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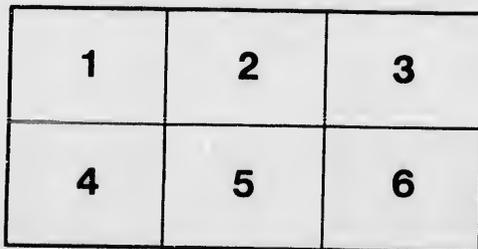
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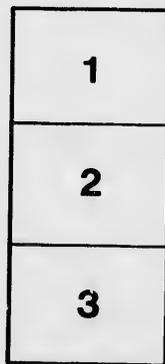
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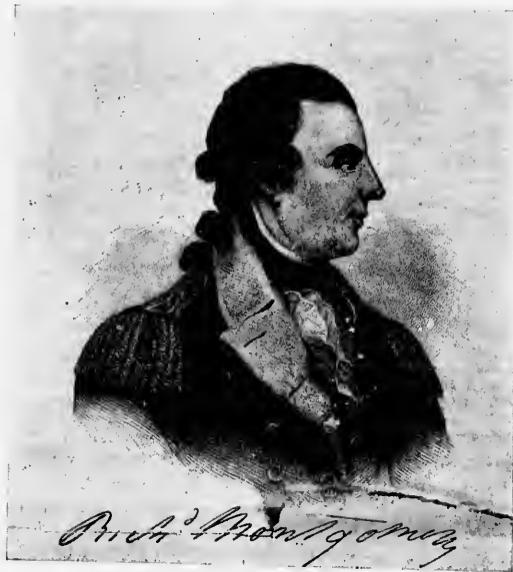
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QUEBEC, 24th JUNE, 1801.



RICHARD MONTGOMERY, MAJOR GENERAL AMERICAN ARMY. 1775.



DEATH OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY SOUVENIR

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QUEBEC, 24th JUNE, 1891.

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MONTGOMERY!

Where and How He
Fell.

LAST REGULAR SIEGE OF QUEBEC.

Tragic End of a Gallant Foe
and Whilom Friend.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES OF AN EVENTFUL PERIOD.

Interesting Personal Memoir of Brigadier General
Richard Montgomery.

The family of the Montgomerys, whose motto is *Patria ubi vincit fidelis*, have long been settled in the North of Ireland, where, by sustaining the interests of England, they obtained large grants of land in the Counties of Down, Donegal, Fermanagh, Monaghan and Cavan. The subject of the present memoir was descended from Thomas Montgomery, of Beaulieu, who was disinherited for marrying without his father's consent, and who represented Lifford for a number of years in the Irish Parliament (for Ireland then had a parliament of her own). Thomas Montgomery had three sons, Alexander, John and Richard, and an only daughter, Sarah. Alexander commanded the Grenadier Company of the 13rd Regiment at Quebec in 1759. He retired from the army on the 13th February, 1776, and for thirty-two years represented the County Donegal in the Irish Parliament, and was among those who voted against the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. John settled in Lisbon, Portugal, and died there. Sarah married Charles Jones, of Kanelagh, County Wicklow, 4th Viscount Kanelagh, by whom she had six sons, Charles, who afterwards succeeded to the title, and was also a captain in the army.—Richard, a major in the army.—Benjamin, lieutenant colonel in the army.—John, a major in the 13th Hussars, and Alexander, a vice admiral in the navy.

BIRTH AND EARLY CAREER.

Richard Montgomery, born on the 2nd December, 1736, at Convo House, near the town of Raphoe, County Donegal, was educated at St. Andrew's College, and also at Trinity College, Dublin. On the 21st August, 1756, he was appointed Ensign in the 17th Regiment, and on the 3rd June, 1757, landed with his regiment at Halifax. In May, 1758, he started with his regiment to Cape Breton and was present at the capture of Louisbourg, where O'Donnell, and a portion of the Irish Brigade, sacrificed their lives in the defence of Old France. On the 10th July, 1758, Montgomery was promoted to a lieutenancy for his distinguished conduct. After the surrender of Louisbourg, the 17th were ordered to Boston, and thence to Lake George, but owing to winter setting in before they reached their destination, they were obliged to protract their march. In 1760 Brigadier General Monckton, who had received a shot through the lungs at Quebec the year previous, was appointed Colonel.

HIS FIRST EXPERIENCE OF CANADA.

In 1760, the English army invaded Canada at three different points, all, however, centering on Montreal, viz. one division by Lake Ontario, the second by way of Lake Champlain, and the third from Quebec. The 17th Regiment formed part of

the second division, and was present at the surrender of Montreal. Thence it traversed the country to New York, and in August, 1761, encamped at Staten Island. In October that same year it started for Martinique, and was present at the reduction of that island, as well as of Cuba, after which it was ordered to New York. Meanwhile, on the 6th May, 1762, Montgomery received his Captaincy. In 1767, the 17th returned to England, and in 1771 was ordered to Ireland, and there remained three years, when it once more embarked for America, minus Montgomery, who had sold out on the 6th April, 1773, owing, 'tis said, to his not receiving the rank of Major.

RETURN TO AND MARRIAGE IN AMERICA.

In 1773, Montgomery returned to New York and purchased an estate at Rhinebeck on the Hudson, and either formed or renewed, most probably the latter, an acquaintance with the Clamont branch of the Livingston family, who had held a high position in New York even as far back as 1676, and which resulted in his marrying the eldest daughter of Robert Livingston, Jemmet, born in 1744.

The following is a copy of the marriage bond:—
"Know all men by these presents that Henry B. Livingston of Dutchess County, Esquire, and John Livingston of New York, held and firmly bounden to our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of five hundred pounds current money of the Province of New York to be paid to his Majesty, or his heirs and successors: for which payment, well and truly to be made and done, we do bind ourselves, and each of us and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every one of them firmly by these presents.

"Sealed with our seals, dated the fourth day of August in the thirtieth year of his said Majesty's reign. Annoque Domini one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

"The condition of this obligation is such.—That whereas the above bounden Henry B. Livingston and John Livingston have obtained a license of marriage for Richard Montgomery, of the Outward of New York, and Jemmet Livingston, of Dutchess County, spinster, of the other party; Now, if it shall not appear hereafter that they, or either of them, the said Richard Montgomery and Jemmet Livingston, have any lawful let or impediment of pre-contract, affinity, or consanguinity, to hinder them being joined in the holy bonds of matrimony and afterwards their living together as man and wife, then this obligation to be void and of non-effect, or else to stand, remain, abide, and be in full force and virtue.

"HENRY B. LIVINGSTON, I.S.

"JOHN LIVINGSTON, I.S.

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of

"JOHN GRUMLEY."

HE ENTERS CONGRESS.

In 1775, Montgomery was elected as one of the six deputies for Dutchess County in the New York Provincial Congress. In a letter addressed to his father-in-law, in connection with his new position, he says:—"For all the good I can do here (i.e., in Provincial Congress) I might as well, and much better, have been left at home to direct the labours of my people. On the simple questions between us and England, I am, I hope, sufficiently instructed and will not go wrong; but how many may be the views growing out of that and subordinate to it, of which, in the present state of my knowledge, I may not be able to judge correctly? Enquiry and reflection may in the long run supply this defect; but the long run requires time, and time stops for no man. It is but justice to the Convention to say that it has in it both talents and knowledge sufficient for its purpose; and on the whole no unwillingness to do business, which, notwithstanding, is a good deal obstructed by long, useless speeches, an opinion which, after all, may be mere prejudice, arising from my own taciturn habits."

APPOINTED TO MILITARY COMMAND.

The 6th June, 1775, the New York delegates to the Philadelphia Congress requested the New York Provincial Congress to name two persons as Major

and Brigadier General so far as New York was concerned, and to give the reason for their selection, in order that if necessary, the same might be laid before Congress. To which the New York Congress replied:—

"Courage, prudence, readiness in expedients, nice perception, sound judgment, and great attention—these are a few of the natural qualities which appear to us to be proper. To these ought to be added an extensive acquaintance with the sciences, particularly with the various branches of mathematical knowledge, long practice in the military art, and above all, a knowledge of mankind. On a general in America fortune should also bestow her gifts that he may rather communicate lustre to his dignities than receive it; and that his country in his property, his kindred and connections may have sure pledges that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his high office and readily lay down his power, when the general weal shall require it. Since we cannot do all that we wish, we will go so far towards it as we can, and, therefore you will not be surprised to hear that we are unanimous in the choice of Colonel Phillip Schuyler, and Captain Richard Montgomery to the office of Major and Brigadier General. If we knew how to recommend to your notice more strongly than by telling you, that after considering the qualifications above stated, these gentlemen were approved of without a single dissent, our regard to the public service would certainly lead us to do it in the most forcible terms. Nor will we enter into a minute detail of the characters and situations of two gentlemen with whom our delegates cannot but be acquainted. In a word we warmly recommend them, because we have no doubt but their appointments will give satisfaction."

"These recommendations were acted on, and on the 27th June, 1775, Montgomery received his appointment as Brigadier General.

Congress, he writes "having done me the honor of electing me a Brigadier General in their service as an event which must put an end for a while, perhaps for ever, to the quiet schemes of life I had prescribed for myself, for though entirely unexpected and undesired by me, the will of an oppressed people, compelled to choose between liberty and slavery, must be obeyed."

HOME SCENES.

The last evening Montgomery spent with his wife in their home at Rhinebeck is thus feelingly described by his brother-in-law, Edward Livingston:—"It was," he says, "just before General Montgomery left for Canada. We were only three in the room—ie, my sister, and myself. He was sitting in a musing attitude between his wife, who, sad and silent, seemed to be reading the future, and myself, whose childish admiration was divided between the glittering uniform and the martial bearing of him who wore it, when, all of a sudden, the silence was broken by his deep voice repeating the following lines:

"'Tis a mad world, my masters;
I once thought it so, now I know it."

"The tone, the words, the circumstances, all overawed me, and I noiselessly retired. His wife accompanied 'her soldier' as she ever afterwards called her husband, as far as Saratoga, where they bade each other a last adieu. 'You shall never,' were his parting words, 'have cause to blush for your Montgomery.'"

ATTEMPTS TO ENLIST THE SYMPATHIES OF THE CANADIANS.

"Of all the papers published by the American Congress," says a writer, "their address of October, 1774, to the French inhabitants of Canada, discovers the most dexterous management, and the most able method of application to the temper and passions of the parties, whom they endeavour to gain." They state the right they had, on their becoming English subjects, to the inestimable value of the English constitution, that these rights defend the poor from the rich, the weak from the powerful, the industrious from the rapacious, the peaceable from the violent, the tenants from the lords, and all from their superiors; that these rights a profligate ministry were trying to deprive them of,

that as to the Quebec Act it had not left them a civil right or security of any kind, as everything it seemed to grant was wholly dependent on, and removable at the will of a minister in England. They are told that they are only a small people compared with their numerous and powerful neighbours, who with open arms invite them into a fellowship,—that as nature had joined their countries let them also join their political interests. They endeavour to obviate the jealousies and prejudices which might arise from the difference of their religious principles by instancing the case of the Swiss Cantons, where Catholic and Protestant states live in the utmost concord and peace with each other. They declare that they do not require them to commence acts of hostility against the government of their common sovereign; that they only invite them to consult their own glory and welfare, and not to suffer themselves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous ministers so far as to become the instruments of their cruelty and despotism. They conclude by informing them that the Congress had with universal pleasure and by an unanimous vote resolved that they should consider the violation of their rights, by the act for altering the government of that province, as a violation of their own; and that they should be invited to accede to their confederation, which had no other object than the perfect security of the natural and civil rights of all the constituent members, according to their respective circumstances, and the preservation of a happy and lasting connection with Great Britain, on the salutary and constitutional principles before mentioned."

