



THE 5th REGIMENT  
ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA  
HIGHLANDERS











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Canada  
Highlanders

A REGIMENTAL HISTORY

BY

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# PREFACE

**A** BRIGHT thinker and writer (Niebuhr) once wrote: "A nation cannot possess a nobler treasure than the unbroken chain of a long and brilliant history." While this is unquestionably the case with nations, it is quite as true with regard to military organizations.

It perhaps takes one who has performed military service to appreciate the full significance of corps pride and corps love, but every civilian is able to form some idea of the extent to which those qualities exist in the composition of the really good soldier, and of the value placed upon them by those best able to judge. Corps pride, resulting from an abiding affection for and admiration of the regiment in which their own military lives and those of many beloved and honored comrades have been spent, and a fixed determination that disgrace shall never fall upon the venerated organization through any act of theirs, has led soldiers—officers, as well as men in the ranks, to perform the most noble deeds of daring which illumine the annals of the various military services in the world. The record of these acts of devotion is written in characters so large that he who runs may read. Every great military commander has placed himself on record as appreciating the practical importance of fostering this powerful military virtue of corps pride.

Lord Wolsely in that invaluable manual "The Soldier's Pocket Book" devotes several pages (3, 4, 5 and 6) of the opening chapter to emphasizing the value of military spirit and corps pride in the soldier. His Lordship in this connection remarks: "Historical traditions and established customs effect the character of regiments more than might be imagined by those who draw their idea of our service from His Majesty Regulations.... No man who knew soldiers or their peculiar way of thinking, or who was acquainted with the many little trifles that go to make up pride of regiment, and that form as it were the link between it and discipline, would ever deprive a soldier of any peculiarity that he prided himself on, without having some overpowering reason for doing so.... The soldier is a peculiar animal that can alone be brought to the highest efficiency by inducing him to believe that he belongs to a regiment which is infinitely superior to the others around him.... Make a man proud of himself and of his corps, and he can always be depended upon."

In Scottish regiments particularly, corps pride has always been conspicuous, for the Scottish mind will always resent that vicious and sophisticated scepticism which would rob us of the accumulated inheritance of past deeds, and it is the remembrance of past deeds, and the spirit of emulation they arouse, that is the very foundation of your true corps pride.

There has never been a lack of praiseworthy corps pride in the 5th Royal Scots of Canada; but I humbly hope, that this modest history of the regiment will assist to some extent in stimulating and sustaining that spirit. I would like to state that my primary object in preparing the series of Canadian regimental histories it has been my privilege to write, has been to produce books which will preserve facts about the organization of our existing militia organizations which should be preserved in the interests of national history, and which will, at the same time, prove beneficial to the country by helping to sustain a necessary, wholesome, national military spirit; and useful to the corps directly concerned by setting forth in a shape which is available to all ranks, of the facts connected with the past history of their regiments.

The record of the Royal Scots is, as far as the records of Canadian militia organizations go, a long one. It is also an honorable one. Compared with regular organizations, the Royal Scots have not had much active service to perform, but the regiment has always been ready when wanted, and upon such occasions has done its duty well.

As far as possible, in preparing this history, I have drawn upon official records, and acknowledged historical authorities, and I have to express my deep sense of obligation for assistance rendered me and papers placed at my disposal by Lieut-Col. Ibbotson, Lieut-Col. Carson, Col. John Macpherson, Major Kenneth Campbell and Major H. H. Lyman. To Colonel Macpherson, who furnished some useful information regarding the old Montreal Highland Company, and to Major Campbell who prepared a series of invaluable memoranda on the old Montreal Light Infantry, the 5th Royal Light Infantry, and the 5th Royal Fusileers, I am especially indebted.

ERNEST J. CHAMBERS.

MONTREAL, February 29th, 1904.





# CHAPTER I.

## Montreal Militia of the Olden Days.



HERE appears to have always been a martial spirit prevailing among the population of Montreal. Considering that the original settlement was a military one, that its first governor, de Maisonneuve, was a valiant soldier, and that for many years the whole male population had to hold themselves ready to defend their settle-

ment, and all that they held dear, against the attacks of the prowling savage, it is not surprising that the military spirit prevailed in the original hamlet of Ville Marie. When the hamlet had grown into a village of fair size, and outlying settlements and judicious treaties kept the war parties of Iroquois at a distance, frequent military expeditions against the English colonies stimulated the military spirit of the population. Then came Wolfe's victory at Quebec followed a year later by the climax of French disaster in North America, the capitulation of Montreal, and the surrender of the French army. The allegiance of the people was transferred from the fleur-de-lys to the Union Jack, but the military spirit remained.

With the whole continent of North America under one flag, and with the people engrossed in commercial pursuits, it looked as though the military spirit in Montreal, and every where else in this part of the globe, might disappear, and without being missed. Then came the great cleavage of the American Revolution; and the men of Montreal, with the rest of the people of Canada, have since found ample opportunity for the exercise of their military spirit in presenting a staunch barrier to republican aggression, more or less openly threatened, or actually attempted.

The visible sign of the existence of the military spirit in Canada to-day is the active militia, and no section of the Canadian people has had a more prominent or more honorable connection with the development of Canada's splendid national defensive force than the population of Montreal.

For the inception of the force which has won for Canada her most cherished laurels, and which has done so much to preserve this half of the continent as a part of the British Empire, we must go back to the days immediately succeeding the capitulation of Montreal. The city capitulated to General Amherst's army September 8th, 1760, and the possession of Canada was confirmed to

Britain by the treaty of Paris, signed on the 10th of May, 1763. Within eleven days of the capitulation steps were taken towards the organization of the first British Canadian militia in the Province of Quebec.

September the 19th, 1760, Colonel Haldimand, who had been appointed the first British military governor of Montreal, was instructed to assemble the militia of the district who had served under the French regime, and order them to surrender their arms as a mark of their submission, which being done, the arms would be restored to them or placed in an armory, and the officers, after taking the oath of allegiance, recommissioned.

The enrollment of the militia of New France, under the old regime, was accomplished by the aid of the Feudal law of Fiefs, which obliged every man in the colony, the noblesse excepted, to enroll himself in the militia, and provided for the appointment of a captain in every parish, who was responsible to the Governor for the drill and good order of his men. When the French governors of the colony wanted the services of the militia as soldiers, the colonels of the militia, the seigneurs, or the town majors, on receipt of a requisition from the governor, sent orders to the several captains of the militia in the country parishes to furnish a certain number of militiamen chosen by those officers, who conducted them to the Town Major, who in turn issued to the men their arms and equipment. Thus were raised the serviceable levies of Canadian militiamen who covered themselves with glory in many desperate campaigns against Iroquois, English, New Englanders and Virginians.

The British army officers, in taking steps to recommission the old French militia officers had no idea of utilizing their services to raise by the old system of conscription a military force for the defence of the colony. As a matter of fact, with the whole continent under the British flag, and with the British navy triumphant upon the sea, there appeared no necessity for the raising of a defensive force in Canada.

The sole object of the British army officers was to secure the services of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the old French Militia in their civil capacities.

When the officers of the British army found themselves the masters of Canada the first problem they were called upon to face was to provide for the administration and government of the conquered country. The inclination of the generals was towards a military administration, but with the national instinct for govern-

ment they realized that for even a temporary system of administration to succeed it must possess the sympathy of the governed and not conflict with their national customs. The French Canadians had become accustomed to exactly the form of government the officers of the British army could understand and appreciate—a military system—and they did not take long to decide to try and perpetuate it and secure the co-operation of the old colonial officials in carrying on the government of the country. Under the old French regime, the administration of municipal affairs, and the interpretation of the local laws were in the hands of the militia officers. They were the mayors, councillors, district judges, tax collectors, road inspectors and surveyors; their sergeants acted as foremen of the public works, constables, bailiffs, criers and general court officers.

It was in the execution of these important civil functions that the services of the first militia in this province under British rule were called into requisition. In each of the three districts of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec, into which the province was divided by the first military government, several courts of justice were established, composed of militia officers of the country, who decided cases brought before them in a summary way, with an appeal to a court composed of officers of His Majesty's army. Thus the administration of the French laws, the continuance of which, pending the negotiations of a treaty, had been promised to the conquered people at the capitulation of Montreal, was placed in the hands of those considered to be the best versed in their intricacies.

In a letter written upon his retirement from the governorship of the district of Montreal, October 1763, General Thomas Gage, addressed a letter to "Messrs. les Capitaines de la Chambre de Milice de Montreal" in which he expressed the satisfaction that he had always derived from their conduct during the time he had held office.

Shortly after the date upon which this letter was written, the treaty of Paris, finally ceding Canada to Britain having been in the meantime negotiated, and some of the western Indian tribes threatening to cause trouble, an effort was made to raise a force of militia for military purposes. The first attempt was not promising, for on March 25th, 1764, Colonel Haldimand, then military governor of Montreal, wrote to his predecessor, General Gage, then Commander-in-Chief in America, stating that he had experienced great difficulties in recruiting the militia force considered necessary for the defence of the newly acquired colony. He reported, however, that he had succeeded in enrolling a few militiamen and had given the command to M. de Montizambert, with M. de Richeville and a Mr. Smith as lieutenants.

Shortly before this date, to be exact, on October 7, 1763, British civil government had been proclaimed in Canada, and notice was given of the cancellation of the existing French laws. For the time being, failing the

proclamation of new laws, many of the old ones were continued in force in accordance with the maxim that a conquered people retain their ancient customs till the conqueror shall declare new laws.

So practically the military administration continued for some time subsequently to the proclamation of civil government. New laws to meet all the existing local conditions could hardly be expected to be produced at once. The old population of the colony rather favored a continuation of the military rule. Being a brave and military people, immured to war and military discipline, they had taken kindly to military rule, but the gradually growing British civilian population did not like it, and one of the objects of the proclamation of 1763 was to encourage a larger British immigration into the province. The proclamation established the English criminal law, but recognized the ancient customs and civil laws of New France. For the interpretation of these the administration continued to avail themselves of the services of some of the tribunals composed of militia officers. At this time there was considerable uncertainty as to the limitations of the two systems of judicature and there was much overlapping of systems and many disputes as to procedure, etc. Friction arose, and more or less local ill-feeling was gradually consolidated into a wave of national discontent. The authorities found themselves too much occupied otherwise to find time to draft a new militia law. But the critical state of affairs due to Pontiac's conspiracy developing ominously in the far west, steps were taken for the raising of a special service corps of Canadian militia to consist of five companies of sixty men each, to be raised, two companies in the government of Montreal, two in that of Quebec and one in that of Three Rivers. The order authorizing the raising of these companies stated that they would be under the command of Canadian officers, and it was considered necessary to add:—"Only those who, of their own free will, are determined to become subjects of His Majesty will be enrolled in these companies."

After detailing the conditions of service, the order continued:—"Such a step (the enrollment of the companies) indicates in the government confidence in the subjects of His Majesty. We are in the right in expecting that they will not only enroll readily, but will show great faithfulness to fulfill their engagements wherever they may be placed by circumstances and for the good of the service. They should act as much through honor and duty as through gratitude and through zeal in their own interest." Each volunteer was to receive a bounty of twelve dollars, and pay at the rate of six English pence a day, of course with rations and supplies. Volunteers were required to enlist for the campaign, and on enlistment they were entitled to an issue of one coat, two pairs of Indian moccasins and a pair of mitts.

The part taken by these Canadian companies in the suppression of the Indian uprising is a matter of general history.





LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN CARSON  
Commanding Officer 5th Royal Scots of Canada

Meantime the political troubles in this province had been developing. The interests of the French Canadians or "The King's new subjects," as they came to be known, clashed more and more with those of "The King's old subjects," or the new English speaking settlers. It was perhaps hardly to be expected that a thorough understanding between conquerors and conquered would spontaneously develop.

Troubles arose among other things as to the validities of the old French militia commissions, some of the old functionaries persisting in performing the functions of their offices in virtue of the army orders providing for the continuation of the old French commissions on the compliance of the holders with the trifling conditions imposed. An ordinance was consequently proclaimed November 27, 1765, reading as follows:—"Whereas several captains of the militia formerly established in this province, and afterwards continued until the establishment of Civil Government within the same, pretend that their commissions and former authority of captains of militia still continue and are in force, notwithstanding no ordinance of His Excellency the Governor in Council has ever been made for establishing or continuing them in office, and whereas the keeping up of a militia in this province at this juncture is not necessary: be it therefore ordained and declared by the authorities aforesaid that on the establishment of British Civil Government in this province, the militia before that time established in the same was thereby abolished and taken away to all interests and purposes whatsoever, and all power and authority derived from them, or which any person or persons whatsoever might claim or pretend to claim by force or in virtue of any commission or other authority therein, did theretofore cease, and was thereby annulled and taken away, and any person or persons whatsoever acting or pretending to act under any commission or authority therein, was and were thereby and by means thereof dismissed and discharged from the same accordingly."

Gradually the former militia officers were relieved of their civil functions as civil magistrates, and other functionaries were appointed.

The attempts to summarily abolish the established system of government and the jurisprudence of the country, and the substitution therefor of a British system and British laws, might, at the time, have appeared to the country's new rulers to be not merely expedient but really humane, but it certainly, for a time, kept cruelly aggravated the very natural suspicion as to the generous intentions of their conquerors felt by the patient but high-spirited Canadian people. To interpret the English laws, and to enforce the English system of administration, English officials were naturally preferred, and they were guilty of some favoritism to their own kindred. The French militia officers and official class generally found themselves deposed and replaced by strangers. The change was naturally a galling one, and

some of the old military element began to agitate for admission into the British service. Army officers were nothing loth to avail themselves of the excellent military material in the province, and April 4, 1771, Colonel Robertson, Quartermaster-General, wrote to Colonel Haldimand from New York about a plan for enrolling two regiments in Canada to be officered by young Canadians of good family.

In 1773 a memorial was sent to the King by a few of the seigneurs and burgesses claiming a right to participate in all public employments military and civil.

Actuated by a desire to conciliate the Canadians in view of the revolutionary agitation in the older English colonies, and in the hope of removing all reasonable cause of complaint, the British House of Commons in 1774 passed the Quebec Act, which extended the boundaries of the province from Labrador to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the watershed of Hudson Bay, abolished Roman Catholic disability, confirmed the tithes to the Roman Catholic clergy, but exempted Protestants from payment, re-established the French civil code and the seignorial tenure, confirmed the English criminal code, and vested authority in a governor and an appointed council. This act, while received with gratification by the French Canadian seigneurs and clergy, greatly displeased the mass of the French Canadian people, the English-speaking colonists in Canada and the people of the older English colonies. The grievance was that the act unduly discriminated in favor of the French gentry in Canada and the Roman Catholic Church.

When the old colonies of Great Britain in North America broke into open revolt and proceeded to inaugurate their military career by despatching the expeditions of Arnold and Montgomery into Canada to effect the conquest of the recently acquired provinces, the situation Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor of Canada, was called upon to face, was an extremely critical one. According to Allison the whole military force of the Empire of every description did not amount to 20,000 men, and the army of occupation in Canada had been reduced to a perilously insignificant force. The population of Canada consisted very largely of colonists of French blood, and a considerable proportion of the English speaking population of Montreal had come from the older English colonies and in many cases were in sympathy with the revolutionary movements in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor, was well aware of his weakness, with a considerable part of the population of Montreal disaffected, and the population of the surrounding districts indifferent. He decided to do his best to extemporize some sort of a militia force, but the result was not by any means promising.

The French Canadian peasants, who formed immeasurably the largest part of the population, were uncertain of the benefits supposed to accrue to them under the



LIEUT.-COLONEL G. W. CAMERON, D. S. O.  
Seconded for Service, South Africa, January 25th, 1902

Quebec Act. Bishop Briand, of Quebec, and his clergy used every effort to keep the people loyal, but the grip of the clergy on the French Canadian people appeared to be weaker at this time than it ever had been previously or than it has ever been since. Some of the restive spirit which later produced the French revolution appeared to have been transplanted from the banks of the Seine to those of the St. Lawrence. The priests had accepted the new government too readily for some of their people, and were too friendly with the officers of the army and the government. The peasants, all over the province, openly espoused the cause of the invaders, apparently rendering the way easy for them for the conquest of the whole colony except Quebec, for there were scarcely any regular troops in the province. The Governor, Sir Guy Carleton, appealed to the seigneurs, and the people resented the latter's interference. The people of Terrebonne seignury, near Montreal, not only refused to fight for Britain, but armed themselves and drove their seigneur, M. La Corne, into Montreal, when he tried to enroll them. M. Deschambaud, in his seignury on the Richelieu, drew his sword in anger when his people refused to take up arms, and they beat him unmercifully for his demonstration. Three thousand of them armed themselves and marched in threatening array towards Chambly and St. Johns, garrisoned by detachments, and it required considerable diplomacy to induce them to disband without attacking both places. The people of Berthier not merely drove their seigneur out for trying to enlist them on the government's side, but took a solemn oath that they would not only never take up arms against the Continental invaders but would burn the properties of any who did.

The French Canadians in the vicinity of St. Johns openly sympathized with the invaders, while towards the end of the siege of that place the attitude of the whole population of the Richelieu valley became so openly hostile to the British that Chambly, lower down the river, held by a small force, was evacuated and abandoned to the enemy with large stores of arms, ammunition and military clothing on October 18. In spite of the discouragement produced by the spread of disloyalty in certain sections, a force of Canadians was embodied during the winter of 1775, some companies at Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers being the first corps organized. They were composed largely of the seigneur class.

Blood was shed at Lexington and Concord in April 1775, and a few weeks later a "Continental" force descending the Richelieu from Lake Champlain, easily obtained possession of St. Johns. The very day afterwards this important little fortress was retaken by M. de Belestre at the head of eighty Canadian volunteer militiamen, who had offered their services for the purpose to Major Preston at Montreal on June 8. Among those who served under the Chevalier de Belestre upon this occasion were a number of men distinguished in the old militia of the French regime, de Longueuil, de Lotbi-

niere, de Rouville, de Boucherville, de la Corne, de la Bruere, de St. Ours, de Montigny, Perthuis, Hervieux, Gamelin, d'Esehambault and others. By their daring upon this occasion these gallant Canadians won not only the position, but the thanks of Sir Guy Carleton. In September of the same year, these same Canadians, with a number of Quebec and Three Rivers volunteers and some additional ones from the Montreal district started for St. Johns to relieve the little garrison composed of detachments of the 7th Royal Fusiliers and 21st Regiments, threatened by the army of Generals Schuyler and Montgomery. Among the names which first appeared upon the pages of the history of the British-Canadian militia at this time were those of de Montesson, Duchesnay, de Rigouville, de Salaberry, de Tonancour, Beaubien, Demoisseau, Moquin, Faucher, and others (from Lemoine).

The story of the heroic defence of St. Johns for 45 days, and of its final capture, are well known to all readers of Canadian history.

During the siege of St. Johns, Carleton devoted himself to the task of organizing several companies of militia in Montreal, and they were destined to figure in one creditable exploit which is not generally remembered.

During the time of the fighting along the banks of the Richelieu, thanks to the indifference or sympathy of the inhabitants of the country south of the St. Lawrence, small parties of Continental scouts and light troops ranged the district between the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu at their own sweet will, and with as much impunity as though they had been operating in their own country. In September, Ethan Allan, the Vermont man who had won eternal fame in his own country by capturing Triconderoga May 10th, 1775, before its little garrison knew that the country was in a state of rebellion, reached Longueuil on the south side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, with a force of fifty of his Green Mountain boys and a body of eighty Canadians, "mostly French." The special mission of the force appears to have been to forage and to open up communication with the sympathizers in Montreal. A Major Brown was in command of a similar party operating further up the river in the direction of Laprairie. Allan was one of those brave, impetuous spirits who come to the front in every war where irregular troops are employed, who possess a blissful disregard for orders, who despise the fundamental rules of the art of war, who cannot understand the importance of combinations, who consider it their sole duty to seize every opportunity that offers itself for active excitement, who often surround their names with halos of popular glamor, who generally terminate their military career by some particularly disastrous rash act, and who never make any material contribution towards the final success of their side.

Allan ascertained that things were in a very bad way in Montreal. It was a small place of 7,000 or 8,000 population and defended by a feeble and decidedly dila-



FORMER COMMANDING OFFICERS

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANK CAVERHILL

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. D. CRAWFORD

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. A. C. CAMPBELL

pidated wall. At one place a pile of rubbish was lying against the outside of the wall and reached almost to the top of it. In another place some of the citizens, in a delightful spirit of independence had broken down a section of the wall to make a convenient entrance for the teams drawing wood into the city, thus saving a considerable detour to the nearest gate. The commercial spirit dominated Montreal in those days as now. Military defences could not be allowed to stand in the way of business convenience. There were guns mounted in the citadel, but their carriages were rotting away, and there were but few gunners to man them. The governor had barely enough regular soldiers for a guard, and only a portion of the militia could be depended upon. The English-speaking merchants were generally dissatisfied, especially some of the leading ones who had come from the older English colonies. The French gentry and the clergy were pathetically loyal to the British, but the people of the suburbs were generally friendly to the Continentals. This had been shown by the refusal of the suburbanites to deliver up their ladders to the garrison, the governor having deemed it a wise precaution, in view of the possibility of an attempt by escalade, to have all ladders placed in the citadel.

Ethan Allan, after learning these details, lost no time in determining to try to capture the town by a coup-de-main, and after inviting Major Brown to co-operate had his men ferried across the St. Lawrence to Longue Pointe, some eight or nine miles below the town. September 25th, when news of the landing of Ethan Allan's little force reached the garrison, was a day of great excitement in Montreal. The whole population, some devoutly anxious for their success, others hoping for their defeat, gathered in the streets to see a column of three hundred men, chiefly militiamen, under the command of Major Carden, sally forth to meet the invaders. In a few hours Carden returned to the citadel with Ethan Allan and practically his whole force prisoners, and before long the famous Green Mountain Boy was on his way across the Atlantic to an English prison.

It is unnecessary here to refer at length to the eventual surrender of Montreal to the overwhelmingly superior force of Montgomery, to the siege of Quebec or to the expulsion of the invaders from the province in 1776. It should perhaps be remarked that French Canadians in several districts took the field against the Continentals. Ogdensburg was still a British post and fairly strongly held, and Arnold feared that the commander of the place might try a sudden dash upon Montreal via the St. Lawrence. To guard against such a contingency he posted a considerable force at the Cedar Rapids, where any British force descending the St. Lawrence would have to make a portage. Considerable consternation and alarm was caused in the Montreal garrison when it became known that this party had been attacked and captured by a party of French Canadians.

A corps of Montreal militia under Captains De Bou-

cherville and Morin was attached to Burgoyne's army and participated in the campaign about the shores of Lakes Champlain and George.

The revolutionary war over, the militia ordinances once more ceased to attract attention.

In 1784 a memorial was presented to the Home Government by M. du Calvet, an ex-Montreal magistrate, soliciting among other things, conservation of the old French laws, the extension of the habeas corpus act to Canada, "the naturalization of the Canadians—so as to endow them with British rights," the liberty of the press and the creation of a provincial military establishment, including a Canadian regiment of two battalions.

By "The Constitutional Act," 31 George III, Cap. 31, passed in 1791, the Province of Quebec was divided into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The division was made largely at the instance of the people of British origin, many of them United Empire loyalists, residing in what was created the Province of Upper Canada, and who were anxious for a government and constitution more in accordance with what they had been accustomed to. The Quebec Act, with its vague provisions for the joint operations of two systems of jurisprudence had not worked well. Although the Act had been sixteen years in force, the courts had not yet agreed whether the whole of the French laws or what part of them, composed the custom of Canada, as they sometimes admitted and sometimes rejected whole codes of the French law.

After the granting of the constitution of 1791, in every parliamentary session, the governors secured regularly the renewal of their powers for organizing "a submissive militia," but the authority so granted appears to have been merely used to the extent of appointing officers. The following militia list for the Montreal district published in the "Almanach de Quebec" for 1796 gives an idea of the extent to which organization was carried.

First District of the City of Montreal, Militia.—Field officers, Pierre M. Sevestre, Colonel; Pierre Guy, Lieut.-Colonel; Pierre Fortin and Etienne St. Dizier, Majors; P. Valle, J. B. Adhemer, Jacques Hervieux, Charles Desery, J. Lacroix, Daniel Dupre, Captains; J. B. Jobin, Surgeon.

Second District of the Montreal City Militia.—Field officers, St. George Dupre, Colonel; Louis Perlier, Lieut.-Colonel; M. Blendean, Major. P. Lacoste, Charles Chaboillez, H. St. George, Gabriel Cote, J. B. Durocher, J. F. Perrault, Captains; F. X. Bender, Surgeon.

During the first sitting of the new assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, April 25, 1793, a message was received from the governor informing the house that "the persons exercising the supreme authority in France had declared war against His Majesty." In answering this message the assembly stated that they would immediately proceed to a revision of the militia laws. The subject was taken up and discussed, but as no alterations



FORMER COMMANDING OFFICERS

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LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN HOOD

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. A. L. STRATHY, A.D.C.

were made in the militia ordinance then in force, it is to be inferred that such were deemed unnecessary by the assembly.

In his speech dismissing the House at the close of the session, the governor, however, asked the members during recess to reflect upon "such further regulations as may appear necessary for the better organizing and more effectually calling forth the militia."

Nov. 26, 1793, the Governor-General, Lord Dorchester, issued a proclamation drawing attention to the fact that alien enemies from France and elsewhere were in the province busying themselves in propogating revolutionary principles, and requiring "all magistrates, Captains of Militia, peace officers, and others of His Majesty's good subjects, to be vigilant" etc.

At the first session of the Parliament of Lower Canada in the year 1803, the militia laws were renewed on the advice of the Governor. The second session took place in August on the resumption of hostilities between Great Britain and France. The alien act, and that for the preservation of His Majesty's Government had been allowed to expire at the time of the peace, but the return of war rendered their revival necessary and they were revived. Upon the recurrence of war, there was a strong manifestation of loyal feeling universally throughout the province. The Lieutenant-Governor sent down, late in the session, a message to the assembly stating that he had "the satisfaction to acquaint them that a considerable number of His Majesty's subjects in this province, actuated by a spirit of loyalty and zeal for the interests and honor of his crown, had offered to form themselves into volunteer companies for the defence of the province at the present moment, and to serve under such officers as His Majesty's representative should appoint to command them." He recommended the subject accordingly to the consideration of the House. A bill was introduced, passed, and sent up to the Legislative Council relative to it, but too late, the prorogation taking place the next day. No inconvenience, however, was felt from the circumstance, the militia act being in force, and sufficient for every practical purpose at the time.

As the war between Britain and France developed, and with it the ambition of the ruling faction in the United States to secure possession of Canada, the war party in the republic industriously circulated the report that the Canadians only awaited the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes in Canada to rise in a body against British rule. In refutation of this libel on the loyalty of the French Canadians, the acting Governor, Mr. Dunn, made arrangements for a grand military demonstration to be made during the summer of 1808. One fifth of the militia of the province were called out for training. The

ballotting for men was carried out with the greatest spirit, giving the lie to the doubts which had been cast upon the loyalty of the people. At the balloting, young bachelors competed with one another to procure the service tickets of married men who drew them. Some men who were not drawn purchased tickets from others who were, but not a few married men refused to sell out. After the men required had been selected by ballot, and everything prepared for their mobilization, Sir James Craig, the new governor, arrived at Quebec, and he thought it best not to proceed any further. Consequently an order was issued excusing the drafted force from service, but in a General Order issued Nov. 24, 1808, he lauded the Canadians for the loyal and heroic spirit they had manifested.

May 28, 1812, 21 days before the United States Congress passed the bill empowering the President to declare war against Great Britain, Sir George Prevost, raised four battalions of embodied militia in Lower Canada; and a regiment of voltigeurs was raised, the latter being placed under the command of Major De Salaberry. Many other battalions were called out for service before the termination of the war, and all acquitted themselves well, as every one who has read Canadian history knows.

At the outbreak of the war there were a cavalry troop and four battalions of sedentary militia in Montreal, three district battalions, and one, the "First Battalion Montreal Militia" composed of all persons "residing within the City and Banlieu of Montreal" other than French Canadians. This battalion was reserved as a special corps for the enrollment of the English-speaking citizens by an order dated May 22, 1811. The chief officers of the battalion in 1812 were Hon. James McGill, Colonel; Alex. Audjo, Lieut.-Colonel; Daniel Sutherland, Major; Captains Alexander Henry, Francis Desrivieres, Francis Badgley, David David, Samuel Gerrard; Captain Griffin, Adjutant; Thomas Busby, Quartermaster.

After the outbreak of the war, a fifth battalion of militia was incorporated, which afterwards became the Canadian Chasseurs, while the First Battalion organized voluntarily four companies for garrison duty and for service in the field if necessary. The officers of these four volunteer companies of the 1st Battalion are given in the Quebec Almanach for 1813 as follows:—

James Caldwell, Major Commandant; Captains, James Dunlop, John Richardson, John Forsyth, John Ogilvy; Lieutenants, David Ross, Thomas Blackwood, George Gillespie, Hart Logan, Alexander Allison, George Garden, William Hallowell, Thomas Thain; Ensign, James Leslie; Adjutant Thomas B. Ahern.







## CHAPTER II.



### The Militia a Butt of Political Discord.

To the military fervor of 1812-15 there succeeded a long and trying period for those interested in the maintenance of a national defensive force, during which the militia of the province was either ignored altogether or made the subject of partizan discussion. In fact the provincial militia was made for a time the butt of political discord.

In 1815, after the close of the wars with the United States and France, all of the provincial corps were disbanded, and after that date, with the exception of a troop of cavalry or a company of rifles here and there, not amounting in both provinces to 300 or 400 men, there was no armed force in the country exclusive of the regulars. The few isolated cavalry and rifle corps were of an independent character, officers and men uniforming and maintaining the corps at their own expense, and even purchasing the arms privately. Of course they received no pay or allowances, and were not subjected to any systematic oversight. A sedentary militia having a long list of officers, however, was enrolled, as a matter of form, every year, and ordered to muster once a year for roll call. Some regiments did and some did not; in fact the whole thing was a farce. Full compliments of officers, nearly all of them absolutely ignorant of the merest rudiments of a military education were maintained, or at least complete lists of officers for a whole army of territorially designated regiments and battalions were published year after year.

