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Rogers' Rangers*



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THE PAPER CARTRIDGE A Brief History and How To Assemble.

By Captain Tom Flynn,
Maryland Company

The paper cartridge is something that we as re-enactors have all used. Most see the cartridge as nothing more than a useful prop used to pour black powder down the barrels of their muskets. History shows us that it much more than a prop. To start, what is the paper cartridge? It is a preformed piece of paper rolled into a cylinder. Into which is placed a lead round ball, buck shot or a combination of the two and a premeasured amount of black powder.



Prior to the wide spread use of the paper cartridges, loading a musket was a slow process. The first muskets were matchlocks. To load the matchlock the soldier would first reach for a small flask on his right hand side which contained black powder. He would then empty a small amount of powder into the priming pan from the priming flask. He then closed the pan to keep the priming from falling out. The musket would then be cast about. Next he would reach for what was called an apostle. The apostle was a wooded container which held a premeasured amount of black powder. Several apostles would be attached to a leather bandolier worn across the chest. This was the main charge and was poured down the barrel of the musket. Next he would reach into a ball bag pull out a lead round ball and place in the barrel. Then he would use the ramrod to push the lead round ball down the barrel to ensure that the lead ball was seated firmly against the powder charge. He then needed to make sure that the slow match (cotton or other natural fiber

wick that has been soaked in saltpeter which allows the wick to smolder like a hot ember) was lit. He would do this by blowing on it. The matchlock was fired by pulling the trigger which lowered the slow match into the pan of priming powder. The powder in the pan would ignite causing the main charge to ignite and sending the lead ball down range. The whole process took about one minute. The time between loadings was an opportunity for the enemy to advance with their pike men and rout the men with muskets. It was clear to generals of that time that a way to load and fire a musket quickly was required.

No one knows who came up with the Idea of the paper cartridge. A number of sources have dated their use as far back as the late 14th century. Historians have noted their use by the armies of Christian the 1st in 1586. The Dresden museum in Germany has written documentation of their use in 1591. The first army documented that its musket ammo was issued in the form of paper cartridges was in 1630 to the armies of Gustaves Adolphus (1594-1632) king of Sweden. The cartridge paper was made at the Lessebo Paper Mill in Sweden. The mill also assembled the cartridges and packaged them for issue. Ammunition in the form of the paper cartridge was in general use by the late 17th century. The result was immediate and dramatic. The armies who used cartridges were able to load and fire 3 to 4 times a minute compared to those who were still loading the old way, and were only able to fire one round a minute. With the increase in fire power came a change in the way wars would be fought. Pike men and archers were replaced with men armed with muskets that bayonets could be attached.

From around 1710 onward the British organized and established the Board of Ordnance. The Board of Ordnance would be responsible to establish and enforce all things related to arming and equipping the Crown's

Continued on page 3

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Did someone fall asleep on the way to chow. Photos supplied courtesy of Ensign Thomas Pray, New York Company.

military forces. By the time of the French and Indian war (known as the Seven Years War in Europe) the Board of Ordnance had standardized weapons and calibers that would be issued to the Crown forces to 4 categories. Logistically this made supplying the troops with the correct ammunition to match their weapons easier. The categories are:

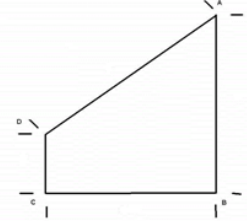
- Wall piece-.91 caliber
- Musket Bore-.76 caliber
- Carbine Bore-.66 caliber
- Pistol Bore-.56 caliber

The cartridge as stated earlier is made from paper. Paper in the 17th and 18th century was handmade from linen, hemp and cotton and bears little resemblance to the paper we use today. The cartridge paper supplied to the Board of Ordnance for muskets had to be made to strict specifications, and had to perform several functions. A letter from C.W. Harding to D.H. Harding (paper makers for the Board of Ordnance) gives the following description of loading a musket makes this clear.