And now in the face of this manifesto what do we find—that on the 5th September, 1774, this same Congress in an address to the people of England, alluded to the religion professed by a plurality of the Canadians, as one which had sown persecution and bigotry, and had undated the British Islands with blood, and everywhere carried murder and rebellion. They also declared, that the Quebec Bill of 1774 was an act for establishing the Roman Catholic religion in the Province of Quebec, abolishing the equitable system of English laws, and erecting a tyranny there. Even in the Provincial Congresses, if I may use the word, the same intolerant spirit manifested itself. Thus in the plan of accommodation with Great Britain, adopted by the New York Provincial Congress on the 27th June, 1775, and addressed to their delegates at Philadelphia, we find the following clause:—

"As the free enjoyment of the rights of conscience is, of all others, the most valuable branch of human liberty, and the indulgence and establishment of Popery all along the interior confines of the old Protestant Colonies tends not only to obstruct their growth, but weaken their security, that neither the Parliament of Great Britain or any other earthly legislator or tribunal ought or can interfere in anywise however in the religious and ecclesiastical concerns of the Colonies."

But to the honour of the New York delegates they showed a more liberal spirit, as their answer shows:—

"As the inhabitants of the continent," said they, "are happily united in a political creed, we are of opinion that it would be highly imprudent to run the risk of dividing them by the introduction of disputes foreign to the present controversy, especially as the discussion of them can be attended with no single advantage. They are points about which mankind will forever differ, and therefore should always, and at least in times like these, be kept out of sight. We are the more confirmed in these sentiments by this circumstance that both this and the former Congress have cautiously avoided the least hint on subjects of this kind, all the members concurring in a desire of burying all disputes on ecclesiastical points, which have for ages had no other tendency than that of banishing peace and charity from the world."

THEIR DULCITY SEEN THROUGH AND FOILED.

This shows in a measure the duplicity practised towards the Canadians, for on the 2nd June, twenty three days previous to this accommodation plan, this same New York Provincial Congress ad-

ressed them as "Friends and fellow-countrymen." "We consider you as our friends, and we feel for you the affection of brothers." "Mankind should be governed by the dictates of justice, not by the hand of oppression. The peaceable enjoyment of what we call our own, and that liberty which confers on every man the right of adoring his God in the manner he humbly thinks most agreeable to the Divine nature—these are the objects of all our cares." "Confident that the enemies of our King and his people will take every opportunity to excite jealousies and discord upon us, we beseech you not to be imposed upon by their artifices, but call to your remembrance the complicated horrors of a barbarous war, avoid those measures which must plunge us both into distress, and instead of consenting to become miserable slaves, generously dare to participate with your fellow subjects in the sweets of that security which is the glorious lot of freedom."

There is no denying that the flattering addresses, those for example of the 26th October, 1771, and 2nd June, 1775, had the effect of causing a number of Canadians to occupy a neutral position, but I have no hesitation any ever in saying that the fact of Canada remaining a British colony is mainly due to the attitude of the Catholic clergy at that time.

MORE ATTEMPTS TO ENTRAP CANADIANS.

In February, 1775, envoys from the American Congress arrived in Montreal under the pretext of buying horses, but really to learn the sentiments of the Canadians. A private meeting was held, at which, however, no Canadian assisted.

On the 26th April, 1775, Governor Carleton issued his proclamation appointing justices, or conservators of the Peace, in Montreal and Quebec.

On the night of the 30th April, and morning of 1st May, a bust of George III. in one of the public places in Montreal, was besmeared in black, and around his neck a necklace of potatoes with a wooden cross attached, on which the following words were inscribed—"Behold the Pope of Canada, the English sol." A reward of \$200 was offered by the Governor for the discovery of the perpetrator, who "wantonly and maliciously disfigured the bust, and affixed thereto the false and scandalous libel in writing tending to lessen him in the esteem of his subjects, weaken his Government, and raise jealousies between him and his people." A reward of 3,325 livres or shillings of the Province was also offered in addition by the Union Society of Montreal, of which P. Panet was secretary.

WILLIAM PITT IN QUEBEC.

At this time William Pitt, the younger son of the celebrated Earl of Chatham, was Aide de Camp to His Excellency Governor Carleton, having arrived with his family on Sunday, 17th December, 1773. Prior to his leaving home, the Earl of Chatham, in a letter to Lady Stanhope, says, "the time draws near for our dear Pitt joining his regiment at Quebec. What pain to part with him, and what satisfaction to see him go in so manly a manner just in the age of pleasures."

In a letter of subsequent date, addressed to Governor Carleton, he says, "Your great goodness to my son, in which the friendship you honour the father with, is manifested by such kind and interesting effects, would long since have commanded the expression of my sincerest thanks, had not a long fever forbidden my writing. Allow me, my dear sir, to address myself (which I do with singular satisfaction) to offering you the warmest returns of acknowledgments, from a paternal heart full of solicitude for a very endeared son. I trust that he exerts his constant endeavours to recommend himself to the continuance of your favour and protection, and that he will not prove an unprofitable scholar in the best of schools."

OPENING OF HOSTILITIES.

In the early part of 1775, the Massachusetts Committee sent secret agents into Canada for the purpose of learning the sentiments of the Canadians. On their return they gave it as their opinion that the people were not altogether friendly, and that when hostilities began it would be

necessary to come into possession of Ticonderoga. The battle of Lexington had now been fought. The Connecticut Congress was in session, and among the members it was agreed to seize on Ticonderoga, and for this purpose two members—Edward Mott and Noah Phelps—were nominated to raise the force supposed to be required for that purpose. "The whole plan and proceedings," says an American writer, "were of a private character, without the public sanction of the Assembly, but with its full knowledge and tacit approbation." On the 9th May, Phelps gained admission to the fort, under pretence of getting shaved, and there noticed the condition not only of the garrison, but also of the fort; and that same day, according to Sanguinet, rum had been introduced into the fort, stating that he was a messenger with orders from the Commandant. No sooner was he admitted than his men followed, and by dint of numbers Captain Delaplace was obliged to surrender, he having only forty five men, while Allen had more than double that number. The spoils taken consisted of 35 pieces cannon, good; 29 useless, 19 swivels, one howitzer and two mortars.

On the 12th May, Crown Point, with its little garrison of one sergeant and six soldiers, surrendered. The spoils there comprised 54 cannon, good, 50 useless, one brass cannon, four mortars, two howitzers.

And notwithstanding the doings of Allen and his men we are told that "the colonists remained loyal and never breathed an aspiration for political independence."

Flushed with his success Allen proceeded to St. Johns, and seized a schooner. Thence he addressed a letter to the merchants of Montreal friendly to the cause of liberty, asking for provisions, ammunition and liquor, and a letter to the Canadians inviting them to take no share in the struggle. "Let old England and the colonies fight it out, and you Canadians stand by and see what an arm of flesh can do." But he was forced to retreat before a body of men of the 26th regiment, commanded by Major Preston, on Friday, 10th May. Monday following, the 7th regiment, under Major Stopford, left Quebec for Montreal, and in the afternoon of that same day, a schooner—Zachariah Thompson, Captain, and a sloop—Captain Algeo, with Captain Godwin's company of artillery, some field pieces, ammunition, etc., also sailed for Montreal. Major Preston had by this time returned to the city, but was sent without delay with 50 Canadians to hold St. Johns.

SIR GUY CARLETON AND LORD CHATHAM.

In a letter to the Earl of Chatham, sent by Major Caldwell, dated Quebec, June 2nd, 1775, he writes as follows:—

"As I can easily form to myself an idea of your Lordship's and Lady Chatham's anxiety about such a son as Aide de camp Pitt, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of an opportunity of a ship now sailing for England to make your Lordship happy by assuring you of your son being perfectly well, which he has not an opportunity of acquainting you with, as he is just now with General Carleton at Montreal, from which place he set out about ten days ago with the garrison of this place, an account being sent here that the people of New Hampshire and Connecticut, under the orders of one Arnold (last year a horse dealer, this a Colonel, with a commission from the Provincial Congress), had surprised Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and taken the garrison, consisting of a captain, two lieutenants and about seventy privates, prisoners, and that they had also proceeded to St. Johns, where they had surprised also a sergeant and twelve men, and an armed sloop of the King's that commanded the navigation of Lake Champlain, and that they had from thence made incursions within a few miles of Montreal. A detachment of the 26th Regiment soon obliged these unhappy, deluded people to retire from St. Johns and the near end of Lake Champlain, but Arnold, who has executed his orders with diligence, activity and spirit, has posted himself, it is said, with about fifteen hundred men at Ticonderoga, where he had got an engineer to

fortify his post. General Carleton has, I hear, taken post at St. Johns and Chambly, where, by his dispositions, he seems to mean only to act on the defensive, contrary to what I should have supposed, as I should think the Canadians might by this time have been arrived, and Frontenac retaken with as much rapidity as Arnold executed the orders of Congress. I pity those poor deluded people for the cause in which they are embarked, and with great reluctance should draw my sword against them; but coming to disturb our tranquillity, I confess it is a little provoking, and they should have been made to retire faster than when they approached us. The Canadians used to obey the King's orders, and, I think, would not refuse to march. Peremptory orders and flattering expressions, and you may do what you please with them, as they have high ideas and great respect for the King's authority, but no other influence will weigh with them but necessity to draw them from their farms, where they enjoy the comforts of ease and affluence. I have, &c.

HENRY CAYDWELL.

THE R. C. BISHOP OF QUEBEC AND THE INVASION.

On the 9th of June martial law was proclaimed. Previous to this time the Catholic Bishop of Quebec issued the following letter:—

"Jean Olivier Briant, by the mercy of God and grace of the Holy See, Bishop of Quebec.

"To all the people of this colony, health and benediction.

"A band of subjects, having revolted against their lawful Sovereign, who at the same time is ours, have caused an outbreak in this province, less in the hope of their being sustained than with a view of drawing you into this revolt, or at least engaging you not to oppose them in their evil designs.

"The singular goodness and mildness with which we have been governed on the part of His Most Gracious Majesty, King George III, since by the fate of arms we have been submitted to his rule, the recent favours which he has granted us in the use of our laws, the free exercise of our religion, and in causing us to participate in all the privileges and all advantages of British subjects doubtless suffice to excite your gratitude and zeal to sustain the interests of the Crown of Great Britain. But motives still more pressing should speak to your heart at the present moment. Your oaths, your religion, impose on you an indispensable obligation to defend with all your strength your country and your King. Close then, dear Canadians, your eyes, and listen not to the seditious who seek to render you unfortunate and to smother in your hearts sentiments of submission to your lawful superiors, that education and religion have engraven there.

"Carefully comply with all that you will be commanded to do on the part of the beneficent Governor who has no other object in view than your interests and your happiness. It is not required of you to wage war in distant provinces. You are only asked to give a helping hand and to drive back the enemy and prevent invasion with which this province appears to be threatened. The voice of religion and that of your interests are united, and assure us of your zeal to defend your frontiers and your possessions.

"Given at Quebec under our seal, the seal of our arms, and the signature, the 22nd May, 1775.

J. O. Bp. of Quebec,
By His Lordship,
E. PERRAULT, Priest."

ARMING FOR THE TRAY.

After signing his proclamation, Governor Carleton appointed the following field officers of the militia for the town and precincts of Montreal:—Dufy DeLauriers, colonel; M. Sylvestre, lieutenant, and St. George Dupre, major. The Governor reviewed the militia of Montreal and expressed himself pleased with them, while Chief Justice Heyniged several of the English merchants to join the militia. Officers were also sent into the country places, but while some of the farmers seemed disposed to obey the summons, others declared they would not bear arms against the Provincials. "We are not aware," said they, "of the

cause or the result of the present difference. We will show ourselves loyal and faithful subjects by our peaceable conduct and by our submission to the Government under which we live, but it is incompatible with our state and our condition to take sides in the present contest." Luc de la Corne threatened to imprison the farmers, to send troops to chastise them, and went so far as to strike some of the non-combatants. This roused the ire of the men of Terrebonne, Mascouche, Lachenaye and Repentigny, who, to the number of several hundreds, prepared to defend themselves at Lachenaye. News of this unfortunate affair reaching the Governor, he immediately sent Captain Hamilton to the scene, who succeeded in establishing peace.

