

LT.-GENERAL HON. JAMES LINDSAY.

It was fortunate that at the time of the recent excitement, over threatened and actual Fenian invasions, there was in command of the army in Canada a General whose past experience had made him alike familiar with the people, the topography, and the enemies of the country. Lieut.-General Lindsay saw service in Canada more than thirty years ago; again in 1866 he was in command at Montreal during the Fenian troubles, and now four years later, though sent out on a very different mission, it has been his lot to direct the operations, against the foe, on the same ground where his former experience of Canadian service had been acquired.

The name of Lindsay is familiar in the history and legendary lore of the ancient Kingdom of Scotland, and the subject of this notice belongs to that noble and historic house, being the second son of James, twenty-fourth Earl of Crawford, eighth Earl of Balcarres, and Premier Earl of Scotland; and in 1826 was created first Baron Wigan in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. General Lindsay was born in 1815, and in 1845 married Lady Sarah Elizabeth Savile, daughter of the third Earl of Mexborough, in the Peerage of Ireland. He first obtained his commission in the army in March, 1832, and was appointed to the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards. He was subsequently appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion of the same regiment, when it was ordered to Canada in 1838, during the political and insurrectionary troubles then coming to a decisive head. He served in Canada from May, 1838, to October, 1842, a period of more than four years, and of course went through such service as the rebellion imposed on Her Majesty's troops. The battalion of guards to which he was attached formed a part of the field force under the command of Major-General Sir James Macdonnell, and was quartered, during the winter of 1838-39, in many of the districts on the south banks of the St. Lawrence. He returned with his battalion to England in 1842; and in 1845 was elected member of Parliament for Wigan, South Lancashire, in the Conservative interest, which seat he continued to hold until 1857, when he was defeated. Two years afterwards, in 1859, he was returned for the same borough, and continued to retain the seat until 1866, when, though during his absence in Canada on military service he had been elected by acclamation, he resigned, finding that on account of the Fenian troubles here he was unable to return to England and attend to his Parliamentary duties.

In 1846 he became Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1854, the battalion to which he belonged not being the one whose turn it was to go on foreign service, he applied for a staff appointment in the Army of the East. The object with Colonel Lindsay was then, of course, to see active service in the Turko-Russian war then on the eve of breaking out; but his application, like that of many others anxious for military distinction, turned out unsuccessful. In 1861 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General; and in 1863 appointed to the command of the Guards in Canada, and of the Second Military District, with his head-quarters at Montreal. Again his Canadian service ranged over a period of about four years, from May, 1863, to January, 1867, when he returned to England, and was appointed, in the place of Lord Frederick Paulet, General of Brigade of Foot Guards. In April, 1868, he was appointed Inspector-General of the Reserve Forces, consisting of the Militia Yeomanry, Army Reserve and Pensioners, and Volunteers. He was also the same year appointed Captain-Commandant of the Aberdeenshire Rifle Corps; and is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for the County of Lancashire. In March of the present year, General Lindsay was desired to proceed to this country to carry out the policy of the Imperial Government with respect to the withdrawal of the troops, and received the local appointment of Lieutenant-General on particular service in Canada.

It is unnecessary here to say anything of the military movements under the direction of General Lindsay to checkmate the Fenians. They have already become well-known, and are sufficiently fresh in the public mind not to require repetition at this time. But it may be remarked that the exception taken by some of the London journals to a few phrases in the General's admirable address to the Volunteers at Eccles' Camp—on the strength, no doubt, of a Yankee-cooked cable despatch—ought to show Canadians how important it was for them to have had, at the head of the defensive movement, an officer who combined political sagacity with military skill, and was therefore able—without dropping a word that could be tortured into an offence to the United States—to estimate the true value of the efforts made by the Government and people of this country. His appreciative estimate of the services of our volunteers, and the relation which President Grant's friendly proclamation had to the suppression of the raid, will stand the test of the closest scrutiny in the light of all the facts of the case;

and, as last week, we copied in full the speech which appears to have given offence to the philo-yankce section of the British press, we have now great pleasure in transferring to our columns the "General Order" in which is embodied, in an official form, the same frank and truthful estimate of the affair as was given off-hand in General Lindsay's address to the Volunteers. This document ought to have especial value, in the eyes of Canadians, as an independent testimony to the truth in a case which may hereafter form the subject of important discussion touching the relations of this country to its near neighbour and the Empire; and, as was bluntly remarked at the preliminary meeting on Tuesday last—"General Lindsay ought to be supported by this country." The following is the "Order:"

HEAD QUARTERS,
Montreal, 4th June, 1870,
GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 1.

