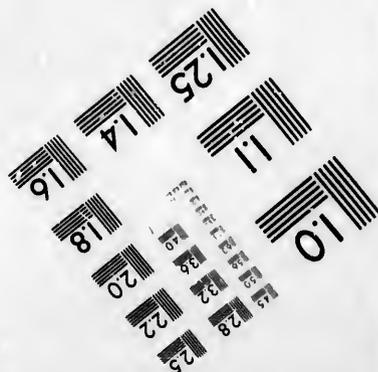
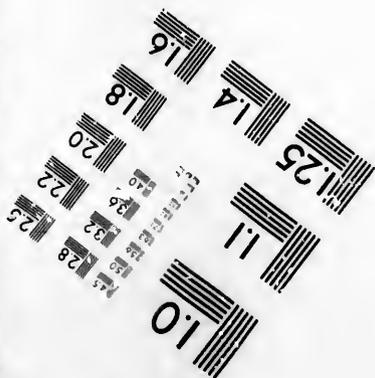
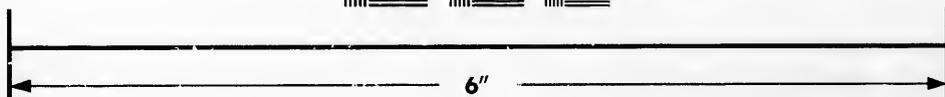
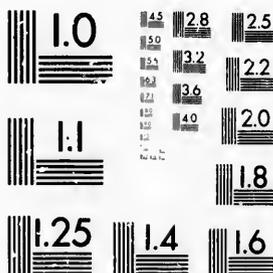


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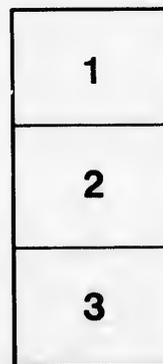
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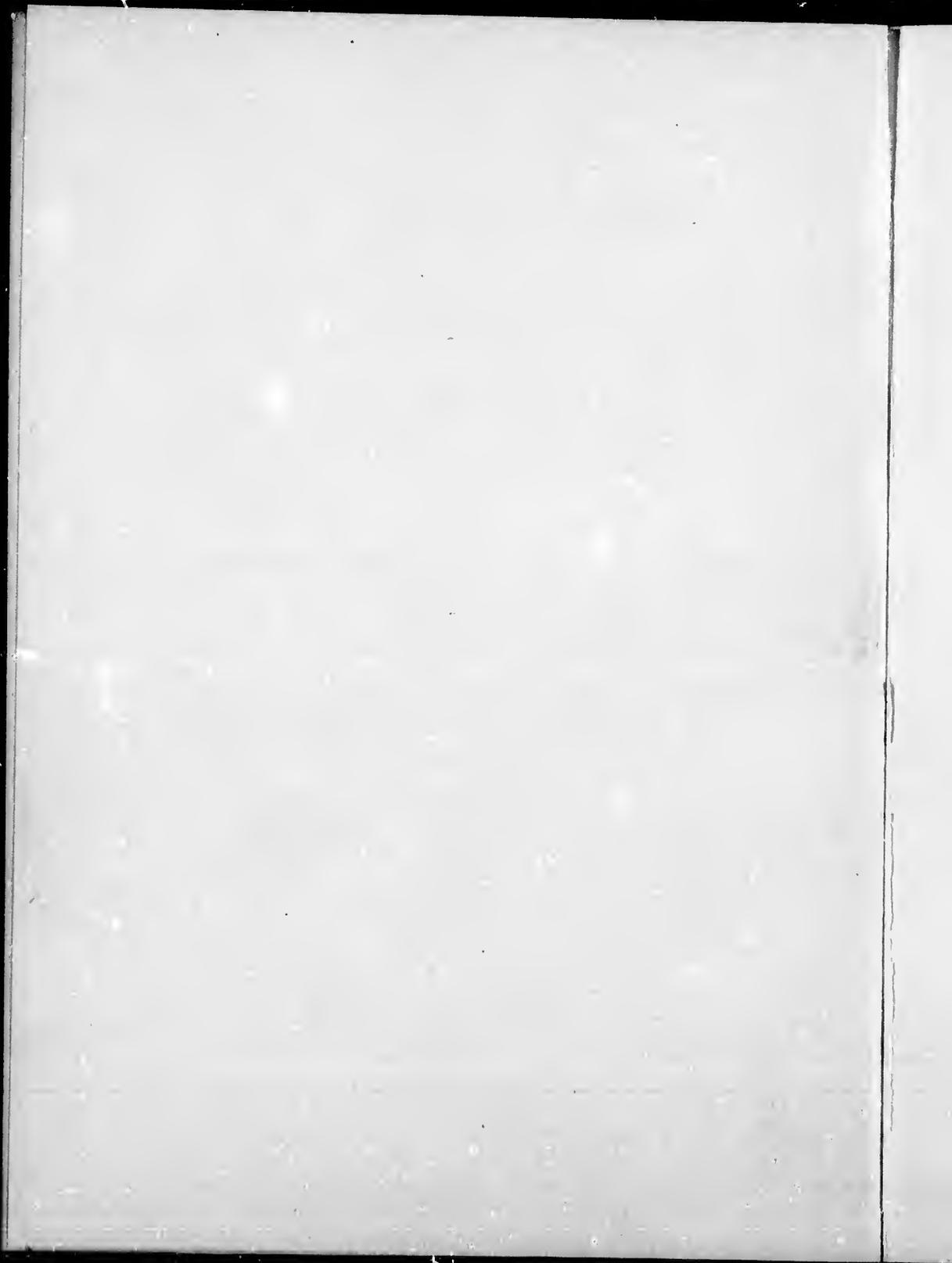
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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

62nd St. John Fusiliers

(CANADIAN MILITIA).

COMPILED BY

MAJOR E. T. STURDEE.



SAINT JOHN, N. B.

J. & A. McMILLAN, 98 AND 100 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

1888.



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62nd St. John Fusiliers.

CHAPTER I.

INCEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT. FORMATION OF VOLUNTEER COMPANIES. 1859-1861.

A HISTORY of any regiment of an army during a long period of peace would be at the best very monotonous reading, as it requires the excitement of a battle-field, or the hardships of a campaign, to produce those deeds of daring or exhibitions of individual prowess which interest the reader and make a regiment famous in history, or adds another name to the roll of honor borne on the Regimental Colours; therefore, notwithstanding the fact that the Militia of this country are maintained for defence, not defiance, it is with a degree of diffidence that the writer, at the request of the Officers of his Regiment, attempts to pen a history of a Volunteer and Militia Corps which, though always true to its motto of *Semper Paratus*, has never had the good fortune to participate in such stirring events as our brethren-in-arms of Great Britain, or as some Corps in Canada; but as we are both citizens and soldiers, the more peaceful work we have to do in the latter capacity will advance the interests of ourselves and our Country, yet ever remembering that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war.

In obtaining facts, moreover, of the doings of a Corps of Volunteers or Militia, it is exceedingly difficult to make the matter interesting to either the present or past members, or the general public; the usual routine of drills, marches, and inspections is held every year with very little variation, and when over, become of little importance; but it is hoped that in the following pages such items have been selected as will call to the minds of former Volunteers and Militiamen the pleasant days of long ago, and show the present members of the Corps that they can learn something from the men of that time, and remind them that as minor deeds of past decades are now handed down as matters of history, so the events of to-day will at a future time be regarded by a new generation as facts and incidents which they, in turn, may worthily follow.

There may be many events related in this little work which will, perhaps, be thought to belong more to a History of the Militia Force generally, but as no such account has ever been written, it is hoped that many will be interested in reading the particulars of those days, when nearly every man was a member of one of the numerous Battalions of Militia, even if many of them existed on paper only.

A great difficulty in obtaining data to make the work authentic and interesting has presented itself in the fact that nearly all the records, order books, and memoranda of the Battalion and its Officers were destroyed by the Great Fire of 1877, and it has consequently been necessary to rely on the memories of a few of the older and retired Officers of the Corps for interesting items, or to glean a few scanty facts from such existing files of newspapers as are available, but care has been taken that all the information collected is from reliable sources, and if errors are found, it is hoped that they will only be in incidents omitted, rather than in a relation of events which, having a foundation in fact, would be difficult to corroborate.

The Province of New Brunswick has ever been spoken of as the home of a patriotic and soldier-like people, and although it has been comparatively of late years only that any tangible effort has been made for self defence, yet as early as 1793 the Loyalists, who had come to these shores but ten years previously, organized a company of Militia, and the spirit of the people was most decidedly of a military nature; many had come to the Province fresh from active participation in a sanguinary struggle with the enemies of Great Britain, and the mighty events which transpired on the Continent of Europe during the next succeeding thirty years had served to keep up a patriotic and noble spirit, which descended to the next generation, and was fostered from time to time by the presence of British Regiments in their midst, or the settlement of many discharged soldiers throughout the Province, who were induced by free grants of land to become citizens of a new and growing country. The latent military ardor and patriotism of the people was roused to intensity during the War of 1812, and a Regiment raised of hardy yeomen and enthusiastic volunteers to assist in the defence of the Canadian Frontier. This Regiment—the 104th—occupies a prominent place in the military history of this Continent, and is noted for having made one of the most famous marches on record. The Regiment marched on snowshoes from Fredericton to Quebec in the depth of the winter of 1813 without the loss of a man, and for the next two years the 104th took a prominent part in the noted struggles of that campaign.

The fifty years' peace on the Continent of Europe, broken by the advent of the Russian War, was devoted by the people of New Brunswick to industrial pursuits, and with the exception of the border troubles in 1837-38, and known as the Aroostook War, but little of a military character happened to disturb the people of this City or Province; but as the Crimean War roused the people of Great

Britain to military activity and to measures for home defence, so the people of New Brunswick were not slow to follow the example of the Mother Country, and soon developed a Force which was, and ever has been, second to none in importance and utility. The Volunteer movement in England was inaugurated in the year 1859, and as it soon became evident to the authorities that the idea was a popular one, and likely to succeed and materially help Great Britain in case of war, the different Colonies were asked, through their Lieutenant-Governors, to encourage the formation of local Corps wherever practicable, and in furtherance of their wishes the Home Government sent to New Brunswick three thousand Enfield Rifles of the 1853 pattern, which arms arrived in St. John, per brig *Trio*, October 27, 1859.

Although a Militia Law had been in existence for some years previous to this date, and Militia Battalions were formed in each County of New Brunswick, the force was, with few exceptions, entirely sedentary, and the muster of such Corps once a year, provided for by the Act, was from time to time dispensed with; in some localities, the more enthusiastic among the officers paid some attention to drill, and even took steps to organize their men into companies and perform some simple movements, but very little good was accomplished in this way, and a meagre interest evinced in the force.

The first steps towards organizing a Volunteer Company were taken during the autumn of 1859, when several members of an Orange Lodge in Portland discussed the advisability of forming a Company. Mr. JOHN S. HALL, a prominent member of the Lodge, and a patriotic Englishman, who had had some experience in the Militia in the Channel Islands, was the chief mover in the matter, and he, being assisted by several other enthusiasts, the Company was organized with sixty men on the roll, all of whom had been elected, after the nucleus of the

Company had been formed, by ballot; the Officers of the Company, who were also elected, were:

Captain,.....CHARLES WESLEY STOCKTON.
1st Lieutenant,.....JOHN STEWART HALL.
2nd Lieutenant,.....WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.
Ensign,.....JOHN MYLES.

It was decided to call this Company the "Havelock Rifles," after Sir HENRY HAVELOCK. Through some delay in the transmission of the service roll, the *Gazette* announcing this corps was not issued until March 14th, 1860, when the officers were gazetted to the 1ST BATTALION SAINT JOHN COUNTY MILITIA, and allowed to volunteer as militiamen for drill and exercise. The uniform adopted was a rifle green with red facings, the cost of which was defrayed by the men and officers.

Shortly after the formation of the above Company steps were taken in the City to form another Corps, and this one also emanated, to a large extent, from members of an Orange body, who held their meetings in a hall on Brussels Street, and on 20th March, 1860, Militia General Orders announced the formation of a Company in the "St. John City Rifle Battalion," with Lieutenant ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, Jr., from "Sea Fencible Battalion," as *Captain*; ABRAHAM MAGEE, *1st Lieutenant*; GEORGE F. ROUSE, *2nd Lieutenant*, and THOMAS SULLIVAN, *Ensign*. This Company was called "The Queen's Own Rifles," and the uniform adopted was similar to that worn by the "Havelock Rifles." On the 31st May, 1860, Captain STOCKTON's Company made their first public appearance on the Barrack Square, where, with the Artillery, they were reviewed by Major General TROLLOPE, commanding Her Majesty's Forces in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

At a meeting held at the Waverley House on the 2nd June, 1860, the Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON in the chair, steps were taken towards forming a Scottish Volunteer Rifle Company, and at the meeting nearly

forty names were handed in. It was decided that this Corps should be called "The Duke of Rothesay's Rifles," should His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES consent to the adoption of this, his Scottish title. Major Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON was selected as the first Captain, but as he was shortly after promoted to the command of the "Saint John City Light Infantry," Lieutenant JAMES MACFARLANE was gazetted *Captain*, ARCEBOLD ROWAN and JAMES B. KEMP, *Lieutenants*. The uniform worn was of green, with Scotch bonnet and plaid of pattern worn by 42nd Highlanders. This Company was not included in the formation of the Volunteer Battalion in 1863, and reference is only made to it as being one of the Companies in existence at that time.

The *Royal Gazette* of June 27th, 1860, announced the formation of another Volunteer Company gazetted to the "Saint John City Rifles," with CHARLES R. RAY as *Captain*, WM. V. BARBOUR and GEORGE A. BAYARD as *Lieutenants*, and on the 15th May following FREDERICK T. C. BURPEE was gazetted as *1st Lieutenant* of the Company, which had adopted the name of "City Guards," and wore a light gray uniform with black facings, gray chako and plume. A band was shortly after attached to the Company, whose first appearance in public was on 24th May, 1861.

The "Saint John Rifles" was the next body formed, and were gazetted on 28th June, 1860, though the organization, with 60 men on the roll, took place during the latter part of 1859. The officers were:

Captain,BOYLE TRAVERS.
Lieutenant,JAMES R. MACSHANE.
2nd Lieutenant,THOMAS POWER.
Ensign,MICHAEL WHELAN MAHER.

The uniform was dark grey, with green facings, and green band on cap. Their drill room was in LOWERY'S Ball Court, corner Leinster and Carmarthen streets, Major MOUNT being the drill instructor.

The "Pisarinco Rifles" had been formed previous to this date (May 23), and took part in all displays held during this time in or near the city. The officers were:

Captain,.....GEORGE M. C. HOWARD.

Lieutenant,ROBERT RYND.

2nd Lieutenant,.....JAMES TYNER.

The uniform of this Company was dark grey, with red facings.

There was also another Corps, with headquarters at Golden Grove, and attached to the "Queen's New Brunswick Rangers." This was commanded by Captain F. P. ROBINSON, and was disbanded in 1863.

The next Company enrolled was gazetted October 19, 1861, with the following officers, and attached to "St. John City Rifles":

Captain,EBENEZER HATHEWAY.

1st Lieutenant,J. VENNER THURGAR, JR.

1st Lieutenant,EDWARD G. SCOVIL.

2nd Lieutenant,H. LAWRENCE STURDEE.

This Company continued effective for some months, and was on duty during the "Trent Affair," but in July, 1862, owing to various causes, a new Company was raised, composed of a portion of the men from the above command, Captain HATHEWAY having retired, and on 11th July, 1862, the new officers were gazetted; they were:

Captain,J. VENNER THURGAR, JR.

Lieutenant,.....WILLIAM H. SCOVIL, JR.

Ensign,.....G. FREDERICK RING.

This was attached to the "Saint John City Rifles" and was named the "Royals," the uniform being scarlet with blue facings, and chako and plume. A drum and fife band was attached to this Corps, and did good service on all occasions when the Company appeared in public.

On the 8th December, 1862, HENRY MILLETT was gazetted Captain in the "Saint John City Light Infantry," and re-organized a Company

called the "Zouaves," whose uniform consisted of the French blue Zouave jacket and vest, loose blue breeches fastened at the knee, and red French cap. The other Officers of the Company were Lieutenant DANIEL J. MULLIN and Ensign DOHERTY. The "Zouaves" had been in existence for some months previous to this, though no uniform had been worn; they were commanded by Captain HAWKE, who retired at this time.

These are, therefore, the Infantry Companies from which the present Battalion was formed, and the only ones in existence in St. John at that time. The "New Brunswick Engineer Company" was, however, formed in 1861, and gazetted early in 1862, and was composed of a very good class of men. In the Artillery there were batteries raised and kept efficient, and even for some time previous to 1860 the Artillery had given some attention towards drill and exercise; and the efforts of this branch of the Service were renewed after the initiation of the Volunteer system. One Battery, in particular, commanded by Captain B. LESTER PETERS, composed of clerks, students, etc., and known as the "Kid Glove Battery," was most efficient and assiduous at drill, and for two or three years subsequent to this period was always at any celebration or field day, and did much to create an *esprit du corps* among the Volunteers.

CHAPTER II.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED. THE
FIRST RIFLE COMPETITIONS, ETC. 1860-61.

THE Volunteer movement from its inception had received much encouragement from all classes, and those who enrolled as members did so from a patriotic and loyal feeling, with a willingness to assist such a beneficial force, while deeming it an honor to wear the QUEEN'S uniform; and thus the interest was never allowed to flag, any vacancy in a Company was quickly filled, while all ranks appeared anxious to make themselves efficient. In a General Order, January 30th, 1860, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Mr. MANNERS-SUTTON, recommended all Companies to adopt a uniform, suggesting a dark gray as being easy fitting and inexpensive, and a prominent newspaper of the day came out strongly in favor of New Brunswick homespun; rifles were issued to the different Companies, the Officers of which were obliged to give bonds for their safe keeping.

A most decided impetus was, however, given to the movement when, in the summer of 1860, it became known that His Royal Highness The PRINCE OF WALES intended visiting New Brunswick, and the Companies vied with each other in their loyal enthusiasm; drill rooms were hired, night after night was devoted to drill, and those having the contracts for the making of uniforms were pushed to their utmost extremity to have all ready in time. The Militia General Orders of 25th July contained the orders for the reception of His ROYAL HIGHNESS, and placed the different Companies of Militia

under the orders of Major CARTER of HER MAJESTY'S 63rd Regiment, a portion of which was then stationed at St. John.

The PRINCE arrived on the evening of 2nd August, in H. M. S. *Styx*, and landed officially the next morning at half-past ten o'clock, amid the roar of cannon from the ships in port and the batteries on shore. The Rifle Volunteer Companies on duty were "Duke of Rothesay Rifles," Captain MACFARLANE; "Queen's Own Rifles," Captain CROOKSHANK; "Havelock Rifles," Captain STOCKTON; "Pisarinco Rifles," Captain HOWARD; the "Golden Grove Company," Captain ROBINSON; a Company from Charlotte County, under command of Captain WETMORE; and two Companies of the Westmorland County Militia, commanded by Captains BLACK and SILVER. A Guard of Honor, consisting of eighteen men from each Volunteer Company, under command of Colonel THURGAR, with the Band of 63rd Regiment and the Colours of the Saint John City Rifles, received HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS at Reed's Point, the remainder lining the approach to the Wharf; after the procession was in motion, the different Volunteer Companies were on duty at Mrs. CHIPMAN'S grounds, and lined the Avenue leading to the house, where the PRINCE was received by a Guard of Honour from the 63rd Regiment. The citizen-soldiers received much praise for their neat appearance and orderly behaviour during this celebration, and added greatly to the demonstrations of the City. On the morning of 4th August the PRINCE left for Fredericton, *via* Rothesay, at which place the Rifle and Artillery Companies furnished the Guard of Honour, and the latter Corps also fired a salute. General BRUCE, who was on the staff of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, congratulated Captain MACFARLANE upon the fine appearance of his Company, whereupon that Officer expressed a desire to call his Company "The Duke of Rothesay's Own Rifles" if HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS would not object. General BRUCE

then introduced Captain MACFARLANE to the PRINCE, who, when asked the question, said the Company had his full permission to adopt the title. On the return of the PRINCE from Fredericton, on the 7th August, the Guard of Honour at Indiantown was composed of the Companies commanded by Captains CROOKSHANK, MACFARLANE, and STOCKTON; the Volunteers, after presenting arms, joined the procession, marched as far as the Suspension Bridge, where a double line was formed; HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, with suite, passed through, and embarked from Carleton on board H. M. S. *Styx*, and sailed the same evening.

The following is an extract from the orders issued by Major CARTER on being relieved of the command of the Militia :

“His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF no longer requiring my services with the Militia Force, which was called out for the purpose of doing all honor to His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, I cannot resign this command without thanking the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for the able and zealous manner in which they performed their different duties during that period.
* * * * My connection with the Militia of New Brunswick will ever be remembered by me with feelings of pleasure, and I shall always continue to take a deep interest in this important force.”

The following General Order was issued, dated Fredericton, August 13, 1860 :

“Major CARTER, 63rd Regiment, commanding HER MAJESTY’S Troops in New Brunswick, has submitted to His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF a highly satisfactory report of the conduct of the whole of the Militia Force, Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, recently under his command, not only while they were under arms, but also during the whole period for which they were called out.

“HIS EXCELLENCY has had an opportunity of personally observing their appearance and the manner in which they performed their duties, during the visit of His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES,

and he gladly avails himself of this occasion to express his warm approbation of their steady and soldier-like behaviour.

“His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has received from His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES permission to announce that it is the intention of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS to present a “Challenge Cup” (to be competed for every year) as a prize for the best marksman among the Companies of Militia in uniform, which have volunteered or may volunteer for drill and exercise.

“HIS EXCELLENCY is sure that this announcement will be received as a most gratifying recognition on the part of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS of the soldier-like and steady conduct of the Militia Force called out by HIS EXCELLENCY’S proclamation of the 25th ult., and of the zeal which induced them to volunteer for drill and exercise; and he has no doubt that the same spirit which assembled together so large a force of Militia of all arms (uniformed at their own expense) during HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS’ visit, will continue to animate them, and extend to every Battalion of Militia in the Province.”

This order was received by the force with every satisfaction, and each man felt repaid for the trouble and expense in preparing for the PRINCE’S visit. The gift of the Cup turned the attention of the Volunteers to rifle shooting, and arrangements were soon made whereby ammunition was issued to the force for practice.

On the 11th September a meeting of all the officers of the City Volunteer Companies was held at No. 2 Engine House, Lieut.-Colonel FOSTER in the chair, in order, as stated by the chairman, that the gentlemen holding commissions might become personally acquainted with each other; to adopt some measure by which renewed energy and activity should be given to the Volunteers, and have for its result a very large increase in their present numbers.

After some suggestions by the chairman, it was resolved that all the Volunteers of the city have a review and inspection at the Barrack Square on the 26th instant, and that Colonel THURGAR should be the

inspecting officer. It was also decided, that all the Companies should commence target practice, and arrangements were made for procuring the necessary supplies of ammunition.

The review duly came off on the 26th September, when there were present four Batteries of Artillery and five Companies of Rifles (commanded by Captains CROOKSHANK, STOCKTON, HOWARD, and ROBINSON), including one Company from Milkish. Colonel THURGAR acted as inspecting officer; Colonel FOSTER in command. The inspection terminated with a march through the city, headed by the Courtenay Bay Band, and in the evening Colonel THURGAR entertained the officers of the Force at the Waverley House.

During this and the following year picnics and entertainments were held by all the Companies, the proceeds of which were devoted to the purchase of uniforms or the expenses of the Company. The first rifle competition was held at Sand Cove, Carleton, October 18th, for a silver medal presented by Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Colonel HAYNE, Adjutant General, in his report on the Militia for 1860, speaks favorably of the state of the Volunteers throughout the Province, and especially so of those in St. John. His report contained a recommendation that each Volunteer be allowed fifty rounds of ball ammunition for practice, and that every facility be afforded the men for becoming proficient in the use of the rifle. Inducements for practice were further encouraged in 1861, when, on the 20th March, a General Order was issued allowing Colonial Volunteers to compete at Wimbledon for the QUEEN'S prize, and at the same time the National Rifle Association gave a silver medal for competition to each Colonial Association. The Lieutenant Governor, shortly afterwards, announced his intention of presenting a gold medal each year to the winner of the PRINCE OF WALES' Cup, and a silver medal to the best shot in each Volunteer Company.

The QUEEN'S Birthday, 1861, was enthusiastically celebrated by the Volunteers on the Barrack Square, when a review was held. The Artillery fired a royal salute, and the Infantry a *feu-de-joie*. The whole force then paraded through the city.

On the 29th May, 1861, His Royal Highness PRINCE ALFRED arrived in St. John, but, owing to the recent death of the DUCHESS OF KENT, Her Majesty expressed a desire that no public demonstration should be indulged in, and a General Order was issued to that effect. Notwithstanding this order, some Batteries of Artillery turned out and fired a salute; in consequence of which, His Excellency issued a General Order censuring that Corps for this display, and stated that the absence of other Companies was attributed solely to their sense of discipline, and to their desire to show that, in their military capacity, they could be trusted to obey orders.

At an inspection of the Volunteers of the City and County at the Barrack Square, August 29th, 1861, by Major RYND, H. M. 62nd Regiment, the Companies commanded by Captain MACFARLANE and Lieutenant MACSHANE received special mention for drill and steadiness in marching.

The 6th October saw the first competition for the PRINCE OF WALES' CUP, which was held at Sussex during the progress of the Provincial Exhibition, likewise held at Sussex. There was also an inter-provincial match at the same time for a silver urn given by the New Brunswick Government, and open to Volunteers of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and this Province. The "Queen's Own," Captain CROOKSHANK, and "City Guards," Captain RAY, and Brass Band, volunteered their services for duty at Sussex during the progress of the Exhibition and Rifle Matches, and the two Companies, together with some Companies from King's County, went under canvas and rendered efficient service during the period. These Officers were thanked for

their services by General Order, and congratulated by the Lieutenant-Governor on the military discipline maintained by them while on duty.

The Hon. ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., son of the EARL OF ABERDEEN, having been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, arrived in the City on 24th October, 1861, and was welcomed by the Volunteer Force of the City, together with the Brigade Band. HIS EXCELLENCY was Colonel of a Scotch Volunteer Regiment, and at a levee held in this City, wore his regimental uniform. In a General Order published a few days later the Volunteers were thanked for spontaneously assembling to welcome HIS EXCELLENCY, and his admiration recorded of their soldier-like appearance and bearing. But, notwithstanding the praise received from time to time by the Volunteers, it was evidently found necessary to compel the officers to devote more time and attention to drill, as in December it was announced that commissions would only be granted to those who could pass an examination in Company drill. The expense at this time was very great on all the officers, as they had to pay for hire of drill rooms, men's uniforms, and many other items incidental to keeping their companies efficient.

CHAPTER III.

THE TRENT AFFAIR AND NEW MILITIA LAW. 1862-63.

