

was able to comply with my request, and point out the source from which Hone had derived his story; and though I had stated in a guarded manner that "the truth of the tale was not impossible" no one attempted either to confirm or refute it.

Several months after the publication of my note I was turning over the pages of an old volume of *Notes and Queries* (vol. 1. 1853), when an article entitled "General Wolfe" attracted my notice. The article is signed *H. G. D.* (Knightsbridge), and is written by one who evidently takes the deepest interest in everything connected with Wolfe. He refers to a portrait of Wolfe by Sir Joshua Reynolds—to some collections made by a Wm. Henry George towards a life of Wolfe, and to letters, still in existence, that were written by the General. At present I am concerned only with the death of Wolfe, and, therefore, merely print the account quoted by *H. G. D.* It involves the repetition of part of the extract from Hone's "Table Book" before cited, but as the wording is slightly different, the Editor and readers of *Canadiana* will doubtless pardon the iteration.

*H. G. D.* writes: "I copy the following interesting Note from the *London Chronicle*, August 19, 1788:—"It is a circumstance not generally known, but believed by the army which served under General Wolfe, that his death-wound was not received by the common chances of war, but given by a deserter from his own regiment. The circumstances are thus related:—The General perceived one of the sergeants of his regiment strike a man under arms, (an act against which he had given particular orders), and, knowing the man to be a good soldier, reprehended the aggressor with much warmth, and threatened to reduce him to the ranks. This so far incensed the sergeant, that he took the first opportunity of deserting to the enemy, where he meditated the means of destroying the General, which he effected by being placed in the enemy's left wing, which was directly opposite the right of the British line, where Wolfe com-