

order to within one hundred yards of the breastwork and opened a regular platoon fire with great precision upon it. The English had by this time recovered from the panic William's defeat had thrown them into and replied with their artillery and small arms. Finding the artillery and musketry fire too heavy for his men, Baron Dieskau drew them under cover and gradually advanced his front attack to within fifty yards of the breastwork which he made several abortive attempts during two hours to storm. Finding no impression could be made he attempted both flanks in succession and failing likewise in those efforts; finding numbers of his men had fallen the remainder were drawn off by their officers about four o'clock in the afternoon. There was no pursuit long after the attack in front was suspended; a body of Indians and Canadians on the British right kept up a plunging fire into the breastwork. At a short distance the French broke into independent bands, having lost 110 regular soldiers, every fourth man of the Canadians and Indians, and 13 officers in all between 400 and 500 men.

The savage cruelty with which those border wars were carried on received a melancholy illustration in this action. The French General Dieskau having bravely led his soldiers to the foot of the breastwork in the middle of the action received three wounds almost at the same moment, and was aided by Montreuil, the officer in command of the Canadians, to retire under a tree. He declined any further aid or help, but having obtained his great coat and telescope, continued to give his orders till the retreat became necessary. A scoundrelly Canadian deserter, who had resided in New York for a dozen years, was one of the few who did pass the breastworks in pursuit of plunder, and seeing the helpless condition of the General fired at him within 15 paces, the ball passing through both his hips; Lieut. Colonel Pomeroy coming up at the moment had the General carefully conveyed to General Johnson's tent where he was courteously tended. He always retained the most grateful recollection of Johnson's kindness, and, on his return to France, sent him as a present a magnificent sword. This brave but unfortunate soldier died in 1767 at Paris from the effects of his wounds.

Amongst the distinguished French officers who had fallen was Logardiere de St. Pierre, the Commandant on the Ohio, who was killed in the first skirmish; his last words were "Fight on boys, this is Johnson, not Brad-dock;" meaning that the defeat of the force they were now opposed to would be much easier effected than that on the Mongahela. The misfortune of the beaten army did not end here; on the evening of the same day about 300 of them having halted at the scene of William's defeat were surprised by Capt. Macgennis with a detachment of 200 men of the New Hampshire regiment, who marching with that caution the want of which cost Williams so dear, defeated and utterly scattered them with the loss of 7 killed and 11 wounded men.

Johnson was wounded early in the action, the command devolved on Gen. Lyman who earnestly recommended a pursuit; but this he would by no means suffer, as it is evident he understood the character of his troops well who dreaded the French bayonet and the French Indian equally, and did not possess the qualities necessary for bush fighting which they had to learn by severe and dear bought experience. Williams' disaster is to be attributed to total ignorance on this subject and the carelessness of the Indian leader Hendrick, who was not displeased at the chance of bringing about the fulfilment

of his prophecy in the morning. Another reason was at the bottom of all this; the wary and subtle savages were disaffected towards the English, and with a refined policy endeavored to hold the balance of power between both parties as the best means of securing their own importance and existence. After the death of Hendrick not one of them appeared in the English lines, their loss in that affair was about 40 men, while the Provincial troops had in the three actions of the 8th Sept. 220 killed and 91 wounded; and the day after they departed to their wigwams with Johnson's consent.

The months of October and November were occupied in building a fort on the site of his camp, afterwards known as Fort Wm. Henry, notorious for the massacre of its garrison by the Indians in 1758. On the 28th of November it was decided that it was too late in the season to proceed further with the expedition, so Johnson disbanded his troops leaving 600 in garrison he returned to his residence. Previously his scout master, Captain Rogers, had been to Crown Point and ascertained that it was garrisoned by over 500 men who were engaged in adding a new battery to the defences; and, on the 7th October, he discovered 2000 Canadian troops at Tienderoga (Carillon) who had thrown up an intrenchment and were laying the foundations of a fort.

