I send you inclosed, a Letter from M. Pouchot, Commandant, and I sent him the Terms of Capitulation signed, that he might copy it, sign it, and send it back to me; after which Lieutenant Colonel Massey, with three Companies of Grenadiers, took Possession of the Fort.

As I imagine, Sir, it may be agreeable to you, to know several Particulars of our Passage on the Lake, the Siege of the Fort, and the apparent Situation of this Country, I send Capt. Prescott, one of my Aides de Camp, with this, that he may give you a clear information of any Thing you may

chuse to know; and I inclose to you all Papers that I judge, may tend to give you, a thorough Insight into Affairs here.

I send you a List of the Artillery, Stores, &c. that have been taken in the Fort which I intend to have repaired, as I think it by much the best Situation I can take, for entirely commanding Lake Ontario, and effectually covering the Mohawk River, and all that Part of His Majesty's Dominions from the Insults or Inroads of the Savages: And I beg Leave to add my Assurances, that I shall make the utmost Dispatch I can, in proceeding down the River St. Laurence, and prosecuting the Operations of the Campaign, according to his Majesty's gracious Intentions.

I am with the utmost Respect, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

*Copy of a Letter from Major General Amherst to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp at Montreal, the 8th of Sept. 1760.*

ON the 26th of August, I did myself the Honour of writing to you, by Capt. Prescott, to give you an Account of the Progress of His Majesty's Arms to that Time; since which, I have proceeded to this Place.

From the 26th to the 30th, I was employed in repairing some Part of the Fort, mending Batteaus, and fitting out the Vessels, besides making such Preparations, as I judged essentially necessary for the Passage of the Army down the River.

On the 31st I set out, rowed 24 Miles, and encamped on Isle au Chat; the Rapides were more frightful than dangerous.

Sept. 1st. I passed the Long Saut, marched covering Parties on the Shore, the Boats were obliged to row in single File, and keep at some Distance; this took up great Time, though the Current of the River was violent. The Rapides were full of broken Waves, the Batteaus took in Water, a Corporal and 3 Men of the Royal Highlanders were drowned; I encamped at Johnson's Point, 14 Miles from Isle au Chat. I sent Parties forward on the Lake; Sir William Johnson went to an Indian Village, Akwesashna, to assure them of Protection on their good Behaviour.

2d. I rowed 24 Miles down Lake St. Francis, and encamped at Point au Beau det. M. La Corne, with a Party, had been here, and at the Indian Village. Very violent Rain and Wind came on at Night; luckily our Boats were in sheltered Coves.

3d. The bad Weather continuing, the Army halted; a Scouting Party brought in a Prisoner from the Ceders.

4th. The Army was in their Boats soon after Day-break; the Weather was favourable for passing the worse Part of the River, but I am sorry to acquaint you, the Rapides were the Occasion of 84 Men being drowned. We lost likewise 29 Batteaus of Regiments, 17 of Artillery, with some Artillery and Stores. 17 Whale-Boats, and one Row-Galley were saved; the Guns, with some Stores and Provisions, will be saved. I encamped this Night at Isle Perrot, about two Miles from the River, with the Regulars. It was too late for the greatest Part of the Artillery and the Provincials to proceed there, and they encamped on the River Side.

5th. The Inhabitants of the Island had all run into the Woods, and abandoned their Houses; some were taken, and some came in: I had the Oath of Allegiance tendered to them, and I put them in quiet Possession of their Houses; and they seemed as much surprized with their Treatment, as they were happy with it. The necessary Repairs of Boats put it out of my Power to proceed this Day. The Remains of the Artillery and the Provincial Regiments joined me.

6th. The Army was in their Boats soon after Day-break; I rowed in four Columns by the Right, as I intended to land on my Left, at la Chine, on the Island of Montreal, about 3 Leagues

3 Leagues from my last Camp: the Weather was favourable, and I landed without Opposition; some flying Parties run into Montreal, after a few Shots: To make the most of the Day I could, I marched on: The Parties had broke up one Bridge, which was soon repaired; and, after a March of 2 Leagues, I formed the Troops on a Plain before Montreal, where we lay the Night on our Arms; and I got up two 12 Pounders, five 6, and five 3 Pounders, of light Artillery. I left the New York Troops and two Connecticut Regiments for the Security of the Boats at La Chine.

7th. In the Morning, two Officers came to an advanced Post, with a Letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, referring me to what one of them, le Colonel Bougainville, had to say. The Conversation ended, with a Cessation of Arms, till Twelve o'Clock, at which Time the Proposals came: I returned mine, and wrote to the Marquis de Vaudreuil. This was followed by another Letter from the Governor: I sent my Answer. I then received a Letter from M. de Levis, which I answered. The Troops lay on their Arms at Night, and soon after Day I had a Letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, which I answered, and sent Major Abercrombie into Town, to bring me the Articles of Capitulation, signed by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, of which I have sent him a Duplicate signed by me; and Colonel Haldimand, with the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Army, has taken possession of a Post, and will proceed To-morrow in fulfilling the Articles of Capitulation. I thought it better, from the Number of Battalions, to oblige them not to serve during the present War, than to incumber England with them as Prisoners of War. I shall do myself the Honour of sending the Colours of the Battalions to you by the next Occasion.