THE rupture between Great Britain and the United States, owing to the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, Confederate Commissioners, on board the Royal Mail Steamer *Trent*, by a Federal cruiser, in November, 1861, caused great excitement in St. John, which was increased when it became known that war would probably follow, and that troops were being despatched with all possible haste for St. John *en route* to Canada. Volunteering received a most decided impetus. Governor GORDON delivered a lengthy lecture to the Volunteers at the Mechanics' Institute, which was filled to overflowing, pointing out their duties and explaining the Volunteer movement, and gave some excellent advice regarding the interior economy of a Company. He also met the officers of the City Force for consultation, and soon after asked for fatigue parties to do duty on the arrival of the troop ships. As might have been expected, a ready response was the result, and on 1st January, 1862, the Volunteers went on duty, and from that time, when the first detachment arrived, until the whole of the force, numbering over 5,000, had passed through the city, did excellent service in guarding baggage and stores on the wharves, or in doing sentry duty at the numerous buildings used as temporary barracks. The Volunteers also received much instruction from being on duty with such regiments as the Guards and other celebrated Corps which passed through the City, and at a banquet tendered by the citizens to the Scots Fusilier Guards, at the Car Shed, the Volunteers ably assisted

in the building, and escorted the Regiment back to their barracks after the entertainment. It was soon known, however, that the United States would make reparation and that war would be averted, and the excitement subsided as quickly as it had sprung up; but the willing work done by the Volunteers was not overlooked by HER MAJESTY'S FORCES. Major General RUMLEY, commanding the troops in New Brunswick, in a letter to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, tendered his best thanks to the Volunteer Companies for the cheerful and ready manner in which they performed their duties while in charge of the barracks; and this letter was further supplemented by a General Order conveying the thanks of the GOVERNOR for their services, and for the zeal and energy displayed. The Order was concluded in the following words: "The steady discipline, soldier-like appearance, and uncomplaining performance of very arduous duties during the inclement weather of the past week, was all that could be desired, and reflects the highest credit on both Officers and Volunteers."

The Force had now grown in every County of the Province, and its usefulness recognized by all, and it was felt that the Volunteers should receive some recognition and encouragement from the Government, so that in case of war or disturbance the Province should have a body of men, well drilled, and able to act as a first line of defence. A new Militia Law was, therefore, framed and passed on the 23rd April, 1862. As this law changed to a great extent the state of the Provincial Militia, it may be interesting to note some of its leading features. It may also be worthy of notice that many of the clauses and provisions of this Act are embodied in the present Militia Law of Canada, which has already proved of so much use and soundness as the basis of our military system.

The Militia was to consist of two classes—Active and Sedentary; the former consisting of all male inhabitants between eighteen and

forty-five, and the latter of those between forty-five and sixty. The Active Militia was divided into: Class A, Volunteers; Class B, unmarried men, and widowers without children; and Class C, married men, and widowers with children. Each Volunteer Company was to consist of not less than forty or more than seventy-five men; the several arms of the service were each to have their distinctive uniform; the arms and accoutrements were to be carefully kept by the Captain of each Company or Battery, who was also responsible for their safe-keeping, and an annual allowance was granted for this purpose. Every Company was required to perform at least six days' drill in each year, and competent drill instructors were required to be appointed. Rules were published for the formation and guidance of Volunteer Companies enrolling, in which fines, dues, and regulations were set forth. In case of active service the Volunteers were to be first called out, and were to be paid certain rates of pay. Classes B and C were required to enroll and muster one day in each year under the officers of the different Battalions. Regulations were also made for a proper Militia Staff, and a sum voted each year for the maintenance of the Volunteers, and granted to pay for Drill Rooms, Rifle Matches, and other necessary expenses. During the year several Drill Sergeants were sent out from England to instruct the Volunteers, among them Sergeants MCKENZIE, 64th; MCCREARY, 2nd; TEMPLETON, 49th; HEWITSON, 2nd, and others.

The new Act established the Volunteers on a much firmer basis, and the several Companies in St. John soon re-enrolled under the existing regulations and were accepted. Some few changes were made among the officers; Captain TRAVERS resigned the command of the St. John Rifles, and was succeeded by Captain MACSHANE. The Rothesay Rifles did not re-enroll under the new Act.

About this time all *bona fide* Volunteers were exempted from City taxes in a sum not exceeding six dollars per man, and much enthusiasm

was instilled into the Force. Entertainments of all kinds were held, being well patronized by the public, and several ladies of the City raised a handsome sum by means of a bazaar, for the purpose of obtaining new uniforms for the "Royals," Captain THURGAR.

As a proof of the growing interest in the Volunteers, a Review held at the Barrack Square, October 24th, 1862, was attended by nearly two thousand spectators, who evinced a lively interest in the different Corps and movements. There were about 500 Volunteers present, composed of the Artillery, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel FOSTER, numbering six Batteries, and the following Rifle Companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. JOHN H. GRAY: "Queen's Own," Captain CROOKSHANK; "City Guards," Captain RAY; "Irish Rifles,"* Captain MACSHANE; "Zouaves," Captain MILLETT; "Royals," Captain THURGAR; and the "Pisarinco Company," Captain HOWARD. HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR was present, and was accompanied by Colonel COLE, 15th Regiment; Colonel CROWDER, ADJUTANT GENERAL, and Captain SMYTHE, Royal Artillery. The Brigade Band was on the field, and furnished music for the march past, etc. The inspection was a most rigid one, as each Company, besides a severe test in Battalion drill, was exercised independently in Company movements. The review, as a whole, was most satisfactory, and reflected credit on all the members of the Force. Owing to an error, Captain STOCKTON's Company, "Havelock Rifles," did not attend the above inspection, but were inspected by the ADJUTANT GENERAL at their armory on 3rd November, and a favorable report forwarded.

Colonel CROWDER, Adjutant-General, in his report on the Militia for 1862, spoke most favorably of the Volunteers, especially the St. John Force, and admired their zeal and enthusiasm both in drill and

*The "St. John City Rifles" were sometimes called "Irish Rifles," though the former was the official title.

rifle-shooting ; but, while bestowing praise where merited, this Officer did not hesitate, in his detailed account of each Company, to point out the defects in no unmistakable manner, and many Officers were forcibly reminded of their shortcomings on reading his Annual Report.

The Government soon saw the importance of the Volunteers being properly uniformed, and accordingly imported a quantity of scarlet cloth, together with certain accoutrements and requisites for officers, which were sold at cost price. In February, 1863, Dress Regulations* were published for officers, and required to be strictly adhered to. The uniforms were very plain and unpretending, being devoid of lace or expensive trimmings, and were in striking contrast to the "swagger" uniforms now worn by the Canadian Militia; only one dress was recognized, a scarlet jacket and cap, though a few officers obtained the undress frock then worn by the army. Jackets for the rank and file were sold by the Government at \$2.80 each to those requiring them; trousers were to be either blue or gray, the choice being left to officers of Battalions.

One of the provisions of the Militia Act of 1862 was looked upon as nothing more than a farce, and that was the annual muster of Classes "B" and "C" of the Militia for one day's drill (?). Every man in the City, not exempted by law, was required to attend the muster, and fall in with his Company. As the law was no respecter of persons, the merchant or millionaire would probably have a coal-heaver or a scavenger for his front or rear rank man; and as for drill, it was as much as the officers could do to keep their men quiet, to say nothing of imparting to them any idea of military movements. Of course the wags of the City attended these musters in full force, and as each was armed with a piece of chalk, nearly every gallant private found his left foot easily distinguishable from his right by the chalk mark on his

* See Appendix.

boot, and his number nicely printed on the back of his coat in staring white letters. But these musters were much enjoyed by the Volunteers, who found a sort of sweet revenge in laughing at the men in the ranks to-day who had yesterday been in the crowd and holding the men in uniform up to ridicule for one or two trifling errors at drill.

CHAPTER IV.

FORMATION AND PROGRESS OF THE BATTALION. 1863-65.

BY General Order of August 12th, 1863, the following Companies were organized as a Battalion, their connection with the Militia Battalions severed, and were then gazetted as the "SAINT JOHN VOLUNTEER BATTALION," with Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, as Commanding Officer:

"QUEEN'S OWN," AS NO. 1 COMPANY.

Captain, ROBERT. W. CROOKSHANK.

Lieutenant, A. MAGEE.

2nd Lieutenant, THOMAS SULLIVAN.

"CITY GUARDS," AS NO. 2 COMPANY.

Captain, CHARLES R. RAY.

Lieutenant, FREDK. T. C. BURPEE.

Ensign, S. DUNLOP.

"ROYALS," AS NO. 3 COMPANY.

Captain, J. VENNER THURGAR, JR.

Lieutenant, WILLIAM H. SCOVIL, JR.

Ensign, CHARLES CAMPBELL.

"HAVELOCK RIFLES," AS NO. 4 COMPANY.

Captain, JOHN S. HALL.

Ensign, JOHN MYLES.

"ZOUAVES," AS NO. 5 COMPANY.

Captain, HENRY MILLETT.

Lieutenant, J. K. GALLAGHER.

Ensign, DANIEL L. MULLIN.

"ST. JOHN RIFLES," AS NO. 6 COMPANY.

Captain, JAMES R. MACSHANE.
Ensign, MICHAEL W. MAHER.
Ensign, MICHAEL McDONOUGH.

"PISARINCO RIFLES," AS NO. 7 COMPANY.

Captain, GEORGE M. C. HOWARD.
Lieutenant, ROBERT RYND.
Ensign, JAMES TINER.

The uniform was scarlet, with Royal (blue) facings and plain shoulder strap, though the Zouaves continued to wear their own uniform for some time after the formation of the Battalion. Captain THOMAS ANDERSON, late H. M. 78th Highlanders, was temporarily attached to the Battalion on 7th September, with rank of Major; on 6th October Captain CROOKSHANK was appointed Adjutant, and on his promotion to the Majority, on 3rd November, Captain RAY obtained the Adjutancy. The other Staff Officers were not appointed until some two or three years later. Colonel ROBERTSON announced his appointment to the Battalion at a parade held at the Barrack Square on 23rd August, and the Corps held Battalion Drill every Friday evening. The annual inspection was held on 11th September, on the Courtenay Bay Flats, when H. E. the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and Lieut.-Colonel CROWDER, A. G., were present. Only two of the Companies (Captains THURGAR and HOWARD) wore the regulation uniform; the remainder appeared in their own dress. Each Company was drilled by its own officers, and a few simple battalion manœuvres were executed. The ADJUTANT GENERAL, in his report of this inspection, said:

"It might have been partly from the novelty of the position and the nervousness natural to Volunteers in the presence of a large number of spectators, but certainly the officers did not generally acquit themselves as well as might have been expected. * * * The Zouaves,

commanded by Captain MILLETT, were most precise and accurate in their movements."

And in the general review for the year 1863, Colonel CROWDER, in noticing the amalgamation of the St. John Companies into a Battalion, says:

"That movement has been productive of unmixed good. The Battalion is now governed by one code of By-Laws; the officers are united in one common feeling, and former jealousies are to a great extent superseded by one general effort to promote the advantage of the whole Corps."

A series of competitions were held during the summer of 1864 among the non-commissioned officers and men for prizes of \$25, offered by Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERTSON, and \$20, by Lieutenant-Colonel ANDERSON, for best answers, both written and *viva voce*, to questions on drill, which included duties of Sergeants, manual and platoon exercises, and duties of pivot men, and description of parts of the rifle.

The annual rifle competitions for 1864 were held at Torryburn, and this was the only occasion during the year that the Volunteers of the Province met together. For this competition the Common Council of St. John voted \$50 for a gold medal to be awarded as a prize, which shows that the City representatives of that date took *some interest* in the Volunteers, though the Force was only then in its infancy. It is surprising that at this date the Council fail to recognize the Active Militia of St. John in even the smallest way, notwithstanding the fact that the City has on more than one occasion had recourse to this armed force to quell or prevent internal disorders; it must also be remembered that besides the gift of the above sum, the amount allowed for Volunteers' taxes was considerable; and, as a precedent, it may be stated that the Councils of several Cities and Municipalities in Ontario and Quebec are continually assisting their Active Militia by grants for drill sheds, rifle matches, or additional uniforms. At the competition

at Torryburn, which opened on 23rd September, the attendance showed an increase over the previous year; detachments from Captain THURGAR'S and MILLET'S Companies volunteered their services and went under canvas. The day following the competitions, September 25th, a large review was held on the grounds at Torryburn, when about 1400 men were present, composed of Captain MORRIS' Battery Royal Artillery, the Volunteer Artillery, the 1st Battalion H. M. 15th Regiment, the St. John Volunteer Battalion, and Captain SIMONDS' Company from Fredericton, which was accompanied by a Drum and Fife Band. Colonel COLE, 15th, was in command of the field; and when Governor GORDON, who was accompanied by Governor DUNDAS and a brilliant staff, arrived on the ground, he was received with a general salute, and after the march past, a sham fight was held, to the delight and admiration of the spectators, of whom there were a large number—about 3,000—on the ground. The display concluded with a presentation of cups, medals, and other prizes won at the recent competition, after which the whole force marched to the City, thus ending one of the largest field days held in or near St. John for some years.

Captain HOWARD retired at this time, and his Company not being re-organized, there remained only six effective Companies in the Battalion, and early in 1864 Captain F. P. ROBINSON was transferred from the "Queen's New Brunswick Rangers," and Lieut. BURPEE obtained his Captaincy, taking the Companies formerly commanded by Captains CROOKSHANK and RAY, who obtained the Majority and Adjutantcy respectively, Major ANDERSON becoming Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel ROBERTSON, finding his time too much occupied to give that attention to military matters which he deemed necessary, was compelled to send in his resignation, which was accepted on 14th September, 1864. The General Order, after reciting the causes of that officer's retirement, concludes as follows:

"HIS EXCELLENCY's warmest thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERTSON for the zeal and efficiency which he has uniformly shown, and by his retirement the St. John Battalion loses a commanding officer who cannot easily be replaced."

The Militia Orders of same date have another interesting clause; viz.:

"St. John Volunteer Battalion — HIS EXCELLENCY having received a special report of the zeal and efficiency of Ensign THOMAS SULLIVAN, has been pleased to promote him to the rank of Lieutenant."

The annual inspection took place this year on 20th September, at the Barrack Square, there being 374 of all ranks present, when Captain and Adjutant RAY was in command, and was favorably spoken of by the ADJUTANT GENERAL. Only five Companies were present, that of Captain MACSHANE having become temporarily disorganized, though on its resuscitation, shortly afterwards, this Company was reported as being above the average in attendance at drill, etc. Captain BURPEE'S Company turned out very strong on this occasion, and was highly spoken of for the zeal of the men. The *Morning Telegraph*, in concluding a notice of this inspection, remarks that "The several Volunteer Companies in the City and Portland appear to be imbued with a spirit of emulation which is highly commendable."

In November, Major CROOKSHANK succeeded to the command of the Corps, the Majority falling to Captain RAY, and the Adjutantcy to Captain THURGAR, who in turn was succeeded by Captain SCOVIL.

On the evening of May 24th, 1865, there was a large gathering at the Institute to witness the presentation of medals to the Battalion, the Government having allowed a silver medal to the best shot in each Company. The presentations were made by Major General Sir W. FENWICK WILLIAMS, of Kars, who was most enthusiastically received by the audience, and when, a few days later, the General left the city, a

Guard of Honor was furnished by Captain BURPEE's Company, and a salute fired by Captain B. LESTER PETERS' Battery.

The Militia Law was re-passed in 1865, with some additions to the Act of 1862. Annual Camps of Instruction of 28 days were provided for, and the grant to Volunteer Companies was made proportionate to their strength; but no man was to be included in the roll of the Company unless he had performed thirteen drills in six months. This clause was found necessary owing to the falling off in attendance of some Companies, and the unfairness which allowed the same grant to a Company of 75 men as would be drawn by one of 40 men.

The first Camp of Instruction, as provided for by this Act, was held on 5th July at Fredericton, and the Battalion was called on to furnish sixty men for the same. This was promulgated to the Corps by Regimental Orders of 5th June, 1865, in which the details were given, and instructions issued to those who volunteered to attend. The Orders concluded in the following words:

"The honor of the Battalion being at stake, the LIEUTENANT-COLONEL commanding will not for one moment anticipate the necessity of a draft under the Act, but trusts that the men will cheerfully volunteer, and obtain such instruction in military discipline as (should ever the circumstances arise) to enable them to take the field with credit to the Battalion and honor to their country."

The permanent Militia Staff of the Province received a most valuable addition this year (1865) in the appointment of Captain GEORGE J. MAUNSELL, H. M. 15th Regiment, to the position of Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and it is safe to say that the success of the Volunteers during the arduous duties which they were called on to perform during the next two years was, in a great measure, due to the supervision and forethought of Colonel MAUNSELL, who then, as now, and ever since, has shown a deep interest in the

Militia Force of the Province. At the same time, Lieutenant-Colonel OTTY, from the Kings County Militia, was made Deputy Adjutant General, and acted as Inspecting Officer to the Battalion for the first time during this year. Each Company was, however, inspected separately at its own armory, and so reported on. The first report of the new Adjutant General for 1865, while showing the weak points of the Volunteers, also showed the good qualities of the Force, and was especially favorable to the St. John portion. The necessity of a Drill Shed in this City was forcibly pointed out, so that the drill of a whole Battalion could be carried on in the winter. Reference was also made to the new Rifle Range which had been lately opened near Fort Howe, and the good results that would follow the increased facilities for practice. The first Camp of Instruction for the Province, held at Fredericton in July, was reported on at length. The only officer of the Battalion who attended this camp was Captain MACSHANE, who commanded a Company during the period.

About the latter part of this year the rumors of Fenian risings, and of their designs on the British Provinces, directed public attention to our means for defence, and, naturally, the state of the Volunteers was enquired into. Articles on their condition for active service appeared in the City papers, urging the claims of the Force on the citizens and Banks, and showing the necessity for money wherewith to clothe and equip them properly; accordingly, a few gentlemen visited the leading men of the City for that purpose; two of the Banks—the Commercial and British North America—were first appealed to, and they at once expressed a willingness to subscribe, but would be guided by the amount given by the oldest institution—the Bank of New Brunswick; if it would give \$500, the other Banks would contribute a like amount. But, strange to say, although the advantages and benefits of the Volunteers were clearly pointed out, and the protection the Banks,

as well as the citizens, derived from the existence of the Force were unmistakably shown, this old and wealthy Bank refused to give one cent. Their refusal called forth editorials in the different newspapers censuring them for their conduct, the *Morning News*, especially, waxing justly indignant. Several leading citizens, however, came to the rescue, and materially assisted the good cause. The state of the Battalion at this time was far from satisfactory; the enthusiasm of a few years past had been gradually dying out, and, notwithstanding the exertions of the officers, it was found most difficult to keep the Corps up to the proper strength; the officers, therefore, wisely decided to lay these matters before the citizens, and, consequently an appeal was made and published, signed by Colonel CROOKSHANK, Major RAY, and Captain and Adjutant THURGAR. The circular is couched in such unmistakable words, and the facts are brought out so plainly, that the concluding portion is reproduced, as follows:

“Organised purely for defensive purposes, it has been their aim, during the last three years, to render the Battalion as efficient as possible with the limited means at their command; and in the absence of any immediate danger, they have refrained from any public reference to the condition of the Force.

“For the last year the Battalion, in face of extraordinary difficulties and discouragement, has been steadily diminishing in number and efficiency. The working men, who compose its rank and file, have lost heart at the ridicule and contempt heaped upon them, and one by one have ceased to give their time to the acquirement of drill. Some Companies have fallen through altogether, and others are far below the minimum strength required by law. The whole effective strength of the Battalion would now be represented by perhaps two hundred men.

“The Officers of the Battalion feel it to be their solemn duty to bring these facts before the public. Within the last few days the people have been startled by the rumor that their homes, their property, and even their lives were exposed to danger. A proposition was

actually made that the Volunteers should be called out. The public could have been little aware how painful a surprise would have awaited them in beholding the skeleton ranks of those men who would be almost their only immediate defence, in case the troops were moved to other points. Strong and willing enough in spirit, but lamentably weak and deficient in organization, numbers and discipline, the Volunteer Battalion in the hour of need could do but little towards protecting the lives and property of their fellow citizens.

“Since the news of an approaching danger was received, the spirit of loyalty, and the desire to defend their homes, have again animated the classes from which the Volunteer Battalion is principally recruited, and numbers of applications to admit members have been received. Two new Companies are being organized, the ranks of most of the old ones are filling up; and with enlarged facilities afforded them for uniforming and drilling their men, the Officers of the Battalion are prepared to guarantee a large and most effective Force.”

CHAPTER V.

THE FENIAN RAID. ACTIVE SERVICE OF THE BATTALION. 1866.

THE year 1866 opened with prospects of actual work for the Volunteers, and immediate steps were taken to make the Battalion effective. Lieutenant-Colonel CROOKSHANK requiring six months' leave of absence, and, moreover, not being able to give that time and attention to his Corps which, in his opinion, it should have, Lieutenant-Colonel OTTY, D. A. G., was, on 17th January, 1866, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, and immediately took steps to place the Battalion on a firm basis, devoting his whole time and attention to the work. The drills were kept up regularly, and officers and non-commissioned officers thoroughly instructed in their duties. The Corps was without the valuable services at this time of Major RAY, he having obtained leave of absence for the purpose of proceeding to England. Captain BURPEE was also absent on leave for six months, but resigned, before his leave expired, with rank of Major. A communication from Head-quarters, dated 21st February, directed that all officers appointed subsequent to 1862 should appear before a Board and pass an examination prior to 30th May. It was at this time that the City authorities began their agitation against allowing a rebate of taxes to the Volunteers, the Chamberlain, in his annual report, speaking strongly against it; but the Volunteers had friends in the Press, which advocated the continuance of the privilege and encouragement to the Force, pointing out the urgent necessity for a Drill Shed. It must be remembered that at this period the Fenians were beginning

to cause serious trouble, and in Canada the Volunteers were being called out for active service. The St. John Volunteer Battalion was put in readiness for service should the necessity arise; a new Company was raised, principally in Portland, by Captain CYPRIAN E. GODARD, and attached to the Battalion, thus making seven Companies. Sergeant THOMAS MCKENZIE, of H. M. 64th Regiment, was made Sergeant-Major, and Sergeant MCCREARY, of the 2nd Queen's Own Regiment, was a Drill Instructor attached to the Corps. The Company known as the "Zouaves," and commanded by Captain MILLETT, was disbanded, owing to the objection raised by the men to wearing the regulation uniform of the Battalion (scarlet), the Company having until then been allowed to wear their own dress; Captain MILLETT was appointed Paymaster; and a new Company raised by Lieutenant CHARLES CAMPBELL, who was gazetted Captain, to take the place of the one disbanded. On the 12th March Regimental Orders were issued for guidance in case of alarm for the Battalion to assemble immediately. All the men living south of Duke Street were to rendezvous on Queen Square, and from thence march to the Drill Room, Merritt's Wharf, under command of the senior Officer; those north of Duke Street at the Drill Room, and Nos. 3 and 4 Companies at their respective Armories, from whence they would proceed to join the Battalion. Each man's rifle and accoutrements were issued to him; and no persons except members of the Force were allowed in the Drill Rooms. From information received by the authorities, it was thought necessary to place sentries on the different magazines and forts, and, accordingly, on 16th March one subaltern, two sergeants, and twenty rank and file were called out for actual service, and detailed for guard duty at the Merchants' magazine; extra guards were placed on all armories and storehouses on St. Patrick's Day, as a report had been circulated that the Fenians were to attempt an outbreak on that anniversary.

On the 14th March, HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF called out for actual service the St. John Volunteer Battalion, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, four Captains, four Lieutenants, four Ensigns, the Adjutant, Paymaster, Quartermaster, Surgeon, and four hundred and eighteen men, which force, together with a Battery of Artillery, was placed under command of Colonel COLE, H. M. 15th Regiment, commanding troops in New Brunswick. The Battalion mustered on Merritt's Wharf on the morning of 22nd March, and continued on service until the following June. Drill was carried on at Reed's Point Wharf, and was continued five or six hours each day. On the 24th March the Battalion was inspected on the Barrack Square by His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, and addressed by him in a stirring speech on the grave turn affairs had taken, and the reasons for calling out the Force shown to the men. General DOYLE also made an inspection of the men a few days later. The strictest discipline was enforced at all parades, and any offenders were severely dealt with. The men were allowed to live at their respective homes when not on guard or picquet, and were made an allowance in lieu of rations. It was arranged that two guns fired from H. M. S. *Pylades*, or from one of the shore batteries, should be the signal for the assembling of the whole Battalion at the different *rendezvous* before noted. Besides the main guard, furnished daily, there was also a guard at Fort Howe Magazine, and a detachment on outpost duty at Musquash. A Corporal's Guard was afterwards mounted at Negrotown Point. Captain D. WILSON, of the York County Volunteers, and Secretary to Governor GORDON, was at this time attached to the Battalion as Acting Major. On the 9th April fifty men of the Battalion were required to go into barracks, and accordingly that number took up their quarters in Merritt's Building, the remainder of the Battalion drilling daily, as usual. The non-commissioned officers were kept strictly to their work,

and required to pass examinations before boards of officers from time to time. One very interesting Regimental Order, issued on 16th April, will be read with pleasure by every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man of the present Battalion, as it refers to our worthy and esteemed commanding officer; viz.:

“The following non-commissioned officers having passed a satisfactory examination, are taken on the strength of the Battalion and posted as follows: * * * Sergeant A. BLAINE to No. 1 Company. Special attention is drawn to this non-commissioned officer having passed so satisfactory an examination.”

The excitement over the “Fenian Scare” still continued throughout the City and Province, but was raised to fever heat when it became known, on 15th April, that a body of Fenians had landed on Indian Island and demanded the British flag from Customs Collector DIXON. The whole country was now aroused, and the Volunteers were kept steadily at work, not knowing at what moment their services might be required on the Border. Daily reports from Eastport, Calais, and other parts of the frontier showed the Fenians to be congregating in numbers, and accordingly the 17th Regiment was ordered to St. Andrews from Halifax, and about the same time the 22nd Regiment arrived in the City and proceeded to Fredericton, while the whole of the 15th was stationed at St. John, besides a Battery of Royal Artillery, and the force on duty from the Volunteer Artillery were at Partridge Island, Martello Tower, etc.; the men-of-war *Niger* and *Cordelia* were in the harbor, and the *Pylades*, *Fawn*, *Rosario*, and *Duncan* (flag-ship) at or near St. Andrews.

At an inspection parade of the Battalion, held on the Barrack Square about this time, H. M. 15th Regiment and the New Brunswick Garrison Artillery being also on the ground, the officers of the Volunteer Battalion presented Sergeant-Major MCKENZIE with a

handsome sword, in recognition of his services to the Corps, and in remembrance of his valuable instruction and assistance in their duties. The presentation was made by General DOYLE on behalf of the officers, and the occasion was made the more interesting by a further presentation by the General to Sergeant-Major MCKENZIE—the medal for long and meritorious service. This medal carries an annuity with it, and cannot be obtained very easily, as the soldier entitled to it must be in possession of the medal for long service and good conduct, besides being free from reports for any offence during his period of service.

The Volunteers were made glad when, at last, it became known they were to be sent to the frontier, and it was with great satisfaction that every man heard the following orders read :

GARRISON ORDERS.

“SAINT JOHN, N. B., 8th May, 1866.