ASSURANCES OF LOYALTY.

During his stay in Montreal the Governor received the following address from the British subjects residing in and near Quebec:—

"QUEBEC, 28th June, 1775.

"SIR,—As it has been found necessary to withdraw His Majesty's troops from this garrison, we, the subscribers, think it our duty, in the present situation of affairs, to offer our service in protecting the King's magazines, as well as our own property in this place, and we do therefore most humbly entreat your Excellency to order the militia of Quebec to be embodied, and to appoint such officers for the purpose of protecting His Majesty's subjects as you may deem expedient. Having the honour to be His Majesty's most faithful subjects, and your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants."

At the same time the following address from the Canadian subjects in Quebec was presented:—

"A son Excellence Guy Carleton, Capitaine-General, et Gouverneur-en-Chef, &c., &c.

"Les bourgeois et citoyens de Quebec, considerant la triste situation de cette ville, prennent la liberte de représenter a votre Excellence, que tous leurs zèles pour défendre les droits de leur auguste souverain croient ne pas devoir lui offrir des services qui lui appartenant de droit, en attendant que votre Excellence de moment en moment, en consequence de sa proclamation ses ordres pour nous mettre en milices telles qu'elles estoient precedemment, et ainsi que votre Excellence vient de l'établir a Montreal, afin de maintenir le bon ordre et veiller a la tranquillite publique.

"Nous avons l'honneur, &c., &c."

To these addresses Governor Carleton sent the following reply:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your addresses, full of good sense and duty to a sovereign whose first care is the happiness and protection of his subjects; having now nearly completed the militia in the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers, I shall immediately arrange that in the district of Quebec, when I flatter myself all who attempt to disturb the tranquillity of this province, either by arms and violent invasion, or by false and treasonable reports, shall meet with that chastisement their crimes deserve.

GUY CARLETON.

"Montreal, 3rd July, 1775."

REINFORCEMENTS.

On the 13th July, Brigadier-General Prescott arrived in Quebec from Boston, and on the 17th started to Montreal to join his regiment. On the 15th Col Tenplar, of the 26th Regiment, left Quebec for England, and on the 18th His Majesty's armed brig Gaspe, William Hunter, commander, arrived at Quebec.

About this time the formation of a regiment known as the Royal Highland Emigrants, and commanded by Lt-Col. Maclean, was authorized in Quebec, to consist of two battalions of Highlanders of twenty companies of fifty men each, and to wear a uniform similar to the 42nd Highlanders. Each soldier was to have two hundred acres of land in any province in North America, with twenty years quit rent, each married man to receive fifty acres for his wife, and fifty for each child on the same terms.

On Saturday, 22nd July, between twelve and one o'clock, the British inhabitants of Quebec, to the number of about two hundred, mustered on the parade for the purpose of forming a militia. After

their names were taken and three cheers given for the King, they marched off, the band playing "Lochaber No More."

EXISTING THE SERVICES OF THE CANADIAN INDIANS.

By this time Colonel Guy Johnson, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Luc La Corne, who had command of the Indians at Montmorency and Quebec in 1759, prevailed upon the Indians in bringing the chiefs and warriors of the Canada confederacy to Montreal. They met with their wives and children, to the number of 1,600, in the Recollet church, and there they resolved that they would not take part with either one side or the other, until the spring of the following year. "The Grand Council," says a chronicle of the period, "was conducted with a solemnity and decorum that made the assembly a very respectable as well as an agreeable sight."

PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN INVADING FORCE.

Now, while Canada is unsheathing the sword, we will for a few moments turn our attention to the Americans.

On Montgomery's arrival at Albany, he at once set to work for the invasion of Canada, while the cry was, "we have no arms, we have no powder, we have no blankets. For God's sake send us money, send us arms, send us ammunition!"

Montgomery advised the New York Congress, 8th August, that he apprehended serious consequences might arise by the indulgence granted to the British officers. In this connection, he says: "It now appears that Lt. Col. Maclean, upon half pay, who came to New York about two months since in the packet upon pretence of taking up hands, and went to Boston on matters relative to that business, returned from thence to New York, and passed in disguise through the county of Oswego, where he boasted of his exploit, put on a red coat, and seemed to take upon him some command, and went to Canada with Sir Guy Johnson."

The 10th August Major John Brown returned to Crown Point, after paying a three day's visit to Canada for the purpose of learning what was doing there. He reported the Canadians as being friendly, and desirous of seeing a Continental army in Canada; that there were about 700 troops in Canada, of whom 300 were near St. Johns, 50 at Quebec, and the remainder at Montreal, Chambly, and the upper posts, in a word that everything seemed favourable for the contemplated invasion.

BADLY ARMED AND BADLY EQUIPPED.

The Continental troops destined for this expedition were in a wretched condition. "Give us guns," said they, "give us blankets and tents, and we'll fight the devil himself; but don't keep us here (at Albany) in market boats as though we were a parcel of sheep or calves."

Montgomery having heard that Governor Carleton intended to dispute the possession of Lake Champlain, resolved to go forward. "Moving without orders," he writes to Schuyler, who was compelled, through sickness, to remain at Albany. "I do not like, but on the one hand the prevention of the enemy is of the utmost consequence, for if he gets his vessels into the Lake it is over with us for the present summer. Let me entreat you to follow in a whale boat leaving some one to bring on the troops and artillery. It will give the men great confidence in your spirit and activity, and how necessary to a general this confidence is, I need not tell you. I most earnestly wish that this suggestion may meet your approbation, and be assured that in making it I have your honour and reputation much at heart. All my ambition is to do my duty in a subordinate capacity without the least intention of lessening the merit which is justly your due." Schuyler's opinion of the men under him at this juncture may be learned from the following letter he wrote Washington:—

"The vexation of spirit under which I labour, that a barren complication of disorders should prevent me from reaping the laurels for which I have unweariedly wrought since I was honoured with this command; the anxiety I have suffered since my arrival here, lest the army should starve, occasioned by a scandalous want of subordination, and inattention to my orders in some of the officers I left to command at the distant posts, the variety of disagree-

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WHERE ARNOLD WAS WOUNDED.



MONTGOMERY HOUSE.

The Body of General Montgomery, of the U. S. Army, mortally wounded while scaling Cape Diamond, while endeavoring to plant the American Flag on the height of the Plains of Abraham, was laid out here the 31st of December, 1777, in this old house dating 1698.

able and vexatious incidents that almost every hour in some department or other not only retard my cure, but have put me considerably back for some days past. If I had been a general in my situation his memory had not been so laudable for patience. But the glorious end we have in view, confident hope will be attained, will atone for all."

At this time the invading army comprised 1800 men, but before 10th September, 726 men were found to be unfitted for further service and discharged.

FIRST BLOOD DRAWN.

Meatime scouts were sent out, for in the *Quebec Gazette* of August 31st, we find the following account of a skirmish near St. Johns:—

"On Tuesday the 22nd inst. Lieutenant Willington, of the 20th regiment, went from St. John's with eight Indians, in two canoes; Lieutenant Willington, with four Indians, in the west side of the Lake, and the other canoe with four Indians took the east side of the Lake to make what discoveries they could. Upon the return of the four Indians on the east side of the Lake, in the evening, on this side of River Laeole, they discovered a bateau covered with branches along the shore, which they took away. On their way back, about a league this side of River Laeole, they were fired upon by about ten of the rebels, commanded by Captain Baker, by which two of the four Indians were wounded: the others returned the fire of the enemy, but it being almost dark, they could not see whether or not they had killed or wounded any of the enemy. Next morning Major Preston sent out Captain Gordon with 25 Indians, 13 soldiers, and five or six volunteers. When they came upon the place where the Indians were fired upon the evening before, they went on shore and found Captain Baker lying dead, and a place where a grave had been made for a wounded man at some distance from the dead man. The Indians cut off the head of Captain Baker and brought it to Montreal."

ATTACKED BY AN INDIAN TORQUE.

Montgomery was now proceeding up the lake with 1,000 men, and two pieces of artillery, but did not reach the vicinity of St. Johns until the 5th of September, when an attack was made on the left of his line by 60 Indians, four of whom were wounded, and in which the two Lormiers acted as volunteers.

In an account of this engagement, from a Canadian point of view, it is stated that Major Preston, of the 26th Regiment, commanding at St. Johns, being informed that the rebels, to the number of 1,500, approaching with the intention of making a descent, ordered out Captain Tice, the two Lormiers (volunteers), and a detachment of 60 Indians, to reconnoitre and watch their motions. They advanced to the point on the north-west of the river St. John, when they perceived the enemy landing and entrenching themselves, and at the same time discovered 600 men in ambush lying on their bellies at about two hundred paces distance, who fired on them, wounding Captain Tice in the thigh and killing two Indians. Thereupon the two Lormiers (who led an active part during the invasion), with their small detachment, attacked them briskly, killing two of their officers, and drove them back to their entrenchments, where, being reinforced, they again advanced, and an unequal combat ensued, in which an Indian of the Falls of St. Louis killed three, and had engaged a fourth when he received a ball in the thigh. The other Indians, animated by his example, obliged them to quit the field, where they left several of their dead. However, confiding in numbers, they again returned to the charge, but the Indians, flushed with success, again charged them so vigorously that they retired under cover of their entrenchments. The Indians had four killed and as many wounded in the action, and the rebels owned to the inhabitants of the place where it happened, "that they had forty killed and thirty wounded. The next day they re-embarked and made sail towards Isle Aux Noix, having learned that St. Johns and Chambly were strongly fortified, and well provisioned—that 800 Indians were at the former place and a large body commanded by Colonel Johnson was stationed at some other point,—that the vessel intended for Lake Champlain was almost ready, and would carry 16 guns,—that the Canadians desired neutrality, provided their person and property were respected, and that such articles as would be furnished by them should be paid for in silver or gold."

MONTGOMERY REINFORCED.

Reinforcements having arrived, Montgomery once more moved forward to attack St. Johns, defended by 500 men of the 7th and 26th regiments, and 150 Canadians. There were also 60 women and children in the fort. On the 18th September, Montgomery led 500 of his men to the north side of the Fort, and there met a detachment of the garrison who had defeated a party of Americans commanded by Major Brown. "After an ill-directed fire for some minutes," writes Montgomery, "the enemy retired with precipitation,—luckily for them they did so, for had we sooner known their situation, which a thick wood prevented, not a man would have escaped. As we saw the enemy the old story of treachery spread among the men, and the cry was 'We are trepanned and drawn under the guns of the fort.' The woodsmen were less expert in forming than I had expected, and too many of them hung back. Had we kept more silence we should have taken a field piece or two."

Montgomery stationed 200 men at the junction of the roads leading to Montreal and Chambly, so as to prevent any communication with St. Johns. He next brought his artillery to bear on the fort, but as it happened the cannon were light, the mortars defective, artillerymen unpractised, and the engineer, Captain Mott, utterly ignorant of the first principles of the art he professed. Mott's doings at St. Johns are thus described by Schuyler in a letter to the Provincial Congress:—"Several rascals of the first battalion have deserted to the enemy, and Capt. Mott, of the same corps, shamefully ran away from our bomb battery, when not one of the enemy was near him." Owing to the swampy ground, Montgomery's forces being weakened by sickness, he resolved to change his position to the north-west side of the fort. A road was opened, and preparations made for war batteries when he learned that a general dissatisfaction prevailed among his men, and that unless some action was taken at once, in a few days a general mutiny would be the result. In writing to Schuyler at this time, Montgomery says:—

"The impotence of the troops to get home has prevented their seeing the impossibility of undertaking this business sooner, the duty being laid for the troops, even in the present confined state of operations. When I mentioned my intentions I did not consider I was at the head of troops who carry the spirit of freedom into the field and think for themselves." Montgomery summoned a Council of War, and his plan of attack was unanimously rejected. "I cannot help observing," said he in acquainting Schuyler of the result of the Council of War, "to how little purpose I am here. Were I not afraid the example would be generally followed, and that the public service might suffer, I would not stay an hour at the head of troops, whose operations I cannot direct."