In 1827 the continued discussion between the legislative assembly of Quebec on one side and "The Governor in Chief" on the other regarding the forms and accounts in connection with the votes for the expenses of the civil government reached a climax. The differences on this one subject were so acute that they caused a rejection by the legislature of every other measure which the government presented. The legislature refused the supplies necessary for the ordinary expenses of government, failed to make any provision for the maintenance of jails, houses of correction, insane asylums, foundling institutions or schools, and refused to renew the temporary militia act, which on the plan of the army act in England, was renewed from year to year. By the expiration of the militia act, which the assembly had purposely omitted to renew, two old ordinances of the legislative council of the Province of Quebec of 1787 and 1789, for the regulation of the militia were automatically revived, never having been absolutely repealed, but held in abeyance so long as the temporary militia laws remained

in force. Accordingly, by a Militia General Order of July 5th, the Governor-in-Chief directed the commanding officers of the different battalions of militia, without waiting for more particular orders, to fix the days on which the companies of their respective battalions should meet according to law, in that and the ensuing months.

Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-in-Chief, having promptly prorogued the house, there ensued a seditious agitation in all quarters of Lower Canada, which it was scarcely reasonable to expect would be kept from spreading to the militia. Lord Dalhousie apparently hoped that this might be accomplished for the Militia General Order already referred to contained the following:—

"The Governor-in-Chief thinks it right to express on this occasion his satisfaction at the ready obedience which has been shown in all parts of the province from which information has reached him, to the revived ordinances for regulating the militia, notwithstanding the arts used by designing and ill-disposed persons to infuse groundless doubts and suspicions into the minds of the people, and he trusts that the officers and men of the militia will continue to evince that spirit of zeal, obedience and subordination, which is the first of the military duties, and which has hitherto distinguished the militia of this province."

The militiamen's duty was exceedingly light, in fact only nominal, under either the temporary lapsed acts or the old re-instated ordinances. The militiamen had to meet after divine service on a Sunday, or other holiday, once a year, and answer to the call of their names, as an acknowledgement of obedience to the laws, and their duty was done.

Several officers of the militia, partizans of the prevailing agitation, objected to the performance of this merely nominal service under the revived ordinances. They pretended that the legislative assembly having failed to re-enact the militia laws, there were now no laws in force regulating the militia, publicly dissuaded their militiamen from attending muster, and harrangued them in terms of contempt and indignation against the existing administration, as inimical to the rights and interests of the French Canadian people, and as essentially anti-Canadian. The government of course could not yield to faction and to clamor, and several removals from the militia took place on the charge of encouragement of and participation in public meetings tending to excite the people to discontent.

The following General Order was published about this time:—

“Office of the Adjutant General of Militia,  
12th Sept., 1827.

“General Order of Militia,

“His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief takes an early opportunity to express to the battalions of militia in Lower Canada, his sentiments on certain recent proceedings which nearly concern their loyalty and honor.

“It is well-known that the laws under which the militia force has been regulated for many years have been enacted for short periods, and have been repeatedly renewed as a substitute for the permanent laws passed in 1787 and 1789.

“These temporary acts, however, not having been renewed in the last session of the provincial parliament, expired on the 1st May, and it was immediately notified to the militia, by His Excellency’s directions, that under existing circumstances, the old permanent ordinances came into force.

“Evil disposed persons were not wanting to spread doubts upon the subject; and to these were added gross misrepresentations and calumnies regarding the intentions of the executive government, all tending to create discontent and dissatisfaction in the province, but more particularly to induce the militia to object against and disobey the orders issued under those ordinances for the usual musters in summer.

“The Governor-in-Chief has seen with great satisfaction that the utmost exertions of the ill-disposed have totally failed to disturb the natural disposition of the people to order and obedience. With very few exceptions, and those chiefly of officers holding commissions, the musters of July and August have been unusually numerous and well attended. It is therefore an important and most agreeable duty to His Excellency to offer his warmest acknowledgements in approbation of that conduct, by which the battalions of militia have shown their proper sense of duty.

“But while the Governor-in-Chief thus gives the reward of praise where it is so well merited, he feels that his duty imperiously calls upon him, at this time, to deprive of the distinction of holding commissions in the militia, all such persons as have neglected to attend at the musters required by law, or who, by their conduct or language at public meetings have failed in that respect which is due to the representative of the sovereign. This, however, is a work of time and investigation, which, though necessarily attended with some delay, will not fail to receive His Excellency’s serious and deliberate consideration.

“By order of His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

“F. Vassal de Monviel,  
Adjt.-Gen., Mil.”

December 12th, 1827 appeared a General Order to the following effect:—

“The Governor-in-Chief having for some time past occupied himself in considering the reports of reviews by officers commanding battalions of militia, has great satisfaction in again expressing his approbation of the general disposition and orderly conduct of this great national force. The reviews have been fully attended, and there are but few instances in which the Governor-in-Chief could think it at all necessary to express censure. His Excellency therefore conveys to all and to each battalion his thanks for their conduct, trusting that next summer, he shall find no cause to repeat the only disagreeable part of the duty which remains for him to perform—that is, to publish the names of those officers who can offer no efficient apology for their neglect of duty and absence from muster.

“The Governor-in-Chief further desires it to be understood that where the commissions are noted as “cancelled,” the conduct of the officers has not only been negligent, but has tended to induce the militiamen to refuse obedience to orders.

“The commissions of the following officers are hereby cancelled:

“Ensign L. Moquin, 4th Battalion, Huntingdon; Captain H. Heney, 3rd Battalion, Montreal; Captains Nicholas Brouillet, Etienne Frechette, Louis Garceau, Joseph Demers, 2nd Battalion of Kent; Ensign Pepin, 3rd Battalion, Buckinghamshire; Captains Auguste Quesnel, L. J. Papineau, J. R. Rolland, L. M. Viger, F. Roy, 2nd Battalion, Montreal; Lient. and Aide-Major, S. Neilson, 4th Battalion, Quebec; Ensign J. B. Tetu, 2nd Battalion, Devon.”

All of these removals from the militia were of course held up as arbitrary abuses of the executive power, and the agitating politicians and disaffected generally redoubled their exertions in the work of agitation, and with some effect, for the removals of many other officers from the militia were considered necessary.

While the affairs of the provincial militia were in this unsatisfactory condition, Lord Dalhousie undertook to effect an important reform in the system under which the militia in the City of Quebec were divided into “British” and “Canadian” battalions, a system which tended to keep alive an inexpedient and impolitic distinction. Consequently a Militia General Order was issued under date April 28, 1828 reading as follows:—

“His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, being desirous to do away with the distinction which has always been supposed to exist in the militia of Quebec, as forming one English and two Canadian battalions, has thought proper to order that to each battalion has been allotted a certain portion of the city, in which all householders or lodgers shall be enrolled, whether British or Canadian born—that no distinction of religion shall be considered—and that arrangements shall be made gradually, to appoint to each bat-



MAJOR F. S. MEIGHEN  
SENIOR MAJOR

MAJOR D. C. S. MILLER  
JUNIOR MAJOR

talion those captains and officers and non-commissioned officers, who, as householders, are resident within the limits of the battalion. The Governor-in-Chief is sensible that this may create at first some trouble and inconvenience, but the object is too important to admit of any consideration of such a difficulty, etc., etc."

This system was in 1847 reversed, and the old order of things restored by Lord Cathcart. The unwise change was attributed to the advice given His Excellency by Lieut.-Col. Tache, then Adjutant-General of the militia in Lower Canada—(Christie).

Meantime the summary dismissal of so many officers from the militia was brought to the attention of the Imperial Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the subject of the Canadian grievances. July 12th 1828, the agents of the discontented in the Lower Province, than in London, J. Neilson, D. B. Viger and Austin Cuvilier, filed a petition to the House of Commons which after mentioning the dismissals from the militia continued:—

"That the first and only notice which these gentlemen had of the existence of any complaints against them, was by the publication of the said general order in the newspaper printed and published by the King's printer at Quebec.

"That the said dismissals and the charge against the said officers, were grounded on no other fact than that they had taken part and acted at the several places of their residence, with the great majority of the inhabitants of the said province, in furthering and signing the aforesaid petitions to His Majesty and both houses of parliament.

"That the officers of the several local divisions to which these gentlemen belonged, and several of the committees of the petitioners, subsequently expressed and published their opinions of marked confidence in and esteem for the gentlemen, thus, in common with all the signers of the said petitions, publicly aspersed by the said general order, without trial and without a hearing."

During the session of 1829, while Sir James Kempt was acting as administrator, much time was occupied discussing a new militia bill. The assembly passed the bill with a clause declaring that the removals and appointments of officers that had been made since May 1st, 1827, when the militia ordinances of 1787 and 1789 came into force again in consequence of the lapsing of the temporary acts, were illegal and null. The Legislative Council considered that this entrenched upon the prerogative of the executive, amended the bill accordingly and sent it back to the assembly for concurrence. The assembly refused to accept the amendments, and the bill fell through.

At the following session, that of 1829, the question of the militia was again revived, at first apparently with the object rather of impeaching the former governor than with that of placing militia matters in the province on a more satisfactory basis. The result of the first dis-

cussion of militia matters during the session was the adoption of a petition to the King by "the Commons of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled," which is interesting as giving a review of the militia legislation of the province since the conquest. According to the terms of the petition:—

"Certain ordinances for the better regulation of the militia of the then Province of Quebec, were made and passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the said province in the years 1787 and 1789, which ordinances were inadequate, arbitrary and vexatious in their provisions, unnecessarily bothersome to the subject, subversive of personal freedom and the right of property, and subjected all the male inhabitants of the said province, between sixteen and sixty years of age, to an exercise of martial law in time of peace.

"That by an act passed in the second session of the first provincial parliament of Lower Canada, in the 34th year of the reign of Your Majesty's royal father of revered memory, (George III) it was declared and enacted that from and after the passing of the said act, the said ordinances "shall be, and they are hereby repealed," and certain temporary provisions were substituted in lieu thereof.

"That the said provisions and other temporary provisions for regulating the militia, were continued or enacted by various other acts of the provincial parliament, and continued from time to time, till the first day of May in the year 1816, when they expired in consequence of a premature dissolution of the house of assembly, and were revived by another temporary act of the provincial parliament, passed on the twenty-second day of March in the following year.

"That during the interval between the first day of May in the year 1816 and the said 22nd day of March 1817, the aforesaid ordinances, nor any other law for regulating the militia were enforced or pretended to be in force, or known to be in existence by the body of the inhabitants of the said province fit for militia duty.

"That all the provisions for regulating the militia of this province revived, continued or enacted by the provincial parliament, at or subsequently to the said 22d day of March, in the year 1817, expired on the first day of May 1827, after a sudden prorogation of the provincial parliament which was followed by a premature dissolution of the assembly.

"That the aforesaid ordinances of the Governor and legislative council, for regulating the militia of the late Province of Quebec were pretended to be revived, and were enforced by the late governor of this province, soon after the said prorogation, whereby he assumed a legislative authority over Your Majesty's subjects in this province, and attempted to establish arbitrary power over their persons and property, under colour of law...."

Among the British names appearing in the division list as supporting this petition were those of Messrs.



MAJOR GEO. S. CANTLIE  
ADJUTANT

MAJOR C. E. GAULT  
PAYMASTER

Leslie, Brookes, Child, Scott, Peck, Cannon, Neilson, and Knowlton.

On receiving the petition, His Excellency stated that he would not fail to transmit it to the King, but added:—"I must, however, observe on the present occasion that His Majesty's Courts of Justice in this province, having determined that the ordinances in question are laws in force, my duty necessarily requires me to be governed by such judicial decision until a new act shall be passed by the provincial parliament for the regulation of the militia, a measure which I sincerely hope will be effected in the course of the present session.

It is understood that the Home Government took no notice of this petition.

Later in the session a militia bill was passed, putting at rest the difficulty that had arisen between the executive and the assembly relative to the old ordinances of 1787 and 1789. This bill exacted a property qualification in persons commissioned to the militia, and residence within their respective territorial divisions. Before the departure of Sir James Kempt, (Oct. 30, 1830) he made a beginning with the reorganization of the militia, reinstating several, if not all of those deprived of their commissions, leaving the consummation of the work of conciliation and reform to his successor, Lord Aylmer, who arrived at Quebec to assume the reins of government in

H. M. S. Herald, October 13, 1830. Hence the earliest association of the family of the present popular Adjutant General of Militia, with the national defensive force of Canada.

In opening the session of the legislature in 1834, the governor in his speech remarked:—"Amongst the acts which are about to expire, I think it necessary to draw your particular attention to the act 10 and 11 George IV., Cap. 3, intituled "An act to provide for the better defence of the province, and to regulate the militia thereof," continued by 2nd William IV., Cap. 55. Should it be judged expedient further to continue that act, I would recommend to you to consider the expediency of embodying in it, the provisions of the act 2nd William IV., Cap. 42, instituted "An act to authorize the appointment of courts of enquiry, for investigating the qualifications of militia officers in certain cases, which act is also about to expire."

In proroguing parliament the governor thanked the legislature for having passed the militia bill as recommended.

Meantime, while the acts regulating the Constitutional defensive force were being made the playthings of wrangling politicians, the province was rapidly drifting on towards rebellion.





## CHAPTER III.



### The Montreal Militia of the Rebellion and after.

During the period immediately preceding the outbreak of the rebellion in 1837 the militia of Lower Canada had little encouragement, and the few volunteer corps less. If volunteer corps were maintained in the cities of Montreal and Quebec at all, it was due rather to the military spirit of the officers and men and to the popular apprehension that the perpetual political agitation would eventually result in rebellion, than to any encouragement received from the authorities.

According to the militia lists in the Quebec Almanach the four volunteer companies of the First Montreal Militia Battalion of 1813 had dwindled down in 1827 to one "Volunteer Rifle Company" of which the officers were Captain Norman Bethune, and Lieutenants J. C. Grant, James Scott and John Smith. The names of these officers appeared on the strength of the 1st Battalion Sedentary Militia as well as in connection with the Volunteer Rifle Company. The Montreal Troop of Cavalry maintained its organization, and was commanded by Major George Gregory.

Shortly after this date the 1st Battalion ceased to be a distinctively English battalion, and the sedentary militia of Montreal was rearranged by districts.

The Reverend J. Douglas Borthwick in his interesting "History of the Montreal Prison" published in 1886, gives some facts about the militia of the "City and County of Montreal," in 1831. The Montreal district militia formed one division, consisting of eight battalions of infantry, two troops of volunteer cavalry, two companies of artillery and two companies of rifles. The population of the city was then considerably under 40,000, and the population of the surrounding parishes of course small in proportion. So in proportion to population the strength of the local militia force was very considerable, but as a matter of fact the various units existed rather in imagination than in fact. The volunteer militia, which was given a distinct status from the ordinary sedentary militia, and was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. John Forsyth; Major George Gregory, commanding the cavalry, Major Peter McGill the artillery and Major John S. McCord, the rifles.

The ordinary sedentary militia battalions were assigned carefully defined territorial limits, and were as follows:—

1st Battalion, Montreal Militia, Colonel Commandant, Louis Guy, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Charles Grant, Majors Benjamin Beaubien and Michael O'Sullivan; limits, St. Mary's suburbs, St. Mary's and St. Martin divisions.

Second Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Louis Gury, Majors Samuel Gerrard and Janvier, D. Lacroix; limits the present centre and east wards and the then suburbs of the district now cut by St. Denis street.

Third Battalion, Lieut.-Col. J. Bouthillier, Majors Zierre De Rocheblave and L. J. Papineau, (1) limits, the present West Ward.

Fourth Battalion, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Toussaint Pothier, Majors Fred. Aug. Quesnel and Joseph Shuter; limits, the present St. Louis and St. Jean Baptiste wards and rural district beyond.

Fifth Battalion, Lieut.-Col. R. Hervieux, Majors F. A. Larocque and Austin Cuvillier; limits the present St. Lawrence, St. George and St. Andrew's wards, and rural districts beyond.

6th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. John Jones, Majors John Molson and L. M. Viger; limits, the present St. Anns, St. Joseph and St. Gabriel wards and Verdun.

7th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Mondelet, Majors Dominique Mondelet and Alexis Berthelot; limits, the parishes of Lachine, Pointe Claire, Ste. Anne and Ste. Genevieve.

8th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Jacques Viger, Majors John Delisle and Hypolite St. George Dupre; limits the parishes of Longue Pointe, Pointe aux Trembles, la Riviere des Prairies, Sault au Recollet and St. Laurent.

In 1835, the Montreal Constitutional Association, alarmed at the development of the revolutionary sentiment, resolved to organize district committees in each quarter of the city in case union and force became necessary. The organization raised spontaneously a body of volunteer riflemen, the members asking for the recognition of their corps, which it was proposed to call "The British Rifle Legion," by the governor. That official, however, withheld his sanction, and the corps was afterwards dissolved at his request. As the political agita-

(1)—Louis J. Papineau, subsequently, the leader of the rebellion in Lower Canada was the son of Joseph Papineau who had shown himself most zealous for the Royal cause during the whole period of the American revolution. A Canadian officer, M Lamothe, brought into Canada during the winter of 1776 some important despatches from Lord Howe, then commanding at New York, meant for General Carleton, then besieged in Quebec, but for safety addressed to the Seminarists of Montreal. Louis Papineau, then a young man, accompanied Lamothe in carrying them to Quebec. Secreting the despatches in hollow walking sticks, they took the road along the right bank of the St. Lawrence, avoiding the continental soldiers and their Canadian sympathizers and passing on from parsonage to parsonage they reached Levis in safety. They crossed the St. Lawrence on the ice completely enveloped in white sheets, the better to obscure themselves from the observation of the continental sentries, and delivered the despatches to Carleton on March 11th. The two men, as volunteers, at once joined the company of Quebec militia commanded by Captain Marcoux, and participated in the defence of Quebec until the siege was raised.

tion developed many of the leaders of the movement were deprived of their commissions in the militia, and the authorities armed trustworthy citizens to enable order to be maintained.

When the rebellion actually broke out in the autumn of 1837, Montreal, and in fact the whole of Canada, had very little in the way of military protection. The position was very critical indeed. There were only four or five regiments in Canada, the First Royals, 15th, 24th, 32nd and 66th. In the Montreal district the sedentary militia battalions were in a hopeless state of disorganization, and the only volunteer corps were a troop of cavalry at Lachine, commanded by Captain Penner, a troop in Montreal under command of Colonel David, and a rifle company (2) in Montreal under command of Major de Bleury, after whom Bleury street is named. These companies were not given arms by the Government, but the gunsmiths used to loan the officers the muskets they had in stock, and the companies used to drill with them and parade the streets at night. The men supplied themselves with a sort of frock-coat which they used to wear to their work. At that time Montreal had a miserable set of useless watchmen, and it was found a necessity for the rifle company to patrol the streets to prevent loyal citizens from being abused. Whenever an attack was made by the Radicals upon the Constitutionalists the watchmen were never to be found.

When the authorities realized that they had a rebellion on hand they at once authorized the enrolment of volunteer corps. The cavalry was increased to two troops, Captain Charles Ermatinger having command of one, and Captain Sweeney of the other. Colonel David was given command of the whole. The old garrison artillery corps, which had been allowed to collapse, was reorganized under command of Major John Boston. The Montreal Rifles were increased to three companies, Major Griffin having the supreme command. The companies were commanded by Captains de Bleury, Leclerc and Blackwood.

Volunteering for these corps proceeded with such enthusiasm, that it was decided to effect the organization of three brigades of volunteers in Montreal. The first brigade consisted of the Montreal Cavalry (Major David), which had two troops in the city and one at Lachine, a company of artillery, (Major Boston commanding), and the Montreal Rifles, Major Griffin, three companies. The second brigade consisted of the Montreal Light Infantry (3) (Lt.-Col. Benjamin Holmes), six companies, and the Queen's Light Dragoons (Capt. W. Jones), one troop. The third brigade consisted of three

(2)—The name "Rifles" was first conferred upon the 60th and 95th Regiments who were armed with rifles, as sharp shooters, at a time when the majority of English regiments were armed with smooth bore muskets.

(3)—Light companies were added to British Infantry regiments in the reign of George II, about 1656, and were originally reserved for skirmishing and reconnoitring duties, the officers and men being specially selected for these companies on account of their intelligence and agility. When a number of regiments were acting together the light and grenadier companies were sometimes formed into separate light and grenadier battalions.

battalions of ward association which drilled less and took less interest in volunteering than the other corps, but who would have been useful and willing if called upon.

These corps were soon up to full strength, and the whole British population, and many loyal French, went in for soldiering with enthusiasm. All the available halls and warehouses were pressed into service as drill halls, and the volunteers drilled night and day. Several whose names have since become familiar in the militia, including the late Lt.-Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., joined the Light Infantry. That corps used to drill every afternoon on the Champ de Mars, and every evening in the old St. Ann's market, on McGill street. Each corps had a sergeant from one of the regular regiments attached as drill instructor, and a few weeks of such hard work as they put in, speedily got the various units into very good shape indeed.

The Government furnished these corps with flintlocks, and the volunteers found it no small matter mastering the necessarily complicated manual of those days, with the orders "open pans," "shut pans," "draw ram-rods," "ram down cartridges," and the rest of it. The accoutrements were old black ones, used previously in the old American war. They were very heavy, with cross belts with an oval piece of brass where they crossed. They were not served with uniforms the first year, but supplied themselves with blue suits with pea jackets. When the winter set in they were supplied with military overcoats and immense fur caps.

The Montreal Light Infantry did not have the same opportunity to distinguish itself during the rebellion as did the old Montreal Volunteer Rifles, a company of which corps, was attached to Sir John Colborne's force at St. Eustache, and some of its detachments being on escort duty in the Richelieu district. The M.L.I. was however, a splendid and efficient corps, its rank and file being largely recruited from the mechanic class of the city. The corps deserves special mention in this history, as it possessed in one of its companies, the first distinctively Scottish military organization ever raised in Montreal. Officers and men of this company, of which the bugler, was a lad who was afterwards, to become well known in the Canadian Militia, as Lieut.-Colonel John Fletcher, C.M.G., were exclusively Scotch, and they wore stripes of tartan plaid on their trousers, as a distinguishing mark.

Thus, was modestly introduced among Montreal's citizen soldiers, the idea of a distinctively Scottish unit—an idea which has a splendid realization to-day in the Fifth Royal Scots of Canada.

The martial instincts and peculiar clannishness of the Scottish have upon various occasions and in several districts found vent in the organization of Highland companies attached to ordinary infantry battalions where the number of Scotsmen, and other circumstances, did not favor the raising of complete battalions of High-





CAPTAIN J. M. C. MUIR  
QUARTERMASTER

MAJOR ROLLO CAMPBELL  
SURGEON MAJOR

landers. The old Queens Rangers, the splendid provincial regiment of light troops which was raised in New York and New Jersey at the outbreak of the revolutionary war, and which served through the war with such distinction under Lieut.-Col., afterwards Lieut.-General, John Graves Simcoe, the first governor of Upper Canada, included a Highland company, recruited among Scottish Highlanders resident in the revolted colonies. This company was left flank company of the light infantry battalion of the Queens Rangers, which corps, also had a complement of mounted infantry and field artillery. The Highland Company, which was first commanded by Captain, afterwards the famous Major-General Aenas Shaw, distinguished itself greatly during the war, the Rangers participating in nearly every important engagement which took place up to the surrender of Cornwallis' weakened army to the combined French and United States forces. After the termination of the war many of the officers and men of the old Queens Rangers removed to Canada and settled on free grant lands voted to them by the government, and when Governor Simcoe, upon assuming the government of the new province of Upper Canada, raised the new permanent provincial corps authorized by the Imperial Government, and in honor of his old command of the Revolutionary War called it the Queens Rangers, a number of his old officers and men joined the new corps.

There was also a "Highland Company" in Quebec, in 1837. In 1866, the 9th Battalion, Quebec, had two English speaking companies, one of them, Number 5, being known as the Highland Rifles. Its officers were Captain Herald Douglass, Lieut. H. R. Sewell and Ensign E. F. H. T. Patterson. February 8th, 1867, these two English-speaking companies were transferred from the 9th to the 8th, as Numbers 5 and 6 companies.

After the rebellion, there ensued another period of depression in military affairs in Canada. It was, so far as military matters were concerned, the time of the most inactive part of the era of torpor in England which intervened between the Battle of Waterloo and the Crimean War. With the Mother Country slumbering in fancied security, with her armed forces gradually dwindling away, and with the Anglo-Saxon race everywhere, disposed to regard war as a grim spectre of the past, never to stalk the surface of the earth again, it was scarcely to be wondered at, that the people of Canada refused to seriously consider the question of maintaining an efficient national defensive force, and even treated the efforts of those who wished to see some sort of a national militia maintained, as a practical joke. The former members of the Montreal volunteer corps of the Rebellion maintained some little organization for a time, but it was more of a social than a military character. Meantime, the formalities of passing and amending militia acts, and of publishing the lists of officers of a sedentary militia not expected to be called upon for service, were solemnly complied with, so that the Canadian Mil-

itia continued to have a paper existence, if nothing else.

The Act of Union, consummated in 1840, and which took effect by Royal proclamation, issued by Lord Sydenham, Feb. 10th, 1841, had an important bearing upon the militia force, the militia of both provinces coming under the management of one central staff, and becoming one national force, instead of two distinct provincial ones. The Act of Union was drafted by Lord Sydenham and passed by the British Parliament in 1840, the object being to obviate difficulties which had arisen between the sister provinces. Before the drafting of this act, the Special Council of Lower Canada had agreed to the union and to the assumption by the United Provinces of the large debt of Upper Canada, and a month after this agreement had been reached, namely in December 1839, the Legislature of Upper Canada had also agreed to the Union.

At the time of the Union the muster rolls of the sedentary militia in Upper Canada, showed 248 battalions, with 117,000 men, and in Lower Canada 178 battalions with 118,000 men.

There was a slight revival of the old military spirit in Canada as a result of the exchange of uncomplimentary language with the United States over the Ashburton Treaty consummated in August 1842.

A Militia Act (9 Victoria, Chapter 28), passed in 1846 may be described as the first stepping stone between the old, purely sedentary militia system and the present one, as it provided for the maintenance of purely volunteer regiments under a nominal militia system, and relegated the old sedentary militia organization to the background. Under this Act of 1846, there was to be an active militia to be drawn by voluntary enlistment or ballot from the men under forty, the remainder of the adult male population, with the usual exceptions, to form the reserve. The Active Militia force was not to exceed 30,000 men and had only to drill for one day, June 29th. The country was divided into regimental, battalion and company divisions, and the militia of both classes were required to enroll themselves in the month of June each year with the officer commanding the company within the limits of which they resided. Only such men of the "First Class" as were needed for active service were required to turn out, so that really the active force as provided for in this act was really not much more an active force, as we understand the term, than were the old sedentary battalions, for the men comprising the latter were liable to be called out for training too, when required. Still the Act recognized an active class of militia, and in addition authorized the organization of independent volunteer companies.

In 1848, owing to the existing discussion between the United States and British governments relating to the Oregon Territory it was found necessary to recast the old Militia Laws of the two Canadas, now united, into a single and uniform code.

In 1849, the year of the mobbing in Montreal, of



CAPTAIN E. R. BROWN  
SURGEON-CAPTAIN

CAPTAIN E. N. ARMSTRONG  
ACTING ADJUTANT

CAPTAIN C. J. ARMSTRONG  
Seconded for Service in South Africa

Lord Elgin, then Governor-General of Canada, and the burning of the old parliament buildings on McGill street, the Oregon frontier dispute still looking very threatening, efforts were made to raise a new volunteer force in Montreal, and the city volunteer fire companies were formed into a volunteer battalion under the command of the Hon. James Ferrier, then Mayor of Montreal, Mr. John Fletcher being gazetted as Lieutenant and Adjutant.

The Crimean War imparted a fresh impetus and left an enduring effect upon the Canadian Militia. The garrisons of regular troops were withdrawn for service in Europe in 1854, and the Canadian and other colonial governments, were given to understand by the Imperial authorities that they would have to depend upon themselves for defence more than they had hitherto done. As usual, the first thing done was to revise the Militia Act, the result being the Act of 1855 (18 Victoria, Chapter 77.) This Act more clearly defined the two classes of militia which had been slowly shaping themselves, the active and sedentary. Hitherto the chief object of the militia acts of both provinces had been to provide for the occasional mustering of the territorial militia and to furnish as simple and economical a system as possible for the mobilization and training of an active force in case of emergency. The few volunteer corps in existence up to this time, had been tolerated rather than encouraged. The Act of 1855 recognized the old, territorial, sedentary militia system as the back bone of the national defensive force, but sanctioned the raising of an active, permanently organized militia to consist of "volunteer troops of cavalry, field batteries, and foot companies of artillery, and companies of infantry, armed as riflemen, but not exceeding in the whole, sixteen troops of cavalry, seven field batteries of artillery, five foot companies of artillery, and fifty companies of riflemen, the total number not to exceed five thousand officers and men."

This act was to continue in operation for three years only, but could be continued if war with the United States existed.

In Montreal, two rifle companies, a field battery and a cavalry troop were enrolled under this Act before the end of the year.

In 1856 an amendment to the Militia Act (19 Victoria, Chapter 44) was passed providing for the discontinuation of the muster day of the sedentary militia and for the organization of unpaid volunteer corps.

May 8th, 1856, Lieut.-Colonel John Dyde, "of the Montreal Light Infantry," was appointed to command the Volunteer Militia Rifle Companies of Montreal. This same year, six additional volunteer rifle companies raised in Montreal were gazetted. The Seventh Company, gazetted October 16th, was "a Highland Rifle Company." John Macpherson (now Col. Macpherson), a member of Number One Company, formerly the Montreal Rifle

Rangers, raised in 1654, was appointed captain, (4) and on October 30th, 1856, George McGibbon, was gazetted Lieutenant, and Peter Moir, Ensign. November 13, 1856, Assistant Surgeon, W. E. Scott, M.D., "from the Montreal Light Infantry," was gazetted Surgeon, "of all the Rifle Companies in Montreal." It must be remarked, that at this time, there was no provision for a battalion organization in the militia.

The Militia Act of 1855 was further amended in 1859 by 22 Victoria, Chapter 18, which made provisions that where possible the independent companies of volunteer infantry and rifles, should be grouped into battalions. It also provided that, the volunteer militia force should drill for six consecutive days each year, with pay at the rate of one dollar per diem per man. This act, and the increased interest in militia matters in Canada was to some extent a reflection of the powerful military movement in Great Britain which resulted from the menaces of a French invasion at the time of the trouble over the Orsini conspiracy.

The battalion organization of the Montreal Rifle companies, became better defined and more permanent under this act, and the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment dates its existence back to this time.

