

succeeding contest was managed by the United States the case of Lieut.-Colonel A. Campbell, just stated, deserves attention, especially for the cruelty with which the Continental Congress is justly chargeable in his case and in that of many others as well as for the disgraceful disregard of treaties, displayed the following copy of a letter from that officer to Sir W. Howe will illustrate while it gives a picture of the prevailing barbarity of social life not at all understood at the present day.

CONCORD GAOL, 14th Feb., 1777

SIR:—Some eight days had elapsed after the perusal of my first addresses when I find myself stripped of half my property, the very necessaries of life, and I have been lately informed that the side arms of my officers have been actually disposed of notwithstanding they were honorably restored to them by the captors. I was however sent on my parole of honor to Reading where I resided till the first of this month, during which time it was even beyond the power of malevolent aspersions to charge my conduct justly with impropriety.

On the 1st of February I was committed by an order of Congress through the Council of Boston to the common gaol of Concord, intimating for a reason that your Excellency had refused to exchange General Lee for six field officers (of which I happened to be one) and that your Excellency had put that officer in custody of the Provost. How far it may be consistent to ill treat an officer because his commander does not choose to accept of proffered barter of that nature is left to reason and future consequences to decide, especially when it is considered that there is no personal charge against that officer, and the public faith and honor of America was pledged for his being treated as a gentleman. With respect to your Excellency's treatment of General Lee, I scarcely think it similar to mine, but that you may be able, with more precision, to decide on that point I shall briefly state my present unmerited condition. I lodge in a dungeon of twelve or fourteen feet square whose sides are black with the grease and filth of successive criminals. Two doors with double locks and bolts shut me in from the yard, with an express prohibition to enter it either for my health or the calls of nature. Two small windows strongly grated with iron introduces a gloomy light to the apartment, and there is one at this time without a single pane of glass although the season of frost and snow is actually in the extreme. In the corner of the cell boxed up with the partition stands a necessary house which does not seem to have been emptied since its first appropriation to this convenience of malefactors. A loathsome black hole decorated with a pair of fixed chains, is granted me for my inner apartment from whence a felon was but the moment before removed to make way for your humble servant and in which his litter and excrement remains to this moment.

The attendance of a single servant is also denied me, and every visit from a friend is positively refused. In short, Sir, were a fire to happen in any part of the gaol, which is all of wood the chimneys excepted, I might perish in the flames before the gaoler could go through the ceremony of unbolting the doors, although, to do him justice, in his station, I really think him a man of humanity; his house is so remote that any call from within, especially if the wind is high, might be long of reaching him effectually.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

So much for the hypocrisy of the demagogues that were then preaching about liberty and its blessings

As the British general was quite willing to leave the insurgents a town in good order he did not think fit to dismantle the fortifications, accordingly they came into possession of 250 pieces of artillery half of which were serviceable, 4 thirteen and a half inch mortars, 2,500 chaldrons of coal, 26,000 bus., of wheat, 2,500 bushels of barley, 600 bushels of oats, 150 horses and an ample supply of miscellaneous stores, thus handing over a fortress armed and provisioned, so that the occupants might be comfortable. The curtain had fallen on the first act of the tragedy by the evacuation of the British Provinces; the second was to open with the British invasion of the United States of America.

The determination of General Carleton to await the arrival of reinforcements at Quebec before taking measures to free Canada from the presence of the invading rebels appears to have arisen from the uncertainty of the final action of the British administration, the certainty of no aid from Sir William Howe, and the desire of giving the Canadian people ample opportunity of judging for themselves as to the character and intentions of the rebels when compared with the declarations of Congress. There was probably another reason equally powerful, and that would be considerable, doubt of the loyalty of the British Militia, which composed a considerable part of the garrison at Quebec. The inaction consequent on Carleton's decision gave the insurgents time to rally and Gen. Schuyler, who commanded in the Canadian frontier, took the opportunity for sending forward reinforcements. General Marston, who took the chief command at Quebec in place of Arnold, set about erecting new batteries to play on the city. He constructed one at Poir Levi and another at the Buttes à Neve, the fire of neither proved effective. He was superseded in May, 1776, by Gen. Thomas, who found only 1,600 effective men, although 1,900 were entered on his muster rolls, the rest were in hospital from privation and exposure. At a council of war held in Montreal it had been resolved to fortify the right bank of the Jacques Cartier river, and build gunboats at Chambly, but as matters then stood the project could not be realized.

As the rebels were by this time short of men, ammunition and provisions, and from the fact of living at free quarters on the Canadians awakened that people to the true estimate of their character, it was found impossible to secure a supply. Gen. Thomas began to think of retreating, but before doing so attempted, by a stratagem, to get possession of the town. He sent down a fire ship against the vessels which had wintered at Quebec, in hopes that the confusion caused would so attract the attention of the garrison as to make an assault a matter of comparative ease, but it never reached the shipping and while it was burning itself out the arrival of the fleet from Britain below the city was signalled. An instant retreat was the only course, but the whole rebel rearguard was captured with all its artillery, stores and baggage and 200 sick and wounded.

This fleet brought out a reinforcement of troops amongst which was a division of those foreign mercenaries known as Hessians to the writers of those times, commanded by Generals Reedesell and Spocht, making the whole British force between seven and eight thousand men, commanded by General Bugeyne.

The vacillating policy of the British ministry doing the injustice to Carleton of keeping him in Canada while they placed the important commands on which the honor of the Empire depended in the hands of scrupulous politicians because they feared their tongues in the British House of Commons.

ONTARIO RIFLE MATCH.

The Ontario County Rifle Association began the annual match over the Oshawa range on the 31st inst. The number of competitors about thirty was small in comparison with last year. They are all from this County or Bowmanville. The shooting so far is decidedly below the average. This shows a plentiful lack of practice.

So far two matches have been fired. The following are prize winners in the all Counties Match. There were twenty six entries.

1st prize Sergeant Walters, 29; 2nd, Sergt Dillion, 29; 3rd, T. McGratton, 28; 4th, Ensign White, 27; 5th, Adjt. McMurry, 26; 6th, Corp. White, 26; 7th, Lieut. Col. Cubitt, 25; 8th, Capt. Scott, 24; 9th, Lieut. Young, 24; 10th, Ensign Dickie, 23; 11th, Sergt. Kirby, 22; 12th, Sergt. Richards, 22; 13th, A. Robb, 21.

In the Nationality Match three squads entered, Canadians, Irish, and English. Two Canadian squads fired, the first selected one, and the second made up by the rejected ones. As will be seen, the latter came within four of the cracks. The score was, Canadians, No. 1, 108; Canadian, No. 2, 104; Irish, 90; English, 78. Capt. O'Donovan, of the Canadian No 2, took the first prize for the highest individual score with 28 points, and private Patterson the 2nd with 25.—*Vindicator*.

It is reported that the French Government has declined to send representatives to the Ecumenical Council.