At length Montgomery's plan was adopted, and resulted in a waste of powder on both sides. During the siege Montgomery equipped some of his men, under Col. Bedell, of New Hampshire, Major Brown, of Massachusetts, and Major Livingston (the latter who had been a resident of Montreal, and married Elizabeth Simpson there), to besiege Chambly, which surrendered without a struggle, and at the same time contributed to Montgomery's success in the way of ammunition, etc. Thus, the spoils were six tons of powder, 80 barrels of flour, a large quantity of rice, butter and peas, 134 barrels of pork, 300 swivel shot, one box of musket shot, 6,364 musket cartridges, 150 stand of French arms, three mortars, 61 shells, 500 hand grenades, 85 Royal Fusiliers muskets with accoutrements, and rigging for three vessels. The prisoners comprised one Major, two Captains, three Lieutenants, a captain of a schooner, a commissary, a surgeon and 83 privates, besides a number of women and children, all of whom were sent to Connecticut. The colours of the 7th regiment were captured at Chambly and sent to Philadelphia. These spoils and Montgomery considerably in besieging St. Johns. A strong battery, with four guns and six mortars, was erected within 250 yards of the fort, and a block-house with one gun and two mortars, on the opposite side of the river.

In the meantime, Ethan Allen, whose restless spirit had to be quieted, and who, without any commission, moved onward to L'Arriere with thirty men, to induce, if possible, the Canadians to join the Americans, regardless of the orders he received, pushed on to Montreal, and on the 21st September crossed the St. Lawrence, with fifty Canadians among his men. A force of forty regulars and two hundred Canadians went out to meet him, and succeeded in capturing Allen and a number of his men.

Learning of the surrender of Chambly Fort, Carleton left Montreal for the purpose of reinforcing St. Johns, but on attempting to land at Longueuil was obliged to return, as Col. Seth Warner, with three hundred of the Green Mountain boys, had taken up a position there.

Montgomery now talked on Major Preston to surrender. The latter replied that he was anxious to prevent the further unnecessary effusion of blood, but at the same time zealous to maintain the honour of His Majesty's arms. "I am now to inform you," he adds, "that should no attempt be made to relieve this place within the space of four days, I will then offer to you my proposals relative to a surrender."

Montgomery opposed further delay, and Major Preston, after sustaining a siege of six weeks, was permitted to march out of the fort with all the honours of war. The garrison comprised 500 regulars, and 100 Canadians.

We shall for a few moments direct our attention to what was passing in and around Montreal and Quebec.

On the 2nd August, Carleton arrived in Quebec, leaving Brig. General Prescott in command at Montreal, who, hearing of the attack on St. Johns, sent thither a force of 120 Canadians under De Longueuil.

Niveville with 40 Indians also started for the same place, but was obliged to return, and as if to increase Carleton's difficulties, the Indians of Sault St. Louis had buried the hatchet so far as the Americans were concerned.

On the 7th September, Noel Vuoy, J. Bte. Dupon, and J. Bte. Le Comte Dupey, were appointed Colonel, Lieut.-Col. and Major of the Quebec militia, and De Tonnacour and Louis Cresse as Colonel and Lieut.-Col. of the Three Rivers militia.

In consequence of despatches received from St. Johns, Carleton, accompanied by several members of the Legislative Council, started for Montreal, and two days after Maclean, with the Royal Highland Emigrants, was ordered to Sorel, where Carleton was to meet them. On the 13th September, a detachment of the 7th regiment arrived in Quebec from Sarigan, and also left for Montreal.

On the 9th September, the British inhabitants of Quebec mustered on the parade. The Lieut.-Governor Cramache took command of them and appointed Major Caldwell his aide. That same evening, 25 of the volunteers mounted guard.

On Sunday morning, 10th September, four companies of the Canadians of Quebec turned out on parade, and on the 14th September, the officers received their commissions. On the Tuesday following, six other Canadian companies and one of artillery paraded.

Lieut. Governor Cramache, on the 17th September, issued a proclamation ordering all strangers, "who since the 31st day of August last have, or who hereafter shall come into the town of Quebec, either to repair themselves immediately or to signify to one of the conservators of the peace, their name and place of abode together with the occasion of their coming into the town, upon pain of being considered and treated as spies if they remain therein for the space of two hours without repairing themselves or giving notice as aforesaid."

Sunday, September 17th, the 11 companies of Canadian militia in Quebec were reviewed and arms served out to them. Prior to this, they had mounted guard and served as patrols. The six companies of British militia were likewise reviewed, and at six that same evening two companies of them mounted guard.

In the absence of the Governor at Montreal Lieut.-Governor Cramache issued a proclamation, dated 28th September, to the following effect:—

"It being absolutely necessary in the present disorders to provide in the most effectual manner for the defence of the town and Province of Quebec, and whereas great assistance may be derived from the sailors on board the ships and vessels in the different parts of the Province, it is hereby ordered that no ship or vessel now in any part of the province do proceed on her voyage to England or elsewhere before the 20th day of October next." On the 20th October this embargo was extended to the 4th November.

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The 2nd October, Lord Pitt sailed from Quebec for London. That same day the Quebec Artillery Company, under the command of Lieut. George Gregory, and Lieut. John Johns scaled the cannon mounted in different parts of the garrison of Quebec, when three 24-pounders, ten 12-pounders and three 9 pounders were ready for action.

On the 3rd October, the Snowfall, completely equipped with sixteen 9-pounders, besides swivels, etc., and one hundred sailors, hauled out into the stream, and anchored before Quebec. The ship Charlotte, Captain Littlejohn, and two others, commanded by Captains Cabot and Lizot, were also being fitted out.

After the surrender of St. Johns, Montgomery resolved to push onward without the least delay, but still a mutinous spirit was rife among his men, numbers of whom left for their homes in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

On Sunday, 12th November, Montgomery appeared before Montreal, when a committee of the citizens presented him with a draft of the articles of capitulation.

1. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town of Montreal, as well as the religious orders, hospitals and communities without any exception whatsoever, shall be upheld in the free possession of their rights, goods, effects, movable and immovables of what nature they may be.
2. That the inhabitants, French and English, shall be maintained in the free exercise of their religion.
3. That trade in general as well within the province in the upper countries and parts beyond the seas, will be carried on freely as heretofore, and passports shall be granted for that purpose.
4. That passports shall be granted to those who may want them for the different parts of this province, or elsewhere on their lawful affairs.
5. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and suburbs of Montreal shall not be compelled on any pretence whatever to take up arms against the Mother Country nor to contribute in any manner towards carrying on war against her.
6. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and suburbs of Montreal, or other parts of the country that have taken up arms for the defence of this province, and are taken prisoners, shall be set at liberty.
7. That courts of justice shall be established for the determination of property, and that the judges of the said courts shall be elected by the people.
8. That the inhabitants of the town of Montreal will not be obliged to lodge troops.
9. That no inhabitant of the country or savages shall be permitted to enter the town until the commandant shall have taken possession and provided for its safety.

Montreal, 12th November, 1775.

Montgomery replied as follows:—

"I do hereby certify that the above articles were presented to me, to which I have given the following answer:—The City of Montreal, having neither ammunition, or artillery, troops nor provisions, and having it not in their power to fulfil one article of the treaty, can claim no title to a capitulation.

The Continental army have a generous disdain of every act of oppression and violence. They are come for the express purpose of giving liberty and security. The General therefore engages his honour to maintain, in the peaceable enjoyment of their property of every kind, the individuals and religious communities of the city of Montreal.

The inhabitants, whether English, French or others shall be maintained in the free exercise of their religion. The present unhappy contention between Great Britain and her colonies puts it out of his power to engage for freedom of trade to the mother country, nor can he make a general promise of passports; as far as it may consist with the safety of the troops and the public good, he shall be happy to promote commerce, and for that purpose promises to grant passports for the upper countries when required.

The General hopes to see such a provincial virtuous convention assembled as will enter with zeal into every measure that can contribute to set the civil and religious rights of this and her sister colonies on a permanent foundation. He promises for himself that he will not compel the inhabitants of the town to take up arms against the mother country or contribute towards the expense of the present war.

The Continental army came into this province for its protection; they therefore cannot consider their oppressors as taking up arms for its defence.

It is not in the General's power to engage for the return of prisoners. Motives of humanity will induce him to use his interest for their return to their families, provided it can be done without endangering the public safety.

Speedy measures shall be taken for establishing courts of justice upon the most liberal plan, conformable to the British Constitution.

The inhabitants shall not be burthened with troops but when necessarily requires it, of which necessity the General must be judge.

The inhabitants of the country and savages shall not enter the town till the guards are posted.

To-morrow morning at nine o'clock the continental troops shall take possession of the Keonlet's gate; the proper officers must attend with the keys of all public stores upon the Quarter Master General at nine o'clock at the Keonlet's gate.

This engagement is understood and declared to be binding on any future commandant of officers of the continental troops that may succeed me in this district.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier General of the Continental Army.
Montreal, November 12, 1775."

The fortifications of Montreal, which had in the first place been intended as a means of defence against the Indians, were since 1760 in a state of decay. They extended "along the river, and from the corner of the old barracks to the foot of McGill street, along which they passed, enclosing part of the present Victoria Square, then along Fortification lane, across the Champ de Mars, around through St. Louis street to Dalhousie Square, then returning to the barrack corner."

When Montgomery took possession of Montreal he was presented with the following address, said to have been written by Valentine Jautard, and signed by forty inhabitants of the suburbs of Montreal.

"To Mr. Richard Montgomery, Brigadier-General of the Continental forces. The inhabitants of the three suburbs of Montreal:—

"SIR,—The darkness in which we were buried is at last dispelled; the sun darts his beams upon us. Our yoke is broken. A glorious liberty, long wished for, has now arrived, and which we welcome with joy, assuring our sister colonies, represented by you, sir, of our real and unfeigned satisfaction at our happy union.

"Though the citizens of Montreal have despised us and daily do treat us with contempt, we declare that we abhor their conduct towards our brethren and friends. We say that the articles of capitulation which they offered is a treaty between two enemies, and not a contract or society of a fraternal union.

"These same citizens always have and still do look upon us as rebels. At the appellation we took no offence, having it in common with our sister colonies. But in spite of them and agreeable to our inclinations, we now enter into the union and association, as we did in our hearts the moment the address of the 26th October, 1774, was handed to us, and to which if we had dared we would have sent an answer. You are not ignorant, sir, that from that date silence was even a matter of suspicion, and who verily dare think or utter their thoughts might expect for recompense prison irons, or at least the contempt and indignation of the citizens.

"We now look upon them as conquered—not united. They call us ignorant, illiterate men. True it is, we seened such. The pots had almost annihilated us, but how can they pretend to know or determine what we are. Merit—a man of parts—had no admission even to the echo-chamber. But it is not necessary, we presume, to trouble your Excellency with a detail of the oppression which we have endured or with an enumeration of the authors,—a more favourable time may come.

"However ignorant or rebellious we may seem to be, we declare and humbly pray your Excellency to communicate our declaration to Congress. We say, we declare that our hearts ever did desire this union—that we received and looked on the Union troops as our own, in a word that we agree to the association which our sister colonies have offered us,—that we never thought of being admitted into a society, and enjoying the advantages of such society, without contributing to the expense and support thereof. If we are ignorant, yet we are endowed with reason. The same laws, the same prerogative, proportionable contribution—a sincere union, permanent society—such are our resolute aims, agreeable to the address from our sister colonies.