“Instructions having been received from the MAJOR GENERAL commanding to send the St. John Volunteer Battalion to St. Andrews to relieve the 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment, the Battalion will hold itself in readiness to embark on board H. M. S. *Simoom* at 2 o'clock on Thursday next, 10th inst. Every man will be required to take on board with him a day and a half's provision, in order, considering the shortness of the voyage, to avoid ship charges.

“By Order.

“THOMAS E. JONES, *Town Major.*”

Preparations were soon made, and the Battalion duly embarked on 10th May. The following account of the embarkation is taken from the *Morning News* of 11th May :

“Yesterday afternoon, a little after two o'clock, the Volunteers, under the command of Colonel OTTY, to the number of over 300 men, mustered at Reed's Point, preparatory to their embarking on board H. M. S. *Simoom* for St. Andrews. From Reed's Point they marched

up Prince William street, preceded by the Band of the 15th Regiment, which enlivened their march by striking up and playing in a masterly manner that appropriate air, 'Thou art Going far Away, far Away from Poor Jeannette,' the whole force being led by the gallant Colonel on horseback, to the Ferry-boat Wharf, where they were brought to a halt. Considering the short time they have been training, the appearance and carriage of the men were soldier-like, and spoke favorably on behalf both of their intelligence and attention to their instructors. The crowd assembled in Water street and its precincts to witness their departure amounted to somewhere about two thousand persons. There was the usual amount of handshaking and heartshaking which accompanies separations generally, but, as a rule, the men bore up with all the hardihood of old red-coats who had seen service and were accustomed to such experiences. On the wharf they were put through a few military exercises, such as shouldering arms, fixing and unfixing bayonets, etc. In a short time the ferry-boat arrived, when all of them were marched on board to be conveyed to the *Simoom*. * * * After embarking, the gallant fellows awakened the echoes of the surrounding sail lofts and rigger workshops with two or three cheers such as the sons of Albion and their children only can give. * * * They sailed last night at half-past six o'clock."

Although 418 men had been called for by General Order, the number was afterwards reduced, and leave was freely given to those wishing to stay in the City on account of business engagements. The Battalion, as it left for St. Andrews, was officered as follows, as near as can be ascertained from the few sources of information available:

Lieutenant-Colonel,.....ANDREW C. OTTY.
Acting Major,.....CAPTAIN D. WILSON.
Surgeon,.....DR. S. Z. EARLE.
Assistant Surgeon,.....DR. G. L. TAYLOR.
Quartermaster,CAPTAIN F. P. ROBINSON.
Paymaster,.....CAPTAIN HENRY MILLETT.
Adjutant,CAPTAIN J. VENNER THURGAR.

62ND SAINT JOHN FUSILIERS.

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No. 1 COMPANY.

Captain,THOMAS SULLIVAN.

Sergeants.

WILLIAM NIXON (Color-Sergeant). WILLIAM STAFFORD.

No. 2 COMPANY.

Captain,HENRY CUMMINS.

Lieutenant,WILLIAM S. BERTON.

Sergeants.

CALVIN POWERS (Color-Sergeant). JOHN H. MAGEE.
WILLIAM WARD. ANDREW EMERY (Lance).

No. 3 COMPANY.

Captain,WILLIAM H. SCOVIL.

Lieutenant,WILLIAM S. HARDING.

Sergeants.

JOHN McCREDIE (Color-Sergeant).
JAMES RODGERS. A. FORGEY.

No. 4 COMPANY.

Captain,JOHN S. HALL.

Lieutenant,A. WINNIETT PETERS.

Sergeants.

JAMES WOOD (Color-Sergeant). HENRY CARR.
SAMUEL DAY. R. THORNE (Lance).

No. 5 COMPANY.

Captain,CHARLES CAMPBELL.

Ensign,THOMAS J. O. EARLE.

Sergeants.

MICHAEL THOMPSON (Color-Sergeant). W. C. RYDER.

HISTORICAL RECORDS.

No. 6 COMPANY.

Captain,.....JAMES R. MACSHANE.

Sergeants.

JOHN LENIHAN (Color Sergeant). J. GALLAGHER.

No. 7 COMPANY.

Lieutenant,.....JOHN B. WILMOT.

Sergeants.

HUGH MCINTYRE (Color-Sergeant). T. BAXTER.
T. BARTON. JOHNSON WILSON.

Sergeant Major,.....THOMAS MCKENZIE.

Quartermaster Sergeant, ...— McCREARY.

Paymaster Sergeant,.....WILLIAM LOGUE.

Hospital Sergeant,P. KINSELLA.

Orderly Room Clerk,WILLIAM C. LEE.

The following officers, though on the strength of the Battalion, did not leave with the Corps, being either absent on leave or detained in the City by business: Lieutenant-Colonel CROOKSHANK, Major RAY, Captain GODARD, Lieutenants MAHER, McDONOUGH, DAVIS, and GODARD, and Ensign SCOTT. Sergeants BLAINE, ANDERSON, and O'SHAUGHNESSY also obtained leave, their business requiring their presence in the City. Sergeant E. CONLEY was stationed at Musquash, on outpost duty with eight men, and continued on duty there until the Battalion returned. The Battalion had a Fife and Drum Band, under the leadership of Sergeant JOHN ELLIOTT, which accompanied the force to St. Andrews.

After arriving at St. Andrews the Battalion went into Barracks, together with Captain STEVENSON'S Company, of Charlotte County Militia, and Captain OSBURN'S Battery of Artillery. Colonel OTTY was in command of the Garrison at St. Andrews, while Colonel ANDER-

SON commanded the Frontier. On the 14th May Captain HALL'S Company and twenty men of Captain GODARD'S Company, with Lieutenant WILMOT, left St. Andrews under command of Major WILSON in H. M. S. *Fawn*, the former having been ordered to Campobello, where a Company of the Charlotte County Militia was stationed under command of Captain BYRON, and the latter to Indian Island, where they remained during the time the Battalion was on service. The remainder of No. 7 Company were attached to No. 5 Company, Captain CAMPBELL, and Lieutenant PETERS was, on requisition from the Bank of New Brunswick, granted leave to return home. The duties of the Battalion were principally guard mounting, at Joe's Point, Fort Tipperary, Commissariat guard, besides the main guard, and the usual picquets and patrols. Drill and target practice were, however, strictly attended to, and the soldiers found very little leisure time at their disposal. The QUEEN'S Birthday was celebrated both at St. Andrews and Campobello by a field day, when a Royal Salute and *feu de joie* were fired, and a dinner given to the St. John Force, which is thus graphically described in the *St. Andrews Standard*:

"At ten o'clock a general parade of the Volunteers took place near the Railway Depot. Lieut.-Colonel ORRY put the Battalion through several difficult movements, which they performed with as much apparent steadiness as the Regulars would have done. We may mention that the St. Andrews Juvenile Rifle Company were kindly permitted by the Colonel to form in line with the Volunteers, and that the manner in which they went through the drill called for the commendation of 'that zealous officer,' to use the language of Major General DOYLE in his reply to the address of the magistrates and inhabitants.

"The Battalion, preceded by the fifes and drums, marched to the grounds at the head of the town, and were formed in line with the St. Andrews Battery on their right. At twelve o'clock H. M. S. *Cordelia* and the Battery fired a Royal Salute, and the Battalion a *feu de joie*. The troops then presented arms to Lieutenant-Colonel ORRY, and Major

D. WILSON called for 'three cheers for HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,' which was promptly and heartily responded to by the Battery, Volunteers, and the civilians present. The troops were afterwards formed in Companies and marched to their barracks.

"At half-past two o'clock, Captain STEVENSON and the officers of the 'Gordon Rifles' entertained the members of that Corps at dinner in the Volunteer Barracks. Among the guests were the officers of the St. John Volunteers and some residents of St. Andrews. The large tables were tastefully decorated and abundantly supplied by McMICHAEL, who provided the repast. Dinner was nearly over when it was announced that the steamer was at the wharf, and that Colonel ANDERSON had arrived. Several of the leading inhabitants and others had assembled, and when the Colonel stepped on the wharf he was lustily applauded. Major WILSON and other officers were present to receive him, and a Guard of Honor was in attendance, which presented arms as he passed. He was escorted to the dinner, and on entering the large room was received with a round of hearty cheers which made the welkin ring; in fact it was an ovation, and showed the estimation in which the Colonel is held, and the thorough reliance our people have in his military skill and judgment. Everywhere he went it was a repetition of good feeling and respect, and when the order was read at the Battery Barracks that he had assumed the command, the intimation was received with a round of cheers.

"But to the dinner. After ample justice had been done to the substantial, the usual toasts were drunk with demonstrations of loyal feeling. We have only space for the following:

THE QUEEN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HOPE AND THE NAVY.

MAJOR GENERAL DOYLE AND THE ARMY.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OTTY AND THE ST. JOHN VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

"Drank with all the honors. Owing to Lieutenant-Colonel OTTY's absence on military duty, Captain MACSHANE responded in a neat and happy speech, in which he complimented Captain STEVENSON and the 'Gordon Rifles.'

COLONEL ANDERSON, OUR GALLANT PROTECTOR IN TIME OF DANGER.

"This toast was prefaced with some apposite remarks, and was drunk with great good feeling, and heartily cheered.

THE LADIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

"Captain MACSHANE acknowledged the compliment for the gentler sex.

CAPTAIN OSBURN AND THE ST. ANDREWS BATTERY.

"Lieutenant GREATHEAD briefly returned thanks.

CAPTAIN STEVENSON AND THE GORDON RIFLES.

"Responded to by the Captain in an effective speech.

CAPTAINS WARDLAW AND STICKNEY AND THE HOME GUARDS.

"Captain STICKNEY acknowledged the compliment, and stated that the Home Guards would be found ready, not only to protect the Town, but to move to the front when duty required.

THE PRESS.

"Briefly acknowledged by the Editor of the *Standard*.

"Three cheers were given for the QUEEN, and the party separated about four o'clock, much pleased with the dinner and the day's proceedings. We can affirm that the day was celebrated with great enthusiasm."

But there were more stirring events happening besides parades and field days, which served to remind the whole force that it was not mere play work they were engaged in. One dark and rainy night a boat-load of Fenians landed on Indian Island, where the detachment under Lieutenant WILMOT was stationed, and fired on the sentries (but happily without doing any harm), who immediately returned the fire. At the same time blue lights and rockets were sent up by Lieutenant WILMOT, which were seen by the watch of H. M. S. *Niger*, and a party of marines, under command of Captain BRUCE and Lieutenant BOXER, sent to the assistance of the Volunteers; but before they landed the Fenians had departed with all possible haste, and, being prevented

from returning to Eastport, were compelled to spend the night on an island further down the river. The garrison of the adjacent island of Campobello was also alarmed, and the "Scare" is graphically described by a member of Captain HALL's Company, who, in a letter to the *Globe*, thus expresses himself:

"Monday night was one of the most eventful since we landed. About eleven o'clock we were startled from our slumbers by the cry, 'Fenians are in our midst' from the watchful sentry. Presently several heavy guns boomed forth. The blue light was shown from H. M. S. *Niger*, and several rockets went up. In a few minutes the whole Island was under arms. Captain HALL detached six men from our Company, and went to find out what the trouble was, leaving the rest in the Barracks, under arms, in charge of Ensign EARLE. You may imagine what a night we had when I tell you it was pouring rain, and we could scarcely see a foot ahead of us, expecting every moment to go into action, and we did not know how many of us would meet again at breakfast next morning. However, I am happy to say that the men on Indian Island were on the alert. Two boat loads of Fenians landed, and were ordered off by the sentry, but would not obey; they were then fired into, which compliment they returned by a volley of revolver shots. Perhaps if it had not been for the timely assistance of the *Niger*, all our men might have been killed, but no one was even wounded; but, judging by the yells of the men in the boats, it is probable that some of the Fenians were."

The most important event, however, which happened during the time the Battalion was stationed at St. Andrews, was the night alarm of 30th May, when H. M. S. *Cordelia* beat to quarters, and, the firing being heard by the different guards, the whole Force was soon under arms, and a round or two was fired from the big guns at Fort Tipperary by OSBURN's Battery of Artillery. Many amusing stories are told of the ludicrous appearance of some members of the Force who, in their haste to turn out, had not taken time to put on anything but their

trousers, though, with true soldierly instinct, had brought their swords or rifles, and one gallant officer, who has long since gone to join the great majority, was seen vainly endeavoring to insert his legs into the sleeves of his tunic. The St. Andrews correspondent of the *Telegraph* gives the following account of the "scare," which is re-produced, as, being from the pen of a civilian, it shows the opinion entertained of the Force :

"We got a great scare here last night at twelve o'clock, it being clear moon-light. They beat to quarters on board HER MAJESTY'S Ship *Cordelia*, and commenced a brisk cannonade, which, being totally unexpected by the people in town, caused great alarm, as every one thought the Fenians had surely come, and that the war-ship was pitching into them. The St. John Volunteers turned out in splendid style, and in an incredibly short space of time, and marched up to the Market Square, expecting to meet the enemy ; while the members of the home guard were to be seen rushing in hot haste to the *rendezvous*. A reconnoitring party was sent to the head of the Town, whilst the Volunteers were formed in line awaiting the onslaught of the enemy. After waiting about one hour, word at last came that it was only customary night practice in the war-ship, when the brave Volunteers, evidently regretting they had not a crack at the Fenians, were, at two o'clock a. m., marched to their Barracks. Every tongue to-day is loud in praise of the pluck and energy of the St. John Volunteers. They turned out to a man — no skulkers, but each in his place as firm as a rock, determined to do or die, if need be, in defence of Flag, Country, and Home. The people of St. Andrews will ever remember with pride and gratitude the men of the St. John Volunteers.

"This alarm may have been got up designedly to test our Volunteers; if so, it was a success. Whilst admitting the necessity, in some cases, of such experiments, still their repetition is to be deprecated. Our whole population were very much alarmed; women and children were almost frightened to death. We shall certainly feel sorry to see the St. John Volunteers leave, for, after such an exhibition of their pluck, we feel safe under their protection."

Colonel ANDERSON, who was in St. Andrews at the time, issued the following order on 31st May, in reference to the alarm of the night before :

“The Colonel commanding the Frontier Force requests Lieutenant-Colonel OTTY to express to the Garrison of St. Andrews his great pleasure in witnessing the soldier-like promptitude with which it turned out after midnight, under the impression of going into action.”

Events had been assuming a quieter look on the Frontier, and it was considered unnecessary to detain the soldiers any longer from their peaceful pursuits, and arrangements were made to have the Battalion relieved at St. Andrews and outposts by a detachment of 15th Regiment; accordingly, orders were issued on 31st May for embarkation in H. M. S. *Cordelia*, and on 1st June Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6 Companies, under command of Major WILSON, left in that vessel for home, and next day H. M. S. *Fawn* brought the Headquarters and Nos. 3, 4, and 7 Companies, with Band. The Battalion still continued on active service, and paraded each day for drill as had been the custom before leaving for the Frontier. On the departure of the Battalion from St. Andrews an address was presented to the Officers by the citizens, regretting their departure, and alluding, in most complimentary terms, to the conduct of the whole Battalion during the time it had been stationed there. The citizens of Campobello also presented an address to Captain HALL on his leaving the Island, and the ladies provided the men with a sumptuous farewell dinner. The following extracts from the *Standard* are re-produced :

“DINNER TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—On Thursday evening last a sumptuous repast was given to the Volunteers and Battery, in the Volunteer Barracks, by our townsman, CHARLES F. CLINCH, Esq., whose kindness and liberality will not soon be forgotten by the Volunteers and civilians. Although but short notice was given to the

caterer — McMICHAEL (it only having become known that the St. John Battalion was to leave next morning) — the tables were loaded with an abundance of good things, to which ample justice was done by our gallant friends. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were given. In response to 'Lieutenant-Colonel OTTY and the St. John Volunteers,' that officer made a most effective speech, in the course of which he spoke of the St. Andrews Volunteers, praising them for their efficiency in drill, and also referred to the friendly feeling which had sprung up between the Battalion and the residents of St. Andrews. The toast, 'Colonel ANDERSON, Commander of the Frontier, our warm friend and gallant defender in the hour of danger,' was greeted with deafening cheers, and it was some time before the Colonel could reply, such was the applause. His speech was well conceived; like many officers who have served their Queen and Country on the field of battle, he was exceedingly modest in reference to himself, and shared the credit of defending the Frontier in the time of danger with our Volunteers and Home Guards. The health of the host, Mr. CLINCH, was received with great applause, and happily responded to by him. Several other toasts were given, and much good feeling prevailed throughout the entertainment. The Company separated at ten o'clock, after giving three cheers for the QUEEN and three more for Mr. CLINCH."

"The St. John Battalion left here on Saturday morning last, in H. M. S. *Fawn*. While here they made many friends, performed their duty as citizen-soldiers, and are a credit to their LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, who keeps them under strict discipline. Their knowledge of drill and battalion movements is highly creditable to them as volunteers; and, should occasion require, they will be found ready and at the front at short notice.

Inspections were now of frequent occurrence, and the Battalion seemed to have one of these pleasant affairs to undergo nearly every day. On the morning of the 3rd June the men were inspected at half-past six o'clock by the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, Colonel COLE, and others, on the Barrack Square, when the *Telegraph*, in describing the review, says:

"The Battalion went through various military evolutions, including forming solid squares, bayonet exercise, etc., with the precision of veterans. In efficiency and drill they are quite equal to the average regiments of the Line."

On the 5th June another inspection was held, when General Sir W. FENWICK WILLIAMS was the inspecting officer, and again on the evening of 11th June the Battalion paraded at the Barrack Square for inspection by Colonel HARDING, C. B., commanding H. M. 22nd Regiment. The following account of this inspection is from the *Morning News*, and in quoting from newspapers of that day, it must be remembered that praise was, as a general rule, very sparingly bestowed on Volunteers, as the reporters took for their standard the precise drill of the Regulars, then stationed in the City, and, therefore, any encomiums bestowed on Militia was for that reason the more thought of:

"On Monday evening the Volunteer Battalion mustered for inspection under Colonel OTTY, by Colonel HARDING, a man whose appearance at once recalled to mind the exciting scenes enacted during the Russian War in the Crimea, at which place we had the honour of meeting him. The programme was of the usual nature: marching, wheeling, forming, the bayonet exercise, all of which they went through with admirable precision. The Battalion, having gone through the usual preliminaries, underwent a rather severe inspection (in our veteran Colonel's judgment, we presume, best suited to this Province), that of skirmishing. The inspection was critical and severe; the men did credit to themselves and their officers, and it is surprising in what a short space of time the men composing this Battalion (and we believe the first Battalion of the City and County Volunteers) have learnt their duty. Some 280 or 300 men mustered on the Barrack Square at six p. m. The proceedings, in our judgment, were highly satisfactory. We have no desire to be over-critical in these matters, but there appears to us a want of study in the delivery of words of command. It is, as music, to be acquired. We believe that in a very short space of time, under such officers as Colonel OTTY and Major RAY, the latter

of whom we know to be an enthusiast, and supported by the Government, and last, though not least, acknowledged by the people at large, they would form a Regiment that even Colonel HARDING would feel proud to lead on the field against the Fenians, or other invaders who would have the presumption to place foot upon this Province. We regret exceedingly our inability to give Colonel HARDING's address to the men, who formed on three sides of a square; but he was evidently satisfied with the Battalion, which we infer from the reply the men gave in three deafening cheers for the veteran Colonel on his retiring."

During this week the whole Battalion was invited by ROBERT REED, Esq., to his residence, Mount Pleasant, where, at his own expense, he had provided a substantial luncheon for the men, and a very pleasant afternoon was spent, when Mr. Reed seemed to enjoy the presence of his guests as much as they admired the generosity and kindness of their host, who had selected this manner of showing his appreciation of their conduct while on service. On the evening of 18th June a banquet was given to the St. John Volunteer Battalion at the Victoria Rink, when the citizens, to the number of two thousand, including many ladies, assembled to do honor to the Corps lately returned from service. The Band of the 15th provided music, and after the viands were disposed of, dancing was engaged in. While this feast was provided by the citizens of St. John, the initiative steps towards raising funds were taken by Sheriff HARDING, Mr. C. E. POTTER, Mr. (afterwards Judge) DUFF, Mr. T. M. REED, and Mr. ROBERTSON BAYARD.

Major RAY, having returned from England, re-joined the Battalion, and Major WILSON resumed his duties in Fredericton. During the time he was attached to the Battalion he gained many friends in the Corps, and on his departure from the Province, a short time afterwards, was presented by the officers with a complimentary address.

CHAPTER VI.

RELIEF FROM ACTIVE SERVICE. INSPECTIONS. REPORTS. PRESENTATION OF
COLORS. 1867-68.

The Battalion was relieved from active service on 20th June, after having been on duty continuously for three months, and while all were glad to be able to resume their peaceful avocations, the remembrance of the jolly mess table, or the barrack room yarns, were thought of for many a long day, and are still fresh in the memory of those who were on duty in the exciting times of 1866; therefore it was with a mingled feeling of pleasure and regret that the following General Order was listened to when read at the last parade of the Regiment:

"HIS EXCELLENCY cannot permit the disembodiment of the Saint John Volunteer Battalion to take place without expressing his high sense of the very efficient manner in which its duties have been discharged whilst on active service, and which has much surpassed any expectations which HIS EXCELLENCY had previously formed. HIS EXCELLENCY also desires to congratulate Lieutenant-Colonel OTTY and the officers of the Battalion on the success which has attended their efforts to maintain discipline and order in the Regiment.

"HIS EXCELLENCY is glad to know that his favorable opinion of the Saint John Volunteer Battalion is shared by the officer commanding the troops in New Brunswick. * * * Had it been the fortune of the Militia Volunteers of this Province, as it was of those in Canada, to meet in conflict the armed invaders of our soil, HIS EXCELLENCY is certain that their conduct would have been such as to merit yet warmer commendation, and they may take a pride in reflecting that the attitude assumed by the local force was among the causes which frustrated the projected invasion of this Province."

There is no doubt that the three months' service of the Volunteers did much to win for them public confidence and aid, and the ready manner in which the force had turned out when needed, won over many who had previously been violently opposed to the Volunteer system, or to aiding the cause in any way whatever, and in St. John, especially, was this feeling shown; not only for the moment, but during the next few years, the memory of the services rendered by the Volunteers was kept fresh in the minds of the people, and shown in a substantial way either by gifts for prizes, or the offers of many to join the Corps as officers or men.

In his annual report for the year, the ADJUTANT GENERAL thus expresses himself:

"During the past year the Volunteer system has been put to a severe test. It has come up to the expectations of its most ardent admirers, and proved of infinite value in the hour of need. A force of about 1,000 of all ranks (including Artillery) was called out on active service to assist in defending the Province from the threatened attack of Fenians. Whilst on service all the duties expected from a battalion or detachment of regular troops were performed at the several stations with, in most instances, a careful observance of details, except that the daily drills were not limited to the usual time occupied even by recruits in the regular army, but were extended to much longer periods, with a view to the men gaining proficiency as speedily as possible; and at some stations the guards, picquets, etc., were of a most arduous nature."

In the inspection report of the Battalion the same officer says:

"It is my pleasing duty to mention that when the St. John Volunteer Battalion was called into actual service last Spring, 363 answered to their names at roll call. When I inspected this Battalion, two months before that event, I found their total strength but 360 of all ranks. The Battalion is at present in a better condition than it ever

was, and should a call again be made for their services, they can be depended upon at a moment's warning."

After the Corps was relieved from active service the usual drills were resumed, and many recruits joined the different Companies. The Mess of the Battalion, established when on service, was kept up, and the officers continued to meet round the festive board monthly, at the Rothesay House, when a guest was certain of spending a pleasant two or three hours, and of meeting the prominent citizens or officers of the army, who were always represented at every entertainment. The monthly Mess was continued for some two years, and did much to bring the officers together and to promote a thorough good feeling among the commissioned ranks.

In September, Captain MACSHANE was promoted to the Junior Majority. The command of his Company was assumed by Captain MAHER; and, on 7th November, Lieutenant-Colonel CROOKSHANK retired from the Battalion, with the rank of Colonel, his name having a place in the Militia List of Canada as the senior retired Colonel in the Dominion. On the 22nd December the following appeared in the *Royal Gazette*:

"SAINT JOHN VOLUNTEER BATTALION: His Excellency the Hon. ARTHUR H. GORDON, C. M. G., to be Colonel-Commandant, 1st Oct., 1866."

And the appointment is explained by the following memorandum, published at the same time:

"His Excellency the Hon. ARTHUR H. GORDON having, previous to his departure for Trinidad, expressed a desire to be placed at the head of the ST. JOHN VOLUNTEER BATTALION, His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has much pleasure in complying with his request, thereby paying so well merited a compliment to the Corps, and accordingly appoints HIS EXCELLENCY Colonel-Commandant."

The Governor at this time was General DOYLE, he having succeeded Governor GORDON in October, on his appointment as Governor of Trinidad. The name of the new Colonel-Commandant was published in the New Brunswick Militia List until the Dominion Act came into force, after which the name disappears from the roll of officers.

A new Company was raised during the latter part of the year by Captain THURGAR, who resigned the Adjutancy, being succeeded by Lieutenant DAVIS; this Company was gazetted to the Battalion January 2, 1867, thus bringing the number of Companies up to eight. The Subalterns were Lieutenant JAMES W. HALLIDAY and Ensign GEORGE MCKILLIGAN. The Companies were all lettered at this time corresponding to their former numbers, from "A" to "H."

While the events of the year 1866 and the doings of the Battalion were not forgotten by the people, the ladies of St. John were the first to move in the matter of presenting to the Corps something by which the Battalion should ever remember the deeds of the men of that time, and, accordingly, early in the year 1867, a subscription list was headed for the purpose of obtaining a set of Colours to be presented to the Battalion. The ladies of this City have always been noted for doing everything well, and the good work they were then engaged in was no exception to the rule. The idea was quickly taken up, and something over \$300 was raised in a very short time, and a set of Colours ordered from TIFFANY & Co., New York, made of silk, and embroidered; the Regimental Colour having, besides the title of the Corps, the City arms and motto. The Colours were made by one of the sisterhoods of New York, the work thereon being very finely done. On the 24th May a Brigade was drawn up on the Barrack Square, consisting of a Battery of Royal Artillery, the 15th Regiment, the New Brunswick Engineers, and the St. John Volunteer Battalion, the whole under command of General

DOYLE, the spectators numbering some thousands. The first part of the proceedings consisted of the presentation of the new Colours to the Battalion, which was done with all the regulation ceremony. The drums were piled, and the cased Colours laid across them, and the cases removed by Majors RAY and MACSHANE, when the Rev. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Garrison Chaplain, read the prayers of consecration. Mrs. ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, taking a Colour in each hand, then presented them to the Battalion, saying, at the same time, a few well-spoken and appropriate words. The Colours were received on bended knee by Ensigns R. SCOTT and C. POWERS, after which Colonel OTTY returned thanks to the ladies on behalf of the Battalion. Mrs. CROOKSHANK was surrounded during the presentation by a number of ladies, who all witnessed the proceedings with the greatest of interest, and a prouder set of men than the St. John Volunteer Battalion on that memorable day it would be hard to find anywhere. The same Colours are still in use by the 62nd Fusiliers, and the men of to-day will be found as ready and willing to defend their honor as were their predecessors of twenty years ago. After General DOYLE had addressed the Battalion in a few complimentary remarks, in which he referred to the good feelings of the ladies towards the Volunteers, a review commenced on a large scale, in which all the force present took part, and at twelve o'clock a Royal Salute and *feu de joie* were fired, thus ending a most successful and interesting field day.