To load the musket the soldier held it horizontally, took out his paper cartridge & tore open the powder end with his teeth. He poured a little into the priming pan & shut it-holding the musket vertically. Pouring the remaining powder down the muzzle he immediately pushed in the rest of the tube still containing the ball & rammed it down the bore. The force of the rammer crumpled the empty part of the tube on top of the powder into a rough wad & the fact that the ball was still encased in the paper stopped it rolling back out again if the musket was lowered. In another letter Harding wrote, for muskets cartridges the paper had to be weak enough to be bitten through by the soldier yet be resistant to any abrasion during storage in a pouch. A good compressibility was needed to form a reasonable gas seal when the case was rammed down the muzzle & the paper had to be well sized so as to prevent the powder becoming damp yet soft enough to bear choking with twine.

The cartridge paper came in sheets measuring 21"x 17" and would be cut into the shape of a trapezoid. Each sheet would make the following number of cartridges: wall piece-6, musket bore-12, carbine bore-16, pistol bore-24. A trapezoid shape was chosen because it allowed the end of the cartridge that contained the heavy lead ball more wraps of paper for strength and less

wraps of paper at the powder end for easier tearing. The next page will show correct size the paper needed to be based on the type of cartridge that is being made.



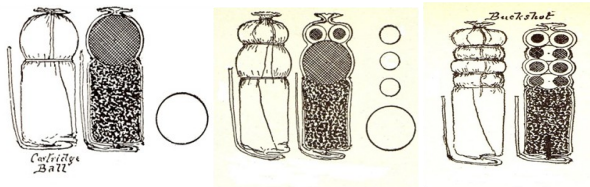
Wall Piece	Musket Bore	Carbine Bore	Pistol Bore
AB-7.4"	AB-7.15"	AB-6"	AB-4.85"
BC-6.9"	BC-5.3"	BC-5.15"	BC-4.35"
CD-3.2"	CD-3.75"	CD-2.6"	CD-1.5"

The musket powder of the time has been described as being the approximate size of today's 2F Goex. Powder was measured in drams. 1 dram is equal to 27.5 grains of black powder by volume measure. The Board of Ordnance determined the powder charges for each caliber by taking 1/3 the weight of the lead ball. For example, the lead ball for the Brown Bess (musket bore) .690 weighs 495 grn. 1/3 of that weight comes to 165 grn. The charge for the Brown Bess was 6 drams = 165 grains black powder. The lead ball for carbine bore is .615 weighs 350 grn. 1/3 of the weight comes to 123 grn. The powder charge for carbine bore was 4.5 drams = 123 grains black powder.

10 completed cartridges were wrapped in paper and then 4 of those would be wrapped together making a bundle of 40 cartridges. Pistol bore bundles contained 6 packs of 10 containing 60 cartridges. They would then be packed into barrels for storage and transport by the Royal Artillery. It was the Royal Artillery who was responsible for issuing completed ammunition or the supplies necessary for the troops to assemble their own.

There were three types of cartridges made. The first type was a ball cartridge, which contained a single round lead ball and a measure of powder. This was the most commonly produced round. Second type was a buck and ball cartridge, which contains a single lead round ball plus three smaller lead buckshot balls. The third type was a buckshot cartridge which contains 12 lead buckshot balls. Buck and ball as well as buckshot

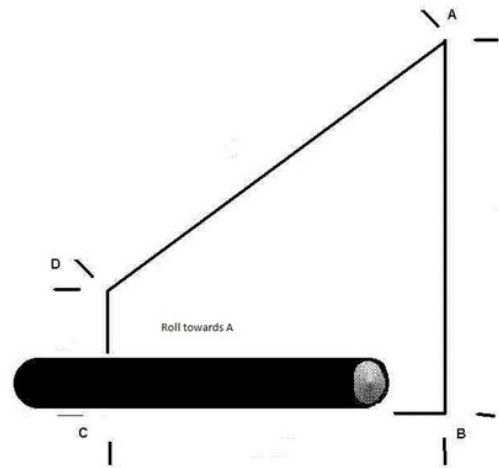
cartridges were usually assembled by the troops requesting this style of ammunition. The three cartridges look appear like this:



This chart shows the correct ball and buckshot size for making buck & ball and buckshot cartridges.