Long before the passing of the amendment to the Militia Act, providing officially for the brigading of the independent companies of volunteer rifles into battalions, steps had been taken for the reorganization of the old Montreal Light Infantry on a regimental basis. The original "regulations" for the reorganized corps were submitted December 6th, 1856, for the sanction of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and sanctioned December 18th, 1856. According to these regulations the corps was to consist of six companies, each of seventy-five men, besides a bugler, and the due complement of officers and non-commissioned officers. Section 7 of these regulations provided as follows:—"All officers and non-commissioned officers, and all finally enrolled privates, will be held to furnish themselves with uniforms and to appear therein at all musters, when so ordered. The uniform of the corps (subject only to such modifications as the law or any duly issued Regimental Order may

(4)—Lieut.-Col. John Macpherson was born at Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., Jan. 8th, 1830, and received his first commission in the 3rd Batt. of Montreal Militia (sedentary) in 1849. He was made Brigade Major to the Montreal active force in 1861 and in 1865 was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel, serving on the staff of Major General Lindsay, during the Fenian Raid of 1866. In 1869 he commanded Military District No. 3 and in 1870 served as Assistant Adjutant General, also commanding the Militia Brigade concentrated at Montreal. Was the same year selected by General Lindsay for appointment on the staff of Colonel (now Lord) Wolseley to proceed on the Red River Expedition, but subsequently changed at the request of the then Minister of Militia, his services being required at headquarters. In 1880 was appointed director of Militia Stores, which appointment he held for many years. In 1885 had charge of all supplies issued to the Force during the Northwest Rebellion, and performed at headquarters all the duties pertaining to the Quarter-Master General's Department, in addition to those of director of Stores. Services favorably mentioned in Parliament by the Minister of Militia at the time. Retired from the Militia Department on Superannuation in 1897. Treasurer of the Dominion Rifle Association from 1868 to the present time, etc., etc.



CAPTAINS OF THE "RIGHT HALF BATTALION."

CAPTAIN W. O. H. DODDS  
 CAPTAIN J. C. ROSS

CAPTAIN A. HAMILTON GAULT  
 CAPTAIN A. F. GAULT

indicate), will be that of a Light Infantry Regiment of the line, with blue facings."

Sections 9, 10 and 11, give us an insight into the inside working of the volunteer organizations of those days. These sections read as follows:—

"9.—The regimental fund will be in charge of the paymaster, and will be raised from time to time by assessments, to be apportioned by him in advance upon the officers, according to what would be their respective rates of pay, if under pay,—so as to meet (as nearly as may be) the authorized expenses to become chargeable thereon.

"10.—Regimental and company drills and parades, will be held at such times and places, as shall be ordered by the commanding officer; the whole corps (privates provisionally enrolled, inclusive) being required to drill thereat, for at least the full length of time required by law, yearly. Extra drills and parades will be ordered, as requisite for the officers, non-commissioned officers and men finally enrolled. And besides such extra drills and parades, the officers and non-commissioned officers will meet and be exercised from time to time, especially as an officers' company or corps, to perfect themselves in drill and military exercise generally,—all present at such meetings (under the rank of Commanding Officer), taking turn of duty as officers and privates as may be required.

"11.—Provision will be made hereafter by regimental orders, as may be requisite, for enforcing the proper attendance of officers, non-commissioned officers and men at such drills, parades and meetings, the previous consent (by vote) of a majority of each class interested, as to the amount of any pecuniary penalties, being requisite, in order to the valied imposition of such penalties, and all such penalties to go to the regimental fund."

"Further Regulations," submitted 11th April, 1857, for the sanction of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and sanctioned April 27th, 1857, provided that gentlemen desirous of instruction in drill and military exercises may be enrolled either provisionally, or finally, with leave of the Commanding Officer, as cadets, subject to assessment for the regimental fund, and to fines, at the rate of one-half of those falling on second lieutenants; and with the right to retire from the corps at pleasure. These cadets were to be borne upon the rolls of their respective companies, either as part of the fixed strength thereof, or over and above such strength; as the Commanding Officer, from time to time, may order. The fifth section of these "Further Regulations," provided that gentlemen holding commissions in any other corps of militia, might be admitted, with leave of the Commanding Officer, as honorary members of the officers' corps of the battalion, subject to assessment for the regimental fund, and to fines, at the rate of one-half of those falling on officers of the battalion, of the same grade. By a further section it was provided as follows:

—"Such honorary members of the officers' corps will be held to attendance at its meetings whenever ordered, without requirement of uniform, and, if suitably uniformed, will be entitled to attend and take part at all such meetings."

The standing orders, issued August 24, 1857, and printed with the regulations above mentioned, detailed special modifications of the ordinary Light Infantry uniform as follows:—

"Silver lace, buttons, plate, etc., are to be worn in place of gold and vice-versa,—as generally required for militia (5)

"Trousers are to be of Oxford—mixture, with heavy scarlet bead down the outside seams.

"Officers, in place of the new sling-sash, are to wear the old Light Infantry sash, with white patent leather pouch-belt, and black patent-leather pouch, of the patterns kept by the Quarter-Master.

"The Paymaster and Quarter-Master, are to be distinguished from other officers, only by wearing black belts and no sash.

"Cadets are to be distinguished from privates, by wearing the star of a second lieutenant on the collar of the tunic."

The full-dress head-dress, was the shako, with light infantry bob. There were no ensigns in the regiment, the junior subalterns being called second lieutenants and the senior, first lieutenants.

When the Montreal volunteer rifle companies proceeded on their memorable trip to Portland, Aug. 17th, 1858, they took with them the Queen's Colour of the Montreal Light Infantry, loaned to the Rifles, for the occasion by the former regiment. Among the guests of the rifle companies upon this occasion were Major Dyde, Captains McCalman, Lord and Scott, and Lieutenants Whitehead, Cowan and Simpson, of the Montreal Light Infantry.

As the heart-stirring events of the Crimean War, and the Indian mutiny were left further and further behind in the receding years, so the interest in matters military, steadily diminished in Canada.

The visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (now His Majesty, King Edward VII), to Canada in 1860, caused somewhat of a revival of the military spirit in the

(5)—In 1880 Major General Luard, who succeeded Lieut-General Sir E. Selby Smyth, K. C. M. G., in the command of the Canadian Militia, expressed to the Militia authorities the wish to disallow the wearing of gold lace by Canadian Militia regiments. Militia officers at once protested, and it was pointed out that by a warrant signed by the King during the war of 1812 the Canadian Militia was recognized as a "royal" force and authorized to use the same uniform as His Majesty's Royal Regiments. Hence the similarity of Canadian Militia uniforms to those of the regular army rather than to those of the British Militia is explained. Owing to accident silver lace, the then distinguishing badge of the English Militia, was assumed by many of the regiments raised in Canada at the time of the Trent Affair. While the volunteer fever in Canada was at its height uniforms for the new militia corps were ordered in great haste from London contractors, and the latter, assuming that militia uniforms in Canada must be after the same pattern as those worn in England, embellished them with silver lace. Some of the silver lace uniforms were still in use at General Luard's time, and he concluded that the use of gold lace in most corps was an irregularity.



CAPTAINS OF THE "LEFT HALF BATTALION."

CAPTAIN O. R. ROWLEY  
CAPTAIN HUGH MACKAY

MAJOR J. S. IBBOTSON  
CAPTAIN PEERS DAVIDSON

country. The Montreal Light Infantry had their share of duty in connection with this visit.

One company of the Montreal Light Infantry proceeded to Three Rivers, at which city, the Prince stopped on his way from Quebec to Montreal, and acted as guard of honor on the wharf upon the occasion of the landing of the Royal party. Upon the occasion of the arrival of the Prince in Montreal, one company of the Montreal Light Infantry, under command of the late Captain J. W. Taylor, acted as a guard of honor at the triumphal arch erected on Jacques Cartier Square, another company acted as guard of honor at the Crystal Palace on St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street, which structure the Prince formally inaugurated the day of his arrival.

The royal visit over once more, a period of neglect and depression for the militia force of the country set in,

but not for long. There were stirring times ahead for the whole of North America, and Canada was to find herself the object of such unneighborly menaces on the part of the people of the big republic lying along her southern frontier, that the patriotism of the Canadian people was stirred to its very depths. The people of Canada were about to find out that they had been living in a fool's paradise, and to learn it in such a way as to leave an enduring impression upon the national mind, that to assure the country of peace it must be prepared for war.

Many years of official and popular neglect were still ahead of the national defensive force, but the risk of depending upon a sedentary force, or even an extemporized and poorly nourished active militia, was at last about to dawn upon the people of Canada.







## CHAPTER IV.

### The Trent Affair — The 5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry.

In 1861, the Civil War in the United States broke out, producing an outburst of military ardor throughout the republic. The importance of providing a force in Canada for the enforcement of neutrality along the frontier and to be on hand in case of emergency was apparent to the authorities. A few regiments were sent out from England, and a number of volunteer companies organized throughout Canada. In Montreal, there was considerable local excitement, caused during the opening months of the war, by a demand made upon the Canadian authorities for the extradition to the United States, of one Anderson, an escaped slave, charged with murder. Public meetings were held to protest against the extradition proceedings, and the public temper rose high, but quieted down after Anderson had been shipped off to England. Though Canadians would not agree to the surrender of escaped slaves to the slave-holding states, even on charges recognized as valid in the existing extradition treaties, they generally sympathized with the South, regarding the contest as one rather of state rights than of slavery, sympathizing with the weaker party to the dispute, and recalling many unneighborly and unfriendly acts on the part of the people of the Northern States.

As the long and bloody strife in the south progressed, many sympathizers with the South who found it uncomfortable in the northern states, came here to live, and were joined by a number of escaped Confederate prisoners. The presence of these refugees tended to stimulate the feeling which already existed against the North.

Towards the end of November 1861, word reached Canada of the Trent outrage. The British mail steamer, "Trent" had been stopped on the high seas by the U.S. S. "San Jacinto," boarded by a party of armed marines, and Messrs. Mason and Sliddell, the Confederate commissioners, seized, in spite of the protests of the "Trent's" captain, and taken on board the "San Jacinto." At the news of this wanton outrage upon the British flag, a wave of indignation swept over the British Empire, and Britons everywhere demanded that the Confederate commissioners be restored to the protection of the British flag and full reparation made. Although the question at issue was not one of special Canadian interest, and although it was realized that if war took

place the United States would try to make Canada the scene of active operations, in no part of the Empire was there a more set determination that the outraged honor of the Empire be avenged than in Canada. For once the British government took a firm stand against its obstreperous offspring across the Atlantic, demanded the restoration of the men taken from the Trent, and also ample apologies for the insult to the flag. Accustomed to receiving absurdly indulgent and invariably ill-requited treatment at the hands of the Mother Country, the people of the United States, who had mistaken British good nature for weakness, insisted that the demands be not complied with. Both countries appeared determined, and both sternly set to work to seriously prepare for the impending conflict. Britain despatched a large force of regular troops with ample supplies of munitions of war to Canada, and the Canadians, to a man, set themselves to the task of preparing for the contest, which appeared not merely probable but inevitable. How the United States Government eventually surrendered the two commissioners and made amends for the uncalled for action of Captain Wilkes, is well-known to every reader of history.

While this keen international tension was at its height, the whole male population of Montreal enrolled themselves into volunteer corps, and exercised themselves in military drill, night and day. Many of the existing military organizations of the city trace their existence back to this stirring time.

"The 5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry," was organized under general orders of January 31st, 1862, as an eight company battalion, the first six companies raised being commanded by the following gentlemen, all of whose captain's commissions were dated January 22, 1862:—Haviland L. Routh, Andrew Allan, Gordon G. Mackenzie, James L. Mathewson, John M. Hopkins, and Alexander Campbell. Captain Routh was promoted Major, January 31st, 1862, and Lieut.-Colonel, February 7, 1862.

The lieutenants on organization, with rank dating from February 7, 1862, were, Andrew Law, Thomas F. Blackwood, John H. Routh, Alexander Allan.

February 7, 1862, the following ensigns were gazetted to the regiment:—James S. Tyre, Jackson Rae, Rufus Fairbanks, Hector Mackenzie, David Leach.

John Grant and Walter Scott were gazetted captains February 14, 1862, and Henry Lyman, (1) the second of April, 1862.

Major John Fletcher (2) was gazetted to the regiment July 7th, 1862, and appointed Brigade Major by General Order, November 28th, 1862.

Captain Mathewson, was gazetted Paymaster, July 7th, 1862. Lieut. John H. Routh, was gazetted Captain July 14th, 1865, Adjutant, July 28th, 1865, and retired retaining rank, July 14th, 1865. Ensign Rae was promoted Lieutenant, January 23rd, 1863, and resigned July 14th, 1865. Ensign Tyre, was promoted to be Lieutenant the same date. Ensign Hector Mackenzie, was promoted Lieutenant, July 14th, 1865, Captain, December 14th, 1866, and retired with rank, December 3rd, 1875. Ensign Leach was gazetted Lieutenant, March 16th, 1866. Captain Kirby was gazetted Paymaster, February 7th, 1862, and resigned December 14th, 1866. Captain Grant was gazetted Major, July 14th, 1865, granted the brevet of Lieut.-Col., February 15th, 1867, and retired with the rank of Lieut.-Col., August 12th,

1870. Captain Scott was given his brevet majority, November 24th, 1865. Lieutenant Frederick Mackenzie, obtained his captaincy, February 11th, 1865, and was appointed paymaster, May 5th, 1876. Captain Henry Lyman, obtained his brevet majority, April 4th, 1866, and retired retaining rank December 14th, the same year.

The strength of each company upon organization was 55, and from the first the regiment was remarkable for the splendid physique of its rank and file. The commanding officer of the new regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Haviland L. Routh, was manager of the Royal Insurance Company, and a gentleman of high social and considerable political influence at that time. No better evidence of this can be found than the nominal roll of the officers gazetted to the new regiment.

A handsome set of colours, those still borne by the Royal Scots, was presented to the regiment by Lady Monck, wife of His Excellency the Governor General, at a parade of the whole militia force of the city on Logan's Park, October 11th, 1862. The colours cost \$600, and were the gift of the ladies of Montreal. His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Monck, was also present as were Lieut.-General, Sir W. Fenwick Williams, K.C.B., the Hero of Kars, Commander-in-Chief in Canada, and Col. John Dyde, Commandant of the Montreal Volunteer Force. Lieut.-Colonel Routh commanded the Royals, Major the Honorable John Rose, being the second in command. The other corps on parade were as follows: The Montreal Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel David; the Royal Guides, Captain D. Lorn MacDougall, the Montreal Field Battery and Foot Artillery Company, Major Henry Hogan; Montreal Artillery Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Tylee; Montreal Engineer Company, Captain Forsyth; Prince of Wales Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel Bernard Devlin; Montreal Light Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Whitney; Victoria Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborne Smith; 4th Chasseurs Canadiens, Lieut.-Colonel Coursol; 6th Hochelaga Light Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Hibbard.

Within a few months of the authorization of the organization of the 5th Royals, the new regiment, by the absorption of Captain John Macpherson's Highland company of the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, fell heir to the record and seniority of that historical company, which it will be remembered was raised as the "Montreal Highland Rifle Company," by authority of an order dated October 16th, 1856.

July 28, 1858, Lieut. George McGibbon, of the original Highland Company, was given the rank of Captain, and he retired, retaining rank, December 1858, being replaced as lieutenant of the company by Ensign Peter Moir. The same date supernumerary Ensign Duncan Barclay Macpherson was gazetted Ensign vice Moir promoted.

July 11th, 1859, Colour-Sergeant George Brown was appointed supernumerary Ensign.

This Highland company, while attached to the Prince of Wales Regiment, had earned a reputation for

(1)—Captain Henry Lyman had previous to joining the "Royals," served in the old Montreal Rifles under Lieut.-Colonel Henry Griffin, seeing considerable service during the Rebellion of 1837-38, and participating in the battle of St. Eustache. Upon being gazetted to the Royals he recruited and assumed command of Number 8 Company. Mr. F. S. Lyman, K. C., who had previously accepted a commission in the Victoria Rifles, obtained a transfer to the Royals so as to serve under his father. Captain Henry Lyman served with the Royals during the Fenian Raid at Hemmingford, attained his brevet majority soon after the Fenian Raid, and retired retaining rank April 13, 1865.

(2)—The late Lieut.-Colonel John Fletcher, C. M. G., was born at Greenock, Scotland, in May, 1815, coming as a lad to Canada with his parents, who settled in Montreal. His father died in 1831, and although young Fletcher was only sixteen years of age, he continued with his widowed mother the business left by his father. When the Rebellion of 1837 broke out he joined the "Montreal Light Infantry", and served as a volunteer in that corps until the summer of 1839, having been on active service during two winters. In 1836 he entered the Old Montreal Volunteer fire department and served therein for twenty-two years, attaining a prominent position in the department. In 1846, when the excitement over the Oregon boundary dispute was at its height and new volunteer corps were being organized throughout the length and breadth of Canada, the men of the Montreal Fire Department organized themselves into a militia battalion, the Hon. James Ferrier being appointed Lieut.-Colonel and Mr. Fletcher captain and adjutant. On the breaking out of the Crimean War in 1854, Captain Fletcher offered his services together with those of one hundred men of the fire battalion as volunteers for the British army. When the militia bill of 1855 was passed authorizing the raising of fifty rifle companies in the Province of Canada, he was appointed to the command of one of the two companies authorized to be raised in Montreal, Captain Theodore Lyman of the Old Montreal Rifle Rangers being appointed to the command of the other. November 20, 1856, these two officers were given their majorities in recognition of their services in raising the two companies entrusted to them. Upon the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857 the offer of the services of a Canadian regiment having been accepted by the Imperial Government, the 100th Regiment was organized, commissions being offered to those raising specified quotas of men. Major Fletcher raised enough men to qualify him for a lieutenancy, which he was awarded, serving abroad in the 100th until 1862, when he returned to Canada on recruiting service. At the time of the Trent excitement he volunteered his services to assist in organizing the 5th Royals under Lieut.-Colonel Routh and to drill the corps. The offer was gladly accepted. Eventually, with a view to securing an appointment on the militia staff, he retired from the 100th Regiment and was gazetted to a majority in the 5th Royals. A few months later Major Fletcher received the appointment of Brigade Major of the frontier brigade division of the 5th Military District, with headquarters at St. Johns. Shortly afterwards he was gazetted to be Lieut.-Colonel in recognition of his services in organizing some thirty-three new volunteer companies and three rifle associations and in raising the standard efficiency of the border volunteer force. March 13, 1874, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant General, 5th Military District, Montreal, an appointment he held until 1882. For some years subsequent to that he held the position of district paymaster, being finally retired on a small allowance in 1893. He was granted the C. M. G. for his services at the action of Trout River, 1870.



LIEUTENANTS 5<sup>TH</sup> ROYAL SCOTS

LIEUT. G. B. MACKAY  
LIEUT. J. H. ARMSTRONG  
LIEUT. N. C. OGILVIE

LIEUT. R. L. C. GAULT  
LIEUT. R. O. KING  
LIEUT. L. deK. STEPHENS

itself, for physique and drill. We find the following pen sketch of the company in the Portland "Transcript's" account of the visit of the rifles to Portland in 1858:—"The dress of the Highland company was a green coatee faced with red and gold, plaid pants, tartan scarfs, Highland bonnet with ostrich plumes, and red feather. The piper, in full Highland costume, with his kilt and his bare knees, attracted some attention. The Highlanders were thoroughly Scotch in form and features, spare and sharp, and in their native costume looked like true followers of the Bruce."

The uniform worn by the Highland Company while attached to the 1st P. W. Rifles is described by Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, as 'consisting of rifle tunic or coatee, after the pattern of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, but of rifle green cloth, trows and plaid of the tartan of the clan McKenzie of Seaforth as worn by the 78th Highlanders, highland plume bonnet, with red hackle.

Captain Macpherson retained the command of the company till his promotion to the rank of Major (G.O., 19th Feb., 1861), which was closely followed by his appointment to be Brigade Major to the Active Force of Montreal, (G. O. 5th April, 1861). The company was transferred to the 5th Royal Light Infantry, under No. 10 of General Orders of 9th October, 1863, which read as follows:—

"The Highland Rifle Company. This company is hereby transferred from the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment Volunteer Militia, to the 5th Battalion or Royal Light Infantry, and will be designated hereafter as No. 9 or the Highland Infantry Company of that Battalion."

The same general orders (October 9, 1863) contained the announcement of the resignations of Lieut. G. Brown, Ensign A. G. Lindsay, and Supernumerary Ensign N. G. Slack, Captain Peter Moir being consequently the only officer of the Highland Company transferred with it to the 5th Royal Light Infantry. After the transfer the company adopted the scarlet tunic, but adhered to the Mackenzie tartan trows, also wearing checkered bands on their shakos and forage caps.

The transfer of this old company to the 5th Royals, marks the introduction of a Scottish element into that corps, which can fairly be considered as the nucleus about which has been developed the "5th Royal Scots of Canada," as a Highland Regiment.

Upon its organization the uniform of the first eight companies of the 5th Royal Light Infantry was the regulation one of the British Light Infantry regiments but with silver lace and buttons. The full dress head-dress was the shako and green ball, the forage caps similar to those worn by the Grenadier Guards, round and flat, with large tops and broad red bands round the bottoms. The winter head-dress was a shaggy fur cap, much resembling the Fusilier busby, but not so large. The regimental button consisted of the Royal Cypher "V.R." in the centre, with the words "The Royals" above and "Montreal," below. In undress, the officers wore a

double-breasted, blue frock coat with the crimson sash over.

The appearance of the regiment on parade, was very fine, and Colonel Stevenson, of the Guards, who first inspected the corps said it put him in mind of his own regiment. The Royals carried everything before them on the rifle ranges. For this the regiment was much indebted to the enthusiasm of Captain John Grant. His company had a target of their own, and its officers provided an unlimited supply of ammunition, with the result that at the first match, which was held upon the ice at Point St. Charles, "Grant's Company," with its four or five teams, won almost everything.

Major K. Campbell remarked the other day:—"The Royals were very fortunate in having such an officer as Captain Grant at this important epoch in their career. Beloved by everyone, as a man and an officer, I have always considered him above and beyond any one I knew in the volunteer service. He was a splendid drill, had a fine word of command, was cool and collected, strict even to severity about duty, yet always fair, affable and reasonable, and without a trace of assumption.

In 1863, the strength of the Active Militia, limited by the Act of 1855 to 5,000, was raised to 25,000, at which strength it was maintained until after the reorganization following Confederation in 1867.

Montreal was the focus of the excitement produced by the St. Albans Raid, October 19, 1864, but the evidence given at the trial of the raiders did not bear out the general impression that the raid had been planned and directed from here. The evidence was to the effect that at the time the leader of the raid, Bennet H. Young, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Confederate army for the special purpose of raising a body of Confederate soldiers escaped from United States prisons to make the raid, he was in Chicago on some political mission. Some of his party, it is true, went direct from Montreal to St. Albans, others proceeded through the United States. The raiders took possession of the three banks in St. Albans, which is eighteen miles from the Canadian frontier, in broad daylight, seized the money in the hands of the bank officials and some being tendered on deposit by private citizens, set fire to the town in three places, provided themselves with horses taken from the people, and in a body made their escape into Canada, dispersing after crossing the lines. Thirteen of the raiders were arrested in Canada at the request of the United States government and brought to trial in Montreal. After a most sensational hearing and a lengthy argument, the prisoners were acquitted, it being held that the raid was an act of war and not one of robbery as charged in the indictments.

This incident resulted in another violent spasm of Anglophobia in the United States, and once more the recognized exponents of public opinion in the Republic advocated war, and as a matter of course, the immediate invasion of Canada. Another period of anxiety



LIEUTENANTS 5TH ROYAL SCOTS

CAPTAIN F. O. W. LOOMIS  
LIEUT. A. B. BURKE  
LIEUT. G. S. CLEGHORN

LIEUT. A. J. MAUDSLEY  
LIEUT. W. C. M. BYERS  
LIEUT. T. M. FYSHE

ensued, but was short-lived, as the British and Canadian governments lost no time in demonstrating their good faith, and despatched troops to various points along the frontier where it was considered likely similar raids might be attempted.

The 5th Royals had their first opportunity for actual service at this time. A company of the regiment, under Captains Fred Mackenzie, with companies from the 1st P. W. R., and 3rd Victoria Rifles, formed part of a provisional battalion under command of Lieut.-Col. Hill, which was stationed from December 1864, to May 1865, at Sandwich, Ontario. A number of Confederates, including some prisoners of war who had escaped from the Northern prisons, were reported to be assembling in that district and organizing for a raid upon the banks in Detroit. No trouble, however, occurred.

After this tour of service another brief period of depression set in for the militia. The Royals suffered with the rest, and Number Two Company ceased to exist. But other corps suffered more, as for instance the Montreal Light Infantry, which dwindled down to almost nothing, the only company remaining of the historical old corps being that, commanded by Captain Kenneth Campbell.

By unanimous wish of the commanding officer and officers of the Royals, Major Campbell was transferred by the authorities, with his company to that regiment, taking the position of Number Two in the column. The company, over strength, one evening marched into its place on the regimental parade with some little ceremony.

A permanent record of this interesting incident in the history of the Royals, an event which, according to the ordinary practice of military history, (3) establishes on the part of the 5th Royal Scots a right to claim direct descent from the old Montreal Light Infantry, exists in the shape of the printed company order issued

(3)—Some regimental numbers represent a series of regiments, with, in certain cases, considerable intervals between the establishment of a new regiment and the disbandment of its immediate predecessor bearing the same number. (Capt O. L. Perry's "Rank Badges and Dates in Her Majesty's Army and Navy," page 143.)

previous to the event by the officer commanding the company. This order reads as follows:—

"In obedience to orders from Lieut.-Colonel Routh, No. 2\* Company will formally join the Battalion of "Royals," on Tuesday evening, the 9th January.

"The men will muster at the City Hall Armory, at half-past seven o'clock p.m., in full winter uniform, with greatcoat, tunic, waist belt, and pouch belt, being careful to have everything neat, trim, and soldier-like.

"For the honor and fair name of the company, the Captain expects that every man will be present.

"KENNETH CAMPBELL,  
"Captain No. 2 Royals."

This company order was issued under authority of the following communication:—

Militia Brigade Office, Montreal, 9th Jan., 1866

Sir:—

I have the honor, by direction of the commandant, to acquaint you that the Adjutant General of Militia has approved of the company under your command being transferred to the Royal Light Infantry under command of Lieut.-Colonel Routh.

"You are therefore requested to return to the Provincial storekeeper, the arms, accoutrements and clothing, with stores issued to you for the service of No. 2 Company, Montreal Light Infantry.

"As your company is intended to replace one of the vacant companies of the Royal Light Infantry the commanding officer of that corps will be prepared to furnish you with the requisite arms, accoutrements and clothing

"I have the honor to be

"Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

"JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,

"Brigade Major, Militia

"Captain K. Campbell,

"Commanding

"Volunteer Company

"Montreal."





# CHAPTER V.



## The Fenian Raids of 1866

The year 1866 will always be a memorable one for Canada, and especially for the national militia, that being the year of the first Fenian Raids. Before the raids actually took place, there was much anxiety felt in Montreal, for apart altogether from the temptation Montreal offered to raiders in the way of booty, and the ready-communication existing between the city and the chief centres of population in the United States, it was known that a branch of the Fenian Brotherhood existed in Montreal, and it was believed to be a very active body. During the winter, stories to the effect, that the Fenians intended to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by capturing the chief cities of Canada, were given wide circulation. Some days before that date, the police in making a search on old Bonaventure street (now St. James West), near the corner of little St. Antoine street, in connection with an arrest for an infringement of the revenue laws, discovered a number of Fenian uniforms and some military equipment, and it was feared that the city might be in as much risk from the local Fenians as from those in the United States. The discovery was duly reported to the federal officials, and the following day the military authorities took steps to guard against trouble. Detachments of militia were called out for service in Montreal, Toronto, Cornwall, Kingston and elsewhere. In Montreal the militia armories were strongly guarded, and guards posted at both ends of the Victoria bridge, at the gas house, and various other points. The 5th Battalion, Royal Light Infantry, had their share of these duties. The night before St. Patrick's Day, Number Two Company, under Captain Campbell, acted as inlying picquet, being stationed all night at the Court House. There were a few alarms, some pistol firing occurred, but nothing more. In the month of April, there was great activity among the Fenians in the United States. Along the New York and Vermont frontiers, considerable bodies of Fenians gathered and drilled, the men being accommodated in the huts erected for the shelter of United States troops, while being mobilized during the war with the Confederate States. As a matter of precaution, a considerable force of Canadian volunteers was kept constantly ready. With very little warning a company of the Victoria Rifles and one of the 5th Royals were ordered to Cornwall, where on account of the close proximity of the town and the canal to the United States frontier, a considerable force was stationed for some time. Captain Bacon, commanded the com-

pany of the "Vics," and, although not the senior captain, Captain Campbell, with his company was ordered to represent the Royals. The Montreal volunteers found a number of very fine country companies in Cornwall, and with them were formed into a provisional battalion under command of Lieut.-Colonel Higginson. Captain Bacon's company formed the right flank company, and Captain Campbell's the left flank one. The duties were onerous. The volunteers drilled very hard, and performed a great deal of guard duty, a full company mounting guard every night on the jail, where several Fenian prisoners were confined.

The country companies of the battalion were composed of very fine men, their physique being far ahead of the Montreal companies, but in respect to drill and smartness, the city men carried off the palm. The men were billeted out in the town, and officers and men received the most cordial and hospitable treatment imaginable. Upon the return of the Montreal companies to the city, Captain Campbell's company was warmly complimented upon its efficiency by Lieut.-Colonel Pakenham, who commanded the military school.

The other officers of Captain Campbell's company were Lieut. J. W. Kirkwood and Ensign Martin Mathieson. The senior non-commissioned officer was Color-Sergeant Dickson.

During the spring and early summer, there continued to be threatening movements among the Fenians along the frontier and at such points of Fenian activity as New York and Chicago. June the 1st Canada was startled from end to end by the news that O'Neill's force had crossed from Buffalo and actually invaded the Niagara peninsula. This movement at once emboldened the Fenians along the western section of the frontier and caused anxiety in Canada lest the Fenians who had been for so long massing at St. Albans, and Burlington, Vt., and Rouses Point and Malone, N.Y., should try to make good their long-standing threats to endeavor to capture Montreal. As a matter of fact considerable forces of Fenians from Vermont and the New England States did subsequently make a couple of raids across the Vermont frontier near Pigeon Hill and advanced some distance, each time in straggling order, in the direction of Frelighsburg, or Slab City as it was then called, withdrawing across the lines in each case. The second party of raiders had the ill-luck to come in contact with an advancing force, consisting of regulars,

and a crack Montreal volunteer cavalry corps of the day, known as "The Royal Guides", which was organized among the members of the Montreal Hunt, April, 17, 1863.

