

considerable changes, until it received in 1823 its present appearance. It might have been not improperly called "The Wellington Gate," as it forms part of the plan of defence selected by the Iron Duke.

An old plan of de Lery, the French engineer in 1751, exhibits there, a straight road, such as the present; there, from 1823 to 1871, existed the labyrinth of turns so curious to strangers and so inconvenient for traffic.

Palace gate was erected under French rule, and Murray, after his defeat, at Ste. Foye, 28th April, 1760, took care to secure it against the victorious Levi. In 1791, it was reported in a ruinous condition and was restored in its present ornate appearance, resembling it is said one of the gates of Pompeii, about the time the Duke of Wellington gave us our citadel and walls.

they are surrounded by fine grounds. Lately a very handsome additional barrack was erected for the use of the married men and their families. The *French* portion is two stories high, about six hundred feet in length, by forty in depth. They are now vacant.

From the Artillery Barracks the walls loopholed and embrasured, extend to the eastward and are pierced by Palace and Hope's Gates, both of which lead to the valley of the St. Charles.

The first Palace Gate was one of the three original Gates of the City, and through it, a great portion of Montcalm's army passing in by St. John's and Louis Gates after its defeat on the plains, went out again, and crossed by the Bridge of Boats to the Beauport camp. The Palace, St. John's and St. Louis gates were reported in such a ruinous condition in 1791, that it became necessary to pull them down successively and rebuild them. The present Palace Gate is not more than forty years old, and is said to resemble one of the gates of Pompeii. The handsome gate of St. John's has been built within a very few years; not that the old gate was in ruin but to meet the requirement of the times. St. Louis Gate for the same reason was wholly removed during the past year.

From *Palace Gate*, the wall extends to *Hope Gate* a distance of three hundred yards. *Hope Gate* was built in 1784; all the approaches are strongly protected, and from its position on the rugged lofty cliff, it is very strong. At *Hope Gate*, the ground which had gradually sloped from the Citadel begins to ascend again, and the wall is continued from it, to the turning point at *Sault-au-Matelot*, between which and the Parliament House, is the *Grand Battery* of twenty four, 32 pounders and four mortars. This battery is two hundred feet above the St. Lawrence, and from its platform, as well as from the site of the Parliament House, another magnificent prospect is obtained. Immediately under the Parliament House which is built on the commanding site of the ancient *Bishop's Palace*, was, the last year, *Prescott Gate*, protected on either side by powerful outworks. This gate was built in 1797, while General Prescott was in command, and like St. Louis gate was removed, for the accommodation of the public. From *Prescott Gate* the wall extends to *Durham Terrace*, the rampart or foundation wall of which, was the foundation of the Castle of St. Louis. This famed building, founded by Champlain in 1623, had continued to be the residence of all the future Governors of Canada."