

commanded by an officer of Militia who conducted them to the Town Major, who furnished each Militiaman with a gun, a capot, a Canadian cloak, a breach clout, a cotton shirt, a cap, a pair of leggings, a pair of Indian shoes and a blanket, After which they were marched to the garrison for which they were destined. The Militia were generally reviewed once or twice a year to inspect their arms."

The historian omits to state what drill they were subjected to, but we gather from other sources that they acted as partisans or bush rangers, and the employment being congenial to the martial race, they readily came forward whenever the war drum sounded, and the French Carignan, Carillon, Languedoc, Bearne, Guienne, La Sarre, Berry and Royal Roussillon Infantry regiments, then stationed in the colony, marched forward to the tune of *Malbrouk s'en va en guerre*. We learn from the same source, and quote the statement for the edification of the public of the present day—that the French Canadians, although only numbering from 80,000 to 90,000 souls,—Amherst's regiments being included in the previous enumeration of the population of the colony,—were so martial, and well organized that they had 64 companies, or 7,976 men in the Government of Quebec, 19 companies, or 1,115 men in the Government of Three Rivers, and 87 companies, comprising 7,331 men in the Government of Montreal, "while the total effective Militiamen at the reduction of the colony numbered 20,433 men."

VALUE OF A BAWBEE.



WHEN the Castle of Edinburgh was besieged in 1573, we find Sir William Drury writing to Lord Burghley at Leith.

"June 5, 1573. By computation there hath been 3,000 great shot bestowed against the castle in this service, and the bullets of all, or the most part recovered, and