

where he halted and occupied as his headquarters an old house there.

Any one visiting this locality will notice that the house even judging from the ruins is an old one, and the only one in the neighbourhood having any pretention to antiquity. This is confirmed by the old French gable roof (as seen to-day in the old houses on the Island of Orleans and known to date back to 1760) which appears in the building connected with the main one, and which was probably the original building of some old settler.

As the story continued, Lord Amherst from this point dispatched an aide-de-Camp, on the 8th September, 1760, to the Marquis of Vaudreuil, the Governor, with a formal demand in writing (under conditions) for the surrender of the city. That the aide-de-Camp hastened to the city and enquired for the Governor at the Intendants Bureau (then in St. Jean-Baptiste Street).^{*} That he learned the Governor was absent, but having explained the nature of his business, and that he was expected back at the camp with an answer for the General within two hours, he was transported to St. Helen's Island, where he found the Governor with the Chevalier de Levis. The latter had retired thither with his troops, and was prepared and desirous to "fight it out on that line." After a short discussion and a non-availing request *by the Governor* for "better terms" the document was signed in spite of the protest of the Chevalier de Levis.

The Governor it is narrated placed the document against a large elm tree standing at the head of the Island where they were, and attached his signature thereto in pencil.

This tree pointed out to me by the narrator, was destroyed by lightning about the year 1860, and reference to the same was made at the time of its destruction in the local press as "the tree where the capitulation of Montreal had been signed one hundred years before."

^{*} This old house now belonging to Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., is still in existence.