

quarters at St. David's within seven miles of Fort George, and to circumscribe the operations of the invaders whose force at that place and Niagara was over 7000 men. Several affairs of picquets had occurred between both parties with material loss, but on 20th August, Sir George Prevost arrived in the British Camp determined to try the effect of a demonstration on Fort George. Trained in the worst school of the Revolutionary war, under Cornwallis in his South Carolina campaigns, Sir George's whole conduct of the war of 1813-15 was one senseless blunder, his sole tactics being confined to demonstrations like the cruel epigram on Louis LeGrande's manoeuvres at Namur:—
The King of France with thirty thousand men,
Marched up the hill and then marched down again.

In this case on the morning of the 24th August at daybreak a sudden attack was made on all the American picquets which were driven in after a smart fire; with a loss of about 60 men; the British occupied Newrak and finally retired to their lines about two miles in the rear losing a captain and ten men as prisoners. What object was to be gained by such a demonstration does not appear beyond illustrating the imbecility of the mind which could conceive and carry it out, and proving that he had forgotten nothing nor learned nothing in the thirty-two years which had elapsed since Earl Cornwallis ended his southern demonstrations by the surrender at Yorktown.

About this time the American Major General Wilkinson took command at Sackett's Harbour having in garrison there 2829 rank and file and on the northern and western frontiers 14,382 officers and men; the whole British force on the Niagara frontier, regular and militia, numbering just 2260 officers and men.

General Wilkinson's intentions were to attack Kingston, if successful or unlooked for obstacles rendered an attack unadvisable, he was to make a similar attempt on Mont real; in all those operations the squadron, under Commodore Chauncey, was to assist. Soon after his arrival he submitted his intentions to a council of war by whom the following determination was arrived at:

"To rendezvous the whole of the troops on the lake in this vicinity and in co-operation with our squadron to make a bold feint upon Kingston, slip down the St. Lawrence, lock up the enemy in our rear to starve or surrender, or oblige him to follow us without artillery, baggage or provisions, or eventually to lay down their arms; to clear the St. Lawrence of armed craft and in concert with the division of Major General Hampton to take Montreal." After a good deal of manoeuvring during which 1500 New York Militia reinforced Fort George, the American expedition sailed on the 25th September from Fort Niagara, but had scarcely proceeded two miles when the British squadron bore in sight and the troops were hurried back as fast as oars and sail could take them.

The American squadron had sailed out to meet the British and after a great deal of manoeuvring, which will be found detailed in "Naval Operations of the War of 1812-15" in the third volume of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, the American squadron returned to Niagara on the 1st October, re-embarked the troops, sailed, but met with a series of misfortunes by which several of the boats were wrecked. They arrived at Oswego on the 7th and were detained by gales till the 13th and at length reached Sackett's harbour picking up in their way two companies of DeWatteville's regiment which Sir J. L. Yeo's naval tactics had allowed to sail without a convoy. Correctly surmising that some point on the St. Lawrence was to be attacked, Major General deRottenburg, on the 2nd October with the 104th and 49th regiments so reduced by sickness that only 16 out of 50 officers in both regiments were fit for duty, determined at once to follow their motions. Major General Vincent resumed command on the Niagara frontier.

The loyal people of Woodstock most fittingly celebrated the 51st anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday by the formal dedication of the monument erected in that town to Malcom McKenzie, one of the heroes who fell while defending his country against the Fenian horde, on the 2nd June, 1866. The dedicatory service was conducted by the Rev. D. McDiarmid, Chaplain to the 22nd Battalion, and the oration was pronounced by the Rev. W. T. McMullen.

A number of very stirring, eloquent and patriotic addresses were also made by Thos. Oliver, M.P., Hon. George Alexander, Wm. Grey, Esq., Mayor of Woodstock; Henry Parker, Esq., Reeve, and the Rev. D. McDiarmid.

THE MONUMENT.

