

continent, the " Seventy Years War " in which so many noble spirits had taken part on both sides and such remarkable deeds of enterprise and daring had been done.

We are apt to look at its decisive incident, the taking of Quebec, by itself and unthinkingly to attribute the entire credit of the long process to the dying hero James Wolfe, and to the British forces under his command. The process however was much larger than the finale, and the toilsome footsteps of not one but many actors are imprinted on the long path of the movement, and contributed to its result. It is true that authorities such as Parkman and Kingsford, have perceived part of the proposition, and describe the taking of Quebec as the culmination of two generations of scattered and ineffective strife arising out of the inevitable conflict of two expanding populations. But even by them the strife is regarded as disconnected and void of unity of purpose.

The object of the present paper is to show, and I believe for the first time definitely, a remarkable and significant family and social connection between the personnel of the chief actors on the British side during the successive stages ; to trace the course of a pertinacious adherence by them to one coherent plan of conquest from first to last, a plan which in substance was the one that finally attained the result ; and to indicate a connection of associated events of historical importance before and after these seventy years of war forming a preface and sequel to them,