



A VETERAN OF WATERLOO.

The anniversary of Waterloo has again come around, but the two great nations who crossed swords on that eventful 18th June are now on the best of terms, and long may they so continue. Few, very few, of the many thousands who took part in the great fight remain. Of our own army only four officers survive to celebrate the seventy-sixth anniversary of the day; these are General George Winchester, who served in the 52nd Light Infantry; Lieut.-Col. William Hewett, a captain of the 14th Regiment, and Ensigns Schamhorst and Tritan, of the King's German Legion.

It is not generally known that among the citizens of Sherbrooke, P.Q., resides an old gentleman who fought on that momentous day. Such is, however, the case, and we have pleasure in herewith presenting an excellent portrait of the gallant veteran. His name is Maurice Shea, and his life has been a most eventful one, full of stirring accident by flood and field. He is not yet a centenarian, but if vigour and good health give promise of many years to come, Mr. Shea will celebrate his 100th birthday in excellent form. He was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, on the 1st of August, 1794, and in 1812 joined the Kerry militia, thence enlisting in the 73rd Regiment of foot in the following year. From the depot he went on to Holland, where his battalion was at that time serving. Here he saw a good deal of service with the army under command of Lord Lyndoch, and was there when the whole world was startled with the news that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and all the British troops in the low countries were ordered into Belgium, and put into cantonments. The battle of Waterloo soon followed, and the 73rd took an active part in that terrible day of pounding, losing heavily; but the subject of our sketch came through untouched, although men were killed all around him. On the day after the battle the army marched on to Paris, and on arrival there encamped outside the walls; and Mr. Shea mentioned, in a recent interview, that he frequently saw King Louis XVIII. and his escort pass the camp on his way to St. Cloud. In December the regiment was ordered home, and landed on English soil at Ramsgate, marching thence to Canterbury, where they were received with unbounded enthusiasm; and where the mayor and corporation—having no fear of a temperance newspaper before their eyes—threw open the public houses to the men at the civic expense. The 73rd were not long permitted to enjoy the comforts of home life. After recruiting at Canterbury they were sent off to India, where they remained for four years, during which Mr. Shea saw a great deal of active service in field operations against the native tribes. After four years of this duty the corps was ordered home, to go by way of St. Helena; when that famous island was reached they heard of the death of its great occupant, and twelve men of the regiment were allowed to go ashore to see his tomb, and of this party Mr. Shea was lucky enough to form one. The battalion proceeded to England and arrived safely; shortly afterwards Mr. Shea—then holding the rank of corporal—was honourably discharged from the service with the following document:—

I hereby certify that Corporal Maurice Shea has served under my command in the 73rd Regiment for a period of nine years, both as non-commissioned officer and a private; and that during that time he conducted himself as a faithful, honest and intelligent man, and maintained a most excellent character.

Given under my hand and seal,

At London, the 18th March, 1822.

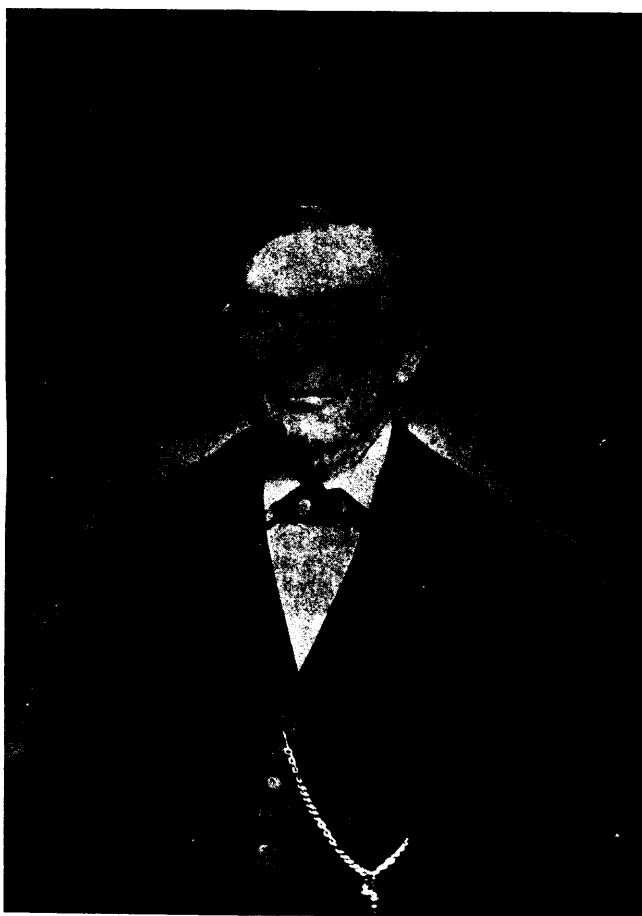
(Signed), M. C. O'CONNELL,
Lieut.-Col. 73rd Regiment.