In a letter to R. R. Livingston, written about this time, Montgomery says:—

"For the good fortune which has hitherto attended us, I am, I hope, sufficiently thankful, but this very fortune, good as it has been, will become a serious and insurmountable evil, should it lead Congress either to overrate our means or to underrate the difficulties we have yet to contend with. I need not tell you that till Quebec is taken Canada is unconquered, and that to accomplish this we must resort to siege, investment, or storm. The first of these is out of the question from the difficulty of making trenches in a Canadian winter and the greater difficulty of living in them, if we could make them; secondly, from the nature of the soil, which, as I am at present instructed, renders mining impracticable, and were this otherwise, from the want of an engineer having sufficient skill to direct the process, and thirdly, from the slowness and lightness of our artillery which is quite unfit to break walls like those of Quebec. Investment has fewer objections, and might be sufficient were we able to shut out entirely from the garrison and town the necessary supplies of food and fuel during the winter, but to do this well the enemy's works being very extensive and offering many avenues to the neighbouring settlements will require a large army, and from present appearance mine will not when brought together, much, if at all, exceed eight hundred combatants.

Of Canadians I might be able to get a considerable number, provided I had hard money with which to clothe, feed and pay for their wages, but this is wanting. Unless, therefore, I am soon and amply relieved, investment, like siege, must be given up.

To the storming plan there are few objections and to this we must come at last. If my force be small, Carleton's is not great. The exact wisdom of his works, which in case of investment would favour him, will, in the other case, favour us. Masters of our secret, we may select a particular time and place for attack and to repel this the garrison must be prepared at all times and places—a circumstance which will impose upon it incessant watching and labour by day and by night, which, in its undisturbed state, must breed discontent, that may compel Carleton to capitulate, or perhaps to make an attempt to drive us off. In this last idea there is a glimmer of hope. Wolfe's success was a lucky hit, or rather a series of such hits. All sober and scientific calculation was against him, until Montcalm, permitting his courage to get the better of his discretion, gave up the advantages of his fortress and came out to try his strength on the Plains. Carleton, who was Wolfe's Quarter-master General, understands this well, and it is to be feared will not follow the Frenchman's example. In all these views you will discern much uncertainty; but of one thing you may be sure, that unless we do something before the middle of April, the game will be up, because by that time the river may be open and let in supplies and reinforcements to the garrison to spite of anything we can do to prevent it; and again, because my troops are not engaged beyond that term, and will not be prevailed upon to stay a day longer. In reviewing what I have said, you will find that my list of wants is a long one—men, money, artillery and clothing accommodated to the climate. Of ammunition Carleton took care to leave little behind him at this place (Montreal). What I wish and expect it that all this be made known to Congress with a full assurance, that if I fail to execute the wishes or commands it shall not be from any negligence or idleness or infirmity of purpose on my part. *Vale carere mandata surgat.*

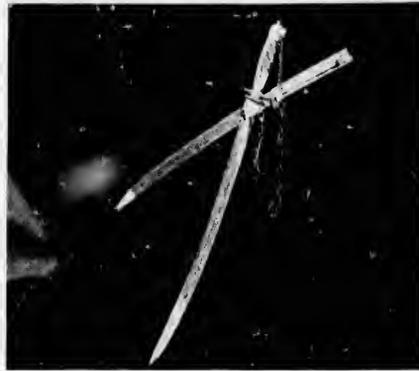
While Montgomery was advancing on Montreal, he sent a detachment of the Continental troops to Sorel to cut off Governor Carleton's retreat. In this, however, they were not successful, for taking advantage of a dark night, and dressed as a farmer, Carleton confided his fortunes to Captain Bonchette, who, in a canoe, with muffled paddles, and, in some places, even being obliged to use his hands instead of paddles, reached the Snowfall, and, on Sunday, 10th November, His Excellency arrived safely at Quebec, in company with C. De Lanaudiere, Jr., Captain Owen, his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Selwyn, of the 7th regiment, with several men of that corps, while Brigadier General Prescott, with 120 soldiers and others, was obliged to surrender at Sorel, with his eleven vessels, containing, among other things, 760 barrels of flour, 675 barrels of beef, 376 barrels of butter, 3 barrels of powder, 2,380 musket cartridges, 8 chests of arms, and 200 pairs of shoes.

On the 14th November a schooner and a sloop from Newfoundland arrived at Quebec with 70 recruits for the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment. On the 5th November some artificers and seamen, also from Newfoundland, reached Quebec, and that same evening His Majesty's frigate, "The Lizard," arrived and saluted the garrison at Quebec.

On the 13th November Lieut.-Col. Maclean, with a portion of his regiment, returned to Quebec. Guards were now placed at Cape Diamond, at St. Louis, St. John's and Palace gates, and also in the Lower Town. Orders were also given to Mr. Thompson to engage a number of Canadians, some of whom were to be employed in cutting and preparing picquets, others to setting them with all the expedition possible, and in laying the platforms from Cape Diamond to the Port St. John. The block-houses were to be repaired with the least delay, and also the sally-ports. The key of the wicket of Palace gate was, for the future, to be sent with the other keys to the main-guard.

On the 22nd November orders were issued that persons who were unwilling to take up arms should leave Quebec without delay.

By this time Arnold had appeared before the old Rock City. As early as August, 1775, a plan was adopted to send a force into Canada by way of the Kennebec, and to Arnold the command was given. He was instructed by General Washington to use the utmost vigilance in guarding against reprisals; to ascertain by every means in his power the real sentiments of the Canadians towards the American cause; to maintain the strictest discipline and good order among his own troops; to conciliate the affections both of the Canadians and the Indians, and convince them that he came among them as friends,



SWORD OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY.



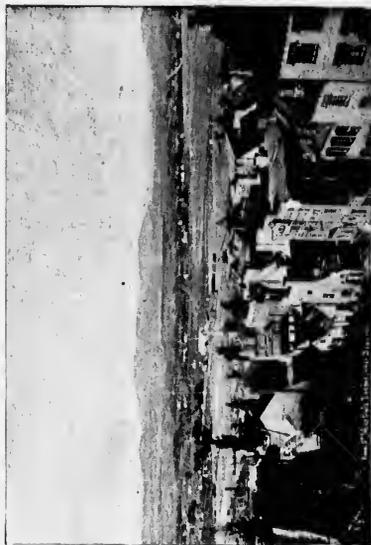
VIEW OF QUEBEC, FROM LEVIS



WHERE GENERAL MONTGOMERY FELL.



FALLS OF THE CHAUDIÈRE RIVER. NEAR QUÉBEC.



CÔTE DE BEAUPORT, TOWARDS LAKE DEATPORT. FROM ESPLANADE, QUÉBEC.



ST DENIS WHARF AND POINTE AUX ORIGINAUX. BELOW QUÉBEC.



THE CITADEL, QUÉBEC. FROM STAMBOUR LANDING.

and not as robbers; to pay the full value for all provisions and accommodations he received, and abstain from pressing the people or any of the cattle into his service, while he was amply to compensate those who voluntarily assisted him; only the king's stores were to be appropriated to the continental use. He was to protect and support the free exercise of the religion of the country and the undisturbed rights of conscience in religious matters.

On the 13th September, Arnold, with an army of 1,000 men, started on this expedition, which, for its novelty, spirit and enterprise, has seldom been excelled. Scouts were sent ahead to mark the Indian pathways, and carrying places. Onward the band of nine adventurous spirits proceeded, and at length provisions began to fail them. In many places they were obliged to wade knee deep in the swamps, while their feet and limbs were torn by the snags. By means of Canadian balsam used as a drink they succeeded in retaining their health.

On the 29th September snow fell. They were then reduced to a daily ration of half a biscuit and half an inch square of raw pork. On the 8th October the height of land was reached. Their duty being performed they returned, taking pains to conceal their footsteps. On the 13th October they reached Deer River, and not meeting Arnold there, as they expected, they were led to believe they had been deserted. They were now so weak that they were unable to carry their canoes. Some of their number went ahead, promising to return within three days with provisions. The three days passed away without any signs of the promised relief, so they proceeded, and finally after spending 26 days in the woods met the pioneers of the army. Snow was now on the ground, and ice on the waters. Over steep hills, through the deep gullies and dismal swamps, in the tangled brushwood and deep forests the march continued. Provisions were exhausted, and roots were eagerly sought for—the dogs that accompanied the force were cooked, and even the very moccasins were boiled with a view of sustaining life. Foreseeing the scarcity of provisions, and the great sufferings it would entail, Col. Enos, with his division, returned to Cambridge. Finally, after spending thirty one days in indescribable hardships, Arnold's men reached the first Canadian settlement 30th September, and here a number of them died from excess of eating.

On the 31st November Arnold arrived at Saratoga, on the 5th at St. Mary's la Beauce, the 7th at St. Henry, and the 8th at Point Levi. Arnold at once prepared to cross the river by means of canoes, but owing to the high winds that prevailed he was unable to do so until 9 o'clock on the evening of the 13th November, and by 4 o'clock the following morning 500 of his men had landed at Wolfe's Cove. Arnold then, according to his own statement, "paraded, and we marched up within half-a-mile of the walls, and gave the people in town three cheers, and were in hopes of their coming out but were disappointed. Morgan, Feibiger and other brother officers did not hesitate," says Henry, "to speak of this as a ridiculous affair that gave them a contemptible opinion of Arnold. But he had a vain desire to gratify. He was well known at Quebec, for he had traded from that port to the West Indies, most particularly in the article of horses. Hence he was despised by the municipal people, and the epithet "horse jockey" was freely and universally bestowed on him.

Arnold's next move was to summon Lieutenant-Governor Carleton to surrender on the following terms:—

"CAMP BEFORE QUEBEC, 1
14th November 1775. 4

"SIR,—The unjust and tyrannical act of a venal British Parliament, tending to enslave the American colonies, has obliged them to appeal to God and the sword for redress; that being, in whose hands are all human events, has hitherto smiled on their virtuous efforts; and as every artifice has been used to make the innocent Canadians instruments of their cruelty, by instigating them against the colonies, and oppressing them on their refusing to enforce every oppressive mandate, the American Congress, induced by motives of humanity, have, at their request, sent General Schuyler into Canada for their relief to cooperate with him. I am ordered by his Excellency General Washington to take possession of the town of Quebec. I do, therefore, in the name of the United Colonies, demand immediate surrender of the town, fortifications, &c., of Quebec to the forces of the United Colonies under my command, forbidding you to injure any of the in-

habitants of the town, in their persons or property, as you will answer the same at your peril. On surrendering the town and the property of every inhabitant shall be secured to him, but if I am obliged to enter the town by storm you may expect every severity practised on such occasions, and the merchants who may now have their property will probably be involved in the general ruin.

I am, &c.,

R. ARNOLD."

This letter never reached the Lieut.-Governor, the bearer of it being fired on and obliged to return.

Arnold, on the 18th November, made what he terms "an exact scrutiny into the arms and ammunition of his detachment, when, upon examination, great part of our cartridges proved unfit for service, and, to my great surprise, we had no more than five rounds for each man, and near one hundred guns unfit for service. Add to this many of the men invalids and almost naked, and wanting everything to make them comfortable." Hearing that the garrison were making preparations to attack him, he, with his men, left Quebec about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th November, and arrived at Point-aux-Trembles. On the 3rd December Montgomery met him there, and on the 5th December the houses in the suburbs of St. Rochs and St. John were taken possession of by the continental army, Montgomery taking up his quarters at Holland House. In a letter to General Schuyler, Montgomery acquaints him of his situation as follows:—

HOLLAND HOUSE,
(near the Heights of Abraham.)
December 5th, 1775.

"MY DEAR GENERAL,— * * * The season has proved so favourable as to enable me to join Colonel Arnold at Point-aux-Trembles, where I arrived with the vessels Mr. Prescott made us a present of. They carried a few troops, about 300, which were equipped for a winter campaign, with the artillery, &c. Colonel Livingston is on his way with some part of his regiment of Canadians.

Mr. Carleton who is expected to show himself in England, is now in town, and puts on the show of defence. The works of Quebec are extremely extensive and very incapable of being defended. His garrison consists of Maclean's banditti, the sailors from the frigates and other vessels laid up together with the citizens obliged to take up arms, most of whom are impatient of the fatigues of a siege, and wish to see matters accelerated amicably. I propose amusing Mr. Carleton with a formal attack, erecting batteries, &c., but mean to assault the works, I believe towards the lower town, which is the weakest part. I have this day written to Mr. Carleton, and also to the inhabitants, which I hope will have some effect. I shall be very sorry to be reduced to this mode of attack, because I know the melancholy consequences, but the approaching severe season, and the weakness of the garrison, together with the nature of the works, point it out too strong to be passed by.

