

Rogers was besieged in Campan's house by fully two hundred Indians—the two batteaux which had gone to the Fort returned and opened a fire in front of the house which enabled him to march out and rejoin the main body—the batteaux accompanied them closely and by the range and accuracy of their fire effectually restrained the Indians from making any attack. In this order they fell back from house to house, the savages whooping and yelling but afraid to make any attack, till finally about eight o'clock, after six hours incessant marching and fighting, the detachment once more entered the palisades of Detroit.

In this action the English lost 59 men killed and wounded; the loss of the Indians could not be ascertained but it was certainly much greater, especially as they had 800 warriors in action. This fight had all the importance of a pitched battle amongst the savages, and its results strengthened the cause of Pontiac to a considerable extent. The errors committed in the execution of this enterprise were a want of knowledge of the locality through which the night march was undertaken—want of proper guides which they might have had from the Canadians if they trusted them—want of conduct in not holding the position at the bridge and Meloche's house till daylight which they could have done with the aid of their armed boats, or even held Campan's house, as Rogers proved he could do, the whole Indian force concentrated at that point could be met on an open field and crushed at a blow. With such aid as Gladwyn could give, the retreat in the darkness gave the savages every advantage, and were it not for Rogers' coolness and nerve the consequences would have been more disastrous.

The siege, that wonderful instance of savage endurance, still continued to drag its weary length along with a few skirmishes in which the loss on both sides was pretty fairly balanced till the night of the 4th September, on which one of the most remarkable feats of arms was achieved. The schooner Gladwyn, the smallest of the two, had been sent down to Niagara with despatches, she was now on her upward voyage having on board her master Hurst, Jacobs his mate, and a crew of ten men, all of whom were Provincials, besides six Iroquois Indians supposed to be friendly to the English. On the night of the 3rd September she entered the Detroit River, and in the morning the Indians asked to be set on shore, a request which was foolishly granted. The vessel stood up the River till nightfall when the wind failing she was compelled to anchor nine miles below the Fort. The night was intensely dark so that 350 Indians in canoes glided silently down the current and were close upon the vessel before they were seen, there was hardly time to fire a single cannon shot among them before they were beneath her bows and clambering up her sides. The

crew gave them a close fire of musketry without effect, then flinging down their guns seized their boarding axes and pikes with such energy that in two or three minutes they had killed and wounded more than twice their own number, but this would have availed them little, for some of the Indians having gained the deck Jacobs called out to blow up the schooner sooner than fall into their hands; some of them understanding the meaning of his words jumped overboard and the whole cleared off to avoid the explosion—such is the story as told in "Parkman's conspiracy of Pontiac," but Monte, the historian of the war, relates a far more probable cause—it is that during the fight the Indians wishing to divert the attention of the crew cut the cable the vessel swinging round with the current overset some of the canoes, cleared the deck of the rest and enabled the crew to bring her broadside guns into action, which being loaded with grape made such havoc among them that they were glad to sheer off and dared not again attack her. The master of the schooner and one man was killed, while four more were wounded, the remainder brought the schooner safely to Detroit where they arrived next morning to the great joy of the garrison; the Indians lost in killed and wounded near fifty men. The survivors of the little crew were well rewarded for their bravery, besides receiving a medal from the commander-in-chief. Jacobs, the mate, was as rash as brave, he was lost several years afterwards on Lake Erie in a storm with all his crew, having refused to take sufficient ballast in the vessel he sailed.

THE DOMINION RIFLE RANGES AT LAPRAIRIE.

Preparations for the great match of the Dominion Rifle Association, which is announced to commence at Laprairie the 15th inst., are rapidly approaching completion under the efficient management of Major Scoble. Mr. Dunn has the contract for the works, and has a number of men engaged. The area of ground under the control of the association is about 200 acres, and is said to be a first-class position for rifle ranges. The butts are eleven in number, and are placed facing the river within a few rods of the water. Each main butt is 26 by 13 feet at the base, and tapers off to 16 by 13 feet at the top. They are 80 yards apart, and each one has a marker's and a *ricochet* butt adjoining. The *ricochet* butts are semi-circular in form and 200 feet from the main butts, and 15 feet from the line of fire. The marker's butts are thirty-one feet six inches from the line of fire. They are built in the same form as the *ricochet* butts, and in such a manner as to afford ample protection to the markers. The ranges are numbered from the west or left-hand side. No. 1 is a pool target, and is for a distance of 200 yards; No. 2, 600 yards; No. 3, 700 yards; Nos. 4 and 5, 800; Nos. 6 and 7, 1,000 yards; No. 8, 800; No. 9, 600; No. 10, 500; No. 11, 400. Each marker's butt is provided with a dummy target, so that the marker may, by means of a colored disc, indicate the spot where the bullet strikes. A running man

target is erected near No. 1. To the west of the ranges is a field of about 30 acres, surrounded by a high picket fence, where the old barracks are. In this field the volunteers pitch their tents. The Ontario, Quebec and the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia volunteers will have each a separate portion allotted to them. Near the entrance to this field are the Quartermaster's and Secretary's offices. Adjoining is a telegraph and post office, and also a stand specially set apart for the members of the press. Each volunteer, before entering, will enroll his name, and present a certificate from his commanding officer showing that he has been a volunteer in good standing prior to the 1st of July last. He will then receive from the Quartermaster a paliasse, blanket, straw to fill the paliasse, and other articles of bedding. The Secretary will supply him with a ticket, which will enable him to enter as competitor to any of the matches. The association will provide tents. There will be two restaurants within the enclosures, and arrangements have been made with them to furnish volunteers with the ordinary meals at the low rate of 50 cents a day. Volunteers will be under military discipline from 9.00 each night till 6 in the morning. In the rear of the ranges there is ample room for thousands of people. Here will be erected refreshment booths, lodging houses, gunsmiths, photographers, opticians and news-venders' stands. Immediately in rear of the 1,000 yards' ranges there is to be a small building erected for the accommodation of ladies, which is to be elegantly furnished. Adjoining will be a competitors stand where competitors may retire and rest after firing. The old road along the river's bank will be stopped up during the progress of the matches. A sufficient guard will be on duty to preserve order, and keep the ranges clear. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents. The river is so shallow on the Laprairie side that steamboats do not come nearer than three miles of the bank; nevertheless danger flags will be placed along the river, so that the utmost safety will be secured. The position of the ranges is said to be excellent. The landscape in front is of such a nature that there will be no glare or dazzle of light in the eyes of the marksmen—a matter of great importance. Altogether, the arrangements for our first grand Wimbledon are about as nearly perfect as it is possible for them to be. The Council of the Association are sparing no pains to make the affair a grand success, and the prospects are that they will not be disappointed. Some 2,000 competitors are expected to be present, and there will undoubtedly be an immense number of spectators. We should add that two boats will ply incessantly between Montreal and Laprairie during the existence of the camp.—*Montreal News.*

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA'S CARE FOR THE WOUNDED IN BATTLE.—The Queen of Prussia has caused a space to be reserved in the Park of the Invalides at Berlin, on which flying ambulance waggons will be established, to teach young women to tend the wounded in action.

The Prussian government has authorized the Krupp firm at Essen to execute a considerable order of cast steel guns for the Russian military administration. Russia intends to transform all her artillery into Prussian pattern.

The 48th Batt. Lennox & Addington went into Camp at Kingston on Thursday last.