

his impulsiveness. Aided by his powerful artillery, Townshend and Murray's brigades would easily have penetrated entrenchments defended by only a dozen pieces of artillery, especially if the left rear had been turned, and the whole lines would have been laid open. The only resource for Montcalm would have been to disperse his troops in the woods or shut them up in Quebec, to be starved out in a week. It is more than probable if this attack had been successful the French troops would have capitulated at once, but Wolfe evidently feared placing the safety of the greater part of his force on the hazard of a single action. Having detached General Murray with 1,200 to destroy the French flotilla which had moved to Three Rivers when the English fleet first passed the batteries of the city, but being twice repulsed at Pointe aux Trembles by Bougainville, and finding the navigation more intricate than anticipated, he retired to the camp at Montmorenci. Shortly after this event General Wolfe fell ill of a fever, brought on by over exertion and anxiety, acting on a delicate frame and constitution by no means strong. While laboring under this disease he sent his "private instructors" received from the King, to Generals Monckton, Townshend and Murray, directing them to consult as to the best mode of attacking the enemy, and giving as his opinion that the operations should be directed rather against the army than the city, as the latter would inevitably surrender on the defeat of the former, as there are no provisions to maintain the garrison; that there are three methods of effecting that object.

"First.—In dry weather a large detachment may march in a day and night so as to arrive at Beauport—fording the Montmorenci eight or nine miles up—before day in the morning. It is likely they would be discovered upon this march on both sides of the river. If such detachment penetrates to the entrenchments and the rest of the troops are ready, the consequence is plain.

"Second.—If the troops encamp here (on the North Shore) pass the ford with the falling water, and, in the night, march on directly towards the point of Beauport, the Light Infantry have a good chance to get up the woody hill, trying different places and moving quick to the right, would soon discover a proper place for the rest. The upper redoubt must be attacked and kept by a company of Grenadiers. Brigadier Monckton must be ready off the point of Beauport to land when our people get up the hill, for which signals may be appointed.

"Third.—All the chosen troops of the army may attack at Beauport at low water. A division must be made across the ford one hour before the second attack.

"N. B.—For the first attack it is sufficient if the water begins to fall a little before daylight or about it. For the other two it will be best to have the low water half an hour before day. The General thinks the country should be ruined and destroyed as much as can be done consistent with a mere capital operation. There are guides in the army for the detachments in question."

There can be no doubt that a combination of the first proposition with either the second or third, or a combination of all three, as was first attempted, if carried out as that effort should have been, with spirit, would have effected the dispersion and destruction of Montcalm's army, destroyed its chance of ever rallying, by being in possession of its line of retreat, and secure the capture of Quebec. The Brigadiers however thought otherwise, as the following document will show:

"POINT LEVI, Aug. 29, 1759.

"Having met this day in consequence of General Wolfe's desire, to consult together for the public utility and advantage, and to consider of the best method of attacking the enemy; and having read His Majesty's private instructions, which the General was pleased to communicate to us, and having considered some propositions of his with respect to our future operations, we think it our duty to offer an opinion as follows:

"The natural strength of the enemy's situation between the rivers St. Charles and Montmorenci, now improved by all the art of their Engineers, makes the defeat of their army if attacked there, very doubtful. The advantage which their easy communication along the shore gives over an attack from boats, and by the ford of the river Montmorenci is evident from late experience, and it appears to us that that part of the army which is proposed to march through the woods nine miles up the Montmorenci to surprise their camp, is exposed to certain discovery, and consequently to the disadvantage of a constant wood fight. But allowing that we could get footing on the Beauport side, the Marquis de Montcalm will still have it in his power to dispute the passage of the river St. Charles till the place is supplied with provisions from the ships and magazines above, from which it appears they draw their subsistence.

"We are of opinion that the most probable method of striking an effectual blow is to bring the troops to the South shore, and to carry operations above the town. If we can establish ourselves on the North Shore the Marquis de Montcalm must fight us on our own terms; we are between him and his provisions, and between him and the army opposing General Amherst. If he gives us battle and we defeat him, Quebec, and probably all Canada, will be our own, which is beyond any advantage we can expect by the Beauport side; and should the enemy pass over the river St. Charles with force sufficient to oppose this operation, we may still with more ease and probability of success execute the General's third proposition (which is in our opinion the most eligible) or undertake anything else on the Beauport shore, necessarily weakened by the detachments made to oppose us above the town.

