

son from Stanbridge, and about the same time Captain and Adjutant Kemp, followed soon after by Captain Sixby, who had come all the way from California to take over the command of his company when the April alarm was telegraphed to the distant Pacific coast; and, although not in the very first fire, was yet amply repaid for his expense and trouble. He managed, however, to get a rifle, and was soon among the rocks and firing upon the enemy.

THE ARREST OF GENERAL O'NEILL.

While events were thus transpiring in the Canadian camp, an important feature in the drama was being enacted on the American side. General O'Neill, while the Fenian advance and repulse was taking place, was safely ensconced in the attic of Mr. Rykert's house, close to the line, where he had gone to view the engagement, and from which he purposed to issue his commands. After his men had been repulsed and were under shelter, O'Neill retained his position at the gable window of the attic until Mr. Rykert, in the lull of the firing went upstairs, and seizing him by the back of the neck pushed him down stairs and out of his door, telling him that he would not allow him or any of his gang to occupy his house. Thus unceremoniously turned out of doors, and what was of still greater consequence to O'Neill, out of shelter, he was at a loss what to do. Putting a braggadocio face upon affairs, the Fenian General still hugging the shelter of the house from which he had just almost been kicked, commenced to rail at his men for their cowardice, and called upon them to "fall in" and renew the attack. The liberators of Ireland, however, were stubborn, and refused to leave their cover, while they openly swore at O'Neill, and charged him and their officers with deceiving them. They said that before they left Hubbard's Corner, O'Neill had assured them that they would march right across the boundary line, occupy and plunder Frelighsburg, Pigeon Hill and other villages, without any opposition to contend against, further than a few armed but disorganized farmers, who would retreat at their advance, whereas they had at the outset been met by regular British troops, and apparently double their numbers. O'Neill attempted to undeceive them; that the force on Eccles Hill was composed of not more than fifty Canadian Militiamen. They told O'Neill that he wilfully lied, as they had seen enough of the red-coats (the uniform of the 60th) to know that none but regular troops would have stood their ground so well and fired with such rapidity and accuracy. The attempt to rally the men O'Neill saw was hopeless, and he ordered them