

this paper to describe the battles and sieges that distinguished the campaign in America; all that the writer can do is to recall the services of the illustrious men who fought and struggled for both England and France at this crisis in the destiny of their respective nations. Both Powers were well represented in that famous war. Montcalm, Levis and Bourlamaque were men no way inferior to Amherst, Wolfe and Murray, though success at the last crowned the efforts of the latter. All were heroes equally by virtue of their endeavours in the cause they were called upon by duty and patriotism to sustain. Defeat does not lower the Frenchmen in our esteem. The monument which was placed in later times on the heights of Quebec bore expressive testimony to the common courage and genius of Montcalm and Wolfe.

In 1759 and 1760 Pitt's designs were crowned with signal success. Wolfe proved at Quebec that the statesman had not overestimated his value as a soldier and leader. Wolfe was supported by Brigadiers Monckton, Townshend, Murray and Guy Carleton—the latter a distinguished figure in the later annals of Canada. The fleet was commanded by Admirals Saunders, Durell and Holmes, all of whom rendered most effective service. The English occupied the Island of Orleans and the heights of Lévis, from which they were able to keep up a most destructive fire on the Capital. The whole effective force under Wolfe did not reach 9,000 men, or 5,000 less than the regular and Colonial army under Montcalm, whose lines extended behind batteries and earthworks from the St. Charles River, which washes the base of the rocky heights of the town, as far as the falls of Montmorency. The French held an impregnable position which their General decided to maintain at all hazards, despite the constant efforts of Wolfe for weeks to force him to the issue of battle. Above the city for many miles there were steep heights, believed to be unapproachable, and guarded at all important points by detachments of soldiery. Wolfe failed

in an attempt which he made at Beaufort to force Montcalm from his defences, and suffered a considerable loss through the rashness of his grenadiers. This disaster preyed upon his mind and added to his physical infirmities, which prevented his active service for a short time. The army, who loved and had every confidence in their Commander, were becoming quite despondent, when he happily rallied and resolved on the bold stroke which succeeded, by virtue of its very audacity, in deceiving his opponent, and giving the victory to the English. A rugged and dangerous path was used at night up those very heights to the west of the fortress which were believed to be unassailable. Bougainville, whose special duty it was to guard these banks, had been suddenly called away to Cape Rouge, eight miles up the river, to watch the movements of that section of the English fleet which had succeeded in reaching that point with a large portion of the army intended to carry out Wolfe's plan of attack. Bougainville, like Montcalm himself, never contemplated that it was proposed to climb a cliff which the latter confidently believed "a hundred men could easily defend against the whole British army." All the circumstances favoured the bold design of Wolfe, who marshalled his little army on the plains of Abraham on the morning of that 13th of September now so memorable in Canadian annals. The point chosen for the climbing of the cliff is now known as Wolfe's cove, but its name in 1759 was *Anse au Foulon*.

The contest was short and decisive. Wolfe had probably 4,500 men, and Montcalm several hundred more, to fight one of the great battles of history. The French General has been censured for not having awaited the coming up of Bougainville who had 2,000 men in his command, and for having too readily accepted the challenge of the English army on the plains of Abraham. Montcalm, however, recognized the necessity of preventing any reinforcement from reaching Wolfe, and hoped his superior numbers would make up