

ordered to explore the place of interment and dig up the remains. This he accordingly did, in the presence of one of his Excellency's aids-de-camp, Capt. Freer; and although the spot where the body had been deposited was entirely altered in appearance, from the demolition of an old building or powder magazine which was near it, and the subsequent construction of a range of barracks, he hit upon the foot of the coffin, which was much decayed, but of the identity whereof, there could not be a doubt, no other body having been interred in its immediate neighborhood, except those of the General's two aids, McPherson and Cheeseman, which were placed on each side of their commander's body, in their clothes, and without coffins.

Mr. Thompson gave the following certificate of the facts, in order to satisfy the surviving relatives and friends of Gen. Montgomery, that the remains which had been disinterred after the lapse of forty-two years, by the same hand that had interred them, were really those of the late General:

"I, James Thompson, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, do testify and declare—that I served in the capacity of Assistant-Engineer during the siege of this city, invested during the years 1775 and 1776 by the American forces, under command of the late Major-Gen. Richard Montgomery. That in an attack made by the American troops, under the immediate command of General Montgomery, in the night of the 31st December, 1775, on a British post at the southermost extremity of the city, near *Près-de-Ville*, the General received a mortal wound, and with him were killed his aids-de-camp, McPherson and Cheeseman, who were found in the morning of the 1st January, 1776, almost covered with snow.

That Mrs. Prentice, who kept an hotel at Quebec, and with whom General Montgomery had previously boarded, was brought