

they had been accustomed to contemplate from their boyhood. To soothe their feelings, some of them united, and, thanks to the speedy exertions of our esteemed and vigorous octogenarian, John Jones, Esq., they had another figure of "*General Wolfe*" sculptured in wood, well made and duly painted in the proper colours, so as to copy the former one, and had it installed in place of the original, which had been removed, as we have said, to save it from utter destruction.

This *fac-simile* will now stand as a sign to maintain the old tradition of the two understood conditions attached to the original statue—one, that it was *never to be sold*, and the other, its permanency in the same site, according to the true intention of George Hips, and his legal assumption that he could have it surely fixed this way for all time. Thus far his object has been attained, and is likely to be long continued, for "*Wolfe's Corner*" has now become the property of our esteemed citizen, Alderman Bernard Leonard, Esq., and the new effigy may be looked upon as entrusted to safe hands to continue its care and destination.

The name of George Hips, as one of the earliest British settlers in Quebec, and one whose worthy deed has endowed the city with the first memorial to Wolfe in Canada, should never be forgotten by its inhabitants. We hope these few notes will help in that direction, and also to keep up the old tradition derived from him.

Referring again to the above remarks of our London visitor, as to the comparative meagreness of the present column on the Plains, it cannot be denied it is far from being proportionate to the world-wide renown of Wolfe, and the grand results of his victory.

For let us remember that the triumph of the valiant Wolfe on these Plains was the downfall of New France and the securing of the supremacy of England in North America; that hence was born a new and extensive British Colony; that the vanquished French colonists, after a heroic but hopeless defence, became peaceful subjects, and submitted loyally to the English Crown after the Treaty of Paris, according to the oath they had taken; that subsequently they did maintain and prove their true allegiance in resisting not only the allurements of the other revolted British colonists, but also the outside appeals and entreaties of their former countrymen allied to the rebels; that when Quebec was at the time the only stronghold standing against a numerous invading army they defended it, and finally crushed within its walls the assailing foes who had penetrated therein, forcing them to retreat; that again, some time afterwards, a handful of French Canadians repulsed a second invading American army.

NEW YORK  
 1857-58