

the first and only action which was fought in the course of the De Levis' bold attempt to wrest the Fortress City from the British, and was also the last victory won by French arms on Canadian soil. Quebec, during that winter, was held by but a handful of British troops, and the occasion seemed most auspicious for the French. The battle lasted one hour and three-quarters, and from accurate data about 4000 corpses strewed the environs of the spot where the monument now stands.

Stretching southwards, the next object of historical interest is the expanse of table land known as THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, celebrated in history as being the death scene of Wolfe and Montcalm. The battle ground presents almost a level surface from the brink of the St. Lawrence to the Ste. Foy Road. The Grande Allée, or Road to Cap Rouge, running parallel to that of Ste. Foy, passes through its centre. On the highest ground, considerably in advance of the Martello Towers, not far from the fence which divides the race-ground from the enclosures on the east, are the remains of a redoubt, close by which, a rock is pointed out as marking the spot where Wolfe actually breathed his last, and in one of the enclosures near to the road is the well whence they brought him water. Montcalm, who survived some twelve hours, was buried in an excavation made by the bursting of a shell within the precincts of the Ursuline Convent,—a fit resting place for the remains of a man who died fighting for the honor and defence of his country; but England, jealous of the ashes of Wolfe, laid them beside his father's at Greenwich, the town in which he was born. The skull of Montcalm was exhumed some ten or twelve years ago, and placed in a glass case in the Convent, where the curious in relics can see it on application to the chaplain there. The monument in Quebec, common to Wolfe and Montcalm,—the stone placed in the Ursuline Convent in honor of the latter,—and the smaller column, on the plains dyed with the blood of