



THE FRENCH SHIELD OF 1759.

On one of the three city Gates existing at Quebec in 1759 (probably the most fashionable and most used under French rule—Palace Gate) was hung the trophy † shown above.

tending from the Citadel, and passing over St. Louis and St. John's, Gates to the Artillery Barracks, a distance of 1837 yards, occupied by bastions, connected with curtains of solid masonry, and pierced at regular intervals with sally ports. This forms a delightful promenade furnishing, especially at St. John's Gate, a series of very fine views,

The Artillery Barracks, at the south west corner of the fortifications, overlook the valley of the St. Charles. Part of the buildings, which are extensive, was erected by the French in 1750; they are surrounded by fine grounds. Lately a very handsome additional barrack was erected for the use of the married men and their families. The French portion is two stories high, about six hundred feet in length, by forty in depth. They are now vacant.

From the Artillery Barracks the walls, loopholed and embrasured, extend to the eastward and are pierced by Palace and Hope Gates, both of which lead to the valley of the St. Charles.

The first, Palace Gate, was one of the three original Gates of the City, and through it, a great portion of Montcalm's army passing in by St. John's and Louis Gates, after its defeat on the plains, went out again, and crossed by the Bridge of Boats to the Beauport camp. The Palace, St. John's and St. Louis gates were reported in such a ruinous condition in 1791, that it became necessary to pull them down successively and rebuild them. The present Palace Gate is not more than forty years old, and is said to resemble one of the gates of Pompeii. The handsome gate of St. John has been built within a very few years; not that the old gate was in ruin but to meet the requirement of the times. St. Louis Gate for the same reason was wholly removed during the past year.

From Palace Gate, the wall extends to Hope Gate, a distance of three hundred

† This antiquarian discovery is due to the researches of Mr. J. M. O'Leary Ottawa.