Bore dia.	Ball size	Buckshot	
75 cal	0.69	30	musket bore
69 cal	0.652	30	
66 cal	0.615	28	carbine bore
62 cal	0.58	0.28	
58 cal	0.54	24	
54 cal	0.5	24	pistol bore

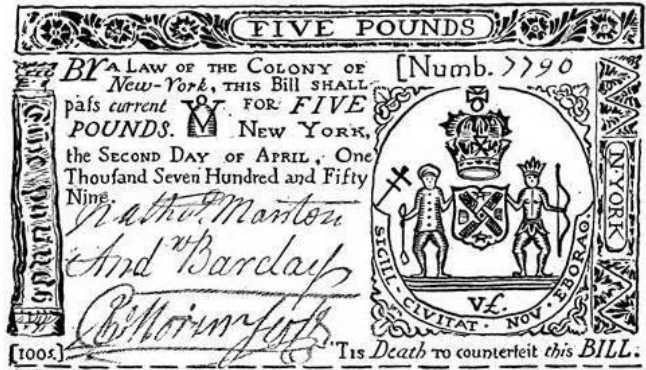
To assemble the cartridge you will need the following: paper, sharp knife or razor blade, twine, wooden dowel and a template of the correct size. The paper I use is painters mask. It can be found at any hardware store and is moisture resistant. The twine needs to be of a natural fiber like linen or cotton and not too thick. The wooden dowel should be cupped at one end to center the lead ball and slightly thinner than the diameter of lead round ball you are using. On a cutting board or other hard surface use the correct size template to cut the paper to size. The illustration on the next page will clarify the assemble instructions. Place the cut paper(trapezoid) so that longest side of the trapezoid is pointed away from you. Place the wooden dowel on the trapezoid with the cupped end facing the longest side. Place the lead ballsprue side into the cupped end of the wooden dowel. Allow 1 inch of space between the end of the lead ball and edge of the paper. Hold the paper to the dowel and ball and roll away from you towards the pointed end of the trapezoid. Twist the paper closed on the end with the ball and secure with the twine using a double hitch, then take the twine and tie off between the ball and the wooden dowel using a double hitch. Remove the wooden dowel and fill the hollow end with the correct measure of black powder. You can either twist or fold the paper to close the powder end.



MORE ON CURRENCY

By Ensign Thomas Pray
New York Company

Counterfeit 1759 New York Bill



Counterfeit 1759 New York Bill. Subtle changes. Crown is off a bit, No RED ink for signatures. Pretty well done though. 61mm x 100mm (2.40 inches x 7.85 inches)

