

under my protection ;' (1) and he urged the troops to defend themselves. The march to Fort Edward was a flight ; not more than six hundred reached there in a body. From the French camp Montcalm collected together more than four hundred, who were dismissed with a great escort, and he sent De Vaudreuil to ransom those whom the Indians had carried away.

"After the surrender of Fort William Henry, the savages retired. Twelve hundred men were employed to demolish the fort, and nearly a thousand to lade the vast stores that had been given up. As Montcalm withdrew, he praised his happy fortune that his victory was, on his own side, almost bloodless, his loss in killed and wounded being but fifty-three. The Canadian peasants returned to gather their harvests, and the lake resumed its solitude. Nothing told that civilised man had reposed upon its margin but the charred rafters of ruins, and, here and there, on the side-hill, a crucifix among the pines to mark a grave."

In perusing Bancroft's narrative, we find nothing to support the allegation of British and of some American writers, "that the French at Fort William Henry acted as fiends." We cannot, either, detect any circumstance calculated to warrant Cooper's charge against Montcalm, of "extraordinary apathy" during the massacre. The reverse in fact is apparent in every line. I am indebted to the kindness of our old historian, the Abbé Ferland, for a most interesting letter, from an eye-witness of the whole proceedings. It not only corroborates entirely Bancroft's and Garneau's version of the Fort William surrender, but discloses circumstances which I have not yet read in any English work. This letter was written in French by the Abenakis missionary of the St. François village, near Montreal, and bears date 1st October, 1757 ; it is to be found in the *Recueil de Lettres Édifiantes et Curieuses*, reprinted at Toulouse in 1810, vol. 6. It is referred to by Bancroft and other historians, but its text in English is not given.

(Translation.)

"St. François, near Montreal,

21st October. 1757.

On the 12th July, I left St. François, chief village of the Abenakis mission, for Montreal, to present to M. De Vaudreuil a deputation of twenty Abenakis who accompany Father Virot in his undertaking to found a new mission amongst the Wolfe Indians of the River Oyo, or *Belle Rivière*.

We soon received orders to join the French army, which was camped one league higher up, towards the *portage*, close to a spot where a waterfall compelled us to convey overland to Lake St. Sacrement (George) the implements necessary for the siege. Preparations were being made for a start, when an occurrence took place which riveted the general attention. A small fleet of canoes was seen in the distance, coming up an arm of the river, decked out with trophies, heralding a victory. It was M. Marin, a Canadian officer of much merit, returning triumphantly from the expedition confided to his charge. About 200 savages had been placed under his orders to go towards Fort Lydis ; he had, with a small flying camp, the courage to attack and the good fortune to take possession of—a large portion of the outer works of the fort. His savages had just sufficient time to remove the scalps from the two hundred dead warriors left on the spot, without losing a single one of their own party. The enemy, three thousand strong, in vain sought to wreak vengeance in the pursuit they made of the savages. It was whilst we were engaged in counting the number of English scalps displayed about the canoes, that we observed a French boat bearing towards us five Englishmen, tied and escorted by Outaouaks, whose prisoners they were.

The sight of these unfortunate captives caused great rejoicings amongst the savages present : these barbarous feelings they gave vent to, by horrible yells and by conduct distressing to humanity. More than one thousand savages, taken from thirty-six different tribes, under the banner of France, were at that moment lining the shores of the lake. At one instant, and seemingly without any preconcerted plan, they all ran in hot haste towards the adjoining woods. I knew not at first how to explain this unexpected movement. I was not long in suspense. The barbarians in a minute returned with clubs ready to inflict on the unfortunate English the most dreadful treatment. At sight of these cruel preparations, my heart sank in me ; I felt my eyes bathed with tears ; my sorrow did not however render me inactive. Without a moment for thought, I flew towards those wild beasts, in hopes of restraining them ; alas ! of what avail was my feeble voice, but to articulate a few sounds, which the tumult, the diversity of languages, the surrounding ferocity rendered inaudible. At last I made bitter reproaches to some Abenakis who were near me ;

(Montcalm to the Minister, 8th September, 1757.

my determination awoke humane sentiments in their breasts. Ashamed, they slunk off from the murderous crowd, throwing away their clubs. But what was a few less in a mass of 2,000, bent on giving no quarter ? Seeing the futility of my interference, I was in the act of withdrawing in order not to witness the bloody tragedy which would soon commence. I had scarcely gone a few steps when a feeling of compassion brought me back to the bank, from which I cast my eyes on the victims doomed to certain death. Their present state caused me a new pang. Terror had so overpowered them that their strength failed them completely—they could barely stand up ; death was written on their downcast and convulsed features. They were doomed ; they seemed certain of being battered to death, when, lo and behold ! their salvation sprang from the very acts of their murderers. The French officer who had charge of the boat had noticed what had taken place on the shore. Moved by that feeling of commiseration which misfortune rings from a brave man, he undertook to create a similar sentiment in the heart of the Outaouaks, masters of the prisoners. He played his part so well that he succeeded to inspire in them compassion for the captives. They immediately adopted a plan which succeeded to its fullest extent. As soon as the boat was within hailing distance from the shore, one of its inmates, an Outaouak, proudly uttered the following threat : " *These prisoners are mine ; my property shall be respected ; touch them, any of you, and you touch me !*" One hundred French officers might have spoken thus ; they would only have been laughed at, and have brought on the captives an increase of cruelty ; but a savage fears his fellow, and him only ; the most trifling insult may have to be atoned for by death only : this makes them cautious. The will of the Outaouak was respected, as soon as made known ; the prisoners were disembarked without any tumult, and lodged in the fort, free from insult. They were then separated and closely questioned, and soon revealed all we wanted to know. Terror made them communicative to a degree. I visited one who was placed in a room in which one of my friends was. I tried to inspire him with hope, and procured him refreshments, for which he seemed grateful.

(To be continued.)

## EDUCATION.

### ARITHMETIC

(Continued from our last.)

Multiplication, Division, &c.

We have now reached another stage of advancement,—another and wider field for training. Our aim should be to throw as much light on our subject as possible ; make its study easy and inviting ; quicken and develop the intellect of the pupil, and show how he may be so exercised as to make him a correct, expert calculator.

The progressive increase and decrease of numbers by units, tens, hundreds, &c., should, from preceding exercises, be pretty well understood. How best to extend the knowledge acquired, and make it auxiliary to farther advancement should be the ever constant study of the educator. Let us do our best to effect this.

The teacher's great object at this stage is to familiarize his pupils with products and quotients at first up to 12 times 12. I give a few examples to show how this may be done. Each example, as numbered, is understood to be one lesson.

Examples.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Fig. to be doubled.
1 { 2)	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	Products.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Quotients.
	4	3	6	8	9	7	10	12	5	2	11	1	
2 { 2)	8	6	12	16	18	14	20	24	10	4	22	2	
	4	3	6	8	9	7	10	12	5	2	11	1	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
3 { 2)	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	4	2	11	10	9	8	6	3	1	5	7	12	