Johnson has been unjustly blamed for not pushing on to Crown Point, or Fort Frederick, at once after the action of the 8th Sept.; but Shirley, with the weakness of a small mind, had set himself to the task of undermining him in the estimation of his troops and the Indians. The result was a partial success in both to the detriment of his country's service. The Indians knew Shirley was Johnson's superior, and his conduct while the latter was engaged in the expedition against Crown Point was reprehensible in the highest degree. In his own camp rivalries and jealousies of a dangerous character broke out; he was ordered to advance to Crown Point, and his answer was that his army was destitute of all necessaries for such an undertaking, that its morale was destroyed by intrigues, and that it could not cope with the superior force opposed to it. In a communication directed to his chief Engineer officer on 29th September respecting the artillery, he is informed that the French "have 33 pieces of cannon, many of them "16 and 24 pounders, equal or nearly to our "24 and 32 pounders, and also 35 mortars. "Now our strength consists of four battering "pieces, viz: two of 32 pounders, and two "of 18 pounders, two 12 pounders, and eight "6 pounders, besides one 13 inch mortar, "with four smaller ones from 5 1/2 inch diameter to 7 inches, and add to this a scarcity "of ball. These are my reasons for deter-"mining me to think our present state of "artillery not sufficient.

"I am, Sir, &c.,
"WILL. EYRE, Engineer.
"N.B.—Our howitzers split during the late "engagement."

The victory at Lake George was the single isolated success during the campaigns of 1754-55, it was in every respect a remarkable contest fought by Militia soldiers, commanded by a General who had no experience in war. Although its results, as regarded the object of the campaign, were not gratifying, yet its effects on the spirits of the Provincials were highly valuable and salutary. On the other hand the Canadian soldiers openly declared their intention not to be again commanded by an officer of the French regular army and the Governor General was obliged to intrust the command to their own officers.

The British Ministry were not slow in rewarding General Johnston. In November he was created a baronet, and Parliament voted him 5000 guineas, while the King gave him a Colonel's commission in the regular service. No mention is made of any reward to the second in command who behaved with distinguished bravery on the 8th September.

The stupidity of General Shirley in removing the troops from Philadelphia and his own blunders by which the failure of the Niagara expedition was secured, left the French and Indians undisputed masters on the Ohio. The consequences arising from which were the almost total annihilation of the back settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. More than 1000 persons were massacred or dragged off as prisoners, and the devastations of the savages reached within 60 miles of Philadelphia. This state of affairs produced the most extraordinary Militia Bill on record, from the Quaker Assembly in that city, and the campaign of 1755 was disastrous in no ordinary degree to British interests. Notwithstanding the well planned assaults on the French lines of defence it remained unbroken, the loss of Beau-Sajour on the Bay of Funday affected its integrity in no way—it was to all intents a barren conquest.

The gallant Colony held its own against overwhelming forces with small aid from France, and it is a well established fact that the whole power of Great Britain would have failed to conquer it by operating on that line by direct attacks.

To conquer Canada it was necessary to strike at her chief strong hold and that could not be effected as long as the Naval supremacy of Britain was doubtful, or as Louisburg covered the mouth of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

BROCKVILLE RIFLE CLUB.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A few of the members of this Club had their first practice for the present year on the 23rd March, Snider Rifle, Hythe position, no sighting shots; wind from the right. The long ranges were fired first as recorded, subjoined is the score:

Rank & Names	500 Y'ds. T'l.	600 Y'ds. T'l.
Lt.-Col. Jackson	01331-11	43320-12
Major McKechnie	20324-11	72304-9
Captain Young	33334-13	0 retir'd
" Bell	42334-16	00422-8
Lieut. Wilkinson	72312-15	33040-10
	69	39
Average per man	14.80	9.75
do. per shot	3.05	1.95

	400 Y'ds. T'l.	200 Y'ds. T'l.
Lt.-Col. Jackson	31411-19	31414-19
" Bell	32422-11	20231-11
Major McKechnie	24312-15	33333-15
Captain Young	12122-14	33231-15
" Bell	43231-16	24342-15
Lieut. Greaves	02220-7	24433-16
" Wilkinson	11313-17	33213-15
	102	106
Average per man	14.57	15.14
do. per shot	2.91	3.02

CORRECTION We are requested by Major Alley of the 8th Battalion V. M. R. to state that the challenge which appears in our advertising columns is intended to apply only to Regulars and Volunteers in the District of Quebec.

Correspondence, received late in the week, is held over for want of space until our next issue.