OWEN SULLIVAN

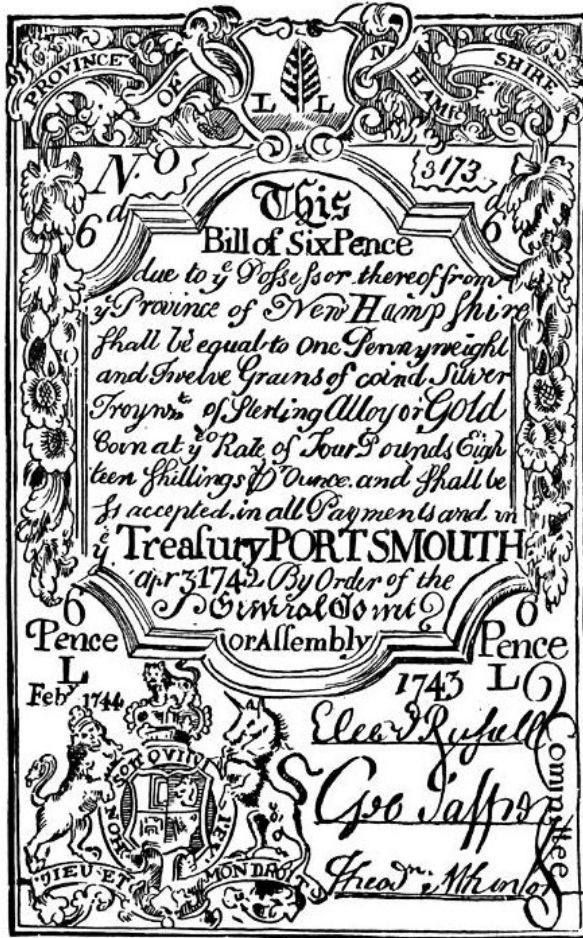
Newport-August 14th, 1752

A Few days past (at Providence in this Colony) several people were detected in passing of Counterfeit Bills in imitation of our L16 (pounds) of the late emission, upon examining of them a number of these Bills were found in their custody. The Plate was cut by One OWEN SULLIVAN, who suffered in Boston (ears docked) formertime past for Counterfeiting in New Hampshire Money. He is now in the Country with a

great Quantity of the aforesaid Bills. Whoever shall apprehend the said Sullivan will be well rewarded by this Government. N.B. The Bills are exceedingly well Counterfeited so that without inspecting very narrowly, few but what may be deceived.

See, Here in me wallet is a nice, clean, 6 pence note ta prove me worth. Perhaps printed by me friend Owen. T is a nice one.

6 Pence Note



3 Shillings Counterfeit

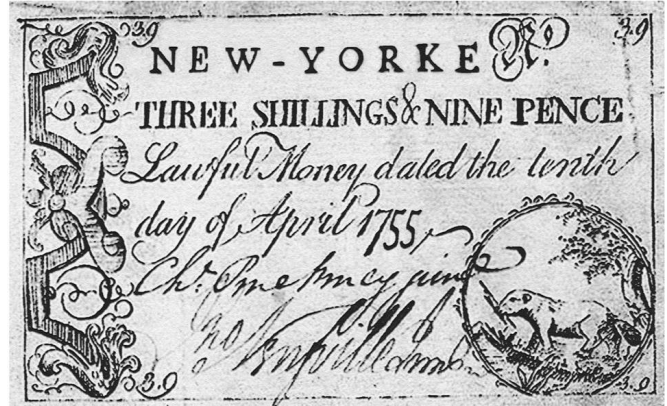
Comment by Thomas Pray:

Olde spelling of New Yorke. Counterfeit probably done by Owen Sullivan and his cronies. May have been passed by Robert Rogers. (Well, it could've been). Actually too small a note for what Rogers passed.

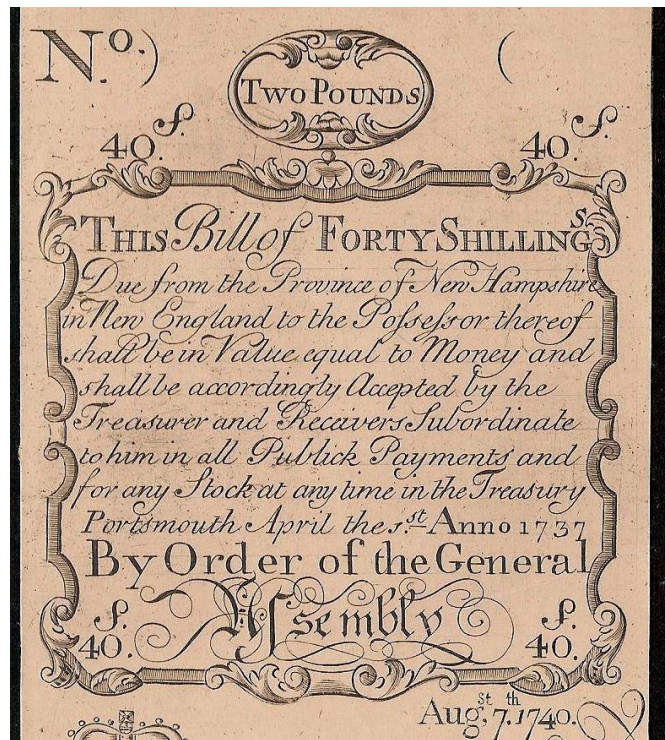
Comment by Gary Zaboly:

Good old Owen roamed far and wide.....New York

to New Hampshire and points in-between, leaving these bills in his wake. Fun for a while, I guess, until he stood on the gallows.



