

# BORDER MILITIA.

## Men of Charlotte Who Guarded the Frontier in 1866.

Some Extracts from Garrison Orders—Copy of a Public Notice of December 1865—Portraits of Officers Who Commanded.



LIEUT. COL. J. A. INCHES.

Appropos of the presentation of the Fenian Raid medals to border volunteers of that day by J. D. Chipman, ex-M. P., at St. Stephen, some interesting historical data has been placed at the disposal of the Sun.

The following is a copy of a notice



CAPT. THOMAS J. SMITH.

issued from the St. Stephen Courier office on December 7th, 1865—

### PUBLIC NOTICE!

At a meeting of the magistrates and other inhabitants of this town, held in Grant's Hall, on Wednesday, 6th inst., the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That in view of the statement made to this meeting by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the effect that there is some reason to apprehend a predatory raid upon the frontier during the winter should no precaution be taken to guard against such a contingency, the able bodied young men of St. Stephen be invited to enroll themselves as a force for the protection of law and order should they be threatened;

"The persons desirous of so enrolling themselves be requested to give in their names to Lieutenant Colonel James A. Inches, Major Andrew McAdam, Captain Henry Hutton, or Captain Thomas J. Smith."

In furtherance of this object of the above resolution, we hereby call a



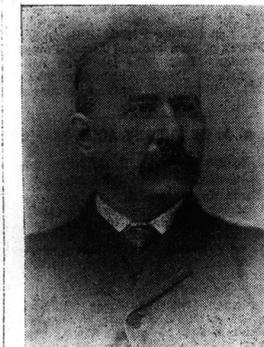
CAPT. HENRY HUTTON.

meeting of parties desirous of so enrolling themselves and others interested at Grant's Hall, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT WATSON, J. P., HUGH CULLINAN, J. P., HENRY WEBBER, J. P., GEORGE MAXWELL, J. P. St. Stephen, N. B., Dec. 7th, 1865.

In a diary for the year, 1866, kept by W. T. Rose of St. Stephen, the following appears under date of April 13th of that year:—"Last night Rifles and Guards turned out in force, expecting Fenians." On April 14th the diary says:—"Meeting this evening to form artillery company—W. T. Rose, capt.; W. I. Clewley, 1st lieu.; H. W. Goddard, 2nd lieu.; E. Clarke, sergt. major." On the 15th, the diary says:—"Rifle Co. at Christ church. Despatch that Indian Island was seized by Fenians and flag raised in church by Lieut. Col. Inches." The sermon was preached that day by Rev. E. Medley, and the hymn Onward Christian Soldiers was sung during the service.

To conclude the references that appear in this diary it may be added that it states under date of April 17th:—"American cutter seized, Fenian army at Eastport;" April 18:—"Gov. Gordon, General Doyle, Admiral Hope and several officers at St. Stephen today, Gen. Meade of U. S. army and soldiers arrived at Calais;" April 23rd:—"Party went down to H. M. S. Duncaun at St. Andrews;" May 2nd:—"Regulars arrived at St. Stephen; people gave dinner;" May 8th:—"Regulars and volunteers drilled together."



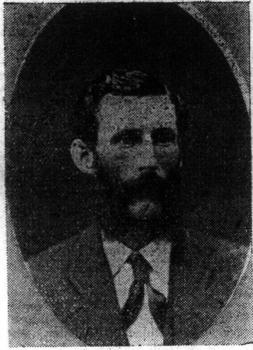
CAPT. W. A. MURCHIE.

The following is an extract from a letter written at Fredericton April 14, 1866, by a member of the assembly to a relative in St. Stephen:

"I have been to see the governor today in company with the Hon. Mr. Todd and Capt. Robinson. We urged him to make a strong call on British minister at Washington by telegraph to urge upon American government the necessity of their sending U. S. troops to Eastport and Calais to prevent this attack from their territory and preserve peace on the border. We also asked him to send some regular troops down. He said that Col. Cole and Gen. Doyle were strongly opposed to this, as it might happen that they would be attacked by superior force and defeated; and that a defeat of even a few regular troops would be made much more of by the Fenians than if they were opposed merely by militia. I told him that it was hard that our young men should have to bear the whole brunt and run the risk of being shot for the benefit of the whole province—that we were defend-

ing not St. Stephen but New Brunswick. He acknowledged the force of this reasoning. I urged upon him the importance of our having some artillery. He said there was none in the province except the few pieces in St. John, and they would raise a great disturbance if it was taken from there. He promised me that he would send down the two pieces which they have in Fredericton as soon as the river opened, which will be clear on Monday. We also urged that one of the men-of-war should be sent to the Ledge, so that in case of attack the marines and sailors could come to our assistance."