This was on Saturday, June the 9th. The Guides, under the command of Captain D. Lorn Macdougall, Master of the Montreal Hunt, advanced along the frontier as close to the lines as possible, across the anticipated line of retreat of the Fenians, while a party of the regular troops advancing from the north, accelerated their retrograde movement. Near Pigeon Hill the Guides came up to a body of Fenians who had thrown barricades across a road and seemed disposed to resist. The Guides, however, soon broke down the barricades and making a rush upon the Fenians, who were seized by a panic upon realizing that they were between two fires, as the regulars were steadily advancing, succeeded in capturing fifteen prisoners, who were sent to Montreal, subsequently being returned to Sweetsburg for trial.

Upon this occasion the raiders accomplished nothing beyond alarming the country people, bayonetting a few cattle, and destroying a considerable amount of private property.

The day that O'Neill and his force of Fenians crossed from Buffalo to Fort Erie, the Montreal Active Militia was called upon to provide a force for service along the frontier. Again the system was adopted of selecting a company from each of the infantry regiments chosen for service. About mid-day came the order for a company from the 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, one from the 3rd Victoria Rifles, and one from the 5th Royals to proceed that night to St. Johns. The three companies arrived at St. Johns late that night, the company of the Royals being commanded by Captain Campbell, that of the P.W.R., by Captain Bond, and that of the 3rd Victoria Rifles by Captain Bacon. The companies were assigned to quarters in the barracks, and quite a large force was concentrated at St. Johns in a few days. Several companies of the Royal Canadian Rifles (1) were stationed permanently at this place, and there were also there Colonel Elrington's battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 25th King's Own Borderers, some companies of the 30th Regiment (2), a battery of the Royal Artillery under Major Pison, the Chasseurs Canadiens, from Montreal, under Lieut.-Colonel Coursol, the 11th Argenteuil Rangers, under Major Houghton, and several rural companies.

(1) Although the Colonial corps now borne on the "Home Estimates" are few in number, there were many of them early in the 19th century, there being at one time no less than eight West India Regiments, the Royal African Colonial Corps, the 1st and 2nd Ceylon Regiments, the Cape Corps, the St. Helena Regiment, the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, etc. The Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment was raised for special service in Canada in 1841, and disbanded in 1870. In uniform this corps conformed rather to the 60th Rifles than to the Rifle Brigade, wearing the green with scarlet facings. The rank and file consisted of men with previous service in the army, and they were allowed to participate in civilian pursuits within certain limitations.

(2) The 30th Regiment was raised in 1702; was formerly known as the Cambridgeshire Regiment, and is now the First Battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment.

Service companies from other Montreal corps were despatched to other points.

On the morning of June 2nd, the day following the departure of the service companies, the whole of the Montreal militia corps were ordered out for active service, and at 6 p.m. some of the regiments left by G.T.R. for Hemmingford via Lachine and Caughnawaga. All were ordered to leave at the same time, but deficiencies in equipment and stores prevented the others from leaving. This was particularly the case with the Montreal Field Battery and the Royals. This matter of defective equipment, at this time gave Major Grant, commanding the Royals a chance to demonstrate his firmness of character. He positively refused to assume the responsibility of taking his regiment out of the city on active service, imperfectly equipped as they were, without proper arms, boots, blankets, camp equipage, axes, pick-axes, spades, and other necessary stores. Really no time was lost by the action of the commanding officer of the Royals, for some of the corps who left for the front unprovided for could not move from the railway, and had to wait until ammunition, boots, etc., could be sent on to them. As the weather was very wet at this time, the corps that went to the front improperly equipped suffered severely from the wet, having no utensils to dig trenches round the tents, or to otherwise provide for the drainage of their camps.

After much delay and trouble, Major Grant gained his point and received a new issue of rifles, and boots, as well as camp tools and other stores, consequently proceeding to the front in a fairly serviceable condition. The main body of the regiment proceeded to Hemmingford, where on Saturday, June 9th, it went into camp, and had a fine chance to perfect itself in drill, an opportunity that was made the most of.

The commanding officer was very anxious that Captain Campbell's company should join regimental headquarters, but, as Captain Campbell strongly objected to being taken in from the front, it was allowed to remain at St. Johns.

The St. Johns' garrison amounted to about 3,000 men, and all were kept very busy. The garrison duties were performed alternately by regular and volunteer regiments with a little variation in the case of the Montreal service companies. These were formed into a Provisional Battalion with the odd companies of those regular regiments which were not present in full strength. In this provisional regiment regular and volunteer companies alternated. A company of the 30th was No. 1, Captain Campbell's company of the Royals was No. 2, a company of the Royal Canadian Rifles, was No. 3, then Captain Bacon's company of the Victoria Rifles, and so on. The garrison was commanded by four successive commanding officers:—the lieut.-colonel of the R.C.R., Lt.-Col. Fane, K.O.B., Lt.-Col. Elrington, Rifle Brigade, and Colonel Pison, R.A.—Colonel Pison inspected the volunteer companies when they arrived, and





FORMER MAJORS

MAJOR W. M. BLAIKLOCK

MAJOR H. H. LYMAN

MAJOR THE HON. J. C. McCORKILL

Colonel Elrington when he arrived. Colonel Fane called out the captains of companies in turn, and made them drill the battalions and give all detail. Colonel Elrington's inspection was unique. He passed slowly between the ranks looking critically at the men's rifles and their boots.

The night after the Montreal companies arrived there was some excitement caused in St. Johns by the arrival of Captain Carter of the 30th, and the company placed under his command, who had retired precipitately from the position in which they had been posted as an observation picket towards the frontier, on the report reaching them that the Fenians were advancing in force.

One day the Royal Guides passed through St. Johns on their way by train from Montreal to St. Armand. The next day or so, they had their skirmish with the Fenians at Pigeon Hill, and orders were issued to the Provisional Battalion at St. Johns, of which the company of the Royals formed a part, to advance to the front in support of the Guides. The battalion was soon got ready, and formed up in the barrack square in column, with camp equipage and field extras all prepared. The reserve ammunition had actually been sent under escort to the station, when a special train of thirty-two cars arrived bringing a regular regiment and a battery of the Royal Artillery, under orders to join the camp at St. Johns.

It then became a question whether the new arrivals should go forward or detain and let the Provisional Battalion proceed to the front. To save time it was decided that the force on the train should proceed, and the Provisional Battalion was dismissed from parade. The disgust of the men was very great and their expressions of annoyance amounted almost to insubordination.

The night of the second day after the arrival of the Montreal companies there was a night alarm, some cavalymen galloping into the town shouting that the Fenians were close upon them. Colonel Elrington would not disturb one of the men, but had all of the officers reused, and kept them near him all night.

Major Campbell, from whom the information regarding this period of the service of the Royals was obtained, remarked in this connection:—"I can bear cordial testimony to the good feeling and consideration shown to us by all the regular officers. My company of the Royals seemed to be held in special favor. I think it was a very remarkable record they made, in that neither at Cornwall nor at St. Johns, though at the latter place under the strictest regular army discipline, not one man of the company was ever under arrest. No other company in garrison could say the same."

Besides the brigades mobilized at St. Johns and Hemmingford at this time there were forces of considerable strength, including several Montreal corps, at St. Valentine, Fort Lennox, Stottsville, Frelighsburg, Huntingdon, Cornwall and elsewhere along the frontier. Altogether an imposing display of force was made, the

Fenians gradually dispersed, and about the middle of June an order was issued relieving most of the volunteer force from active service. Colonel Fane of the King's Own Borders courteously had lunch prepared for the Montreal companies at St. Johns in the mess tent of his regiment and sent his band to play them to the station. Captain Campbell's company arrived back in Montreal Saturday, June 6th, and the following day the headquarters of the Royals returned from the Hemmingford frontier, and the whole regiment, with the other troops returned from the front, were a few days later inspected on the Champ de Mars.

The force on parade on the historical parade ground upon this memorable occasion was given at the time as follows:—On the right flank were the "Royal Guides, or the Governor General's Body Guard" (3), and thence from right to left, H. M. 17th Regiment, Major Heigham; H. M. Rifle Brigade, Major Nixon; H. M. 30th Regiment, Col. Pakenham; Montreal Garrison Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Lyman; 1st and 2nd Companies, Montreal Engineers Captain Kennedy; Victoria Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Heward; 5th Royals, Major Grant; 6th Hochelagàs, Major Isaacson; Chasseurs Canadiens, Captain Audet; 1st P. W. Rifles, Lt.-Col. B. Devlin; No. 1 Troop Cavalry, Lieut. Muir, No. 2 Troop Cavalry, Capt. Perry; the brigade being under command of Colonel Elrington of the Rifle Brigade.

For want of room two batteries of the Royal Artillery under Col. Pison, and the Montreal Field Battery, Major Stevenson, were formed up on Craig street, while the four 18 pounders of the M.G.A. were drawn up on Fortification Lane.

During the time the force was on active service at the front the whole population of Montreal was in the throes of a spasm of military ardour. Steps were taken to reorganize several old militia corps and to raise some new ones. City Drill Associations and Home Guards, something after the style of the Ward Associations of the Rebellion, were organized for drill, and were even detailed for guard duties. At one parade of the Drill Associations in the Crystal Palace on June 8th, no less than 1,000 men were present. The Montreal drill associations were eventually formed by the militia authorities into three battalions of "Service Militia" as follows:—1st Battalion, 10 companies, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Ferrier; 3rd Battalion, 5 companies, Lieut.-Col. P. J. C. Chauveau; 4th Battalion, 6 companies, Lieut.-Col. J. Redpath.

One company organized at this time was given the designation of the old Montreal Rifle Rangers and drilled regularly at Burnside Hall. Another company was

(3) This corps is not likely to be mistaken for Toronto's excellent cavalry regiment, the Governor General's Body Guard, formed by Captain G. T. Denison, senior, in 1822, as the York Dragoons, and having a continuous existence ever since, although known by various designations—the Queen's Light Dragoons, the Toronto Independent Troop of Cavalry, the Governor General's Body Guard for Upper Canada, etc. Its present designation is "The Governor General's Body Guard," a title applied for five years before the Montreal corps which once bore the name was organized.

composed of veterans of the French army and navy, living in Montreal, who volunteered on the condition that they be drilled in the French language, as they did not understand English. They were accepted on the conditions mentioned.

The work of reviving the old Montreal Light Infantry was taken up with spirit, Captain T. R. Whitehead assuming the duties of Adjutant. A meeting of Scotchmen was called to form one company, and Major W. B. Lambe, Captain John James Browne, and Captain F.

infantry was in active progress under Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Ross, a most amiable gentleman and capable officer, and Major Molson. Major Campbell of the Royals was offered the position of junior major, which he accepted, raising a full company for the corps in a short time. In December, 1866, Major Campbell was sent with a detachment of 65 men of the M. L. I., to Sweetsburg to assist in guarding the Fenian prisoners who had been captured during the raids and were to be tried there. Besides the detachment of the Montreal Light Infantry,



Jacques, who assumed command respectively of numbers two, four and six companies, entered with great zeal into the work of enrolling men.

The local officials and workmen of the Grand Trunk enlisted, to a man, almost, in the newly authorized corps of the Grand Trunk Brigade, to the command of which, Mr. C. J. Brydges had been gazetted. This brigade was recruited all over the G.T.R. railway system and 2,080 railway men enlisted in a few days, being formed into two battalions of garrison artillery and four of rifles.

At the time of the return of the 5th Royals from the front, the work of reorganizing the Montreal Light

there was at Sweetsburg, a country company of the same strength, and thirty of the Montreal Government Harbor Police, and this little force was on duty for about two months. Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith was in nominal command, but Major Campbell was in actual charge. It was a hard service, but full of excitement and pleasurable military duty. There were several exposed posts to be maintained and there were no sentry boxes for the men. An inlying picket of twenty men was mounted every night, and the detachments did a great deal of good drill despite the cold and the snow. There was one exciting night alarm, the men turning out with

alacrity. Colonel Osborne Smith having returned to Montreal a few days after the detachment was called out, left to Major Campbell the duty of reporting to him by wire every day. The force on duty at Sweetsburg at this time under Major Campbell's command, had the unique distinction of being armed with magazine rifles—Spencer Carbines—for which Major Campbell had to improvise a manual and platoon exercise. Thus the 130 militiamen on duty at this time can claim to be among the first troops of the country's defensive force to use the class of weapons with which the whole force is now armed.

Meantime the trials of the Fenian prisoners proceeded without special incident. Some were condemned to death, and afterwards respited, the rest let off. The lights of civil officialdom at the trials were Colonel Ermatinger Judge Johnson and T. K. Ramsay, K. C., (afterwards Judge). They, and all of the other officers on this duty except Major Campbell, are dead.

After the frenzy of military excitement in 1866, a reaction set in, and the militia service fell into neglect, as well by the public as by the government. In the autumn of 1867, business engagements compelled Major Campbell to retire, and about the same time several other officers resigned. Shortly afterwards the Montreal Light Infantry succumbed to the prevailing depression which had settled down over the militia, and died a natural death, although it was never struck off the roll by General Order, and if desired could probably be reorganized. This historical old corps is recalled by its old colors, of the former large pattern, now hanging in St. Georges' Church. Lieut.-Colonel Benjamin Holmes kept the colors in his own drawing room. His son Major Holmes, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, after his father's death, was at a loss to know what to do with them and decided to ask the authorities of St. Georges' Church to allow them to remain there.





## CHAPTER VI.

### The Fenian Raids of 1870

The depression in the military spirit of the country, due to a certain extent, to the natural reaction succeeding the violent excitement of 1866, but in a greater measure to the official discouragement encountered by the Active Militia, showed little improvement even under the influence of reports circulated in the autumn of 1869, and the winter of 69-70, that the Fenians were organizing for another raid. It was prophesied that no reasonable men would allow themselves to be led into a second fizzle like that of 1866.

Considerable surprise was occasioned throughout the province when on the evening of Saturday, April 6th, orders were received by their commanding officers, Lieut.-Colonels McEacharn, Rogers and Chamberlin, for the calling out of the 50th Battalion Huntingdon Borderers, the 51st Battalion Hemmingford Rangers, and the 60th Mississquoi Battalion, for active service.

The order caused surprise nowhere more than along the frontier, where the people thought that they were thoroughly conversant with the actual state of affairs and could see no reason why the militia should be called under arms.

The Huntingdon Gleaner, one of the best informed of the frontier papers, on April 15th, remarked editorially, that there was nothing whatever to justify any apprehensions of a Fenian Raid. The people continued to be incredulous as to the necessity of these preparations and regarded the military stir as due to a false alarm of wolf. The writer in the "Gleaner" added:—"Persons who left Malone, (N.Y.) and Chateauguay (N.Y.), on Monday were astonished on reaching the Canadian frontier to find the alarm which existed, they declaring that there was not a word of any Fenian movement in either of these places. That the local Fenian circles along the frontier have of late held frequent meetings, is certain, but a similar, and even greater stir has been noted before and yet resulted in nothing. Besides it is hardly to be believed that the Fenians of Malone and Burke would move by themselves, so that unless intelligence of reinforcements by railway, as in 1866, had reached us, we would not have considered the government justified in acting as they have done. It is likely, however, that they have had secret information of a raid, of which the public knows nothing. We hope their information has been of a reliable character, for certainly they will be much to blame for alarming the country, injuring bus-

ness, and incurring heavy expenses, if it turns out that they have summoned the Volunteers to arms on any other than the most valid grounds."

On Tuesday evening, April 12th, the Montreal militia corps paraded and received orders to hold themselves in readiness to move at any time. Between regulars and militia, a force of 3,000 men was concentrated in Montreal, ready to proceed at a moment's notice to any point particularly threatened.

The troops on active service along the frontier devoted themselves to patrolling the roads near the frontier, to guarding the frontier villages, and to drill.

Meantime, despatches from across the lines, told of reported movements of Fenians from New York, Chicago and other large cities remote from the frontier, but there was an air of decided unreliability about them which was accentuated by other despatches from St. Albans, Malone, Chateauguay, Burke, Hollow and other recognized centres of Fenian activity on the United States side of the international line asserting that there had been no noticeable arrivals of either men or arms.

Friday, April 29th, orders were received to relieve half of the force on duty along the frontier from active service, and shortly afterwards a second order was received by telegraph to dismiss the whole force. The latter order was promptly put into execution, the Montreal cavalry starting from Huntingdon for home via Caughnawaga, Monday morning, May 2nd, arriving in the city early the following afternoon.

As was to be expected in a free country like Canada, where all have complete liberty to express themselves on current topics, regardless of the actual facts, the military authorities were subjected to much criticism and ridicule on account of the military preparations taken at this time. And in some quarters, some of the ridicule was aimed at the militia force. As a matter of fact the calling out of the troops was proved by subsequent events to be quite justified, while the three full weeks of active service, with their almost incessant drills, their patrols, picquets and other service experiences, proved of inestimable value in preparing the frontier corps for the stern duty they were soon to find themselves charged with.

May 24th, 1870, arrangements had been made for several important military reviews in honor of the Queen's Birthday, including a big demonstration at

Montreal. It was reported that the Fenians had announced their intention to celebrate the day by invading Canada and capturing a number of frontier towns.

The Montreal corps paraded on the morning of the 24th, and as the day was wet, orders were issued not to turn out, but to await further orders. At one o'clock orders were issued to form up in brigade, and a big hollow square being formed, Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, D.A.G., delivered an address in which he stated that the Fenians were on the frontier, that the Montreal regiments on parade were to consider themselves on active service and under pay from that moment, and that a service company from each regiment would be required to leave for the front that afternoon, the rest of the force to remain under arms ready to leave at a moment's notice. At four o'clock the service companies were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Smith, and afterwards left for the front, marching to the Grand Trunk Railway station, and their train leaving at seven o'clock. They proceeded at once to St. Johns, St. Armand, Frelighsburg and other points on the frontier. The company of the Royals was detailed for duty at St. Johns, the company of the Victoria Rifles going on to Frelighsburg.

The next day, May 25th, was one long remembered in Montreal. Early in the afternoon word was received that the Missisquoi Home Guards and a detachment of the 60th Missisquoi Battalion were engaged with a Fenian force under General O'Neill at Eccles Hill or Cooke's Corners, and that the service company of the Victoria Rifles had advanced to their assistance. An editorial in the *Witness* on May 26th, reviewed the excitement of the previous day.

At five a.m., the volunteers began to assemble in the Drill Shed. The morning was damp and drizzly, but this did not seem to damp their ardor, and they expected hourly to be sent to the front to take an active part in the apparently impending contest. The time went on, and they were kept more or less in marching order. Their only marching, however, was in going to snatch a hasty breakfast and dinner, and in returning to the shed. In the meantime telegrams began to arrive hourly from different points, and soon after mid-day the city became aware that fighting was going on between the force on the frontier and O'Neill's force of Fenians. The sidewalks of St. James street were dotted with groups of people enquiring for the latest news, and rumor was busy with her many tongues, some of which told rather startling tales of disaster and the death of some of the volunteers. The enemy, too, were known of a certainty to have suffered, and by three in the afternoon the repulse of the Fenians at Eccles' Hill and Cooke's Corners was telegraphed as positive. At a later hour the news came that the Fenian general, O'Neill, had been gobbled up, in the midst of his army by the United States marshal. Then the somewhat nervous and apprehensive feeling of the morning gave way to one of confidence, that all was right for the time being. There was also a feeling of

admiration for the conduct of the farmers and militia, who had so gallantly repulsed the enemy—an exploit in which a few of the city volunteers had been privileged to take part.

"As the afternoon wore on, the numbers upon Great St. James street, increased. The newspaper offices were besieged with crowds anxious to read the latest bulletin or buy a copy of the last edition or extra. The volunteers who were assembled at the old drill hall, on Craig street, opposite the Champ de Mars, hourly expected to march, and at about five o'clock, when the Prince of Wales Rifles, the Victorias, the 5th Royals and 6th Hochelaga Light Infantry issued from the building they were met by a burst of cheers from the spectators gathered on Craig street and lining the slope of the Champ de Mars. The brigade proceeded with bands playing up Place d'Armes Hill, and along St. James street, where they received a perfect ovation of cheers, to McGill street, marching thence to Point St. Charles, whence they embarked on the railway cars for the front. Afterwards the crowd diminished a little, but it soon became known that the Garrison Artillery and the Montreal Engineers would also depart during the evening for somewhere at the front. The chief enquiry then was as to whether there was any truth, and what amount, in the rumors of casualties on the part of the Canadian force. Fears were allayed by later tidings that no one on the Canadian side had been hurt, but that several Fenians had been left dead on the field, and a number were wounded. Telegrams continued to come in, and between ten and eleven o'clock the Garrison Artillery and Engineers created a new sensation by marching through the city to Point St. Charles, there to embark for the Huntingdon frontier. Great numbers of people remained on the streets, and the newspaper offices did not close till eleven o'clock."

A couple of days afterwards, upon the receipt of the news of the fighting at Trout River on the Huntingdon frontier, where the Fenians, advancing from Malone, N.Y., were routed, there was a repetition of the excitement of the 25th in Montreal.

The Royals upon the occasion of this service left the city under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Grant, though Colonel Routh went out to St. Johns, where the Montreal infantry regiments were brigaded, to assume the command of his battalion. He was accompanied by Major Kenneth Campbell, who had been asked by the officers to go with the regiment as Major, and had obtained by telegraph special permission from Militia Headquarters, at Ottawa, to do so. Colonel Routh and Major Campbell arrived at St. Johns after dark, and found that the Royals, with the rest of the Montreal brigade, had been sent off to St. Armand, in support of the force engaged at Eccles Hill. The brigade advanced to Pigeon Hill, when, as word was received of the complete demoralization of the Fenians, they returned to St. Armand and arrived back at St. Johns the same



STAFF SERGEANTS 5TH ROYAL SCOTS

1904

SERGT.-MAJOR T. A. GARDINER

Q. M. SERGT. B. HOWARD

P. M. SERGT. J. MUNN

ARMORY SERGT. W. BROWN

ORDERLY ROOM CLERK W. R. EAKIN

BANDMASTER C. ANTONEY

PIPE MAJOR D. MANSON

night. Once more there was quite a large garrison at St. Johns, including Lord Alexander Russell's battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which was at the time quartered in Montreal, and of which H.R.H. Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, was an officer. Lord Alexander Russell, commanded the brigade, and Prince Arthur served on his staff. The men of the Royals and the other Montreal corps were billeted in the town of St. Johns, the officers staying at the hotels. The force remained at St. Johns about a week, the duties during that time being very light. The Royals had a great deal of very enjoyable drilling, and the battalion was worked up very thoroughly. Major Campbell was selected to act as Brigade Major, but preferring to remain on regimental duty, the appointment went to an officer of the Victoria Rifles.

Several reviews of the brigade were held, at the last of which the Royals were half an hour late on parade. The adjutant made some mistake in his orders, and the men being in scattered billets, it was impossible to rectify the error in time. When the various corps were dismissed to their private parades the Royals were ordered

to stand fast, and Lord Russell went through the form of reprimanding them. Colonel Grant rather humorously gave his reasons, which were accepted in an equally humorous way, and that ended the incident.

The officers of the Royals on service upon this occasion included the following—Lieut.-Colonel H. Routh, Major Kenneth Campbell, Major John Grant, Captains James Esdaile, Fred Mackenzie, Walter Scott, Hector Mackenzie, Lieutenants Geo. W. Major, T. Ostell, (Adjutant), Ensigns Geo. McDougall, E. J. Major, J. S. Whitney, Martin Mathieson.

The Montreal regiments returned to the city in a body and were reviewed on the Champ de Mars. Lieut.-Colonel Grant being in command of the Brigade, Major Campbell was in command of the Royals.

This was the last parade of the Royal Light Infantry. How many alas! of its gallant officers and men are awaiting the last trumpet call of the Resurrection? Among the officers who have passed over to the great majority, are Routh, Ross, Grant, the two Mackenzies, Esdaile, Scott, Ostell, the two Matthewsons, Drake, and many others.







## CHAPTER VII.



### The Fifth Royal Fusileers

The Fenian raids over, troubles of another character, and changes of a very radical nature, were ahead of the Fifth Royals.

After the Active Militia had been relieved from service in 1870, another of those periods of depression, which have been so frequent, settled down upon the country's defensive force. The country had barely had time to accustom itself to the new form of organization which came into effect on the first Dominion Day. The government had a great deal of departmental organization to attend to, and there were inter-provincial differences to be reconciled, and a new corps of officials to shake down into their places. The Active Militia came in for even more than the usual share of official neglect, and volunteer soldiering fell to the low water mark. Many officers, who had been attracted to the force by patriotism, rather than by love of soldiering, at the time the safety of the country appeared to be imperilled, resigned, and few of the regiments retained any appreciable degree of efficiency. It was at this time that the episode of the "Royals" being gazetted out of the service occurred. There are few living to-day who know the inside facts of this incident, the generally accepted belief being that the 5th Royal Light Infantry actually ceased to exist for a time, but was eventually born again as the 5th Royal Fusileers. This is far from being the case. As a matter of fact the regiment was far from going out of existence at this time.

Major Campbell gives the following version of this incident:—

"The officers of the battalion had incurred the displeasure of the then D.A.G., by refusing to assist in a certain military ball, and some sharp words had passed. Taking advantage of some technical failure to comply with a certain re-enrollment order, the regiment was reported to Ottawa as being inefficient and disorganized, although as a matter of fact it was in no worse shape than any other corps in the city. Without any warning, without any steps being taken to call in the arms, uniforms and equipment, the "Royal Light Infantry" was gazetted out. Colonel Routh called us together, a memorial which I had drawn up, strongly worded, was adopted, and a deputation appointed to present it to the Minister of Militia, Sir George E. Cartier. He was in town then, living in his own house on Notre Dame street opposite the old Donegana Hotel. The minister did not know anything about the matter, and I remember being

surprised and a little disgusted to find that he did not seem to know even the names of the Montreal Corps. We also stirred up the editors of the papers, who wrote indignant articles. I was instructed to draw up a statement of the whole affair, which was published in pamphlet form and largely distributed. We meant to flood parliament with them and make it very hot for the powers-that-were, but they got scared, and begged us to do no more, as they would undo what had been done. The next Official Gazette cancelled the obnoxious order, and, as Colonel Routh and Lieut.-Colonel Grant both resigned, the regiment was placed under command of the late Captain Fred Mackenzie, and was in that shape when the work of reorganization was taken up in 1875."

The old order books at the Brigade Office give the text of the orders mentioned in the preceding.

General Orders of June 2, 1871, specified that the 5th Battalion, Royal Light Infantry, "Having become disorganized, is removed from the list of Active Militia Corps."

The remedial order published in the Official Gazette August 12th, 1871, read as follows:—

"With reference to G. O. 2nd June, 1871. Two companies are hereby authorized to be enrolled from among the members of the late 5th Battalion "Royal Light Infantry" with a view to the reorganization of that corps under the command of the two (late) Senior Captains of the battalion, viz., Captain Frederick Mackenzie, and Captain Hector Mackenzie."

April 12, 1872, a General Order was issued as follows:

"Adverting to G.O.s. (14) 2nd June, 1871, and (18) 12th August, 1871, the 5th Battalion "Royal Light Infantry," Montreal is hereby authorized to be reorganized and will be reinstated in its former position and precedence in the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada."

While matters were in this unsettled condition in the Royals, and the corps still under Captain Mackenzie's command, an event which had an important bearing on the future of the regiment in question, as upon several other of the existing militia corps of the city occurred. The Grand Trunk Brigade was broken up. Anticipating this event, on May 27th, 1875, a number of the men of Point St. Charles who had served in the G.T.R. brigade, forwarded a letter to Major Kenneth Campbell, requesting him to organize a new militia battalion among the men of the old G.T.R. corps, and promising their sup-

port. This movement was headed by Thomas Gough and Henry Clarke, and the letter they submitted to Major Campbell, mentioned as supporters of the movement, many whose names have since become familiar in the local militia force. Among others, were the following:—G. Imrie, O. Fenwick, J. C. Wilson, C. May, J. Anthony, Thos. Pike, D. Turnbull, J. Pitts, J. Rutherford, H. Gibson, G. Denison, J. Burns, R. A. Kellond, and many others.

The body of the document read as follows:—

“It appears that the Grand Trunk Brigade is to be broken up, and as there are a great number of the men still in favor of holding on to the volunteers, they had a meeting last night and came to the conclusion of form-

ing the 5th Royals, and Mr. Fred Lydon, later for some years instructor and adjutant of the Royal Scots, and, at the time, a member of one of the G.T.R. corps, had joined forces with Captain Atkinson. Together they were urging Major Campbell to assume the lead in connection with the reorganization of the 5th Battalion, and to take advantage of the large amount of excellent military material available by the disbandment of the Grand Trunk Brigade.

Naturally the proposal which appealed most strongly to Major Campbell was the one to proceed with the reorganization of the 5th Battalion. Most of the Grand Trunk men agreed to support such a movement, Major Campbell, after consulting with Captain Mackenzie, un-



REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL VOLUNTEERS ON LOGAN'S FARM, OCTOBER 11th, 1862.

Presentation of the colors, which were the gift of the ladies of Montreal, by Her Excellency Lady Monck, to the Royals, now the 5th. Royal Scots of Canada. The same colors are still in use.

ing an independent battalion. They then appointed a deputation to wait on you, to know if you would have no objection to be their Colonel. If this meets with your approval, they will leave the officers to you to appoint, but they want none but gentlemen that will take an interest in their companies. Captain Huddell, from Bonaventure (station), informs us that he can raise two companies. This corps if formed, will be open to any young men to join, and we have no doubt, but before one month, the battalion will be filled up.”

About this time, Capt. Theo. Atkinson, the prime mover in the reorganization of the 5th, then adjutant of the 6th Hochelaga Light Infantry, was in communication with Major Campbell about the reorganization of the

and military knowledge unreservedly at the disposal of those willing to assist him. According to the testimony of Major Thomas Atkinson, given a few years before his death, “Had it not been for the part Major Campbell played in the reorganization of his old corps, the Royal Scots of Canada would not be in existence to-day. “I well remember,” added Major Atkinson, speaking of this reorganization, “deputation after deputation waiting on him (Major Campbell), and begging him to assume the command, but he steadfastly refused. Even the government could not induce him to accept. The gift of the C.O. was in his hands, and it was he that persuaded Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Crawford to take command. He



COLOR-SERGEANTS 5th ROYAL SCOTS

1904

J. J. ROONEY	H. W. HARBESON
D. A. BETHUNE	A. POPE
S. S. DRABBLE	G. W. FOLEY
C. SEVERS	J. H. A. MACKAY

also waived in favor of H. S. McDougall, Esq., for the senior majority, and obtained all the officers for the corps."

A number of gentlemen were invited to become officers by a circular reading as follows:—

Montreal, August 18, 1875.

Dear Sir,

I am authorized by Capt. Fred Mackenzie, senior

stamp to form ten companies could be enrolled in a very short time, and it is only necessary that officers of every grade, men of capacity, position and experience, should be nominated without delay.

