

ed in the present publication. Thus in allusion to the death of the French hero and his burial in the church of the Ursuline Convent, he relates: "There happened, at that time, to be living in the neighborhood of the Convent, a little girl about nine years of age, who, prompted by curiosity, followed the funeral procession into the Chapel, and, standing close to the grave, witnessed the interment."

She afterwards became a Nun in the Convent; and in May 1833, when upwards of eighty years old, was enabled, by her perfect recollection of the position of the grave, to point it out so exactly that no difficulty was experienced in finding the hero's remains.

These consisted—besides the skull—of only a few fragments of bones, so completely decayed as to crumble into dust when touched; and the spade, used in making the excavation having unfortunately come in contact with the upper jaw, broke it in pieces. This injury has, however, been neatly repaired with wax; and the skull, since its exhumation, has been carefully preserved, under a glass case, in the apartments of my venerable friend the Abbé Maguire: to whose kindness and to the courtesy of the Lady Superior I am indebted for the privilege of being allowed to have this interesting relic accurately delineated, and casts of it taken.

On the skull the marks of two wounds are distinctly visible; one an inch and three quarters in length, on the left side of the occiput: the other, two inches long, on the right side of the frontal bone, and close to the suture which separates that bone from the right parietal bone.

Colonel Beatson gives due prominence to that remarkable letter addressed by Montcalm to his cousin, President of the Parliament of Paris, dated from the camp before Quebec, 24th Aug., 1759. Translated extracts from it are given in the text, and the whole letter in the original is added in the Appendix. The hopelessness of his own situation is pathetically described, and the measures are pointed out whereby Wolfe might and actually did secure success as distinctly as if Montcalm and not he had planned the attack. It is in this letter also that the doomed hero almost prophetically describes the American revolt and resolution, as an inevitable consequence of the capture of Quebec and the possession of Canada by the British. A perusal of this document must elevate Montcalm in the mind of the most prejudiced reader. The following anecdote so characteristic of the French officer of the old school was communicated to Colonel Beatson by Mr. Faribault, whose information was derived from our respected fellow-citizen the Hon. Malcolm Frazer, son of Lieut. Frazer of the 42nd Highlanders, one of Wolfe's officers, and now one among the oldest inhabitants of Quebec. Mr. Frazer in his younger days heard the incident and many other interesting facts described by an elderly woman, who, when about eighteen years of age was an eye-witness of the scene. Montcalm, when his forces were routed, regardless of the pain which he suffered from two wounds received during the combat, "relaxed not his efforts to rally his broken battalion in their hurried retreat towards the city until he was shot through the loins, when within a few yards of St. Louis Gate. And so invincible was his fortitude that not even the severity of this mortal stroke could abate his gallant spirit or alter his intrepid bearing. Supported by two grenadiers—one at each side of his horse, he re-entered the city; and in reply to some women who, on seeing blood flow from his wounds as he rode down St. Louis street on his way to the Château, exclaimed *Oh, mon Dieu! mon dieu! le Marquis est tué!* he courteously assured them that he was not seriously hurt, and begged of them not to distress themselves on his account—*Ce n'est rien! ce n'est rien! Ne vous affigez pas pour moi, mes bonnes amies.*" The remainder of Colonel Beatson's compilation is chiefly occupied with a description of the monuments erected, and the honors paid to the memory of the two heroes.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

2. PRESENTATION OF THE LOGAN TESTIMONIAL.

The presentation to Sir William Logan of his share of the Logan and Perry Testimonial took place on Thursday afternoon, in the Hall of the Natural History Society. The testimonial consisted of a massive silver fountain, made by Gerrard, of London, and costing, we believe, about £200 sterling. It was designed to represent Sir William's discoveries among the coal formations. The pedestal, of ebony, representing a block of coal, bore on one of its faces a plate with the following inscription:—

"In commemoration of
His long and useful services
As Provincial Geologist in Canada,
And especially his valuable services in connection
with the Exhibition of all Nations in
London in 1851 and in Paris
in 1855.
By which he not only obtained for himself higher
honor and
More extended reputation, but largely

Contributed in making known
The natural resources of his native country.

