

Montmorency entrenchments was useless, and he resolved to gain the heights of Abraham behind and above the city, commanding the weakest points of the fortress.

The North Channel is so shallow that at low tide it would be possible for the British to wade across, and we can well imagine that the energy and activity of Wolfe gave Montcalm and his Generals little rest,

From the "History of Canada under the French Regime" by Dr. H. H. Miles, recently published, we learn :

"That on the right of the line of entrenchments, communication with the city across the St. Charles was provided for by a bridge of boats. This was protected by a *horn-work* on the left bank, situated where Jacques Cartier and his companions are supposed to have passed the winter of 1535."

Mr. J. M. Lemoine, the esteemed author of "Maple Leaves" &c. says :—

"That this *horn-work* covered about twelve acres, and that its remains, standing more than fifteen feet above ground, may be seen to this day, surrounded by a ditch."

Bayonets, (both French and English), buttons bearing fleurs de lis, cannon balls and grape shots are frequently brought to the surface. I, myself, being rewarded by a "find" of this character, so that we may be sure that the struggle took place, on the very spot I refer to, and in its immediate neighbourhood.

Although it is not within our aim to repeat the well known history of Wolfe's victory, it may not be without profit to take a retrospective glance at the capture of Quebec by the British in 1759, most valuable is the mental discipline which is thus acquired, and by which we are trained not only to observe what has been, and what is, but also what might have been.

It is worthy of note that Captain Cook, the circumnavigator, was at Quebec during the siege operations. He obtain-