"It is proposed to bring up the strength of the Battalion to ten companies,—to change the name to "Royal Fusileers,"—to wear the Fusileer Bearskin,—to have attached to the corps a full military band, as well as a drum corps,—and to introduce a number of



officer of the existing detachment of the 5th Royal Light Infantry, to ask if you would be willing to assist in the reorganization of that corps. The support of the members of the late Grand Trunk Battalion has been secured, and the services of the best men of the large body of discharged soldiers now living in Montreal, have been proffered, so that circumstances of an exceptionally favorable kind offer themselves to that end.

"It is quite certain that sufficient men of the right

schemes calculated to foster a true esprit-de-corps, among its members.

"The matter, if promptly dealt with, will certainly result in success, and the "Old Corps" will reappear, as it used to be, second to none in prestige, style, physique, drill, and, it is to be hoped, in smart and capable officers.

"If sufficient encouragement is given, I am instructed to say that a meeting will at once be called for prelimin-

inary consultation. Meanwhile, I beg you will permit me to place your name amongst those who are willing to assist.

"Will you kindly favor me (in Capt. Mackenzie's absence) with your reply on or before.....inst.

"Your Obedient Servant,

"Kenneth Campbell,

"Late Major R.L.I."

tinctively Scottish name it was intended from its very inception to give it as pronounced a Scottish character as possible.

In opening the meeting and referring to the alacrity with which the old Royal Regiment was formed during the Trent disturbance, Col. Dyde stated that the regiment was raised and ready before a regiment of the regular reinforcements had arrived from England. The other regiments also recruited rapidly, so that at that time, he had the opportunity of reviewing 4,000 volunteers on the Champ de Mars. He felt satisfied that the men before



LIEUT.-COL. FRANK CAVERHILL AND OFFICERS

5th Royal Scots of Canada  
1888

The work of reorganization was materially assisted by a public meeting convened in the old Perry Hall on Craig street, opposite the foot of Alexander street.

Some of the details of this gathering published at the time are interesting as conveying an idea of the spirit which resulted in the reorganization, and as giving some personal reminiscences of the old regiment.

The chair was occupied by Lieut.-Colonel John Dyde, the hall was gaily decorated with flags, and besides two brass bands, there were present the fife and drum corps of the 6th Hochelaga Light Infantry, and a piper. Although the regiment was not to be given at once a dis-

him would prove a credit to their corps and to the city. He was glad that the 5th Royals did not altogether die, and left assured that the regiment under its new auspices would become, if not better, at any rate fully as good as it ever had been. He had the pleasure of being connected with the regiment twelve or thirteen years previously, and believed that the officers and men were of such a character as to reflect credit on the regiment and the country. They had done much in the past, without remuneration, in the face of many difficulties. It was to be hoped that Colonel John Grant would continue still to occupy his place in the regiment.

In response to loud calls for Colonel Grant, that gentleman addressed the audience briefly, explaining that he had been suffering for some time previously, and was still suffering from severe indisposition. He was, however, bound to be present at the intended reorganization of the old regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, C.M.G., spoke of the old corps as having the reputation of being one of the best of the city. He had been informed that the rolls were rapidly filling up and he was glad of it. There was already in the city a force of about 1,200 men, and when the Fusileers were formed there would be a goodly number more to add to that number.

Major Campbell sketched the history of the old Royals. This regiment was born a lusty baby, and in a few days became a full grown man. A better regiment never walked the streets of Montreal. Colonel Stevenson of the Guards, in reviewing them had commented on their physique, and made a favorable comparison between the regiment, and the best regiments in Her Majesty's service. Its members were always on hand, and ready to turn out in an emergency. The speaker went on to explain that the regiment as being reorganized, was still the old regiment. He was delighted to think that there were 130 old regulars enrolled in the regiment who had served with distinction and honor in Her Majesty's service. Another distinction the regiment would have, would be the fact that two Highland companies, both flank companies, had been enrolled, that on the right flank, being composed of former members of the 78th Highlanders. There were 232 names on the roll, which he hoped to see completed in a few days and forwarded to Ottawa. The speaker concluded by expressing his gratification at the presence of the fife and drum band of the 6th Hochelagas. The volunteers were bound together by that one bond which every British subject ought to feel dearest to his heart—that of loyalty to his sovereign and to his flag.

At the close of the addresses there was much enthusiasm and many recruits signed the rolls.

The reorganization of the regiment entailed considerable hard labor upon Major Campbell and Captain Atkinson, who, together, may fairly be said to have done the bulk of the work.

Major Campbell agreed to accept the junior majority but circumstances necessitated his retaining the command of Number One Company. This company was composed of old soldiers, remarkably well up in drill, most of them men who had taken their discharge from the 78th Highlanders. The younger officers had heard so much about old soldiers being troublesome that they hesitated to assume the responsibility. Major Campbell found them intelligent, young Scottish soldiers, and never had the least trouble with them.

A General Order of November 19, 1875, provided as follows:—"The additional designation of the 5th Batta-

lion, is hereby changed from "Royal Light Infantry," to "Fusileers." (1)

The same issue of General Orders contained the appointments of the following officers to the battalion:—Lieut.-Colonel James David Crawford, Captains Kenneth Campbell, James Thomas Ostell, Frederick Mackenzie, Thomas B. Warren, Hartland S. Macdougall, Edmond P. Hennaford.

Lieutenants Randolph Clarke, Wm. F. Torrance, George Alfred Winks, Frederick S. Lyman, John Grant Jr., Albert Whyte.

Ensign, James A. McLennan.

Captain and Adjutant (transferred from 6th Battalion), Thomas Atkinson.

Surgeon, John M. Drake, M.D.

Of the above officers, Lieut.-Col. Crawford retired April 14th 1882. (2) Captain Campbell was gazetted Major February 25th, 1876, and retired retaining rank, November 26, 1880. Captain Ostell resigned May 25, 1877 and Captain Mackenzie, September 3rd, 1880. Captain Warren resigned November 30, 1877. Captain Macdougall was gazetted Major February 25th, 1876, and retired Jan. 13, 1881.

In General Orders of January 14, 1876, appeared the following:—"No 1 of General Orders (31) 19th November, 1875, is hereby amended by prefixing the word "Royal"

(1) Infantry regiments being now all around alike and all liable to perform the same duties, the distinguishing names of "Fusileers," "Grenadiers," "Light Infantry," "Rifles," etc., still borne by British and Colonial regiments, are, and have been for many years, like "Royal," etc. purely honorary titles. While the modern military firearm was being evolved military men had to adapt themselves to circumstances. The more effective firearms originally were very heavy, and slow operating. In some conditions of warfare accuracy and range of fire were of paramount importance; in others, manoeuvring power. Both could not be had in combination, so some regiments were armed with heavy firearms, others with light. The first regiment equipped as Fusileers in the British service was the "City of London" Regiment (7th Foot), raised in 1865, during the reign of James II. Fusileer regiments were originally intended for the special protection of artillery, the men in charge of the cannon in these days being artificers and civilians, and not soldiers. The "grenade" is still borne by Fusileers as a distinguishing badge in memory of this ancient service. Fusileers had no company colours, and consequently no officers called Ensigns, their junior subalterns being called, as in the service generally at present, Second Lieutenants. The City of London Fusileers had formerly one company of "miners," who carried long carbines and hammer hatchets. The ordinary companies of Fusileer regiments, officers as well as men, were armed with fusils, or light flint-lock arquebuses, fired from the shoulder. The arquebuse, the arm of the ordinary infantry in the reign of Charles I. (1625 to 1649), had a barrel about 30 inches long, weighing about 12 to 15 pounds, and carrying a bullet weighing seventeen to the pound. So that the Fusileers were the first light infantry of the service, and the Fusileer regiments were early regarded as corps d'elite. The famous Northumberland Fusileers, the Fighting Fifth, was granted the designation of Fusileers as a special distinction for its gallantry in defeating a French Grenadier and Fusileer brigade at Wilhelmstahl in 1762-7.

There is a somewhat confusing difference of opinion as to the spelling of the word "Fusileer." The standard dictionaries give the word in both forms—"Fusileer" and "Fusilier"—and both are used in the regular service and in service papers. In the Canadian Militia List the word is used as "Fusilier" in all cases. In the Montreal brigade the official designation of the 5th Fusileers was as spelt, the 6th adopting the form "Fusiliers," and handing it down to the 1st P. W. F. upon amalgamation. The use of the word as "Fusileer," when used in a general sense in this volume, is in accordance with regimental usage in the 5th. Etymologically, we derived the word from the French "Fusillier," derived from the word fusil, a light flint matchlock, that being in turn derived from the "focile," the Italian word for flint.

(2) Lieut.-Colonel Crawford was one of the organizers and original Captains of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, and was an efficient and popular officer.

to "Fusileers," making the additional designation of the 5th Battalion to be "Royal Fusileers." (3)

The first inspection of the reorganized regiment was held in the large hall in the upper storey of Bonsecours Market in April, 1876, the inspecting officer being Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, C.M.G., D.A.G., The uniforms and arms, not having as yet been supplied the men, they were simply formed into companies, and the inspection did not extend beyond an examination of the physique of the recruits. After the inspection, Colonel Fletcher briefly

regret that he was obliged to retire from the regiment owing to ill health. He had heard many expressions of astonishment from military men that evening at the fine appearance presented by the members of the regiment, as well as at the enthusiasm which pervaded the ranks. It was stated at this parade that the regiment was to have three companies composed solely of old regulars. two of them, the flank companies, being made up of former members of the 78th, and one, of those of the 60th Rifles.



addressed the regiment, expressing his satisfaction with the appearance of the men, who, he said, were all fit for service. He believed if two or three additional companies were required for the regiment, the men to fill them would be on hand. In a week or two the officers would be gazetted, and the 5th Royal Fusileers would then be a regularly constituted corps.

At this parade, which was under the command of Major Maedougall, Lieut.-Colonel Grant expressed his

(3) There are various "Royal" Fusileer regiments in the regular service, as for instance the famous "Royal Welsh Fusileers," the "Royal Irish Fusileers," etc., but the regiment properly designated the "Royal Fusileers" is the 7th City of London Regiment.

The four inner companies of the battalion wore the regulation uniform of the Royal Fusileer regiments, in the British service, the two flank companies, wearing the regulation Highland doublet with tartan trews. All the companies wore the Fusileers head-dress, with the grenade on the front of the busby and a white brush at the side.

The reorganized regiment did not take part in the Queen's Birthday review of the Montreal brigade in 1876, the first brigade parade in which the corps participated being an inspection turnout of the brigade on the Champ de Mars, November 1st, 1876, the inspecting officer being

Major General E. Selby Smythe, at that time in command of the Canadian Militia. The 5th Royal Fusileers were numerically the strongest unit on parade, the brigade parade state being given as follows:—Montreal Hussars, 30; Montreal Engineers, 38; 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, 232; 3rd Victoria Rifles, 260; 5th Royal Fusileers, 270; 6th Fusiliers (formerly 6th Hochelaga Light Infantry), 254. According to the newspapers reports the 5th Fusileers made a very favorable impression upon this occasion. Of the march past, the Herald report stated that the cheering with which the crowd had greeted the preceding corps "was doubled when the Royals came forging ahead towards the pivot like one man. Each company came in for special applause, but it is not lessening the recognition of the rest of the corps to say

that the Highlanders excell in the steady and constant compact form of their ranks."

At the conclusion of the inspection the Major General, addressing the field officers in a brief speech, remarked:—"I wish you to express to the battalions on parade the great satisfaction I have in seeing such a fine military body of men, so very smart, soldierlike, and steady on parade. I need hardly say to a body of intelligent men, as I know you are, that in the critical state of affairs in Europe (the Eastern crisis), though there has been a lull of late, we cannot tell what may occur in the future. I can only tell you that from what I have seen, nothing will give me greater pleasure, if England should become involved in a lengthened European war, than to place in line of battle some of the splendid soldiers I see in this line."







## CHAPTER VIII.



### Service in the Seventies in Aid of the Civil Power Historical Ceremonial Parades

If there is any particular class of service which is especially distasteful to a citizen soldiery it is that in aid of the civil power, and the reason this class of service is so unpopular it is easy for any one to understand. If it is distasteful, it is nevertheless, a duty, and the Fifth Royals have never shirked it. They have had an exceptional lot of such service too, and the first of it came very soon after the reorganization of the regiment as the 5th Royal Fusiliers. As a matter of fact the movement for the reorganization was to some extent assisted by the anxiety produced by the outbreak of ill-feeling and lawlessness, which developed from the regrettable incident known as the Guibord Affair. (1)

The discussion over the points involved in this dispute was kept up for some time, ugly words were used on both sides, and narrow sectarianism reigned supreme not only in Montreal, but throughout the whole vicinity. Orangeism expanded rapidly on one side and new branches of the Irish Catholic Union, and similar organizations sprang into existence on the other. Threats were made and challenges thrown down. The local Orangemen, spurred on by the taunts of the opposite party, and carried away by the enthusiasm engendered by the recent accession to their numerical strength, and by the defeat of the Church party in the Guibord matter, took steps towards holding a triumphant procession in Montreal on the succeeding Twelfth of July. This it was feared would precipitate a serious breach of the peace, and the Orangemen were asked to desist. For some time the Orangemen persisted, but calmer counsels prevailed, and the procession was cancelled, this sensible decision being followed by charges of cowardice against the members of the order. The very natural consequence was that the question of holding a procession the following Twelfth of July (1877) was soon broached, and

decided upon. As the date approached, the excitement became intense. As threats to raid the armories of the city corps had been made, the militia authorities instructed Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, D.A.G., to place guards on the armories, which were then temporarily situated in the ruins of the old drill shed on the site of the present structure on Craig street, and in the old Quebec Gate Barracks, which were situated on Commissioners street, on the site at present occupied by the C.P.R., east end freight offices, Berri street.

So evident was it that in the prevailing temper of the community, a public procession of the Orangemen would produce disturbance, that a couple of days before the Twelfth, Mr. John Kerry, President of the St. George's Society, Mr. Ewan McLennan, President of the St. Andrew's Society, and Mr. W. J. McMaster, President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, waited on the local officers of the Orange order to dissuade them from holding their procession. They succeeded after some trouble, the Orangemen agreeing to abandon their procession in the interests of public peace, contenting themselves with going singly to Knox Church to hear a special sermon delivered in commemoration of the day.

Although the procession was abandoned, trouble was feared owing to public feeling being wrought to such a high tension, and the three representatives of the national societies, called upon the mayor and the civic authorities generally to take steps for the preservation of the peace. But nothing of any practical character was done, and a noisy mob, including many of the worst characters in the city, gathered on Victoria Square. Several citizens were molested, and about half past one, a young Orangeman, named Thomas Lett Hackett, who while returning quietly to his office from the service in Knox Church had gone to the assistance of another man molested by some of the mob, was shot dead, and several revolver bullets fired into his body. Instantly the excitement throughout the city reached fever heat, and very grave consequences were feared.

Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, D.A.G., of the 5th Military District, at once issued orders to the officers commanding the Troop of Cavalry, Montreal Engineers, Garrison Artillery, 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, 3rd Victoria Rifles,

(1) Joseph Guibord was a printer and a member of the Institut Canadien, which was put under the ban of the Roman Catholic Church (burial in consecrated ground being forbidden the members) for keeping proscribed books in its library. Guibord, who died Nov. 20th, 1869, owned a lot in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and his widow took proceedings in the courts to secure his interment therein. She dying, the case was prosecuted by the Institut Canadien. November 28th, 1874, a decree of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, the highest court in the realm, was issued, ordering the interment to take place; and an attempt was made to carry this into effect September 2, 1875, the hearse being stoned and turned back by a mob gathered at the Roman Catholic Cemetery gates. The interment finally took place, under protection of the whole Montreal militia brigade, November 16, 1875.

# Royal Scots of Canada



D. DAVENLEY  
1892

NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

5th Royal Fusileers, and 6th Fusiliers, to muster their commands as speedily as possible. Montreal was also, at the time, the headquarters of the 6th Military District, and its D.A.G., Lieut.-Colonel Harwood, also issued orders for the 65th Rifles, the only city corps of his district, to turn out. During the remainder of the afternoon, volunteers were to be seen hurrying towards their armories, and in a few hours, 1,000 men were under arms. The men were served out with ammunition, sentries were doubled, and pickets detailed to patrol the vicinity of the quarters occupied and to maintain communication between the different portions of the force, the main bodies of all the corps remaining in their own

pared to defend themselves and their homes, and posted sentries as if their part of the city were in a state of siege.

The militia corps were kept under arms at their respective headquarters, until about midnight, when, everything being quiet in the city, all but the quarter guards were dismissed.

The Fifth Royal Fusileers, who upon this occasion were under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Crawford, and Major McDougall, paraded at the Bonsecours Market, with the Prince of Wales Rifles, the 6th Fusiliers, and the Montreal Cavalry. Each of the corps mustered in full strength, and there was considerable enthusiasm



#### OUR BRAVE COMRADES

Just before Embarking for the Boer War

quarters. It was a night of keen excitement not only in Montreal, but throughout Canada. Many enthusiastic Orangemen in Ontario and the Eastern Townships, upon hearing of the shooting, at once took trains for Montreal, and crowds thronged the city depots, expecting to see them arrive, but they left the trains at suburban stations. Point St. Charles, beyond the G. T. R. tracks was a stronghold of Orangeism, while the adherents of the Irish Catholic Union were to be found in force in those parts of St. Ann's Ward, adjacent to the Lachine Canal. Upon the memorable night succeeding the shooting of poor Hackett, there had been excitement in Point St. Charles, and fearing an attack from the anti-Orange party, the men of the district assembled in a party, pre-

manifested. After evening rations had been served out, the men amused themselves by inaugurating and carrying out impromptu concerts, patriotic songs occupying prominent places in all the programmes. Before the men were dismissed they were addressed by Lieut.-Colonels Harwood and Stevenson, the latter remarking that the citizens of Montreal had reason to be proud of their volunteers, who on two hours' notice had paraded 1,000 strong to assist in the preservation of the public peace.

The whole force was once more called out on active service in aid of the civil power, on July 16th, upon the occasion of Hackett's funeral. Large bodies of Orangemen came to Montreal for the occasion with their bands and banners, from Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Corn-

wall, Sherbrooke and other cities, and so worked up was public feeling, and so apprehensive every body of acts of violence being precipitated, that the railway companies ran pilot engines ahead of the special trains, conveying the Orangemen. Strong guards of militia and armed police were mounted at the railway depots. The funeral took place from the Orange Hall, 81 St. James street, to Christ Church Cathedral, of which congregation, Hackett was a member, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. It was made the occasion of the biggest Orange demonstration which ever took place in Montreal,

marched to the Champ de Mars, and the various corps received orders for the night, strong guards remaining on duty at the depots, the armories, and elsewhere, and being relieved at convenient intervals. The following morning the corps were put under arms at eight o'clock, and at half past nine relieved from duty, the city being then perfectly quiet.

But the keen sectional spirit showed no signs of dying out, but steadily developed. The Orange lodges, subsequent to the Hackett murder, passed solemn resolutions declaring that henceforth they would exercise



and one of the largest ever held in Canada. The lodges marched in full regalia, bearing flags and banners and headed by their own bands. The militia did not take part in the funeral procession, but occupied successive commanding positions, moving, when changing station, by side streets, parallel to the route of the procession. There was a big display of military force on Fletcher's Field and along the cemetery avenue, the 5th Royals and 6th Fusiliers being drawn up on the height of ground in the upper part of the field. After the conclusion of the funeral these two regiments marched at the head of the Orangemen on their return to the city. The brigade

their rights come what may. An early determination was taken to hold a monster Orange celebration on the succeeding Twelfth of July, preliminaries were forthwith arranged, and those who had previously pleaded with the Orangemen to abandon public demonstrations were now silent. During the winter a feeling of apprehension once more developed, and as the year 1878 wore on, and the 12th of July approached, grave trouble seemed to be unavoidable. Threats of raids on the militia armories having been made, guards were mounted on the old drill hall, the Quebec Gate Barracks, and the Bonsecours Market, of an average strength at each place of forty.

These guards were taken in rotation by the various city corps and it was fifteen days before they were dispensed with.

As the dreaded date approached many citizens sent their families out of the city, and some of the banks and business houses along the route of the procession nailed up and barricaded the doors and windows of their places of business.

The whole militia force of the city was called out by a magisterial requisition served upon Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, D.A.G., and A. and B. Batteries R.C.A., from Kingston and Quebec, respectively were ordered to Montreal, the mounted divisions being armed as lancers. By a subsequent requisition, a force from the Frontier corps was called for, and the 11th Argenteuil Rangers, 50th Huntingdon Borderers, 51st Hemmingford Rangers, 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion, 54th Richmond Battalion, and 100 of the 64th Voltigeurs of Beauharnois were ordered to Montreal, and arrived on the 11th of July. The High School Cadets furnished a guard for their own armory on Dorchester street. The battalions ordered turned out in full strength, making a total force of about 3,000 men. The requisitions were dated July 5th and 6th. Lieut.-General Sir Selby Smythe, at the time commanding the Canadian Militia, came to Montreal, and assumed personal command of the force. Several more or less serious affrays took place before and after the 12th, but none on the dreaded day. Early on the morning of the Twelfth, the outside corps were moved to commanding positions down town, along the route of the projected procession, the Montreal brigade being drawn up in reserve on Dominion Square, where it remained under arms all day. The procession did not take place, the leaders of the Orangemen, being arrested by the municipal authorities, charged with inciting to a breach of the peace, as they were leaving their hall. Towards evening their followers quietly dispersed. The Montreal force was relieved from duty on the night of the 12th, and the outside corps were sent to their headquarters on the 13th.

The General Officer Commanding published in General Orders of July 19th his thanks to the officers and men of the force on duty in Montreal on this occasion, and in his annual report for the year he wrote:—"I invite attention to Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher's report of Military District No. 5 stating the prompt and effectual support to the civil power afforded by the militia during the past year, which speaks highly for the force, whenever or wherever it may be called upon to act. This report is in itself a plain answer to an ungenerous expression uttered by some one in a public address this year, to this effect, as published in the press:—"What has the government got now? A force on paper which has cost a great deal of money and is doing us no good. An unjust charge which needs no comment."

The Orange excitement, as this unpleasant era of fanaticism is somewhat incorrectly called, had reached

its height, and gradually and steadily died away. Montreal Orangemen now parade the streets in full regalia with bands playing, and flags flying, and they excite no hostile demonstrations and no more attention than any ordinary benevolent society. There is in fact, no mixed community anywhere in the world that gets on better and more pleasantly than the people of Montreal. Roman Catholics and Protestants dwell side by side and mingle together socially, commercially and politically, without assimilating, but with all due respect to one another's beliefs, and with a full concession of each other's rights. The days of bitter sectarianism appear to have disappeared again from Montreal, it is to be hoped for ever, and it looks as though the city had quite regained



LT.-COLONEL H. L. ROUTH

1st Commanding Officer 1st Battalion Royal Light Infantry

the honorable reputation for liberality, that it held for many years.

The 5th Royal Fusiliers participated in the grand military review on the Queen's Birthday, May 24th, 1878, on Fletcher's Field. The Governor General, Lord Dufferin, was present, and the division on parade included the following units:—Montreal Troop of Cavalry, Captain Tees; B. Battery, R.C.A., Captain Montizambert; Montreal Field Battery, Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Stevenson; Ottawa Field Battery, Capt. John Stewart; Montreal Garrison Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel Fraser; Montreal Engineers (two companies), Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy; the Governor-General Foot Guards, Ottawa, Lieut.-Colonel Ross; 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel Frank Bond; 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter; 3rd Victoria Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Handyside;

5th Royal Fusileers, Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Crawford; 6th Fusiliers, Lieut.-Colonel John Martin; 65th Mount Royal Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel Labranche; St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, Captain Kirwan; The Barlow Greys, Vermont National Guard, St. Albans Vt., Captain Culver.

The presence of the Vermont company, with its drum corps and colors, was considered not the least remark-



CAPTAIN JAMES LAVENS MATHEWSON  
"5th Royals"

Assisted in the organization of the Regiment, and commanded No. 3 Company. Subsequently was paymaster, which rank he held when he died in May 1867, aged 52

able incident of this memorable day. The incident—the uniting of the armed soldiery of two distinct nations in celebrating the national holiday of one of them—was accepted as an augury of good for the future—as a pledge of the continuance of that amity and good will between these two great kindred peoples, upon which the material prosperity and advancement of both so much depend. The Earl of Dufferin gave fitting expression to

the feelings of Canadian people, on the field. While riding down the line, His Excellency reined up his charger in front of the soldiers from Vermont, and addressing them remarked:—"Soldiers and citizens of the Great American Republic, I cannot allow the opportunity to escape of expressing to you, on my own behalf, on behalf of the government and country, and on behalf of Her Gracious Majesty, whose representative I am, the extreme satisfaction which I experience in thus being able to welcome you as guests, in the name of the people of Canada to the soil of the Dominion. A greater compliment could hardly be paid by one country to another than that which you have been good enough to confer upon us by thus joining with our citizens and soldiers in celebrating the birthday of our Queen. I accept the demonstration upon your part as an additional proof of that undisturbed friendship which I trust will always prevail hereafter between the two countries."

The 5th Royal Fusileers upon this occasion paraded 270 strong, the officers being as follows:—Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Crawford, Majors H. S. MacDougall and Campbell. The company officers were given as follows:—No. 1 Company, Major Campbell, Lieut. McLennan, Ensign Esdaile; No. 2, Capt. Winks, Lieut. Lewis, Ensign Hamilton; No. 3, Captain Kennedy, Lieut. Horton; No. 4, Captain Davidson, Ensign Cameron; No. 5, Captain Harvey, and Lieut. Mooney; No. 6, Capt. Jewett, Lieut. Walker.

During the month of June 1878, serious trouble developed between the Quebec dock laborers and the stevedores. Rioting took place in the streets of the city, B. Battery, being called out in aid of the civil power, was stoned by the mob, the riot act was read, and a section of the company of garrison gunners ordered to fire. One man was killed and several wounded. This precipitated great excitement in the Ancient Capital, and as the mayor and municipal authorities seemed incapable of taking the necessary measures to enforce the peace, three local justices of the peace, Messrs. Robert Shaw, W. D. Campbell, and A. G. Belleau, took steps to call in a force of the Montreal militia. At a quarter to six, on June 12th, Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, D.A.G., at Montreal, received a telegraphed requisition signed by the three magistrates in question, and reading as follows:—

Quebec, June 12, 1878.

Colonel Fletcher, Deputy Adjutant General, Montreal:

We have applied to Ottawa for three battalions from Montreal to help forces here to quell riot, and have been directed to send requisition to you, signed by mayor or magistrates. Please act promptly and send them by express train. Dominion government pays transport."

The D.A.G. as a sort of endorsement received another

message from the then provincial premier, the Hon H. G. Joly, reading as follows:—

Col. Fletcher, D.A.G.:—

Requisition signed by Messieurs Shaw, Campbell and Belleau, Magistrates, for troops sent you. Please act promptly.

H. G. JOLY,  
Premier.

Lient.-Colonel Fletcher at once issued orders for the 1st P.W.R., 3rd Victoria Rifles and 5th Royal Fusiliers

hurried back to the city, trusting to luck to getting uniforms at the armories in preference to running the risk of being left behind. Others, owing to a distance, did not have time to go to the armories, and reported to their companies at the train. Some thirty officers and men proceeded to Quebec by late trains at their own expense. Lient.-Colonel Frank Bond, commanding the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, residing at Chambly for the summer, did not hear of the orders turning out his battalion until 8 p.m. He at once jumped into his uniform, mounted his horse, and by hard riding caught the ten o'clock ferry from Longueuil. He found his regi-



5TH BATTALION ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA

Lt.-Col. John Hood commanding

Ottawa, July 1st, 1891

being the first regiments on the brigade roster to parade at their armories ready to embark at 9.30. At ten o'clock the special G.T.R. train left old Bonaventure Station for Quebec, with about 672 of all ranks on board. Considering that the request for assistance from Quebec came quite unexpectedly, the prompt assembling and dispatch of this force was extremely creditable to all concerned. Many men had left their offices before the requisition was received and were distributed throughout the summer resorts surrounding the city, at greater or lesser distances. Some members of the force being on the Lachine train en route for their summer homes when they heard of the orders, left the train at St. Henry and

ment had left the armory and rode to the depot to find the train gone. At the depot he found Major MacDougall of the 5th Royals in a similar predicament. They at once decided to engage a special train at their own expense. With the assistance of Mr. W. J. Spicer, of the G.T.R., the arrangement was soon completed, and at midnight they started, overtaking the military special at Levis and arriving in Quebec with their regiments. Lient.-Colonel Fletcher proceeded to Quebec in command of the brigade, Lient.-Colonel Bacon accompanying him as Brigade Major, with Major T. Atkinson of the Royals and Captain David of the 6th Fusiliers as staff officers.

The brigade after being ferried across the river from

Levis, disembarked at the Market Wharf, where they were welcomed by Lieut.-Colonel Strange and Captain Montzambert, and then marched in brigade to the Citadel. The Montreal troops were subjected to some taunts and curses as they passed through the streets of Lower Town, but apart from that, everything was quiet in Quebec after their arrival.

As soon as the 5th Royal Fusileers had breakfasted at the Citadel, three companies, A, B and C, under the command of Major Campbell were ordered to the old parliament building, to relieve B Battery, which corps had been on guard all night. The remaining companies were quartered in the rink, which was made the headquarters of the Montreal brigade. The force on duty at the parliament buildings was able to make itself fairly comfortable in the big halls and corridors, and on the night after their arrival the Fusileers, with the assistance of their brass band, which accompanied them, gave a concert at their quarters. On the evening of the 14th, at the request of the Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher with 100 men of the force, returned to Montreal. The following day the remainder of the force returned to Montreal via steamer "Quebec."

The troops won great commendation for their deportment during this term of service. Speaking of the arrival of the Montreal troops, the Quebec Telegraph stated:—

"They looked remarkably well, particularly the red-coats, who seem to be a fine body of men. The marching, the precision, and the whole appearance, reflected great credit on the men, considering that they had only a few hours' notice to prepare for their departure. Upon the completion of the service the Provincial Government passed an Order-in-Council expressing its thanks to the Montreal troops. An address was also presented on the Esplanade to the brigade, before its departure, on behalf of the City of Quebec, reading as follows:—

To Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men composing the detachment of Montreal volunteers now quartered in Quebec:

"The citizens of Quebec gratefully acknowledge the cheerful alacrity with which you responded to the urgent call made upon you when our city was suffering from the evil effects of tumult and violence.

