even in staid old Boston—probably with smuggled rum; bells pealed from the towers and steeples, towns were illuminated from Maine to Virginia; and in the English posts of Acadia, in the camp at Lake George where Abercromby was fretting under the humiliation of defeat, wherever the tidings came, Englishmen predicted a speedy end to French power in America.

Wolfe distinguished himself and was the very soul of the enterprise:

"Wolfe, where'er he fought,
Put so much of his heart into his act
That his example had a magnet's force,
And all were swift to follow whom all loved."

The capture of Louisbourg was the prelude to a series of events which gave Canada to England. Though Abercomby was beaten at Ticonderoga, and Lord Howe met an untimely death at Lake George, Forbes drove the French from the valley of the Ohio; and Bradstreet won Fort Frontenac and gave the control of Lake Ontario to the English. St. John's, now Prince Edward Island, was occupied by a detachment of troops from Louisbourg; and the French settlements on the eastern coast of New Brunswick and in the valley of the St. John river were generally destroyed. In the following year, Amherst assumed command at Lake Champlain, and Montcalm was forced to retire to Quebec, where he met his death on the same battlefield on which "died Wolfe victorious." Quebec fell in 1759, and Montreal was surrendered by the Marquis of Vaudreuil in the following year. Canada was ceded in 1763 by France to England, who reigned supreme on the northern continent of America until that unhappy year when the old Thirteen Colonies, as a result of successful revolution, entered the community of nations as the federal republic of the United States.

## VILLEBON AND FORT NASHWAAK.

BY JAMES HANNAY, D.C.L.

There is a little mound of earth at the junction of the Nashwaak with the St. John, on the north side of the first named river, that for several years was the head-quarters of French power in Acadia. This was in the time of Governor Villebon, one of the most energetic