The usual drills were performed during this year, and the interest in the Corps kept up by dances, suppers, rifle matches, etc. The confederation of the Provinces as the Dominion of Canada was consummated on July 1st, but no Militia Law was passed until that of 1868, which came into force in October of that year. The Battalion was inspected on 22nd October, 1867, at MERRITT'S Building, as the weather was unfavorable for an out-door parade, and as Battalion movements were

impossible in the small space available, Company drill and catechising of Officers and Sergeants was the principal part of the inspection, and the efficiency of those examined favorably reported on. Several gentlemen obtained commissions during the year, thus infusing new blood into the Corps, and each Company was kept in as efficient a state as possible, though the want of a Drill Shed was very much felt by the whole Militia Force of the City.

In the early part of 1868 the Battalion was again reduced to seven Companies; Captain HALL having resigned, his efficient Company became disorganized and was not again enrolled. Lieutenant DAVIS resigned the Adjutancy, and was succeeded by Lieutenant MACKENZIE (formerly Sergeant-Major), who in turn handed over his duties to Sergeant BLAINE. Lieutenant McDONOUGH was made Quartermaster, *vice* Captain ROBINSON, who resigned, and Captain CAMPBELL appointed Paymaster in place of Captain MILLETT, whose death had occurred during that year. The drill for the year 1868 was performed at Lily Lake, where the Battalion drilled six hours a day for eight days, and was inspected August 27th, when a City paper, noticing the inspection, says:

"It really astonished the Inspecting Officers to see the efficiency the men displayed after so short a drill, and while we agree with much the Inspecting Officers said to them, we cannot say that soldiers are little gods. Though some mark of approbation should be extended to the Battalion, their faults should not be overlooked, that officers and men may learn to avoid them in the future. * * * Lieutenant-Colonel OTTY has under him an excellent lot of officers, who have again first rate non-commissioned officers; thus the success of yesterday."

The Corps lost another officer by death in August, 1868, Lieutenant J. W. HALLIDAY, who was interred with military honors, Lieutenant SCOTT in command of the firing party.

In September of that year the old muzzle-loading rifles were called in, and shortly afterwards the converted Snider-Enfields were issued, and the Force soon saw that, under the Dominion Militia Law, they would be established on a firmer basis, and that an improved military system would speedily obtain. The different Company commanders found no difficulty in obtaining the signatures of the men for re-enrollment, though many took this opportunity of leaving the Volunteer Force, which would soon be changed to Militia.

The Military School was opened in St. John on 1st February, 1869, Colonel HAWLEY, of the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, being the commandant (this Regiment had relieved the 15th the previous year), and many officers availed themselves of the privilege of attending and qualifying themselves for their positions. At this time, and for two or three years afterwards, each cadet going through a course at the School obtained the sum of fifty dollars on receiving a second class certificate; while this enabled many who otherwise could not afford the time to attend, it was also the means of many joining the Schools who had no interest in the Militia, and merely attended for the sake of the money.

An effort was made during the year to obtain a Drill Shed, and a petition was signed and presented to the Common Council asking that body to give a site, as the Government had intimated a desire to build should the City grant the land. This petition was presented by Alderman (and Captain) M. W. MAHER, who moved that a lot of land on City Road be given; but an amendment prevailed that a lot near the Railway should be granted, and a committee was appointed to report back, which was done some time later, when it was decided that land on the Ballast Wharf should be offered; but as nothing further appears on the subject, the matter was evidently allowed to fall through.

CHAPTER VII.

RE-ENROLLMENT UNDER DOMINION ACT. VISIT OF PRINCE ARTHUR. FORMATION OF BAND, AND DISBANDMENT OF THE 62ND. 1869-1871.

THE reorganization of the Battalion was completed, and the new Rolls forwarded to Ottawa on 6th February, 1869, and on 23rd April the *Canada Gazette* announced the acceptance of six Companies, as "The Saint John Volunteer Battalion," with the following officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel,.....ANDREW C. OTTY.
Majors,CHAS R. RAY and JAMES R. MACSHANE.
Paymaster,CAPTAIN CHARLES CAMPBELL.
Quartermaster,LIEUTENANT M. McDONOUGH.
Adjutant,.....LIEUTENANT T. MACKENZIE.
Surgeon,S. Z. EARLE, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon,GEORGE L. TAYLOR, M. D.

A COMPANY.

Captain,.....THOMAS SULLIVAN.
Lieutenant,ROBERT SCOTT.
Ensign,ALEX. MAGEE.

C COMPANY.

Captain,.....WILLIAM H. SCOVIL.

E COMPANY.

Captain,.....CHARLES CAMPBELL.
Lieutenant,CALVIN POWERS.

F COMPANY.

Captain,.....M. W. MAHER.*Ensign*,JOHN NUGENT.

G COMPANY.

Captain,.....C. E. GODARD.*Ensign*,H. McINTYRE.

H COMPANY.

Captain,.....J. VENNER THURGAR, JR.

The Staff of the Battalion was not gazetted till April, though the services of the Companies as above were accepted in March, Captain CAMPBELL meanwhile joining the non-combatants as Paymaster, and handing over his command to Lieutenant POWERS. Sergeant-Major A. BLAINE also re-enrolled under the Dominion Act.

The excellent provisions of the Canadian Militia Act are too well known to need any reference thereto, further than to say that all the clauses were acceptable to the Force generally, and the uniform of scarlet, with royal (blue) facings, and silver lace for officers, was looked upon with favor. The prospects of the Corps were good, the men were of a good class, and the officers enthusiastic; while the presence in St. John of Regular Troops, and the establishment of a Military School, did much to perfect all ranks in their duties and drill.

In the month of April Colonel OTTY was appointed Brigade-Major, and thus severed his connection with the Corps in which he had for over three years taken the greatest interest, and was never weary of working for the good of the Battalion, or of any individual member of it, leaving behind him a thorough regimental system, which, for a long time afterwards, tendered materially to the success of the Battalion. Major RAY succeeded to the command 29th May, 1869, and Captain

THURGAR was made Major shortly afterwards. The services of Lieutenant and Adjutant MCKENZIE, who was at this time appointed Battalion Drill Instructor, were of much value to the Corps, and many can look back to that time and recall valuable lessons received from this officer — a veteran who had fought in India, Persia, and other lands. The usual drills were carried out during the summer of 1869, and this — the first year under the Dominion Act — was in every way successful. New uniforms were issued in July, and the Annual Inspection took place on August 25. The visit of the Governor General, Sir JOHN YOUNG, to this City on 3rd September, 1869, was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration by the City Militia and a force from King's County. HIS EXCELLENCY, on arrival at Indiantown, was met by a Guard of Honor of the Battalion, under command of Captain THURGAR, and the Drums and Fifes of the Corps, while another Guard, composed of 100 men of H. M. 78th Highlanders and a portion of the Band of H. M. 16th Regiment, was stationed in front of the Waverley House; King Street, from that part down to Canterbury Street, being lined by men of the Kings County Cavalry, N. B. Engineers, Garrison Artillery, the remainder of the Battalion, and some Infantry from Kings County. Salutes were fired from several places by the Artillery. The portion of the Band of the 16th Regiment mentioned above was sent from Halifax to Charlottetown, St. John, and Fredericton, and remained here until after the visit of H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR. The levee held by Sir JOHN YOUNG was attended by the officers of the Battalion in a body, and on HIS EXCELLENCY'S departure another guard was detailed for duty.

On 7th September, H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR arrived in the City, on which occasion the Guard of Honor at the Court House was furnished by the Battalion; the remainder lined the streets in the vicinity of the building. The Guard of Honor at the Station was furnished by

the 78th Highlanders, with the 16th Band. The appearance of the men of the Battalion on this occasion drew forth complimentary remarks from HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS and members of the Staff, and though most of the military duties were undertaken by the Highlanders on the occasion of this visit, the officers and men of the St. John Battalion were on duty on every possible occasion, and were under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel RAY, who was most anxious to see the credit of the Corps maintained. By Regimental Orders of 11th October, the Battalion was notified to be in readiness for immediate active service, and Captains of Companies were instructed to issue rifles and accoutrements to their men, who promptly responded to the order, and the evening drills were largely attended. The occasion of this call was the receipt of private information by the Government that the Fenians had planned to again cross the border into Canadian territory, but this intention was postponed for some months. On 5th November, 1869, the Battalion received the number "62," making it the senior Infantry Corps in the Maritime Provinces. The annual report of the Deputy Adjutant General for 1869 referred to the lack of interest taken in the Militia by the citizens, and regretted that such was the case, as the people should be proud of their force on account of the good work the Volunteers had done during the few preceding years. It was not long after that report was written that the services of the Active Militia were again called for by a well organized Fenian raid, which, although confined to the Province of Quebec, where some fighting occurred, the force in New Brunswick, and St. John, in particular, was kept in readiness in case of any demonstration being made here; but the defeat at "Eccles Hill" was sufficient for the Fenians this time, and nothing further was attempted.

The inspection of the 62nd on the 24th May, 1870, will long be remembered from the fact that during the morning a heavy snow storm

prevailed, which, besides being most unusual at such a season of the year, was alike disagreeable to the Volunteers and the two Companies of 78th Highlanders and Battery of Royal Artillery with whom the force was brigaded. After the march past—Lieutenant-Colonel OTTY, B. M., being the inspecting officer, a Royal Salute and *feu de joie* were fired by the Royal Artillery and Highlanders, which ceremony was repeated by the Garrison Artillery and the 62nd, after which the force was dismissed.

An important event in 1870, in connection with the 62nd, was the formation of the Brass Band, which was effected in August of that year, and about \$800 raised by contributions from citizens towards purchasing instruments. The Battalion had up to this time maintained a Fife and Drum Band, which was, after that date, disbanded. The first Band Committee elected by the officers consisted of Captain SCOVIL, Captain CAMPBELL, and Lieutenant LOVETT, and under the care of these officers the Band rapidly improved, and soon took first place among the musical organizations of the city. In September the name of the Corps was gazetted as the "62nd St. John Battalion of Infantry," a notification having appeared a few months previously that promotion in the 62nd should be by seniority in the Corps, and at that time there were only a few other Battalions in which this regulation obtained. Previous to this, promotion was in Company only, so that each Company had its own officers, who were generally elected by the men.

On the 21st April, 1871, the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel RAY was gazetted, his rank being retained as a special case. This step was rendered necessary on account of Colonel RAY's business engagements, and was much regretted by every member of the 62nd. Colonel RAY, during his ten years' service, had become so popular with each individual that his loss was much felt, both as a friend and an officer.

Never tiring in his good work for the benefit of the Corps, and of the Militia generally, Colonel RAY had the satisfaction of leaving the Regiment in a most satisfactory state, and could not but view with pride the result of his efforts. The command then devolving on Major J. R. MACSHANE, the retiring Colonel knew that his successor was one who would endeavor to keep up a true spirit in the Corps.

In all histories it is necessary to relate unpleasant as well as pleasant incidents, and it is much to be regretted that this account of the 62nd must have one of those events, which is really the only blot on the escutcheon of the Corps, and more to be regretted in that some one had blundered, and the whole affair could have been easily prevented by even the usual amount of forethought. The incident referred to is the disbandment of the Battalion in 1871, which facts will be related in as concise a manner as possible.

When the Militia Department decided that the drill for 1871 should be performed, as far as possible, in Brigade Camps, each City Corps was *asked* to attend, as it was known a difficulty would be experienced in many mechanics and artizans obtaining leave from their employment. When the request came to the Officers of the 62nd, it was stated, but by whose authority could not be ascertained, that the men would receive a dollar a day and rations, and on the strength of this the Officers decided to attend the Camp, and so promised on behalf of the men of the Corps, and the bare fact that the 62nd would go to the Brigade Camp at Fredericton announced to the authorities at Ottawa. But on the 5th May the General Order was published, giving the regulations for the Camp, and ordering the 62nd, among other Corps, to attend. The men's pay, it was stated, would be fifty cents a day. Of course when this became known among the men the greater part refused to go; but, notwithstanding the fact that the Camp was not to be held until the end of June, nothing appears to have been

done, either to have the portion of the Order with reference to the 62nd rescinded, or to obtain men who would go. It was also known that even if a portion of the Battalion, enough to make three or four Companies, would attend, this would be sufficient; but the blundering grew worse and worse. A Regimental Order was published about two days before the day of Assembly, and which was seen by a very few members, ordering the Battalion to Camp. Of course, only one result could follow such want of tact and forethought on the part of those who should have had the honor of the Corps at heart. When the morning came, a few officers and about forty men assembled at the drill rooms, Custom House, and immediately, finding no use in waiting, dispersed. One Officer of the 62nd, Ensign F. B. HAZEN, served during the Camp as Orderly Officer to the Commandant.

Such a glaring violation of military discipline could not be condoned by the Militia authorities at Ottawa, and the Battalion was, therefore, disbanded on the 4th August, 1871, under the following General Order:

"The 62nd Battalion of Infantry, of St. John, having failed to join the Brigade Camp of Exercise at Fredericton, on 29th June last, for the performance of the Annual Drill, 1871-72, as ordered, is hereby disbanded and struck off the list of the Active Militia of the Dominion. * * * But the DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL having reported that many of the officers and men belonging to the 62nd Battalion were ready to obey orders, and would have done so had they not been misled, no blame is attached to such individuals, and it is notified to them that in the event of another Battalion of Infantry being formed, under approved officers, at St. John, N. B., consisting of at least six Companies, and enrolled within six months from present date, the services of such officers and men will be accepted, and their former period of service allowed to reckon towards promotion, retirement, or discharge."

CHAPTER VIII.

REORGANIZATION OF THE 62ND. CAMP. VISIT OF LORD DUFFERIN, ETC.
1871-74.

STEPS were immediately taken to remedy, as far as possible, this deplorable blunder by raising a new Corps according to the terms of the General Order, and enquiries soon elicited the fact that, while many of the former officers would not again enter the Active Militia, a number of officers and non-commissioned officers would be only too willing to don the QUEEN'S Scarlet. The DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL, being one of the most anxious to see the old 62nd revived, encouraged the movement to the best of his ability. Knowing the esteem in which Lieutenant-Colonel RAY was held by the Militia and the public generally, and having regard also to his tact and fitness for command, he wisely asked that officer to raise the Battalion. After some hesitation Colonel RAY consented, immediately setting about his task. Service rolls were placed in the best hands, and it very soon became evident that the desired number of men would be obtained. Care was taken by all those raising Companies to select only those who had served before, or were most anxious to enlist, and if some rolls were longer in being filled than others, it was due entirely to the great care exercised in the selection of men. The first Companies gazetted were on the 24th November, 1871, as follows:

No. 1 COMPANY.

*Captain and Lt. Major, ...*CYPRIAN E. GODARD.
*Lieutenant,*HUGH MCINTYRE.
*Ensign,*GEORGE W. GODARD.

No. 2 COMPANY.

Captain,.....ARBUTHNOT BLAINE.
Lieutenant, WILLIAM FARREN.

The officer commanding this Company had been Sergeant-Major at the time of the disbandment, and his services as Sergeant have already been referred to.

No. 3 Company was gazetted 7th December, and the officers were:

Captain,.....GEORGE K. BERTON.
Lieutenant,GEORGE L. WETMORE.

Captain BERTON'S commission was afterwards antedated to 24th November. The next two Companies appeared in the *Gazette* of 23rd February, 1872, with the following officers:

No. 4 COMPANY.

Captain,.....THOMAS SULLIVAN.
Lieutenant,FRANCIS B. HAZEN.
Ensign,GEORGE C. COSTER.

No. 5 COMPANY.

Captain,.....JOHN NUGENT.
Lieutenant,JOHN RAYCROFT.
Ensign,JAMES DEVLIN.

And on the 22nd March the 6th Company was gazetted; viz.:

Captain,.....HENRY D. LIKELY.
Lieutenant,WARREN F. HATHEWAY.
Ensign,DANIEL S. THORNE.

The time for re-enrollment having been extended two months. By General Order, 22nd March, 1872,

"The six Companies of Infantry of St. John, numbered from 1 to 6, are hereby authorized as a Battalion, to be designated "The 62nd St.

John Battalion of Infantry," promotions in the Battalion being made according to seniority therein. To be *Lieutenant-Colonel*, Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES R. RAY, from retired list; to be *Major*, Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES R. MACSHANE."

The appointments completing the Staff bore date 12th April, and were:

Paymaster,Captain CHARLES CAMPBELL.

Quartermaster,Bt.-Major MICHAEL W. MAHER.

(He having been given the rank of Bt.-Major from September 19, 1871.)

Surgeon,.....SYLVESTER Z. EARLE, M. D.

Assistant-Surgeon,THOMAS J. OTTY EARLE, M. D.

Some excellent Staff Sergeants were appointed from non-commissioned officers leaving the services of H. M. 78th Highlanders, among them being the *Sergeant-Major*, JAMES FRASER; *Paymaster-Sergeant*, P. G. STUART; and *Hospital-Sergeant*, ROBERT HUNTER.

Colonel RAY, having thus fully re-organized the Battalion, retired on 10th May, 1872; and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel MACSHANE, the Majority falling to Captain and Bt.-Major SULLIVAN, whose Company was handed to Captain HAZEN. That the services of Colonel RAY were fully appreciated may be judged from the following letter, written to that Officer a short time after his retirement:

"MY DEAR COLONEL—

"I have been on leave of absence since receipt of your letter, and I understood that a reply at my convenience would suffice. I now enclose, as requested, certificate as to the dates of your commissions up to the time of your active measures in re-organizing the 62nd St. John, to which the ADJUTANT-GENERAL at Head-quarters has certified, the success of which measures was entirely due to your untiring energy and your abundant tact. I have only to repeat that as I can easily re-call to

mind your many acts of kindness to myself, so I can never fail to appreciate the value of your services to the Active Militia Force of the country.

“ I remain, yours most sincerely,

“GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
“*Deputy Adjutant-General.*”

Captain BLAINE was made Acting-Adjutant soon after the re-organization, and was afterwards confirmed in his appointment, when Lieutenant HATHEWAY succeeded him.

The drill of the Battalion for 1872 being allowed at Local Headquarters, it was decided that the period of sixteen days should be divided, and half the time devoted to evening drills, and the remaining eight days in Camp, at the Barrack Square. Accordingly, the Battalion assembled on the morning of 2nd September at their Drill Room, Custom House, and marched to the Barracks, where tents were pitched, and Camp life begun. The marching-in-state showed the strength of the Corps to be over three hundred men, besides officers. The drill was performed in the early mornings and evenings, the men being allowed to attend to their business during the day. The experiment of such a Camp proved a great success; the men took the keenest interest in their work, and a splendid system of *esprit du corps* prevailed. One of the Companies—Captain LIKELY'S—was composed, to a large extent, of clerks, cadets, etc., and earned for itself the name of “The Gentleman's Company”; but from the fact that many of these young fellows afterwards obtained commissions in the Corps, it is safe to say that this, their first experience of military life, was not distasteful to them, and the pleasant days spent in the Camp of 1872 will long be remembered. But one officer of the Corps to-day will remember the Camp for another reason. He was a full private then, although now holding high rank, and the episode referred to was described by a local paper in the following item :

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“OVERCOME.—It appears to be rather difficult for some of our young gentlemen to act soldier while in Camp. On Wednesday night a young man very well known in the City, and a member of Captain LIKELY’s Company, was placed on sentry, and while ruminating on events in general, he thought his mind would have more active play if his legs were at rest, and accordingly proceeded to sit himself down to give his thoughts full vent, and while in this position was approached by the drowsy god, and coyed to sleep. Later in the night he was found by the Captain of the day with his serene countenance turned heavenward, while he was in the arms of Morpheus. Consequence: ‘Guard House.’”

The dismay of his comrades may be imagined, as it was reported that the penalty for such an offence was death; but in the morning, instead of this dread spectacle, the ordinary military rules were reversed, and the gallant Colonel of the Regiment visited the cells, and, after a reprimand, dismissed the sleepy soldier, who was destined to hold one of the most important appointments in his Corps. Among the officers who first saw military service in this Camp was Lieutenant PETERS, now of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery, and he will not probably forget the occasion when he allowed his zeal to get ahead of discipline, and without orders, marched part of No. 6 Company to the range to complete their target practice, and endeavor to secure the prize for the best shooting Company. It was events like these which made the eight days pass rapidly, and while such errors subjected the participants to unmerciful chaffing, they were the means of teaching all ranks the great gulf between civilian freedom and military subordination. The inspection of the 62nd took place on 9th September, and the Camp broke up, much to the regret of all ranks. That the Corps had benefited by the experience may be judged by the remarks of a daily paper the next day, in describing the movements:

"With its colors carried by sun-browned officers, and the men in their new uniforms and Scotch caps, the 62nd looked splendidly. The movements were well performed, considering all the adverse circumstances the Battalion has had to contend against, and both men, officers, and band deserve the encouragement and good will of the public."

The year 1873 will be remembered by all old members of the 62nd as one in which the ordinary routine of drill was varied by rifle competitions, marches, competitive drills, and guards, and seldom has the Corps been in better form than during that season. There were, also, many other events which impressed that year on the minds of all concerned. Lieutenant PETERS left for Manitoba, in April, to accept a position there as a member of the Force then being raised for permanent duty at Fort Garry, and his progress in the Militia force of the Dominion has been eagerly watched ever since by his old comrades. Sergeant-Major FRASER left the City, and was succeeded by Hospital-Sergeant ROBERT HUNTER, who held the position for some time afterwards. Drill was commenced on 1st July, when the whole City Brigade paraded at the Barrack Square, and, after performing several movements, fired a royal salute and *feu de joie*. It was on this day that a Regimental Order was read disbanding the Band for not attending for drill when so ordered, and the drill was continued throughout the year without music, as it was late in the autumn when arrangements were made for raising a new Band. Several rifle competitions were held by the 62nd Rifle Club, which had been organized in October, 1870, and continued for some years to develop rifle-shooting in the Corps. A competitive drill and rifle match between Companies F and C, commanded by Captains NUGENT and HATHEWAY, caused some friendly rivalry, only increased when the decisions awarded F as the steadiest Company, but gave C the best guides and markers, the latter also coming out first in the number of points scored on the range.

The visit of His Excellency the Governor General, LORD DUFFERIN, on 19th August and two following days, was the occasion for Guards of Honor on his arrival, at the drawing room, and on his departure, and all these Guards were furnished by the 62nd. The first, on his arrival, was under command of Major SULLIVAN, with Captain BERTON as Subaltern, and Lieut. HENEY carrying the QUEEN'S Color, and was drawn up in front of the Victoria Hotel, when HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to compliment the Commander on the appearance of his Guard. The other Guards were commanded, respectively, by Captain NUGENT, with Lieutenant FARREN and Ensign WALLACE; and Captain HAZEN, with Lieutenant MCINTYRE and Ensign KAYE. The drill concluded on 16th October, when the Battalion was inspected, and reported on by the DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL in these words:

“Not only was the attendance large per Company, the men clean and soldierlike in their appearance, the arms and accoutrements in excellent condition, but the drill was creditable alike to the LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, his officers and men, even a marked improvement since last inspection.”

On 23rd July, 1874, the 62nd, with the New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery, went into Brigade Camp, on the Barrack Square, for twelve days. This encampment was called “Camp Dufferin,” and was the means of causing much friendly rivalry between the two Corps then under canvas. Lieutenant-Colonel MAUNSELL, D. A. G., acted as Commandant, and the Brigade Major was Lieutenant-Colonel OTTY, with Lieutenant SMITH, 62nd, Supply Officer. The attendance was good, the Camp a success in every way, and was honored during the period by a visit from Lieutenant-Governor TILLEY and suite, when a field day was held. The strength of the Companies was, during this year, reduced from fifty-five men to forty-two, the former number having been the strength since Confederation.

CHAPTER IX.

DUTIES IN AID OF CIVIL POWER. CAMP TORRYBURN. ORANOE PROCESSION.
THE GREAT FIRE. 1875-78.

ON the 5th May, 1875, Lieutenant-Colonel MACSHANE, commanding the 62nd, received a requisition asking for military aid to the civil authorities in quelling an anticipated riot among the ship laborers. The Society men having struck for higher wages, and outsiders having been engaged, the Union men objected to them undertaking the work, and hence the trouble. The whole Battalion was immediately notified to be in readiness, and a detachment consisting of forty-five non-commissioned officers and men, under command of Captain BLAINE, Adjutant, with Captain NUGENT, Captain HATHEWAY, Lieutenant KAYE, and Assistant-Surgeon EARLE, was called out on the morning of 6th May, and kept on duty during the day, the men being limited to the precincts of the Custom House, to avoid the appearance of menace. The moral effect of such a Force, thoroughly armed and equipped, and ready to act at a moment's notice, served the desired end, and no further trouble arising, the force was dismissed in the evening. On the report of this service being sent to Headquarters, the DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL was requested to

“Communicate to Lieutenant-Colonel MACSHANE the MAJOR-GENERAL's appreciation of the judgment and promptitude with which he acted upon the requisition of the Magistrates, and the very soldierlike steps which he adopted with regard to the detachment of his regiment, and which the MAJOR-GENERAL has had much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Dominion Government.”

In June, 1875, by the sudden death of Colonel OTTY, the popular Brigade-Major of this division, the Militia Force of the Province, and the 62nd especially, lost a warm friend and an enthusiastic soldier, and the large attendance at his funeral of all ranks of the City Militia bore sufficient evidence of the esteem in which he was held by them. He was interred in the family vault at Hampton, and a firing party from the 62nd, under command of Captain HAZEN, proceeded with the remains, and there performed the last sad rites of their former Colonel.

One of the most successful Battalion Camps ever held was that of the 62nd at Torryburn, where this Corps went under canvas on the 19th July, having marched thither from St. John. Tents were pitched on the old race course grounds, and the waters of the Kennebecasis afforded ample opportunity for bathing parades, and recreation in the way of boating. Although the weather continued very warm during the twelve days of the Camp, the time was much enjoyed by all ranks, the result being a marked increase of efficiency in the drill of the Corps. This was the last occasion the Battalion assembled under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel MACSHANE, as in the month of September he was appointed to the position of Brigade Major, *vice* the late Colonel OTTY. The command of the Corps then devolved on Major SULLIVAN, who was promoted 17th September. Captain BLAINE received the vacant Majority, and Lieutenant MCLEAN acted as Adjutant until the next year, when he was confirmed in the appointment after his gazette as Captain. The Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Exhibition, held in St. John in September, 1875, was opened by Major-General O'GRADY HALY, Commandant at Halifax, on which occasion a Guard of Honor of fifty men from the 62nd, under command of Captain LIKELY, was in attendance.

On the 1st January, 1876, a Branch School of Instruction was opened by the 62nd, in connection with the School then held at

Fredericton, and proved of infinite value to many officers and non-commissioned officers who attended. The officers of the School were Lieutenant-Colonel SULLIVAN, *Commandant*; Major BLAINE, *Adjutant*; Captain HAZEN and Sergeant-Major HUNTER, *Instructors*. The Deputy Adjutant-General inspected the School from time to time, and the Cadets visited Fredericton in April to pass their final examinations.

