

and exposure, and with that natural capacity for command, without which military genius goes for little. Unlike Wolfe, he was in command of an army wretchedly inferior in numbers to his opponents, with a vast stretch of frontier line to defend, and moreover held inferior rank to a man to whom he was as much superior as is possible; while Wolfe had complete and sole control of his army. Both men combined high military attainments with an unswerving devotion to their King, and the honor of the British arms has never known abler defenders. Both fell in action leading on their men to victory, and the dying words of each were orders for their successors in command.

Brock had been in Canada with his regiment—the 49th—from 1802, and had since his arrival thrown himself into the defensive and military improvement of the Colony with unusual spirit. There is one fact that has not been stated by most writers on Quebec, which may be mentioned in this connection, namely:—that the most important citadel battery at Quebec (where the King's Bastion now stands) was planned and erected by Brock, at the time only an infantry officer; and while it was afterwards called the King's Battery by Sir James Craig, it was popularly known as Brock's, and a traveller visiting Quebec twelve years later gives it only the latter name.

It is interesting to note that the first man killed in this war on land was a loyal Indian.

The fighting began in July, 1812, and the following extract from a Montreal newspaper of the 12th of September records the reception which Gen. Hull and the other American prisoners taken at Detroit on the 16th of August received in this city:—"Last Sunday evening the inhabitants of this city were gratified with an exhibition equally novel and interesting.

"That Gen. Hull should have entered into our city so soon at the head of his troops rather exceeded our expectations. We were, however, very happy to see him, and re-