"On the twelfth of June a disturbance which assumed a most formidable aspect, had been promptly checked, and, for the time, quelled by the small, though efficient force stationed here; and late on that day the civil authorities, apprehending a renewal of the riotous conduct of the mob, asked for your assistance, which was at once accorded, and your presence here was the means of preventing the possibility of any further disturbance. The rapidity with which your forces were mustered, and the remarkable fact, that within about twelve hours after the despatch of the telegram requiring your services,

your battalions were marching through our streets, are the best evidence of the efficiency of the Montreal volunteers, and must give confidence throughout the Dominion that our forces are available to be quickly concentrated in the event of any emergency.

"They trust that should, unfortunately, military protection be required in any other part of Canada, the volunteers throughout the Dominion will emulate your military promptness and zeal.

"The citizens of Quebec will bear in mind the deep



SERGT.-MAJORS OF THE ROYAL SCOTS  
The Oldest Regiment in the British Army

obligations under which you have placed them and their families; and beg you will carry away with you the assurance of their sincere acknowledgments of the valuable service which you have tendered them.

"(Signed) R. CHAMBERS,

"City Hall, Quebec, 15th June, 1878."

Mayor.

The companies of the 5th Royal Fusileers on service at Quebec were commanded as follows:—No. 1, Major Campbell; No. 2, Lieut. Winks; No. 3, Captain Hill; No.



5, Captain Torrance; No. 6, Captain Campbell McDougall.

In the autumn of 1878, The Marquis of Lorne, now Duke of Argyle, succeeded the Earl of Dufferin, as Governor-General of Canada. As the Marchioness of Lorne was a princess of the Royal family the arrival of the new governor general and Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, was awaited with lively interest by the people of Canada, and unusual preparations were made for fittingly receiving the vice-regal couple. In Montreal, as befitted the chief city of Canada, the arrangements were on a most elaborate scale, all classes of the com-

Engineers facing the station, the Montreal Garrison Artillery on Bonaventure (now St. James) street at the junction of Craig; the Prince of Wales Rifles at Victoria Square on St. James street; the 65th Mount Royal Rifles and the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company (the nucleus of the 85th Regiment), on Radegonde street at Victoria Square; the 5th Royal Fusileers, up Radegonde street and Beaver Hall Hill, the 6th Fusiliers on Phillips Square and St. Catherine street; the Victoria Rifles on Dorchester street at the Windsor Hotel. After the arrival of the royal party at the Windsor the troops formed up on St. Catherine street, and, under the general officer in



REGIMENTAL TROPHIES

munity vying with one another to manifest their devotion to the Royal family. Their Excellencies made their entry into Montreal on November 28th, proceeding from old Bonaventure Station to the Windsor Hotel, via St. James street, Beaver Hall Hill, Phillips Square and St. Catherine street through dense crowds of people. The event was made the occasion of an imposing military display. The whole brigade paraded in full force for the occasion. The Prince of Wales Rifles furnished a guard of honor of 100 men at Bonaventure Station, the Victoria Rifles, one of similar strength at the Windsor Hotel. The Montreal Troop of Cavalry furnished an escort, and the Montreal Field Battery formed up on Dominion Square to fire a royal salute. The other corps took up positions on the line of route as follows:—Montreal

command, marched past the Windsor Hotel by Dorchester street. His Excellency and Her Royal Highness were stationed on a balcony and reviewed the troops as they marched past, but the crowd of spectators, in and out of carriages was so dense, that, when the rear battalion came up, the street was blocked, and the general wisely stopped the parade. A number of guards of honor were furnished by the local corps during the royal visit. The 5th Royal Fusileers furnished a voluntary guard for the grand ball given in the Windsor Hotel on the evening of the 29th and also furnished a guard upon the occasion of the departure of His Excellency and Her Royal Highness on the morning of December the second.

In a description of the Montreal reception of the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness published in

the London Daily Telegraph December 2nd, 1878, Colonel Gay, the special correspondent of that paper wrote:— "And such militia! I know it is the fashion to decry and deprecate irregular forces. I am aware that to the regular the idea of militia is something too absurd, but I may mention that, gathered on parade that morning, were more than one battalion that would have done credit to any army in the world, that Stevenson's four

Barlow Greys to Montreal the previous year doubtless suggested to the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, who personally witnessed the enthusiastic reception given to the Vermonters, to induce Colonel Austen, the officer commanding the 13th Regiment, N.G., N.Y., Brooklyn, of which he was chaplain, to bring his command to Montreal in 1879. Besides the Brooklyn regiment there were present at the review the Montreal Troop of Ca-



gun battery is almost the equal of some of our own famous batteries at Woolwich; and that the Scotch companies of the Fifth Fusileers Regiment showed as handsome a set of fellows as ever marched past the saluting point."

On account of the presence of H.R.H. the Princess Louise in Canada it was determined to make the Queen's birthday review of 1879 at Montreal, the occasion of an exceptionally large turnout of militia. The visit of the

valry, the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa, detachment of B. Battery R.C.A., Quebec; Shefford Field Battery, Granby; Ottawa Field Battery, Montreal Field Battery, Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery, Montreal Engineers, Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa; 1st P.W.R., Montreal; 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; 3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal; 5th and 6th Fusileers, Montreal; 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec; 65th Rifles, St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, Montreal.



## CHAPTER IX.

### The Fifth Royal Scots—The Changes of Twenty-three Years

The year 1880 is an important one in the history of the 5th Royal Scots of Canada, as witnessing the official recognition of the regiment as a distinctively Scottish one.

The introduction of a Scottish element into the old 5th Royal Light Infantry by the transfer to that corps bodily of the Highland company from the 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, has been referred to in an earlier chapter, and reference has also been made to the expressed desire of those who worked to secure the reorganization in 1876, to impart, as far as possible, a distinctively Scottish character to the 5th Royal Fusileers. Reference has also been made to the recruiting of the two flank companies as Scottish companies and to the adoption by them of tartan trews and the Highland doublet. These companies, not only attracted a fine class of recruits to themselves, but were the means of drawing a large number of Scotsmen and descendants of Scotsmen to the other companies. Under the circumstances it was not surprising that an ambition to make the regiment throughout distinctively Scottish in name and character, developed rapidly. It was decided consequently, to apply to Militia headquarters for authority to change the official designation of the regiment, and steps were taken for putting all the companies into tartan trews and Highland doublets. The presence of a Scottish nobleman, the Marquis of Lorne, in Canada, as Governor-General, undoubtedly assisted this movement.

No. 4 of General Orders, dated Ottawa, February 27th, 1880, permitted the word "Scots" to be added to the regimental designation, making it the 5th Battalion "Royal Scots Fusileers." (1)

Four years later the regiment had conferred upon it the special designation it bears at present. Number 6 of General Orders of February 29th, 1884, provided as follows:—"The additional designation of the 5th Battalion is hereby changed to 'Royal Scots of Canada.'" (2)

At the time the first distinctively Scottish designation was conferred, the project of putting the whole regiment into Highland doublets and tartan trews was put into execution. The trews worn by the flank companies up to this time had been of the Black Watch tartan, but on the occasion of changing the style of uniform of the other companies, the Lorne Tartan was adopted for the whole regiment, out of compliment to His Excellency the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne.

The adoption of tartan trews and doublets was considered from the first merely a preliminary step towards making the regiment a thorough Highland one with kilts, bonnets, etc. With the pitifully small allowances received from the government, the realization of this dream at this time appeared a long way off, for the Highland uniform and equipment is expensive, and it is hard to ask men who give their time freely for volunteer soldiering, to go down deep into their pockets to purchase expensive uniforms for themselves. Still officers and men looked forward confidently to their corps becoming a thoroughly equipped kilted regiment in time, and their hopes have been realized. An arrangement was made under which a number of the men supplied themselves with kilts, sporans, hose-tops, spats, etc., these articles of uniform being imported from Europe. The understanding was that the kilts were to be considered as an off-parade uniform, purely and simply, until all of the men in any company were provided with kilts. Kilt funds were established in the companies, and the story of how they were nursed along, and accomplished their object is not the least creditable chapter of the records of the Royal Scots, telling as it does of a steady devotion to the regiment's interests and a determination that would not be daunted.

The first company to don the kilts was Number One, under command of Captain John Hood, which turned out in full kilts in 1880. Some months elapsed before Num-

(1) The Royal Scots Fusileers of the regular service is the old 21st Foot, raised in 1678, during the reign of Charles II., and which obtained the distinctive title of "Royal" in 1712. The regiment is not a kilted one, the full dress uniform consisting of tartan trews, doublet and Fusileer busby. The "Scots Guards," on April 27, 1831, received from William IV. the title of "Scots Fusileer Guards," but on March 27, 1877, at their special request, were allowed by Queen Victoria to revert to their ancient name.

(2) The "Royal Scots" (The Lothian Regiment) (1st Foot) of the Imperial service, long before their incorporation with the British army, were from 1611 to 1632 in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, the champion of Protestantism in Europe. They then served under Lord Reaz, but subsequently entered the service of the King of France, when, in accordance with the universal practice of calling regiments after their commanding officers, they were known as "Le Regiment de Douglas Ecosais." The first duties performed in the pay of Great Britain were in a sort of hired or mercenary capacity, the regiment assisting in garrisoning first Duukirk (sold by Charles II. to France in 1662) and afterwards Tangiers in Morocco. The date of the regiment's permanent admission to the British service is given as 1684, after the abandonment of Tangiers. The Scottish troops in the service of Gustavus Adolphus claimed to be the lineal descendants of corps of Scottish mercenaries who had taken part in all the wars of Europe from times even as remote as those of the Cæsars. From this claim, and the fact that there was said to have been a Caledonian legion among the mercenary troops included in the Roman garrisons of Palestine at the time of the great tragedy at Jerusalem, the 1st Royals have come into the possession of their unique nickname, "Pontius Pilate's Body Guard." The regiment does not wear the kilt, but has adopted the doublet and the checked hand around the forage cap.



OFFICERS ROYAL LIGHT INFANTRY  
Taken during Fenian Raids, Hemmingford, 1866

ber Six company was equipped with kilts, and it was 1883 before the whole regiment appeared in the distinctive Scottish garb. At this time the fusileer busby was discarded altogether and a white service helmet with gold trimmings for the officers, and brass for the men, adopted. The kilts and flies were, like the trews hitherto worn, of the Lorne tartan. As this tartan was not of a sealed pattern considerable difficulty was experienced in preserving that precise uniformity which is the essence of regimental smartness. In spite of every precaution each issue of the Lorne tartan would have its own peculiar shades of color, which imparted to the regiment on parade anything but the desired appearance of uniformity. Every effort to establish a standard pattern of the Lorne tartan having failed, it was agreed that the only remedy lay in the adoption of a tartan worn by one of the Highland regiments in the Imperial service, and as such, being a sealed pattern. After full discussion of the subject the adoption of the tartan of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) was decided upon, and the decision put into effect at the next issue of clothing.

It was not until 1895, that the members of the regiment were able to put into execution their long cherished ambition to adopt the feather bonnet as worn by all the highland regiments in the regular service. For years officers and men devoted much attention to the raising of funds to meet the very heavy expense entailed by the purchase of this picturesque head-dress, Lieut.-Colonel J. Alex. Strathy particularly entering with enthusiasm into the work connected with the raising of the fund, and contributing in a marked degree to its final success.

The year succeeding the issue of the feather bonnets an issue of white linen jackets was made to the non-commissioned officers and men, but was not a success. In 1898, however, there was an issue of white cloth shell-jackets, as worn in undress by all ranks, except officers, warrant officers and staff-sergeants of foot-guards, killed

Highland regiments and Highland Light Infantry. This shell-jacket is a relic of the regulation uniform of the days when the old coatee and white waistcoat were in vogue.

This practically completed the equipment of the Royal Scots of Canada as a Highland regiment.

In accordance with a precedent established by the Black Watch and followed by other Highland regiments in the British service, the Royal Stuart tartan was adopted for the pipe band in 1901. (3)

The last change in the regimental uniform took place in 1899 when the white and red checkered hose previously worn was exchanged for black and red hose as worn by the Black Watch. This change makes the uniform, with the exception of the badges and sporan, exactly similar to that of the Black Watch. The Royal Scots adhere to the white sporan with two long black tassels, originally adopted when the regiment first went into kilts. The Black Watch sporan has five short "bobs."

The present motto and badge of the regiment were authorized by General Orders of June 12th, 1885, which gave permission for the battalion "to adopt and use the following motto and badge, viz.:—A Boar's Head, with the words, "Ne Obliviscaris," in the garter under it." This is the crest and motto of the Argyll branch of the Campbell Clan. The boar's head is the common crest of all branches of this great clan, but the Campbell's of Harris use the motto in quaint, old-fashioned English "I Beare In Mind." Major Kenneth Campbell belongs to this last mentioned family, and out of respect to him, the 5th Royal Fusileers, at the reorganization, adopted

(3) The Royal Scots of Canada have had a pipe band, as well as a brass band, ever since the regiment was reorganized as the 5th Royal Fusileers. The pipers from the first, have worn the regulation green doublet and kilts, and the practice of the pipers bearing on the chanters of their pipes standards charged with the coats of arms of the captains of their respective companies is an old one in the regiment, notwithstanding a statement recently published that the practice was a new one in the Canadian militia.



SERVICE COMPANY No. 2 OF THE ROYALS,  
Now 5th Royal Scots of Canada, after duty in Fenian Raids at  
Cornwall, Ont., April 1866. Capt. Kenneth Campbell in command

the universal Campbell emblem and the Campbell of Harris motto as the regimental badge. This badge continued to be worn in its original shape until 1878 or 1879 when the motto "I Beare in Minde" was replaced by the words "Quis Separabit" (Who shall part us) which was the motto of the old 5th Royal Light Infantry. This motto, which continued to form part of the badge of the Royal Scots until the issue of the General Order already quoted, is the motto of the order of Knighthood of St. Patrick, and of three Irish regiments in the regular service—the Fourth Dragoon Guards (Royal Irish), the 5th Lancers (Royal Irish) and the Connaught Rangers (88th and 94th Foot). The boar's head and the motto "Ne Obliviscaris" (Forget not) form part of the badge of the Princess Louise's Regiment, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—(91st and 93rd Foot.)

Since the adoption of the kilt the regiment has worn the thistle as a distinctive collar badge.

The changes in the personnel of the regiment since the reorganization have been quite as marked as have those of uniform and equipment.

Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Crawford retired from the command April 14th, 1882. After this event considerable anxiety was experienced with regard to the procuring of a suitable successor to the command. The situation was complicated by the resignation of Major Geddes, the second in command. The unanimous choice of officers and non-commissioned officers, as expressed by numerous resolutions and memorials, was Major Kenneth Campbell, and the militia authorities supported the demand of the regiment. January 14th, 1882, Lieut.-Colonel P. W. Worsley, then Brigade Major at Montreal, wrote Major Campbell in the following terms:—"The battalion is virtually without any head, and it is the universal desire of the department, the staff, and I may say the unanimous wish of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion, that you should command. I therefore trust you will accede to the wishes of the many, and allow yourself to be nominated and gazetted to the command. Otherwise the Battalion will certainly have to be disbanded. The General has written specially on this subject, and you will receive every assistance we can give you."

His business engagements prevented Major K. Campbell from accepting the command, which was tendered to and accepted by Captain E.A.C. Campbell, of St. Hilaire, who had served and attained his captaincy in H. M. 92nd, Foot, the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders. He was gazetted to the command of the Royal Scots Fusiliers with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, April 14th, 1882, and his resignation was accepted by General Orders dated November 14th, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund A. C. Campbell, who died in England, March 10, 1902, was one of the historical Inverawe family of Campbells. It was his grand uncle, Major Duncan Campbell, the Laird of Inverawe,

who, in fulfilment of one of the most singular premonitions recorded in history, fell while leading the Black Watch to the assault of the formidable intrenchments at Ticonderoga, July 8th, 1758. Another grand uncle (a brother of the Major), Captain Donald Campbell, also of the Black Watch, met his death on the same ill-fated field. Although mortally wounded, Major Campbell survived for several days, and was carried by his clansmen back to Fort Edward, where the body was interred.

Lieut.-Colonel E. A. C. Campbell was succeeded in the command of the Royal Scots by Major Frank Caverhill, whose promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel appeared in the same gazette as his predecessor's



5TH ROYAL FIVE  
1869

Captain J. Esdaile in command

retirement. Lieutenant-Colonel Caverhill had had a creditable record in the regiment, and was greatly beloved by all ranks. He entered the regiment as ensign October 31st, 1877, and was promoted Lieutenant March 15th, 1878; Captain, December 27th, 1878, and Major, May 12th, 1882. He retired from the command March 5th, 1891, and died May 21st, 1899, universally regretted. His remains were accorded a military funeral by his old regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel Caverhill was succeeded in the command by Lieut.-Col. John Hood, who had for many years been one of the most active members of the

regiment and had had the honor of commanding the first company of the reorganized regiment to wear the kilt. Lieut.-Colonel Hood joined the regiment as 2nd Lieut., April 9th, 1880, and was promoted Lieutenant, June 2, 1882; Captain, July 28th, 1882; Major, June 20th, 1890, and Lieut.-Colonel, March 20th, 1891. He retired retaining rank March 20th, 1893.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hood was succeeded in the command by Lieut.-Colonel James Alexander Lord Strathy, who entered the Royal Scots as ensign, June 18th, 1880,

ing and other militia property in possession of the regiment was made to Major Ibbotson, Thursday, December 22nd, 1897, and in February Major Ibbotson was confirmed in the command. What might almost be called a reorganization followed the transfer of the command to Major Ibbotson. January 26th, 1898, a number of former officers of the regiment were transferred back to the Royal Scots from the reserve of officers, and several new officers were gazetted to the regiment. The list of promotions in and additions to the regiment



LT.-COLONEL H. L. ROUTH  
 LT.-COLONEL JOHN GRANT                      MAJOR KENNETH CAMPBELL

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry, who were at the front in the Fenian Raids of 1870

was promoted Lieutenant, June 2nd, 1882, Captain, Feb. 29th, 1884, Major, April 4th, 1891, and Lieutenant-Colonel March 20th, 1893. In 1894 Lieut.-Colonel Strathy had the honor of being appointed to the staff of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Earl of Aberdeen, in 1894. His tenure of command of the Royal Scots terminated in December 1897, and he was gazetted as retired retaining rank, September 10th, 1898. Lieut.-Colonel Strathy died in 1901.

Major E. B. Ibbotson, was the next commanding officer of the regiment.

The transfer of the command, with the arms, cloth-

in this important gazette, was as follows:—

To be paymaster with the honorary rank of Captain, Major Charles Ernest Gault, from the retired list, vice Foulis, retired. To be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Major, Major William Musgrave Blaiklock, from the Infantry Reserve of Officers, vice Foulis retired. To be Surgeon-Lieutenant, Ernest Randolph Brown, Esquire, M.D., to complete establishment. To be Major, Captain George Whitefield Cameron, vice Blaiklock retired. To be Captains, Lieutenants Frank Stephen Meighen, vice Cantlie, retired, Kenneth Charles Campbell, (son of Major Kenneth Campbell), vice Ibbotson retired

Dickson Cunningham-Scott Miller, vice Browne, retired, and second Lieutenant William Herbert Evans, vice Simms, retired. To be Lieutenants, 2nd Lieutenants George Stephen Archibald Oliver, vice Cameron, retired; Captain George Stephen Cantlie, from the Infantry reserve of officers, vice Meighen, promoted; Captain John Stephen Ibbotson, from the Infantry Reserve of Officers, vice Campbell, promoted; Captain Edgar Noel Armstrong, from the 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, vice Miller promoted; Captain James George Ross, (4) vice Evans promoted; Captain James Luther Rankin, from the retired list, vice Oliver promoted. To

Stephen Cantlie, vice Meighen appointed Adjutant, 25th February, 1898. To be 2nd Lieut. provisionally, William Okell Holden Dodds, gentleman, vice Adair, retired, 21st February, 1898.

Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Ibbotson first joined the militia as a bugler in the 6th Hochelaga Light Infantry in 1868. He served in the ranks in the Victoria Rifles from 1871 to 1875, and June 22, 1882, took his first commission as Second Lieutenant in the 5th Royal Scots. He was promoted Lieutenant June 13th, 1884, and obtained his captaincy February 2nd, 1885. He was gazetted Major April 24th, 1891, and Lieut.-Colonel, January 1st, 1898.



No. 1 COMPANY ROYAL FUSILIERS

Raised by Major Kenneth Campbell in 1875; photographed in 1877

be second Lieutenant provisionally, John William Allan, gentleman, to complete the establishment.

The Official Gazette containing the announcement of Lieut.-Colonel Ibbotson's appointment to the command, appeared March 19th, 1898, and recorded some other important changes in the regiment. The paragraph relating to the Royal Scots read in full as follows:—

5th Battalion, "Royal Scots of Canada."—To be Lieut.-Colonel: Major Edward Benjamin Ibbotson, vice Strathy retired. 25th Feb. 1898. To be adjutant, Captain Frank Stephen Meighen, vice Lydon, retired, 25th February, 1898. To be captain, Lieutenant George

He was transferred to the reserve of officers June 14th, 1901.

May 17th, 1900, at the special request of the officers, the Hon. Robert Mackay, member of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Scots. Lieut.-Colonel Mackay has taken a practical and generous interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the regiment, which has two of his sons among its active officers.

Lieut.-Colonel Ibbotson was succeeded in the command by Lieut.-Colonel George Whitefield Cameron, Distinguished Service Order, who joined the Royal Scots as Second Lieutenant, March 23rd, 1888, and was promoted Captain January 30th, 1890; Major, March 30th, 1897, and Lieut.-Colonel June 14th, 1901. While a Major in

(4) Captain James G. Ross first served in the militia in the Ontario Field Battery, Guelph, Ontario; subsequently served several years in the Victoria Rifles, Montreal, retiring with the rank of Captain in 1891.)

the Scots he proceeded to South Africa as a Captain in Lord Strathcona's Horse, being promoted to a majority at the front and awarded the coveted distinction of D.S. O. for services in the field. January 25th, 1902, Lieut.-Col. Cameron was seconded for active service as Major with the 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, and the same day Major John Carson was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and the command of the Royal Scots transferred to him.

Lieut.-Colonel John Carson, the present commanding officer of the 5th Royal Scots of Canada, joined the regiment as 2nd Lieutenant May 22nd, 1891, and was promoted Lieutenant August 28th, 1891; Captain, May 19th, 1894; Major, May 4th, 1898, and Lieutenant-Colonel January 25th, 1902.

During his tenure of command many important changes have taken place affecting the welfare of the regiment. In accordance with general orders of June 20, 1902 its establishment was increased from a 6 Company to an 8 Company Battalion, making its total strength 376 of all ranks, and as the regiment then had a full complement of qualified officers and was considerably over strength the 2 additional companies were raised without any difficulty. The regiment with 8 full companies, several of them over strength, took part in the Montreal Garrison Inspection of June 1903, on Lafontaine Park, the inspecting officer being major General The Right Honorable The Earl of Dundonald, C. V. O. C. B., commanding the Canadian Militia, when it had the honor of being specially complimented by the Major-General commanding on its fine appearance, marching, and drill, a compliment which was highly appreciated by all ranks of the regiment. The regiment has now 34 officers on its roll, the largest number in its history and the largest number of officers attached to any 8 company regiment in the Dominion of Canada.

By the latest change in the establishments of the Canadian Militia under date of 23rd February, 1904, the regimental strength was further increased, and put on a

peace footing of 8 companies with total strength of 419 of all ranks and a war footing of 16 companies with total strength of 1060 of all ranks.

The regiment is already over its total peace strength. A determined effort will be made to recruit up to total war strength before the beginning of next drill season. By general orders of date, May, 1904, the name of the regiment was changed to 5th Royal Scots of Canada Highlanders.

Since the reorganization, the regiment has had exactly the same number of changes in the sergeant-majorship as in commanding officers. The sergeants-major, with the dates of their appointments have been as follows:—R. J. Foster, 17.0.81; J. Fraser, R. P. Niven, 25, 9,84; H. Snelling,———, Robert Allan, 9,5,87; R. P. Niven (2nd term), 19,12,89; John Currie, 19,11,94; Thomas A. Gardiner, 14, 7, 98.

The present sergeant-major holds warrant rank, being one of the first sergeants major in the active militia service to receive his warrant. Sergeant-Major Gardiner, has served twenty-five years in the Royal Scots, and previous to enlisting in the regiment served for several years in the old Montreal Troop of Cavalry.

Since its reorganization the regiment has changed its quarters twice. From the date of the reorganization, for many years the regiment occupied quarters in the upper flat of the Bonsecours Market—the old City Hall. After many delays, the present Drill Hall on Craig street was completed, largely owing to the exertions of Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Stevenson of the Field Battery, who was at the time a member of the City Council, in 1888, and the regiment moved into quarters there that spring. A rearrangement of quarters took place in 1900 as a result of the amalgamation of the 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, and the 6th Fusiliers, and the present quarters were taken possession of at that time, being enlarged and completely refitted during 1902 and 1903, consequence on the increase of the regiment to an 8 Company Battalion.







## CHAPTER X.

### Some Notable Regimental Happenings

During the past twenty-three years the career of the regiment has been a decidedly active one. No opportunity has been lost to keep up the interest of all ranks. Since 1880 the Royal Scots have in addition to the ordinary regimental work at headquarters, made a number of trips of considerable interest to places more or less distant from Montreal, for the sake of an outing or to return the compliment of a friendly visit of an outside corps to the commercial metropolis.

In 1880 the 5th Royal Fusiliers under command of Lieut.-Colonel Crawford, took part in the Queen's Birthday review on the Plains of Abraham, Quebec, before H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne. Nearly 3,000 troops, including besides the Quebec and Montreal corps, the 62nd Fusiliers of St. John, N.B., were on parade upon this occasion.

In 1884, the regiment proceeded by train to Toronto, the officers and men participating in an excursion to Niagara Falls before returning to Montreal. This visit had an important influence on the movement which resulted in the organization of the Royal Scots' sister regiment at Toronto, the 48th Highlanders, and we find on page 28 of the regimental history of that regiment the following recognition of the fact:—"The organization of such a regiment—a militia corps mainly composed of Scotsmen, wearing the Highland dress, and having a band of pipers—had been discussed occasionally for some years prior to 1891, when the idea took definite form. The existence of the 5th Royal Scots in Montreal was a constant incentive to Toronto, and the visit of that corps to Toronto in 1884 stirred the desire for a like regiment there. In the minutes of the Toronto Gaelic Society for 1884, reference is made to a discussion of the subject at a meeting of the society, when an enquiry was ordered as to the cost of raising and equipping a Highland regiment."

The 48th was embodied by a General Order dated October 16th, 1891. (1)

In 1885, the regiment visited Ottawa, Ont., in 1886, Cornwall, Ont., in 1888, St. Johns, in 1889, London, Ont., and in 1891, Ottawa again.

(1) Toronto had a Highland Company, raised in 1856, which, upon the organization of the independent companies of Toronto into the Second Battalion Queen's Own Rifles in May, 1860, became No. 4 company of that battalion; but subsequently it became the left flank company, No. 10. As the company was later refused permission to wear the kilt, the men declined re-enrollment under the Militia Act of 1868, and so the company became extinct.

March 25th, 1899, the pipe band of the Royal Scots proceeded to New York to assist Lieut. Dan Godfrey's English military band, and the 7th Regiment (N.G.N.Y.) band in a monster musical festival typifying the unity of the Anglo-Saxon race. During the festival an American and British march specially composed for the occasion was rendered by the massed bands under the baton of Lieut. Godfrey.

In 1903 the Royal Scots were invited to send a detachment of 40 or 50 men to participate in the New York military tournament, but the officers were unable to make the necessary arrangements in time.

An event which will always stand out prominently in the annals of the 5th Royal Scots was the visit to Portland, Maine, in July 1898. Portland was celebrating with the national holiday, the 4th of July, the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway, which event had had a most important influence upon the commercial development of the city. As the celebration was of an international significance, the Dominion Government was appealed to to send a representative Canadian regiment to Portland to participate in the celebration, and more particularly in the military demonstration which had been decided upon as one of the main features of the holiday. The government accepted the invitation, and the 5th Royal Scots was selected and detailed to proceed to Portland to represent Canada. The regiment, never looked better and was never in better shape than when it left Montreal on the evening of July 2nd on this important official mission of goodwill to the great kindred nation across the lines. The parade state showed 368 present of all ranks, the officers being as follows:—

Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Ibbotson, commanding.

Majors George W. Cameron and John Carson.

Major W. M. Blaiklock, Quartermaster; Captain F. Meighen, Adjutant; Major C. E. Gault, Paymaster; Surgeon-Major Rollo Campbell, Surgeon-Lieut. Brown.

No. 1 Company, Captain K. Campbell, Lieutenant Cleghorn.

No. 2 Company, Captain J. G. Ross, Lieut. W. Dodds.

No. 3 Company, Captain George Oliver, Lieutenant A. F. Gault.

No. 4 Company, Captain G. W. Cantlie, Lieutenant Armstrong.

No. 5 Company, Captain Evans, Lieutenant Allan.

No. 6 Company, Captain J. S. Ibbotson and Lieut. Forbes.

Among other guests accompanying the regiment were Lieut.-Colonel Caverhill, former commanding officer of the regiment, Major J. C. McCorkill, (2) a former officer of the Royal Scots, and a non-commissioned officer from each of the city corps.

The regiment received a most hearty and enthusiastic reception in Maine's chief seaport. News of the

bodies, Mayor Charles Randall, J. P. Keating, British Consul, a number of aldermen and others. During the visit the rank and file of the regiment were quartered in the armory of the local National Guard organization, the officers being assigned to quarters at the Preble House. Altogether nothing was left undone to make all thoroughly comfortable. The big military review which was intended to be the main feature of the celebration was cancelled owing to the intense heat; but the regiment had abundant opportunity for experiencing the



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MONTREAL

victory of the United States fleet over the Spaniards in Santiago Bay was received in the United States while the Royal Scots were at Portland, adding zest to the patriotic fervor already aroused by the celebration of the national holiday.