Governor Murray, with the Troops from Quebec, landed below the Town Yesterday, and Colonel Haviland with his Corps (that took Possession of the Isle au Noix which the Enemy abandoned on the 28th) is this Day arrived at the South Shore opposite my Camp. I should not do Justice to Governor Murray and Colonel Haviland, if I did not assure you they have executed the Orders I gave them to the utmost of my Wishes. I must likewise beg Leave to say, I am obliged to Brigadier General Gage for the Assistance he has given me, and I have taken the Liberty to give in public Orders, my Assurances to the three Armies, that I would take the first Opportunity of acquainting the King, with the Zeal and Bravery which has always been exerted by the Officers and Soldiers of the Regular and Provincial Troops; as also by His Majesty's faithful Indian Allies.

Sir William Johnson has taken unwearied Pains in keeping the Indians in humane Bounds; and I have the Pleasure to assure you, that not a Peasant, Woman, or Child, has been hurt by them, or a House burnt, since I entered what was the Enemy's Country.

A compleat List of Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, Stores, &c. in the several Posts, as well as those of Montreal, shall be made out, which I shall transmit to you: Time does not permit this at present to be done.

I am to acknowledge the Honour of receiving, on the 30th of August, your Duplicate of the 14th, with your Letter of the 20th of June, enclosing a Copy of Instructions to Lord Colville of the 20th of June. The Assurances you have been pleased to give me of His Majesty's Approbation, on the Receipt of my several Dispatches, makes me very happy.

I shall now use my utmost Endeavours for settling every Thing in this Country, to keep a sure Possession of it; and I shall immediately dispose of the Troops in such Manner, that I may compleatly finish the Forts which were began last Year; and as far as the Season will permit me, I shall repair or erect such Forts or Posts, as may be necessary, for strengthening and insuring the future Command of the Lakes, with the Possession of every Part of the South Side of the River St. Laurence.

I inclose to you, Sir, a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation, with Copies of all the Letters that have passed, for your full Information of the whole Transaction.

I imagine there may be many Particulars you may like to know in what has passed since I dispatched Captain Prescott, and I now send Major Barré with this, that you may receive all the Intelligence I can give you of the apparent State of every Thing in this Country.

I am, with the utmost Respect, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Montreal, September 7, 1760.

SIR,

I Send to your Excellency M. de Bougainville, Colonel of Foot, accompanied by M. de Lac, Captain in the *Régiment de la Reine*; you may rely on all that the said Colonel shall say to your Excellency in my Name.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Consideration, &c. (Signed) VAUDREUIL.  
His Excellency Major General Amherst, &c.

Camp before Montreal, September 7, 1760.

SIR,

I Am to thank your Excellency for the Letter you honoured me with this Morning by Colonel Bougainville: Since which the Terms of Capitulation, which you demand, have been delivered to me. I send them back to your Excellency with those I have resolved to grant you, and there only remains for me to desire that your Excellency will take a Determination as soon as possible, as I shall make no Alteration in them. If your Excellency accepts of these Conditions, you may be assured that I will take Care they shall be duly executed, and that I shall take a particular Pleasure to alleviate your Fate as much as possible, by procuring to you, and to your *Suite*, all the Conveniencies that depend on me.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST.

His Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, &c.

Montreal, Sept. 7. 1760.

SIR,

I Have received the Letter your Excellency has honoured me with this Day, as well as the Answer to the Articles which I had caused to be proposed to you by M. de Bougainville.

I send the said Colonel back to your Excellency, and I persuade myself that you will allow him to make, by Word of Mouth, a Representation to your Excellency, which I cannot dispense with myself from making.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Consideration, &c. (Signed) VAUDREUIL.  
His Excellency Major General Amherst.

Camp before Montreal, September 7, 1760.

SIR,

MAJOR Abercrombie has this Moment delivered to me the Letter with which your Excellency has honoured me, in Answer to that which I had addressed to you, with the Conditions on which I expect that Canada shall Surrender: I have already had the Honour to inform your Excellency, that I should not make any Alteration in them; I cannot deviate from this Resolution: Your Excellency will therefore be pleased to take a Determination immediately, and acquaint me in your Answer, whether you will accept them or not.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST.

His Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, &c.

Montreal,

Montreal, September 7, 1760.

SIR,

I Send to your Excellency M. de Lapause, Assistant Quarter Master General to the Army, on the Subject of the too rigorous Article which you impose on the Troops by the Capitulation, and to which it would not be possible for us to subscribe; be pleased to consider the Severity of that Article.

I flatter myself, that you will be pleased to give Ear to the Representations that Officer will make to you on my Part, and have Regard to them.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Consideration, &c.

(Signed) Le Chevalier de LEVIS.

His Excellency Major General Amherst.

Camp before Montreal, September 7, 1760.

SIR,

THE Letter which you have sent me by M. de Lapause, has this Instant been delivered to me: All I have to say in Answer to it, is, That I cannot alter in the least the Conditions which I have offered to the Marquis de Vaudreuil; and I expect his definitive Answer, by the Bearer, on his Return: On every other Occasion I shall be glad to convince you of the Consideration with which I am, &c.