New Hampshire Old Tenor Colonial 2 Pound note



To be 3" x 5". Print out an use for kit. Print on Parchment type paper. ON Back in a corner with ink, put No and a number under 5000. 1032, 1004, 895, 4351, etc. These bills were printed in series then cut off a roll. This is an OLD Tenor Bill yet they were still used in circulation for little paper currency existed. This bill was to have

been redeemed by 1737 but was reprinted for 1740. I have seen this same bill reprinted again in 1745 and 1750.

Could a Ranger of Rogers Independent company be carrying one of these. You bet he could as New Hampshire and New York Notes were the most used in the Champlain Valley. Print out a few on Parchment type paper from Staples and add a couple to your kit.

New York Bill 1759



2.4 in (61mm) x 4.01 in (102 mm). New York Bill issued in 1759. Clearly show an Indian Ally. These were blank on the back.

This is just one more in the serial about currency available in the 18th century during the French and Indian War period. If any member wants a copy of any of these bills, please contact the editor or publisher. We will send it to via email. That means we will need your email address also.



Point au Fer 2010



This From the Print shop message is about our Archive Painting. Gary Zaboly has been associated with the Battalion for a long time. Here, is one of his earlier paintings, done for the book, Adirondack Album, by Barney Fowler, in 1982, he was already catching the attention of Scholars and Historians. Through the years, along with others, Gary has helped guide us into a richer and more research founded, understanding of the dress of the Independent company Ranger.

From discussions of Bonnets, Jockey caps, or Roundhats to Coats, Trade shirts, to Blanket coats, and much more, each step has widened our understanding of the Rangers attached to Robert Rogers. Gary has also always been open to changing that opinion when new research has been found. He has shared that research with us of the Battalion.

Thank you to Gary for that continuing knowledge sharing.

Thomas Pray, Publisher
Battalion Journal

The Art & Mystery of Ranging:

By Lou Tramelli, Pvt
Michigan Company

About this time Lord Loudon sent the following volunteers in the regular troops to be trained to the Ranging or Wood Service, under my command and inspection; with particular orders to me to instruct them to the utmost of my power in the ranging discipline, our methods of marching, ambushing, fighting & etc...

-Rogers Journal entry April 22, 1757

"...enlist none but such as were used to travelling and hunting."

-General Shirley's instruction to Rogers; March 23, 1756

What attribute defined an 18th Century Ranger? What distinguished him from other military forces in the field?

Let us start by acknowledging that it was not uniform or equipment. Primary sources indicate that Ranger uniforms and equipment varied greatly over time and by company. Captain John Knox of the 46th noted the men wore "no particular uniform", while Loudon ordered the Stockbridge "dressed in all respects in the true Indian fashion" (January 11, 1758). Similarly, it should come as no surprise that Rangers employing bateaus or laboring in the heat were likely dressed and equipped differently than those on snowshoes or skates. While such differentiation due to climate and assignment is expected, it largely misses the point. The "uniform" didn't make these men Rangers.

I would suggest that the modern tendency to interpret the historic in terms of material culture is an inappropriate methodology for examining the Ranger. In some ways it is an exercise in futility. Simply put, there were few, if any, tools unique to the Ranger. Rogers Independent Company of Rangers used weapons and equipment common to the area they operated in. There is little physical evidence to distinguish them from other troops that existed in the same theatre of operation. More significantly, an examination of the items the Rangers carried offers little in terms of measuring their unique purpose. In a way, confining our study of the 18th cen-

ture Ranger to matters of material culture is like busying ourselves with ephemera at their periphery. While I greatly respect the work of 18th century material culture specialists, I believe the core attribute of a Ranger is something else entirely. Consider the following quote:

Captain Rogers, possessing a bold and adventurous spirit, soon mustered a band of rugged foresters, every man of whom, as a hunter, could hit the size of a dollar at a hundred yards distance; could follow the trail of man or beast; endure the fatigues of long marches, the pangs of hunger, and the colds of winter nights, often passed without fire, shelter, or covering, other than their common clothing, a blanket, perhaps a bearskin, and the boughs of the pine or hemlock.

