

THOMAS W. SMITH, Merchant Tailor, has imported his usual large Stock of goods for the SUMMER TRADE!

English, Irish, Scotch, German, French and Canadian CLOTHES.

Do you require a good suit of Clothing, call and examine, and leave your measure for a PERFECT FITTING SUIT.

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c., &c.

NEW DEPARTMENT. We have in connection with our Establishment

Custom Shirt Department! Call and get a perfect fitting Shirt at the Lowest Prices.

A Job Line of STAW HATS sold at any price to clear.

THOS. W. SMITH. June 8, 1880.

JOHN BABBITT, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, has removed to Store opposite New Post-Office.

ALBION HOUSE April 15th.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

New Knitting Cottons, New Hats, New Feathers, New Trimmings, New Corsets, including the New Back Supporting Corset, for which the Subscriber is sole Agent.

Gents' Tweeds and Furnishing Goods.

Grey and White Cottons.

Demorest's Fashions for Spring and Summer have arrived.

F. B. EDGECOMBE, Queen Street, Fredericton.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 3, 1880.

The Tide of Emigration.

Those who predicted a rush of emigration from the old countries in Europe to the United States, Canada, and Australia were quite correct. The flow to this continent especially is very great. The various lines of steamers which sail on transatlantic routes come filled, cabin and steerage, with passengers, and land them on the quays of New York and Montreal, etc. So great is the demand for outward passages from ports in Europe, that it is believed, that a competition from outward steamers will be started, which will have a good effect, possibly of reducing the rates of fares.

The great volume of the emigration flows to the United States. It is computed that since January, half a million immigrants have landed at Castle Garden, New York, the weekly average in April, and May, was 12,000. It might be thought, that owing to famine, distress and agitation in their country the Irish would form the greater proportion of the immigrants to the United States, but they are outnumbered by the Germans, while they are a little more numerous than the Scandinavians, Norwegians and Swedes.

The Germans are flying their country to escape the burdensome taxation, and the very onerous military service demanded of every able bodied man of the State, the Scandinavians are abandoning their, because of the poverty of the soil. Both, on the whole are very desirable immigrants, as they bring with them not only habits of patient toil, and skill in farm operations and the qualities of fortitude and endurance, but considerable self-reliance and economy, but in some days the average amount for each individual has been as high as \$500, and that the money changers at Castle Garden are exchanging \$150,000 daily of foreign money. Those Germans and Scandinavians came out to settle in families and colonies in Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and these great Western States could not be filled up by a better population. In flying from the old countries of Europe, immigrants are, it may be supposed, naturally attracted to the great Republic, where, it may appear to them, they can escape from the crowded competition, the heavy burdens, the political and social disabilities, which oppressed them at home. The United States have still in foreign eyes a great prestige which overshadows the Dominion which offers them equal freedom, and as fine tracts of fertile soil. We have not come across any statistics of the number of immigrants who have landed at Montreal, since the opening of the navigation, and are now landing, week after week, but there is no doubt, that the expectations of those who predicted a large influx of immigrants is being realized. But whether the numbers who will settle in the north-west, will bear out the computations of Sir John A. McDonald and Sir Charles Tupper is another thing. It is somewhat ridiculous, the heavy burdens, the political and social disabilities, which oppressed them at home. The United States have still in foreign eyes a great prestige which overshadows the Dominion which offers them equal freedom, and as fine tracts of fertile soil. We have not come across any statistics of the number of immigrants who have landed at Montreal, since the opening of the navigation, and are now landing, week after week, but there is no doubt, that the expectations of those who predicted a large influx of immigrants is being realized.

While some of the United States paper are congratulating the country over the great influx of healthy immigration, others are hoping that it may not be too extensive, so great that it may be doubted whether it will add to the happiness of the newcomers and security of the population. One paper says:—Our people are like strong liquors, and can stand considerable mixture of water, and yet feel no particular injury. In fact, every one knows that most of our spirits need the moderating influence of pure water before they can be taken by even the habitual drinker. So an influx in moderate numbers of the production of Europe may prove a benefit to our population—modifying some of their objectionable opinions, habits, customs, and ambitions, as water moderates fourth proof. But as it will not do to mix an ocean of water with a barrel of whiskey, so a flood of Europeans, composed of all sorts of people, cannot prove—at least at first, although they might eventually—a permanent benefit to the country. Our public men and the press who are inviting and begging promiscuous immigration, and the more the better, are probably making a grand mistake, to be hereafter regretted.

