

rifle. But for all this, the fire of the loyalist cannon and mortars, kept up day after day, was almost entirely harmless ; only one man on the island being killed by it. The extent of the mischief done by the Patriots was greater, because they were not baffled by woods, on the main land, where the enemy was encountered. But the effect of the fire of the twenty-four cannon in possession of the Patriots was very small. Many of the houses on the Chippewa shore were pierced with stray balls ; but the number of persons killed was insignificant.

What gave courage to the patriots was the belief that the moment they crossed over to the main land, they would be joined by large numbers of the population anxious to revolutionize the Government.

The Patriots were finally compelled to evacuate the island on the 13th January, 1838.

It is a matter of surprise that the island, which was intended as a *point d'appui* from which to take a liberating army into Western Canada, was permitted to be occupied by insurgents, and American citizens who sympathised with them, for a period of over a month, without being assaulted by the vastly superior force on the main land, who were spending their time in an inglorious and inactive campaign.

MUTINY OF THE 7TH FUSILEERS AT QUEBEC

1793.

BY ROBERT B. MILLER.



ONE of the inexplicable events of the close of the last century, was the mutiny at Quebec of the Regiment under the command of Edward Duke of Kent. Various causes have been assumed as leading to the outbreak ; but nothing definite is known. It has long been surmised that the whole circumstances are recorded in private letters, and as these come to light, so the truth will be known. Several records of this excellent man