On April 15th the same gentleman wrote: "Inches telegraphs the governor



SERG. MAJOR JOHN STEWART.

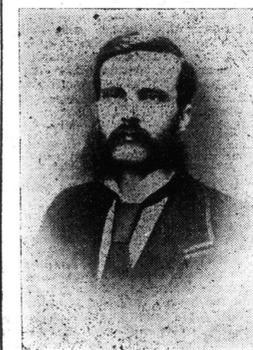
very confidently of being able to repel attack, and tells him not to be alarmed at excited reports. He must have, or thinks he has, information that an attack will not be made. Mr. Peabody telegraphs to Mr. Todd that American government are fully apprised of Fenian movements and have sent gunboat Winoska to Eastport—that the collector thinks Fenian movement there all both and says Fenians are leaving in squads, but does not say where for. Tilley has just told me the admiral has left Halifax this afternoon with the flagship and several other ships and the 22nd regiment of soldiers. They will reach St. Andrews in about 36 hours. This will make Charlotte Co. pretty safe."

Extracts from garrison orders, beginning April 14th, 1866 (at St. Stephen), by Lieut. Col. Inches, commanding:

"April 14th—Garrison orders by Lieut. Col. Inches, 4th batt., C. M. militia: Officer for batt. duty, Lieut. McGowan. In future morning parade shall be at 9 o'clock, evening parade at 3 p. m. Capt. Smith's Co. will be designated as Co. No. 1; Capt. Hutton's as No. 2, and Capt. Murchie's as No. 3. Reveille will be sounded at 6 o'clock a. m. when rolls will be called. The men shall be in barracks at 6:30 o'clock p. m. Tattoo at 9, after which the lights are put out. The orderly officer coming off duty will see that the rifles belonging to the night guard are all discharged when the guard is taken off duty. Non-com. officers only are allowed to wear side arms when off duty. Troops in garrison will parade for divine service tomorrow at 10 o'clock a. m."

April 15—Officer for batt. duty, Lieut. Robinson.

April 16—Officer for duty, Capt. Hutton. Col. Sergt. Thos. Quinn, H. M. 10th Regt. to be sergt. major; for No. 2 Co., Edgar Hill to be ensign; F. A. Stevenson, E. J. Dewett, John Ryder and J. H. Maxwell to be sergeants; Aaron Cross, L. A. Mills, A. M. Hill to be corporals. There shall be detailed for guard duty 35 privates from No. 1 Co. and 22 from No. 2.



LIEUT. WILLIAM S. ROBINSON.

April 17—Officer for duty, Ensign Hill.

April 18—Officer for duty, Capt. Smith. Private Fraser is transferred from No. 1 to No. 2 Co. Capt. Mills is detailed as orderly room clerk.

April 20—Major McAdam has authority to issue such orders as he may deem best relative to the post at Milltown, subject, however, to the approval of the commanding officer.

April 21—Officer for duty, Capt. Hutton. John Brisley and Edward Price appointed corporals in No. 2 Co.

April 24—In No. 1 Co. Privates Stevenson, DeWolf, Andrews and Hanning to be lance corporals.

April 25—Officer for the day, Ensign Bixby.

May 1—The whole force of No. 1 and 2 Co's. will parade to receive the troops of the 17th Regt.

May 3—Co's 1 and 2 will parade for battalion drill with the Co's of the 17th Regt.

May 8—Corp. A. M. Hill to be sergt. May 11—No. 1 Co. reduced to 60 of all ranks, No. 2 and No. 3 to 43 each. The reduction in No. 1 to consist of 1 corporal and 20 privates; No. 2, 1 sergt., 1 corp. and 14 privates; No. 3, 1 sergt., 1 corp. and 14 privates.

May 18—The Lieut. Colonel commanding was in hopes to have been able to release the force from further duty, but circumstances render such a

course at present impracticable. The force will, however, hold itself in readiness to be discharged at an early date. The Lieut. Colonel takes this means of thanking the officers and men who have been in actual service for the orderly manner in which the duties of the garrison have been performed, and for the uniform good conduct of the men.

May 22—Non-commissioned officers will parade at 7 o'clock this evening under the acting sergt. major Stewart.

May 25th—Corp. Edward Price is promoted to be sergt.; Private James Jenkins to be corporal.