The New England Farmer after showing the bright side of the immigration picture, turns round the dark side. It says:—A large number of the foreigners arriving here are utterly destitute of friends or money. These do not get beyond our large cities, where they either enter at an immediate competition with our own laboring classes, reducing the wages of industry, or they become a burden on our citizens as paupers or criminals. In a recent discussion in the House of Representatives, bills to regulate immigration, the fact was developed that it had been the custom of foreign officers to send to the United States deformed adults, destitute children, insane paupers and criminals. Many of these were sent to the United States, and were landed at Castle Garden recently, the Commissioners discovered sixteen families, numbering seventy-nine persons, who had emigrated from the Kingdom of Bavaria, to relieve the community of the burden of supporting them. Such accessions to our population are not wanted, and some legislation should be at once devised which would protect us against being forced to support a foreign pauper population.

All hopes have for some time been abandoned of the return of H. M. training ship "Atlanta." Diligent search has been made in order to discover such traces of her as could be seen in the vicinity of Canada, as possible, having regard to the limited time at his disposal, and in order to enable him to carry out his wish the more effectually he feels compelled to avoid all ceremonial and the fatigue and wear of time that would be involved in the reception of public addresses, or in public speaking of any description.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.—Public notification has been made that:—His Royal Highness Prince Leopold is anxious to see as much of Canada as is possible, having regard to the limited time at his disposal, and in order to enable him to carry out his wish the more effectually he feels compelled to avoid all ceremonial and the fatigue and wear of time that would be involved in the reception of public addresses, or in public speaking of any description.

The Lost "Atlanta." All hopes have for some time been abandoned of the return of H. M. training ship "Atlanta." Diligent search has been made in order to discover such traces of her as could be seen in the vicinity of Canada, as possible, having regard to the limited time at his disposal, and in order to enable him to carry out his wish the more effectually he feels compelled to avoid all ceremonial and the fatigue and wear of time that would be involved in the reception of public addresses, or in public speaking of any description.

THE DRURY TRAGEDY. The intelligence of the very tragic event which took place last Saturday evening, a mile and a half out of St. John, in Newlands the homestead of the Drury family, one of the highest social standing in New Brunswick, has long before this time, been flashed over the greater part of this continent. It has reached every settlement, but the most out of the way, in the Province and excited feelings of horror, dread, sorrow, and commiseration. Persons accustomed to read frequently in the papers accounts of the most terrible murders, and suicides that have occurred abroad, are but faintly impressed by them; it is when they happen in their midst, among people whom they know intimately, or by sight and reputation, that the full horror of such deeds strikes them. It is not strange, that the ghastly tale—scarcely exaggerated, that Mr. John Drury's deaf mute, had shot his two brothers, Edward and Ward Chipman dead, fired the homestead, and then ended his own life—which, when first told on the streets of St. John, while the sky above them was red from the conflagration was received with incredulity, should, when the truth of it was insisted on, have raised the wildest excitement, and aroused people in tumultuous crowds, by every kind of conveyance to rush out to the scene to satisfy themselves, that such a thing could be.

Fortunately the crime was not so laden with death as at first reported. Mr. W. C. Drury the owner of Newlands, against whom the rage of the unfortunate and pined old man was roused, escaped with a comparatively slight wound, but otherwise the ruin was all too complete. Those who hurried out of the city, saw the fine old homestead in flames, which they could not see to water do nothing to extinguish, while parties of men hurried in and out, to save the most valuable contents; stables, barns and outbuildings burning, and the cattle and horses mad with terror, galloping about the fields and lying on the ground, the stables of the homestead and of his victim. Not even sympathy for the living and innocent sufferers, could repress, in a few acts of callous selfishness of thieving and junketing with money and liquor stolen from the burning building.

