

THOUGHTFUL

DISCOURSE

Cohoe Talks  
nadians

N POLITICS

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Canada's Two  
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subject of Canadian  
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last night by the  
A. B. Cohoe. The  
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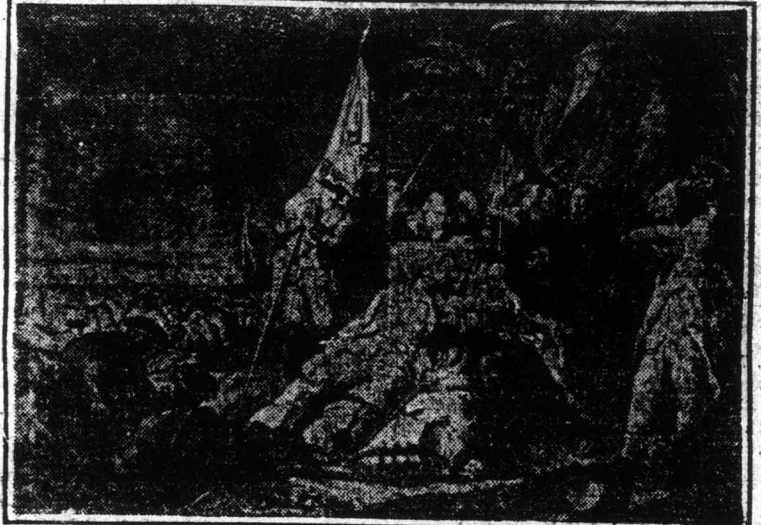
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colonies and thereafter. It is a union  
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dured. As the inscription reads:  
"Mortem virtus communit  
Famam Historia,  
Monumentum postestas  
Dedit."

LANDED AT QUEBEC  
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fur trade, he would not give up the  
enterprise, so anxious was he that it  
should succeed to the glory and honor  
of his country. Associating himself  
with some merchants of Rouen, he re-  
solved to continue the habitation at  
Quebec and finish the exploration of  
the St. Lawrence, trusting that the  
profits of the fur trade would defray  
the expense.

# WHAT CANADA WILL CELEBRATE NEXT WEEK AT OLD QUEBEC

## Story of the Founding by Champlain, the Defense by Montcalm, and the Capture by Wolfe of Canada's Ancient Capital—A Splendid Fete—Famous Men to be Present.



Death of Montcalm.

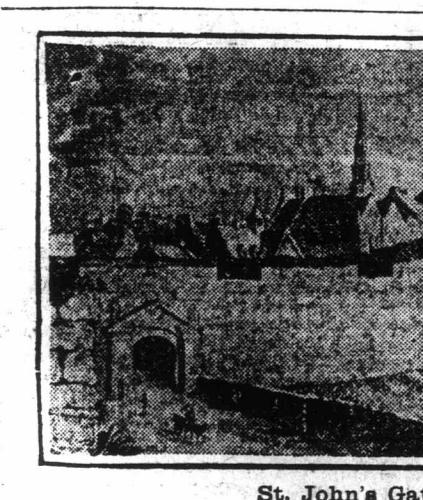
Champlain, Wolfe and Montcalm—two Frenchmen and one Englishman—are the three names around whose memories will centre most closely the interests in the Tercentenary celebration at Quebec from July 19th to the 31st.

The three hundred years since the city was founded is divided into two almost equal periods. From 1668 to 1763, 95 years, extended the French regime in North America, inaugurated by the Sieur de Champlain. From 1763 to 1800, 37 years, the English regime of which the memorable battle on the Plains of Abraham marked the beginning.

Among the heroic names that through the annals of French occupation of Canada perhaps the greatest is that of Champlain, the first Frenchman who dreamed of a greater France in the New World. Before he founded Quebec there was not a single European settlement on the Atlantic coast north of Florida. Champlain's first step on the earth, French statesmen had designated the northern land, a wilderness fit only for the aboriginal red man.

At length came the challenge of the English for the possession of the New World; the delicate Wolfe was sent out by the great Pitt; the night escalade of the heights above the battlemented city and the victory of September 13, 1759, when the two gallant leaders Wolfe and Montcalm fell. The following spring at St. Foye, two miles west of Quebec, the French attacked the English 1000 men and the French lost their casualties were 1400; those of the French 750 or more; as bloody a fight as that of 1759 when the English last 665 and the French 1200.

Hence comes the second part of the Quebec celebration—the Wolfe and Montcalm memorial; the Quebec Battlefields Fund—to purchase as a national park the land upon which the armies of the two races twice fought. Unworthy buildings, one of them a jail, now disfigure it. For that purpose \$500,000 is being raised, and for it has been secured.