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST.

M. le Chevalier de Levis.

Montreal, September 8, 1760.

SIR,

I Have determined to accept the Conditions which your Excellency proposes. In Consequence whereof, I desire you will come to a Determination with Regard to the Measures to be taken relative to the Signing of the said Articles.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Consideration, &c.

(Signed) VAUDREUIL.

His Excellency Major General Amherst.

Camp before Montreal, September 8, 1760.

SIR,

IN order to fulfil so much the sooner, on my Part, the Execution of the Conditions which your Excellency has just determined to accept, I would propose that you should sign the Articles which I sent Yesterday to your Excellency, and that you would send them back to me by Major Abercrombie, that a Duplicate may be made of them immediately, which I shall sign and send to your Excellency.

I repeat here, the Assurances of the Desire I have to procure to your Excellency, and to the Officers and Troops under your Command, all possible Conveniencies and Protection: For which Purpose I reckon, that you will judge it proper, that I should cause Possession to be taken of the Gates; and place Guards immediately after the reciprocal Signature of the Capitulation: However, I shall leave this to your own Convenience, since I propose it only with a View of maintaining good Order, and to prevent, with the greater Certainty, any Thing being attempted against the good Faith, and the Terms of Capitulation, in order to which I shall give the Command of those Troops to Colonel Haldimand, who I am persuaded will be agreeable to you.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST.

His Excellency Marquis de Vaudreuil, &c.

Camp before Montreal, September 8, 1760.

SIR,

I Have just sent to your Excellency, by Major Abercrombie, a Duplicate of the Capitulation, which you have signed this Morning; and in Conformity thereto, and to the Letters which have passed between us, I likewise send Colonel

Haldimand to take Possession of one of the Gates of the Town; in Order to enforce the Observation of good Order, and prevent Differences on both Sides.

I flatter myself that you will have Room to be fully satisfied with my Choice, of the said Colonel, on this Occasion.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST.

His Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, &c.

*Articles of Capitulation between His Excellency General Amherst, Commander in Chief of His Britannick Majesty's Troops and Forces in North America, and his Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Grand Croix of the Royal and Military Order of St. Lewis, Governor, and Lieutenant General for the King in Canada.*

Article I. Twenty-four Hours after the Signing of the present Capitulation, the English General shall cause the Troops of His Britannick Majesty to take Possession of the Gates of the Town of Montreal; and the English Garrison shall not come into the Place, till after the French Troops shall have evacuated it.

Article I. The whole Garrison of Montreal must lay down their Arms, and shall not serve during the present War. Immediately after the Signing of the present Capitulation, the King's Troops shall take Possession of the Gates, and shall Post the Guards necessary to preserve good Order in the Town.

Article II. The Troops, and the Militia, who are in Garrison in the Town of Montreal, shall go out by the Gate of with all the Honours of War, six Pieces of Cannon, and one Mortar, which shall be put on Board the Vessel, where the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall embark, with ten Rounds for each Piece. The same shall be granted to the Garrison of *Trois Rivieres*, as to the Honours of War.

Article III. The Troops and Militia, who are in Garrison in the Fort of *Jacques Cartier*, and in the Island *St. Helen*, and other Forts, shall be treated in the same Manner, and shall have the same Honours; and these Troops shall go to Montreal or *Trois Rivieres*, or Quebec, to be there embarked for the first Sea Port in France by the shortest Way. The Troops who are in our Posts, situated on our Frontiers, on the Side of Acadia, at *Detroit*, *Michilimackinac*, and other Posts, shall enjoy the same Honours, and be treated in the same Manner.

Article III. All these Troops are not to serve during the present War, and shall likewise lay down their Arms. The rest is granted.

Article IV. The Militia, after being come out of the above Towns, Forts, and Posts, shall return to their Homes, without being molested, on any Pretence whatever, on Account of their having carried Arms.

Article IV. Granted.

Article V. The Troops, who keep the Field, shall raise their Camp, and march, Drums beating, with their Arms, Baggage and Artillery, to join the Garrison of Montreal, and shall be treated in every Respect the same.

Article V. These Troops, as well as the others, must lay down their Arms.

Article VI. The Subjects of His Britannick Majesty, and of His Most Christian Majesty, Soldiers, Militia, or Seamen, who shall have deserted, or left the Service of their Sovereign, and carried Arms in North America, shall be, on both Sides, pardoned for their Crime; they shall be, respectively, returned to their Country; if not, each shall remain where he is, without being sought after, or molested.

Article VI. Refused.

Article VII. The Magazines, the Artillery, Firelocks, Sabres, Ammunition of War, and in general, every Thing that belongs to His Most Christian Majesty, as well in the Towns of Montreal, and *Trois Rivieres*, as in the Forts,

and

and Posts mentioned in the third Article, shall be delivered up, according to exact Inventories, to the Commissaries, who shall be appointed to receive the same in the Name of His Britannick Majesty. Duplicates of the said Inventories shall be given to the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Article VII. *This is every Thing that can be asked, on this Article.*

Article VIII. The Officers, Soldiers, Militia, Seamen, and even the Indians, detained on Account of their Wounds, or Sickness, as well in the Hospital, as in private Houses, shall enjoy the Privileges of the Cartel, and be treated accordingly.