This testimonial was presented to
Sir William E. Logan, Knight, F.R.S., F.G.S., and
LL.D.,

By many of the inhabitants of Montreal,
Desirous of marking their respect and regard for
one of the most distinguished of their
fellow citizens."

"Montreal, July, 1856."

On the other sides of the pedestal, and on the several compartments of the fountain, were designs representing the various modes of vegetable existence from which the deposits of coal have been derived.

Hon. George Moffatt having been called to the chair, requested the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal [Dr. Fulford] to act as the organ of the Committee in making the presentation.

The Lord Bishop, addressing Sir William Logan, said:—It is now nearly three years ago since, as President of the Natural History Society of Montreal, in whose rooms we are met this day, I had the satisfaction of presenting an address to you on behalf of that Society, in which grateful mention was made of your long and valuable services to Canada, and especially in connection with the Exhibitions in London and Paris; and I also, at the same time, presented you with the diploma of honorary member. I am now deputed on behalf of many of the inhabitants of this city, to present to you this testimonial now before us, bearing the following inscription, which sets forth its object and purpose—(His Lordship here read the inscription.) I trust, Sir, and I am sure that I speak the sentiments of all present, that you may long be spared to continue your honorable and useful labors amongst us, and to give your aid and counsel to those who are struggling to advance the cause of National Science in a young country. And I remember with no small gratification, that when, in those last few years, the attention of England has been more and more awakened to the growing importance of Canada as one of her noblest possessions, and when Her Majesty, who knows so well how to dispense Her gracious favors, has been pleased to single out some of the most eminent of her Transatlantic subjects to receive honor at her hands, that it was not only our most distinguished Judges, or Statesmen or Soldiers, who attracted her notice, but that you, Sir, as the *Professor of Natural Science*, the *Provincial Geologist of Canada*, and I will add, a citizen of Montreal, were amongst the first to receive the accolade at her Royal hand, and with the unanimous feeling on the part of Canada that it was justly and honorably won.

Sir William Logan replied:—It is a great satisfaction to me that I should receive from so many of the inhabitants of my native city so distinguished a mark of their regard and approbation, and that it should come through the hands of so eminent and respected a citizen as your Lordship, and in the halls of the Natural History Society who have already bestowed on me the highest honor within their power. If, in the Exhibitions of London and Paris, I was in any way instrumental in extending a knowledge of the material resources of Canada, it was chiefly those more immediately connected with the geological investigation with which I am charged. In respect to other materials, my exertions I fear would have been of little avail, without the practical experience of those associated with me in the management of the Canadian contributions, with some of whom as inhabitants of Montreal you are well acquainted, and the name of one of whom has been joined with mine in the expression of your good will. Those exhibitions involved a very practical purpose, and seeing that what may be called mineral manufactures had extended but little in this country, I rejoiced in the opportunity offered of placing before the eyes of European judges some of the results of the geological survey, persuaded that although we could not show that we possessed the skill requisite to give to all our metallic ores and useful rocks the various ultimate forms of which they were capable, we should at least convince the world that Canada contained in her subsoil vast stores of mineral materials that would hereafter become available for the purpose of native industry. The mere specimens exhibited, however, would have been but an ineffectual means of attaining the object, had they not been accompanied by a geological map, showing the geographical distribution of the formations from which the minerals were derived—thus making at once intelligible the position and abundance of those things of which the specimens merely displayed the nature. Successful, however, as our geological contribution proved to be, there was one branch of the subject in which we were deficient—our fossils had not been arranged or described, and it was in consequence impossible for us to prove the sequence of our rocks from their position, except by an assertion that was not disputed. I am not myself a naturalist to describe fossils. For many years of my life engaged in the active pursuits of a practical miner for coal, and a practical smelter of copper