The garrison orders from which the above extracts are taken are of course quite full in detail of duty and discipline, but only such items as may be of personal or general interest are here given.



LIEUT. MOSES MCGOWAN.

The photograph of Lt. Col. Inches which is here reproduced, was taken in the seventies. In fact all except the picture of W. A. Murchie are from photos taken many years ago. Mr. Murchie, who is the head of the great St. Croix leather firm; Sergt. Major John Stewart, and Lieut. McGowan are the survivors of the group whose photos are reproduced.

## SIR CHAS. TUPPER

And Hon. Mr. Foster at Westville and Pictou.

What the National Policy Has Done in Developing Cape Breton and for the Interests of Labor.

WESTVILLE, N. S., Sept. 3.—Large crowd gathered at Westville park in the afternoon to hear the Labor day speeches by Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. G. E. Foster, Premier Murray, A. C. Ball, M. P., E. M. McDonald, M. P., and others.

Major McDonald was in the chair, and on the platform besides the speakers were Charles Fergie, Rev. Robert Cumming, John Moffatt and the masters of the P. W. A. Lodge that were making the demonstration. The Westville band, under the leadership of James White, played a number of selections before the speaking commenced, the programme beginning with the "Ladysmith March," composed by Robert Wilson, the trombone player of the band.

Sir Charles Tupper was received with loud cheers. It had been made a rule today, he said, that the speakers were not to talk politics, but he thought it was impossible to speak at a labor meeting without talking politics, for labor is the soul and heart of the country. Long before his public life began, he had been closely associated, he said, with labor, having been appointed physician at the Foy's Mines when that property was under the General Mining Association. Sir Charles glanced backwards at the condition of the province in 1857, when he entered the government of Nova Scotia, when all the coal was vested in the Duke of York. The next year they were freed by the united efforts of the conservatives and liberals.

In 1858 the total output of coal in Nova Scotia was 221,720 tons. In 1878, at Sydney, he had unfolded the National Policy, a policy which he felt would change the inactivity in the coal business that prevailed into scenes of vigorous and increasing prosperity. With the freedom of the mines in 1858, the output of coal had grown in 1878 to 690,000 tons. This year it would be 2,100,000 tons, and in a very short time the output would rise to 5,000,000 tons. If the pier at Sydney today could ship 15,000 tons daily, that amount would not more than meet the demands. Sir Charles alluded to the iron bounties which he had advocated and enacted, and pointed out how the protective tariff that his government had given to the country had worked so well for the coal and iron industries of Cape Breton, and had tremendously enhanced the status of the working men of Cape Breton. The time had come, Sir Charles was proud to know, when liberals and conservatives alike could publicly praise the vital value to Canada of the National Policy. Since that policy had been promulgated, 15,000 miles of railway had been constructed in Canada, and manufacturing had increased with wonderful strides, giving vast employment to the labor of the country. There is no country on the face of the globe that presents such magnificent opportunities for labor and capital as does Canada. Why is it, then, that we have less than six millions of people, while the population of the republic is seventy millions? Sir Charles replied to his own question by saying that in comparison with the age of the United States and of the Dominion our progress had been proportionately greater than theirs. He pointed out that Canada is greater in area than the United States; that our fisheries are vastly superior to theirs; that every country is looking to the Canadian forests as a supply for the paper fac-

ories of the world. The wheat grown in Canada takes the gold medal in competition with the world. In regard to minerals, look, he said, at our enormous wealth of coal both on the Atlantic and Pacific. Sir Charles spoke for more than half an hour, and when he concluded, the ovation with which he was received was repeated.

Hon. G. E. Foster followed, speaking of the great benefits which had been secured by labor organizations. They were bound together leadly to gain their rights. Labor organizations strive to raise the standards of education and the facilities for education. They advocate the principles of brotherhood among workmen, of work for the alleviation of sickness distress. The objects are sufficient warrant for the existence of labor organization of the country. Mr. Foster pointed out how dependent on each other are capital and labor, but either is helpless without the other, and how both are dependent on the man in the laboratory. (Cheers.)

Premier Murray, who was the next speaker, presented an array of figures showing the wonderful progress in wool and industry that Canada had made in the past thirty years, and he challenged anyone to say in the face of the progress of the past what would be the splendid position of Canada thirty years hence. (Applause.)

A. C. Bell, M. P., E. M. McDonald, M. P., C. E. Fanner and Mr. Moffatt, grand secretary of P. W. A., followed with brief speeches.

Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. G. E. Foster left by the four o'clock train for Pictou to take the steamer for Charlottetown.

In the evening a political meeting was held in the interests of the liberals, addressed by Premier Murray, Dr. Russell, H. J. Logan, E. M. McDonald and other local speakers.

## DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Annual Convention Held at Westport, Nova Scotia Aug. 30th to Sept. 2nd, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Disciples of Christ of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia convened with the church at Westport, N. S. There were delegates from Halifax, N. S.; West Gore, N. S.; Southville, N. S.; Kings, N. S.; Pictou, N. S.; Danvers, N. S.; South Range, N. S.; Milton, N. S.; Ross, N. S.; and other churches. A first rate fellow, we are all very sorry about him.

The pastor of the church, Howard Murray, gave a very cordial address of welcome. Resolutions were made by Mr. Moberly of Boston, Mass.; A. Martin of Muskie, Ind., and Dr. Bentley of St. John, N. B. The following committees were appointed: Nominating—J. H. Harding, J. W. Barnes, H. A. Dewett, J. O. Stevens, J. Barry Allen, F. C. Ford. Time and place—F. K. Bethington, H. Murray, Roy Ison.

Friday morning at 9 an address was given by A. Martin of Muskie, Ind., on Protracted Meetings, followed by a very spirited discussion. At 10 o'clock the first business session began. The nominating committee announced the following nominations: E. C. Ford of Halifax, N. S., president; E. C. Bowers, vice-president; and W. A. Barnes, St. John, N. B., secretary pro tem, the report was accepted and the officers elected.

Reports of the churches in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were read, showing an increase in the membership of churches of both provinces. The reports of the president of the Home Missions board, L. A. Niles; the secretary, W. A. Barnes; the treasurer, Geo. F. Barnes, and the evangelist, A. Moberly, were read. The secretary's report showed a balance on hand of \$8.

At 7 p. m. a devotional service was led by J. W. Gates, and at 2:30 a business session was opened. Financial reports from the following churches, Halifax, N. S., Pictou, N. S., and Douglas avenue, St. John, N. B., were read. These reports showed an increase in the money collected for the Home and foreign work. The report of good literature showed a balance on hand, and the reports of the Home and foreign work. The committee on nominations named the following for the next annual meeting for one year: Geo. F. Barnes, president; L. A. Niles, secretary-treasurer; L. S. Ford, H. A. Dewett, J. O. Stevens, J. Barry Allen, F. C. Ford. The Rev. Mr. McGregor, pastor of the Baptist church, was invited to give the invocation.

E. C. Bowers, J. W. Barnes, Josiah Wallace and H. C. Cooke were caricatured the committee on and discussed clause by clause. The following resolution, moved at the last annual meeting at St. John, N. B., and moved by W. H. Harding of Lord's Cove, Deer Island, was read: "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable from this time forward to hold our annual meetings separately as provinces, and that every third year the provincial meeting be held." The motion was lost.

On Saturday at 9 a. m. a prayer and singing service was led by W. H. Harding, N. S., and at 10 a. m. the business session was opened. The committee on time reported that the next annual meeting be held at Milton, N. S., on the 27th of August, the next Lord's day in September, 1901.—Adopted.

The report of the ways and means committee was received and discussed clause by clause and carried. The following committee was appointed to frame a constitution and by-law to be presented at the next annual meeting: E. C. Bowers, J. W. Barnes and R. E. Stevens. L. S. Ford of Milton, N. S., made a very eloquent speech on Prohibition, as did other delegates. A resolution that we give our influence and sympathy and our votes to the members only who are pronounced prohibitionists was lost, and the following amendment was adopted: "That we go on record as being perfectly in favor of prohibition, and pledge ourselves to do all we can to bring it about."

A vote of thanks was tendered to the railroads and steamboats for courtesies shown to the delegates of this convention. The meeting adjourned to meet the first Friday before the first Lord's day in September.—Carried.

On the Lord's day at 7 a. m. a prayer service was led by J. Barry Allen, and at 10:30 a. m. a song service led by Lyman Peters, H. Moberly; subject: "Have we outgrown the Gospel?"—Gal. 3:25. At 12 noon the Lord's Supper was administered.

At 2:30 a Sunday school rally was led by J. W. Barnes of St. John, N. B., in the sermon was preached by A. Martin of Muskie, Ind., from I. Tim., 1st chap., 14-15. At 7 p. m. an obligation meeting was led by R. E. Stevens of Cornwallis, N. S., and at 7:30 p. m. a sermon was delivered by Dr. R. Bentley of St. John, N. B., from Col. 2:7. At 8:30 a farewell service was participated in by a large number of persons.