Article VIII. *The Sick and Wounded shall be treated the same as our own People.*

Article IX. The English General shall engage to send back to their own Homes the Indians, and Moravians, who make Part of his Armies, immediately after the signing of the present Capitulation. And in the mean Time, in order to prevent all Disorders on the Part of those who may not be gone away, the said General shall give Safe-guards to such Persons as shall desire them, as well in the Town, as in the Country.

Article IX. *The first Part Refused. There never has been any Cruelties committed, by the Indians of our Army: and good Order shall be preserved.*

Article X. His Britannick Majesty's General shall be answerable for all Disorders on the Part of his Troops, and shall oblige them to pay the Damages they may do, as well in the Towns, as in the Country.

Article X. *Answered by the preceding Article.*

Article XI. The English General shall not oblige the Marquis of Vaudreuil, to leave the Town of Montreal, before the and no Person shall be lodged in his House, till he is gone. The Chevalier Levis, Commander of the Land Forces; the principal Officers, and Majors, of the Land Forces, and of the Colony Troops, the Engineers, Officers of the Artillery, and Commissary of War, shall also remain at Montreal to the said Day and shall keep their Lodgings there. The same shall be observed with regard to M. Bigot, Intendant, the Commissaries of Marines, and Writers, whom the said M. Bigot shall have Occasion for; and no Person shall be lodged at the Intendant's House before he shall be gone.

Article XI. *The Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all these Gentlemen, shall be Masters of their Houses, and shall embark when the King's Ships shall be ready to sail for Europe; and all possible Conveniencies shall be granted them.*

Article XII. The most convenient Vessel that can be found shall be appointed to carry the Marquis de Vaudreuil, by the straightest Passage, to the first Sea Port in France. The necessary Accommodation shall be made for him. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Rigaud, Governor of Montreal, and Suite of this General. This Vessel shall be properly victualled at the Expence of His Britannick Majesty; and the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall take with him his Papers, without their being examined; and his Equipages, Plate, Baggage, and also those of his Suite.

Article XII. *Granted, except the Archives, which shall be necessary for the Government of the Country.*

Article XIII. If, before, or after, the Embarkation of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, News of Peace should arrive, and that, by the Treaty, Canada should remain to his most Christian Majesty, the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall return to Quebec or Montreal, every Thing shall return to its former State under the Dominion of his most Christian Majesty, and the present Capitulation shall become null and of no Effect.

Article XIII. *Whatever the King may have done on this Subject, shall be obeyed.*

Article XIV. Two Ships shall be appointed to carry to France le Chevalier de Levis, the principal Officers, and the Staff of the Land Forces, the Engineers, Officers of Artillery, and their Suite. These Vessels shall likewise be victualled, and the necessary Accommodations provided in them.

The said Officers shall take with them their Papers, without being examined, and also their Equipages and Baggage. Such of the said Officers as shall be married, shall have Liberty to take with them their Wives, and Children, who shall also be victualled.

Article XIV. *Granted; except that the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all the Officers of whatever Rank they may be, shall faithfully deliver up to us all the Charts and Plans of the Country.*

Article XV. A Vessel shall also be appointed for the Passage of M. Bigot the Intendant, with his Suite; in which Vessel the proper Accommodation shall be made for him, and the Persons he shall take with him: He shall likewise embark with him his Papers, which shall not be examined, his Equipages, Plate and Baggage, and those of his Suite. This Vessel shall also be victualled as before-mentioned.

Article XV. *Granted; with the same Reserve, as in the preceding Article.*

Article XVI. The English General shall also order the necessary and most convenient Vessels to carry to France M. de Longueuil, Governor of Trois Rivieres, the Staff of the Colony, and the Commissary of the Marine; they shall embark therein, their Family, Servants, Baggage, and Equipages; and they shall be properly victualled, during the Passage, at the Expence of His Britannick Majesty.

Article XVI. *Granted.*

Article XVII. The Officers and Soldiers, as well of the Land Forces, as of the Colony, and also the Marine Officers and Seamen, who are in the Colony, shall be likewise embarked for France, and sufficient and convenient Vessels shall be appointed for them. The Land and Sea Officers who shall be married, shall take with them their Families, and all of them shall have liberty to embark their Servants and Baggage. As to the Soldiers and Seamen, those who are married, shall take with them their Wives and Children, and all of them shall embark their Havre Sacks and Baggage. These Vessels shall be properly and sufficiently victualled at the Expence of His Britannick Majesty.

Article XVII. *Granted.*

Article XVIII. The Officers, Soldiers, and all the Followers of the Troops, who shall have their Baggage in the Fields, may send for it before they depart, without any Hindrance or Molestation.

Article XVIII. *Granted.*

Article XIX. An Hospital-Ship shall be provided by the English General, for such of the wounded and sick Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, as shall be in a Condition to be carried to France, and shall likewise be victualled at the Expence of His Britannick Majesty.

It shall be the same with regard to the other wounded and sick Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, as soon as they shall be recovered. They shall be at Liberty to carry with them their Wives, Children, Servants, and Baggage; and the said Soldiers and Sailors shall not be solicited nor forced to enter into the Service of his Britannick Majesty.