I find Col. Arnold's corps an exceeding fine one, trained to fatigue and well accustomed to cannon-shot (at Cambridge). There is a style of discipline among them, much superior to what I have been used to see this campaign. He himself is active, intelligent and enterprising. Fortune often smiles on his enterprises, and I am not without hopes of success. I shall be very sorry to be reduced to this mode of attack, because I know the melancholy consequences, but the approaching severe season, and the weakness of the garrison, together with the nature of the works, point it out too strong to be passed by.

The Governor has been so kind as to send out of town many of our friends who refuse to do military duty. Among them several intelligent men, capable of doing me considerable service. One of them, Mr. Antill, I have appointed chief engineer, Mr. Mott and all his suite having returned home.

I was not without my apprehensions of not only being unable to make my appearance here, but even of being obliged to relinquish the ground I had gained. Whilst the affair of Chamblay was in agitation, Major Brown, as I am well informed, made some promise to the Canadians who engaged in that service, which I believe I must— from motives of policy as well as justice— make good, viz: to share the stores, especially ammunition and artillery. When matters are settled I shall pay them in money, being innovent to part with the provisions.

Upon another occasion, I have also ventured to go beyond the letter of the law. Col. Easton's detachment, at the mouth of the Sagouy, was on an important service of stopping the fleet; they were half naked and the weather was very severe. I was afraid that not only they might grow impatient and relinquish the business in hand, but I also saw the reluctance the troops at Montreal shewed to quit it. By way of stimulant, I offered, as a reward, all public stores in the vessels to the troops who went forward, except ammunition and provisions. Warner's corps refused to march, or at least declined it. Bedel's went on, and came in for a share of the labour and honour. * * *

With a year's clothing of the 7th and 24th, I have relieved the distresses of Arnold's corps, and forwarded the clothing of some other troops. The greatest part of the clothing is no fair prize, except such as immediately belonged to the prisoners taken on board; they must be paid for theirs, as it was their own property.

Should there be any reason to apprehend an effort next spring to regain Canada, I would not wish to see less than 10,000 men ordered here. The Canadians will be our friends as long as we are able to maintain our ground, but they must not be depended upon, especially for defensive operations.

What advantages the country below Quebec affords for defence, I cannot yet assert, but the rapidity of the Richelieu, some miles above, may be defended against all the navy and all the military force of Great Britain, by such a body of troops as I have mentioned, provided with sufficient artillery, row galley, and proper vessels fitted for fireships. * * *

RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

In a communication addressed to General Washington by Arnold, he states he received clothing for his detachment, amounting to 675 men, from General Montgomery.

The following is a copy of the address sent by Montgomery to Governor Carleton and the inhabitants of Quebec:—

HOLLAND HOUSE, near Quebec, 1
December 6th, 1775.

"SIR,—Notwithstanding the personal ill treatment I have received at your hands, notwithstanding the cruelty you have shown to the unhappy prisoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induce me to have recourse to you in order to save you from the destruction which hangs over you through the want of a garrison. Give me leave to inform you that I am well acquainted with your situation. A great extent of works in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of sailors, most of them our friends; of citizens who wish to see us within the walls; a few of the worst troops that call themselves soldiers; the impracticability of relief; and the certain prospect of wanting every necessary of life, should your opponents confine themselves to a simple blockade, point out the absurdity of resistance. Such is your situation. I am at the head of troops accustomed to success, confident of the righteousness of the cause they are engaged in, inured to danger and fatigue, and so highly interested at your inhumanity, illiberal abuse, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them, in the minds of the Canadians, that it is with difficulty I restrain them till my batteries are ready from assaulting your works, which would afford them a fair opportunity of ample vengeance and just retaliation. Firing upon a flag of truce, hitherto unprecedented, even among savages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my sentiments; however, I will, at any rate, articulate my conscience. Should you persist in an unwarrantable course, the consequence be upon your own head. A host of destroying stores of any sort as you did at Montreal or in the river. If you do, by Heaven! there will be no mercy shown."

To the citizens of Quebec.

Brethren and Friends:

The unfortunate necessity of discharging the ministerial troops obliges me to besiege your city. It is, with extreme regret that I find myself reduced to such measures which can not be otherwise than very grievous to you. Your city a prey to the flames in this season of the year—a general assault on the broken down walls defended by a weak garrison—confusion, bloodshed and plunder—the inevitable results of such assaults, these ideas fill me with horror. I conjure you to do all you can to procure a peaceable entry. Do not place reliance on the servants so foolishly spread to our disadvantage by the paid sycophants of the Ministry. The continental troops have never yet been guilty of any act of violence or inhumanity. We profess to come to you with the object of uprooting tyranny, to give you liberty, and the peaceful enjoyment of your property in this oppressed province, having always respected, as being sacred among us, the property of private individuals. Here enclosed you have my letter to General Carleton, because he has cunningly avoided to allow you knowledge of what might tend to open your eyes to your true interests. If he remains obstinate, and if you permit him to envelope you in a ruin by which he desires perhaps to hide his shame, my conscience will not reproach me, in falling to warn you of your danger."

These letters were brought into Quebec by a female. No notice was taken of them by Carleton, beyond ordering the messenger to be imprisoned, and afterwards drummed out.

On the 6th December, a constant fire of small arms was kept up from St. Rochs suburbs, and 35 shells were thrown into the town, from behind Mr. Grant's garden wall.

10th December.—A hitherto masked battery, five cannon and a howitzer, appeared at a bark mill, situated near the end of St. John suburbs, the shots of which were answered by two twelve, and two twenty-four pounders, at and in the vicinity of St. John's gate. At noon a sallying party set fire to a number of houses near St. John's gate. At one in the morning the American battery opened fire anew, and threw 45 shells into the city, while the besieged directed their fire toward St. Rochs.

11th December.—In the city active preparations were being made in supplying the hospitals with necessaries. On the 20th gun battery near Palace, a corporal of the Royal Emigrants was killed by a shot from St. Rochs. In the evening and through the night 35 shells were thrown into the city.

12th December.—An active fire of round shot and grape was kept up by the garrison. Two

thirty-two pounders, and two ten inch howitzers were mounted on the ramparts.

13th December.—The firing of shot and shell on the enemy's works was continued.

14th December.—The Cavalier redoubt was opened consisting of two thirty-six and two thirty-eight pounders, besides a flanker from Cape Diamond.

15th December.—At daylight the enemy's firing began, and ceased at 9 a.m. At half-past ten a flag of truce borne by Arnold appeared before the walls, but he was refused admittance. About 2 p.m., firing again began on both sides and continued during the night. 2,000 sand bags or gabions were served out, to repair embasures.

16th December.—At daylight the garrison opened fire, and continued the same until dark. The only damage done by the enemy's shot, was the throwing down of a few chimneys. As a heavy snow storm set in at nightfall, an attack was dreaded by the garrison.

Under this date, Montgomery acquaints General Wooster of what had happened, and what his intentions were.

"The bearer, Mr. Mel-hoir," he states, "I sent express to St. John's for artillery stores. Be so good as to give him all the assistance in your power, particularly in money matters. Yesterday we opened a battery of five guns and a howitzer, and with very little effect. I attempted to summon the Governor by a flag of truce; he would not receive any letter. The enemy have very heavy metal, and I think will dismount our guns very shortly, some they have already rendered almost useless. This gives very little uneasiness. I never expected any other advantage from our artillery than to amuse the enemy and blind them as to my real intention."

"I propose the first strong north wester to make two attacks by night, one, with about a third of the troops on the Lower Town, having first set fire to some houses which will in all probability communicate their flames to the stockade lately erected on the rock near St. Roch's; the other upon Cape Diamond bastion by escalade. I have not time to point out my reasons for this particular attack, let it suffice that it is founded on the nature of the grounds, works and the best intelligence I have been able to procure. However, I am not certain whether or no the troops relish this mode of proceeding. I am fully convinced of its practicability. But should it not appear in the same advantage light to the men, I shall not press it upon them, well knowing the impossibility of making troops act with the necessary vigour on such an occasion if their minds are possessed with imaginary terrors."

"We are exceedingly weak, it is true, but the enemy are so too, in proportion to the extent of their works, and as they know not when they will be attacked, all must be guarded; indeed their apprehensions for the Lower Town induce them to bestow their greatest attention on that quarter. I hope the arms, leads and flints are on the way. I could wish for reinforcements for it could be spared. We have not much above 800 men left for duty exclusive of a few ragnuffin Canadians. I believe you will not think it proper to set the contents of this letter go abroad. * * * Let a considerable number of shirts be sent down as soon as possible, our men are much in want of them."

In a letter written by one of the Continental Army, on the same date, he says:—

"In a few nights we are to take Quebec by storm, to play from both batteries that is from the one at end of St. John's suburbs, and near Palace gate attack in the Lower Town, and scale the wall with ladders, that are almost finished. All that get safe within the city will live well, for they are allowed to plunder, and take what they please."

On the 17th December, about 5 in the morning, the garrison of Quebec were roused from their slumbers by the ringing of the church bells, and beating of drums. All were at once under arms. This however turned out to be a false alarm, but the Governor thanked them for the alacrity that was shown in their gathering to their alarm posts. Very little damage occurred during the day.

18th December.—News reached the garrison that the besiegers were dissatisfied with their General's proceedings,—that they therefore appeared backward in their duty, and that there was a want of gunpowder, cannon and musket balls among them. This day Montgomery urged Schuyler to send on reinforcements, "for," said he, "should we fail in our first attempt, a second or third may do the business before relief can arrive to the garrison. Possession of the town, and that speedily, I hold of the highest consequence. The enemy are expending the ammunition most liberally, and I fear the Canadians will not relish a union with the colonies till they see the whole country in our hands, and defended by such a force that may

relieve them from the apprehensions of again falling under the ministerial lash."

Meanwhile Schuyler had communicated to General Washington Montgomery's intentions, as well as his own, of leaving the Continental army. "Let me ask you sir," said Washington in reply, "when is the time for brave men to exert themselves in the cause of liberty, and their country, if this is not? Should any difficulties that they may have to encounter at this important crisis alter them? God knows there is not a difficulty that you both very justly complain of, that I have not in an eminent degree experienced, that I am not every day experiencing. But we must bear up against them, and make the best of mankind as they are, since we cannot find them as we wish. Let me therefore conjure you and Mr. Montgomery to lay aside such thoughts—thoughts injurious to yourself, excessively so to your country, which calls aloud for gentlemen of your abilities."

19th December.—Shells passed freely during the day between the besieged and the besiegers.

On the night of the 19th and 20th of December, a north-east storm having set in, Montgomery resolved to attack Quebec, but when about to move the storm abated, the moon shone out brightly and the men returned to their quarters.

20th December.—A great many shells were thrown into St. Roch's.

21st December.—The block-house behind the Hotel Dieu was completed, and that at Cape Diamond nearly so. News reached Quebec that Montgomery intended making an attack before Christmas. Shells were as usual thrown into St. Roch's.

23rd December.—The town was under arms waiting an attack. During the day blanking guns were mounted.

24th December.—The posts were doubled, but nothing of consequence occurred.

25th December.—More heavy cannon were brought to bear against the besiegers.

26th December.—Intelligence reached Quebec that the enemy, on the previous evening, had prepared themselves with scaling ladders, etc., to attack the town.