Newlands is situated about a mile and a half from the city of St. John, and is approached from the Marsh Road, by a lane which opens nearly opposite the gate of the Cemetery. It was the residence of Colonel Drury, the head of the family a British officer, who afterwards was appointed Post Master and Registrar of Wills and Deeds, which latter office is now held by his youngest son, of six, Mr. Ward Chipman. On his death in 1836, he was succeeded in the property which included a fine farm by his eldest son Charles—Colonel Drury—who long held the position of Provincial Aid-de-camp, to successive Lieut. Governors, and there lived with him his three brothers, John and Edward and Ward Chipman and family, who alone of the four was married. Colonel Charles Drury died last February, at the age of 76. By his will he left Newlands to Ward Chipman, subject to the condition that Edward, who was afflicted with deafness, or allowed them a provision for life. John, it appears thought he was wronged by the will as he had hoped that the property would be left to him. Despite his infirmity, he was an intelligent man, and had been carefully educated, but he was very passionate. He brooded over his imagined wrongs, and did not refrain to make others aware that he considered himself wronged, by all the ways that educated deaf mutes can communicate their thoughts. He seems to have allowed his passion entirely to overmaster him, and he worked himself into a frenzy, and permitted himself to be carried away by the murderous suggestions of his imagination. He had passed the natural term of man's life, he was 72 years of age, and he might have been content, if he had been quite sane in mind originally, to have passed his few remaining years in the old familiar homestead, as he had in his long previous life, and happy amid the young life growing up around him. It was a case of demoralized passion. But the deed was not committed in a sudden burst of frenzy, but was premeditated. His family noticed that he had frequent fits of silliness and despondency, but accustomed to the moods of his unceremonious temper they most probably took little notice of them. Even up to the day, and to two hours of the outbreak of his passion, he did not suspect in the least that he was harboring evil thoughts.

Very soon the old Legislative Buildings will be razed to the ground, and the foundation laid for the new superstructure. The laying of the foundation stone will call for ceremonial observances. The clergy will be called upon to give their blessing, the Governor to handle the silver trowel, and the members of the Legislature, the Judges, the University Professors and Educational Heads, to lend their countenance and the Ladies the charm of their presence. The laying of the foundation stone will be made a gala occasion, the people of Fredericton should keep holiday. It would be very excusable for them to make some little festive demonstration, just to celebrate the glorious victory which their champions gained over the champions of St. John. And there will be no occasion to make a special holiday for the 1st of July, Dominion Day, might be chosen, by which time all will be in readiness for the ceremony.

It cannot be denied that holidays hang, as a general thing, very heavily on people's minds, except for those who have an active enthusiasm for cricket, base ball, boating and horse flesh, and there by a small proportion of the people. Everybody would enjoy the pomp and circumstance of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Legislative Building, and it would make their holiday memorable. Another reason for fixing on the 1st of July, is that the city will be full of strangers, attracted by the I. O. O. F. Bazaar and the sports that will be held. If all is true that we have heard, great exertions have been made and are making to draw a great crowd. Hanlon—the great Hanlon—has been written to, and it is within the bounds of possibility—nothing is too improbable to be impossible—that he may come and bring Riley along with him, and try how the St. John crowd suits his stroke, that is if he can drag himself away from the polite attentions of the managers, and the blandishments of the ladies of Washington. But, not to come to Hanlon, Fredericton is bound to be lively, if the Odd Fellows and Odd Ladies can manage it, a day or two before, and on the first of July, and while the city is in a holiday humor, and trim it will be a good opportunity to lay the stone, and have a little glorification of the fact, that despite that of the worst that its enemies could do, to deprive her of the honor, Fredericton still remains and will remain the Seat of Government.

No. 500, 71st Batt. We learn that this company may be considered out of existence. An effort has been made for some time to keep it up, but the idiosyncrasies of its captain, has been too good for ordinary flesh and blood to stand. Lieut. Leggie has asked to be relieved from the position he has held for some time, and we understand he will ask for a Court Martial to investigate the conduct of Capt. Cropley towards him. The officers of this Company have borne with their Captain until forbearance ceases to be a virtue. As this is the only Company we have in Fredericton, we hope measures will be taken to enroll another company without delay, and it is to be hoped care will be exercised in selecting a suitable Captain. It is too bad that the capital of the Province cannot turn out a guard of honor no matter how pressing the necessity. It is the first time the City has placed in such a position. Captain Cropley must bear the responsibility of this state of affairs, unless a portion of the blame should be charged to the officer commanding the Battalion for tolerating Captain Cropley so long, but now that he sees the necessity of a change, we have no doubt he will do all in his power to remedy the evil effects of his forbearance. It is a pity to lose the services of such popular and efficient officers as Lieuts. Leggie and Pinder.

