

on the Field Battery marched past at a trot, the troops in quick time.

The Adjutant General who is an untiring worker and always ready to combine practice with pleasure had arranged a series of manoeuvres in which the troops were engaged in repelling an enemy already in possession of the opposite heights on which the blindage for the shooting butts and targets were placed and in order to do this the ravine swamp and brushwood between the two ridges of heights had to be crossed. The artillery were placed in position on the near range supported by a portion of the 60th, and the advance was made in gallant style, the enemy driven across the swamp and through the brushwood, behind the heights and their batteries by the Rifles and Garrison Artillery; these in turn were forced to retire, which was done skirmishing in open order and in crossing the brow of the hill their retreat was covered by the detachment supporting the artillery and the guns. This terminated the programme which was admirably sustained throughout; indeed the firing during the advance through the brushwood was the most rapid and best sustained we have ever heard.

In the hands of such an experienced and energetic officer as the Adjutant General the disposition of the troops could have been nothing but faultless, and the practical training given on that occasion was of the utmost value. Hitherto our ceremonial days ended in a mere pageant, now that is changed and a work of great importance and utility entered on which must bear good fruit both for personal and national interests; for we are of opinion that it is of quite as much importance to teach our Volunteer soldiers the practice of actual warfare as it is to teach them the use of arms and the other etceteras of drill.

It is to be hoped for the interest of the Force and the country that this experiment which has resulted so successfully will be repeated on a larger scale and as often as practicable. The result of a similar series of programmes cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the Volunteer Force, as it will excite the martial spirit of the young men and make them anxious to learn all that can be practically taught of the noble science of war.

CANADA has again experienced Washington neutrality—on the morning of the 24th of May 2000 Fenians concentrated at St. Albans, within seventy miles of Montreal. They are threatening Brantford, and have cut the telegraph cable at Prescott so that communication with Washington was suspended, and the soil of the Dominion is again threatened to be polluted by the brigands organised in the cities of the United States. There can be but one ending to this course of conduct, and the sooner the Government of the Dominion address themselves to the task the better, and that is to demand of the Imperial Government that

they hold the United States to a strict and immediate responsibility for the acts of their tools, subjects, citizens, or by whatsoever name the lawless scoundrels they have fostered and encouraged are known. Twice within two months have our Volunteers been called to the frontier to repel an invasion of armed brigands whose headquarters are in New York, who have been allowed to organize the force of a republic with a senate and executive officers by the United States, and encouraged to perfect a military organisation with the avowed purpose of invading the British territories in North America. If this is not an act of overt hostility we confess our ignorance of the meaning of that word, and if it is not resented as such the world will come to the conclusion that the Great Britain, under the Whig-Radicals, has forgotten the art to govern or the aptitude to make herself respected. There is, however, another view of this case—the people of the Dominion, who are sufferers, will be very likely to take the solution of this problem into their own hands, and in the event of coming in contact with the Fenian ruffians will have no scruple in hunting them not only in Canada but in the country which has afforded them an asylum. That such will be the upshot of this business is perfectly clear. Hitherto all allowance has been made for the peculiar circumstances under which the Washington Administration were placed, but their conduct in endeavoring to obstruct the passage of the "Chicora" at the Sault Ste. Marie Canal last week and letting loose a band of brigands on our frontier this week proves at once that strong measures must be resorted to, and we would most certainly advise the Dominion Government to put the country at once in a state of defence. During the last threatened demonstration we calculated the loss to our frontier cities as being seven per cent. on the assessed value of property, but the fact of such a demonstration coming off within thirty miles of Montreal will render it utterly impossible to calculate what the actual loss that city alone will be on this occasion.

The disruption of business, the loss suffered by calling our Volunteers away from putting in their crops, the unsettled state of the country, and the constant repetition, all point to the one fact that the limits of forbearance has been reached, and that nothing short of an armed demonstration will suffice to force from our faithless and perverse neighbors satisfaction and repayment for our losses, as well as sufficient security for their observance of peace in the future. If Lord Palmerston were alive, ten days hence a British fleet would dictate at New York what the future conduct of the United States to Canada should be, and we can see no reason why the people who fill his place, however unworthily, should not have at least a little of his pluck and a portion of his national sensitiveness. In any case the people of Canada have been outraged beyond all endurance, and must have compensation

for their losses—they ask none for the sympathy of the States, because they have learned to despise both Government, institutions and people.

The Fenian Raid has become almost a household word in Canada owing to its frequent repetition and any movement of those scoundrels creates no excitement beyond that caused by the withdrawal of our people from their industrial pursuits to repel it. That they meant to make a descent on some part of our frontier has been well known to the Militia Department and ample measures have been taken to meet any movement on their part. Warning was given to the Volunteers on Monday last, the 23rd, that their services might be required at any moment, and on the 24th it was ascertained that they had advanced to the frontiers at Frelighsburg, near their old camping ground in 1866 at Pigeon Hill. Lt.-Col. Chamberlin, commanding the 50th Volunteer Battalion, was promptly on the ground and took such measures as kept the gallant raiders on their own side of the lines. On the 25th about 250 Fenians took up a position at Frelighsburg where they came in contact with a company of Col. Chamberlin's Battalion, about 40 men, and about the same number of Home Guards, or farmers, in all about 80 to 100 men; then a smart action of an hour and an half's duration ensued ending in the defeat of the raiders with a loss of three killed and a considerable number wounded, amongst the latter General Donnelly. The dispersed in great confusion the victors capturing a field piece and about 200 stand of arms. Throughout the whole affair the Volunteers and home guard behaved with the steadiness and conduct of veteran troops. Up to this time (Friday 27th) the position on the eastern frontier remains unchanged, while on the south eastern it has been ascertained that a body of Fenians were encamped some four miles south of Cornwall in the State of New York.

The force actually under arms in the Province of Quebec may be said to be the whole contingent of that Province, under the command of Lieut.-General Lindsay, and would be about 15,000 men with the regular forces at Montreal and Quebec; these about 4000 men are probably in position on the frontier. In Ontario the following force is under arms at various points along the western and southern frontiers: On the St. Clair frontier 650 infantry with a demi battery; on the Niagara frontier 1000 men, two troops of cavalry and one field battery; at Kingston 400 men, at Brockville 200 men, at Prescott 300 men and a demi-battery; at Cornwall 800 men with a demi battery; the remainder of the force are under order and will be called out if required. It can thus be seen that the frontier is guarded by nearly 8000 men which can be increased to 20,000 if requisite with as little noise or excitement as possible. The energetic administration of the Militia department is