

around the ramparts being over two and a quarter miles. The streets were regular and broad, with a parade close to the citadel, inside of which again was a square, occupied by the Governor's house, the Cathedral, and the bomb-proof barracks. The walls were defended by about 164 guns of the largest calibre then used, and several formidable batteries were erected at different points around the harbour, as well as on the island at the entrance. The fortifications are stated to have cost the French thirty millions of livres, and to have been twenty-five years in building. The public buildings, as well as the residences of the wealthy merchants, were all of stone—some of them having been faced with a beautiful tufa-stone brought from France.

After the capture of the town by Amherst and Boscawen in 1758, the British generals, fearful that Louisbourg might again fall into the hands of the French, ordered that its fortifications should be razed to the earth, and all the cannon and valuable material distributed in Halifax and elsewhere. Old houses can still be shown in Halifax whose foundations are made of stone brought from the French fortress a century ago.

It was very easy for us, with the assistance of a map, to trace the line of the old fortifications, now entirely covered with grass, and affording rich pasture to the cattle of the farmers in the vicinity. One of the old settlers who accompanied us as guide pointed out several cellars as having belonged to some of the principal buildings, but they were so covered with turf and filled with rubbish, that it was impossible to form any adequate conception of their size. We recognized the old batteries by mounds of sod-covered rocks, and were also shown by the guide a hillock of gravel, supposed to be the remains of the breastwork erected at this particular point by the Provincials during the first siege. The visitor will also notice, with some interest, a large stone at the Grand Battery, on which still appears the following inscription, very roughly done :

#### GRIDLEY—MDCCXLV.

The student of American history will probably remember this Gridley as the person who, thirty years later, fought on the side of his countrymen against the British at Bunker Hill.

The most prominent objects amid the ruins were some bomb-proof casemates, which are now used as sheep-folds. As we looked into their depths, we saw the roof covered with stalactites, resembling oyster-shells in colour, but icicles in shape. At the termination of the line of the fortifications, we passed a quarry of a dark description of rock—apparently a porphyritic trap—which had probably been used in the construction of the walls. We took a drink out of the well, said to have belonged to the Governor's house, and very excellent water it was. We passed over to the island at the entrance of the harbour, and noticed that it has gradually yielded to the encroachments of the ocean, for the battery that formed a very important part of the defences has long since vanished beneath the waves.

"Just here," said the guide, as we returned in the boat to the main land, "a few years ago, you could see, on a clear day, the ribs of