View of the Lower Part of the City at the Time of the Siege, From the Grand Battery.

By the loyal stand of the French at the time of the revolt of the American colonies and thereafter. It is a union that is typified in the joint monument, erected to Wolfe and Montcalm in 1827 for their "common" valor, death and the reputation that has since endured. As the inscription reads: "Mortem virtus communit Famam Historia, Monumentum postestas Dedit."

It was on July 3, 1668, that Champlain landed at Quebec. On his first trip in 1668, when he had sailed up the St. Lawrence, he had been struck with the strategic possibilities of the point, Kebec, as the Indians called it, where the great river narrowed to three-quarters of a mile. When the Sieur de Monts, not discouraged by the failure of the Port Royal venture, had succeeded in obtaining the exclusive privilege of the fur trade, though only for a year, and

determined to make another effort to establish a settlement in the new world, Champlain advised that it should be this time on the St. Lawrence, where the traffic with the native Indians could be carried on by way of the great river, and where the "habitation" might be situated in a place capable of being defended more effectively than in Acadia, with its many ports and landing places. De Monts recognized the wisdom of this advice. In the spring of 1668 he fitted out two vessels. Pont Grave, deputed to trade with the savages for furs set sail in the first for Tadoussac and Champlain, as the lieutenant of De Monts, in the second with the supplies necessary for the beginning of the settlement.

Arrived at Quebec, Champlain's first care was to select a site for the habitation. He fixed upon a spot near the river (now identified by the corner of Notre Dame street and Sous le Fort in Lower Town), and at once set the men to work, some cutting down trees and sawing planks, others digging a cellar and making ditches. The first building put up was the magazine, or storehouse, 18x36 feet, with a large cellar. The living quarters were in three wings of log stores, each 18 x 15 feet, with a gallery under the second story windows, and the whole habitation was surrounded by a ditch seven feet wide and six feet deep. At several points were buttresses, on which cannon were mounted.

Not much is known of how the handful of French passed the time that first winter at Quebec. The snow lay deep about the habitation from January to April. Of the twenty-seven or twenty-eight men in the place, fifteen or more died of scurvy and dysentery. It was with the greatest relief that Champlain and the few remaining learned that Pont Grave had again arrived from France with men and provisions.

THESE HUNDRED WARRIORS. About the middle of June there appeared upon the scene two or three hundred warriors of the Montagnais, Huron, and Algonquin tribes, who were not slow to realize the value of the promise made six years before to assist them in their wars against the Iroquois. Champlain, consulting with Pont Grave, concluded that it was the time to try the friendship of these allied tribes, and their assistance in the discoveries he wished to make in their own and the enemy's country, or to alienate them, a course which would greatly increase the difficulty of making further explorations, besides being a blow to the fur trade so necessary to defray expenses.

With nine other Frenchmen, Champlain embarked with the Indians. Up the St. Lawrence they made their way cautiously to the lake which now

secured a renewal of the monopoly of the fur trade, he would not give up the enterprise, so anxious was he that it should succeed to the glory and honor of his country. Associating himself with some merchants of Rouen, he resolved to continue the habitation at Quebec and finish the exploration of the St. Lawrence, trusting that the profits of the fur trade would defray the expense.

Returning to Canada in April, 1668, Champlain found the winter—as they came to be called—in good state at the habitation. In the afternoon with the Iroquois up the Richelieu, in which he had his ear cleft by an arrow tipped with sharp stone, Champlain occupied himself in directing a palisade around the habitation, and putting things generally in order. The newly-made gardens were a pleasant sight, with vegetables, very fine Indian corn, rye, barley and grapes. Later Champlain had some rose trees set out.

### FRIENDSHIP WITH INDIANS.

For several years the settlement at Quebec made little progress. Champlain had not much time to devote personally to the affairs of the habitation. His summers were spent for the most part in extending his explorations, in visits to the Algonquin and Huron countries, cementing the friendship of these tribes for the French and encouraging them to bring their pelteries to the trading posts below the St. Lawrence. In the fall of 1673 he crossed the St. Lawrence, almost every winter found him in France, keeping the affairs of the country before those in authority, and endeavoring to gain an interest in colonizing the place.

When Champlain arrived to take possession for the Duc de Montmorency, the new victory, in July 1629, he brought with him his young wife, Helene Boule, and he spent the next five years at Quebec. He was vexed to find the habitation in a very neglected condition.