In the early part of 1876 a monthly Mess was established by the officers and kept up for the remainder of the year, and was the means of promoting an excellent feeling of *camaraderie* in the Corps, and gave the officers a chance of returning many acts of kindness shown the Regiment by the citizens. These gatherings were generally held at the Victoria Hotel. The annual drill for this year was performed at Head Quarters during the month of July, and was varied by another call from the civic authorities for aid in suppressing an anticipated disturbance. The decision of the Orange bodies throughout the Province to assemble on 12th July at St. John, and there hold a grand demonstration, would, it was feared by many, cause a repetition of the riots of 1849, and, acting on the suggestions of many prominent citizens, a requisition signed by Mayor A. C. SMITH, Aldermen JOHN KERR and JAMES ADAMS, was presented to Lieutenant-Colonel FOSTER, as senior officer in the City, asking for a force of Militia in case of any trouble. Accordingly, detachments of the Garrison Artillery, Engineers, and 62nd, numbering in all one hundred and thirty men, besides officers, were ordered out, and on the morning of the 12th July marched to the Court House, where they were kept in readiness while the Orange bodies were passing in procession through the City; but at 4 o'clock the force returned to the Barracks and was dismissed, there happily having been no disturbance of any kind. The thanks of the Mayor and Corporation were afterwards conveyed to the City Force for so promptly turning out when required.

Several competitions of the Battalion Rifle Club were held during the season, and much enthusiasm in shooting displayed by all ranks. The prizes won were presented publicly, and these gatherings tended to bring the Corps prominently before the public, and the rank and file were thus encouraged by the interest taken in their welfare by the citizens. Thus the Battalion had drawn into the ranks a number of young men who, in time, were a credit to the different Companies in which they had enrolled, and became in due course officers and non-commissioned officers. On the 1st August, 1876, the Battalion was inspected in Brigade with the Artillery, when the DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL was accompanied by General DOMVILLE, R. A., who addressed the Regiment and complimented the men on their movements. Lieutenant-Colonel MAUNSELL then presented the prizes to the best shots in each Company, after which a Board of Officers examined Captain MCLEAN Acting Adjutant, on his knowledge of drill, and awarded him a first-class certificate.

The retirement of Colonel SULLIVAN was gazetted 8th September, and Major BLAINE received the command of the 62nd, and has since continued to hold the position, which every officer in the Corps hopes he may retain for many years longer; as every one knows "our chief" so well, and as, moreover, to recite all his good qualities would be likely to shock the innate modesty which he possesses, no further remarks will be made with reference to him, but the words used by the DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL, in his annual report, will be given:

"On the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel SULLIVAN, himself an officer of long standing, the Corps has secured a worthy successor in Lieutenant-Colonel BLAINE, of whose zeal and energy I have already had occasion to bear testimony. He has served in almost every capacity in the Force, from the Private to the Lieutenant-Colonel,

and while he has shown himself willing to obey, he has proved himself fitted to command."

Captain **LIKELY** took his seat in the Major's saddle, though his gazette was not issued till 9th March following.

One of the principal events in connection with the 62nd during the year 1876 was the Ball given by the officers on 23rd November, at the Victoria Hotel, and which was one of the most successful and pleasant affairs of the kind ever given in the City. The neat and tasteful military decorations of the ball room, the splendid music of the Band, the brilliant dresses of the ladies, and the gay uniforms of officers of all branches of the service, were talked of for many a week afterwards; and the success of such an undertaking could not but be gratifying to the officers and to the committee of ladies who had so kindly assisted them.

By the Great Fire of the 20th June, 1877, when the greater part of the City was destroyed, the 62nd suffered alike with other bodies, and their loss included much Battalion property, such as instruments, flags, books, records, and other articles. The Regimental colors fortunately were saved, but a new issue of uniforms, only served out to the Companies the evening before the fire, and all their accoutrements, were burned. The Infantry Barracks, the rooms of which had been used as armories for two years previously, were among the first buildings destroyed, from sparks carried for nearly a mile, and notwithstanding the fact that the **DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL** and the **BRIGADE MAJOR**, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel **BLAINE**, Captain **HALL**, and several men of the 62nd and Artillery worked hard all afternoon to save these buildings from destruction, while their own homes and property were at the same time being consumed. The names of these officers were favorably mentioned by the **DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL**, in a report to Head-quarters, for their valuable assistance and unselfish work done in endeavoring to save Government property.

The chaotic state into which the City was thrown by this calamity rendered easy the depredations of thieves, incendiaries, and others of like character. It was therefore decided by the civic authorities to ask for assistance from the Military in protecting the property of the citizens and guarding bank vaults and salvage from the lawless mob. Accordingly, a requisition was signed by S. Z. EARLE, Mayor, Alderman JOHN KERR, and WILLIAM ELDER, Esq., J. P., asking Lieutenant-Colonel FOSTER, as senior officer, to detail a force for the above objects. This requisition was handed in on the morning of 22nd June, and by that evening about seventy-five men of the 62nd, with nearly every officer of the Corps, all who could be uniformed and armed, assembled on King Square ready for duty. The force was increased next day by a detachment of about the same strength from the Artillery, though the uniforms were, to say the least, most incongruous. Some had only a tunic, many wore civilian caps; military trousers were in a decided minority, and the weapons included arms of all descriptions, from a blunderbus to a rifle. Guards were immediately placed on the vaults of all the Banks and on public buildings throughout the unburned district, and a fatigue party employed pitching tents on King Square, while the remainder, composed of the 62nd, divided into several parties, each under command of an officer, patrolled the streets during the night, and frustrated many a threatened disturbance, or, by their presence, prevented any aggressive acts on the part of the lawless. The force then settled down to camp life, and continued to perform guard duty and to assist the citizens in any way where their services were required. The officers of the 62nd who were permanently detailed for duty, after the first three days, were Captain HAZEN, Captain EARLE, Lieutenants W. C. MAGEE and G. COSTER. Offers of service in case a larger force was required for duty in the City were received from several of the Militia Battalions throughout the Province. Al-

though the available City Militia were quite capable of attending to the manifold duties required of them, the civic authorities thought it necessary to ask for two Companies of H. M. 97th Regiment, then stationed in Halifax. They accordingly arrived in the City on the morning of 24th June, under command of Major SAFFORD, and encamped on King Square. This command assisted to a limited extent in the various military duties, and returned to Halifax after a stay in the City of about a week. The City Force, however, continued on duty for twelve days, when the men were dismissed, after having been addressed and thanked by HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR. The DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL, in his annual report, thus speaks of the above services:

"All, or nearly all, of the arduous duties of guards and picquets devolved upon the force of Active Militia of St. John then under arms, the individual members of which were, in many instances, themselves left without house or home; and most creditable, I consider, to them, to the Officer in command, and to their officers and men generally, was the discipline maintained, as well as the manner in which duties were performed. During my many visits to the Camp of the detachment, I found both officers and men zealous in the discharge of military duty."

The Battalion was represented on the Wimbledon Team in 1877 by two of the Officers, Captain HARTT and Ensign SHIVES, who were both fortunate in obtaining places in the "Kolapore Eight," while Mr. SHIVES further distinguished himself by winning a place in the "Queen's Sixty."

As the Battalion had neither arms, uniforms, nor armories, the performance of the Annual Drill for 1877 was an impossibility, and the Corps was, accordingly, relieved from Drill by General Order. Meanwhile the Government had decided to build a Drill Shed on the

Barrack Grounds, and early in the year 1878 the work was commenced, and completed in the autumn, thus supplying a want long felt by the Active Militia of St. John, although the locality chosen, being so far away from business and other centres, militates considerably against the Force, and prevents many a good recruit from joining who would have a couple of miles to walk to and from drill each evening.

The rumors of a European war in the early part of 1878 caused much comment in Canada as to the likelihood of England being engaged, and many offers of service from prominent officers were received by the Government. Among others, the Officer commanding the 62nd tendered a portion of the Battalion, in case a regiment was raised in New Brunswick, for service abroad. Captain McLEAN, Adjutant, also tendered his services, and forwarded an offer to raise a Company of sixty men of the Active Militia in case of war. For this offer Captain McLEAN received the thanks of the Militia Department, through the Major General commanding, who submitted the tender of service to the Imperial authorities. But the war cloud having passed away, the officers were soon busy raising funds to purchase helmets for the Corps, which was done by a Concert given by the Band, assisted by prominent vocalists, the proceeds being supplemented by subscriptions from members of the Corps. The helmets were received from England towards the end of the year, and caused much enthusiasm among all ranks; and when the Annual Drill was commenced, on the completion of the Drill Shed, the Battalion never boasted of a finer lot of men; as, having new uniforms and helmets, and being able to make selections from the large number of workmen then engaged in rebuilding the burnt portions of the City, Captains of Companies were thus enabled to fill their vacancies to the best possible advantage. Despite the fact that the drill was carried on during the winter, the inspection on 29th January, 1879, saw as fine a Battalion as if steady work had

been performed ever since the Fire. At a full dress parade, held a few days before inspection, Sergeant-Major BUCHANAN was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel BLAINE, acting on behalf of the non-commissioned officers, with a handsome sword, as a token of good feeling and as an evidence of his long and faithful service in the Corps.

CHAPTER X.

VISIT OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE. THE QUEBEC REVIEW. FIELD DAY AT SUSSEX. "THE BUGLE." PRESENTATION OF NEW BAND INSTRUMENTS, ETC. VISIT OF GENERAL LUARD. 1879-1881.

THE visit of Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the Governor General, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, on 6th August, 1879, was celebrated by the most loyal and imposing ceremonies that had been witnessed in St. John since the visit of THE PRINCE OF WALES. The military demonstrations on this occasion were among the chief attractions, and caused the Militia Force of the City to rank high in the opinion of the people. The City Brigade was re-inforced during the period by a squadron of the 8th Regiment of Cavalry, under command of Major DOMVILLE, and the 62nd furnished a Guard of one Sergeant, one Corporal, and nine men, to mount daily at Reed's Castle, where the PRINCESS and HIS EXCELLENCY resided. The Guard of Honor which met the Royal Party on their arrival at the Intercolonial Railway Station was composed of one hundred men of the 62nd, and Band, under command of Captain HAZEN, with Lieutenant MAGEE, and Ensign SHIVES carrying the Queen's Color. The remainder of the Corps was utilized in lining the approaches to the Station, while the Artillery fired Royal Salutes from several places, and the Cavalry acted as a Body Guard. During the procession through the City the Guard of Honor marched to Reed's, where they again awaited the Royal Party, and the remainder of the Corps lined Mount Pleasant Avenue, through which the distinguished visitors passed. After alighting at the house, His

EXCELLENCY made a rigid inspection of the Guard, and assured a member of the Staff that "It was the best Guard of Honor he had seen in Canada." After the ceremonies were over, the Brigade was drawn up on the Barrack Square, where they were inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel MAUNSELL, D.A.G., when the thanks of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL were communicated through him to the Force which had taken such a prominent part in the day's proceedings, and acquitted themselves in such a soldierlike manner. After a few simple movements the men were dismissed, and thus ended the Annual Drill of the 62nd for 1879. Other Guards of Honor were furnished by this Corps during the visit of HIS EXCELLENCY—one at Indiantown on departure for Fredericton, under command of Captain FARREN, with Lieutenant THOMAS, and a third one at the Railway Station on the final departure, commanded by Captain DEVLIN, with Captain EARLE acting as Subaltern, and Lieutenant SHIVES with the Color. A special General Order, issued on 5th September, expressed the satisfaction of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL for the soldierlike appearance of the Militia of New Brunswick, and for the manner in which the different duties had been carried out, reflecting credit on the Corps which came under his observation. A District Order was also published, conveying the thanks of the DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL to the different Corps which were on duty during the celebration.

The most interesting event in which the 62nd took part for some years was the visit to Quebec on 24th May, 1880, for which active preparations were begun as early as 1st April previous, when about that date some staunch friends of the Corps in Ottawa took steps to have the Maritime Provinces represented, and selected the 62nd as the lucky Corps. The matter, when laid before the officers, received their hearty support. A letter from the ADJUTANT GENERAL, dated 8th April, gave the necessary permission, and authorized the commence-

ment of the annual drill, which was accordingly done on 26th April, and all ranks worked faithfully to bring the Corps up to the highest possible standard, as it was known that there would be assembled at Quebec some of the finest Regiments of the Canadian Militia. Drills, inspections, marches, and church parades became the order of the day. Colonel BLAINE being at this time in poor health, was compelled to ask for a month's leave of absence, and the temporary command of the Corps devolved on Major LIKELY, who was most assiduous in his efforts for the good of the Battalion, and seldom has the 62nd been in better form than when, on Saturday afternoon, 22nd May, they paraded at the Drill Shed preparatory to embarking on board the train *en route* to Quebec. The parade-state showed the full strength of the Corps present—252 non-commissioned officers and men. The streets through which the Battalion marched, headed by their Band, on their way to the Station, were crowded with people; thousands had assembled at the Hallway grounds, and such an enthusiastic send-off showed the 62nd that their movements at Quebec would be watched with the greatest possible interest by their fellow citizens. The officers who left with the Corps were: Major LIKELY, commanding; Captains HAZEN, FARREN, DEVLIN, STURDEE, HARTT; Lieutenants MAGEE, THOMAS, SHIVES, SORELL, SIMONDS; Captain McLEAN, Adjutant; Surgeon EARLE; Major MAHER, Paymaster; and Captain HALL, Quartermaster. Captain EARLE was away on leave. The following officers were attached to the Corps for the trip: Lieutenant CREIGHTON, 66th, Halifax; Lieutenant LOGGIE, 71st, Fredericton; and Lieutenant HARTT, Engineers, St. John. Lieutenant-Colonels MAUNSELL, D. A. G., and MACSHANE, B. M., accompanied the Corps, as did also several officers and friends from St. John. The Sergeants who accompanied the Battalion were: Sergeant-Major, JAMES BUCHANAN; Quartermaster-Sergeant, JOHN LENIHAN; Hospital-Sergeant, E. CONLEY; Paymaster-

Sergeant, JAMES RODGERS; Orderly Room Clerk, Sergeant WARREN C. WINSLOW; Color-Sergeant J. APPLEBY, Sergeants W. MCAULAY and HAMILTON, of No. 1 Company; Color-Sergeant ALEX. BLAINE, Sergeants C. ROGERS and W. TAIT, of No. 2 Company; Color-Sergeant ISAAC JONES, Sergeants J. MOYCE and A. TOBIN, of No. 3 Company; Color-Sergeant W. J. BLAINE, and Sergeant J. DUDLEY, of No. 4 Company; Color-Sergeant JAMES WHITING, Sergeants JAMES LEWIS and H. ENGLISH, of No. 5 Company; Color-Sergeant WILLIAM A. MACLAUCHLAN, Sergeants H. J. A. GODARD and W. H. SMITH, of No. 6 Company. This visit of a New Brunswick Regiment to Quebec could not fail to call to the minds of many the different circumstances of that journey with the one made by the 104th Regiment nearly seventy years previously. Then, war was raging in the land, and the gallant New Brunswickers were bent on assisting their Canadian brethren in their struggle, and many who then went did not again behold their native Province. In 1880 the New Brunswickers were visiting their brethren in arms of Quebec, and intended peaceably celebrating the birthday of a beloved QUEEN. In 1813 the journey was made in the depth of winter, on snowshoes, and occupied weeks, while now the 62nd were speeding over a railway at a rapid rate, and a few hours would see them at their destination. Thus was the difference between War and Peace forcibly brought to mind, and the rapid march of progress vividly shown, while a bond of union between the Militia of Quebec and New Brunswick was created which, it was hoped, would be both lasting and beneficial.

The journey was completed by half-past eight o'clock on Sunday evening, and on arrival several officers from 8th Royal Rifles and other Corps were present at Point Levis to receive their St. John comrades. The Battalion marched to the Queen's Warehouse, where quarters had been prepared, and tea was immediately served, the men of the 8th

having kindly loaned their mess tins, etc., for use during the stay, and the men of "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, voted a day's pay for the entertainment of the 62nd. The officers were provided with accommodation on board the Government Steamer *Napoleon III*, under the superintendence of J. U. GREGORY, Esq., who, with GEORGE STEWART, Jr., Esq., of the *Quebec Chronicle*, was indefatigable in looking after the comfort of the St. John men. The QUEEN'S Birthday was a warm, bright day, and all the troops were early astir getting ready for the Grand Review to be held on the historical Plains of Abraham, and when the 62nd arrived on the ground, the whole force had assembled to the number of 3,000. Thousands of spectators occupied every point where a view could be obtained. The field state was made up as follows: Queen's Own Canadian Hussars; "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery; Quebec Field Battery; Quebec Garrison Artillery; 5th Fusiliers, Montreal; 6th Fusiliers, Montreal; 62nd, St. John—Scarlet Brigade. 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, Montreal; 3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal; 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec; 9th Rifles, Voltigeurs, Quebec; and 65th Mount Royal Rifles, Montreal—Rifle Brigade; the whole being under command of Major-General Sir SELBY SMYTH, K.C.M.G. A little before twelve o'clock, H. R. H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE and His Excellency THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, Governor-General, accompanied by H. R. H. PRINCE LEOPOLD and a brilliant Staff, arrived on the ground, and were received with a Royal Salute from the whole Force, after which the Royal Party rode down the line and critically inspected each Corps. It will be unnecessary to enter into details of the March Past, or the Sham Fight which followed, except to say that the approach of the 62nd to the saluting base was the signal for a burst of applause from thousands of spectators on the Grand Stand, and the Battalion went by, to the music of their own Band, in a manner which confirmed the high opinions

already formed of the New Brunswick representation. After the attack on the Citadel (the 62nd being a part of the attacking force), the whole of the troops assembled on their original ground, and advanced in review order, when Commanding Officers were addressed by HIS EXCELLENCY. The different Regiments were then marched off the field. The men of the 62nd were entertained by the members of B Battery, while the Garrison and citizens of Quebec gave the Officers of the visiting Corps a Dinner at the Music Hall, when over two hundred guests had places. The 62nd left the same night (Monday) at twelve o'clock for home, and arrived in St. John at five o'clock Wednesday morning, having in eighty hours travelled nearly twelve hundred miles by rail (many of the men in second-class cars), taken part in an all-day field day, and had barely one good night's sleep. This, in a military view, was a great undertaking, and one which would try to the utmost the finest soldiers; yet, when the Battalion arrived and fell in outside the station, every man was present, and none looked the worse for their long journey. Colonel MARTIN, who commanded the Scarlet Brigade at Quebec, in a letter to Major LIKELY, thus referred to the 62nd:

"I was impressed by the admirable appearance and the soldierlike bearing of the Battalion under your command, and this opinion was concurred in by all the Montreal officers and men."

Lieutenant-Colonel MAUNSELL, in reporting on the review at Quebec, wrote of the Battalion as follows:

"I also feel proud that the Corps of my District were well represented by the 62nd St. John Battalion; and, having personally witnessed the good conduct of the men of the 62nd during the somewhat trying circumstances of a long railway journey to and from Quebec, without the same comfortable meals being provided that the men were accustomed to at their homes or in the Camp, I am enabled to bear cheerful testimony thereto."

There is no doubt that the visit of the Battalion to Quebec was of infinite benefit to every officer and man, and the experience then gained, both in regard to drill and tactics and transport of troops, was as lasting as it was useful, and such excursions, could they be made of annual occurrence, would do much towards keeping up a continued interest in the Corps, and would also encourage voluntary drills and parades, besides creating a bond of fellowship between those Regiments of other Cities which would thus meet one another. The 62nd continued their drill after the return from Quebec, and were paid off subsequent to 1st July.

During the month of July, a School of Instruction was opened in connection with the Battalion, for the instruction of non-commissioned officers and men, and was well attended, proving of much value to all who entered for the course. The officers of the School were: Colonel BLAINE, Commandant; Captain MAGEE, Adjutant; Captain STURDEE and Sergeant-Major BUCHANAN, Instructors. The course extended for nearly three months.

On the 5th October the Provincial Exhibition was opened in the City by His Honor Lieutenant Governor WILMOT, when a Guard of Honor of fifty men of the 62nd, and Band, was in attendance, commanded by Captain STURDEE, with Lieutenants BLOIS and TRUEMAN.

A pleasing memento of the visit of the 62nd to Quebec was received in November from the members of "B" Battery, R. S. G., in the form of a solid silver field bugle, to be held by the Battalion and awarded annually to the best shooting Company. The bugle was sent to the 62nd in recognition of the kindly feeling existing between the two Corps on the occasion of the QUEEN'S Birthday Review at Quebec. On the evening of the presentation, 15th November, a full dress parade of the Battalion was held, and the Drill Shed was crowded with spectators, among whom were the principal officers of the City and vicinity,

and many ladies. After a few Battalion movements, Lieutenant-Colonel MAUNSELL, D. A. G., on behalf of "B" Battery, presented the bugle to Lieutenant-Colonel BLAINE, who replied on behalf of his Corps. Hon. C. N. SKINNER then, on behalf of himself and Messrs. G. R. PUGSLEY and SILAS ALWARD, presented to the Corps a gold medal in remembrance of kindnesses received from officers of the 62nd during the journey to Quebec, when those gentlemen accompanied the Battalion. The medal was then handed to Lieutenant SHIVES, who was the winner for the year. Several speeches were then made by prominent military men and citizens, and, after the parade was dismissed, the officers of the 62nd entertained their friends in the orderly room.

The bugle above referred to is a handsome piece of workmanship, is much prized by the whole Corps, and bears the following inscription :

From the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of
 "B" BATTERY CANADIAN ARTILLERY, ROYAL SCHOOL OF GUNNERY,
 To their Comrades,
 THE 62ND ST. JOHN, N. B., BATTALION OF INFANTRY,
 In commemoration of their first visit to Quebec, on
 HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY, 1880.
 To be borne by the best Shooting Company of the Regiment.

The change of Districts of the permanent Staff throughout the Dominion in January, 1881, took from New Brunswick the Deputy Adjutant General, Lieutenant-Colonel MAUNSELL, and the Brigade Major, Lieutenant-Colonel MACSHANE, when these officers were tendered a farewell dinner by the officers of the City Brigade at the Hotel Dufferin; and on the morning of 1st January the officers of this Battalion met Lieutenant-Colonel MACSHANE at the Waverley House and presented him with a valuable sword in recognition of his services as Colonel of the 62nd, and in remembrance of many acts of kindness to the Corps while acting as Brigade Major. The new Deputy Adjutant General, Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN B. TAYLOR, soon assumed command

of the District, and was assisted, a few months later, by Lieutenant-Colonel CREWE-READ as Brigade Major.

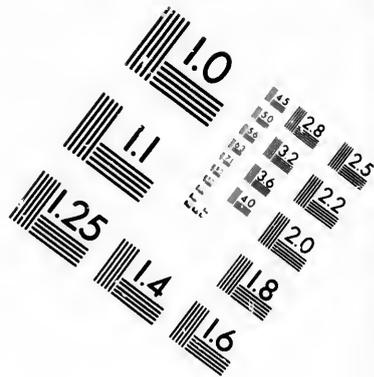
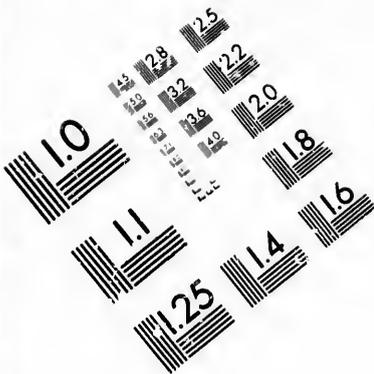
A Drum and Fife Band was taken on the strength of the 62nd in May, 1881, and has since been kept up efficiently in addition to the Brass Band, and about the same time the annual drill was commenced, in order to prepare for the grand review contemplated at Sussex on Dominion Day, and this was the next important event in which the 62nd took part. A Brigade Camp formed at Sussex on 21st June was composed of 8th Regiment Cavalry, Newcastle Field Battery, Woodstock Field Battery, Brighton Engineers, 67th, 71st, 73rd, 74th, 78th, and the Cumberland Provisional Battalion; and on the 1st July the following Corps arrived in Camp for the purpose of taking part in the Field Day: New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery (100 men); N. B. Engineer Company, 62nd Battalion, St. John; 63rd Rifles and 66th Fusiliers, Halifax; and a contingent from Prince Edward Island, composed of a Battery of Artillery, the Charlottetown Engineers, and two Companies of the 82nd Battalion, the field state showing a strength of 240 officers and 2,939 men, the whole being under command of Major-General LUARD. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL the MARQUIS OF LORNE, the MINISTER OF MILITIA, and other distinguished persons were present, besides a large number of spectators. The usual march past was held, and a Royal Salute and *feu de joie* fired. A grand attack and defence was then made, a position on Trout Creek having been prepared by the erection of outworks and forts. These movements were all well executed, and called forth some complimentary remarks from the MAJOR-GENERAL and other critics. The visiting Corps left for their homes the same evening, and the Camp broke up next day.

On the 16th August the 62nd were inspected by Major-General LUARD, who was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR, D. A. G.,

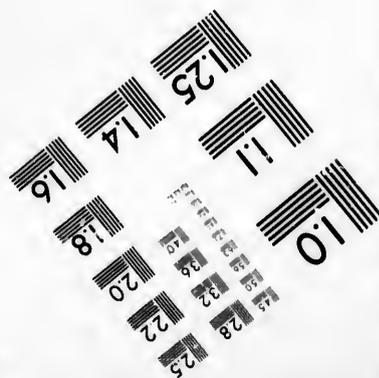
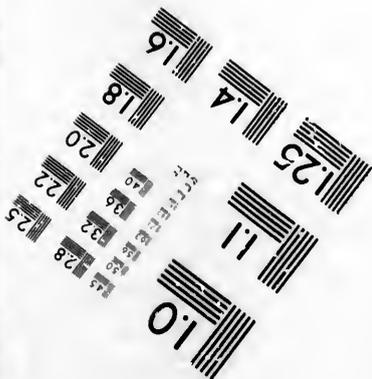
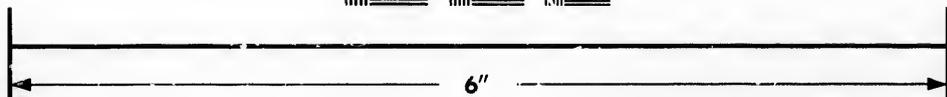
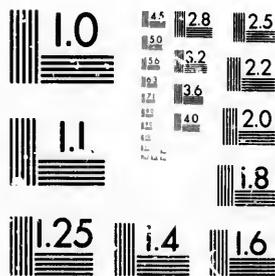
and Lieutenant-Colonel IRWIN, and this inspection was most severe in every respect. Several difficult Battalion movements were practised, after which an extension for attack was made, the whole concluding with a charge. The Corps was then addressed by the GENERAL, and while the faults which he had noted were pointed out, he also had some good words for the Battalion as a whole, and these were further supplemented in his annual report for the year. After the inspection the officers of the 62nd entertained a number of their friends at a luncheon in the Drill Shed.