As matters have turned out it would have been better if a different course had been taken some short time ago, but it was hoped a change could have been made without breaking up the company which is now impossible.

Quebec Review. After the sham fight, which was intended to represent an attack on the Citadel, which was of course repulsed, the Governor General addressed the mounted officers of all the forces in a short and pithy speech. He spoke of the blustering Yankee nation who take note and govern itself accordingly. The people across the frontiers surely must see that the Dominion is perfectly able to defend itself, and that any armed attack on it would be futile. It is to be hoped, therefore, that being perfectly convinced that the Canadians can hold their own against all the odds they could bring against them, the American will cease making themselves so intensely disagreeable in dealing with the fisheries question, and henceforth demean themselves as a civilized and courteous people, who will abide by treaty stipulations with sacred scrupulousity and enter on negotiations, on the grand Christian principle of doing unto others, as they would that others should do unto them. His Excellency said:—Officers of the Canadian Militia—Let me congratulate you on the manner in which the troops have been handled by you to-day under the command of the gallant General whom we are all so sorry to lose. Your men have shown the greatest diligence and wish to profit by the training which it has been possible to impart to them. They have with you to-day performed services which are the type of their duty. They have acted the part of defenders of their fortress. Our militia is organized for the purpose of defence. We believe that they will never be obliged to use it for any other purpose than that of proving by its existence how futile an attack on our land would be. This is the only way in which we can insure the safety of which I have much pleasure in expressing my satisfaction.

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Gigantic Failure. A failure on a colossal scale took place the other day, which has created a sensation in the United States and England, which enforces the moral, that it is well when things are going well to let them alone. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company several years ago, was one of the most prosperous institutions in the United States. One day by the killing of the Directors and the business proper, entered into mining speculations and the Railway Company became the Reading Coal and Iron Company in addition. The capital of the two Companies was \$175,000,000, their income per month \$1,250,000. But their mining speculations which were conducted at a grand scale, so far eventually from increasing their income, set up all the profits of the railroad. Up to 1870, dividends were declared, which were paid with borrowed money, after that the shareholders got nothing; and the shares rapidly fell, until they dropped to 11. Last summer when the boom in the iron trade commenced, the shares took an upward direction, and were quoted at 25, and higher. The boom in iron did not long continue, for it collapsed about a month ago. Pig iron, which sold for \$12 per ton in January last, brought only \$10 at Pittsburgh a few weeks past, much to the loss and disgust of the miners, who are now unable to sell their ores at the remunerative prices of \$9 and \$5 per ton, and of the shippers who find their vessels lying idle at the wharves in consequence of the manufacturers being, owing to the deep decline in "pig" compelled to suspend their contracts with them. The P. and R. Railway and R. C. and I. Companies benefited soon after the collapse in the boom in iron, which it may be supposed had something to do with their success. The suspension has created a very bad feeling against the United States railroad securities in general. The London Times declares their credit in Europe has been ruined, as it can hardly be expected, that after a failure of this kind, they would be able to obtain a loan of water to give to their father, and then called her mother down stairs.—Mr. Drury met John on the stairs, ascending, and he entered his own room. Mrs. Drury, on descending, found that her husband looked faint, and asked him if he was not shot, that her daughter Blanche had told her so. Miss Blanche then went to the pantry to obtain a glass of water to give to her father, and she noticed from the pantry window that the barn was on fire. She gave the alarm and all hands, under Mr. W. C. Drury's instructions, set about removing the household effects, as he considered from the bearing of the flames that they would soon reach the house. Meanwhile John was in his room, had torn down the curtains and applied the match to them as well as to his bed and bedding. Edward Drury, who had discovered the fire in John's room, went upstairs with a pail of water to throw on the fire, but he was unable to do so, as Edward was confronted at the threshold by

John, Violet Kennedy rushed upstairs, sometime afterwards and saw the two brothers in a struggle in the door of John's room. She says they parted, and as Edward turned around John discharged the fatal shot that took his brother's life. Mrs. Drury was in her own room at the time packing up things, and says she thinks two shots were discharged at Edward, who descended the stairs after he was shot, and on the last step fell dead into the arms of his brother Ward. The second shot was doubtless the one which the fratricide had fired at himself and ended his days. The whole household was then alarmed, and the utmost commotion prevailed among the inmates, for it was thought the mute had gone mad, and would shoot all whom he might encounter. The children were got out of the way and at this time the blaze from the barn had attracted the attention of the neighbors, and helping hands were soon on the spot. The servants, neighbors and others, with Mr. Ward Drury, using all efforts to save what property they could before flames from the barn and other outbuildings, which had caught fire, reached the dwelling.