In reporting to General Schuyler on this day, Montgomery remarks, "when last I had the honour to write, I hoped before now to have it my power to give you some good news. I had then reason to believe that the troops were inclined for a *coup de main*. I have since discovered to my great mortification that three companies of Colonel Arnold's detachment are very averse from the measure. There is strong reason to believe that their difference of sentiments from the rest of the troops arises from the influence of their officers * * * This dangerous party (some of the captains in command) threatens the ruin of our affairs. I shall, at any rate, be obliged to change my plan of attack, being too weak to put that into execution I had formerly determined on. * * * Having so early reported to you my determination to return home, I take it for granted, some measures are taken to supply my place. Should not anybody arrive shortly for that purpose, I must conclude that Congress means to leave the management in General Wooster's hands; and, therefore, if this business should terminate in a blockade I shall think myself at liberty to return. However, if possible, I shall first make an effort for the reduction of the town."

27th December.—More guns mounted in the Lower Town. The firing of shells still continued.

28th December.—Nothing worthy of note occurred.

29th December.—News reached the garrison that an attack was to be made on Christmas day.

30th December.—Very few of the enemy to be seen during the day. Shells were thrown as usual. It may here be stated that Quebec had at this time a garrison of 1,800 men.

31st December.—Between four and five this a.m. the Americans moved in three divisions to attack Quebec, the 1st division under command of Montgomery by way of Crampain street, the 2nd division under Arnold by way of Sault-au-Matelot street, while a feigned attack was to be made on

St. John and St. Louis gates and the Cape Diamond bastion by the 3rd division under Livingston and Brown.

Through a heavy snowstorm and biting wind Arnold's force marched from St. Roch's, but the garrison having been alarmed kept up a continual fire on them, killing a number of them.

On arriving at the first barrier, in Little Sault-au-Matelot street, near Dambourges street, Arnold received a wound in the leg which obliged him to return to the General Hospital, leaving the command to Morgan, who entered one of the embasures of the barrier just as one of the two guns there had been discharged with grape. Captain McLeod and his little band, after a short but severe struggle were obliged to yield. Some school boys who had been on duty there escaped, and acquainted the citizens that the first barrier had been captured. A force of 200 men were sent out by Carleton to the assistance of the defenders of the second barrier, which stood at the corner of Sault-au-Matelot and St. James streets.

Failing in taking possession of the same, and being crowded in that narrow street—a squire mark to the Quebecers, the Americans entered the houses and began firing from the windows. On seeing this, the men under the command of Major Caldwell, Captain Nairn, and Lieut. Anderson of the Navy, who was soon after killed, took possession of the houses of Captain Gill, Mr. Vialars and Mr. Lymburner. As the Americans gained a house near the barrier, Captain Dumas ordered it to be attacked. An English sailor, and Charland, a Canadian, seized hold of the ladders the Americans had placed against the barriers and by means of these ladders Captain Dambourges, Major Nairn and others entered the house in question, where a fight ensued, in which an American officer was killed, and some of his men wounded. For upwards of one hour, some writers say two, others three, the firing continued, until the arrival of Captain Lays with a body of two hundred men, by way of Palace gate, cutting off the Americans' retreat, and obliged them to surrender. The loss of the Americans was 160 men killed and wounded, and 22 officers and 127 men taken prisoners, while the loss on the side of the British was twenty men killed and wounded.

As to Montgomery, he, with his division, marched by way of Wolla's Cove to the town, and, when reaching Pres-de-ville, cut down with his own hands a palisade there erected, behind which stood a blockhouse, described as being about forty feet square. The lower story contained loopholes for musketry, the upper had four or more port-holes for cannon. At the head of his men he cried out: "Men of New York, you will not fear to follow when your General leads. March on!" In the meantime, the guard, comprising 39 Canadians, and 9 sailors under Captain Barnsford, remained silent until the Americans were within forty paces, when Captain Barnsford applied the match to one of the guns loaded with grape-shot, which resulted in killing Montgomery, his aides-de-camp, Captains Cheseman and McPherson, and several privates. Col. Campbell, upon whom the command then devolved, ordered a retreat.

On the 1st January Montgomery's body was brought into Quebec and reburied by Mr. Grant, who had been his schoolmate at St. Andrew's College, and by Mrs. Prentiss, who kept a hotel in Quebec, and with whom Montgomery boarded. He was buried within a wall that surrounded a powder magazine, near St. John's Gate. Among his papers the following was found:

"The last will and testament of Richard Montgomery. I give to my sister, Lady Keanigh, of the Kingdom of Ireland, all my personal fortune, for her sole use, to be disposed of as she pleases, except such legacies as shall be hereafter mentioned, all my just debts being first paid. Also I give my said sister my estate at King's Bridge, near New York, for her sole use, and to be disposed of as she thinks fit.

To my dear wife, Janet Montgomery, I give my furniture, farm utensils, carriages of all sorts, horses, cattle, slaves, books, clothes, watch, mathematical and philosophical instruments and apparatus. I also leave to my said wife the farm I purchased from Shawe, at Rhinebeck, with houses and everything upon it.

The ample fortune that my wife will succeed to makes it unnecessary to provide for her in a manner suitable to her



ST. FOYE CHURCH.—HEAD QUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY, 1775



HOLLAND HOUSE.—HEAD QUARTERS OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY DURING THE SIEGE.



QUATROUAS FALLS.



LAKE ST. JOSEPH, STEAMER LANDING.

SCENES ON QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY.

situation in '56, and adequate to the warm attention I bear her. My dear sister's large family wants all I can spare. I could wish to recommend one or two of my youngest children to my Janet's protection.

I must repeat my much honoured Father-in-law, the Hon. Robert Livingston, and my brother Robert, his son, whose good sense and integrity I have often cause me to see this my last will and testament, executed.

"Though the hurry of public business and the want of knowledge of the law may render this instrument incorrect, yet I believe my intention is plain."

"I hope therefore no advantage will be taken of any inaccuracy."

"My brothers, whom I really esteem and respect, will accept of what above I have in my power to give, my warmest wishes for their happiness."

ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

Clown Point, August 30, 1775.

On the 6th March, 1776, Col. Basse, in the English House of Commons, eulogized Montgomery, the account of whose death had been received a few days before.

Basse paid a very high compliment to him, who had conquered two-thirds of Canada in one campaign.

"Fox vied with Burke in his eulogy of Montgomery."

Lord North bestowed what he called this unequalled liberality of the press bestowed on Montgomery, by the gentlemen in opposition, in the eulogy he bestowed upon a rebel, and said he could not join in lamenting his death as a public loss. He admitted indeed that he was a brave, able, humane and generous rebel, and said that the verse of the tragedy of Cato might be applied to him.

"Curse on his virtues, they have not in his country."

Mr. Fox rose a second time and said the term rebel, applied by the noble lord to that excellent person, was no certain mark of disgrace, and therefore he was the less content to clear him of the imputation, for that, all the great assertions of liberty, the saviours of their country, the benefactors of mankind in all ages, had been called rebels, that they even owed the Constitution which enabled them to sit in that House to a rebellion.

"Sunt hic etiam sua premia laudi
Sunt la hinc, terra et mentis
Mortalia ingenia."

"The excellency of Montgomery's qualities," says an English writer in 1776, "and disposition had procured him an uncommon share of private affection as his abilities had of public esteem; and there was probably no man engaged on the same side, and few on either side, whose loss would have been so much regretted both in England and America."

On the 16th June, 1788, Montgomery's remains were conveyed from Quebec to New York, and on the 8th July, 1788, deposited in St. Paul's church, near the monument erected to his memory by the United States. The original coffin which preserved the remains had not fallen to pieces. The anatomy was in a perfect state of preservation. The head, with the exception of the underjaw which was shot away, was perfect.

When Lafayette visited New York in 1824, he led out Mr. Montgomery in a minute. She was then in possession of 80 years of age.

On the 6th September, 1855, the Montgomery Guards of New York, numbering 20 men and 25 musicians, visited Quebec, and many will remember their marching to view the spot where Montgomery fell. They were the first body of Americans that passed that way since that memorable morning.

Centuries have passed, and yet a simple tablet marks the spot where he fell. Let us hope that ere long, a column will arise in his memory of Montgomery. To-day, the 25th June, 1891, on our 100th anniversary, by a list of the Montgomery Guards, at Boston, Col. J. J. Barry commanding, with the Portland division under the command of Capt. J. J. Hornet. They will be met on their arrival by B. Battery, Royal School of Cavalry, and the Eighth Royal Rifles, who will escort them to St. Louis Hotel, which will be their headquarters during their stay in the city. The Portland division of the Guards will give an exhibition drill in the Drill Hall, and the same evening, Reeves' American Band, who accompany the visitors, will give a concert.

"Le Chien d'Or"—The Golden Dog.

The History of an Old House.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MADEIRA LEAVES."

"Je suis à che que j'ai range" in
"En le coupant, je prends un air posé,
Un ion vœux, qui n'est pas vœux,
Qu'il me cite, l'air m'entra moult."

On the site where now I find out so majestically the new Post Office, stood in 1871 an antiprized and massive stone structure; a spacious building of an unpretending, nay an austere style of architecture, used since 1845 as the City Post Office. It did not in the remotest degree remind you of a palace, but seemed eminently adapted for a Haunted House. The legendary ivy which had mantled round it with its bush, with the lapse of years had overshadowed its walls with a most luxuriant growth.

Structures, heavy with years, get to assume a grave, an impressive aspect; their old walls possibly may nestle the germ of more than one curious legend. Some of them are rich in that peculiar attraction—the halo of mystery, the echo of a forgotten past.

To their ruins the shadowy dust of ages adheres; that dust when disturbed resembles, in some shape, that destiny of things human—what detaches itself reverts to mystery and oblivion; dissolves itself into impalpable air.

Undoubtedly the house of the Golden Dog was one of the most remarkable of the many historical houses of Quebec. The dissimilarity of the periods it recalled, the events which had marked the now distant era of French Dominion, as well as the painful and dark memories surviving of France and of our former mother country, all contributed to lend to the house of the Golden Dog a certain picturesque grace. Its very site was historical. It stood on the northern portion of the Grande Place or Esplanade du Fort, the south-western part of which now consist—the Place d'Armes or King's Street.

The street which it faced (Hauke street) took its name from Louis de Hauke, the sturdy old Count de Frontenac, who in 1669 inhabited the adjoining Castle St. Louis.

On the Grande Place, in 1668, the deposed Hurons, who had escaped the dreadful battery of 1649 on Lake Simcoe, had asked and obtained leave to encamp so that the guns of the Fort should protect them against the tomahawk of their merciless foe—the Iroquois. Then came a deed of blood of much later date the assassination of Philibert by De Repentigny. It carries us also back to the epoch when our forefathers flourished under the Bly spotted banner of the Bourbons. It opens a vista, as well into the life of the novelist as they were pregnant of research for the antiquarian. The legend, as composed by Auguste Suard, Esquire, and published in the *Republique Nationale*, was a powerful and fanciful effusion. This witty barrister, cut off so prematurely in the prime of his life, especially as an *littérateur*, still lives agreeably in the memory of his countrymen. There are few unacquainted with his *novelles*, whilst his critic, Mr. Jacques Viger, has exhibited remarkable acumen and a deep acquaintance with dates.

As appears by the eulogy above recently found at the *Chien d'Or*, was Nicholas-Jean Philibert who caused this house to be erected, the 29th August, 1735. This corner stone is a singular relic. Under the date 1735 can be seen the two capital letters P and H, the space between the letters is taken up with a Greek or St. Andrew's cross, engraved in the stone, and enclosed in red. In the stone was found a lead plate with the following inscription:

NICHOLAS-JEAN
DE PHILIBERT
MA POSÉ LE 20 AOUT
1735.

There were traces of the inscription of coins on the lead, but these coins have not been found, either the masons engaged in the laying of the stone abstracted them or some of those later since engaged in repairing or altering the building may have done so. The lead plate, with the corner stone, are now deposited in the office of Mr. P. Gauvreau, Inspector of Public Works, in the same House. On the stone where the date (1735) stands, under the inscription of the Golden Dog, can be seen traces of letters, with a remnant adhering, imitating the grey colour of the stone. It has been found impossible to remove and reform the inscription, which must originally have been placed on this stone. According to Mr. J. Viger, the 21st January, 1738, Nicholas-Jean Philibert quarrelled with Pierre Legardeur, Sieur de Repentigny, respecting a military order forbidding him on Philibert. From words came blows, and De Repentigny wounded his adversary mortally.