Signed, Brigadiers, { MONCKTON,  
TOWNSHEND,  
MURRAY.

(To be Continued.)

The men of the *Galatea*, the Prince's ship sent the following letter to their Captain as soon as the attempt to assassinate him had become known on board, which displays a beautiful spirit of loyal devotion, and shows the popularity of the Prince among the sailors:

"To our beloved Captain H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh:—May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the petty and non-commissioned officers of the *Galatea*, in behalf of the ship's company, desire to express to your Royal Highness, our beloved Captain, our heartfelt sympathy with you in your sufferings, consequent from the wound recently inflicted by the hand of an assassin, and we all desire to express our deep felt thankfulness of your providential escape from the assassin's deadly intent. We pray that the same good Providence may soon restore you to perfect health and strength, and that your Royal Highness may, in God's good time, be enabled to resume the joyful command of your most obedient servants.

"THE 'GALATEA'S' SHIP'S COMPANY."

PROMENADE CONCERT.—The Concert of the Brant Volunteers, which came off at the Battalion Drill Shed on Wednesday evening last drew the largest audience that has ever been collected in Brantford on any similar occasion—the numbers present being variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500. We were glad to see such a large assemblage both from town and country, as it affords good indication of the interest manifested in the Volunteer movement.

The Concert was opened with a "promenade march," by the Grand Trunk Band, which in this and in the pieces subsequently played by them, they exhibited a thorough mastery of music. We have rarely listened to better playing, and it was the opinion of many who were present that but few Military Bands could furnish better music than that produced by this Band.

In the absence of the Rev. Wm. Ryerson—who was to have delivered an address suitable for the occasion—the Rev. Mr. Usher was called upon and made a few remarks.

Considering the short time the Band of the 38th Brant Battalion has been under instruction it has made great progress, and the members will soon prove good musicians, as was demonstrated by their playing on Wednesday night. It is a great pity, however that there are not a few reed instruments, as the music of an exclusively Brass Band must necessarily be very harsh.

The Officers of the 69th Regiment who kindly came from London to render their assistance, had no little difficulty in making themselves heard at a distance from the platform, although their several voices were much above the average capacity. Dr. Clarke sang in excellent voice, "If doughty deeds my lady please," in which he was accompanied on the piano by Lieut Thewles, of the 69th. Ensign Borton, 69th, next sang "Evangeline," very effectively, and in a very sweet voice. Lieut. Thewles in the "Maid of Athens" showed he had an excellently cultivated and very rich voice, in which he did full justice to the song. Dr. Clarke, Lieuts. Hunter, Thewles and Molloy and Ensign Borton sang with great zeal the hunting song, "John Peel." Sergt. O'Neil of the G. F. B., next appeared in character, and sang, "Lord Lovel," which received a hearty encore.

But the singing of "Gideon's Band," fairly took the house by storm. After singing the patriotic song "Our Country's Call," for which they received a most enthusiastic encore, they replied by singing "The fellow who looks like me," which was localised to suit Brantford, in which there were some good hits made, and the singing of which fairly convulsed the audience.

After "God save the Queen" had been played by the Band, the temporary flooring was cleared of the benches, and a large number of the audience commenced dancing to the music of an excellent string band, which was kept up until an early hour in the morning. The Volunteers have every reason to feel proud of the success which attended this Concert.—*Brantford Courier*.

On Wednesday evening last a volunteer, named Robert Boyd, belonging to the infantry company, was detected by a sergeant of the 53rd in the act of smuggling a pair of rifle pants from the armory. The sergeant at once reported the theft and Boyd was placed in custody. On Thursday he was brought before Mr. Stoney, Reeve, and a board of officers, and a fine of \$5 and costs inflicted. His presence in the Infantry company being no longer desired after such conduct, he was ignominiously expelled.—*Stratford Herald*.