

the King's bastion, with a moat next the town. The entrance to the citadel was over a drawbridge, with a guard-house on one side and advanced sentinels on the other. Within the citadel were apartments for the Governor, barracks for the garrison, an arsenal, and a chapel which served as the parish church. There was also under the platform, or *terre pleine*, a magazine well furnished at all times with military stores. The other public buildings within the walls were a general storehouse, an ordnance storehouse, an arsenal and powder magazine. The nunnery and hospital of St. Jean de Dieu were situated in the centre of the city—the latter was connected with a church and was an elegant stone structure. The town was well laid out in wide regular streets crossing each other at right angles, six running east and west, and seven north and south. Some of the houses were wholly of brick or stone, but generally they were of wood upon stone foundations—the materials in many cases having been purchased from New Englanders, then, as now, always ready to trade with anybody who could pay well. Between the years 1720 and 1745, Louisbourg cost the French nation the enormous sum of nearly \$6,000,000, and still, as a French historian informs us, the fortifications were unfinished and likely to remain so, because the cost had far exceeded the estimates, and it was found that such a large garrison would be required for their defence that the Government had abandoned the idea of completing them according to the original design.

This formidable fortress, the American Dunkirk, sustained two sieges, both of which have been fully described in the histories of this continent. It was first taken by the New England colonists, led by Pepperrell, who received a baronetcy for his eminent services, and was otherwise distinguished by the British Government. Cape Breton, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, again became a French possession; but only thirteen

years after its capture by the colonists it fell once more into the hands of the large naval and land forces under Boscawen and Wolfe; subsequently the English Government, fearful that Louisbourg might again be seized by France, ordered that the fortifications should be razed to the earth, and all the cannon and valuable building material distributed in Halifax or elsewhere. Old houses can still be seen in Nova Scotia whose foundations are made of stone brought from the French fortress a century ago. Some huts now stand on the site of the old city, whilst a few trading schooners or fishing boats are the only tenants of the harbour where the Canadian and West Indian fleets anchored in old times.

It is very easy now-a-days, with the assistance of a map and a guide, always to be found on the spot, to trace the line of the old fortifications and the site of the principal buildings. The most prominent objects among the ruins are some bomb-proof casemates, which serve as a shelter for cattle in stormy weather. The roofs are covered with stalactites of the colour of oyster shells—at least that was the case when the writer last visited the place. The guide is sure to offer you a drink out of the well said to have belonged to the Governor's mansion.

The battery on the islet at the entrance of the harbour has long since yielded to the encroachments of the waves, and no signs now remain of the hulls of the French frigates that were sunk during the second siege, and the ribs of which were plainly visible on a calm day not very many years since.

The visitor can always purchase relics of the days of the French régime—old locks, keys, gun-barrels, shells, for instance—as they are being constantly dug up from the cellars or washed ashore by the waves. In the course of the past summer a Boston tourist discovered an interesting memorial, which is now in an American museum, like most of the relics which have been found in Acadia.