During the summer of 1881 the citizens of St. John had raised nearly \$1,000, by subscription, for the purpose of obtaining new sets of instruments for the Brass Band and Fifes and Drums of the 62nd, and these were formally presented to the Officers of the Battalion by His Worship Mayor JONES, on behalf of the citizens, at the Exhibition Building, on the evening of the 21st October, when nearly two thousand people were present, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. After the presentation of the instruments, a Drum-Major's staff, donated to the Battalion by Lieutenant-Colonel RAY, late commanding the Corps, was presented, after which, dancing was kept up until a late hour. A feature of this gathering, and one that partook of an international character, was the call, by the MAYOR, for three cheers for the PRESIDENT of the United States, the Band playing "Yankee Doodle," in recognition of the salute to the British flag by the American fleet, under orders from President ARTHUR, which had taken place a short time previously. The response to this compliment was made by Hon. JOHN BOYD, in fitting terms.





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CHAPTER XI.

GAZETTED AS FUSILIERS. CENTENNIAL YEAR. THE BALL. INSPECTION BY
GENERAL MIDDLETON. 1882-84.

ON the 14th April, 1882, the Battalion was, by General Order, gazetted as the "62nd Saint John Fusiliers," a change which was most acceptable both to the Corps itself and to the citizens of St. John, who have always taken a deep interest in the Battalion; and the change also infused new life into the 62nd, and any vacancies in the Companies were quickly filled. A series of dances, given by the Officers during that winter, were most successful and much enjoyed by all.

One of the events of 1882 was the winning of the Provincial Challenge Cup by the 62nd Fusiliers at the Rifle Range, Sussex, after a close contest, each Corps being represented by a team of five; and the presentation was made at a full dress parade of the Battalion shortly afterwards. The inspection of the 62nd took place on Thanksgiving Day, 9th November, and was followed by a Dinner at the Hotel Dufferin, when the Brigade Staff and a number of guests were entertained. The Non-commissioned Officers also celebrated the occasion by a supper at their Club Room, Domville Building, when several of the Officers were present as guests. Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR, D.A.G., thus alludes to the above inspection in his Annual Report:

"I inspected the 62nd St. John Fusiliers on the 9th November. This is a fine Battalion, and they turned out very creditably, and drilled

steadily. Their drill in extended order was well done. I thought them much improved since my last inspection. There is an excellent *esprit du corps* among both officers and men."

The year 1883 being the Centennial of St. John (which was the place selected for the Dominion Exhibition in the autumn), gave an impetus to military matters, and the 62nd were early at work commencing the Annual Drill. In order that the Battalion should make as good an appearance as possible, it was decided to adopt the Bearskin as the head-dress for the Fusiliers; accordingly a sum was obtained by subscriptions from officers and men, supplemented by the proceeds of concerts, and a sufficient amount obtained for the purchase. During the summer the Bearskins arrived from England, and were a handsome addition to the uniform of the Corps. The Officers received permission to wear the Cross-belt and Pouch instead of the Sash, being, probably, the first Regiment in Canada to make this change. By General Orders the crest of the Battalion was published, and allowed to be used. The supporters are the same as on the arms of the City of St. John, and a full description is elsewhere given. The Canadian Dress Regulations were amended this year, allowing officers of Infantry to wear gold lace instead of silver. The vacant Majority was filled in June, when Major JOSEPH J. TUCKER was gazetted to the Corps, he having previously been in the Volunteer service in China, etc. A promising young officer who had just been gazetted to the 62nd, Lieutenant FREDERICK G. BURPEE, was accidentally drowned on the 10th July of this year, and his loss was felt by the Battalion, in common with many societies of which he was a member.

During the summer, the 62nd varied their drill by route marches, Church parades, etc., which were the means of keeping up increased interest in the Corps. On the evening of 3rd October, the Exhibition

being then in progress, the Battalion marched to King Street, where they were reviewed by Governors WILMOT and HAVILAND and Sir LEONARD TILLEY, the Corps going through several movements on the Street, which was lighted by electricity.

The Annual Camp had been deferred until this time on account of the Exhibition at St. John, and was formed at Sussex on 24th September with a force of nearly 1,000 bayonets, the intention being to bring the Brigade to St. John on the last day of Camp and participate with the St. John Brigade, and the 63rd and 66th from Halifax, in a grand field day. But, notwithstanding the fact that Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR, D. A. G., did all in his power to bring about the event, the idea ended in utter failure, partly from want of funds at the disposal of the Government, but principally from the fact that the members of the Exhibition Commission, and the Secretary, in particular, worked against the review from the first. The officers of the Fusiliers, however, had some weeks before decided on giving a grand ball to the visiting Corps, and all the arrangements were carried out, even though the parade fell through. This ball, which took place at Berryman's Hall, was the society event of the year, and was largely attended and successful in every particular. The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, on arrival, was received by a Guard of Honor of fifty men under command of Captain HARTT, with Lieutenants H. J. A. GODARD and G. A. FRASER. Among others who attended this ball were officers from the principal Corps in the Province, "A" and "B" Batteries, 63rd, 66th, and many other Regiments, besides the officers of H. M. S. *Garnet*, then in port. The supper was served at the Clarendon Hotel adjoining, and when, at a late hour, the ball came to an end, it was counted as the most brilliant dance that had been given in the City for many years. Although the expense had been enormous, the officers of the 62nd felt amply repaid for their share in the Centennial Celebration of 1883.

The drill for the year was brought to a conclusion on 8th November (Thanksgiving Day), when the inspection by Colonel TAYLOR, D. A. G., took place, being as thorough and strict as that officer always made his annual visits, and words of commendation were heard for the Corps on many of the movements. Afterwards the Battalion marched through the City, going through several formations on the principal streets, and was photographed on King Square. In the evening the annual dinner was held at the Clarendon Hotel, and the non-commissioned officers held their mess at their Club Room.

During the winter of 1883-84 many concerts and entertainments were given under the auspices of the LIEUTENANT-COLONEL and Officers of the 62nd, when, besides the musical portions of the concerts, exhibitions of drill, tableaux, etc., were on the programmes, and these entertainments were held in much favor by the public.

On the 7th April, 1884, the death of Lieutenant-Colonel CREWE-READ, Brigade Major, took place, and many were the regrets that followed this popular officer, who had, during his short stay here, made many friends. Very soon afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR, D. A. G., was removed to Halifax, much to the regret of every member of the Active Militia in the Province, for during his stay in St. John, Colonel TAYLOR had proved himself a firm and kind friend, and was ever ready, even at personal inconvenience, to assist any individual or body of the Militia. A meeting of all the officers in the City was held to say farewell to Colonel TAYLOR, and abundant evidence shown of the good feeling existing between commandant and subordinates. Lieutenant-Colonel MAUNSELL soon assumed command of the Infantry School Corps, Fredericton, organized in the Spring of 1884, and again took over the duties of Deputy Adjutant General, being welcomed back cordially by the New Brunswick Force.

In May, 1884, the Companies of the Battalion were lettered from A to F, and the numbers, by which they had for some years been distinguished, abolished. In July, Capt. MAGEE obtained twelve months' leave, and during that time visited China and the East. Lieutenant WOODROW was placed in temporary command of his Company.

The next event which is noticeable in connection with the 62nd is the inspection by Major-General MIDDLETON, commanding the Militia, on 26th September, 1884, when the Battalion was in Brigade with the Garrison Artillery and the St. John Rifle Company, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel MAUNSELL, D. A. G. The inspection by the General was most thorough, and more particularly so of the 62nd and Rifles. As a result, General MIDDLETON expressed himself as being highly pleased with the Battalion and the way it had acquitted itself. The General was tendered a complimentary dinner in the evening at the Hotel Dufferin by the officers of the Fusiliers, when several other guests were present.

The visit of His Excellency the Governor-General THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE and THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE, on the 21st October, furnished opportunities for military duty to a number of the officers and men of the 62nd. A Guard of Honor of one hundred men and Band was in attendance at the Court House when HIS EXCELLENCY received the civic addresses. This Guard was commanded by Captain BLOIS, with Lieutenants J. P. HEGAN and W. H. MURRAY, while all the Officers of the Corps were on duty at the Drawing Room in the evening. On the departure of the Vice-Regal Party, Captain GODARD commanded the Guard of Honor, having for his Subalterns Lieutenants EDWARDS and CHURCHILL.

CHAPTER XII.

THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION. ACTIVE SERVICE. CAMP AT SUSSEX. 1885.

THE year 1885 will ever be remembered as the most eventful in the history of the Canadian Militia, and one in which the whole military system of the Country was tested to a large extent. There were few members of the Active Militia of Canada who did not feel that the importance of the Force was soon to be felt, even when the first news of the fight at Duck Lake was circulated throughout the Dominion, on the 28th March, with the list of killed and wounded, immediately followed by orders for Active Service to nearly two thousand officers and men of the Militia. When the different Corps ordered out had left on their cold and weary journey, and intelligence came daily of further depredations in the North-west, it was seen by the most peaceably inclined that the Rebellion had fairly begun and must be put down, while the greatest activity prevailed in nearly every Regiment in Canada. But by none was more enthusiasm shown than the 62nd Fusiliers, as was evidenced by the first muster of the Battalion, called by the Officer commanding, on the 2nd April, and which was immediately followed by orders from Head-quarters to begin the Annual Drill at once. When, on the 6th April, the different Companies again met for drill, the attendance was exceptionally large, and any vacancies in the ranks were due to the fact of men having left the City in search of employment during the winter. These vacancies were soon filled, however, by men eager to enlist, the very best only being selected by the Recruiting Board. In a very short time the

Battalion was up to full strength and drilling steadily. The events in the North-west were watched by the 62nd with the greatest interest, and when it was known that a Battalion from Halifax had left for the scene of action, the St. John men, while envying the good fortune of their brethren of Nova Scotia, felt that should any more troops be required this City would not be forgotten. On the evening of 11th May, Colonel BLAINE received a telegram from the DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL asking how soon four Companies of the 62nd would be ready to leave for the North-west as part of a New Brunswick Provisional Battalion. Although this telegram only arrived late at night, when there was no chance of consulting the Officers of the Corps, the LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, knowing the feelings of his men, and remembering the motto of the Regiment—*Semper Paratus*, replied at once that "in four days at most" the Companies would be ready. A meeting of Officers was called the next morning, and Captains of Companies were ordered to assemble their commands at the Drill Shed in the evening. This was accordingly done, and when the "fall in" sounded, it was found that nearly every man was in his place, and all anxious to go to the front; but, as only four Companies had been ordered to be in readiness, there were many disappointed ones when the quota was completed. The difficulty seemed to be to select those who were to remain rather than those to go, and, long before the four days had expired, the Battalion was ready in every respect to proceed on the journey westward, though the want of knapsacks, water-bottles, boots, and pouches was now plainly shown, these articles never having been issued by the Government to the 62nd; it was announced, however, that an issue would be made at Montreal. On the evening of 14th May the four Companies ordered for service were inspected at the Drill Shed by Lieutenant-Colonel MAUNSELL, D.A.G., in the presence of such a crowd that there was barely room for the men

to move, while hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. When the parade was formed, the fine physique and appearance of the men called forth the loudest praises, not only from the spectators, but from the Inspecting Officer, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the soldiers and citizens. The men were addressed in stirring language by Colonel MAUNSELL, Honorable Judge TUCK, J. V. ELLIS, Esq., M. P. P., Dr. SILAS ALWARD, Rev. Dr. MACRAE, and Honorable JOHN BOYD. After giving three cheers for the QUEEN and three more for their popular COLONEL, the men were dismissed, to meet again, at the call of the Commanding Officer, as soon as marching orders were received. Meanwhile the citizens of St. John were not idle in working for the good of the men, and many contributions in money and luxuries were received to add to their comfort during the journey. The ladies of St. John were particularly active in preparing necessaries of all kinds for use *en route*, or in Camp, while each individual of the Force could show many gifts received from numerous friends, who vied in thinking of the wants of all ranks. Late on Saturday evening, 16th May, a telegram was received ordering the St. John Force to meet the Infantry School Corps, and the contingent from the northern Counties, on Monday morning, and proceed to Sussex, where the Provisional Battalion was to be assembled. On Sunday afternoon a Church parade was held by the Fusiliers, when they were marched to Trinity Church, through streets crowded with spectators, and an impressive service there held; the sermon was preached by Rev. Canon BRIGSTOCKE, Rector, the Church being filled by an interested congregation. Before the men were dismissed at the Drill Shed the final orders for the route were read, ordering the four Companies to assemble at 10 a. m. Monday morning.

During the preceding week every Battalion in the Province had been actively at work selecting their quota for the Provisional Battalion,

and the District Staff Officers were busy looking after supplies and completing all arrangements for the journey. The Company Officers of the 62nd had been selected, the commands being, as far as possible, the senior, the places of any officers unable to go on account of business engagements being quickly filled. It was earnestly hoped by every officer and man of the Fusiliers that their popular Colonel would be given a place on the Staff of the Provisional Battalion, and their wishes were at last gratified by the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel BLAINE as Major of the Right Half Battalion, which would include the four Companies of his own Corps and the Infantry School Corps, while Lieutenant-Colonel BEER, 74th, was to act in a similar capacity to the Left Half Battalion, the chief command being held by the Deputy Adjutant General, Lieutenant-Colonel MAUNSELL. The other officers of the 62nd appointed to the Staff were as follows:

Adjutant,.....CAPTAIN AND ADJUTANT McLEAN.
Quartermaster,MAJOR DEVLIN.
Assistant Surgeon, ...DR. MACFARLAND.

The four Companies selected were:

A COMPANY.

Captain,.....H. J. A. GODARD.
Lieutenant,C. Y. GREGORY.
2nd Lieutenant,.....H. H. GODARD.

Sergeants.

J. W. APPLEBY (Color). W. J. BLAINE. D. CONLEY.

B COMPANY.

Captain,.....E. T. STURDEE.
Lieutenant,GEORGE A. FRASER.
2nd Lieutenant,.....F. H. J. RUEL.

Sergeants.

S. B. JONES (Color). F. ALWARD. E. CONLEY.

C COMPANY.

Captain,.....J. P. HEGAN.
Lieutenant,G. F. THOMPSON.
2nd Lieutenant,.....S. B. LORDLY.

Sergeants.

R. COLEMAN (Color). E. O'SHAUGHNESSY. C. WILSON.

E COMPANY.

Captain,.....M. B. EDWARDS.
Lieutenant,D. CHURCHILL.
2nd Lieutenant,.....J. F. McMILLAN.

Sergeants.

W. H. SMITH (Color). HENRY KERR. JAS. KENNEDY.

On Monday, the 18th May, the Anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists, the men began to assemble at the Drill Shed at an early hour, and by twelve o'clock, when all were ready, the order to march was given. Each Company Commander had many applications up to the last moment from old members of the Battalion and others, all anxious to go with the Corps, and no difficulty would have been found in obtaining a much larger force. The detachment was headed by the Brass Band and the Fifes and Drums of the Fusiliers, the latter having obtained permission to accompany the Battalion; and every private Band in the City, with many Officers of the Artillery and Rifles were present, in uniform, to say farewell. During the morning business was almost suspended, and every street through which the contingent passed was crowded with people, who greeted the soldiers with rounds of cheers; but at the Railway Station the greatest crowd had assembled, which entirely filled the building, making it exceedingly difficult for the Companies to force their way to the train, already in waiting, and on board of which was the Infantry School Corps and Staff. Ammunition and supplies were provided sufficient to last the Regiment for

sometime, and, in addition to the regulation rations, the ladies had sent a large amount of delicacies for the men, while many bundles of books and reading matter were also provided. As the train slowly left the Station, cheer after cheer went up from nearly 20,000 people, and St. John was soon left behind. On arrival at Sussex, tents were pitched and Camp life was begun, and during the next day the other Companies arrived, composing the Provisional Battalion, as follows:

A	Company, one-half Infantry School Corps, Major GORDON.
B	" " " " " Lieut. YOUNG.
C	" 62nd Fusiliers,Captain STURDEE.
D	" "Captain GODARD.
E	" "Captain HEGAN.
F	" "Captain EDWARDS.
G	" 67th Battalion,Captain BOURNE.
H	" 71st Battalion,Captain HOWE.
I	" 74th Battalion,Captain HARPER.

A Company of 73rd Battalion and two from Prince Edward Island were in readiness to proceed, but did not join the Camp at Sussex. Major McCULLY, 73rd, was appointed Paymaster, and Rev. G. G. ROBERTS, of Fredericton, Chaplain to the Regiment.

The two Companies of the 62nd left at St. John and all the men who did not proceed on service continued their drill, under command of Major LIKELY; Lieutenant J. F. FRASER acting as Adjutant.

It is unnecessary to detail the routine and events of the Camp at Sussex further than to say that every moment was devoted to drill and instruction, and officers and men were alike anxious for the orders which would carry them westward; but since the 11th May, when orders for the route were received in St. John, important events had been transpiring in the North-west. The victory of Batoche, followed by the capture of LOUIS RIEL and the surrender of POUNDMAKER, the

Indian Chief, had rendered further reinforcements unnecessary, and, therefore, on the 23rd May orders were received directing Colonel MAUNSELL to allow the force composing the Provisional Battalion to resume their usual avocations. The news was received in Camp with every symptom of dissatisfaction; though much grumbling was indulged in, the orders had to be carried out, but many men volunteered for service in case a further force was required in the Northwest for garrison duty, etc. Regret was more especially felt by the 62nd, as both officers and men had been put to much expense and personal inconvenience in arranging for the trip and providing kits. There is no doubt that had a force been made up at once, on receipt of orders, from the Militia in St. John and Fredericton, the New Brunswickers would have reached the scene of action in time, at least, to take part in the closing events of the Rebellion, but the time necessary to collect the members of the Country Companies prevented this, and hence the men of the 62nd were unable to share any part of the campaign with their brethren of Ontario, Quebec, or Nova Scotia.

On Monday, the 25th May, which was kept as the anniversary of HER MAJESTY'S Birthday, the Provisional Battalion was reviewed by Colonel MAUNSELL, and a sham fight held, the force being divided into attacking and defending columns, and a varied programme of manoeuvres was carried out in the presence of a large number of spectators from St. John and other places. On Tuesday morning, May 26th, the Camp broke up, and the different Companies left by train for their homes. The following District Order was promulgated at the last parade of the Battalion:

“The DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL commanding is directed to convey thanks to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men composing the Battalion, for their prompt response to the call for active service, and to allow the different Companies to return to their homes to-morrow.

"The Commandant takes this opportunity to express his entire satisfaction with the manner in which all duties have been performed, and discipline has been maintained. During the short period in Camp, and on the march proceeding to Camp, there has not been a single instance of misconduct reported, and orders have been obeyed alike cheerfully and readily. It has not been our good fortune to take part in active operations in the field with our more fortunate brethren in the West. Not less honorable, however, nor less appreciated by the authorities, is the part taken by the New Brunswick soldiers in thus promptly responding to the call of duty. No greater honor could any officer desire than to command, or be permitted to serve in, such a Battalion as this, drawn from every Infantry Corps in this loyal Province, representing its varied industries, and giving good proof that both officers and men are as ready as they are willing for active service.

"In offering his best thanks to Field Officers, to Captains of Companies, and to officers and men generally, Colonel MAUNSELL desires, in conclusion, on behalf of the Force, to express his appreciation of the facilities afforded the men of this Battalion by employers and others, each citizen vying with the other in kind and liberal acts.

"By order.

"H. H. McLEAN,

"Captain and Adjutant."

The usual drill of the Fusiliers was resumed, though most of the Companies showed weak on account of the men having to leave the City for work, the places of many having been filled by employers during the men's absence on duty. The Annual Inspection and Dinner took place on 24th July, the Inspecting Officer being Colonel MAUNSELL, and the gathering in the evening was held at the Hotel Dufferin.

During this summer, 1885, a Branch School of Instruction was held at St. John, in charge of Sergeant-Instructor BILLMAN, of the Infantry School Corps, with Lieutenant-Colonel BLAINE as examining officer, for the benefit of the five provisional officers of the Corps, when, after a

term of nearly three months, and attending a special course at Fred-erickton, seven officers of the 62nd obtained first-class certificates. Sergeant-Major JAMES BUCHANAN, who had held that position for a number of years, resigned, and received his discharge on 1st October, and was succeeded by Color-Sergeant DAVID CONLEY, who has for a long period been a member of the Corps. Sergeant-Major BUCHANAN had been in the Battalion for over twenty years, was on duty in 1866 at St. Andrews, and was ever looked on as one of the most hard-working and enthusiastic members.

In October, Major LIKELY severed his long connection with the 62nd, having obtained an appointment in the North-west Mounted Police, and he was followed by the best wishes of his brother officers, with whom he had always been a favorite, and as a parting mark of esteem, he was presented with a gold watch, the officers assembling in force to say farewell. The vacant Majority was obtained by Captain and Adjutant McLEAN, who had held his position for nearly ten years, and Captain HARTT was selected for the post of Adjutant, the command of his Company devolving on Lieutenant GEORGE A. FRASER. By District Order, February 18th, 1886, the St. John Rifle Company (Captain J. T. HARTT) was attached to the Fusiliers for drill purposes, and have since acted as No. 7 Company on parade.

CHAPTER XIII.

OPENING OF CLUB ROOMS. THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS. 1886-7.

EARLY in 1886 steps were taken to provide a meeting place and club room for the Fusiliers, and with this end in view the Officers leased a building on Charlotte Street, formerly used as a Chapel, and fitted up the same for the purpose, there being recreation rooms, Officers' and Sergeants' quarters, and suitable games, etc., provided. The rooms were formally opened on the 4th May, when a *Conversazione* was held, attended by a large number of citizens, and a few days later a Ball was given in the rooms by the Officers — one of the most enjoyable of the season, and was the first of many such gatherings given in the rooms at various times by both the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers; the club room was soon looked upon as a favorite resort for all members of the Corps, and its usefulness shown by the meetings, recruit drills, and lectures held therein.

In assembling the Battalion for the Annual Drill of 1886, it was found there were many vacancies in the different Companies, caused by men leaving the City in search of employment, and the unwillingness of young men to enroll themselves, fearing loss of situations in case of active service; those most anxious for such work being disheartened by the fiasco of the previous year, when the Battalion was ordered out without being sent forward; there is, moreover, very little military spirit manifested among the people of St. John, either on account of the dislike or misconception of military service and drill, or the want

of proper encouragement by the authorities and citizens to those who do join such a patriotic force. A great many recruits, therefore, were in the ranks of the 62nd when the Annual Drill began in June, and, on this account, the work was not of the usual interesting detail, though in a few weeks all the new blood had, by diligent application, made rapid strides. During the continuance of the Brigade Camp at Sussex, Major TUCKER assumed command in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel BLAINE, who was on the Staff of the Commandant as Brigade-Major, and this, the MAJOR's first command of the Corps, was celebrated by a supper, given to the Battalion at the club room. Other officers who attended this Camp attached to the Battalions then under canvas were Captain HARTT, Lieutenants FRASER, THOMPSON and CHURCHILL. The inspection took place on 18th November, in the Drill Shed, the weather being too bad for an open-air parade, and, limited though the space was, the Corps was put to a severe test by the DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL, and Major GORDON, acting as Brigade-Major; many of the Officers being called out to exercise the Battalion. A prize offered by the Officer commanding for the cleanest and smartest Company, was awarded to that of Major STURDEE, while Captain GODARD's command carried off the bugle as a trophy for the best shooting Company. The Annual Mess, held at the Hotel Dufferin, in the evening, was attended by a large number of the Officers of the Staff and of other Corps. The Wimbledon Team of 1886 had among its numbers a representative of the 62nd, in the person of Sergeant LORDLY, who was successful in winning many prizes.

The year 1887, the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, had been looked forward to with interest by members of the Militia, and the drill of the Fusilier was well advanced as the spring opened, the men having been kept together during the winter months, so that few recruits were necessary. When,

therefore, on the 24th May, the 62nd paraded in honor of HER MAJESTY'S birthday, and fired a *feu de joie*, it was confidently expected that the Corps would appear on Jubilee Day with credit to themselves and the City of St. John, but regret was expressed that it had been found necessary to reduce the number of men per Company to thirty-seven, throughout the District. The early announcement was made that the 62nd would "troop the Color" on the Market Square; with that object in view, the officers and men were most unremitting in practising this and other movements. On Jubilee Sunday, June 19th, the Battalion attended service at the Centenary Church, where a special Jubilee service was held, the edifice being appropriately decorated for the occasion. Among the decorations and illuminations of the City on the occasion of the three days celebration of the Jubilee, the club rooms of the Corps were not the least noticeable, the fireworks and display of lights on the evening of the 20th being admired and witnessed by thousands.

The following account of the Jubilee parade is taken from *The Jubilee Souvenir*, an authentic publication of the three days' celebration in St. John, not the least portion of which was the part taken therein by the St. John Brigade:

"The Military of St. John were among the first to move in the direction of a fitting celebration of the Jubilee of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY. No portion of the Canadian Militia were more enthusiastic or painstaking in preparations than the City Brigade of St. John, and every officer and man of the Force, who on that day assembled to do honor to the QUEEN, as well as every loyal citizen, could not but feel proud of the men who, as citizens and yet soldiers, thus showed their loyalty to a beloved Sovereign, and their devotion to a patriotic service to which any man may feel proud to belong, which, thus parading in a happy time of peace, called to mind the many victories of similarly attired soldiers in every quarter of the globe.

"The number of the Militia allowed in St. John is necessarily small, and the strength of Corps had been this year further reduced, but what was lacking in strength was fully made up by the enthusiasm and attention to drill of all ranks; any vacancies in the different Corps had been easily supplied from many applicants, all being anxious to wear the uniform of HER MAJESTY on the occasion of the celebration of her Jubilee; and when, at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the bugles gaily rang out the "fall in," there were few absentees reported, and these only from unavoidable causes; the different Corps represented were the New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery—five batteries; the 62nd St. John Fusiliers—six Companies, and the St. John Rifle Company. The Brigade was formed in line of quarter columns on the Barrack Square, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel ARBUTHNOT BLAINE, Fusiliers; the strength on parade of all ranks being, Artillery, 184; Fusiliers, 241; Rifles, 35. The Officers present were as follows:

62ND ST. JOHN FUSILIERS.

Lieutenant Colonel,.....ARBUTHNOT BLAINE (Brigadier).
Majors,.....JOSEPH J. TUCKER, HUGH H. McLEAN.

No. 1 COMPANY (B).

Major,.....EDWARD T. STURDEE.
2nd Lieutenant,.....JOHN P. VROOM.

No. 2 COMPANY (A).

Captain,HAWTREY J. A. GODARD.
Lieutenant,HENRY H. GODARD.

No. 3 COMPANY (E).

Captain,MATTHEW B. EDWARDS.
Lieutenant,DAVID CHURCHILL.
2nd Lieutenant,JAMES MANNING.

No. 4 COMPANY (F).

Lieutenant,GEORGE F. THOMPSON.
Lieutenant,J. FENWICK FRASER.
2nd Lieutenant,GEORGE M. CLEVELAND.

No. 5 COMPANY (C).

Captain, JOHN P. HEGAN.
2nd Lieutenant, F. HERBERT J. RUEL.

No. 6 COMPANY (D).

Captain, WILLIAM C. MAGEE.
Lieutenant, STERLING B. LORDLY.