### CASTLE IN THE AIR.

The winter of 1632 there were in the habitation fifty men, women and children. Pont Grave was so ill that he could not go out all winter. It was July before the vessels arrived from France next year with provisions. In 1635 Champlain resolved to leave with his family for France, after they had "wintered five years in the country, with more hardship than was necessary, owing to the lack of care on the part of the Associates." Returning to Quebec July 5, 1635, Champlain did not find the habitation as he had expected. The Indians, while the fort was just as it had been left. He saw that much time was lost in the long summer days by going from the habitation to the meadows at Cap Tourmente, below the island of Orleans, to make hay, so he had a house and stable built there, and the cattle down in charge of six men.

Twenty years after the landing at Quebec, Champlain's vision of a colony in New France was still a castle in the air. The population numbered no more than 105, of whom there were only six or seven settled families. (One settler, Abraham Martin, afterwards became a farmer, the owner of the land now named the Plains of Abraham.) The trading companies had made no effort to establish colonies in the country, and left the few people they did bring out without the means of cultivating and sowing the land. Not an arpent and a half had yet been cleared, and only one or two families were making a living for themselves. Not having any incentive to work, the would-be settlers in the place lounged about, hunted and fished, and killed time in whatever ways offered themselves.

### ENGLISH VESSEL ARRIVES.

One day Champlain's servant, coming in with four small sacks of roots, reported that he had seen an English vessel leaving from the habitation behind Point Levis. Champlain assembled all the responsible men to take counsel what should be done in this extremely delicate situation. The provision or ammunition it would be useless to try to hold out. A boat under a flag of truce landed and an English gentleman, Champlain presented to Champlain a letter from the two Kirke brothers, Louis and Thomas, acting for Captain Kirke who remained at Tadoussac. The letter, signed by Champlain, of courteous treatment for all at the habitation, and a fair and reasonable proposition, the terms of which were to be agreed upon. Champlain was forced by circumstances to yield. The agreement signed, 150 armed men landed, and the English took possession of Quebec July 31, 1629. Captain Kirke having left the habitation and the fort well supplied, re-

turned to England. The Frenchmen and priests were given passage home. At Plymouth—Kirke, learned to his vexation that peace had been made between England and France. The peace had been concluded on April 24, and Quebec was taken on July 24. Champlain was unwelcome in urging upon ambassadors and councils that they should negotiate with Great Britain for the restoration of Canada.

### RESTORED TO FRANCE.

The treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye was signed March 29, 1632. By it Quebec was restored to France. Cardinal Richelieu, who had constituted himself Superintendent of Navigation and Commerce, formed a new company to establish a colony, and sent an expedition to retake possession.

Champlain, with renewed hope and courage, returned to his post as governor. He never saw France again. In the autumn of 1635 he was stricken by paralysis, and died on Christmas Day. He was buried at Quebec.

### THE BATTLE OF QUEBEC.

#### Gallantry of British and French Troops—Death of Leaders.

There is no more romantic battle scene in the history of the world than that of the victory by which England won from France, after a possession of two centuries, the vast Dominion of Canada.

Great as that battle was in its consequences, its interest is intensified by the comon fate of the opposing generals, who in it yielded up their lives for the cause of their respective countries, yet won imperishable fame, which forever glories their names—Wolfe and Montcalm.

The execution of Montcalm's sharpshooting Canadians with their obsolete muskets was witnessed to not only by the death of Wolfe, but also by the severe wounding of his senior brigadier, Lord Monckton. The marksmanship of the British soldiers must have been equally high, for not only was Montcalm struck down, but also each of his three brigadiers, Sennequier, St. Ours and Pontbriant. The command of the troops within the city devolved on De Ramezay, Vaudreuil, the governor, was with the section of the army guarding against a landing on the Beauport Flats. When he ordered the body of troops under him two hours' march away up the river, Wolfe's strategy had completely deceived him, and he only arrived with his men during the three months of the campaign in of particular value. "Our joy is inexpressibly damped," wrote Knox on the night of the 13th, "by the news of one of the greatest heroes that this or any age can boast of."

### SCALED THE HEIGHTS.

Montcalm himself was with the Beauport troops when intelligence arrived that a British army had scaled the heights, a feat which a few days before he declared would be impossible unless his enemy had wings. He did all that mortal man could do to avert the disaster. He hurried troops from the camps and was soon himself riding up and down on his black charger before a gallant array of Frenchmen and Canadians. He has been blamed by his countrymen for precipitating a conflict. He had everything to gain by waiting, they say. The French forces in the immediate vicinity of Quebec greatly exceeded their enemies. He should have waited, say his critics, until he could have communicated with Boucherville, who was in a position to fall upon Wolfe's rear. He should also have summoned the whole of the defenders of the city.

