

way everywhere." "Go one of you to Col. Burton," returned the dying man. "Tell him to march Webb's regiment down to Charles river to cut off their retreat from the bridge." Then, turning on his side, he murmured, "Now, God be praised, I will die in peace!" And in a few minutes his gallant soul had fled. For his country Wolfe died, as did his worthy opponent, Montcalm, one of the bravest of the brave sons of France. Measured by the numbers engaged the battle of Quebec was but a heavy skirmish; measured by results it was one of the greatest battles of the world. From this decisive victory and from the graves of those two heroes what marvellous results have sprung! Under the monument to Montcalm and his gallant followers, lies buried the supremacy of France in the new world, and from the resting place of Wolfe has grown and flourished the sturdy Anglo-Saxon race spreading like one of Britain's stately oaks, its mighty branches over an entire continent, from wave to farthest wave, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

commenced, as a matter of course, the re-organization of the government of the "colony," as it was styled in the documents of the day. Through the kindness and courtesy of an old Montreal friend, well known to many of you, Mr. Douglas Brymner, now keeper of the archives of the Dominion in the Parliament buildings, Ottawa, I find the earliest records of the Canadian militia, *i.e.*, of the British militia. The first entry is in the year following the conquest. On the 19th day of September, 1760, Governor Amherst (afterwards Lord Amherst) writes to Colonel Haldimand to the effect that the militia of Montreal, under the old regime, should meet on a certain day and give in their arms, after which they should take the oath of allegiance to the British crown, when their arms would be returned to them or placed in an armory. And so on, from time to time, we see mention made of the militia. On the 25th March, 1764, Col. Haldimand writes to General Gage with reference to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary militia force, but that he had secured a certain number, having given the command to M. de Montizambert, the ancestor of one of our best soldiers and most efficient artillery men to-day, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Montizambert, commandant of the Citadel at Quebec, and as his lieutenants one M. de Richeville, also of

the colony, and one Mr. Smith, who has always been employed in the militia. I suppose there has always been some one of the name of "Smith" in the militia from that day to this. Then, on 4th April, 1771, Quartermaster-General Robertson writes to Colonel Haldimand from New York as to the

RAISING OF TWO REGIMENTS

in Canada, to be officered by young gentlemen of family in Canada, in order to show that the *noblesse* there may be employed to more advantage in ours than in the French service. I also find a curious item in one of these letters complaining that the captains of the militia are very much troubled by "bad lawyers." I leave it to your experience to say whether this race has become extinct or not. Let us hope that it has. As it is impossible for me here to enter into a history of the struggles of the earliest colonists and their wars, principally with the Indians, I cannot do better than refer you to those delightful works of Parkman. Talk of novel reading for recreation and rest to the mind; there can be nothing more exciting and interesting than those true historic stories. Because we are what is called a "Colony" and a comparatively new country, because we have no ancient ivy-crowned and castellated ruins, we are apt to imagine we have no history, *i.e.* no Canadian history. Why, the very ground we walk on, the city we live in, the country round about us; its rocks, its rivers, its graceful elms and lovely scenery, all could tell a wondrous story of the desperate fights and struggles engaged in here, of the suffering of delicate women, pious nuns, devoted and self-sacrificing priests and dauntless soldiers. From the founding of the little pallisaded town of Montreal by Maisonneuve in 1642 as a mission colony, under the protection of the Holy Virgin, as the records have it, and for many years afterwards under both the French and English regime, Indian wars and attacks were of constant occurrence. Probably on the very ground on which this church is built the fiendish war whoop of the Hurons and the Iroquois frequently resounded, carrying fear and death to the hearts of many a brave pioneer, with the horrid savage accompaniments of torture, scalping and burning to death of the prisoners. Those two old Martello like towers at the Priest's farm, familiar to all of us, formed part of the fortifications of an outlying post built chiefly for the protection of the

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