

ther it ever was haunted, but it ought to have been. We are now in the *Grande Allée*—the forest avenue, which two hundred years ago led to Sillery Wood. On turning and looking back as you approach this singular house, you have an excellent view of the Citadel, and of the old French works, which extend beyond it, to the extremity of the Cape. Overlooking *L'Anse des Nièves*, a little beyond the Commandant's house, at the top of what is generally known as Perrault's Hill, stands the Perrault homestead, dating back as early as 1820,—*L'asyle Champetre*, leasehold property of the Ursuline Nuns,—now handsomely decorated and owned by Henry Dinning, Esq. The adjoining range of heights, now occupied by the Martello Towers, is known as the *Battes-à-Neveu*. "It was here that Murray took his stand on the morning of April 28th, 1760, to resist the advance of Levis, and here commenced the hardest fought—the most bloody action of the war, which terminated in the defeat of Murray, and his retreat within the City. The Martello towers are bombproof, they are four in number, and form a chain extending along the ridge from the St. Lawrence to the River St. Charles. The fact that this ridge commanded the City, unfortunately induced Murray to leave it, and attempt to fortify the heights in which he was only partially successful owing to the frost being still in the ground.

The British Government were made aware of the fact, and seeing that from the improved artillery, the City was now fully commanded from these heights which are about seven hundred yards distant, decided to build the Towers. Arrangements were accordingly made by Col. Brock, then commanding the troops in Canada. In 1806 the necessary materials were collected, and in the following year their construction commenced. They were not however completed till 1812. The original estimate for the four was £8,000, but before completion, the Imperial Government had expended nearly £12,000. They are not all of the same size,