

General Clinton found the channel to contain seven feet of water at ebb tide and therefore no aid could be rendered; finally with his own vessel, the Bristol, little better than a wreck having 40 men killed and 71 wounded at 9h. p.m. the commodore made the signal to cease firing and make the best of their way out which all succeeded in doing except the Actæon which was set on fire and destroyed. The squadron lost in this fight 61 killed and 143 wounded. The loss of the defenders was 11 killed and 25 wounded. General Clinton remained on Long Island embarking and disembarking his troops till 21st July, when he finally sailed for New York under convoy of the Solebay frigate the rest of the squadron being obliged to remain behind to refit.

In this ill concerted and worse executed attempt it is apparent that no one on board the British fleet knew anything about Charleston harbour; instead of assailing Fort Moultrie the ships with a flood tide and favourable wind should have sailed past it and run up to Charleston; the United States troops did not number then 1500 men and would have been obliged to evacuate the town while Fort Moultrie taken in the rear must have been abandoned, but this seems to be beyond the capacity of the officers engaged. Moreover it is alleged that the ships could not go close enough to the works, that their fire was ineffectual, but as the same argument will apply to the fire of the fort and as it is known that they did very considerable damage it is evident this excuse has been made to cover General Clinton's stupid blunder which did far more harm to the interests of his country than all the services he ever rendered her.

THE WOLFE AND MONTCALM MONUMENT.

THE CORNER STONE RE-LAID.

The ceremony of re-laying the corner stone of the Wolfe and Montcalm Monument took place yesterday morning, in the Governor's Upper Garden, at half-past ten o'clock. The same stone which is deposited on the eastern corner of the lower tier, facing the entrance wicket, was originally laid with Masonic honors on the 20th November, 1827, in the presence of Earl Dalhousie, then Governor General of Canada. The officiating brother at that interesting ceremony, we learn, was James Thompson, Esq., Overseer of Military Works at Quebec, who had served in the 78th or Fraser's Highlanders at the siege and conquest of Quebec in 1759, and at the time of the laying of the stone was in the 94th year of his age. Mr. Thompson died after reaching the great and exceptional age of 99 years, was father to the present Deputy Commissary General, James Thompson, now at Quebec, and in his 86th year. He was present yesterday and took an active part in the ceremony. The monument is being rebuilt by private subscription, collected principally through the energy of Mr. Henry Fry, who anticipating that it would soon fall to the ground a heap of

ruin and debris, brought the matter before the public through the columns of the press, and his exertions were soon after crowned with success. Without being positively certain about the amount collected, we can confidently say that there still remains a balance required to complete the work, the commencement of which Mr. Fry has ordered upon his own responsibility. The reconstruction of this obelisk will be made with Portland cement, and the workmen, who are skilled in such matters, say it will remain firm for 200 years. The ceremony of replacing the stone, yesterday, was not largely attended, but the majority of those present felt an interest in the work, cheering heartily at its termination. Many were of opinion that the same ceremonies as those used when the original stone was laid would have been adhered to upon this occasion, and the brethren of the Mystic Order called upon to assist. There must have been some good reason for their attendance at the original laying, and the one which appears most probable is, that the Masons were the promoters of this monument, and to them in justice and right the present ceremony ought to have been conceded. We feel sorry to learn, under those circumstances, that their claim to be present has been overlooked. Sir Narcisse Bellerive was punctually present at half past ten, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, and his aide de camp, Major Taschereau. The party was met at the gate by Mr. Fry, who placed the following pieces of coin in the Governor's hand, who re deposited it in the small opening or cavity in the centre of the stone:—George and Dragon sovereign and crown of 1821; half sovereign of 1824; half crown 1826; sixpence 1824; a penny and farthing 1825 and a half-penny 1826; all English money of the Reign of George IV., and found in the stone at the time it was removed. In addition to the above, the following coins were deposited under the stone, *ie*, an English shilling of 1860 and sixpence of 1865, a Canada 20 cent piece of 1858; a 10 cent piece of 1858; a 5 cent piece of 1858, and two 1 cent pieces of 1859. The whole were covered by the original brass plate, bearing the following inscription —