-Memoir and Official Correspondence of General John Stark.

The Stark Memoir excerpt above notes that the Rangers were all essentially "foresters" or what we would call frontiersman, and specifically lists several woodsman-related skills they possessed. This list of abilities is indicative of the kind of recruits Rogers sought. It also highlights the essence, or distinguishing characteristic of the "Rangers" overall. Rogers himself affirms this while discussing his personal qualification in the introduction to his Journal;

Between the year's 1743 and 1755 my manner of life was such a lead me to a general acquaintance both with the British and French settlements in North America, and especially with the uncultivated desert, the mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes, and several passages that lay between and contiguous to the said settlements. Nor did I contend myself with the accounts received from Indians, or the information of hunters, but travelled over large tract of the country myself, which tended not more to gratify my curiosity, than to inure me to hardships, and, without vanity, I may say, to qualify me for the very service I have since been employed in.

In modern military terms, Stark and Rogers are describing the skill set known as field craft. Field Craft is the knowledge, skills, and abilities of the woodsman, as

adapted for the small-unit, partisan skirmishes of the frontier. The adaptation is the key. Field Craft is “woodsmanship” tailored to the war zone. It is the bush craft of opposing humans that are simultaneously both predator and prey. More than outdoor survival techniques, it’s the skill set needed to survive the elements while being hunted by a superior force or patrol. Field Craft then is the Art and Mystery of Ranging; encompassing those abilities the Rangers needed to perform the very distinct mission they were charged with:

“endeavor to distress the French and allies by sacking, burning and destroying their houses, barns, barracks, canoes, and by killing their cattle of every kind; and at all times to endeavor to way-lay, attack and destroy their convoys of provisions by land and water in any part of the country...”

Rangers utilized their knowledge of field craft to conduct these irregular or guerilla style operations via Rogers’ proscribed tactics. Acquired via lessons learned in the North American forest, field craft should be understood as the reason the British Command Staff found the Rangers irreplaceable, and why they earned nearly double the wage of an enlisted Regular. Indisputably, it was the determining factor of their effectiveness. Given its prominent role in both the identities and mission tasking of these men, there is little doubt that field craft should be a foundational element of any serious Ranger study or impression.

Subsequent articles will review the fundamental concepts of field craft, and examine their application as documented in Roger’s Journal and additional primary sources. Using the Stark quote above as a framework, the articles will focus primarily on the larger disciplines of tracking, stealth, movement, survival, and marksmanship.

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Gun Flint

By Thomas Pray, Ensign
New York Company



Spall Type, Amber, Heeled, Gunflint found in field at Chimney Point, New York.

This Gunflint was found not far from where the 1731 French Fort De Pieux was built. It also was not far from where Rogers Rangers and British Light Infantry moved their camp to after Smallpox broke out on the Sloop Boscowan in the fall of 1759. Crew Members of the Sloop, some Light Infantrymen and Rangers were affected so they were moved away from the main camp over at Crown Point. It appears to be French manufacture but it is a bit darker then the usual light amber. It is used. It could have been a lost or discarded piece though it appears to still have some usable edge. It could be ei-

Sustenance and Libation

FROGMORE STEW

AKA Low Country Boil

Submitted by Darylee Foertsch, Pvt
Ohio Company

Captain Jim Hamilton has treated us to this in almost every camp. It is just simply delicious. When he first talked about his low country boil, I didn't know what it was, then he described what was in it.....Well by gosh, I know that one by another name.....By whatever you call it, and whatever combination you put it in, it makes a great early harvest treat.

Along the Chesapeake Bay area, they use Crabs instead of Shrimp. I took their recipe and changed it to fit the shrimp that was available in Ohio. I've seen it made with crawfish, shrimp, alsakan king crabs, muscles, and just about every finger picked food that you have to shell. I like it best with Wye river seasoning and special order a case of it every other year. Some prefer the Old Bay version. Still others make their own.