Article XIX. *Granted.*

Article XX. A Commissary, and one of the King's Writers shall be left to take Care of the Hospitals, and of whatever may relate to the Service of his Most Christian Majesty.

Article XX. *Granted.*

Article XXI. The English General shall also provide Ships for carrying to France, the Officers of the Supreme Council, of Justice, Police, Admiralty, and all other Officers, having Commissions or Brevets from his most Christian Majesty, for them, their Families, Servants, and Equipages, as well as for the other Officers: And they shall likewise be victualled at the Expence of His Britannick Majesty. They shall, however, be at Liberty to stay in the Colony, if they think proper, to settle their Affairs, or to withdraw to France, whenever they think fit.

Article XXI. *Granted: But if they have Papers relating to the Government of the Country, they are to be delivered to us.*

*Article XXII.* If there are any military Officers, whose Affairs should require their Presence in the Colony till next Year, they shall have Liberty to stay in it, after having obtained the Permission of the Marquis de Vaudreuil for that Purpose, and without being reputed Prisoners of War.

*Article XXII.* All those whose private Affairs shall require their Stay in the Country, and who shall have the Marquis de Vaudreuil's Leave for so doing, shall be allowed to remain till their Affairs are settled.

*Article XXIII.* The Commissary for the King's Provisions, shall be at Liberty to stay in Canada till next Year, in order to be enabled to answer the Debts he has contracted in the Colony, on account of what he has furnished; but if he should prefer to go to France this Year, he shall be obliged to leave, till next Year, a Person to transact his Business. This private Person shall preserve, and have Liberty to carry off all his Papers, without being inspected. His Clerks shall have leave to stay in the Colony, or to go to France; and in this last Case, a Passage, and Subsistence, shall be allowed them on board the Ships of His Britannick Majesty, for them, their Families, and their Baggage.

*Article XXIII. Granted.*

*Article XXIV.* The Provisions, and other Kind of Stores which shall be found in the Magazines of the Commissary, as well in the Towns of Montreal, and of *Trois Rivières*, as in the Country, shall be preserved to him, the said Provisions belonging to him, and not to the King, and he shall be at Liberty to sell them to the French or English.

*Article XXIV.* Every thing that is actually in the Magazines, destined for the Use of the Troups, is to be delivered to the English Commissary, for the King's Forces.

*Article XXV.* A Passage to France shall likewise be granted, on Board of His Britannick Majesty's Ships, as well as Victuals, to such Officers of the India Company, as shall be willing to go thither, and they shall take with them their Families, Servants, and Baggage. The chief Agent of the said Company, in case he should chuse to go to France, shall be allowed to leave such Person as he shall think proper till next Year, to settle the Affairs of the said Company, and to recover such Sums as are due to them. The said chief Agent shall keep Possession of all the Papers belonging to the said Company, and they shall not be liable to Inspection.

*Article XXV. Granted.*

*Article XXVI.* The said Company shall be maintained in the Property of the *Escarlatines* and *Castors*, which they may have in the Town of Montreal; they shall not be touched under any Pretence whatever, and the necessary Facilities shall be given to the chief Agent, to send, this Year, his *Castors* to France, on Board his Britannick Majesty's Ships, paying the Freight on the same Footing as the English would pay it.

*Article XXVI. Granted, with regard to what may belong to the Company, or to private Persons; but if his most Christian Majesty has any Share in it, that must become the Property of the King.*

*Article XXVII.* The free Exercise of the Catholick, Apostolick, and Roman Religion, shall subsist intire; in such Manner that all the States and the People of the Towns and Countries, Places and distant Parts, shall continue to assemble in the Churches, and to frequent the Sacraments as heretofore, without being molested in any Manner directly nor indirectly.

These People shall be obliged, by the English Government, to pay to the Priests, the Tithes and all the Taxes they were used to pay, under the Government of his most Christian Majesty.

*Article XXVII. Granted, as to the free Exercise of their Religion. The Obligation of paying the Tithes to the Priests, will depend on the King's Pleasure.*

*Article XXVIII.* The Chapter, Priests, Curates, and Missionaries, shall continue with an entire Liberty, their Exercise and Functions of their Cures, in the Parishes of the Towns and Countries.

*Article XXVIII. Granted.*

*Article XXIX.* The grand Vicars named by the Chapter to administer to the Diocese during the Vacancy of the Episcopal See, shall have Liberty to dwell in the Towns or Country Parishes, as they shall think proper. They shall at all Times be free to visit the different Parishes of the Diocese with the ordinary Ceremonies, and exercise all the Jurisdiction they exercised under the French Dominion. They shall enjoy the same Rights in Case of Death of the future Bishop, of which Mention will be made in the following Article.

*Article XXIX. Granted; except what regards the following Article.*

*Article XXX.* If by the Treaty of Peace, Canada should remain in the Power of His Britannick Majesty, his most Christian Majesty shall continue to name the Bishop of the Colony, who shall always be of the Roman Communion, and under whose Authority the People shall exercise the Roman Religion.

