

dated Montreal, Sept. 9, 1760, informs Langlade of the capitulation of Montreal, and the terms secured. The citizens of Mackinac will be under the command of the officer sent there by General Amherst.⁸¹ This news is to be transmitted to St. Josephs. Vaudreuil hopes soon to meet Langlade in France.⁸²]

America in 1756 to recruit therefor. At first known as the 62nd foot, it became in 1756 the 60th infantry, and still forms part of the British regulars. Its first colonels were Lords Loudoun and Abercrombie, and Sir Jeffrey Amherst. Much opposition to the enlistment and quartering of the troops of this regiment, arose in Pennsylvania. The 60th participated in all the important campaigns of the French and Indian War, different battalions serving under Forbes, Wolfe, and Amherst, at Pittsburgh, Louisburg, Quebec, and Montreal. Two battalions were disbanded in 1763-64, and the remainder were withdrawn from America in 1773.—Ed.

⁸¹ Jeffrey Amherst was born in Kent, England, in 1717. Having entered the army when a boy of fourteen, he served as aide-de-camp in the German campaigns of the Duke of Cumberland. In 1756 he became colonel of the 15th infantry. In 1758 he was recalled from Germany, promoted at one bound to a major-generalship, and sent to America. The siege of Louisburg in that year was prosecuted under his direction. In the autumn, he was made commander-in-chief for America. In the campaign of 1759 Amherst took charge on the Lake Champlain frontier. In that of 1760, he advanced from Oswego against Montreal. The latter city capitulated to his arms Sept. 8, 1760. He retained his position as commander-in-chief, with headquarters at New York, until 1763. Although Amherst was titular governor of Virginia, that colony was actually ruled by its lieutenant-governor, Francis Fauquier. Amherst retired to England in 1763, where he was promoted to a peerage, and rose to be commander-in-chief of the army stationed in England, dying in 1797 shortly after promotion to the rank of field marshal.—Ed.

⁸² According to the terms of the capitulation of Canada, Vaudreuil was to send immediate notice to the commandants of all the French posts. The officers were to be allowed, if they chose, to proceed to France.—Ed.