

probably should have been, if any of those battles had come to a different termination.

It is an honorable characteristic of the spirit of this age, that projects of violence and warfare are regarded among civilized States with gradually increasing aversion, to adopt the emphatic words of Byron :—

“’Tis the Cause makes all,
Degrades or hallows courage in its fall.”

Campbell also sang :—

“What can alone ennoble fight,
A Noble Cause.”

On June 29, 1759, three days after his arrival, General Wolfe issued a manifesto, which he contrived to attach to the door of the parish churches, in this document he told the Canadian colonists, “that they and their families, as well as the ministers of their religion, were safe from the King’s resentment, and that he desired to extend towards them the hand of friendship, and to afford them succour. He promised them his protection, and that without the least molestation, they should continue in the enjoyment of their religion and property.”

Professor Creasy in his “Fifteen decisive Battles of the World” does not include the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, but I venture to assert that it deserves a place in such a work, that never was a promise more faithfully kept than that promulgated by England’s brave young hero on his arrival before Quebec, and that in her long and glorious annals of victory, England has no fairer or purer record than her *Conquest of Canada*.

— The Director of the Berlin Museum purchased, the other day, a gold medal, smaller than a sovereign, for the considerable sum of 1,600 francs. On one side is the head of Marcus Brutus, *imperator*, and on the other that of Junius Brutus, first consul, according to the inscriptions on the medal itself. This medal was no doubt struck, says the *Gazette de Cologne*, soon after the battle of Phillipi which overthrew the triumvirs and the ancient Roman Republic, and set up the new empire.