

the bridge.' Then, turning on his side, he murmured, 'Now, God be praised, I will die in peace!' and in a few moments his gallant soul had fled."

It will be noticed that Parkman associates four of Wolfe's comrades at arms to the honor claimed by Lieut. Brown, of attending the dying hero in his supreme hour.

This reminds one of another debated point of Canadian history; the name of the man who fired the shot, which, at *Près-de-Ville*, on that fatidical Sabbath—the 31st December, 1775—laid low Brigadier General Richard Montgomery, the brave but luckless leader of the invading host from New England.

Sanguinet's Journal mentions two distinguished officers in the French militia, Chabot and Picard. One English account gives the credit to Barnsfare of Whitby, the captain of a transport, wintering that season at Quebec, whilst another siege narrative selects as the hero of the day, Sergeant Hugh McQuarters, R.A.—who expired in Champlain street, Quebec, in 1812.

On examining the testimony set forth, the whole matter, in my opinion, might be summed up thus:

Lieuts. Chabot and Picard were undoubtedly on duty at the *Près-de-Ville* post, on the morning in question; Captain Barnsfare pointed the fatal cannon, and Sergeant Hugh McQuarters applied the match.

Another inference may be drawn from Parkman's account of the death of Wolfe; it will be noticed that no mention occurs of the part supposed to have been played in the tragedy by the English deserter, whose story appears in Hone's "*Table Book*." Parkman spent years searching through the archives of Canada, France and England, and acquired the most complete and reliable *data* possible, on even the minutest incidents of the great siege of 1759. It has been my privilege, on innumerable occasions, during his annual visits to Quebec, to discuss with him the particulars of the death of both heroes of the battle of the Plains