Mr. Shea celebrated the event by taking to himself a wife; the good lady still lives and is in excellent health. After leaving the army he entered on civil pursuits until 1835, when the formation of a British Legion to aid the Queen of Spain in her struggle against Don Carlos, revived his military ardour, and he joined as Quartermaster-sergeant of the 10th regiment. The Legion soon sailed for Spain, and on arrival there was pushed out to the front, and soon became actively engaged with the enemy. Our hero took part in no fewer

than twenty-six engagements during the progress of the campaign, and relates many stirring incidents that came under his knowledge; the Carlists were men of bravery and resolution, but their valour was marred by gross acts of butchery, their leaders acting on the barbarous rule of giving no quarter to prisoners. Many men since prominent in Canadian life served in the British Legion, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Godfrey, the well-known Montreal physician, Col. Ermatinger, Major Richardson, Stewart Derbishire, and Lieut. Roach, afterwards chief clerk in the office of the Provincial Secretary. Mr. Shea was promoted to the commissioned ranks during the war, being first appointed quartermaster and subsequently entering the combatant branch with the rank of lieutenant. He holds two valuable mementoes of his service in the Legion, one of which is the "Order of Isabella II," with the following certificate:

"Conferred on Lieutenant Maurice Shea for meritorious conduct before the enemy, and particularly for gallantry at the attack on the enemy's lines in front of San Sebastian, on the 5th May, 1836. Signed by De Lacy Evans, Commander-in-chief of the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain, at his headquarters, San Sebastian, 11th June, 1836."

The other reads as follows:



LIEUT. MAURICE SHEA, A VETERAN OF WATERLOO.

SAN SEBASTIAN, 10th March, 1838.

I certify that Lieut. Shea, then non-attached, was posted to do duty with the artillery of the British Legion, on the march of the troops against Irun and Fontarabia, that he was present with my battery of field guns during those operations, and was present at the capture of both places, and that his conduct was highly deserving and brave.

(Signed), EDWARD HOWE, Major,
Commanding Artillery B. A. Legion.

After the war Lieut. Shea returned to Ireland, and remained there until 1847, when he came out to Canada. It was the trying time of the ship-fever epidemic, and contagion raged terribly in the vessel which carried him and his family; he lost four children and was himself very near to death. He served for some time in Captain Forfar's troop of constabulary, raised in Montreal, and on its disbandment obtained a position in the Montreal jail, which he retained until a comparatively recent date. A few years ago he removed to the beautiful city of Sherbrooke, where he has since resided. Lieutenant Shea was twice wounded in action; the first time in the campaign in Belgium, and again in India, where he received a ball through the leg. He proudly owns the Waterloo medal, with its red and blue ribbon, having on one side "Wellington and Waterloo, June 18, 1815," and on the reverse, "George, Regent;" on the edge is inscribed

"Maurice Shea, 73rd Regiment." We are sure that all our readers will join us in hoping that the old veteran may be yet spared many happy years of the life temporal. When death comes, few men in Canada can meet it with a prouder consciousness of having done his duty for his Sovereign and his country.

THE OLDEST CAST IRON BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

We reproduce from the *Scientific American* an illustration of Coalbrookdale Bridge, the oldest cast iron bridge in the world. It spans the River Severn, on the west coast of England, close to the town of Ironbridge, which takes its name from the structure referred to. The bridge was erected in 1779, by Mr. Darby, the then owner of the Coalbrookdale Iron Works, and from its novelty was considered a great curiosity, exciting much interest; it is light and graceful in design, as will be seen from the engraving, its span being one hundred feet, while it has a total rise of forty feet.

THE CRICKET MATCH ON MCGILL COLLEGE GROUNDS.

On page 624 will be found an engraving of the cricket match which took place on McGill College Grounds, Montreal, between the eleven of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and the McGill Cricket Club, on 6th instant. The match was played all day, and resulted in a substantial victory for the visitors by eight wickets, the scores running as follows:—McGill Cricket Club, 26 and 62; Bishop's College Club, 76 and 15 for two wickets. Of the winning eleven, Messrs. Douglas, Drury and Conyers carried off the honours in batting, while in bowling Messrs. Stone and Lloyd did most execution; for McGill the first innings was weak all round, but in the second Messrs. Mackie and Hamilton played well and run up two scores, while Messrs. Harrod and Mackie trundled in excellent style.

MAGAGUADAVIC FALLS, ST. GEORGE, N.B.

One of the most beautiful scenes in Charlotte County, New Brunswick, is the Magaguadavic Falls, near the mouth of the river of the same name and close to St. George. Adjoining the Falls are the mills in which is polished a red granite found in the vicinity. These works furnish remunerative employment for about two hundred hands and occupy the site of large lumber mills that existed here until about twenty years ago, when the comparative extension of the neighboring timber mills gave warning that other industries must be fostered. The principal market for the fish product is found in Ontario. A quantity of gray granite from the St. John's river is also polished here. Our engraving shows part of the Falls and of the mills referred to.

LORD MOUNT-STEPHEN.

We append a portrait of this gentleman, so well known in Canada as Sir George Stephen, who was created a Peer by Her Majesty on her last birthday; it is especially noteworthy as being the first occasion on which any Canadian has attained that high honour. We say Canadian, because although Lord Mount-Stephen was a native of Scotland his entire business life and associations are bound up in Canada and Canadian enterprises. He was born in Dufftown, Banff, Scotland, in 1829, and came out to Canada in 1850, and three years later went into partnership with his cousin, the late William Stephen. On the death of the latter in 1860, the former bought out his interest and greatly extended the business, who proved remarkably successful. He is chiefly known for his connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, in which he held a very large interest and was president for a short time. His charitable gifts have been very large, the chief being one of \$500,000, made in 1887, towards the founding of the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal, in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. In 1885 the Government presented him with the Confederation Medal, and the following year the Queen created him a baronet in recognition of his services in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. He has occupied the honourable positions of Director, Vice-President and President of the Bank of Montreal, and has been associated with many of the most important business enterprises of this city. In 1833 he married a daughter of Mr. Benjamin Kane; their only child, a daughter, was married in 1873 to the Honourable Henry Stafford Northcote, younger brother of Lord Iddesleigh. On his recent honour he received congratulation from all classes of the Canadian people.