Ingredients:

- 4 pounds small red potatoes whole (about 12 new potatoes)
- 3 or 4 carrots sliced
- garlic cloves - whole or cut in half
- 8 to 10 cloves
- 4-8 tablespoons Wye River (Old Bay) seasoning
- 2 T black pepper
- tobasco to taste (I leave on table for individual use)
- 5 quarts water
- 2 pounds kielbasa or hot smoked link sausage, cut into 1 1/2-inch pieces
- 6 ears of corn, halved
- 4 small onions
- 4 pounds large fresh raw-uncooked shrimp, peeled and deveined optional

Preparation:

- Add potatoes and carrots to large pot, then add 5 quarts water and seasonings.
- Cover pot and heat to a rolling boil; cook 5 minutes.
- Add sausage onions and corn, and return to a boil. Cook 10 minutes or until potatoes are tender.
- Add shrimp to stockpot; cook 3 to 4 minutes or until shrimp turn pink. Drain.
- Serve with cocktail sauce. Serves 12.

Provisions for the Ranger; Potable Soup

Submitted by Lou Traneli, Pvt
Michigan Company

Provisions can be essential kit for a Ranger in the field. Mission tempo or the need to remain undiscovered might preclude hunting. Similarly, game may simply be unavailable, such as the epic movement and starvation following the St. Francis Raid.

The following are some excerpts regarding Portable Soup / Pocket Soup or Glue-broth, a popular 18th century travel food.

The Portable Provisions I would furnish our Foresters withal are Glue-Broth and rockahomini: one contains the Essence of Bread, the other of Meat.

The best way of making Glue-Broth is after the following method: Take a Leg of Beef, Veal, Venison, or any other Young Meat, because Old Meat will not so easily Jelly. Pare off all the fat, in which there is no Nutriment, and of the Lean make a very strong Broth, after the usual Manner, by boiling the meat to Rags till all the Goodness be out. After Skimming off what fat remains, pour the Broth into a wide Stew-Pan, well tin'd, & let it simmer over a gentle, even Fire, till it come to a thick Jelly. Then take it off and set it over Boiling Water, which is an Evener Heat, and not so apt to bum the Broth to the Vessel. Over that let it evaporate, stirring it very often till it be reduc'd, when cold, into a Solid Substance like Glue. Then cut it into small Pieces, laying them Single in the Cold, that they may dry the Sooner. When the Pieces are perfectly dry, put them into a Canister, and they will be good, if kept Dry, a whole East India Voyage.

This Glue is so Strong, that two or three Drams, dissolv'd in boiling Water with a little Salt, will make half

a pint of good Broth, & if you shou'd be faint with fasting or Fatigue, let a small piece of this Glue melt in your Mouth, and you will find yourself surprisingly refreshed.

One Pound of this cookery wou'd keep a man in good heart above a Month, and is not only Nourishing, but likewise very wholesome. Particularly it is good against Fluxes, which Woodsmen are very liable to, by lying too near the moist ground, and guzzling too much cold Water. But as it will be only us'd now and then, in times of Scarcity, when Game is wanting, two Pounds of it will be enough for a Journey of Six Months.

But this Broth will be still more heartening if you thicken every mess with half a Spoonful of Rockahominy, which is nothing but Indian Corn parched without burning, and reduced to Powder. The Fire drives out all the Watery Parts of the Corn, leaving the Strength of it behind, and this being very dry, becomes much lighter for carriage and less liable to be Spoilt by the Moist Air.

Thus half a Dozen Pounds of this Sprightful Bread will sustain a Man for as many Months, provided he husband it well, and always Spare it when he meets with Venison, which, as I said before, may be very Safely eaten without any Bread at all.