Search was then made for John Drury upon the stairs, and he was found in the barn, but the precaution was taken to grasp every door handle firmly, so that in the event of coming unexpectedly upon John with a revolver in his hand they would be ready to place a door between him and them, for safety. On entering John's room, he could not be seen, and the mattress was found to be on fire, and as there appeared to be smoke elsewhere, his trunk was opened and the contents discovered to be in a blaze. The burning articles were thrown out of the window into the lane below. But John could not be found in his room, and it was then stated that he was in an adjoining room.

The searchers entered another room and there discovered John sitting against the wall beneath the window and dead from a wound in his temple. He was carried out and placed alongside his victim—his brother—on the grass a short distance from the house. Mr. W. C. Drury occupied as he was working hard to save the contents of the burning house, and was aided by Mrs. Drury who retained her self possession and energy amidst circumstances which might have unnerved the strongest until he was compelled to desist from exhaustion. He was then taken to St. John to the office of Dr. Preston, who, with Dr. S. T. Earle examined his wound, and found that the ball had struck in the angle of the ninth and tenth ribs on the right side of the body, and just over the liver, and had run round the body with the rib, and lodged nearly opposite where it had entered. They extracted the ball which was a large one. Mr. Drury had received no very serious injury.

On Monday, Coroner Earle empaneled a jury at the Police Station, who examined the bodies of the dead men. The Globe's report states that:—"On removing the clothing from the body of Mr. Edward Drury it was found that he had a wound in his head where three bullet wounds in his back, one piercing the flesh on the left side in the region of the heart, another some distance above on the right side, which apparently had been a spent one, only bruised the flesh slightly on the shoulder blade. An examination of his coat showed that at the time the shot near his heart had been fired, he had been in very close proximity to the revolver, the fire from it having singed and marked the cloth. The second one penetrated the cloth leaving no other mark, and the third one was in the same condition as when they had been fired from the burning building. Edward's placid and natural looking countenance forming a striking contrast to that of his brother, every line on his face showed the terrible passion that must have been urging him when he committed the diabolical act."

The Jury then proceeded to Dr. Preston's where Mr. W. C. Drury was examined, and several other witnesses, including Mrs. Drury, her daughters Harriet and Blanche, and Mrs. J. C. Allen, wife of the Chief Justice, and sister of the brothers Drury. Facts were elicited that showed that John was a man of very violent temperament, dangerous, wholly uncontrollable at times, save by his eldest brother, Col. Drury. Forty-five years ago, very shortly after the death of his father, he was seized by an access of fury and threatened to burn the house; his angry discontent having been roused by the same cause, seemingly—disrespect to his father in a short and pithy speech. He spoke of the blustering Yankee nation who take note and govern itself accordingly. The people across the frontiers surely must see that the Dominion is perfectly able to defend itself, and that any armed attack on it would be futile. It is to be hoped, therefore, that being perfectly convinced that the Canadians can hold their own against all the odds they could bring against them, the American will cease making themselves so intensely disagreeable in dealing with the fisheries question, and henceforth demean themselves as a civilized and courteous people, who will abide by treaty stipulations with sacred scrupulousity and enter on negotiations, on the grand Christian principle of doing unto others, as they would that others should do unto them. His Excellency said:—Officers of the Canadian Militia—Let me congratulate you on the manner in which the troops have been handled by you to-day under the command of the gallant General whom we are all so sorry to lose. Your men have shown the greatest diligence and wish to profit by the training which it has been possible to impart to them. They have with you to-day performed services which are the type of their duty. They have acted the part of defenders of their fortress. Our militia is organized for the purpose of defence. We believe that they will never be obliged to use it for any other purpose than that of proving by its existence how futile an attack on our land would be. This is the only way in which we can insure the safety of which I have much pleasure in expressing my satisfaction.

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Laying the Stone.