In those fighting days of violence and duels, when deeds of war, audacity or valor made to mankind, the blood of a fellow-creature was easily atoned for, especially if the transgressor bore a noble name and stood well at Court.

De Repentigny received the year following a pardon from King Louis XVI, and returned from Acadia, whether he had retired. Philibert before doing had forgiven his murderer. The name of this same Pierre Legardeur, Sieur de Repentigny, occurs among those officers serving under Chevalier de Lévy at the battle of St. Foy, on 20th April, 1765. In *Montreal's Historical Picture of Quebec*, published in 1834, occurs a plausible explanation of the enigmatical verses inscribed on the stone *basso relievo* of the *Chien d'Or*. M. Begon, Intendant of New France, formerly a merchant of Bordeaux, had arrived in Quebec in 1712. Philibert quarrelled with him touching some claims which he had preferred against Government. Failing to make them good, Philibert caused the following to be engraved over the front of his residence, beneath the likeness of a dog gnawing a bone:

Je Suis Un Chien qui Rompe La
Crainte de son pieu d'au Rep
En tous sens et de tout costé pas
de je m'entend de m'au d'au d'au

"The artist," says M. Huot, "who carved the dog was not a master in the art. We can easily pronounce him anything but a Frascinate. Possibly he might have experienced surprise that it had been predicted to him that his work would have descended to posterity. The dog in the attitude of gnawing his bone seems to have much too placed a countenance. Philibert more than likely found the emblematic *chien* much deficient in sullen ferocity when the sculptor had given him the finishing touch."

If we are to credit some vague traditions, it was Philibert's widow, Marie-Anne Guerin, the wife he had wedded on 23rd November, 1733, who caused the sculptured stone and its inscription to be affixed to the front of the house.

Some fanciful writers have gone still further and have stated that a son of Philibert had gone to Europe, to fight a duel with his father's murderer, and that he had been killed by De Repentigny. If any such duel took place it could not have been prior to 1760, since at that date De Repentigny was still in New France.

It seems impossible to unearth the truth from under these old traditions. Here rests a store ample of materials for the novelist.

"Time flows to legendary lore a most fragrant aroma! spreads flowers o'er tombs and glimmers of poetry over common place things long since forgotten. Alexander Dumas, who wove a beautiful romance about the Tower of Nesle, could have found here the groundwork for an exciting tale, where a that walkie period, the eighteenth century, with its dark deeds of blood and revenge, would have stood out in bold relief. If, on one hand, Philibert is a victim which moves us to pity—on the other, it seems incomprehensible that De Repentigny should have drawn his sword about such an insignificant quarrel. Was it merely an ordinary instance of soldierlike brutality? Was it a deed of personal revenge, or else was De Repentigny merely the instrument, the syphon of a mightier man? Whatever we choose to suppose, that drop of blood lights up with sinister glare the gloom of years which overshadow the old structure." So much for romance.

From 1775 to 1860 the *Chien d'Or* went under the name of "Freemason's Hall." In 1782 Miles Prentice, himself of the Masonic craft, and a sergeant in Wolfe's army, kept there a celebrated coffee house, frequented by the swells of the Bourbons. It opened a vista, as well into the life of the novelist as they were pregnant of research for the antiquarian. The legend, as composed by Auguste Suard, Esquire, and published in the *Republique Nationale*, was a powerful and fanciful effusion. This witty barrister, cut off so prematurely in the prime of his life, especially as an *littérateur*, still lives agreeably in the memory of his countrymen. There are few unacquainted with his *novelles*, whilst his critic, Mr. Jacques Viger, has exhibited remarkable acumen and a deep acquaintance with dates.

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MONTGOMERY LIGHT GUARDS.

THE MONTGOMERY LIGHT GUARD VETERAN ASSOCIATION was organized in 1880, and for the reasons enumerated in section 2 of the Charter, viz:

The objects of this corporation shall be to afford pecuniary relief to aged, reduced and indigent members, and to their widows and children; to preserve the traditions and customs of the above named Corps; to promote its welfare, and to continue and foster its friendships and associations.

Of the original charter members of the famous champion corps there were many who followed the flag of their country in the days of '67-68, and participated in the campaigns of the Fall, stored the heights of Frederic's slung, and formed part of the last-act that swept back the seeming victorious tide of rebellion at Gettysburg. Many of them are reunited in this association and with their sons and associates of the days that "the line is south." They demonstrate that they are still capable of action, and that the step of the soldier has not yet lost its elasticity, and though arrayed in the soldier's garb of the civilian as appearing in peaceful pageant, they still follow the stars and stripes,—a living refutation to some who, forgetting recent past history, seem to see danger in the men and their descendants, who followed the story tennor amid fire and smoke.

Many young men who have served an honorable term of service in the militia, but cannot give the time necessary to a conscientious discharge of its duties, find in this corps a chance to still satisfy their martial ambition and military tastes, and to such the corps extends a cordial welcome. Formed for the purpose herein stated, and believing that much good is done for the State in encouraging and emulating the deeds of the heroes of the past, all good citizens are invited to join our ranks.

With a membership embracing all New England States, social features that are always successful, a spiritedly led-up headquarters, good cheer, and the warm friendliness that so readily induces inspire, the MONTGOMERY LIGHT GUARD VETERAN ASSOCIATION fills a field peculiarly its own, and has now come to be recognized as one of the institutions of Boston.

With its list of members, including some of the most reputable citizens of our city and state, its influence is extending, and promises in the near future to be the leading semi-military corps of New England.

Roster of Members,
JUNE, 1891.

Barry, James J.
Boyle, John J.
Breahin, John E.
Bergin, Patrick J.
Bogan, Fred B.
Burke Francis
Broderick, James
Casey, John T.
Cannon, M. A.
Cummings, Dr. J.
Costello, Pat & H.
Clarke, Michael
Corbett, J. H.
Campbell, James
Cannon, James C.
Carroll, Patrick H.
Casey, James D.
Campbell, Michael
Connell, James M.
Colbert, Charles
Costello, Wm. H.
Clark, Daniel C.
Caulley, John H.
Caulk, Thomas J.
Cloran, P. W.
Colley, John J.
Doherty, Thomas F.
Duffy, John B.
Duff, John
Deegan, John
Dien, P. J.
Duffie, P. Edwin
Dowd, Richard
Devine, Charles F.
Duggan, Thomas H.
Daly, Timothy
Dwyer, W. W.
Daly, Thomas M.
Dever, John P.
Doherty, Geo. F.
Denver, Geo. H.
Enwright, M. H.
English, William

Fay, John E.
Fitzgerald, J. M.
Flannagan, Geo.
Flynn, H. M.
Falvey, John H.
Flannagan, J. R.
Griffin, Henry C.
Gallagher, J. T.
Gallagher, James
Gately, W. E.
Gallagher, Charles
Grady, P. J.
Godfrey, Henry H.
Galvin, Owen A.
Galvin, Thomas F.
Galvin, John J.
Grace, N. J.
Gleason, John A.
Griffin, Peter A.
Haggerty, Roger
Hennessy, W. H.
Hartnett, P. A.
Henry, Paul
Hughes, Thomas J.
Cloran, P. W.
Hartnett, John J.
Hartoran, Edward
Hannon, Patrick H.
Hanley, P. T.
Hughes, James J.
Horley, P. H.
Hall, John J.
Jenkins, E. J.
Jacobs, William
Jacobs, Geo.
Johnson, August
Johnson, J. J.
Kennedy, J.
Keegan, Peter F.
Kelley, James P.
Kiley, M. J.
Killian, William
Kelley, M. H.

Kelley, Michael
Lombard, William
Lyons, James
Leary, Quinlan
Lowell, C. A.
Lane, John G.
Lannigan, J. H.
Lally, Frank
Lynch, John J.
Lally, Edward A.
Lanciers, John A.
Martin, John
Maguire, W. J.
Mehegan, J. J.
Mitchell, M.
Mortell, James
Murphy, Edward
Murphy, Thomas H.
McNamara, D. G.
McNairy, D. F.
Manning, T. W.
Manning, John F.
Micheil, D. J.
Minogue, Hugh
Murray, Joseph
Murphy, Richard
McCarthy, M. H.
McCarthy, John
McManus, M.
McCarthy, W. J.
McTiernan, Myles
McKey, John W.
McGraw, Hugh
Murphy, Edward J.
Mansfield, William
McGonigle, J. F.
McGuinness, T. F.
McKeon, J. W.
McDermott, Charles
McKenna, Maurice J.
McCormack, Patrick
Newton, John
Noonan, James
Nelligan, E. H.
Norton, Frank P.
O'Grady, M. H.
O'Grady, John B.
O'Neill, W. F.

O'Leary, Cornelius
O'Connor, Thomas
O'Donnell, Thomas
O'Callahan, Thomas
O'Keefe, Timothy
O'Keefe, Jera
O'Brien, John B.
O'Connor, John
O'Shea, Patrick
Pendergast, J. E.
Phillips, George
Peterson, M. R.
Quinn, Michael J.
Quilter, Thomas J.
Quigley, Edward
Regan, John H.
Riley, Edward
Roger, E. J.
Reule, John
Riley, P. J.
Seaman, R. Ger
Strange, Felix A.
Shay, Michael T.
Sheerin, P. H.
Skeen, P. J.
Sheehan, J. T.
Short, John C.
Sullivan, John H.
Sullivan, M. T.
Slater, Thomas A.
Shaw, Lawrence N.
Slattery, Joseph
Shea, John
Sullivan, W. T.
Sheehan, James T.
Sullivan, Humphrey
Sullivan, D. P.
Sullivan, Eugene S.
Tobin, Lawrence
Taylor, John M.
Trimble, Patrick
Upson, D. C.
Walsh, James H.
Weiner, John H.
Walsh, William
White, John
White, James H.
Ward, R. D.

Progress at Lake St. John.

(Extract from "Quebec Morning Chronicle" of 25th March, 1891.)

Lake St. John has rapidly become so popular a summer resort that the hotel accommodation there has been quadrupled during the present winter. This has been done by enlarging the Roberval Hotel by the addition of two immense wings, so that the house now has accommodation for three hundred guests. The building which is very handsome in design, looks almost as large as the Windsor of Montreal, and is built on an eminence commanding a magnificent view of Lake St. John. It has a perfect water system of its own, with baths and fire appliances, a very fine dining room, and balconies, and will be lighted by electric light. To provide for the comforts of sportsmen, a fine new hotel with accommodation for one hundred guests has been built on one of the islands of the Grand Décharge of Lake St. John, in the very centre of the best fishing grounds for that celebrated and unique species of fresh water salmon called by the Montagnais Indians "Ouinaniehe." This hotel will be worked by the staff of the Hotel Roberval, and the fishing privileges will be free to all guests of either house. A steamer will run daily between Roberval and the Grand Décharge, a distance of thirty miles, in connection with trains on the Lake St. John Railway. The two steamers now on the lake being found insufficient, a very fine new boat is being built, which will be ready for the coming summer's business. The steamer will accommodate a large number of passengers and will be very fast, and also seaworthy, as rough weather is sometimes met with on the lake. At Lake Edward an excellent hotel has been built on the borders of that widely celebrated trout lake, so well known for its large fish. At Lake St. Joseph, which is less than an hour's ride from Quebec, a new wing is being added to the hotel, which will double the present accommodation of this delightful summer resort. The train service between Quebec and Lake St. John is also going to be much improved. A million dollars has been expended in ballasting, equipping and improving the railway, and trains will make faster time than in previous seasons. They will be furnished with the best of modern rolling stock, with handsome Monarch parlors and sleeping cars on all passenger trains. The enterprise shown by the promoters of the Lake St. John Railway in these matters is good evidence of the faith they have in the attractions and advantages of this new region, and will, no doubt, be rewarded by the yearly increasing appreciation of the public.



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