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## SOUTH AFRICA.

Letter from Sergt. Parks, B. Squadron, Mounted Rifles.

From One Cause and Another the Squadron Number—Only Seventy Men.

The Horses Not in Very Good Shape.

OLIPHANTSFONTHEIN, July 19th, 1900.

Dear Father—I have not written you since we left Deedepoorts, nearly a month ago. We left Deedepoorts Camp in a hurry about three o'clock one morning, on a false alarm that the Boers were advancing, and as we were outlying post (as we always are, being mounted) we started into a stronger position about a mile away.

The same day a small force, fifty men from A and B squadrons, one hundred mounted infantry, and one hundred New Zealanders, with machine guns, made a march towards Hebron and camped there for four or five days to cut off communication between Boers in Pretoria and the Hebron district. This was a very pleasant camp, not nearly so many guards, pickets and fatigues to furnish, as in a brigade camp. When this force rejoined the brigade, our troop made up of men from B squadron, twenty in all, under Mr. Young, one of B squadron officers went out to relieve a troop of Montmorency's scouts who were camped about twelve miles west of Pretoria.

We stayed there only one day, when we were relieved by a squad of cavalry. We then got orders to rejoin the brigade on the other side of Pretoria.

We spent one night in Pretoria—five of us hunted up a hotel and had a good meal—the first time I have sat down to a table since leaving the Cape—Next day we joined the brigade at Retfontein, ten miles S. E. of Pretoria, stayed there one day, then came here, twenty-seven miles from Pretoria, and between that place and Johannesburg.

We seem to be here just to block the Boers from advancing south, and I think are only a part of a general line. We have had some fighting to do here, the artillery have been engaged nearly every day. Sunday a week ago we got into a mess and had to retire. B squadron was supporting some guns and got a bit knocked about with shrapnel. We had eight casualties out of the fifty men we had in this squadron.

White, the only one who was seriously hurt, was hit in the stomach by a shrapnel bullet. We thought he was done for, but he is now doing well and may live. He is a chap from Canring, N. S., and has been horse holder in my group since we joined. A first rate fellow, we are all very sorry about him.

Armstrong got a bullet through his foot which will lay him up for some time. These were the only ones hurt in the maritime provinces troop. We also had some horses killed.

Our force had to retire, which is something new for us, and the Boers chased us, but did no damage. Next day we escorted the same guns, took a position on a hill and put in a quiet day, lying alongside our horses smoking and sleeping. The Boers left us strictly alone till about four o'clock, when a shell dropped near us and woke us up pretty thoroughly. We retired out of range, but not before they had two or three more shots at us, the last one of which laid out Mr. Young, who was leading our troop (Mr. Borden was sick in Pretoria), wounding him slightly in the head.

We don't like escorting guns, as usually we get shelled without the chance of firing a shot not much fun in that. We all thought we must have a force of Boers surrounded, as they stuck to it so well, but I am afraid that was a mistake.

The next few days we held a position, but were not attacked. The day before yesterday the Boers made a general advance, drove in our pickets and attacked us with a good deal of determination. (It is a new sensation for us to be attacked; usually they have lost a good many men.)

Our battalion, or what is left of it, supported a picket of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, which were nearly cut off. It was here that poor Borden and Birch were killed and three or four men badly wounded.

We know very little about the fighting, except what goes on in our own little corner, as the space occupied by our brigade extends two or three miles, and about other brigades we know nothing. You know more about Monday's scrap now in Canada than we do here. The colonel of the Irish Fusiliers wrote to Col. Lessard thanking him for helping them out of a tight place, and Lord Roberts congratulated the brigade on the way they had worked.

We have here, I believe, tomorrow to take part in a general advance. Our horses are not in very good shape. We have been getting remounts, but they don't stand the work very well, being a poor class of Argentine ponies, and most of them played-out ones that have been given a month or so to pick up. The battalion has dwindled down a lot of fellows have gone on the railroad as brakemen, conductors, telegraph operators, policemen, etc. There have gone back sick. We have only twenty left in our troop and about seventy in the squadron. Every corps out here is the same way. We have been expecting the war to end for some time, but there seems to be lots of fight left in the Boers yet, and we may be at it for some time before we are ordered home.

Your affectionate son, JACK.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, cables that the total number of persons receiving relief is 4,801,000.