

ment is that "the triumph of Wolfe marks the greatest turning-point as yet discoverable in modern history." It was a significant and great event because it settled the fact that North America should be New England, and not New France.

"The British cause," says Hinsdale, in his "Old North-west," "was the cause of the North-west and of America. Put in the broadest way, the question was, whether French or English ideas and tendencies should have sway in North America. Montcalm and Wolfe were both gallant soldiers and able commanders, both true patriots and chivalrous gentlemen; but they stood on the Heights of Abraham that September day for very different things: Montcalm for the *old régime*, Wolfe for the House of Commons; Montcalm for the alliance of king and priest, Wolfe for *habeas corpus* and free inquiry; Montcalm for the past, Wolfe for the future; Montcalm for Louis XV. and Madame de Pompadour, Wolfe for George Washington and Abraham Lincoln."

Of the long struggle of France for the possession of this continent Parkman is the historian, his great series of books, ending with the "Montcalm and Wolfe," constituting a body of historical work which is unique and monumental. "Mr. Parkman's Histories" is the subject of a special Old South Leaflet, 7th series, 1889, No. 3; and to that the student is referred for representative selections and careful historical and bibliographical notes.

Captain John Knox's "Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America for the years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760," from which the account of the battle of Quebec given in the present leaflet is taken, is a large work in two volumes, published in London a few years after the battle, and is of high value as the careful record of one who was a participant in the great events described. There is a large number of contemporary narratives of the siege of Quebec, both on the English and French sides; and a careful account of them may be found in the notes to Justin Winsor's chapter on "The Struggle for the Great Valleys of North America," in the "Narrative and Critical History of America," vol. v. There are few great historical events concerning which the original material is more abundant or valuable. The most important life of Wolfe is that by Wright. There is an admirable brief biography by Bradley in the "English Men of Action" series. Special attention should also be called to the address by Sabine before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1859, the hundredth anniversary of the death of Wolfe. The appendix contains much valuable matter; and the study of the many different accounts of Wolfe's last moments is of peculiar interest. Knox's account differs in important respects from others; but Mr. Sabine's verdict is that it is his version which we may confidently adopt. This, too, is the account followed by Parkman.

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