Hunc Lapidem
Monumentum in Memoriam
Nro. um Illustrium
WOLFE ET MONTCALM
Fundamentum
Q. C.
Georgius Comis de Dalhousie
In Septentrionalis Americæ Partibus
Ad Britannos Partientibus
Summam Rerum Administraus
Opus per multos annos prætermissum
Quid Duci egregis convenientius?
Auctoritate provens exempto stimulaus
Munificentia Jovens
Die Novembris X V. A. S. MDCCCXXVII
Georgio IV. Britanniarum Reg.
A jar was also deposited at back of the foundation stone containing a trace of the plan of the Monument, bearing the following inscription:—

WOLFE and MONTCALM
Monument,
Restored
At a cost of \$1,000, raised by
Public Subscription
in
1869,
In the 34th year of the Reign of
Her Majesty Queen
VICTORIA.

Sir John Young, K. C. B., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

Sr. Narcisso F. Belloau, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec.
John Lemesurier, Esq., Mayor.
Henry Fry, Esq., Treasurer.
T. J. Rickon, Esq., Architect.
Messrs. H. & T. Hatch, Contractors.

Copies of the following papers were also placed in the jar:—No. 70k *Argus*, *Centenary Gazette*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Mercury*, *Quebec Gazette*, *L'Evenement*, *Journal* and *Courrier*. After the coin had been dropped into the stone by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor piece by piece, the foreman of the contractors, covered them with the small brass plate bearing the above inscription, pouring molten lead around the brass nails used to keep the plate in position. Another workman next produced the cement, which was evenly laid over the face of the stone, while Mr. Rickon, the architect, handed a towel prepared for the purpose to Sir Narcisse, who quickly passed it over the cement. The large stone was then lowered into its place by a number of workmen, and after the level and plumb had been applied to adjust it, His Excellency again took the implements of the art into his hand, and gave the stone the customary three taps, declaring it laid, at the same wishing the contractors prosperity in their undertaking. Mr. Fry, the Messrs. Hatch, Mr. Thompson and other gentlemen then took up the mallet and went through a similar ceremony. Amongst other gentlemen present yesterday, we noticed the Hon. Solicitor General, J. M. Lemoine, Esq.; J. H. Oakes, Esq.; T. Fournier, Esq., Q. C.; James Dunbar, Esq., and a number of Ladies. The ceremony, although not largely attended, was highly interesting.—*Quebec Chronicle*, 9th inst.

HOW CANADIANS ARE PROTECTED UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

Some of our readers may possibly remember that a Canadian, named Ferguson, formerly a resident of Galt, Ont., was arrested in Cuba, a short time since, by the Spanish authorities, the principal charge against him being that he was a Freemason. He was thrust into a dungeon at Manzanillo, and very cruelly treated by the governor of that place. Forthwith Capt. Hunter, of H. M. S. *Vestal*, was ordered to that place to inquire into the circumstances. After ascertaining that M. Ferguson had not been guilty of any crime, he made a formal demand for his surrender, which was strongly and peevishly refused. He used all the persuasions he could, without avail, and then told the governor that he would have to act 'according to his instructions.' 'What are your instructions?' asked the governor. 'To take Ferguson away peaceably if I can but any how to take him away,' replied Captain Hunter. The governor made a great uproar, and swore that the prisoner should never be released, and it was only on Captain Hunter's assuring him that force would be used, if his demands were not attended to, that the governor finally ordered Mr. Ferguson to be set at liberty, and he was accordingly put on board H. M. S. *Vestal*, with another British subject, who was after the habbub, afraid to remain behind. The vessel then steamed off for Montego Bay, Jamaica, where these two gentlemen were landed, and congratulated on their escape from the cruel Spaniards.

The famous old Waterloo drummer boy at the Hotel des Invalides, in Paris, died there on the 27th July. He lost both his feet at Waterloo, by a spent cannon ball, and lived for over fifty years at the Hotel des Invalides.