

time to time demanded. \*The latter were, when embodied with the garrison, in essential particulars considered on the same footing with the regular troops. (Vide Lieut.-Gov. Gore to James Baby, 28th Dec, 1807; Canadian Archives.) The 43rd Light Infantry were here immediately after the rebellion, Col. Booth in command; Sergt.-Major Furlong, second in command. Next came a detachment of the 89th Regiment, which had been stationed at Montreal after returning from the West Indies in '44. Last of all came three companies of the Royal Canadians. These were transferred in 1851, after which date no regular garrison was stationed at the fort.

Forty and odd years ago there were 108 British army pensioners at Amherstburg †But two or three of these are left. Sergt. Sullivan, already named, is authority for the statement that the resident pensioners were enrolled to do necessary duty after the removal of the Royal Canadian Rifles. Twelve men a day were on guard, chosen from the alphabetic roll. Each twelve served a month, and were relieved by other twelve. For this service each man was paid one half dollar a day in addition to his pension. On the Queen's birthday a review was held so long as a guard was maintained, and on this occasion each man received a sovereign.

The Royal Canadians, the last detachment that garrisoned the fort, was made up of men of 14 years' service in the British army—good conduct men. Soldiers might volunteer from any regiment, in Canada, at home or abroad.

The 34th Regiment had been stationed at Halifax previous to the breaking out of the rebellion in 1837, at which time orders were issued to proceed to Quebec, by ship to St. John's, thence overland. Mr. Gott, who has been already named as a member of the 34th, has a very distinct recollection of the movements of the regiment. Between St. John's and Quebec there was considerable countermarching. At Quebec, the regiment was ordered to march to Toronto, doing duty as they went. At Toronto the order was issued to march immediately to Amherstburg. From Port Stanley to Fort Malden the distance was covered by boat, and the long and weary march was ended, but not the work. The bastions at the fort were rebuilt and the fortifications got in good repair. Nor was there any too much time to get the fort in readiness, for the regiment did not reach Amherstburg till the early part of '38, and that was the rebellion year in this part of the country. A letter dated at Amherstburg, August 7th, 1807, from Lieut.-Col. Grant to Military Secretary James Green, gives a description of the fort that might almost be taken as coming from the pen of the commanding officer in 1838:—"There are four bastions, one at each angle, but one is unserviceable and excluded from the works. The picketing is entirely decayed and fallen down." (Canadian Archives, series C, vol. 973, p. 106.)

The defence of the fort in 1838 consisted of ten 24-pounders, six 6-pounders, three brass field pieces, six mortar guns and a number of rocket tubes, besides the full complement of small arms. There is at the present time plainly visible the well defined outline of a mortarbed in the only remaining trench, the one on the north side of the works. Another of the mortar batteries was immediately in rear of, where the last of the old flagstaff still stands on the rear of the southwest bastion. The two front bastions are well

\* Sergeant Sullivan, who belonged to the 43rd, was the informant.

† One of these is Mrs. Bridget Horan who nursed the wounded British soldiers at the Crimea, along with Florence Nightingale.