Very soon the old Legislative Buildings will be razed to the ground, and the foundation laid for the new superstructure. The laying of the foundation stone will call for ceremonial observances. The clergy will be called upon to give their blessing, the Governor to handle the silver trowel, and the members of the Legislature, the Judges, the University Professors and Educational Heads, to lend their countenance and the Ladies the charm of their presence. The laying of the foundation stone will be made a gala occasion, the people of Fredericton should keep holiday. It would be very excusable for them to make some little festive demonstration, just to celebrate the glorious victory which their champions gained over the champions of St. John. And there will be no occasion to make a special holiday for the 1st of July, Dominion Day, might be chosen, by which time all will be in readiness for the ceremony.

It cannot be denied that holidays hang, as a general thing, very heavily on people's minds, except for those who have an active enthusiasm for cricket, base ball, boating and horse flesh, and there by a small proportion of the people. Everybody would enjoy the pomp and circumstance of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Legislative Building, and it would make their holiday memorable. Another reason for fixing on the 1st of July, is that the city will be full of strangers, attracted by the I. O. O. F. Bazaar and the sports that will be held. If all is true that we have heard, great exertions have been made and are making to draw a great crowd. Hanlon—the great Hanlon—has been written to, and it is within the bounds of possibility—nothing is too improbable to be impossible—that he may come and bring Riley along with him, and try how the St. John crowd suits his stroke, that is if he can drag himself away from the polite attentions of the managers, and the blandishments of the ladies of Washington. But, not to come to Hanlon, Fredericton is bound to be lively, if the Odd Fellows and Odd Ladies can manage it, a day or two before, and on the first of July, and while the city is in a holiday humor, and trim it will be a good opportunity to lay the stone, and have a little glorification of the fact, that despite that of the worst that its enemies could do, to deprive her of the honor, Fredericton still remains and will remain the Seat of Government.

No. 500, 71st Batt. We learn that this company may be considered out of existence. An effort has been made for some time to keep it up, but the idiosyncrasies of its captain, has been too good for ordinary flesh and blood to stand. Lieut. Leggie has asked to be relieved from the position he has held for some time, and we understand he will ask for a Court Martial to investigate the conduct of Capt. Cropley towards him. The officers of this Company have borne with their Captain until forbearance ceases to be a virtue. As this is the only Company we have in Fredericton, we hope measures will be taken to enroll another company without delay, and it is to be hoped care will be exercised in selecting a suitable Captain. It is too bad that the capital of the Province cannot turn out a guard of honor no matter how pressing the necessity. It is the first time the City has placed in such a position. Captain Cropley must bear the responsibility of this state of affairs, unless a portion of the blame should be charged to the officer commanding the Battalion for tolerating Captain Cropley so long, but now that he sees the necessity of a change, we have no doubt he will do all in his power to remedy the evil effects of his forbearance. It is a pity to lose the services of such popular and efficient officers as Lieuts. Leggie and Pinder.

As matters have turned out it would have been better if a different course had been taken some short time ago, but it was hoped a change could have been made without breaking up the company which is now impossible.

Quebec Review. After the sham fight, which was intended to represent an attack on the Citadel, which was of course repulsed, the Governor General addressed the mounted officers of all the forces in a short and pithy speech. He spoke of the blustering Yankee nation who take note and govern itself accordingly. The people across the frontiers surely must see that the Dominion is perfectly able to defend itself, and that any armed attack on it would be futile. It is to be hoped, therefore, that being perfectly convinced that the Canadians can hold their own against all the odds they could bring against them, the American will cease making themselves so intensely disagreeable in dealing with the fisheries question, and henceforth demean themselves as a civilized and courteous people, who will abide by treaty stipulations with sacred scrupulousity and enter on negotiations, on the grand Christian principle of doing unto others, as they would that others should do unto them. His Excellency said:—Officers of the Canadian Militia—Let me congratulate you on the manner in which the troops have been handled by you to-day under the command of the gallant General whom we are all so sorry to lose. Your men have shown the greatest diligence and wish to profit by the training which it has been possible to impart to them. They have with you to-day performed services which are the type of their duty. They have acted the part of defenders of their fortress. Our militia is organized for the purpose of defence. We believe that they will never be obliged to use it for any other purpose than that of proving by its existence how futile an attack on our land would be. This is the only way in which we can insure the safety of which I have much pleasure in expressing my satisfaction.

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