Doubtless what weighed upon Montcalm's mind was that a British army now lay between him and the means of subsistence. Its presence there for but a few days would bring him face to face with starvation. He saw evidence that Wolfe was preparing to enter the city by the river. He ordered the attack, moreover, he persuaded himself that his opponent had not yet won his lines in order, and his artillery was confined to two small field pieces, which were of little use. He was struck by a bullet in the forehead, and he fell. He was struck twice in quick succession. The first did not incapacitate him. The second was not fatal. Feeling that he would fall from his horse in sight of his men and thus increase the confusion already too evident among them, he requested two grenadiers to walk on

each side and keep him in the saddle. As he rode towards the city some women whose anxiety for husbands and sons and fathers had led them to venture outside the walls to see what course face and blood-stained uniform. They raised the cry, "The Marquis is killed! The Marquis is killed!" He succeeded in suppressing this outcry, but his condition only too well supported it. He was taken to the house of Arnoux, the physician, who pronounced the wound mortal.

### MONTCALM'S DEATH WOUND.

"How long shall I live?" he asked. "Not twenty-four hours," Arnoux replied. He then calmly prepared for his death. His attendants were sent to him for advice as to what course should be taken on the heels of the overwhelming disaster which had befallen the army. He preferred to leave such questions to those who were now better able to give advice. Among his last acts was the writing of a letter to Townsend commending the French and Canadian prisoners to the "well-known humanity of the British," of which he was full. He concluded, "I wish your protector." At daybreak the next morning he was dead.

The sharpshooters played an important part in the battle of the Plains of Abraham. Wolfe's stature, his brilliant uniform, and his conspicuous movements in marshaling his host drew on him the attention of the Canadian marksmen who were hid in the bush on both flanks of the British advance. He was struck in the wrist. He hastily wrapped his handkerchief about it without ceasing to encourage his men. Soon after, while endeavoring to get shot through the groin. Even this pain and shock failed to quell the transport of battle. A moment later, however, a bullet broke through his helmet, and he realized that the wound was mortal. He asked those beside him not to allow him to fall, as he feared the effect of such a sight on his men. He was carried to the rear, across the ground where now stands the jail, and laid down in a fire. He was no more than conscious, however, of the enemy's march. He, however, was aroused by the exclamation, "They run! They run!" of one of those who stood by him. "Who runs?" he asked. "The British," he replied, he immediately directed that Col. Burton should be instructed to make haste with his regiment and to take the St. Charles bridge. He cut off the way of retreat. He then turned on his side, murmuring, "Now, God be praised, I die happy."

### A GREAT SOLDIER.

When the news of the event reached England it was difficult to proportion the exultation at the brilliant feat of a British army to the grief at the death of the leader who had been its mind and soul. Pitt paid a stately public tribute to the memory of the man whose military genius he had discerned and whom he had selected for high emprise. "With a handful of men," he said, "he guided an empire to victory." Wolfe's death, Montcalm, Wolfe's great opponent, comforted himself in the hour of death by the reflection that he had at least been beaten by a man whose military genius he had discerned and whom he had selected for high emprise. "With a handful of men," he said, "he guided an empire to victory." Wolfe's death, Montcalm, Wolfe's great opponent, comforted himself in the hour of death by the reflection that he had at least been beaten by a man whose military genius he had discerned and whom he had selected for high emprise.

### CANADA'S ROYAL GUEST.

#### Distinguished Visitor Who Will Attend the Celebrations.

During the coming Tercentenary celebration Quebec will be visited by many prominent guests from distant parts of the world. These will include representatives of royalty, of the far colonies of the Empire and of friendly nations, such as France and the United States. First, of course, in rank and importance, will be the Prince of Wales, the heir-apparent to the British throne, who fortunately is already familiar to the Canadian people by reason of his visit in 1901.

### View of the Lower Part of the City at the Time of the Siege, From the Grand Battery.

representatives of France, Newfoundland, New Zealand and other countries have also accepted invitations. In addition Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his ministers, as well as scores of other public men in Canada, will attend, while the river will swarm with warships from Great Britain, France and the United States. There will be at least a dozen large warships in the Quebec basin when the Prince of Wales comes up the river on July 31, and 15,000 of Canada's soldiers will be on parade. The historical pageant, however, will contain the greatest element of novelty. There will be some three thousand persons in costume, some on horse and others on foot. It will be divided into historical features as follows: The Jacques Cartier scene, as well as scores of other public men in Canada, will attend, while the river will swarm with warships from Great Britain, France and the United States. 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