*Article XXX. Refused.*

*Article XXXI.* The Bishop shall, in Case of Need, establish new Parishes, and provide for the Rebuilding of his Cathedral and his Episcopal Palace; and, in the mean Time, he shall have the Liberty to dwell in the Towns or Parishes, as he shall judge proper. He shall be at Liberty to visit his Diocese with the ordinary Ceremonies, and exercise all the Jurisdiction which his Predecessor exercised under the French Dominion, save that an Oath of Fidelity, or a Promise to do nothing contrary to His Britannick Majesty's Service, may be required of him.

*Article XXXI. This Article is comprised under the foregoing.*

*Article XXXII.* The Communities of Nuns shall be preserved in their Constitutions and Privileges. They shall continue to observe their Rules. They shall be exempted from lodging any Military, and it shall be forbid to trouble them in their Religious Exercises, or to enter their Monasteries: Safeguards shall even be given them, if they desire them.

*Article XXXII. Granted.*

*Article XXXIII.* The preceding Article shall likewise be executed with Regard to the Communities of Jesuits, and Recolets, and of the House of the Priests of Saint Sulpice at Montreal. These last, and the Jesuits, shall preserve their Right to nominate, to certain Curacies and Missions, as heretofore.

*Article XXXIII. Refused till the King's Pleasure be known.*

*Article XXXIV.* All the Communities, and all the Priests, shall preserve their Moveables, the Property and Revenues of the Seignories, and other Estates which they possess in the Colony, of what Nature soever they be. And the same Estates shall be preserved in their Privileges, Rights, Honours, and Exemptions.

*Article XXXIV. Granted.*

*Article XXXV.* If the Canons, Priests, Missionaries, the Priests of the Seminary of the Foreign Missions, and of St. Sulpice, as well as the Jesuits, and the Recolets, chuse to go to France, a Passage shall be granted them in his Britannick Majesty's Ships: And they shall all have Leave to sell, in Whole, or in Part, the Estates and Moveables which they possess in the Colonies, either to the French, or to the English, without the least Hindrance or Obstacle from the British Government.

They may take with them, or send to France, the Produce, of what Nature soever it be, of the said Goods sold, paying the Freight, as mentioned in the 26th Article. And such of the said Priests who chuse to go this Year, shall be victualled during the Passage, at the Expence of his Britannick Majesty; and shall take with them their Baggage.

*Article XXXV. They shall be Masters to dispose of their Estates, and to send the Produce thereof, as well as their Persons, and all that belongs to them, to France.*

*Article XXXVI.* If, by the Treaty of Peace, Canada remains to His Britannick Majesty, all the French, Canadians, Acadians, Merchants, and other Persons, who chuse to retire to France, shall have Leave so to do from the English General,

neral, who shall procure them a Passage. And, nevertheless, if, from this Time to that Decision, any French or Canadian Merchants, or other Persons, shall desire to go to France, they shall likewise have Leave from the English General. Both the one and the other shall take with them, their Families, Servants and Baggage.

Article XXXVI. *Granted.*

Article XXXVII. The Lords of Manors, the Military and Civil Officers, the Canadians, as well in the Towns, as in the Country, the French settled or trading in the whole Extent of the Colony of Canada, and all other Persons whatsoever, shall preserve the entire peaceable Property and Possession of their Goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immoveable, Merchandizes, Furrs, and other Effects, even their Ships; they shall not be touched, nor the least Damage done to them, on any Pretence whatsoever. They shall have Liberty to keep, let, or sell them, as well to the French, as to the English, to take away the Produce of them, in Bills of Exchange, Furrs, Specie, or other Returns, whenever they shall judge proper to go to France, paying their Freight, as in the 26th Article.

They shall also have the Furrs which are in the Posts above and which belong to them, and may be on the Way to Montreal. And for this Purpose they shall have Leave to send, this Year, or the next, Canoes, fitted out, to fetch such of the said Furrs as shall have remained in those Posts.

Article XXXVII. *Granted; as in the 26th Article.*

Article XXXVIII. All the People who have left Acadia, and who shall be found in Canada, including the Frontiers of Canada on the Side of Acadia, shall have the same Treatment as the Canadians, and shall enjoy the same Privileges.

Article XXXVIII. *The King is to dispose of his ancient Subjects: In the mean Time they shall enjoy the same Privilege as the Canadians.*

Article XXXIX. None of the Canadians, Acadians, or French, who are now in Canada, and on the Frontiers of the Colony, on the Side of Acadia, Detroit, Michilimackinac, and other Places and Posts of the Countries above, the married and unmarried Soldiers, remaining in Canada, shall be carried or transported into the English Colonies, or to Old England, and they shall not be troubled for having carried Arms.

Article XXXIX. *Granted; except with regard to the Canadians.*

Article XL. The Savages, or Indian Allies of his Most Christian Majesty, shall be maintained in the Lands they inhabit, if they chuse to remain there; they shall not be molested on any Pretence whatsoever, for having carried Arms, and served his Most Christian Majesty. They shall have, as well as the French, Liberty of Religion, and shall keep their Missionaries. The actual Vicars General, and the Bishop, when the Episcopal See shall be filled, shall have Leave to send to them new Missionaries when they shall judge it necessary.

