

that day, but soon after they met at Lawfeldt, to meet again at the siege of Quebec in 1759, where Casgrain, though lame from former wounds, still served the Lower Town batteries against the English fleet. He died in 1802, very near completing his 86 years. If therefore, personally, I rely with some degree of confidence upon the veracity of the persons alluded to, who were well acquainted with the men and events of their times, in a comparatively limited community, Mr. Doughty will allow me, with all due respect for his attainments, to differ from him, and retain my old cherished ideas on both battles of the Plains of Abraham.

So far we have confined ourselves exclusively to the review of this monograph, in pointing out Doughty vs. Doughty. It would require a more complete criticism by comparing him with the divers writers on the subject, weighing each authority and the whole of them in a true scale, and not taking approximate estimates of distances as correct or convenient data. A careful and studious writer might do this with the view of adding valuable and precise information to one of the most salient points in Canadian history.

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*Note.*—This appendix is not intended to form part of the above notes, nor presented in violation of the rule as to printed documents,—but simply to spare the reader's time and trouble in referring to the files of the *Quebec Morning Chronicle*, in order to ascertain the date and nature of the objections raised and published against some of Mr. Doughty's views and statements.