

cations, and battle grounds, of which details are so fully given. In this connection we can not fail to express our regret at the removal of some of the old City Gates. Who that has visited the Ancient Capital, can forget the peculiar feeling experienced upon entering for the first time "within the gates." What memories of the past were then awakened? How we recalled the names of heroes long since gathered to their fathers, and of the deeds of prowess performed by them. But the decree has gone forth, and already two of these landmarks have been demolished.

The Plains of Abraham—Wolfe—Montcalm! Lives there a Canadian "whose soul's so dead" as not to be roused at the mere mention of these names, round which encircle such undying interest? We wonder not at the zest with which Mr. Lemoine enters upon that portion of the work referring to the events, which changed the destiny of this "fair Canada, of ours." The perusal of this portion, will amply repay the reader, of whatsoever nationality he may be. While reviewing this part of the work, our thoughts were led to the fifth chapter of Mr. Lemoine's "Maple Leaves," where in a foot note he gives us an interesting account of the origin of the name of the Plains of Abraham, "a mystery which has puzzled many an antiquarian."

"Abraham Martin dit l'Ecosais, King's Pilot on the St. Lawrence, owned the whole land from St. Louis Ward, to Cote d'Abraham, called after him, down to Ste. Geneviève; the east boundary, was the street in front of St. Matthew's cemetery; the west, Claire Fontaine Street, with that portion of the Plains called after him." Such is the origin of the name borne by the Plains. The man is almost unknown, but the name will never be obliterated from the scroll of honor.

Returning to our subject, we note the very pleasing account given of the Churches of Quebec and their founders, also of many other points of interest in, and about the