Adjutant, MAJOR FREDERICK H. HARTT.
Surgeon, THOMAS WALKER, M. D.
Paymaster, MAJOR JAMES DEVLIN.
Quartermaster, CAPTAIN JOHN S. HALL.

“Captain GEORGE A. FRASER, Lieutenant CYRUS Y. GREGORY, 2nd Lieutenant MURDOCK F. BRUCE, and Assistant Surgeon MACFARLAND were absent from the City on leave.

“The Colours of the Fusiliers were carried by 2nd Lieutenants MANNING and CLEVELAND.

“Major ALFRED MARKHAM, of the 8th Princess Louise’s New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry, acted as Orderly Officer to the Brigadier—Lieutenant-Colonel BLAINE.

“The Brigade appeared in review order, the Artillery and Rifles wearing busbies, while the Fusiliers wore bright new uniforms and bearskins, every Company on parade being well sized, and smartness and cleanliness showed everywhere, the flashing of accoutrements in the sun evidencing the care which had been devoted by every soldier to this particular parade. The whole force, with bands playing and colours flying, soon took up the line of march to the Market Square, the Artillery—under command of Lieutenant-Colonel ARMSTRONG—leading, headed by their band of twenty-three pieces, followed by the Fusiliers—commanded by Major TUCKER—led by their band of twenty players, and the Fife and Drum Corps, numbering seventeen, the Rifle Company being in the rear of the Infantry. On arrival at the Market Square, it was found a large crowd had assembled, and great difficulty was experienced in keeping the necessary space for the troops, while every window and roof in the vicinity was occupied by eager sight-seers. The Fusiliers and Rifles were drawn up in line,

facing the south, the Artillery being opposite to them, facing the north. The latter were allowed to stand-at-ease, as they did not take part in Trooping the Colour, which ceremony was to be performed by the Infantry. The officers of the Fusiliers and Rifles having fallen out, the Adjutant formed the Regiment into guards, and this interesting parade was then gone through with in all its various details, the escort for the Colour being in command of Major STURDEE, and marched off by Lieutenant CHURCHILL, with Lieutenant GODARD as Subaltern for the Colour. The ceremony of Trooping has been so often described, and is so well known, that any description of the different formations is unnecessary, and it will, therefore, suffice to say that the Fusiliers had thoroughly practised all the varieties of the drill, and the different duties by Officers, Sergeants, Band, and Drums were steadily performed, and with the utmost precision—the movements several times calling forth applause from the spectators. It may here be noted that this Corps was the first Militia Regiment in New Brunswick to perform the ceremony of Trooping the Colour. The duties of Field Officer were discharged by Lieutenant-Colonel BLAINE, while Major TUCKER acted as Brigade-Major. Sergeant-Major T. MCKENZIE, of the Infantry School Corps, Fredericton, who was attached to the Fusiliers for the day, acted as Drum Major, and rendered excellent service to the Corps in other ways. The Artillery then took up a position in line on the right of the Infantry, extending down the North Wharf, and the whole line took open order preparatory to firing a *feu de joie*; a detachment from No. 1 Battery of Artillery, under command of Captain SEELY, then proceeded to man the guns stationed at the end of the wharf, and a Royal Salute was fired, the Brigade taking up the fire between each seven rounds, when, after a Royal Salute and three cheers for the QUEEN from the whole line, mass of columns was formed preparatory to marching past. The Brigadier and Staff taking up their stations at the foot of King Street, the saluting base occupying nearly the width of the street, the whole brigade went by in column, and, after changing ranks on Chipman's Hill, went by again in quarter column in excellent form, the massed Bands and Drums playing the "British Grenadiers" and the march from "Patience," and when they again passed the Brigadier at the double, to the tune "Weel May the Keel Row," round

after round of applause was heard from the spectators. After a few moments of well-earned rest, the Brigade marched in mass of columns up King Street, the Artillery leading, and line to the left was formed on the leading Company, and a volley fired by Companies from left to right. The Artillery prolonged the line to the right, and another volley by Companies was fired, followed by a volley by Battalions. The line then broke into column to the right, and, after retiring, advanced in mass up the hill, when a two-deep Brigade square was formed on the front Company, officers, horses, and bands being in the square, and volleys were fired by both standing and kneeling ranks. The square then advanced up King Street and halted, re-formed column, formed mass of quarter columns, and wheeled into line of quarter columns—the latter wheel calling forth especial praise from the Brigadier; a deployment to the right was made, the whole line retired, and advanced in review order, the Bands playing, and a general salute was given, thus ending a most successful and interesting programme of manœuvres, which called forth the highest praise from many competent judges, and the citizens of St. John may well feel proud of their little force which did so much towards the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Brigade was then marched through the principal streets of the City back to the Drill Shed and dismissed, each Corps having been previously addressed by commanding officers, and thanked for the steady way in which all the movements had been performed, and for the attention to their duties during the afternoon. Through the kindness of Major TUCKER, refreshments were provided for the men of the Fusiliers immediately after the dismissal.

“This account of the Jubilee military display would be incomplete without a word of praise for the Brigadier, Lieutenant-Colonel BLAINE, who handled the Force with the utmost judgment and skill, displaying a rare knowledge of military movements, combined with a willing desire to afford every citizen an opportunity of witnessing the display, while at the same time the arduous duties of the officers and men were not overlooked. Lieutenant-Colonel ARMSTRONG and Major TUCKER were not wanting in zeal or efficiency, and each manœuvred his Battalion to the utmost satisfaction of all ranks.”

A further celebration of Jubilee week by the Fusiliers was the performance of the military drama "Ours," at the Exhibition Building, on the evenings of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th June, the different characters being personated by the Officers of the Corps and lady and gentlemen friends. During the progress of the play, the whole Battalion, including Bands, Colors, and mounted officers, marched across the stage, while a detachment on the Barrack Square, assisted by members of the Garrison Artillery, gave realistic effect to the scene by a rattling fire from rifles and guns. The cast was as follows:

<i>Prince Petrovski,</i>	LIEUTENANT G. M. CLEVELAND.
<i>Sir Alex. Shendryn, Bart.,</i>	CAPTAIN M. B. EDWARDS.
<i>Angus McAllister,</i>	MR. H. G. MILLS.
<i>Captain Samprey,</i>	CAPTAIN H. J. A. GODARD.
<i>Hugh Chalcoit,</i>	MR. A. J. GLAZEBROOK.
<i>Sergeant Jones,</i>	MAJOR F. H. HART.
<i>Williams,</i>	PRIVATE ROBERT SEELY.
<i>Lady Shendryn,</i>	MISS M. E. P. STURDEE.
<i>Blanche Haye,</i>	MISS HALLIDAY.
<i>Mary Netley,</i>	MRS. H. J. A. GODARD.
<i>Therese,</i>	MISS N. SNIDER.

The last inspection of the 62nd which will be chronicled in these pages took place on the 29th July, and it is on that account the more satisfactory to note that the general opinion of "very good" was borne out by the remarks of the inspecting officer at its close. The utmost steadiness and precision were shown throughout all the movements, and applause was frequently heard from the spectators. Colonel MAUNSELL, in a private letter to an Officer of the Corps, a few days later, said: "I have never seen the 62nd turn out better, in every way, than this year." The Annual Dinner of the Officers was dispensed with, and in lieu thereof a supper was provided for the men at the club room, on which occasion the silver bugle won by Captain MAGEE's Company was presented to that Officer by C. W. WELDON, Esq., M. P.

At the Annual competitions of the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa, Sergeant ADAMS, of the 62nd, won a place on the Wimbledon Team, and will represent the Battalion at Wimbledon during the competitions of 1888.

On the occasion of the visit of the Right Honorable Sir JOHN MACDONALD, Premier of Canada, to St. John, in August, a complimentary Guard of Honor of fifty men, and Band, was tendered by the Fusiliers on his arrival at Indiantown. This Guard was under command of Captain MAGEE, with Lieutenants VROOM and CLEVELAND.

CHAPTER XIV.

CONCLUSION. HISTORY OF REGIMENTAL BAND. LIST OF PRESENT OFFICERS.
1887.

IN concluding the history of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers, it is hoped that the facts related in the foregoing pages, covering a period of thirty years, may not be without interest to the citizens of this City in general, and the members of the Corps in particular. There may have been many incidents omitted, but enough has been related to show the continuity of the Corps under the Volunteer and Militia system in the service of the New Brunswick and Canadian Governments. During that time the Battalion has had the honor of appearing before five members of the Royal Family, has furnished Guards of Honor on several important occasions, been called out for active service at least five times, besides being notified by the Government more than once to be in readiness for emergencies expected. The successes and reverses of the Battalion have alike been related; but, probably to many outside the Force, the trials and tribulations of keeping up a Corps, efficient in numbers and drill, are but little understood; in St. John, especially, the Officers of the Militia Force find it difficult, indeed, to maintain the Companies in the state of efficiency they would wish. The causes are many: the indifference of the citizens to the importance of their Militia as a means for preventing foreign invasion, as well as to quell internal disorders, is, perhaps, one of the chief reasons why encouragement is not given to officers and men in performing their duties; the distance of the Drill Shed from the centre of labor and

residence ; and the state of business in St. John of late years, causing many men of the Corps to leave the City in search of employment, whose places must be filled each year with recruits ; and the unwillingness of employers to allow their employes to join the Force, or, having joined, to permit a half day occasionally for rifle practice or drill, are also obstacles which make it hard for officers commanding Companies to obtain or keep good men ; yet, at times, the good people of this City have shown much interest in the Force, and in the 62nd in particular, which may, perhaps, prove that there is a latent military feeling which only requires arousing to further the interests of the Militia in many ways. Let every one try to induce some member of his family, or his clerk, or mechanic, to become a patriotic member of one of our City Corps, and, having joined, let each understand that it is an honor to belong to such a body of men, and to wear **HER MAJESTY'S** uniform. and St. John will soon see her City Battalions second to none in Canada, Men of the Force, thus encouraged by their fellow citizens, will take a pride in themselves by seeing others anxious for their welfare. And, if anything here written should cause further interest in or benefit to the 62nd, the writer will feel that these few words on behalf of the Corps, in which he has the honor of holding a commission, have not been in vain. Let the members of the Corps remember that all have much to learn and practise ; rifle shooting must be encouraged, the latest changes in drill and tactics studied, and a system of mutual instruction carried out, which, while benefiting one another, will bind us together as comrades of a Regiment all having but one aim — the defence of our Country and the preservation of law and order. That our Corps may be as successful and useful in the future as it has been in the past is the wish of every member ; yet, each must remember that this cannot be accomplished without assiduous work by all ranks. And should the call to arms again be heard in our streets, let it ever

be said of the 62nd Saint John Fusiliers, that they are loyal to their QUEEN and Country, and true to their motto, *Semper Paratus*.

The writer cannot close these pages without expressing his thanks for documents and information kindly furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel MAUNSELL, Colonel CROOKSHANK, Lieutenant-Colonel RAY, Lieutenant-Colonel BLAINE, Major HALL, Captain MAGEE, and others, who have all been as anxious as they were willing to assist in recording the acts of the 62nd.

These Records would be incomplete without special mention of the Band of the Corps, which, though a part of the Battalion and *bona fide* members of the Active Militia of Canada, had for a time a separate existence, and even since the amalgamation with the 62nd has taken part in many events which, while not partaking of the doings of the Regiment, are yet valuable as records of the struggles of such an old and important musical organization, which has been before the public of St. John for nearly thirty years.

The Band was originally formed in the year 1859, and known as "The Courtenay Bay Band," several of the members having previously belonged to a Fife and Drum Corps. The leader was CHARLES BUCHANAN, and among the members then enrolled were the following, who were afterwards members of the Band when attached to the 62nd: WILLIAM SULLIVAN, HARRY DALY, and JAMES SEATON, the latter being now (1887) a member of the Band of this Battalion. The Courtenay Bay Band took a prominent part in the festivities and processions during the visit of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, in 1860, and was often heard in public. In the following year, 1861, the Band was known as "The City Guards" Band, having joined the Volunteer Company of that name commanded by Captain C. R. RAY, and several

new members were taken in who also were members of the 62nd Band, among them JAMES SULLIVAN, CHARLES SMITH (who is still on the strength of the Band), S. KAYMES, JOHN MULLINS, and others. The leader and instructor was HIRAM ALLEN, who was considered a first-class musician. The uniform then worn, and for some time afterwards, consisted of a blue frock coat, with white facings, white stripe on the trousers, and red plume on the cap. When the City Guards went to Sussex, during the Exhibition of 1861, the Band accompanied them, and were four days under canvas.

Very shortly after this event the Band severed its connection with the City Guards, and was known as "The Brigade Band," being available for most of the inspections and field days of the Volunteers held during the next few years. Mr. ALLEN still retained the leadership, and among others who then joined were JAMES WARREN and GEORGE and WILLIAM MABEE. During the summer of 1862 the Band visited Boston, and efforts were there made to induce the men to join some of the numerous regiments then being organized to take part in the civil war; but all inducements were useless, and the Band returned to British territory.

During 1864-65 several members left the City; the Brigade Band went out of existence, and most of the members, including those before mentioned, joined what was then the St. John Brass Band, which was for a number of years a most efficient organization. The Eldon Band, organized in the early part of 1869 in connection with the Prince of Wales Battery of Artillery, contained many men who afterwards were in the ranks of the 62nd, but it had a very short existence, becoming disorganized the following year.

As already noted, the 62nd organized a Band, attached as members of the Battalion, in 1870. The Regimental Orders of 15th August of that year posted the following Bandsmen to the different Companies,

viz.: WILLIAM SULLIVAN, JAMES SULLIVAN, JAMES SEATON, ROBERT KEDEY, GEORGE ANDERSON, JAMES WARREN, H. DALY, H. PRICE WEBBER, S. SCRIBNER, J. ELLIOTT, D. PATTERSON, ROBERT BOYER, R. ALLISON, S. DEVENNE, and W. DUNCAN, and very soon afterwards JAMES WALKER, CHARLES SMITH, S. H. SPILLER, and HENRY ELLIS became members. HENRY M. DIXON, formerly Band-Sergeant of H. M. 15th Regiment, was made Bandmaster, and so continued for some five or six years afterwards. The uniform then worn will be remembered as a white tunic with blue facings, which continued as the Band uniform until, by Imperial regulations, some few years later, musicians were uniformed the same as their Regiments. With the exception of the re-organization, already noticed, in 1873, the Band existed on a firm basis, and played at all the prominent gatherings in the City. In 1876, Mr. DIXON having left the City, CHARLES J. HAYES was made Bandmaster, he, also, having been in the Band of the 15th Regiment, and GEORGE ANDERSON was Sergeant. The loss of much Band property by the fire of 1877, and the purchase of new instruments in 1881, has already been mentioned, and the many visits which the Band made with excursionists to Springfield, Boston, Bangor, and other places, need not be detailed. Some of the older members of the Band took their discharge in October, 1882, among them Sergeant GEORGE ANDERSON, and a re-organization of the Band was effected, and several new men taken on the strength. In August, 1883, Bandmaster HAYES left the City, and HERR AUGUSTE ANDERSEN was appointed in his stead; and the Band rapidly rose in the estimation of judges of music. The number of players was increased to twenty-four, and the announcement of a concert by the Band was a sure sign of a full house. The Sergeant at this time was JAMES SEATON, the oldest member of the Band, having succeeded Sergeant ANDERSON. In 1885 JAMES SULLIVAN was made Sergeant, *vice* SEATON, who left the

Band, but rejoined the following year. In the early part of 1887 a prize Band competition was held at the Victoria Rink, and though, owing to the number of new men, and several other causes, the Band of the 62nd Fusiliers only took second place, they secured the largest vote, by several hundreds, as the most popular Band in St. John. Soon after this HERR ANDERSEN resigned and left the City. The present Bandmaster is Mr. J. M. WHITE, with W. H. MCINTYRE, Sergeant, and HENRY ELLIS, Corporal.

The foregoing is a mere outline of the progress of the Band, yet there is sufficient evidence to show their almost continuous existence since 1859, and it is hoped that wherever the fortunes of the 62nd Fusiliers may carry them, the Band will always be found at the head of the Regiment, furnishing in the future, as they have in the past, inspiring music for the march, or in the Camp.

The affairs and management of the Band have been vested in a Committee of the Officers of the Battalion, who are generally elected every year. The following are the Officers, as near as can be ascertained, who have served on the Committee since the year 1870, when the Band was attached to the Corps :

- 1870 — Captain CAMPBELL, Captain SCOVIL, Lieutenant LOVETT.
- 1871 — Major SULLIVAN, Captain CAMPBELL, Lieutenant LOVETT.
- 1872-73 — Captain BLAINE, Captain HAZEN, Lieutenant DEVLIN.
- 1874 — Captains BLAINE and HAZEN, Lieutenants DEVLIN and KAYE.
- 1875-77 — Captains HAZEN, DEVLIN and McLEAN, Lieutenant MAGEE.
- 1878 — Major LIKELY, Captains STURDEE and HARTT, Lieutenant THOMAS.
- 1879-80 — Captains HAZEN and DEVLIN, Lieutenant MAGEE.
- 1881 — Captains STURDEE and MAGEE, Lieutenant BLOIS.
- 1881-82 — Captain STURDEE, Lieutenants BLOIS and H. J. A. GODARD.
- 1882-83 — Captain BLOIS, Lieutenants H. J. A. GODARD and EDWARDS.
- 1884 — Captain STURDEE, Lieutenants EDWARDS and GREGORY.

BADGE AND MOTTO.

Two moose, *rampant confrontee*, supporting a Garter clasped with a buckle, whereupon is inscribed "Saint John Fusiliers," surmounted by a Royal Crown. Within the Garter, a hand grenade, *flamant*, with the numerals "62" underneath. On an escroll below, the Motto *Semper Paratus*.
(*G. O.*, June 22, 1883.)

The above is used as the crest of the Battalion, and is worn on the Officers' Pouches, in gilt.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major, DAVID CONLEY (M. S.).
Quartermaster-Sergeant, ROBERT COLEMAN,
(Late H. M. 36th Regiment).
Hospital-Sergeant, WILLIAM J. BLAINE.
Paymaster-Sergeant, J. B. APPLEBY.
Orderly Room Clerk, Sergeant W. LORDLY.

A Company. — Color-Sergeant, M. HENDERSON.

Sergeants, JOHN STANTON and C. HENDERSON.

B Company. — Color-Sergeant, S. B. JONES.

Sergeants, WM. J. McCLAVERTY (S. I.), F. ALLEN (S. I.).

C Company. — Color-Sergeant, E. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Sergeants, E. WETMORE and WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

D Company. — Color-Sergeant, CHARLES WILSON.

Sergeants, H. W. ADAMS and WILLIAM ROGERS.

E Company. — Color-Sergeant, JAMES EWING (S. I.).

Sergeants, A. PATTERSON and E. S. NICHOLS.

F Company. — Color-Sergeant, W. H. SMITH (F).

Sergeants, R. C. LAFFERTY and JOHN SHANKS.

REGIMENTAL CALL.



APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE BATTALION SINCE 1863,
WHEN THE DIFFERENT CITY COMPANIES OF INFANTRY
VOLUNTEERS WERE GAZETTED AS A BATTALION.

Anderson, Captain Thomas.

Formerly in 78th Highlanders. Attached temporarily to Battalion for instructional purposes, with rank of Major. Made Adjutant-General August 20, 1864.

Armstrong, Christopher.

Gazetted Ensign January 4, 1865; Lieutenant, May 22, 1867. Retired 1869.

Burpee, Frederick T. C.

Gazetted in City Rifles May 15, 1861, and joined the "City Guards" as Lieutenant; made Captain January 11, 1864, and retired, with rank of Major, February 21, 1866.

Berton, William Street.

Ensign, May 12, 1864; Lieutenant, April 19, 1865. Resigned June 27, 1866.

Berton, George Kerr.

Ensign, July 3, 1869. Passed V. B. examination October 17, 1870; made Lieutenant November 25th, 1870; Captain, 24th November, 1871, having raised a Company. Retired, with rank, July 23, 1874.

Blaine, Arbuthnot.

Served as Private in No. 1 Company, and promoted Sergeant January 16, 1866; Sergeant-Major, July 15, 1868, and obtained second-class certificate on 14th August, 1869. Raised a Company, and gazetted Captain November 24th, 1871; Adjutant, October 25, 1872, having passed before a Board, and received first-class certificate; Major, September 17th, 1875, and succeeded to the command of the Battalion September 8, 1876, which he still retains; served as Brigade-Major at Sussex during Camp of 1886.

Blois, Osborne.

Gazetted Second Lieutenant August 20, 1880 (V. B. 2nd); Lieutenant, June 4, 1881; Captain, June 28, 1882. Retired, retaining rank, April 10, 1885.

Burpee, Frederick George.

Gazetted Second-Lieutenant 6th July, 1883, and on same date was drowned in the Harbor of St. John.

Bruce, Murdoch F., M.D.

Joined December 11, 1886, as Second-Lieutenant, provisionally.

Benn, Francis H.

Attended Royal Military College for two years. Gazetted to 62nd as Second-Lieutenant 17th October, 1887. Now attending "long course" at Royal School of Infantry (S. I. 1st, short course).

Crookshank, Robert W.

Joined the "Sea Fencibles" as Lieutenant June 12, 1842; transferred to St. John Rifles, raised a Company—the "Queen's Own," and gazetted Captain March 20, 1860. Was one of the most active and zealous in the organization of the Volunteers. Adjutant of St. John Volunteer Battalion October 6, 1863; Major, November 3, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel, November 30, 1864; and retired, with rank of Colonel, November 7, 1866.

Campbell, Charles.

Joined the Volunteers as Ensign in City Rifles July 27, 1863; Lieutenant in the Battalion, November 30, 1864; Captain, January 24, 1866; Paymaster, July 15, 1868. Retired, with rank of Captain, July 23, 1874.

Cumming, Henry.

A Sergeant in the Battalion. Made Ensign April 19, 1835, and Captain March 28, 1866. Did not re-enroll under Dominion Act.

Caldwell, W. M.

Ensign, July 31, 1867. Gazetted out September 2, 1870.

Crane, James S.

Ensign, September 10, 1869. Resigned April 29, 1870.

Coster, George C.

Joined 62nd as Ensign, provisionally, February 23, 1872, and left limits September 6, same year.

Courtenay, John H.

Ensign, September 6, 1872; Lieutenant, October 25, same year. Left limits July 22, 1875 (M. S. 2nd).

Coster, George.

Joined the 62nd as Private in 1875. Made Ensign August 11, 1876 (V. B. 2nd); Lieutenant, March 9, 1877. Resigned September 5, 1879.

Churchill, David.

Was a Private in the N. B. Engineers, and afterwards C Company, 62nd, and made Corporal. Gazetted Second-Lieutenant June 13, 1884. Took 1st class certificate at School of Infantry, 1885; and made Lieutenant October 30, 1885.

Cleveland, George Mills.

Joined as Second-Lieutenant June 18, 1886. Attended Royal School of Infantry in 1887 (R. S. I. 2nd).

Dunlop, Samuel.

Joined "City Guards" October 29, 1862, as Ensign. Served after formation of Battalion, and resigned March 29, 1865.

Davis, Robert D.

Lieutenant in City Rifles, and transferred to Battalion November 8, 1865. Captain, July 31, 1867, and Adjutant, August 28, 1867. Resigned July 15, 1868.

Devlin, James.

Served for several years as Private, and accompanied the Battalion to St. Andrews in 1866, and shortly afterwards made Sergeant. Passed at Military School, 60th Rifles, September 10, 1869. Gazetted Ensign February 23, 1872; Lieutenant, October 26, of same year; Captain, July 22, 1875, and transferred to Staff, as Paymaster, June 27, 1884, with honorary rank of Major.

Daniel, George Worrall.

Joined as Private in 1872, and on October 25, same year, gazetted Ensign (2nd, M. S.) Resigned July 22, 1875.

Earle, Sylvester Z., M. D.

Was for some years Lieutenant in N. B. Yeomanry Cavalry. Gazetted as Surgeon February 28, 1866. Retired June 27, 1884.

Earle, Thomas J. Otty, M. D.

Joined the Corps during the Fenian excitement of 1866, being gazetted Ensign March 21, 1866. Transferred to Queen's New Brunswick Rangers as Lieutenant November 21, 1866. Rejoined 62nd as Assistant Surgeon April 29, 1870. Retired April 18, 1878.

Earle, William Zobieski.

Gazetted Ensign December 30, 1875, holding 1st and 2nd class Military School certificates. Lieutenant, May 5, 1876; Captain, March 9, 1877. Retired, retaining rank, November 26, 1880.

Edwards, Matthew Boyd.

Second Lieutenant, September 16, 1881 (2nd, M. S.); Lieutenant, June 28, 1882; Captain, June 12, 1885. Obtained 1st class certificate, special course, School of Infantry, 1885.

Farren, William.

Was a member of the City Guards, and served in the Battalion as Private, and made Sergeant April 26, 1869. Gazetted Ensign December 9, 1870 (2nd, M. S.); Lieutenant, November 24, 1871, and Captain, July 23, 1874. Retired, with rank, June 28, 1882.

Fraser, George A.

Second Lieutenant, June 24, 1881 (V. B. 2nd); Lieutenant, June 13, 1884, and Captain, December 10, 1886. Retired, with rank, December 23, 1887.

Fraser, J. Fenwick.

Second Lieutenant, July 6, 1883 (V. B. 2nd); Lieutenant, April 8, 1885.

Gallagher, J. R.

Joined Zouaves as Lieutenant. Commission in Light Infantry dated December 10, 1861. Retired July 20, 1864.

Godard, Cyprian Edward.

Gazetted Lieutenant July 11, 1864; Captain, March 14, 1866; Brevet-Major, 1871; and retired, with Brevet rank, October 24, 1873 (1st V. B.).

Godard, Frederick C.

Ensign, February 8, 1865; Lieutenant, February 11, 1866. Resigned December 19, 1866.

Gordon, Hon. Arthur Hamilton, C. M. G.

Appointed Colonel-Commandant October 1, 1866.

Godard, George W.

Joined as Ensign April 21, 1871. Resigned October 25, 1872.

Godard, Hawtrey J. Allan.

Served as Private and Sergeant in No. 6 Company, 1877 to 1880. Was gazetted Second Lieutenant February 11, 1881 (2nd, V. B.); Lieutenant, June 24, 1881; Captain, June 27, 1884.

Gregory, Cyrus Young.

Second Lieutenant, June 24, 1881 (V. B. 2nd); Lieutenant, July 6, 1883. Retired, with rank, December 23, 1887.

Godard, Henry Hamilton.

Second Lieutenant, June 13, 1884. Attended special course Infantry School August, 1885 (S. I. 1st); Lieutenant, October 30, 1885.

Hall, John S.

Was one of the first to move in the matter of raising Volunteer Companies, and was gazetted Lieutenant in the St. John County Militia March 14, 1860. Was First Lieutenant of the first Volunteer Company raised in St. John—the Havelock Rifles. Captain in the Battalion, July 30, 1863; and was in command at Campobello during Fenian scare, 1866. Retired in 1868, and re-appointed to the 62nd, as Quartermaster, January 19, 1877, and made Honorary Major January 19, 1887. Has been President of the St. John County Rifle Association for several years.

Howard, George M. C.