The regiment on its arrival in Portland was met and welcomed by representatives of various official

(2) Major the Hon. John Charles McCorkill, K.C., is at the present time member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly for Brome and Provincial Treasurer. He entered the Royal Scots as 2nd Lieutenant, July 21, 1879, and was promoted Lieutenant, September 3, 1880; Captain, January 13, 1881, and Major, January 10, 1885. He retired with the rank of Major in 1890.

friendly feeling of the populace. Sunday morning, July 3rd, the regiment attended Divine service at St. Luke's Episcopal Cathedral, the streets along which the regiment passed on the way to and from the sacred edifice being thronged with people. This church parade was the occasion of the delivery of a notable sermon by the Right Reverend Dr. Nealy, Bishop of Maine. After referring to the feeling of hostility towards England aroused among the people of the United States by the revolutionary war, the Bishop remarked:—"It is wholly unreasonable that the bitterness which was en-

gendered among the American colonists by the acts of George III, or by the struggle which followed, should be suffered to prevail amongst us to-day. It is becoming more and more manifest, by many tokens, that a very different emotion is now roused in the hearts of citizens of the United States by the name "England" from that which it was long wont to awaken. But here to-day, is a wonderful thing. You have come to our city not only to assist in the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of that great railway which has been both a boon to Canada, and a chief source of our city's prosperity, binding us together with bands of steel,

England has fulfilled them during the last fifty years. For whenever England has extended her sway under Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, it has been for the material, the intellectual and the spiritual benefit of those who came under it. It has brought to them the blessings of a large liberty, of a fuller knowledge in every department of learning, and of an unmeasurably increased happiness. Through many generations may the cords which bind England and America together grow stronger and stronger until, before the world and in all that concerns the interests of humanity, they shall be as one."



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but to unite with us in the celebration of our birthday as a nation. Wonderful indeed it is, and most significant. Significant not only of the passing into oblivion of former conflicts, but of the awakening of both nations to a new sense of their kinship, and to a recognition of their common interests in the way of their own development and in the advancement of Christian civilization."

The Bishop went on to speak of the war then in progress, and reverting to the probable result, remarked:—"If, in the final issue we should find ourselves, as England has often done, with new responsibilities laid upon us, I can pray for nothing better for ourselves as a nation than that we may fulfil such responsibilities as

Bishop Nealey's sermon was a fair reflection of the spirit of the reception accorded to the regiment.

Unstinted praise was bestowed upon the regiment by the Portland newspapers, not only for its fine appearance on parade but for the excellent behavior of the men whether off or on parade. July 6, Mayor Randall wrote an official letter to Mr. Keating, the British Vice-Consul, expressing through that official the thanks of the City of Portland to the Minister of Militia for his courtesy in sending the Royal Scots to Portland. In this letter His Worship wrote:—"It was an act of international civility which we shall long remember. The Scots were the most interesting feature of our celebration, and deserv-

edly received the praise and plaudits of our people. A finer body of troops never paraded our streets, and their bearing while in our city was well worthy the great nation they represented."

In forwarding Mayor Randall's letter to the Minister of Militia, Mr. Keating wrote:—

"It has been my privilege as a military man to view British troops march in and out of stations in all parts of our colonies, and also to be with them in camp and barracks. But never before had it been my privilege to witness troops in a foreign country, with discipline relaxed, behave in such an exemplary manner as did the 5th Battalion Royal Scots of Canada. United States officers freely expressed to me their opinion that the carriage, drill and conduct of the men was inspiring, and excelled any Volunteer Militia which they had ever before inspected. Added to the favorable impression which the Scots made, their visit has also secured the desired friendship which I felt would result therefrom, and which I made a point of when recommending their visit to Portland."

The officers and men of the Scots have not forgotten the generous hospitality extended to them in the city by the sea. January 16th, 1899 an interesting little ceremony took place in the Portland City Hall, when a large picture of the officers of the regiment was presented to the city. The presentation speech was made by the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Keating, and responded to by Mayor Randall. The picture now adorns a wall of the council chamber.

The regiment has had the honor of being represented in several Royal pageants.

In June 1887, the British Empire celebrated the jubilee of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne with great enthusiasm, and in June 1897, Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated with even more pronounced manifestations of love for the person of the venerable sovereign and of loyalty to the Crown. Both celebrations were loyally observed in Montreal, and military reviews, in which the Royal Scots participated, were important features of both local programmes. Upon the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee in 1897, the Dominion Government despatched a selected military force to London under the command of Colonel, the Hon. M. Aylmer, Adjutant General, to participate in the Royal pageant in the Empire's capital. The 5th Royal Scots had the honor of being called upon to contribute four non-commissioned officers and men to the contingent, the following being detailed and proceeding to London:—Col.-Sergt. T. A. Gardiner (now Sergeant Major), No. 1 Coy.; Col.-Sgt. J. Munn, No. 6 Coy; Sergeant A. Pope, No. 6 Coy; Corpl. E. Williams, No. 3 Coy.

A feature of the national celebration of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Canada in September, 1901, was a series of big military reviews held in the capitals of the various provinces. All of the Montreal militia corps participated

in a review held on the Plains of Abraham, Quebec, September 17, 1901. The division which took part in the review was mobilized at Quebec, on Sunday 15th, participated in a church parade on Sunday, and lined the streets upon the occasion of the landing of the Royal party Monday 16th. The 5th Royal Scots formed part of the first or scarlet infantry brigade, composed as follows:—1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Cooke, 31 officers 537 men; 5th Royal Scots of Canada, Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Cameron, 25 officers, 299 men; 53rd "Sherbrooke" Regiment and 2 companies of the 84th, Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Fraser, 31 officers, 336 men; 85th Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel des Troismaisons, 31 officers, 336 men; total 1,580. The Scots upon this occasion were honored in the person of a former commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Ibbotson, who was selected to command the brigade.

The Dominion Government despatched a strong representative contingent of the active militia to London to represent Canada in the military display arranged to take place in connection with the Coronation ceremonies set for June 1902, but so tragically postponed on account of the sudden illness of His Majesty, King Edward VII. To this contingent the Royal Scots had the honor of contributing four non-commissioned officers:—Col.-Sgt. G. Foley, No. 4 Coy; Col.-Sgt. D. A. Bethune, No. 2 Coy; Sergt. A. Sword, No. 1 Coy; Sergt. J. Yelland, No. 6 Company.

Every arrangement was completed for holding a big military review in Montreal on Coronation Day, June 26th, 1902, and besides the Montreal corps, the following were to participate:—The Naval Brigade of Portland, U. S.; Cobourg Garrison Artillery, Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa; 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; 13th Regiment, Hamilton; 84th Regiment, St. Hyacinthe 8th Royal Rifles and 9th Voltigeurs, Quebec; 14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, Kingston; 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, Ottawa. On account of the postponement of the coronation, the review was cancelled.

The last trip taken by the 5th Royal Scots was in 1903, when the regiment under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Carson, spent May 24th and 25th in the famous old Limestone City of the Lakes as the guests of the city of Kingston, where the most lavish hospitality was showered upon them; the officers being quartered in the Frontenac Hotel and the men in the City Hall.

The mayor, Dr. J. H. Bell, the members of the city council and the citizens generally doing everything in their power to make the trip a pleasant and successful one. The regiment made a magnificent appearance on the occasion of this trip, the parade state showing a total strength of 8 companies and 384 of all ranks.

On Sunday, 24th May, the regiment took part in an open air church parade, attended by all the Kingston troops, the preacher being the Rev. G. L. Starr, Chaplain of the 14th Regiment, and on Monday, 25th May,

the regiment had the place of honor in a review of all the regular and militia corps in Kingston, the division being under command of Colonel Drury, C. B., who was pleased to specially compliment Lieut.-Colonel Carson on the work done, by what he termed, his line regiment.

The entire transport and band expenses in connection with this trip were defrayed by the Honorary Lieut. Colonel of the regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Robert Mackay, his generosity being much appreciated. A fact worthy of notice in connection with this trip is that at the hour mentioned in orders for the parade to entrain home every officer and man was in his place. A

by the citizens of Montreal at the Windsor Hotel to the Marquis of Lorne and H.R.H. the Princess Louise, upon the completion of the term of the Marquis as Governor-General of Canada. This guard was commanded by Captain John Hood, the other officers being Lieutenants E. B. Ibbotson and C. C. Newton. (3)

The programme of festivities arranged in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Montreal, in September 1901, was greatly curtailed out of respect to the kindred people of the United States, at the time plunged into grief by the dastardly assassination at Buffalo, a



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large body of citizens headed by Mayor Bell were at the station to see the regiment off. Mayor Bell in a short and happy speech voicing the pleasure it had given the citizens of Kingston to have the 5th Royal Scots with them.

Shortly after the return of the regiment to Montreal, a group picture of the 34 officers of the regiment was arranged for and a large copy was recently presented to the City Council of Kingston in commemoration of the visit of 1903, and now occupies a prominent place on the walls of their historic City Hall.

The regiment had the honor of supplying the guard of honor upon the occasion of the farewell ball tendered

few days previously, of President McKinley. The arrival of Their Royal Highnesses was, however, marked by a royal progress from the Viger Square station to the residence of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, placed at the disposal of the Royal party during their stay. Upon this occasion the militia and cadet corps of the city were employed to line the streets, the Royal Scots

(3) Lieutenant (now Captain) Charles C. Newton, although he retired from the regiment eighteen years ago and has lived in England ever since, continues to take a lively interest in the regiment, and the Sergeants' mess has during the past few years received some tangible proofs of his affection for his old regiment. Captain Newton served for some time in the ranks of the Royal Scots, took a commission as 2nd Lieutenant, July 28, 1882, and was promoted Lieutenant, October 12, 1882, and Captain, November 9, 1883. He resigned January 9 1886, much to the regret of all ranks in the regiment.

being stationed at the Scottish arch erected on Dorchester street west by the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies. The regiment also furnished the guard of honor at Lord Strathcona's residence, the officers of the guard being Captain E. N. Armstrong and Lieutenants W. Dodds and Peers Davidson.

The regiment also supplied a guard of honor at Windsor Station upon the occasion of the departure of the royal party, the officers being Captain George Cantlie and Captain J. G. Ross.

The regiment has furnished numerous guards to the various Governors General during the past twenty-three years.

At the opening of the first Board of Trade building, south of St. Sacrament street, September 27th, 1893, the Royal Scots furnished a guard of honor to His Excellency the Governor-General, the Earl of Aberdeen, who officiated at the ceremony. The officers of the guard were Captain G. W. Cameron, Lieut. J. Carson, and Lieut. Kenneth C. Campbell.

Upon the occasion of the 5th Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held in Montreal, October, 1903, the Montreal Board of Trade tendered a banquet at the Windsor Hotel to the visiting delegates. His Excellency the Governor General, accepting an invitation to attend, the Royal Scots were called upon to supply a guard of honor. The officers of this guard were Major J. S. Ibbotson and Lieutenants W. G. M. Byers and A. J. Maudslay.

By request of the St. Andrew's Society, and with the authority of the General Officer commanding, the regiment has for many years furnished a guard of honor at the annual St. Andrew's Day ball of the St. Andrew's Society.

The cultivation of a social element is not the least important item of the necessary regimental work of a volunteer corps, and it has received due attention in the Royal Scots, much to the benefit of the regiment in every way. Montreal society owes some of the most enjoyable functions of the past twenty years to the officers of the Royal Scots, and the sergeants' mess and the various companies have annually given a series of dances and euchres which have been uniformly successful and enjoyable. Some of the functions given under the auspices of the officers have been specially noticeable.

One of the most brilliant social events which ever took place in Montreal was the military ball given at the Windsor Hotel, February 18, 1887, by Lieut.-Colonel Caverhill and officers of the Royal Scots of Canada. The special guests of the occasion were His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, and Lady Lansdowne, who were accompanied by their full suite.

In 1895 the St. Andrews Society decided not to give the usual St. Andrews Day ball, and in order that society people might not be disappointed, the Scots took the matter up and gave a dance at the Windsor Hotel on the evening of November 29th, which was a brilliant success.

Occasional mess dinners have been a feature of the social life of the Royal Scots, one of the most memorable being that tendered to Major E. B. Ibbotson, June 18th, 1894, previous to his departure for England in command of the Bisley team.

Athletic sport has received its due share of attention. For several years the regiment had the honor of possessing an unconquerable tug-of-war team, and in the early nineties the officers maintained curling and hockey teams which played a well-contested series of home-and-home matches with teams representing the officers of the Quebec garrison and the Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa.

While due attention has been paid to the social side of volunteer soldiering, the more serious side—practical military training—has been by no means overlooked. Great attention has always been paid by the officers to the encouragement of rifle shooting in the regiment, many of them attending at the ranges themselves, and thus encouraging their men to take an active interest in marksmanship. As a result the regiment has always had a goodly proportion of skilled marksmen, and a rifle team which has been able to render a good account of itself.

The regiment has been frequently and well represented on the teams representing the Canadian Militia at the annual prize meetings of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon and Bisley. Major E. B. Ibbotson had the honor of commanding the team of 1894, Major W. M. Blaiklock was Adjutant of that of 1891, and Captain John Hood, of that of 1889.

The regiment has been represented in the membership of the teams as follows:—

Sergeant J. J. Broadhurst, 1895, 97, 98.

Pte. G. Cooke, 1885.

Col.-Sgt. T. Dalrymple, 1885.

Capt. J. Hood, 1884, 86.

Pte. Jas. Kambery, 1887, 91, 94.

Pte. J. T. Peddie, 1902, 03.

Pte. D. Smith, 1882, 83.

Corpl. R. Wilson, 1882.

Staff-Sgt. J. R. Wynne, 1874, 82, 85.

Lieut. F. S. Vaughan, 1888.

Sergeant Broadhurst had the honor of winning the All-Comers Aggregate at Bisley in 1898. The same year he, at Bisley, tied for the second Grand aggregate and for the Daily Telegraph Cup. He also won the All-Comers Challenge Trophy or Clarke-Kennedy Cup, the London Merchants Cup and the Canada Club Cup.

Among the notable achievements of the marksmen of the Royal Scots at the annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa was the capture of the Macdougall Challenge Cup by Lieutenant F. S. Vaughan in 1897 and the winning of the Gzowski Cup by the regimental team in 1888.

The Scots signaled the Queen Jubilee year (1887), by a splendid victory on the old rifle ranges at Point St.

Charles on Saturday, June 4th. Mr. George Carslake offered as a prize six valuable steel engravings to be completed for by teams representing the various Montreal corps. The conditions were snider rifles, ranges 200, 500 and 700 yards, 7 shots at each range. Seven teams entered, the aggregate scores being as follows:—5th Royal Scots, 425; 6th Fusiliers, 423; 3rd Victoria Rifles, 409; Montreal Garrison Artillery, 401; 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, 372; Montreal Engineers, 344, 85th Battalion, 242.

Also during the same year the regimental rifle team of the Scots had the honor of winning the handsome silver snuff box which adorns the officers' mess. This trophy was subscribed for by all the Montreal regiments, and was offered as a prize for the team making the highest aggregate score in all the open matches of the year. The victorious team of the Royal Scots consisted of Private D. Smith, Col.-Sergt. T. Dalrymple, Capt. J. Hood (Capt. of team), Staff-Sergt. J. R. Wynne, Lieut. F. S. Vaughan, Pioneer J. Kambery and Pipe Sergt. J. Clarke, and the aggregate score was 2,031 points.

Few officers have done more for the encouragement of rifle shooting in the Province of Quebec than Major Blaiklock, who held the position of secretary of the P.Q. R.A. for many years. Major William M. Blaiklock joined the 6th Hochelaga Light Infantry as ensign, October 1st, 1875, was promoted Lieutenant September 8, 1876, Captain, October 28, 1881. Was transferred to the Retired List April 10, 1885, with the rank of Major, April 11th, 1888. He joined the 5th Battalion as Lieutenant and Brevet Major, January 9th, 1886, was promoted Captain, and April 13th, 1895, Major. January 26th, 1898, he was appointed Quartermaster. He died in March 1904, and his remains were accorded a military funeral by his old regiment.

The Montreal Amalgamated Rifle Association for taking systematic charge of the Montreal rifle ranges, was organized May 3rd, 1890, chiefly through the exertions of Captain, afterwards Lieut.-Colonel John Hood of the Royal Scots, who was also an enthusiastic rifleman.

In 1898, owing to there being no rifle range near Montreal, the old Cote St Luc Ranges having been closed, and the new ranges at Pointe aux Trembles not having yet been secured, most of the local regiments cancelled their usual rifle matches. The Royal Scots, however, made arrangements to have their matches as usual, the ranges at St. Johns being secured for the purpose.

The Royal Scots have always borne the reputation of being a well-drilled and steady regiment on parade, and this reputation has only been acquired by hard work in armory and drill hall. Had the competition not been cancelled by order of the G.O.C., the Royal Scots would have won the Sir Donald A. Smith challenge cup for general efficiency in 1899, the regiment, as per a report dated October 11th, 1899, having obtained 414 points as against 395 points gained by the regiment

next in order. The trophy has since 1899 been withdrawn from competition.

The report of the D.O.C. on the regiment for the year last mentioned is interesting:—

"Royal Scots of Canada:—Physique, excellent; drill, very good; clothing and accoutrements very good; arms, excellent; discipline, steady on parade; general, an efficient battalion, over strength in men; all ranks full of zeal and enthusiasm in their duties; excellent band and pipes; efficient pioneer corps."

An event of which the Royal Scots are justly proud was the winning of the beautiful bronze challenge shield which hangs in the regimental armory, at the Caledonian Society's annual games, August 3rd, 1901. This beautiful trophy was offered for competition in drill between companies representing each of the four Montreal infantry regiments, by the Hon. Robert Mackay, Honorary Lieut.-Colonel of the Scots. After a close and exciting



ARMORY, PORTLAND, MAINE

At Reception of the 5th Royal Scots, July 4th, 1898

competition the company of the Royal Scots commanded by Sergeant Major Gardiner, was awarded the trophy.

The commanding officers of the Royal Scots have, while properly paying attention to the maintenance of the fine appearance of the regiment, had practical ends always in view, and the regiment was among the first in Canada to make the annual inspections, as far as possible, tests of the real practical efficiency of the regiment. The facilities for the engagement of the Montreal corps in practical field work are very limited, and two attempts to hold tactical exercises of the combined force during the past few years were not very encouraging. Major General Herbert, then G.O.C., arranged to have field manoeuvres for the city force May 24th, 1892, on the south side of the St. Lawrence. A force supposed to be defending Montreal was to be posted south of St. Lambert, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Henshaw, of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, while an invading

force under command of Lieut.-Colonel Massey, of the 6th Fusiliers, was to advance upon their position from the direction of Lacadie. The Royal Scots were assigned to the invading force, but continued rainy weather prevented the programme being carried out.

October 18th, 1900 (Thanksgiving Day), tactical manoeuvres were held in the presence of Major-General

Hutton, then G.O.C., south of Laprairie. Upon this occasion the invading force, consisting of a troop of the Hussars, the 2nd R.C.A., 3rd Victoria Rifles and 5th Royal Scots, was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Ibbotson. The success of the manoeuvres was restricted by the limited area of land available for the day's operations.







# CHAPTER XI.



## Active Service At Home and Abroad

Unquestionably the most important event of the past twenty-three years in the annals of the Canadian Militia, as it was probably the most momentous event during a quarter of a century in the history of the British Empire, was the South African war of 1899-1902. The determining of the supremacy of British rule in South Africa was of itself, a matter of vast importance, but the future will doubtless prove that the most important result of the war, was the demonstration before the eyes of a sceptical world of the solidarity of the Empire, and the voluntary assumption by the self-governing colonies of a share of moral responsibility in the protection of Imperial interests.

Not since the Fenian raids had the heart of Canada been so stirred as it was by the mobilization and despatch to the scene of war of the contingents of brave Canadian militiamen who volunteered their services in defence of the flag of the Empire in South Africa. It was a proud experience for Canada to witness the eagerness of her gallant lads to do their share in that work of Empire—building which has made such tremendous strides during the past five years; it was one of Canada's proudest days when she heard of the devoted heroism of her sons at Paardeberg, although the proper pride felt upon the latter occasion was tempered by pangs of sorrow for the fallen.

The strength of the various Canadian contingents despatched to South Africa with the dates of their sailing, were as follows:—2nd (Special Service) Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, 1,039 officers and men, October 30, 1899; 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles (from Aug. 1, 1900, designated the Royal Canadian Dragoons), 375 officers and men, February 21st, 1900; 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles (subsequently designated "The Canadian Mounted Rifles"), 275 officers and men, January 27, 1900; Brigade Division of Royal Canadian Artillery, 539 officers and men, January and February, 1900; draft to replace casualties in the 2nd Battalion R.R.C.I., 103 officers and men, March 16, 1900; Strathcona's Horse, 548 officers and men, March 16th, 1900; draft to reinforce Strathcona's Horse, 51 officers and men, May 1st, 1900; South African Constabulary, March 29th, 1901, 1,200 officers and men; 2nd Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, 901 officers and men, January 28th, 1902; No. 10 Field Hospital Company, 62 officers and men, January 1902; 3rd, 4th, 5th

and 6th Regiments Canadian Mounted Rifles, 539 officers and men each, May 8th to 23rd, 1902. This makes a grand total of 7,349 officers and men.

In addition, the Dominion Government raised and equipped the 3rd (Special Service) Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, of a strength of 1000 men, which performed garrison duty at Halifax, N. S., and at Esquimault, B.C., thus relieving for service in the field the regular regiment at the time in garrison.

The 5th Royal Scots had the honor of contributing more men in proportion to its establishment to the Canadian contingents than any other infantry regiment in Montreal, if not in Canada. The complete list of members of the regiment who served the Empire in the Canadian contingents in South Africa, is as follows:—

Lieut.-Colonel George W. Cameron, D.S.O., Captain Charles J. Armstrong, Lieutenant G. B. Mackay, Lieutenant J. W. Allan, Lieutenant A. Hamilton Gault.

Non-commissioned officers and men:—

List of N. C. O. and men of the 5th Royal Scots, who joined the Canadian Contingent.

C. Allan, R. J. Ryan, A. F. Cameron, F. G. Corner, H. W. Coates, J. Currie, F. Coons, T. H. Doyle, A. A. Durkee, F. J. Daley, H. Dougal, F. Erskine, P. H. Evans, D. Ferguson, M. Gunn, I. Gamble, R. Goodfellow, J. C. Gardner, W. J. Hale, G. Hampson, A. Hannaford, P. Hynes, S. W. Hatley, F. B. Irwin, F. T. Jones, J. McGoldrick, R. G. D. McLean, H. A. McDougall, J. A. McDonald, W. McIver, J. R. Molyneux, R. O'Toole, J. Phillips, A. Pope, A. Sword, W. Stenning, F. G. W. Thomas, A. W. Wilkins, J. H. Walters, F. Wasdell, W. Wilkin, J. Yelland, J. S. Youngson, W. Jeffry, J. C. Macpherson, A. J. Tullock, L. Stanton, J. Lampton, A. Mackellar.

Caporal R. Goodfellow and Private Wasdell gave their lives for the Empire upon the battlefield, the former falling at Paardeberg, on February 18th, the latter at the final advance upon Cronje's Laager, February 27th.

Lieut.-Colonel Cameron had the honor of serving in two of the most famous of the Canadians contingents.

In Lord Strathcona's Corps he participated in the operations in the Eastern and Western Transvaal from June to November 1900 and the operations in the Orange River Colony November and December 1900. He was mentioned twice in the London Gazette 1901 and obtained the medal with three clasps and the D. S. O.—Was

gazetted an Honorary Major in the Army, September, 20th, 1901. In the second Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles he participated in the operations in the Transvaal February to May 31st, 1902.

Captain C. J. Armstrong took part with the 2nd Special Service Regiment, R. R. C. I., in the operations in the Orange Free State from February to May 1900, including the operations at Paardeberg February 18th to the 26th, during which he was wounded. He also participated in the actions at Poplar Grove, March 7; Driefontein, March 10; Hont Nek, May 1; and Uzand River to May 10. He took part in the operations in the Transvaal in May and June, 1900, including actions near Johannesburg, May 29, and Pretoria June 4. He served on the staff of the Imperial Military Railways, South Africa from July 1900 to May 31st, 1902 and received the war medal with three clasps and the King's medal with three clasps. At the conclusion of the war Captain Armstrong was appointed District Engineer of South African Railways at Harrismith, Orange River Colony.

Lieutenants Allan, Gault and Mackay served in the Second Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, Lieutenant Mackay being wounded in three places at the first engagement at Hart's River.

Most of the men of the regiment who went to South Africa joined the first contingent, raised in October 1899, no less than thirty-five officers and men transferring from the Royal Scots, serving in E Company of the 2nd Special Service of the R. R. C. I. At the time of the raising and despatch of this first contingent to the seat of war the patriotic spirit of the Canadian people reached the highest pitch of excitement.

In Montreal at the time the first contingent was being raised, and attached to the Royal Scots, was Captain J. C. Gardiner, of the 3rd Militia Battalion of the Scottish Rifles. To accompany the contingent he resigned his commission in the Scottish militia, enlisted as a private in the Royal Scots, presented himself as a recruit for the contingent, passed the required examination, was accepted and proceeded to the seat of war. April 14, 1900, at Bloemfontein, he was transferred back, as an officer, to the Scottish Rifles, and attached to the 4th (Militia Battalion) which had been embodied and sent to the front. He was detailed for service with the Mounted Infantry, commanded the Boshuff Mounted Infantry, and returned to Scotland, March 1902.

Upon the occasion of the embarkation of the first contingent for South Africa, no less than eighteen of the total establishment of twenty-six officers of the Scots, went down to Quebec accompanied by the regimental pipers, who marched at the head of the regiment on the march from the Citadel to the Esplanade, and thence to the transport.

Sunday, June 2, 1901, the Royal Scots paid a touching tribute to the memory of the two members of the regiment who gave their lives for the Empire in South

Africa. On returning to the Drill Hall, after the annual Church parade of the regiment to St. Andrew's Church, a monumental brass in memory of the dead soldiers, afterwards erected in the regimental armory, was dedicated with simple, but impressive ceremony, the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, Chaplain of the regiment officiating. The memorial brass bears the arms of the regiment in heraldic colors, and states that it is in memory of Corporal Robert Cuthbert Goodfellow and Private Frederick Wasdell, who fell in action at Paardeberg, S.A., the former on February 18, 1900, aged 35 years, and the latter on February 27, 1900, aged 23 years. "This tablet," it is also recorded, "is erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Scots of Canada in honor of their comrades."

Since the Orange troubles the Royal Scots have performed considerable service in Canada in aid of the civil power, but, to the regret of all ranks, the regiment had no opportunity to assist in the suppression of the Northwest rebellion.

The year 1885 is an important one in the annals of the Canadian Militia.

The Northwest Rebellion broke out with startling suddenness so far as the general public of Canada was concerned in March of that year. On the 23rd Sir John A. Macdonald, then Premier, announced in the House of Commons, that some Half-Breeds instigated and led by Louis Riel, had cut the wires and stopped communication with the settlements on the North Saskatchewan. On the 26th the battle of Duck Lake occurred, and Canada was thrown into a state of violent excitement from one end to the other. Riel boasted that he had sympathizers in the United States, and owing to threats of Fenian invasions, the Montreal force, owing to the city's exposed position, was not largely drawn upon for the campaign. At first the 65th Rifles only, of the Montreal corps, was called out and despatched to the front. Some weeks later the Garrison Artillery were called out and sent forward to Regina, and after their departure, the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment was called out, equipped, put into quarters on the exhibition grounds and kept there for a month, in case of emergency. All of the city regiments received instructions to prepare for service, and all, including the 5th Royal Scots, set themselves to work to attain a high degree of efficiency.

During the summer of 1885, smallpox, a disease from which the city had been perfectly free for many years, was brought to Montreal by a Pullman car conductor living in Chicago, where the disease was prevalent. This man being admitted to a public hospital, where the disease from which he was suffering was not at once recognized, a number of people were brought into contact with the contagion, and the contagious smallpox spread with great rapidity, particularly as the very simple precaution of vaccination had been generally neglected. The municipal authorities, when aroused, took drastic means to stamp out the disease, compulsory vaccination and iso-

lulation being introduced. This was resented by a certain section of the population, and a mob attacked and wrecked an east-end vaccination depot, and marching to the City Hall, proceeded to break the windows. The following day threats were made to attack other municipal buildings, and the residences of officials and others who had shown activity in connection with the vaccination and isolation campaign. To assist the city police force, the whole of the local militia corps were called out that

sult of the constant expectation, earlier in the year, of a call to active service in the Northwest. The Royal Scots turned out in full strength, Lieut.-Colonel Caverhill being in command.

The first night the troops were called out was one of much excitement in Montreal. The residences of several aldermen and officials in various parts of the city had been threatened with attack, and while detachments were posted to protect some of them, and the municipal



night. The late Lieut.-Col B. Van Stranbenzie, then, Deputy Adjutant General, being absent from the city, the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, commanding the Montreal Field Battery, but the next day Major General Sir Fred Middleton, the G. O.C., came down from Ottawa to supervise the arrangements, and expressed his satisfaction with what had been done.

All of the city corps at this time turned out promptly, the interior organization being very complete as a re-

buildings, patrols were sent out through other parts of the city where trouble was feared. The whole regiment of the Royal Scots, accompanied by a magistrate, was despatched on patrol duty through a portion of the west end, returning to the regimental headquarters in the upper storey of the Bonsecours Market building, without incident. Quiet being restored in the city proper, most of the brigade was dismissed from active service, one regiment being kept on duty to supply guards for the armories and the exhibition buildings at Mile End. Some

of the exhibition buildings had been taken possession of by the Health officials and were being transformed into an emergency isolation hospital for smallpox patients, and the demolition of the buildings was threatened by the unruly element. To prevent these threats being carried out a guard of 250 men was maintained at the exhibition grounds until the hospitals had been equipped, the first patients entering the gates as the last guard was withdrawn. The guard was changed, each day, the various city regiments, including of course, the Royal Scots, taking the duty in turn. Owing to the large extent of the exhibition grounds necessitating the posting of many sentries, the duty upon this occasion was very exacting, and the militiamen were glad when it was all over. At the conclusion of this term of duty, the militia were warmly complimented in orders for the exemplary behavior of all ranks.

As a matter of record, it might be stated that 3,164 people died from the smallpox in Montreal before the epidemic was completely stamped out.

In October 1900 serious labor troubles occurred at Valleyfield. They originated in a comparatively trifling event, the strike of some 150 laborers employed by the contractors engaged in excavations for the foundations of a new mill being constructed for the Montreal Cotton Company. After making an unsuccessful effort to induce the mill operatives to join them, the strikers attempted to close down the big mills by cutting off their coal supply, refusing to allow the coal carts to leave the yards. As the municipal authorities were helpless, they appealed for military assistance. A lion's share of the tour of active service which followed fell to the Royal Scots.