Canada has been once more invaded by a body of Fenians who are citizens of the United States, and who have again taken advantage of the institutions of that country to move without disguise large numbers of men and warlike stores to the Missisquoi and Huntingdon frontiers, for the purpose of levying war upon a peaceful community.

From both these points the invading forces have been instantly driven with loss and in confusion, throwing away their arms, ammunition and clothing, and seeking shelter within the United States.

Acting with a scrupulous regard for the inviolability of a neighbouring territory, the troops were ordered to the halt, even though in pursuit, upon the border.

The result of the whole affair is mainly due to the promptitude with which the militia responded to the call to arms, and to the rapidity with which their movements to the front were carried out, and the self-reliance and steadiness shown by this force, as well as by the armed inhabitants on the frontier.

The regular troops were kept in support, except on the Huntingdon frontier, where one company took part in the skirmish.

The proclamation of the President and the arrival of the Federal troops at St. Albans and Malone, were too late to prevent the collection and transport of warlike stores, or an inroad into Canada.

The reproach of invaded British territory and the dread of insult and robbery, have thus been removed by a handful of Canadians, and the Lieutenant-General does not doubt that such services will receive the recognition of the Imperial Government.

The Lieut.-General congratulates the militia upon this exhibition of their promptness, discipline and training, and in dismissing the men to their homes, he bids them carry with them the assurance that their manly spirit is a guarantee for the defence of Canada.

By order,

J. E. THACKWELL, D. A. G.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

THE STEAMER "CHICORA."

While the enrolment of volunteers for the Red River force was still going on in Toronto, labourers were being sent forward to Sault Ste. Marie and to Fort William for the purpose of completing the roads over which the expedition must pass. A road had to be built over the mainland on the Canadian side of the Sault, as the only other means of passing into Lake Superior was by the American canal. Through this the expedition could not pass, as it is looked upon as a purely military expedition by the Americans, and to permit it to pass through the canal would constitute, according to their ideas, a violation of neutrality. The "Algoma," the first vessel of the season leaving Collingwood, took the first party of these labourers, to the number of 150, their destination being Fort William. She carried neither boats nor military stores. On Tuesday afternoon the 3rd. May, the "Algoma" left Collingwood. She made a rapid trip to the Sault, passed through the canal without any hindrance on the part of the United States officials, and safely reached Fort William. Four days after the departure of the "Algoma," on Saturday the 7th, the "Chicora" left Collingwood, with a cargo of waggons, boats and stores, for the use of the Red River troops. She arrived at Garden River on Tuesday morning and unloaded her boats and some other goods. She then proceeded to the American side of the Sault canal, where the captain was informed that his vessel would not be allowed to pass through. He accordingly returned to the Canadian side, discharged his cargo and left for Collingwood the next day. By the Thursday following all the stores brought by the "Chicora" had been portaged over to the Lake Superior side of the Sault, whence they were taken to Fort William by the "Algoma," stationed for that purpose on Lake Superior. On Saturday, the 14th, the "Chicora" started on her second trip from Collingwood, having on board the first detachment of the Red River troops, consisting of companies nos. 1 and 4 of the Ontario battalion. She was laden with Government stores, and carried 24 horses to take the stores across the Portage. It was expected that on this her second trip permission would be given her to pass through the canal, as upon the representations of Mr. Thornton, British Minister at Washington, that the expedition was of a friendly character, permission had been given by President Grant to send supplies through the canal. The contrary, however, proved to be the case. Probably the American authorities had not yet received their instructions from Washington, for the vessel was again refused a passage, even after having discharged her cargo. The troops encamped for the time at the Hudson's Bay Fort, a mile and a half from the Ste. Marie village, and then crossed the Portage to the Lake Superior side, where their services were soon put in requisition for guarding the lake transports "Algoma" and "Shickaluna." Rumours had sprung up of an intended Fenian invasion at this point, and precautionary measures were immediately taken. The affair however ended in smoke. Meantime the "Chicora" had returned to Collingwood, and started thence on her third trip on the 21st, having Colonel Wolsely and a company of the 60th Rifles on board. On her arrival at the Sault, she disembarked her troops and then passed the canal. She has since been employed with the