Article XL. *Granted; except the last Article, which has been already refused.*

Article XLI. The French, Canadians, and Acadians, of what State and Condition soever, who shall remain in the Colony, shall not be forced to take Arms against his Most Christian Majesty or his Allies, directly or indirectly, on any Occasion whatsoever. The British Government shall only require of them an exact Neutrality.

Article XLI. *They become Subjects of the King.*

Article XLII. The French and Canadians shall continue to be governed according to the Custom of Paris, and the Laws and Usages established for this Country; and they shall not be subject to any other Imposts than those which were established under the French Dominions.

Article XLII. *Answered, by the preceding Articles, and particularly by the last.*

Article XLIII. The Papers of the Government shall remain, without Exception, in the Power of the Marquis

de Vaudreuil, and shall go to France with him. These Papers shall not be examined on any Pretence whatsoever.

Article XLIII. *Granted, with the Reserve already made.*

Article XLIV. The Papers of the Intendanty of the Offices of Comptroller of the Marine, of the ancient and new Treasurers, of the King's Magazines, of the Office of the Revenues, and Forges of St. Maurice, shall remain in the Power of M. Bigot, the Intendant, and they shall be embarked for France in the same Vessel with him. These Papers shall not be examined.

Article XLIV. *The same as to this Article.*

Article XLV. The Registers, and other Papers of the supreme Council of Quebec, of the *Prevoite*, and Admiralty of the said City; those of the royal Jurisdictions of *Trois Rivieres*, and of Montreal; those of the *Seigneurials* Jurisdictions of the Colony; the Minutes of the Acts of the Notaries of the Towns and of the Countries; and, in general, the Acts, and other Papers that may serve to prove the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens, shall remain in the Colony, in the Rolls of the Jurisdictions on which these Papers depend.

Article XLV. *Granted.*

Article XLVI. The Inhabitants and Merchants shall enjoy all the Privileges of Trade, under the same Favours and Conditions, granted to the Subjects of His Britannick Majesty, as well in the Countries above, as in the Interior of the Colony.

Article XLVI. *Granted.*

Article XLVII. The Negroes and *Panis* of both Sexes, shall remain, in their Quality of Slaves, in the Possession of the French and Canadians to whom they belong; they shall be at Liberty to keep them in their Service in the Colony, or to sell them, and they may also continue to bring them up in the Roman Religion.

Article XLVII. *Granted; except those who shall have been made Prisoners.*

Article XLVIII. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, the General and Staff Officers of the Land Forces, the Governors and Staff Officers of the different Places of the Colony; the Military and Civil Officers, and all other Persons, who shall leave the Colony, or who are already absent, shall have leave to name and appoint Attorneys to act for them, and in their Name, in the Administration of their Effects, moveable and immoveable, until the Peace. And if, by the Treaty between the two Crowns, Canada does not return under the French Dominions, these Officers or other Persons, or Attorneys for them, shall have Leave to sell their Manors, Houses, and other Estates, their Moveables, and Effects, &c. to carry away, or send to France, the Produce, either in Bills of Exchange, Specie, Furrs, or other Returns, as is mentioned in the 37th Article.

Article XLVIII. *Granted.*

Article XLIX. The Inhabitants and other Persons who shall have suffered any Damage in their Goods, moveable or immoveable, which remained at Quebec, under the Faith of the Capitulation of that City, may make their Representations to the British Government, who shall render them due Justice, against the Person to whom it shall belong.

Article XLIX. *Granted.*

Article L. and last. The present Capitulation shall be inviolably executed in all its Articles, and *bonâ fide* on both Sides, notwithstanding any Infraction and any other Pretence with Regard to the preceding Capitulations, and without making Use of Reprisals.

Article L. *Granted.*

P. S. Article LI. The English General shall engage, in Case any Indians remain after the Surrender of this Town, to prevent their coming into the Towns; and that they do not, in any Manner, insult the Subjects of his most Christian Majesty.

Article LI. *Care shall be taken, that the Indians do not insult any of the Subjects of his most Christian Majesty.*

Article

Article LII. The Troops and other Subjects of his most Christian Majesty, who are to go to France, shall be embarked, at latest, fifteen Days after the signing of the present Capitulation.

Article LIII. *Answered by the Eleventh Article.*

Article LIII. The Troops and other Subjects of his most Christian Majesty, who are to go to France, shall remain lodged and encamped in the Town of Montreal, and other Posts which they now occupy, till they shall be embarked for their Departure: Passports however shall be granted to those who shall want them for the different Places, of the Colony, to take Care of their Affairs.

Article LIV. *Granted.*

Article LIV. All the Officers and Soldiers of the Troops in the Service of France, who are Prisoners in New England, and who were taken in Canada, shall be sent back, as soon as possible, to France, where their Ransom or Exchange shall be treated of, agreeable to the Castel; and if any of these Officers have Affairs in Canada, they shall have Leave to come there.

Article LIV. *Granted.*

Article LV. As to the Officers of the Militia, the Militia, and the Acadians, who are Prisoners in New England, they shall be sent back to their Countries.

Done at Montreal, the 8th of September 1760.

VAUDREUIL.

Article LV. *Granted; except what regards the Acadians.*

Done in the Camp before Montreal, the 8th of September 1760.

JEFF. AMHERST.

*Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Brigadier General Murray to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Contrecoeur, nine Leagues from Montreal, August 24, 1760.*

**B**EFORE I set out from Quebec, I did myself the Honour to transmit to you a Plan of the Operations I had proposed, for the Corps under my Command, this Campaign; I have hitherto adhered to it, and it has succeeded beyond my most sanguine Expectations.

M. de Levis has for a Month, done me, and still does me the Honour, to watch our Motions, with the Gros of his Army; and though I have no Tidings of General Amherst, I cannot doubt of his being well advanced, unless he has found his Route impracticable, which indeed I am told is difficult: I am confident he has not yet had any Interruption from the Enemy, their Post at Galot excepted.

The Manifesto's I have published to the Canadians, have had the desired Effect: Most of the Parishes on the South Shore, as far as the River Sorrel, have submitted to his Majesty, and taken the Oath of Neutrality.

As I advanced with the Detachment of the Quebec Garrison, which sailed a Fortnight before the Arrival of the two Regiments from Louisbourg, the French army kept pace with me, abandoning every Post in their Rear: I therefore sent Orders to Lord Rollo to disarm, and swear the Inhabitants of the North Shore, whenever it could be done without retarding his Junction with me. The Wind proved frequently contrary, and put it in his Power to accept of the Submission of most of the Parishes, on the North Shore, as far as the Trois Rivieres, which though the Capital of the Government of the same Name, is no more than an open stragling Village.

I found the Inhabitants of the Parish of Sorrel had deserted their Habitations and in Arms, I was therefore under the cruel Necessity of burning the greatest Part of these poor unhappy Peoples Houses. I pray God this Example may suffice, for my Nature revolts, when this becomes a necessary Part of my Duty.

Colonel Frazer makes me hope that I shall not be distressed much for Fuel in the Winter, but for fear he may have miscalculated, I have ordered him to strengthen the Posts the Enemy had at Jaques Quartier, and de Chambaux, which

are excellent Passes, in an effectual Barrier, betwixt which and Quebec, I can safely canton Two Thousand Men in the Houses of the Inhabitants. This will save Fuel, and be more comfortable for the Troops, than if they were crowded in the Ruins of Quebec; but I flatter myself this Expedient will not be necessary, and that Montreal and its Neighbourhood will be the Winter Quarters of Part of the Troops: You may be assured, Sir, I shall do my utmost to make it so; I am positive I shall be well seconded by the Officers, and I flatter myself the Soldiers have some Confidence in their Leader.

If Mr. Amherst does approach, Success is certain; should he not, I apprehend I must be cautious. I have a great Country to maintain; the Inhabitants are brave and numerous; and never can be depended upon, until the Colony is entirely subdued, and the French Troops and Governors removed. In every Attempt I make, I shall therefore look upon the Preservation of the Conquest already made, as the principal Object: I am sensible of what Importance it is to Great Britain, at this Juncture; and that no Prospect of Glory, however flattering, should put it to the least Risque.

I am now, Sir, to make an Apology for the Inconveniences and bad Writing of this Letter; the Effects of last Winter have lamed me; it is with Difficulty I can write at present; and I flatter myself you will pardon my involuntary Errors, as I left my Secretary at Quebec.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. A. MURRAY.

P. S. We are now entirely Masters of the Navigation from Quebec to Montreal; it is perfectly safe for Vessels not drawing above 11 Feet Water; there has not the least Accident happened to any of our Fleet; and we have from this Place, Water for a just Rate to Montreal.

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. the Lord Colville, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Northumberland at Quebec, 12th of Sept. 1760.*

**C**aptain Byron, senior Officer of the King's Ships at Louisbourg, in Consequence of Intelligence he had received from Brigadier General Wilmot, of some Ships of the Enemy being at Rilligouche in the Bottom of the Bay of Chaleurs, immediately sailed with the Fame, Dordsethire, Achilles, Scarborough, and Repulse; and found the French Ships at the Place described, being the Machaux Frigate of 30 Guns, two large Store-ships, and 19 Sail of smaller Vessels, most of which had been taken from our Traders last Year and this. All these, with two Batteries and 200 Houses, were destroyed, and the Settlement totally ruined. But I cannot do Justice to Capt. Byron's spirited Behaviour, better than by enclosing a Copy of his Letter to me; which being dated in the Bay of Chaleurs on the 14th of July, I imagine was immediately after this Service was performed. The Frigate and Store-ships came out in the Spring, but finding our Squadron had got up the River before them, put into the Bay of Chaleurs. Capt. Wallis, with the Prince of Orange, Rochester, and three armed Vessels, was (in Pursuance of my Orders) going up the Bay of Chaleurs, but met Capt. Byron coming down.

The joint Request of Generals Amherst and Murray, concurring with my own Inclinations to save Capt. Deane, of the Diana, has induced me to send him to wait on you with this Letter. He commanded all the Vessels employed on the Expedition from Quebec to Montreal; and from his own Abilities has surmounted the Difficulties of an unknown, intricate, and dangerous Navigation. To turn up his Merit in one Sentence, he has approved himself a most deserving Officer; and as such I presume to recommend him to your Favour. He is very capable of giving you an Account of whatever you desire to know, with Relation to this Country.

I am, &c.

COLVILLE.