On the morning of October 25th, Lieut.-Colonel Roy, D.O.C. of the 6th District, at the time acting also as D.O.C. of the 5th Military District, received at his own headquarters, at St. Johns, a requisition for the services of a hundred militiamen of the Montreal force, signed by the Mayor of Valleyfield and two justices of the peace. Colonel Roy at once came in to Montreal and issued an order for the Royal Scots to furnish the detachment requisitioned. The order was issued at ten, and messengers were soon hurrying about the city notifying the men at their respective places of business to report for duty at the Drill Hall by one o'clock. At half past twelve the complete detachment required was on parade. The detachment was formed up into two companies, Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Ibbotson personally assuming the command. The other officers were Major Carson, Captain Meighen (Adjutant), Captain Ross (acting quartermaster), Surgeon Major Rollo Campbell, Captains Campbell and Miller, Lieutenants Rankin, Dodds, Cleg-horn, H. Mackay and George Mackay. The detachment paraded in marching order, with trows, and presented a very smart and serviceable appearance. It took some little time getting ammunition, stores, etc., ready, and meantime a special train was held in readiness at the G.T.R. station, the start for Valleyfield being made

at about two o'clock. The members of the regiment remaining in the city were ordered to parade nightly to be available in the event of reinforcement being required.

The arrival of the detachment in Valleyfield aroused considerable excitement, and more or less ill-feeling. The mill club premises and the skating rink nearby were occupied as quarters. To preserve the peace, a strong force was stationed at the main gates of the cotton mill, a disturbance being feared as the 2,900 operatives were leaving the mill. Pickets were also mounted to patrol the roads in the vicinity of the mill property. Several crowds gathered during the evening at various points, and about 8.20, one of these began throwing stones at a detachment of 25 men under Captain Meighen. The detachment turned, fixed bayonets, and dispersed the mob by charging. While approaching the mill gates they were again attacked with heavy stones, several men being injured. Simultaneously the pickets on patrol were treated in a similar manner. Lieut.-Colonel Ibbotson was at once notified, and despatched his whole available force to the assistance of those attacked. This lasted for some time, and finally it was reported to Colonel Ibbotson that the men attacked had been forced to fall back into one of the mill yards. The whole of the little force was concentrated there, and Colonel Ibbotson, who had been vainly trying to secure the services of a magistrate to read the Riot Act, assumed personal command.

The little force of troops drawn up in grim silence was still suffering at the hands of the mob when Mr. Papineau, the Recorder of Valleyfield, having passed through the crowd, reported to Lieut.-Colonel Ibbotson. Mr. Papineau admitted that the riot had reached a very serious stage, and Lieut.-Colonel Ibbotson requested him to proceed with him to perform the duty of reading the Riot Act, which he hesitated to do for the reason that he did not consider the force at the disposal of Colonel Ibbotson of sufficient strength to act effectively on the offensive. Colonel Ibbotson had already realized that this was the case, but he determined to do all he could. His officers agreed that the situation was serious, and the men were getting beyond control. He first ordered three selected men to fire a volley in the air over the mill. This temporarily quieted the mob. The stone throwing being renewed, Lieut.-Colonel Ibbotson had the bugles sound; and charged the mob with fixed bayonets, forcing them back to a bridge over the headrace, where they held the mob in check.

Meantime a message for reinforcements was sent to Lieut.-Col. Labelle of the 65th, temporarily acting D.O.C. at Montreal. That evening the portion of the Royal Scots still remaining in Montreal paraded at the Drill Hall, and when word was received that reinforcements were needed at Valleyfield, Captain Cantlie, who was in command of the parade, at once made arrangements with the Grand Trunk officials to provide a special train in case it proved to be necessary, and also opened up communication with Lieut.-Col. Roy, who had returned to St. Johns.

The acting D.O.C. at once ordered the remainder of the Royal Scots, one company of the Garrison Artillery, two of the Victoria Rifles and Number 3 Bearer Company to Valleyfield. This force left Montreal shortly after one o'clock the next morning under command of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton of the 3rd Victoria Rifles. The officers accompanying this second detachment of the Royal Scots were Captain Cantlie, Lieutenants Armstrong and Davidson, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Brown.

The presence of the troops appears to have acted as an irritant upon the operatives in the cotton mill, they sympathising with the original strikers. The morning of Friday 26th, 600 of the mill hands quit work, and the same afternoon the remainder of the 2,900 work people followed their example. Several knots of men of a more or less unruly character gathered, and a few breaches of the peace occurred, but no rioting of such a serious character as occurred the first night. The situation looked so threatening, however, that Lieut.-Col. Roy called out two troops of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars and four companies of the 65th Mount Royal Rifles. Early in the afternoon of the 26th, the cavalry proceeded to Valleyfield, the 65th following them at night. Lieut.-Colonel Roy accompanied the Hussars, returning, however, to Montreal on the following day. The arrival of so many re-inforcements had a soothing effect upon the excited public of Valleyfield, and the public anxiety gradually died out.

Saturday morning the 27th, passed off quietly, and that afternoon half the infantry were relieved from further duty and returned to Montreal. A force of about 260 men still remained at Valleyfield under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Ibbotson. They comprised 42 of the Victoria Rifles, 84 of the Royal Scots, 84 of the 65th Mount Royal Rifles, 50 of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars and 20 of the Montreal Bearer Company. On Monday all the mill hands having returned to work, and there being no further cause for suspicion of a return of trouble, arrangements were made with the railway company for the withdrawal of the remainder of the troops to Montreal. The infantry left by special train about half-past one, the cavalry remaining over night, in consequence of the railway people not being able to supply cars to transport the horses.

The comfort of the troops on duty at Valleyfield was most thoroughly attended to by the Montreal Cotton Company.

Many of the officers and men of the Scots on duty at Valleyfield received wounds from stones and other missiles. The wounded who received hospital treatment were as follows:—

No. 1 Company.—Colborn Miller, scalp wound, not serious; Stewart Simpson, severe wound over the eye.

No. 2 Company.—Dan McQuay, severe contused wound on the face; William Wilson, slight contusion on the neck, Samuel John Tuck, injured elbow, severe contusion of the scalp.

No. 3 Company.—Ernest Simpson, ear cut.

No. 5 Company.—Lorne Clark, severe contusion on the shoulder, Fred William Flood, slight scalp wound, Stewart Foster, wound and contusion on the face.

The Scots were very highly complimented for their conduct upon this very trying service, and their commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Ibbotson, had the unique distinction of receiving a complimentary notice of his services rendered upon this occasion, in the Dominion parliament.

The Royal Scots performed their next turn of active service at home. At the opening of navigation in 1903, serious trouble developed between the Montreal wharf laborers and their employers. Serious rioting having taken place on the wharves on Tuesday, April 28th, a requisition was made upon the D.O.C., Col. W. D. Gordon, for military protection. During the afternoon, orders were issued for the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, 3rd Victoria Rifles, 65th Regiment, and Number 3 Bearer Company to turn out. The same evening the corps in question took possession of the wharves in the vicinity of the ships already in port. The 5th Royal Scots and 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers had their usual drill parades the same night, and, on orders from Colonel Gordon, a detachment from each regiment, consisting of three officers and fifty men, was placed on active service at once, the remainder of both regiments being ordered to parade for active service the following morning. Before daylight on the 29th, the detachment of the Royal Scots ordered first for duty, with the detachments of the 1st and 65th, was marched to the far east end of the harbor, where there was considerable hard duty to perform. About eight o'clock the regimental parade of the Royal Scots was formed up in the Drill Hall, and the corps, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Carson, marched down to the place assigned to it on Commissioners Street from the foot of Berri Street, eastward. Here the regiment had much disagreeable duty to perform. The first day the regiment was on duty Lieut.-Colonel Carson had to advance his line several times to force the crowd back, and as a portion of the water front of about one half mile had to be protected, gular reliefs were started, and the work of thoroughly guarding this important centre, which took in the C. P. R., freight sheds and elevators, was carried on with satisfaction during a service lasting altogether fourteen days.

At the commencement of this service the regiment was quartered on board the S.S. Alexandrian, and after that ship shifted her moorings, the Royal Scots took possession of the old Dalhousie Square station of the C.P.R., the officers and men taking their meals at the Place Viger Hotel.

The force was relieved from duty on the settlement of the difficulties between employers and men, on May 11th.

## The 5th Royal Scots' first 4th of July.

Written after return from celebrating the day in

PORTLAND, MAINE

By DRUM-MAJOR W. R. BOYD, 5th Royal Scots of Canada, July 8th, 1898.

AIR--"Way Down in Maine."

- (1) Didn't we have a glorious time?  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 For hospitality they shine  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 \* When the 5th Royal Scots to Portland went  
 Each member was treated like a gent,  
 'Twas their intent, we'd spend "nary" cent  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.
- (2) We seemed to take the place by storm,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 It made us all wish that we'd been born  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 \* They welcom'd us like Royal guests,  
 And every one there did their best,  
 Till we fell in love with their bonnie little nest  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.
- (3) The highest to the lowest were as Friends and Brothers,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 While the Ladies (God bless 'em) were as Sisters and Mothers,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 \* If we should live for a hundred years  
 We'll ne'er forget the hearty cheers;  
 They never do anything by halves, it appears,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.
- (4) They almost took our breath away  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 With feasting and sight-seeing all the day,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 \* To Cushing's fair island we first did lead,  
 Then to Riverton's beautiful park we sped,  
 While our cheers and shouts were enough to wake the dead,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.
- (5) Another warm reception, too, we got,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 For "Old Sol" was as fiery as a furnace hot,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 \* He drew out moisture from every pore  
 Till we felt we'd lost ten pounds or more,  
 So our bodies (like our hearts) were lighter than before,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.
- 6) We spent a few hours with the "Boys in Blue,"  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 With the Lads from Connecticut and Montauk's Crew,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 \* They looked a sturdy, vigorous set,  
 A finer body we've rarely met,  
 And so think the Portland girls—you bet,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.
- (7) Now, we'll not forget the kindly Mayor  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine,  
 Who was instrumental in getting us there,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 \* We couple with the mayor his Aldermen true,  
 Who all did the utmost men could do,  
 While the Gov'nor of the State gave a hearty welcome too,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.
- (8) We'll ever remember that 4th of July,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 Where our National Flags together did fly,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 \* May the "hatchet of hatred" buried be  
 As deep as the bottom of the deepest sea;  
 Nevermore let Anglo-Saxons enemies be,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.
- (9) When for Home! Sweet Home! we hurried away,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 We wish'd for a week we all could stay,  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.  
 \* The memory of our visit will be  
 The pleasantest in our History.  
 May God send You all Prosperity  
     (Omnes) 'Way down in Maine.

\* Repeat from \* in each verse.



## CHAPTER XII.



### Historical Highland Regiments

Some account of the historical kilted regiments in His Majesty's service and of the old Highland corps, now non-existent, which helped to make history on this continent in the old stirring days, seems to be called for in a history of Canada's senior Highland regiment.

The Black Watch, or in Gaelic, "Freiceadan Dubh," the first of the Highland regiments, had its origin in a commission granted to John, second Earl of Athole, in 1668, "to raise and keep such a number of men as he shall think fit" to be a constant guard for securing peace in the Highlands.

The term "Black" arose from the dark color of their tartan uniform, which distinguished them from the regular troops, called in Gaelic the "Saighdean Dearg" or red soldiers. From 1704 till the Union, there were three companies in existence directly dealt with by the treasury in regard to pay and clothing, and wholly armed with firearms. In 1729 the companies were six in number—three comprising 100 men each and commanded by captains, and three, of seventy men each, commanded by captain-lieutenants. The body was raised chiefly from the whig or loyal clans—Campbells, Grants, Munros, etc. The duties of the original Black Watch were largely those pertaining to the police service, namely to enforce the Disarming Act, to prevent political meetings of a seditious kind, and to check depredation. After being of considerable service for these local purposes, the whole of these companies in 1739, were formed into the 42nd Regiment, under the command of the Earl of Crawford. In 1743 the regiment joined the British force operating in Flanders, and first went into action at Fontenoy.

As the regiment was embodied under a Lowlander, it was necessary to adopt an arbitrary pattern of tartan, which has ever since been known as the 42nd or Black Watch tartan. When in 1881, the numerical designations of the British infantry regiments were dropped, the former 42nd and 73rd Regiments were made respectively first and second battalions of the "Black Watch (Royal Highlanders.)"

The first uniform of the Black Watch, and consequently the first Highland uniform worn in the British army, included, contrary to general belief, a scarlet jacket and waistcoat. These had buff facings, and were trimmed with white lace. The kilt was described as a tartan plaid of twelve yards, plaited round the middle of the

body, the upper part being fixed on the left shoulder, ready to be thrown loose and wrapped over both shoulders and firelock, in rainy weather. At night the plaid served the purpose of a blanket. These were called belted plaids, from being kept tight on the body by a belt, and were worn on guards, reviews, on all occasions when the men were in full dress. On this belt hung the pistols and dirk when worn. In the barracks, and when not on duty, the little kilt or philabeg was worn. A blue bonnet, with border of white, red and green, arranged in small squares to resemble the less chequy in the arms of the different branches of the Stewart family, and a tuft of leathers, or sometimes a small piece of black bear skin was the head-dress. Tartan hose with buckled shoes were worn, and sporans of badger skin. The arms were a musket, a bayonet, and a large basket-hilted broadsword. Such of the men as chose to supply themselves with pistols and dirks were allowed to carry them, and some had targets or shields. The sword belt was of black leather, and the cartouche box was carried in front supported by a narrow belt round the middle. The officers' dress-coats were slightly embroidered with gold; the sergeants' jackets were trimmed with silver lace, which they provided for themselves.

The Black Watch have had an intimate connection with the history of Canada and particularly with the military history of Montreal. This city was during the old French wars, as during the war of 1812, the Trent Affair, and the Fenian Raids, and as at present, the chief strategical point of the Canadian defences. To capture Montreal would be to gain possession of the chief base of supplies, and to sever the only available line of communication between the seaboard and the armed posts in the interior. And so the expedition under Abercromby, which met defeat at Ticonderoga in 1758, was formed to force the line of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu, and to capture Montreal. The story of the precipitate attack upon the imperfectly reconnoitred abatis in front of Montcalm's position, of the desperate daring of the Black Watch and their comrades of the 27th, 44th, 46th and 55th Regiments, and of the repeated charges through the brushwood, and of the dreadful carnage wrought upon the charging masses, are now matters of history. The British were defeated, but won for themselves great glory, and especially the Black

Watch, that regiment's casualties out of a strength of 1,300, being 314 killed and 333 wounded.

The second battalion of the Black Watch was raised in America in 1759, and the complete regiment formed part of the main British army under General Amherst, which, landing at Lachine, after descending the St. Lawrence, in 1760, in accordance with one of the most elaborate and most brilliantly executed strategical combinations recorded in military history, advanced with the other converging armies, upon Montreal, forced the city into capitulation and put a period to French rule in Canada. The 42nd covered itself with glory during the revolutionary war in what is now the United States, afterwards serving in Nova Scotia until 1789. The regiment was again quartered in Nova Scotia in 1851 and 1852.

Fraser's Highlanders, who participated in the capture of Louisburg and Quebec, were commanded by the Hon. Simon Fraser, son of that Lord Lovat who was beheaded on Tower hill for high treason. Eight hundred of the men belonged to the forfeited estate of his own family, and six hundred and sixty were added by the gentlemen of the country around, and the officers of the regiment, so that the battalion commanded by "the Master of Lovat," consisted of fourteen hundred and sixty men. They formed a splendid body, wore the full Highland costume, winter and summer. Their arms were musket and broadsword, whilst many wore the dirk. The bonnet worn by Fraser's Highlanders was raised or cocked on one side and had two or more black feathers in it. The regiment was raised on the recommendation of Pitt in 1757 and landed at Halifax from Greenock, in June of that year. After the capture of that city, Fraser's Highlanders, who had been numbered the 78th, remained in Quebec until 1762, when it took part in the Newfoundland expedition, being disbanded the following year, and many of the officers and men settling in Canada. The Highland costume was not regarded with favor by the Quebec people, and, moved either by modesty or sympathy, the good sisters of the Ursulines convent made hose for the sentries on duty at their gates, and were not only disappointed, but surprised when their gifts were declined. Some of the military authorities also appeared to think the Highland costume unsuited to the Canadian winter climate, and a proposal was seriously made to change the uniform. But the members of the regiment so strenuously objected that the idea was dropped. In 1775 when an increase of the army by 35 regiments for the American war was authorized, the regiment of Fraser's Highlanders was reorganized in two battalions, consisting of 2,340 officers and men. The Colonel-in-chief was the Hon. Simon Fraser of Lovat, the Lieut.-Colonel of the first battalion, Sir William Erskine, of Torry, and of the second battalion, Archibald Campbell. It was numbered the 71st, and served through the Revolutionary War.

Of the force of 1,800 men which formed the garrison

of Quebec in 1775-76, 230 were men of the old Fraser's and other Highland regiments, who had settled in Canada and the other English colonies and had been re-embodied upon the outbreak of the war, under Lieut.-Colonel Allan Maclean, of Torloisk. These veteran Highlanders formed part of the first battalion of the two-battalion regiment raised in America under the name of "The Royal Highland Emigrants" in 1775, and in 1778 numbered the 84th. Most of the officers and men had previously served in Fraser's Highlanders, Montgomerie's Highlanders, or the Black Watch. The uniform of both battalions was the full Highland dress with sporrans made of racoon skins. The officers wore the broadsword and dirk, the men a half-basket sword. In 1783, after the war, the regiment was again disbanded, most of the members of the first battalion settling in Upper Canada, those of the second battalion in Nova Scotia.

Montgomerie's Highlanders, recruited by the Hon. Archibald Montgomerie in 1857, came to America at the same time as Fraser's Highlanders and participated in the operations against Fort du Quesne. Disbanded after the conquest of Canada, many of the officers and men settled in Nova Scotia and the New England colonies.

The old 74th Regiment, or Argyle Highlanders, which figured in the revolutionary war, was raised in 1778 by Colonel John Campbell, of Barbeck, and formed part of the Nova Scotia command during the war, participating in the brilliant operations in Maine. After the war the regiment was disbanded at Stirling, Scotland.

The valuable services of the Black Watch, Fraser's Highlanders, Montgomerie's Highlanders, and the Royal Highland Emigrants, encouraged the government to enlist the services of additional Highland corps for permanent service, and accordingly seven other Highland regiments were soon raised—viz., the 71st in 1777; the 72nd or Duke of Albany's Own, in the same year; the 74th in 1787; the 78th, or Ross-shire Buffs, in 1793; the 79th, or Cameron Highlanders, in 1805; the 92nd or Gordon Highlanders in 1796; and the 93rd, or Sutherland Highlanders, in 1800. At the time of the territorial reorganization of regiments, the old numerical designations were dropped and the battalions linked. Thus the new Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) comprises the former 42nd and 73rd regiments, the Highland Light Infantry, 71st and 74th; the Seaforth Highlanders, 72nd and 78th; the Gordon Highlanders, 75th and 92nd; Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), 91st and 93rd; the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 79th.

Any reference to the services rendered by Highland soldiers in Canada necessitates the mention of the Glengarry Fencibles, who performed such conspicuously brilliant service during the war of 1812-14. Among the districts of Canada set apart by the government after the revolutionary war as places of settlement for the United Empire Loyalists, was the section comprising the present Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. Most of



the early settlers in this district were the members of the Highland regiments raised in America and disbanded after the conclusion of the war. A majority of these Highlanders were the descendants of ardent Jacobites, who, after the crushing disaster at Culloden, had been transported to the plantations. The remainder were men who had served in Fraser's and Montgomerie's Highlanders. After the Mother Country had recognized the independence of her former colonies, these heroic Highlanders fought their way in bands to the banks of St. Lawrence, enduring every conceivable hardship from hunger, thirst, exposure and fatigue, and with true Scottish clanishness settled down together in the district mentioned. The colony of royalist Highlanders was soon reinforced by relatives of the settlers emigrating direct from Scotland, and in course of time it was to receive a further infusion of sterling Highland blood.

Between the years 1780 and 1790 consolidation of the small farms took place in the Highlands of Scotland to a great extent, causing incredible distress to the dispossessed tenants. Owing to the restrictions then imposed upon emigration, the Reverend Alexander McDonnell, a devoted Roman Catholic priest, obtained occupation for the dispossessed farmers, to the number of nearly a thousand, in the manufactories at Glasgow, accompanying them himself as their chaplain and guide. Not long after this, from the depressed state of trade, due to the war, these men were thrown out of employment, and the intensely loyal priest obtained permission from the King to raise a Roman Catholic Highland regiment, to which he was appointed chaplain. This was the first Roman Catholic regiment raised in Great Britain since the Reformation. In 1798, this regiment, known as the Glengarry Regiment, performed most efficient service in Ireland in connection with the suppression of the rebellion. During the peace succeeding the treaty of Amiens in 1802, the regiment was disbanded, and in 1803, the devoted chaplain obtained for every officer and man of the Glengarries, who chose to go to Canada, a grant of 200 acres of land. The reverend gentleman altogether obtained patent deeds for 160,000 acres of land, most of it in the vicinity of the early Highland settlements on the shores of Lake St. Francis and the upper St. Lawrence.

During the rebellion two regiments of Glengarry Highlanders came to Montreal.

December 20, 1837, the Cornwall Observer recorded the fact that four regiments of Glengarry Militia mustering about 2,000 strong, assembled at Lancaster for the purpose of marching down to Montreal, under the command of Colonels D. McDonnell, Fraser, Chisholm and A. McDonell. The field pieces belonging to the different regiments were mounted on strong sleighs, with horses, and everything necessary for active service, which, with the flags and martial music of the pipes, formed a most interesting spectacle. It was intended that the troops should march on the 21st, but an express arrived from

Sir John Colborne containing an expression of his warmest thanks to the colonels of the different regiments for their exertions and activity in this critical period, and requesting them to inform the officers and men of these brave Glengarry Regiments that in consequence of the rebellion being put down he did not wish them to march from their homes just then.

During the anxiety preceding the second rebellion, Sir John Colborne availed himself of the services of two of these battalions. In the winter and spring of 1838, two battalions of Glengarry Highlanders came to this province, one battalion, 500 strong under Lieut.-Colonel Fraser, having been quartered for some time at St. Philippe, Laprairie County, and the other under Mr. Sheriff Macdonell, having been quartered in Napierville. The first mentioned battalion marched through Montreal en route for Glengarry, March 19th, and the other battalion on May 1st. The Highlanders as they marched through Montreal to the martial music of the spirit-stirring bag-pipe, created quite a sensation.

Upon the actual outbreak of the second rebellion, in the autumn of 1838, these two battalions of Glengarry Highlanders, as well as a battalion of the Stormont Militia under Col. Aeneas McDonnell, was called out and hurriedly marched to Beauharnois and Odelltown.

A fine militia regiment has always been maintained in the Glengarry district; but not of a distinctively Highland character. Just as this volume is about to go to press, an active movement, owing its inspiration to a visit paid to the county by the present General Officer Commanding the Militia, the Earl of Dundonald, himself a true Highlander, is under way in Glengarry to secure the establishment of two Highland companies. In view of the ancestry of the Glengarians the ultimate success of the movement cannot be doubted.

There are at present five regiments in the active Force described in the Militia List as Highlanders, namely the 5th Regiment Royal Scots of Canada Highlanders, Montreal, organized by G. O., January 31st 1862, 48th Regiment, "Highlanders," Toronto organized by G. O. October 16th, 1901; 78th Colchester, Hants and Pictou Regiment, "Highlanders," organized G. O. April 6, 1871; 91st Highlanders, Hamilton, Ont., organized G. O. Sept., 1st, 1903; 94th Victoria Regiment Argyll Highlanders", Baddeck, N.S., organized G. O., Ont., 13, 1871.

Of these corps, apart from the 48th and the 91st, the latter now in process of organization, none wear the kilt; but they all wear diced bands round their forage caps, and several of them wear tartan trews.

The 15th Regiment, Argyll Light Infantry (Belleville, Ont.), although not designated as Highlanders, wear the checked band round their forage caps.

The distinctively Scottish regiments in the Canadian Militia are all distinguished by that keen corps spirit which has always been characteristic of the Highland regiments of the Imperial service, and which is the outgrowth

of the deep-rooted racial pride, family attachment and cherished clannishness of the Scottish race. Canada's Scottish regiments maintain themselves in a high state of efficiency, the officers and men of the corps having the moral, and often the practical, backing of the whole Scottish elements of their various districts. National sentiment counts for much in military matters ; no less in the efficient maintenance of organization and discipline during the piping times of peace than during the stress of war. There are those who consider it a mistake to encourage any other national spirit in the Dominion save that of a broad general Canadianism, and well meaning men have expressed themselves opposed to Irish Canadians wearing the Shamrock on St. Patricks Day, English Canadians the rose on St. Georges Day, Scottish Canadians, the heather on St. Andrews Day, etc., Such people regard the introduction of distinctively Scottish, Irish, English or French Canadian regiments in

the Canadian Militia as a national mistake; but they have the weight of history against them. Scotchmen especially pride themselves upon the military prowess of their race and the fidelity and valor of the historical Highland Regiments of the regular service, and this very pride combines with the martial instincts of the race to assure the efficient maintenance of the Canadian Highland regiments in times of peace and to guarantee that these corps will not disgrace the Scottish name in the face of the enemy.

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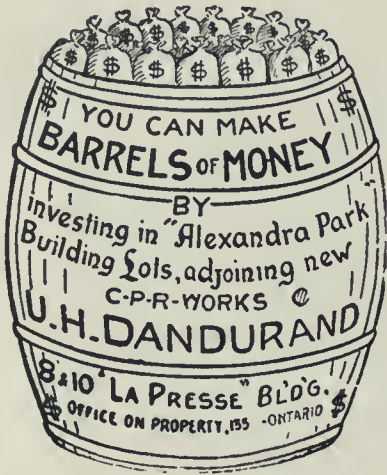
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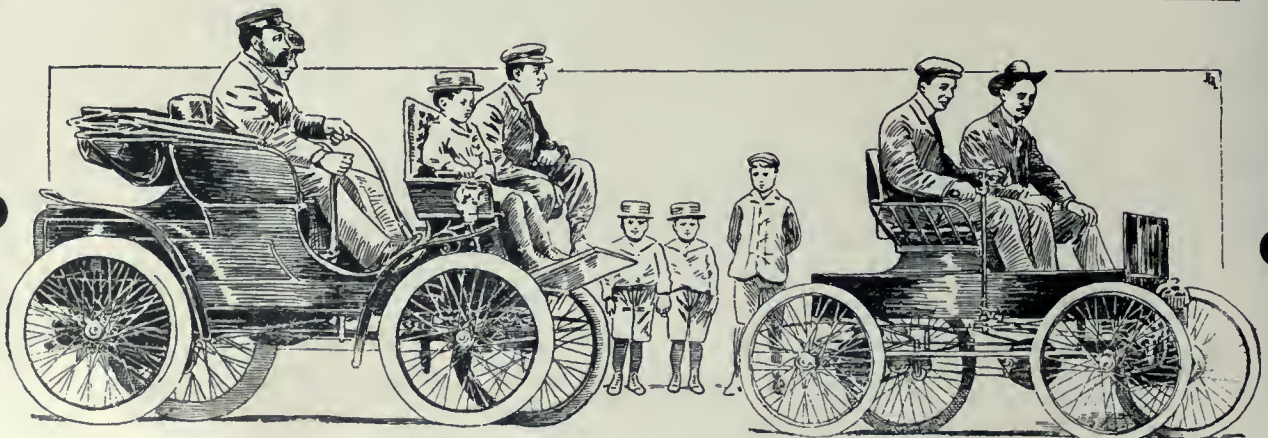
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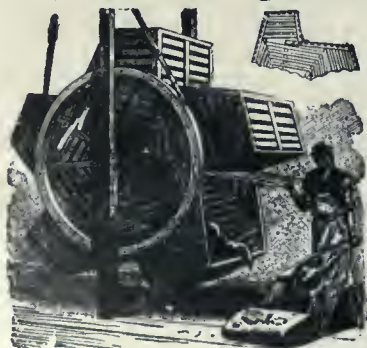
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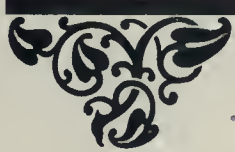
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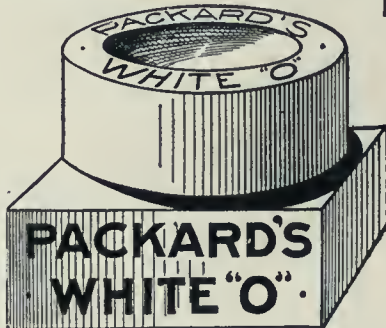
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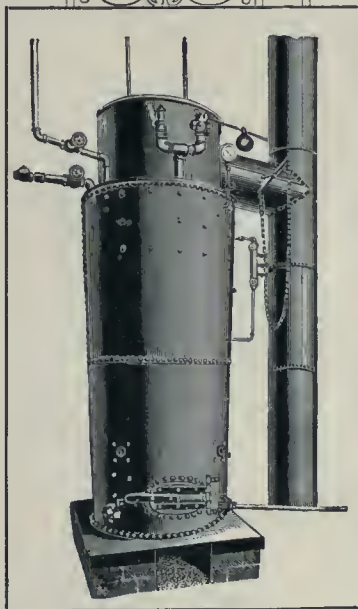


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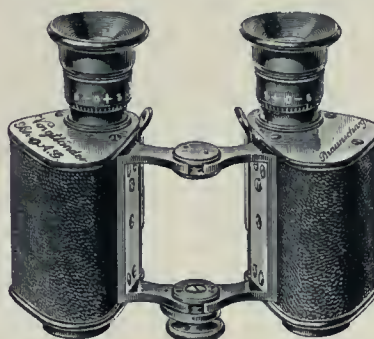
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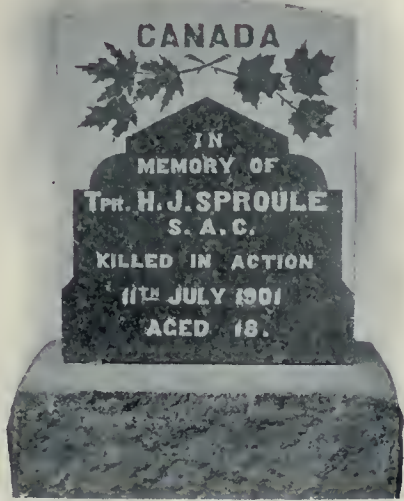
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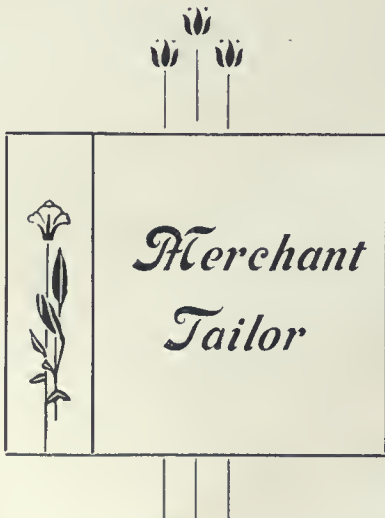


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