

war, at Fort Oswego. I served on the ship called the *Wolf*. For services rendered there, I received honorable mention. After the war the forces were reduced, and many of the old settlers made up their minds to seek their fortune elsewhere in Upper Canada. The Government made grants of lands to them in different parts of the country, and my father got lot No. 1 on broken front in the Township of Cranthe, and built a house on Presqu'Isle Bay. I lived here several years, and was here converted, and from thence went from one end of Canada to the other in my Master's service. My first Circuit extended from York (now Toronto) north and east, embracing the greater portion of the southern part of the county of York. To Brighton I always turned my longing eyes, and the emotions that crowd my mind when I think of this spot as being the one from which I started on my homeward journey, will always make Brighton one of the dearest spots on earth to me.

But now I must say something of Canada, my own country, one which is dear to me. But the Canada of the present day is not the Canada of my youthful days. That one contained what is now the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, formerly Upper and Lower Canada. The Rev. Lecturer then went on to give a short synopsis of the discovery of Canada and its settlement by the French, and spoke in a general manner of the principal men who bore sway in those days. In relation to the large mounds that have been formed in different parts of Canada and the West, said: We have often been surprised at the large accumulation of human bones found in mounds, especially in the west and south-west of the territories which the French possessed, and they must have been caused by a wholesale massacre of the French by the Indians. The French must have become very numerous at these posts, as they had possession for nearly 224 years before it was taken from them by the gallant Wolfe. Even this is handed down to us by tradition from the Indians, that in the space of seven days the whole French population had been swept from the face of the western part of their possessions. I will now speak of the border warfare that came under the notice of Mr. Stedman, with whom my mother lived. His recollection of all that happened on the Niagara frontier was reliable, as he had taken part in the engagements. When Sir William Johnston came to Lewiston, he wished to send a messenger to another fort a short distance up the river above the Falls of Niagara. He offered a considerable prize to any one who would go. Mr. Stedman volunteered. An officer determined to accompany him. The Indians were concealed in the thick woods between them and their journey's end. When they reached the woods, they halted, when the Indians immediately poured in a volley, and the officer fell. Stedman then mounted the officer's horse and galloped full speed through the woods, the Indians firing for a considerable distance, yet he reached the fort safely. One of the Indians afterwards told him that he had fired at him nine times, and could not hit him. In this part of the country there is also a place called the "Devil's Hole," into which the Indians had forced a party of soldiers, their wives and children, with their waggons down a fearful chasm. I remember when human bones could be found there, with various parts of the iron used on the waggons.

We will now come down to the manner of the settlement of our country. These may be divided into three classes: "The United Empire Loyalists, who came over immediately after the Revolutionary war," "Emi-

grants from the Old Country," and "Americans who came over on the invitation of Governor Simcoe," and received grants of land from Government the U. E. Loyalists came over to Kingston, and took up the lands westward, which was then divided into towns, from which we have now the Township on the lower part of the Bay of Quinte. The sufferings of the early U. E. Loyalists were great. During the first winter they were in Kingston, they had only turnips to eat. But yet for the love of their country they were willing to endure much more. With them it was a matter of principle, and they preferred giving up their comfortable homes in the United States rather than prove faithless to their king. As to the second class we have not much to say, as there were not many of them in this part of Canada at that time. As to the third class, my father brought over the first of the Americans that settled at Presqu'Isle. At this time he was owner of a small sloop of some sixty tons burden. In that small vessel he took over 145 passengers, men, women and children, from Oswego, to your harbour. These parties were the ancestors of many of the families in this section of country. Those who got up these companies to come over, received grants of land. Amongst them was the grandfather of your present member, Mr. Keeler, who with others received a grant of 12000 acres in these wild lands of Canada. This part of the country was at that time called the Newcastle District, and included the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, extending north to the Hudson's Bay Territory. The capital was on Presqu'Isle, and here the courts were held. A sad calamity befel the court in 1805. A king's sloop, under the command of Capt. Paxton, having on board the Judge, lawyers, and other officers of the court, and also an Indian prisoner, charged with murder, started from Toronto and arrived in safety about sundown, opposite Presqu'Isle. During the night a fearful storm arose, and nothing was afterwards seen of the vessel. I remember the storm well, as I was lying in Oswego, at that time. It was one of the most severe storms I ever encountered. Vessels were driven from their moorings and driven up the Oswego river against the current for a considerable distance. After the loss of the vessel with the officers of the court, the courts were removed, as it was impossible to find any of the judges who would risk themselves in the passage.

The *Stedman* referred to was engaged as Commissariat officer with the English troops in garrison at Fort Niagara, and was with the detachment forced over the "Devil's Hole," near the present whirlpool during Pontiac's war in 1763, every one was killed except himself and a drummer boy whose belt caught in a projecting branch of a tree and thus saved his life.

With the rank of Captain, Stedman served in Lord Cornwallis's fatal expedition to South Carolina, and was present at the surrender of Yorkton, he wrote a history of the Revolutionary War.

Major Moncrieff has adapted his principle of the counter weight to some carriages for the 64 pounder converted guns, which are to be placed on the land faces of some English ports, and appear likely to work with ease and simplicity. The apparatus in each case will be fitted with reflecting sights, which will enable the detachment under cover to lay and fire the gun without exposure. The only risk they will incur arises from the descent of a shell into the gun pit.

The Versailles correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* states that the preparation for Bazaine's trial seem at last to be drawing to a close, nine months having elapsed since he gave himself up a prisoner, since which time he has been closely guarded by five sentries by day and twelve by night. One thousand one hundred and forty witnesses have been heard during this process of preparing the case; 660 have been found to be of no use, so that when the trial takes place 480 witnesses will have to be heard for the prosecution. For the defence the Marshal has called upon fifteen or sixteen officers who were witnesses of all he did at Metz, and he will rely greatly upon the written documents, which he considers to justify the line of conduct he pursued. By the army Bazaine is looked upon as "*le bouc emissaire*," the scapegoat for the sins of mismanagement and the downfall of national vanity during the late campaign. But by the non military class, and by the immense number of those who do not reason, he is regarded as a traitor who took money from the Prussians; who pretended to defend Metz when he really did nothing of the kind; who wilfully threw away the lives of his men; who was on the best terms with Prince Frederick Charles and all the chiefs of his German army; and who used positively to leave Metz and go to the German outpost, where *petit soupers a la regimé* were held frequently, and where the grand plot by which Metz was to be delivered up to the Red Prince was concocted.

Says the *Army and Navy Gazette*: "Among the guns just tried at Calais were two steel breech loading field pieces which were fabricated as far back as 1868. One gun made of metal, furnished by M. Holtzer, split up at the first discharge, but the other piece stood over 400 rounds before it was considered unsafe. In comparing the experiments made at Calais with a French bronze gun, a French steel gun, and a Prussian steel gun of 4, the following conclusions were arrived at: The trajectory of the French steel gun is greater than that of the other pieces when fired at a short range, and less when fired at a long one. The deviation is less than in the bronze piece, but especially at long range; it is inferior to the Prussian gun in precision. The consequence is that the Calais Artillery Committee recommend several modifications. As for the breech apparatus, it stood fire perfectly. These experiments will be renewed at Calais shortly, and when a decision has been arrived at M. Thiers will go to Tarbes to see the new French gun at work. There can be no doubt about a breech-loader being selected, as, in addition to other advantages, it will inspire confidence. The French army does not see why, if the Prussians have breech-loaders, they should be deprived of them."

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 3lb., and 1lb tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.