

diately followed by the attack at Près-de-Ville, was given at five o'clock in the morning of the 31st December.

The third authority is the written testimonial of James Thompson, who says that the event took place "on the night of the 31st December, 1775."

We must not forget that the assault was given in the morning (between four and six) and not at night. However, I am convinced that Mr. Thompson, in using the word *night* instead of *morning* had not the idea of the first of January, so much so that he adds immediately after :

"The General received a mortal wound, and with him were killed his two Aides-de-Camp, McPherson and Cheeseman, who were found in the morning of the 1st of January, 1776, almost covered with snow."

The fourth testimony is from Carleton. Writing to Lord Howe, he reports "an assault was given on the 31st of December, between four and five in the morning."

- How has Dr. Kingsford been induced to quote this letter to maintain his opinion?

Let us speak now of the famous diary attributed to J. B. Badeaux, notary, of Three Rivers. Badeaux writes :

"At last not finding any means of getting into the city, he (Montgomery) decided to make the attack on the first of the year 1776, at four o'clock in the morning, but the only success he had was to pass into the other world to get his new years gifts, accompanied by several of his officers and soldiers." (1)

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(1) "Enfin ne trouvant aucun moyen pour entrer dans la ville, il (Montgomery) forma l'escalade le premier jour de l'an 1776, à quatre heures du matin, mais tout le succès qu'il en a retiré, c'est d'aller dans l'autre monde chercher les étrennes de cette nouvelle année, accompagné de plusieurs officiers et soldats."