

sequence events followed, out of which arose the British Empire, and which made possible the American and Canadian nations. By reason of the disasters in the war the British people demanded a change of Government, and William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, became Prime Minister, a friend of freedom and a sympathizer with those who contended for it, the greatest War Minister Britain ever had, except perhaps Lloyd George. In 1757 he acceded to settled power and held it till 1761. The glory of those years was due to his genius. He roused the English people to the highest patriotism. He enthused the oversea British as they were never touched from London before or since. He controlled war operations everywhere without interfering in them anywhere. His was the directing mind in the expansion of his country's power, the founder of the British Empire. He supported Clive in gaining for it the Indian Empire, he selected Wolfe to put new France under British rule, which Wolfe did.

Yonder at the City of Quebec stands a monument bearing on the one side the name of Wolfe, the other, of Montcalm, and in the centre this tribute to their just and joint renown:—

“*Mortem virtus communem Famam historia Monumentum posteritatis dedit.*” That event gave this Canadian land to that posterity who dedicated that monument. The same event overthrew the power which pressed upon the thirteen Atlantic British Colonies. and paralysed the arm which hemmed them in. Those Colonies being thus relieved from their enemies the opportunity was given them to move westward, and to turn their attention to domestic politics and consolidate, which they accordingly did with distinguished emphasis.

In his dying hours Montcalm sent this message to the General then in command of the British (General Townsend)

“Monsieur, the humanity of the English sets my mind at peace concerning the fate of the French prisoners and the Canadians. Feel towards them as they have caused me to feel. Do not let them perceive that they have changed masters. Be their protector, as I have been their father.”

The action of the British toward the French prisoners and the Canadians was consistent with the appeal of Montcalm to the humanity of the English. The Canadians had at the time of the capitulation of Montreal, September, 1760, their own