Commanded the Pisarinco Rifles from the formation of the Company, and was afterwards in the St. John Volunteer Battalion. Retired September 16, 1863.

Harding, William Stenning.

Gazetted to Battalion as Ensign, from the Rifles, February 14, 1866; Lieutenant, July 2, 1869 (M. S. 2nd). Resigned November 25, 1870.

Halliday, James W.

Lieutenant, January 4, 1867. Died August, 1868.

Hazen, Francis Brindley.

Joined the Corps, as Ensign, February 17, 1871. Attended Military School, under 78th Highlanders (M. S. 2nd); Lieutenant, February 23, 1872, and Captain, May 10, same year. Served as Orderly-Officer at Camp Ross, at Fredericton, 1871, and at Camp Scadouc, at Shediac, 1874. Retired, with rank, January 29, 1881.

Hatheway, Warren Francis.

Ensign, March 11, 1870; Lieutenant, February 17, 1871; and Captain, October 25, 1872 (M. S. 1st and 2nd). Retired, with rank, July 22, 1875.

Heney, William R.

Ensign, September 6, 1872. Resigned July 22, 1875.

Hale, Thomas H.

Ensign, September 20, 1872. Left limits and gazetted out January 19, 1877.

Hartt, Frederick Hammond.

Joined No. 6 Company, 62nd, as Private 1872; Sergeant and Color-Sergeant, 1873-74. Gazetted Ensign July 22, 1875 (2nd V. B.); Lieutenant, December 30, 1875, and Captain, January 19, 1877. Was a member of the Wimbledon Team same year, and has always been an enthusiastic and successful rifle shot. Attended special course, Infantry School, 1886 (S. I. 1st, short course). Appointed Adjutant December 10, 1886, and received Brevet rank of Major January 19, 1887.

Hegan, John Parks.

Joined the Corps as Lieutenant June 24, 1881 (M. S. 2nd). Obtained a Captaincy April 10, 1885.

Jarvis, Edward Clifton.

Gazetted Second Lieutenant October 28, 1881. Resigned July 6, 1883.

King, Stephen J.

Gazetted Lieutenant November 21, 1866, and resigned September 9, 1868.

Kaye, J. Sidney.

Transferred from Reserve Militia to 62nd as Ensign, May 2, 1873 (M. S. 2nd); Lieutenant, July 23, 1874; Captain, July 22, 1875. Retired, with rank of Lieutenant, May 5, 1876.

Lovett, Arthur W.

Joined as Ensign May 29, 1869. Promoted to Lieutenant July 3, 1869, and obtained the Adjutancy, with rank of Captain, February 17, 1871 (M. S. 2nd, V. B. 1st). Did not rejoin the Battalion after the re-organization.

Likely, Henry David.

After attending the Military School in 1870, under 78th Highlanders (M. S. 2nd), joined the Battalion as Ensign December 9, same year. Raised a Company on re-organization, in 1872, and gazetted Captain March 22; Major, March 9, 1877 (V. B. 1st). Commanded the 62nd at Quebec Review, 1880. Attended Royal School of Artillery at Quebec in 1884. Transferred to North-west Mounted Police October, 1885.

Lordly, Sterling Botsford.

Was a member of the N. B. Engineers, and then joined the 62nd, serving as Private; and made Sergeant August 17, 1882. Gazetted Second Lieutenant June 27, 1884. Attended special course, Infantry School, 1885 (S. I. 1st); Lieutenant, December 10, 1886. Won the Prince of Wales Cup at Sussex, 1881, and the Parks Watch for Grand Aggregate same year.

Macshane, James Ravenhill.

Was most active in organizing the "Irish Rifles," or "St. John Rifles," as afterwards named, the latter part of 1859, and was First Lieutenant of the Company, being gazetted to that rank in "The St. John City Light Infantry," June 28, 1860. Obtained command of the Company July 8, 1862, and promoted Major in the Battalion September 19, 1866. Attended Military School, under 60th Rifles, 1869 (M. S. 1st); Lieutenant-Colonel of the 62nd, April 21, 1871, and appointed to the District Staff as Brigade-Major September 1, 1875.

Millett, Henry.

Commanded the Zouaves. Gazetted Captain December 8, 1862; and made Paymaster February 21, 1866. Died in 1868.

Maher, Michael Whelan.

Ensign in St. John Rifles from formation, holding his commission in the Light Infantry. Made Lieutenant April 12, 1864, and Captain, September 19, 1866 (passed 1st V. B. 1869). Gazetted Brevet-Major April 12, 1872, and appointed Quartermaster same date, and Paymaster July 23, 1874. Retired, retaining rank, June 27, 1884.

Mullin, Daniel J.

Ensign in Zouaves December 10, 1861. Resigned July 29, 1864.

Murphy, John.

Ensign, August 27, 1864. Commission cancelled January 3, 1866.

Myles, John.

Ensign in Havelock Rifles, March 14, 1860. Services dispensed with September 14, 1864.

 Magee, Abraham.

Was First Lieutenant in "Queen's Own," gazetted March 20, 1860, and afterwards served in the Battalion. Died in 1864.

 Magee, Alexander.

A member of the Battalion for some years, and made Sergeant in 1865. Gazetted Ensign September 9, 1868. Resigned February 18, 1870.

Magee, William Clarence.

Joined as Private in 1874, and soon afterwards promoted Corporal and Sergeant. Received his commission as Ensign November 5, 1875 (M. S. 2nd); Lieutenant, August 11, 1876; Captain, November, 26, 1880. Attended short course, School of Infantry, in 1886 (S. I. 1st).

Mills, William Beaufort.

Served in N. B. Engineers and Artillery. Joined as Ensign January 19, 1877. Resigned January 17, 1879 (M. S. 1st and 2nd).

Murray, William H.

Gazetted Ensign July 6, 1883 (V. R. 2nd); Lieutenant, April 10, 1885. Resigned October 30, same year.

Manning, James.

Was a member of the St. John Rifle Company for some time. Gazetted Second Lieutenant March 3, 1886. Attended School of Infantry, special course, in 1887 (R. S. I. 1st). A first-class rifle shot, and won the "Maunsell" and other Cups at Sussex, 1887.

McDonough, Michael.

A member of the old Volunteers. Ensign, August 29, 1862; Lieutenant, September, 19, 1866; made Quartermaster April 24, 1869. Did not re-enroll after re-organization.

McKilligan, George.

Ensign, February 27, 1867. Did not re-enroll under Dominion Act.

McIntyre, Hugh.

Was a Sergeant in the Battalion. Promoted Ensign March 27, 1867; Lieutenant, February 18, 1879 (M. S. 2nd); Captain, October 24, 1873. Left limits July 22, 1875.

McKenzie, Thomas.

Served in H. M. 64th Regiment in the Indian and Persian campaigns, and part of the time acted as Orderly-Bugler to General Sir James Outram. Was one of the Sergeants sent to New Brunswick, in 1862, to drill the Volunteers. After serving his time in the army, was made Sergeant-Major of the St. John Volunteer Battalion; Ensign, June 3, 1868; Adjutant, with rank of Lieutenant, July 15, 1868, and Battalion Drill-Instructor May 29, 1869; Captain, June 19, 1869, and resigned February 17, 1871, retaining rank, on appointment as Storekeeper at Fredericton. Is now Sergeant-Major Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton.

McLaughlin, Francis.

Ensign, September 10, 1869 (M. S. 2nd); Lieutenant, February 17, 1871. Did not re-enroll after re-organization.

Macdonald, Charles Abner.

Ensign, provisionally, July 12, 1872. Resigned October 25, same year.

McIntosh, A. H.

Ensign, October 25, 1872. Left limits October 24, 1873.

McLean, Hugh Havelock.

A Private in the 71st Battalion. Gazetted Ensign, in 62nd, May 7, 1875; Lieutenant, July 22, same year; Captain, May 5, 1876, and appointed Adjutant January 19, 1877. Appointed Adjutant of New Brunswick Provisional Battalion, for service in North-west, in 1885; Major, October 2, 1885 (M. S. 2nd, V. B. 1st).

McRobbie, John H.

A member of N. B. Engineers. Joined 62nd as Second Lieutenant August 5, 1881 (V. B. 2nd). Transferred to Princess Louise Cavalry May 5, 1884.

McMillan, James.

Second Lieutenant, provisionally, May 5, 1884. Resigned October 30, 1885.

McMillan, J. Frederick.

Served in the St. John Rifle Company as Private, and joined the 62nd as Second Lieutenant, April 10, 1885. Attended special course, Infantry School, 1885 (S. I. 1st). Transferred to Rifles as First Lieutenant, November 27, 1885.

McFarland, Matthew L., M. D.

Assistant-Surgeon, June 27, 1879.

Nicholson, Charles.

Lieutenant, August 27, 1864, and resigned the next year.

Nugent, John.

Joined as Ensign January 2, 1867; Lieutenant, May 29, 1869; Captain, February 23, 1872 (V. B. 2nd). Resigned May 5, 1876.

Otty, Andrew C.

Lieutenant in the Sea Fencibles December 28, 1837; Captain in 3rd Kings County Militia, June 5, 1842, and Lieutenant-Colonel May 8, 1863. Gazetted to command of St. John Volunteer Battalion January 17, 1866, and was, also, for some time Deputy Adjutant General of Militia. Appointed Brigade-Major May 29, 1869.

Peters, A. Winniett.

Gazetted Ensign in St. John City Light Infantry March 10, 1865. Joined St. John Volunteer Battalion, as Lieutenant, April 18, 1866. Left the Province May, 1867.

Powers, Calvin.

Was a Volunteer for some years, and served in the Battalion as Sergeant and Color-Sergeant. Was with the Corps in St. Andrews, 1866. Ensign, September 19, 1866; Lieutenant, May 23, 1867; Captain, July 2, 1869 (M. S., 2nd). Did not rejoin after re-organization.

Pickman, Hervey Derby.

Ensign, August 12, 1870. Left the Province following year.

Peters, James.

Joined No. 6 Company 62nd, as Private, in 1872, and gazetted Lieutenant October 25, same year (M. S. 2nd). Volunteered for service at Fort Garry in 1873. Transferred to "A" Battery July 10, 1874. Is now Major, commanding "C" Battery, Canadian Artillery.

Robertson, Honorable John.

Lieutenant in St. John County Militia January 31, 1833; Captain in City Militia, August 11, 1834; Major, unattached, July 23, 1841, and in Light Infantry, June 19, 1860. Chosen Captain of Rothesay Rifles Volunteer Company, but was not gazetted owing to further promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel in Light Infantry, July 2, 1860, and transferred as First Lieutenant-Colonel of St. John Volunteer Battalion August 12, 1863. Retired September 14, 1864.

Ray, Charles R.

Raised the City Guards, and gazetted Captain January 27, 1860; attached to St. John City Rifles. Appointed Adjutant in the Battalion, November 30, 1863, and promoted Major November 2, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 29, 1869 (V. B. 1st). Retired, with rank, specially, April 21, 1871. Re-organized the 62nd, and again gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel March 22, 1872, and retired, with rank, May 10, 1872.

Raycroft, John.

Formerly Sergeant in H. M. 15th Regiment. Gazetted Ensign February 23, 1872; and died in 1874.

Robinson, Frederick P.

Held a commission in Queen's New Brunswick Rangers, and was also Quartermaster therein; and afterwards commanded the Golden Grove Company. Transferred to the Battalion, as Captain, January 12, 1864, and made Quartermaster August 23, 1865. Resigned October 30, 1867.

Rynd, Robert.

Lieutenant in Pizarinco Rifles, May 23, 1860; and was a member of the Battalion at formation. Transferred to City Rifles August 25, 1865.

Ruel, Frederick Herbert Johnston.

Joined the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, as Second Lieutenant, May 30, 1884. Transferred to 62nd April 10, 1885. Special course, School of Infantry, 1885 (S. I. 1st). Lieutenant, December 23, 1887.

Sullivan, Thomas.

Joined the Queen's Own Rifles, as Ensign, March 20, 1860; Lieutenant, September 14, 1864; Captain, August 23, 1865; Brevet-Major, August 23, 1870, and Major, May 10, 1872 (Q. F. O). Succeeded to the command of the 62nd September 17, 1875, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and retired, retaining rank, as a special case, September 8, 1876.

Scovil, William H.

Lieutenant in Queen's New Brunswick Rangers, June 19, 1860, and Lieutenant in the Royals, August 5, 1862; Captain, November 30, 1864. Attended Military School 1869-70 (M. S. 1st and 2nd), and retired, with rank of Brevet-Major, September 9, 1870.

Scott, Robert.

A member of the Volunteers for some time, serving as Private and Sergeant. Ensign, December 7, 1864; Lieutenant, October 2, 1867; Captain, January 28, 1870. Did not rejoin after re-organization.

Stubbs, Joseph B.

Ensign, February 18, 1870; Lieutenant, February 18, 1871 (M. S. 2nd). Did not rejoin after re-organization.

Smith, David G.

Promoted from Private to Ensign October 25, 1872. Left limits July 22, 1875. Acted as Supply Officer at Camp Dufferin, 1874.

Sturdee, Edward Thankful.

Joined No. 6 Company 62nd, as Private, in 1872 (M. S. 2nd). Made Sergeant, 1873; Lieutenant, Reserve Militia, July 10, 1874. Attached to 62nd during Camp Dufferin, 1874. Transferred to 62nd, as Ensign, July 22, 1875. Promoted Lieutenant December 30, same year; Captain, May 5, 1876 (V. B. 1st, 1881). Instructor of Musketry at Camp Sussex, 1883, and, at Camp Shediac, 1884. Special course, Infantry School, 1885 (S. I. 1st, short course). Brevet-Major, May 5, 1886.

Shlives, Kilgour.

Joined 62nd as Private. Gazetted Ensign January 19, 1877 (M. S. 2nd). A member of Wimbledon Team same year, and won a place in the "Queen's Sixty." Lieutenant, August 20, 1880. Resigned July 6, 1883.

Simonds, Edmund Ironsides.

Ensign, January 17, 1879 (M. S. 2nd); Lieutenant, August 20, 1880. Resigned November 26, 1880.

Sorell, Arthur Charles Fleming.

Ensign, February 21, 1879 (M. S. 2nd); Lieutenant, November 26, 1880; Captain, June 28, 1882. Retired, with rank, June 3, 1884.

Thurgar, John Venner, Jr.

Gazetted to St. John City as First Lieutenant of a Volunteer Company, October 19, 1861. Captain of the Royals, July 11, 1862; Adjutant of the Battalion, November 16, 1864. Resigned the Adjutancy, and raised a new Company in 1867. Major, October 8, 1869. Did not rejoin after 1871. Lieutenant-Colonel Reserve Militia, May 8, 1874 (M. S. 2nd, V. B. 1st).

Thompson, Michael W.

A Sergeant in the Battalion. Gazetted Ensign May 22, 1867; Lieutenant, September 10, 1869. Removed February 8, 1871.

Thorne, Daniel S.

Ensign, March 22, 1872. Resigned September 2, same year.

Thomas, Alban.

Ensign, December 30, 1875 (V. B. 2nd); Lieutenant, January 19, 1877; Captain, January 29, 1881. Retired, with rank of Lieutenant, June 28, 1882.

Trueman, Arthur Isaac.

Second Lieutenant, August 20, 1880 (V. B. 2nd); Lieutenant, June 24, 1881; Captain, June 13, 1884. Resigned June 12, 1885.

Thompson, George F.

Served in the St. John Volunteer Battalion, as Private and Sergeant, from 1865, and went to St. Andrews with the Battalion in 1866, and afterwards, 1873, joined the N. B. Engineers, and made Sergeant. Gazetted to 62nd as Second Lieutenant, August 11, 1882 (M. S. 2nd); Lieutenant, June 27, 1884; Captain, December 23, 1887. Was a member of the Wimbledon Team in 1878.

Tucker, Joseph John.

Raised a Company of seventy-six men, under his own command, at the time of "The Trent Affair," 1862, and offered service of same to General Rumley. Appointed Captain in Nova Scotia Naval Brigade in 1865. On the organization of the Volunteer Force in Shanghai, China, joined as Private, 1870, and was on duty during the trouble caused by the Tientsin Massacre. Made Sergeant shortly afterwards, and elected Lieutenant of No. 3 Company of the Shanghai Municipal Volunteer Corps in 1872, and Captain of the same September, 1873. Gazetted to 62nd as Junior-Major June 13, 1883 (V. B. 1st).

Taylor, George L., M. D.

Assistant-Surgeon, May 2, 1866. Left limits April 29, 1870.

Vroom, John Pickman.

Joined, as Private, in April, 1885; Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1886. Attended Royal School of Infantry in 1887 (R. S. I. 2nd); Lieutenant, December 23, 1887.

Wilson, D.

Captain and Adjutant of 1st York County Battalion. Attached, temporarily, to St. John Volunteer Battalion, as Major, during service of Corps in 1866.

Wilmot, John B.

Transferred to Battalion, as Lieutenant, from St. John County Militia April 11, 1866. Resigned September 9, 1868.

Wetmore, George Ludlow.

Ensign, March 24, 1871; Lieutenant, December 7, 1871 (M. S. 2nd). Left limits October 25, 1872.

Wallace, George King.

A Private in No. 6 Company, 1872; Ensign, October 24, 1873; Quartermaster, July 23, 1874. Resigned the appointment, and gazetted Lieutenant January 19, 1877 (V. B. 2nd). Left limits February 21, 1879.

Woodrow, Ross Dougald.

Second Lieutenant, June 4, 1881; Lieutenant, June 28, 1882. Resigned April 10, 1885 (V. B. 2nd).

Walker, Thomas, M. D.

Gazetted Surgeon June 27, 1884.

RULES TO BE ADOPTED BY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

As Authorized by Militia Act, 1862.

1. The Company having been raised in connection with the ——— Battalion of Militia, the members are consequently subject to the provisions of the Militia Act, and to all Regulations consistent therewith, which have been or shall be issued, under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief.

2. The Company shall consist of two classes: (1) Enrolled Members, consisting of Effectives and Non-Effectives, and of (2) Honorary Members, the latter contributing to the funds of the Company, but not being enrolled for service. * * * *

4. The annual subscriptions of Members of the Company shall be for Effectives and Non-Effectives, \$— —, and for Honorary Members, \$— —.

5. In the event of the retirement or death of any of the Officers now appointed, it is the duty of the Officer in command to propose to the Officer commanding the Battalion, for transmission to the Commander-in-Chief, the names of Gentlemen for the vacant Commissions. In the discharge of this duty he will endeavor to recommend such persons as shall be agreeable to the Company; but the responsibility of the recommendation rests with himself, in the same manner that the responsibility of forwarding it does with the Officer commanding the Battalion, should he transmit it to the Commander-in-Chief.

6. The Non-Commissioned Officers shall be appointed by the Officer in command.

7. Each Member must be provided with the Uniform of the Provincial Militia. * * * *

9. The Commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for Parades, Drills, and Rifle Practice, under such penalties for non-attendance as may from time to time be fixed by the Company.

10. The Senior Officer in command shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, to inflict such fines for ir-

regular conduct on Parade, and in the ranks when at attention, and for want of punctuality in attendance at the hour fixed for Parade, as shall seem proper; but the fine for each offence shall not exceed \$— —.

11. The following fines shall also be imposed by the Senior Officer in command :

* For loading contrary to orders: for having the rifle at full cock, except when ordered, or shooting out of turn,	\$— —
For discharging the rifle accidentally,	— —
For pointing the same, loaded or unloaded, at any person without orders,	— —

12. All fines imposed on Members of the Company shall be entered in a Book kept for that purpose.

VOLUNTEER DRESS REGULATIONS.

FREDERICTON, *February 24th*, 1863.

The following Dress Regulations for the Infantry of the New Brunswick Militia are published by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:

OFFICERS.

COAT.—Patrol jacket, scarlet, single breasted, eight buttons in front at equal distances from neck to waist. Collar and Cuffs of the Battalion facing—the collar turn over and fastened with hook and eye at neck; the cuffs pointed and five inches in height. The skirt nine inches deep below the sword belt, and with slits at the side according to the pattern. The coat, collar, and cuffs edged with white cloth a quarter of an inch wide, and the skirts lined with white. On the left shoulder a crimson silk cord, with a button to retain the sash. An outside pocket on the left breast.

The Field Officers to wear the usual badges in gold at each end of the collar; and a Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel to be distinguished by a gold crown; a Major by a gold star at the point of each cuff. The other Officers to wear badges in silver upon the collar only.

BUTTONS.—Bronze, according to the sealed pattern, that upon the shoulder being small.

CAP.—Black cloth without peak, and made according to the approved pattern, which admits of being turned down over the ears as a protection in winter. Red

* The fines for the last two shall be double that of the first.

cloth binding, two-thirds of an inch deep, and red piping round the crown. The badge in front to be a gold crown for Field Officers, a silver one for other Officers.

TROUSERS.—Dark cloth or homespun, of one uniform color and material for each Battalion, with a scarlet welt, quarter inch broad, down the outward seam.

SASH.—Regulation crimson silk, the ends of the fringe not to hang below the skirt. To be worn diagonally over the left shoulder.

WORD.—Infantry Regulation, with steel scabbard; brass scabbard for Field Officers. The sword knot to be a crimson and gold strap, with acorn head.

WORD BELT.—Regulation, of enamelled white leather, to be worn over the coat. The clasp to be of bronze according to approved pattern.

GLOVES.—White leather.

SPURS.—Yellow metal, crane neck, two inches long, for Field Officers. Steel of same pattern for Adjutants.

Regimental Staff Officers, excepting the Adjutant, will be distinguished by black leather sword belts, and will not wear the sash.

SERGEANTS AND RANK AND FILE.

COAT.—Similar to that of the Officers, but without badges and with no white edging on any part. The edges of the coat and facings will be finished by an inner seam. The shoulder-straps (and chevrons for Non-Commissioned Officers) to be similar to those in Her Majesty's Infantry. The Battalion is to be marked by the colour of the facing, the County by a number upon the straps.

TROUSERS AND CAP.—Similar to those of the Officers, excepting that upon the cap the badge will be a bronze bugle.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF desires that, from the present date, Officers commanding Battalions and Companies will not procure any new uniforms, excepting of the above described pattern. In cases, however, where special application may be made, and where it may appear desirable, His Excellency will permit one Company in each Battalion to retain a distinctive uniform.

Should Officers desire cloth of a finer texture for their own uniform, they will adhere strictly to the above regulations in having it made up.

It will be optional for Officers to provide themselves with an undress uniform. In those cases the forage cap and blue frock coat, as worn in Her Majesty's Infantry, will be adopted: the buttons, bronze of the sealed pattern; and the badge for cap, the same as that already described.

[Detachment Order issued by Major WILSON to Captain HALL on his arrival at Campobello.]

MEMORANDUM FOR CAPTAIN HALL.

As Senior Officer, and therefore in charge here, you will report to Lieutenant-Colonel OTTY frequently.

You will furnish a Non-Commissioned Officer and five or more men for Main Guard.

You will send a Guard of a Non-Commissioned Officer and five or more men (taken from your own Company and Captain BYRON's alternately) to Herring Cove every night, and the same to the "Narrows."

These Guards will mount at 8 p. m., and come off at 6 a. m., except that, if necessary, you may keep the Main Guard on during the day.

The Detachment at Wilson's Beach will continue as heretofore.

In the event of any attack at Herring Cove or the Narrows, the Guard will detach one man to give the alarm at the Main Guard; but, should the attacking party be so strong as to render any attempt at resistance useless, the whole Guard will at once retire upon the Main Force.

Two guns fired in succession at the Main Guard will be the signal for the Herring Cove and Narrows Guards to retreat on the Main Guard.

An Officer will visit these Guards as often as you may consider necessary.

Should an attack be made, and assistance be required from Her Majesty's ships, a blue light will be burnt at the Guard House.

The Non-Commissioned Officers commanding Guards will report to you every day by ten o'clock, and you will send a summary of these reports to the Senior Naval Officer.

Sergeant TEMPLETON will act (subject to confirmation) as Sergeant-Major.

D. WILSON, Major,
Attached St. John Volunteer Battalion.

Campobello, May 15th, 1866.

62ND ST. JOHN FUSILIERS.

REGULATIONS FOR ENROLLMENT, PROMOTION, ETC.

(Passed and Approved, 1884.)

1. A Board of Officers for the examination of all applicants for admission to the Battalion, and of those recommended for promotion to the rank of Non-Commissioned Officers, shall be established, said Board to consist of the Officer Commanding, two Majors, Adjutant, Surgeon, and Assistant-Surgeon, any two members thereof to be a quorum to pass men for enlistment, and three, including the Officer Commanding, to examine candidates for promotion to rank of N. C. O.
2. A "Casualty Book" shall be kept by the Board of Officers, which shall contain the names (alphabetically) of all men applying for admission to the Battalion, by Companies, their age, residence, calling, height, chest measurement, and date of attestation; or, if rejected, the reason therefor; also the date of promotion or discharge, and any other particulars pertaining to the men's service in the Corps.
3. No man shall be eligible for enrollment in the Battalion who belongs to another Corps, or is under the age of eighteen (excepting Buglers), or over the age of forty-five, or who is under five feet five inches in height, or thirty-three inches chest measurement, or who is not physically sound, or not vouched for as of good character.
4. Any man wishing to join the Battalion shall make application through a Sergeant to the Officer commanding the Company he may select; who, if he approves of the applicant, shall furnish him with a form on which shall be inscribed the man's name in full, age, height, chest measurement, calling, and former service (if any). The Officer may add any further remarks he thinks necessary, and shall sign the same as "recommended."
5. The applicant shall then proceed to the Orderly-Room, in charge of a Non-Commissioned Officer, when he shall be examined by the Recruiting Board, and, if passed by the Board, a member thereof

shall sign the attestation form, and file the same in the Orderly-Room. The recruit will then be directed to join the Recruit Squad, until the Adjutant deems him fit to drill with his Company.

6. When the Adjutant certifies that a man has passed the Recruit Squad, he will then be sworn in by the Officer commanding, and sign the Service Roll, the Adjutant will give him a certificate to the Officer commanding his Company that he has passed, on which he will be issued with a uniform, and allowed to drill with his Company. The recruit will then be taken on the strength of the Battalion, and posted to his Company by Regimental Order.

7. Any recruit who shall fail to pass the Recruit Squad shall not be entitled to claim any drill pay therefor, but those who are posted to their Companies shall be allowed drill pay from the date of joining the Recruit Squad.

8. Non-Commissioned Officers and men must, at the expiration of each term of three years, so long as they remain in the Battalion, be again passed by the Recruiting Board, and attested by the Officer commanding: a record of same being placed in Regimental Orders.

9. No man shall be promoted to the rank of Non-Commissioned Officer unless recommended by the Officer commanding his Company, and examined by the Board of Officers, when, if satisfactory to the Officer commanding, the promotion will be announced in Regimental Orders.

10. Each Company shall be divided into two half Companies, under the charge of the Subaltern Officers, who shall be responsible each for his own half Company on parade — that the men are properly dressed, etc. Each Company shall also be divided into three Squads, each under the charge of a Sergeant and Corporal, who shall have a roll of the Squads, and each man's residence and occupation. The Non-Commissioned Officers in charge of Squads will see that their men are properly warned for all duties and parades, that they are regular and punctual on parade, reporting all causes of non-attendance to the Officer commanding the Company.

