

ENTRANCE LITERATURE.

LESSON LXXX.—THE CAPTURE OF QUEBEC.

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IX.

[*Moncton and Murray*, and *Townshend*, were the three Brigadier-Generals under *Wolfe*. The two last as well as *Wolfe*, had served under *Cumberland* "the butcher" in Germany and Scotland. *Moncton* was disabled early in the action, the chief command thus devolving on *Townshend*.]

Division, reinforcements.—A good dictionary should be consulted for such terms.

Disembarkation—does not mean landing.

Now.—Does this add force to expression? If not omit it.

Also.—Is this correctly placed?

X.

Battalions.—The other plural *battalia* is found.

Formed.—This is what was formerly called the middle voice. *Mason* § 183.

Complete.—Distinguish from *finished*. See "Verbalist."

Plains, above.—[Not the plains of *Abraham*, but the plains of which they form a part.] *Above* *Parse*. *Above* (the beach) and therefore represents a suppressed adjectival phrase. It performs the function of an adjective.

XI.

The boats—alacrity.—Paraphrase.

Swarmed.—Point out the comparison. What figure? Is the word appropriate?

Ready.—Is this word necessary?

Alacrity. Use other synonyms in place of it. Carefully note what change in the idea follows.

The whole disposable force. . . . in firm array. [Explain.]

"Two hours after sunrise, the elite of General *Wolfe's* army were established in a position. . . . whence they could not be dislodged by the whole French force without first fighting a pitched battle and gaining a victory."—*Miles*. "We then faced to the right and marched by files towards the town, till we came to the plains of *Abraham*."—*Knox*.

Only one gun.—"One brass six-pounder field-piece." *A. H. Miles*. *Garneau* gives them four cannon, but *Townshend* wrote *Pitt* as in the text. The army then marched towards the city.

Incredible.—Distinguish from *incredulous*.

Without—difficulty.—Paraphrase.

XII.

Meanwhile.—What is the force?

Completely.—"like 'almost,' is used in questions of degree; 'entirely' in those of quantity. Thus we should say, 'I am completely (not entirely) tired.'"—*Fleming*.

Demonstration.—"in front of the lines of *Beauport*. The night . . . was passed by the (French) army in the trenches. Before and after midnight the proceedings of the English were such as we fairly regarded as the prelude to the landing of an attacking force next morning."—*Miles*.

"The splash of oars was heard in various directions, but particularly about the mouth of the *Montmorenci* and above it; the lighter vessels shifted their stations so as to approach the shore, and an incessant cannonade ploughed up the beach, apparently with the view of clearing a space for the debarkation of troops. This went on the whole night, the General every moment expecting some desperate effort to storm his lines."—*Gleig*.

Fleet, below.—See map. Note that the top of this map does not represent the north.

What do the dots at the end of the paragraph denote?

XIII.

Worsted as a general.—How?

Fight as a soldier.—Paraphrase. What distinction is desired by the author?

Order of battle.—Meaning?

"He ranged his troops, in *battalia*, on one line only, three men deep, . . . without army corps in reserve. The regulars . . . occupied the centre of that line; the militia of *Quebec*, and part of the armed *Montrealers*, formed the right wing; the militia of *Three Rivers* and others of the *Montrealers* formed the left wing. Platoons of colonial soldiers and savages were distributed about the two wings."—*Garneau*.

Steadily, promptly.—Distinguish.

"Within two hours from the time of being apprised of *Wolfe's* presence, *Montcalm* had arrived on the scene, and commenced making his dispositions for the conflict."—*Miles*.

Was *Montcalm's* promptness a virtue in this case?

[He acted promptly for three reasons: (1) he feared that the English would intrench themselves, (2) he underrated their numbers, and expected that time would add to them; (3) his military prestige suffered every instant they remained unmolested.]

He—person.—Paraphrase.

Commanded "at the head of the regiment of *Languedoc*."

Total.—"Nothing is *whole* that has anything taken from it; nothing is *entire* that is divided; nothing is *complete* that has not all its parts. *Complete* refers to the perfection of its parts; *entire* to their unity; *whole* to their junction; *total* to their aggregate. A whole orange; an entire set; a complete facsimile; the total expense."—*Fleming*.

Besides.—Distinguish from *beside*. See "Verbalist."

One-half.—"Three thousand six hundred and twenty regulars, three thousand nine hundred militia."—*Warburton*.

Not more than one-half were—or was. Which is correct?

"Field, state".—Why in inverted commas? [It is a technical term.]

Every—soldier.—With this paragraph and paragraph I, we may compare the following from a letter written by *Wolfe*, to his mother:—"The enemy puts nothing to risk, and I can't in convenience put the whole army to risk. *Montcalm* is at the head of a large number of bad soldiers, and I am at the head of a small number of good ones, and I wish for nothing so much as to fight him."

Every.—Distinguish "Every man," etc., from "Each man," etc. *Mason* § 173.

XIV.

The French attacked.—"at a little before ten."—*Parkman*.

Spirited advance.—"Shouting after the manner of their nation."—*P*.

A swarm of skirmishers. The Indians and Canadian soldiers mentioned in XIII.

Murderous and incessant.—"The French were seen, advancing with great spirit, firing and reloading rapidly."—*Miles*.

What is the characteristic style of sentence in this paragraph? What is the effect of such sentences? Is this style of sentence appropriate here?

XV.

Exhorting—fire.—Give the words he may have used. What effect would this have on the soldiers? [They answered his exhortations by cheering him.]

English.—Give exact meaning here. What other meaning has it?