

MY OWN CANADIAN HOME.

MY own Canadian Home I love ;
 None other is so dear to me ;
 Her sons and daughters daily prove
 Their heritage both rich and free ;
 A land of freedom for the slave,
 Of wealth and honour for the brave.

Let others boast of sunny skies,
 Of lands of proud historic fame ;
 Higher than these my own I prize,
 Which peerless bears unsullied name ;
 Proudly I claim her for my own,
 Most worthy of imperial throne.

Others may weave their chaplets rare,
 The lily, shamrock, thistle, rose ;
 But mine shall be the maple fair,
 The peer of each and all of those ;
 Adorned in this she grandly stands,
 A guiding-star for other lands.

Her towering mountains bid us rise
 To noble and heroic deeds ;
 The fruitful land before us lies,
 Abundant store for all our needs ;
 Not less than patriotic fire
 Should each Canadian heart inspire.

Not one will yield his country's right ;
 Not one will flee before her foe !
 With all the power of love and might,
 Resist the wrong ! return the blow !
 With all faithful firmly stand
 "For God and Home and Native land" !

My own Canadian home I love,
 Home of the fair, the brave, the free ;
 Here choicest blessings from above
 Our children's heritage shall be ;
 Their trust, her fame, her high renown,
 The brightest gem in Britain's crown.

ISAAC HOWIE.

MONTCALM AND FRENCH CANADA.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF CHARLES DE BONNECHOSE
 BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from July number.)

ON the southern shore of Lake Ontario, almost opposite to fort Frontenac, which stood upon the northern shore, the English, regardless of right, had built in 1727 a fort called Chouaguen or Oswego, which had given them access to the great sheet of water from which flows the St. Lawrence. "This post," says a memoir of the time, "enabled the English to invade the commerce of the lakes which till then the French had shared with no European nation and which constituted their principal wealth. From that point it was easy to divide the colony through the centre and to arrest all communications with the posts which diverged from it. All the upper country and the

whole of Louisiana found themselves completely isolated. The savage tribes of these countries, among which France had many and faithful friends, could no longer combine with her, and Canada became an easy conquest."

In the first council of war held after the arrival of the general, it was decided to capture this place ; and Montcalm was charged with the execution of the plan.

It was necessary first to elude the Earl of Loudon, the English commander-in-chief, who had massed 12,000 men upon the Hudson at Albany ; Chouaguen was to the west of that town. Montcalm made a movement to the east, to the camp of Carillon on lake Champlain, and drew the attention of all the English forces to that point. The enemy misled, the general, stealing away, traverses more than a hundred leagues to take command of 3,500 men, troops of the line, Canadians and savages, which had been assembled at fort Frontenac on lake Ontario. The expedition crosses the lake, disembarks at the foot of Chouaguen and the siege commences. It was conducted with a swiftness, a good fortune, a vivacity unheard of. The English commander absent, twenty pieces carried by hand and set in battery, the garrison was summoned to surrender and but an hour given to deliberate. "The yelling of our savages", writes Montcalm to his mother, "caused them to come to a speedy decision. They have surrendered as prisoners of war to the number of 1,700, including eighty officers and two regiments from Old England. I have taken from them five standards, three military chests of silver, one hundred and twenty-one pieces of ordnance, including forty-five swivel-guns, enough provisions for 3,000 men for one year, six armed and decked ships of from four to twenty guns. And as it was necessary in this expedition to use the greatest diligence to send the Canadians to gather in the harvests and to reassemble the troops upon another frontier, between the 15th and the 21st, I have demolished or burned their three forts, and brought away artillery, ships, provisions and prisoners".

Before leaving the shore, by order of Montcalm, a column was erected with the arms of France and this inscription : *Manibus date lilia plenis* (Bring lilies with full hands). August 21st the French fleet raised anchor and, saluting for the last time the ephemeral monument of its victory, it disappeared in the offing : then in the unbounded solitude of shore and waters, the noise of the waves upon the strand alone disturbed the silence of the ruins of Chouaguen.

While to the chanting of the *Te Deum* they suspended from the arches of the churches in Quebec, Montreal, and Three-Rivers, the flags taken by Montcalm, he himself thought it was necessary to excuse himself for having conquered, the enterprise was so rash. "It is perhaps the first time", writes he to the minister, "that with 3,000 men and less artillery than the enemy, an attack has been made on 1,800 who could be promptly succoured by 2,000 more, and could oppose our landing with a naval superiority on lake