Was erected by means of a grant of \$200.00 from the County Council, and by subscriptions in the various municipalities of the County. Its total cost was about \$700.00. The design, which is Grecian, was that of David White, Esq., Architect, and the work was done under his superintendence by John Matheson, Marble Cutter, Woodstock. The height of the monument is 32 feet. The base, which consists of three parts or courses is Hamilton Freestone as is also the spire. Above the base are two dies or storeys, in which are panels of Ohio stone, surrounded by stiles, mouldings and cornices. Upon one of the panels of the first storey is the inscription.

ERECTED
By the people of the
COUNTY OF OXFORD.
In Memory of
MALCOLM MCKENZIE,
Who fell at Ridgeway,
June 2nd, 1866.
AGED 27 YEARS.

The remaining three panels are left plain, so that the monument could be used for other Volunteers of the County, who may fall in the same way as McKenzie. Upon the panels of the upper storey, are carved the Royal Shield and other designs, elaborately enriched with sculpture. Surmounting the last storey is the spire, fourteen feet in height, and neatly tooled and boucharded. The appearance of the whole is plain, sub-

stantial and massive, and the execution of the workmanship reflects credit upon its builder.

WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association will commence on Monday, July 11, on Wimbledon common, and will continue until the evening of Friday, July 22. The usual presentation of prizes and review will take place on the following day. The rules and regulations for the Queen's Prize and the St. George's Challenge Vase, the two great contests of the meeting, were published on Saturday. For each of these prizes every company and sub-division of Volunteers is entitled to send two of its efficient members as competitors. Commanding officers may likewise nominate two efficient members of the Battalion. Where any company or sub-division does not nominate its full complement of representatives the vacancies may be filled up by members of the other companies in the same battalion. The entrance fee, which gives a right to two sighting shots, will be for the Queen's Prize, £1 1s. 6d., and for the St. George's, half a guinea. Entries must be made on the prescribed forms, and no entry will be accepted after the 7th of June. Intending competitors may each get, on and after the 30th of April, 200 rounds of the same kind of ammunition as will be used in the contests, at the rate of 4s. 7½d. per 100 rounds. The applications must be sent through the usual channel to the Controll officer in charge of the nearest Government powder magazine. In England there are magazines at Aldershot, Bristol, Bull Point, (Devonport), Chatham, Chester, Dover, Hyde Park Marchwood, (near Southampton), Preston, Portsmouth, Sheerness, Tynemouth, Woolwich, and Weedon. In Wales—Brecon, Newport, and Pembroke; and in Scotland—at Edinburgh, Fort George and Stirling Castle. The contest for the St. George's Challenge Vase will be under the same conditions as last year, and the prizes will be of the same number and value. Competitors may be nominated as for the Queen's Prize, and the entries will close on the 7th of June, and no alteration in the nominal return will be allowed after the 3rd of July. The Dragon Cup will be competed for by the sixty competitors who make the best scores in the first stage. Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Lindsay, in issuing the regulations, appends to them no less than three N.B.'s, none of which are of sufficient importance to call for a *nota bene*. The International Match for the Elcho Challenge Shield will take place between the representatives of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and gentlemen wishing to compete for the honor of representing England may apply to Mr. W. Wells, M.P., 22 Burton street, or to Mr. H. Parsons, Forest Lodge, Ashted, Surrey. The eight who represented England last year, the winners of the Dudley Cup, of the Cambridge Cup, and the Army Rifle Wimbledon Cup, will be entitled to compete, and to these will be added as many of the best register makers as will bring up the number to twenty-four. Prizes will be given in connection with the competition.

The Buffalo Courier says of the *Chicora*: "This British vessel, recently embargoed at the Sault canal is probably the finest fresh water steamer in the world. She is of iron, and, under the name of Let Her B, ran the blockade a number of times during the rebellion. Since her arrival in the lakes, her cabin accommodations have been enlarged and elegantly fitted up, and she has made as high as 22 miles an hour."