-William Byrd, The Histories of the Dividing Line between Virginia and North Carolina. 1728

To make a Veal Glue, or Cake Soop, to be carried in the Pocket,

TAKE a Leg of Veal, strip it of the Skin and the Fat, then take all the muscular or fleshy Parts from the Bones; boil this Flesh gently in such a Quantity of Water, and so long a Time, till the Liquor will make a strong Jelly when it is cold : This you may try by taking out a small Spoonful now and then, and letting it cool. Here it is to be supposed, that though it will jelly presently in small Quantities, yet all the Juice of the Meat may not be extracted ; however, when you find it very strong, strain the Liquor through a Sieve, and let it settle ; then provide a large Stew pan, with Water, and some China Cups, or glazed earthen Ware ; fill these Cups with Jelly taken clear from the Settling, and set them in a Stew-pan of Water, and let the Water boil gently till the Jelly becomes as thick as Glue; after which, let them Hand to cool, and then turn out the Glue upon a Piece of new Flannel, which will draw out the Moisture; turn them once in six or eight Hours, and put them upon a fresh Flannel, and so

continue to do till they are quite dry, a :d keep it in a dry warm Place : This will harden so much, that it will be ... hard as Glue in a little Time, and may be carried in the Pocket without Inconvenience. You are to use this by boiling about a Pint of Water, and pouring it upon a Piece of the Glue or Cake, about the Bigness of a small Walnut, and stirring it with a Spoon till the Cake dissolves, which will make very strong good Broth.

To make Cake Soop of Beef,

GET a Leg, or what they call, in some Places, a Shin of Beef, prepare it as prescribed above for the Leg of Veal, and use the muscular Parts only, as directed in the foregoing Receipt, doing every Thing as above-mentioned, and you will have a Beef Glue, which, for Sauces, may be "more desirable in a Country House, as Beef is of the strongest Nature of any Flesh : Some prescribe to add to the Flesh of the Leg of Beef, the Flesh of two old Hares, and of old Cocks, to strengthen it the more ; this may be done at Pleasure, but the Stock of all these Cakes, Gravies, or Glues, is the First.

The Lady's Companion, 1753.

In Memory Of Sergeant Bob Groth. Schroth's New York Company

Date of Death: January 23, 2015

He will be missed by the NY Company.



Duly Noted

BACKGROUND

The Rangers of Major Rogers Companies performed various duties for the British army. Scouting was foremost as was information gathering, obtaining prisoners, and keeping the French occupied with their movements. They also were escorts and many times guards for both Provincial and Regular soldiers. They protected Work crews that gathered Spruce, built Bateaux, cut firewood, or made roads. It was the Ranger presence and safety provided by them that allowed this work to progress. These Duly Noted writings attest to their value.

Camp at Montmorency Falls Quebec Captain John Knox-1759

A company of Rangers on a Scout towards Beaumont, Eastward, surprised about twenty Canadians reaping their corn, who instantly took to their arms, and made to a coppice that covered the road, at half a miles distance, intending to way lay them; they gave our Rangers a fire before they were in reach, which discovered their design; whereupon the Captain retired a little way, formed his men into three divisions, detached one to the right, and another to the left, while the third moved on at a gentle pace: Upon the center party's advancing, the enemy fired again, and immediately the other divisions got round, and rushed upon them unexpectedly. Five of those wretches were killed and scalped, and four were made prisoners. The Rangers had two men slightly wounded, who returned to the field where the Canadian had been reaping, and found a bag of bread, a second of powder, and a third of letters, many of them I read, which breathed most emphatically of misery and distress. A scalp was brought in this evening, with two prisoners, by another party of Rangers, from the S.S.W. quarter.



Clipping from the Boston Chronicle

October 13 1760

Submitted by Thomas Pray, Ensign
Schroth's New York Company

Boston, in New England, Off. 13. By a gentleman who came to town last Wednesday, in 17 days from Quebec, and 12 from Montreal, by the way of Crown Point, we learn, that M. Vaudreuil and Levy, and all the French regulars with their officers, a number of merchants and other inhabitants at Montreal, and parts adjacent, that had not complied with the articles of capitulation, were gone from thence with their moveable effects for Quebec, where a number of transports are provided, in order for a general embarkation from thence to France. That Major Elliot was appointed to command at the Bay of Chaleurs and Gaspze, and other places down the river, and was to proceed thither with a number of troops to take possession: the capitulation including in it, as we hear, not only all Canada, but likewise all the territories thereon depending. And that Major Rogers, with a large body of rangers, was gone out upon a distant expedition towards Lake Superior.



RANGER TOONS



RANGER SECRET WEAPON.

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637 Telegraph Road
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