"Algoma" and "Brooklyn" in transporting the troops from the Portage to Fort William.

The following paragraph, headed "sketching in camp—a zealous sentry," clipped from the correspondence of a contemporary, refers to the author of the sketch from which our legotype of the "Chicora" is copied; and shows that Mr. Miller of this City has not been the only devotee of art labouring on behalf of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, whose pursuits have exposed him to the suspicion of Fenianism and consequent danger of arrest:—"When the *Chicora* called at Garden River, we took on board a reverend gentleman who is bound for Fort William. In consequence of the *Algoma* being kept waiting for orders, he has not yet been able to get any further on his way, and has been amusing himself by drawing sketches of the camp, &c. A day or two since, as he was busily intent on sketching a view of the tents and opposite shore, a sentry on duty became somewhat alarmed, not knowing to what length of ingenuity or disguise the hated Fenian might go in his endeavour to get a plan of the camp and surrounding neighbourhood. The sentry, after cogitating some moments, cautiously approached, and assuming a stealthy tread and placing himself in a position of defence, demanded of the stranger his business. Of course an innocent reply was vouchsafed, but the sentry had to do his duty, and insisted on seeing the sketch. The news of this *rencontre* reached the officers' room, and they sallied forth in a body and saluted the new stranger, quizzed his sketch, declared him and it harmless, and then went their way. The reverend gentleman, who has but recently arrived from England, also went his way, and, I understand, has forwarded his sketch, together with one of the *Chicora*, as headed, to our illustrated Canadian contemporary, so that probably Canadians will be able to have an accurate picture of this spot. The incident, in the absence of more serious news, caused much merriment in camp, and was the subject of unlimited badinage in the officers' room."

The sketch of the camp referred to in the foregoing extract will appear next week.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, TORONTO.

This handsome building, an exact miniature of its namesake in England, stands at the extreme western end of the City of Toronto. It was erected for the purpose of holding the Provincial Exhibitions, and was built after the plans of Sir Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace, which in this building are closely followed in miniature down to the very minutiae of nave, transepts, etc. The Toronto Crystal Palace was completed in 1857, and was opened on the 21st September of that year by Sir Edmund Head, then Governor-General of Canada. The building has also been used for county fairs, concerts, etc., and latterly has been occupied as military barracks. In 1866, the date of the last Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto, the 13th Hussars were quartered in the Crystal Palace, and remained there until ordered home. More recently still this building has been applied to military purposes, and served as barracks for the troops destined for Red River service. Our illustration, from a photograph taken at the time of the occupation of the building by the Red River troops, shows a company drilling in front of the Palace. The dimensions of the structure were originally 256 feet in length and 144 feet in the widest part, but its size was much increased by the addition in 1866 of a picture gallery and horticultural hall. The building is principally composed of cast iron and glass, and is roofed in with tin.

FENIAN TROPHIES.

That portion of the volunteers who were stationed at Eccles Hill and routed the Fenians who crossed at that point, brought with them, on their return to Montreal, a quantity of Fenian trophies, in the shape of uniforms, caps, knapsacks and Springfield rifles, which the invading heroes, in their hurry to get out of the reach of Canadian bullets, ignominiously left upon the soil it had been their intention to conquer. The *capture* of these second Bull's Run fugitives were paraded through the streets of Montreal last week, when the Eccles Hill men returned. The uniforms are those of the "Irish Republican Army"—green with yellow facings and brass buttons bearing the cabalistic inscription I. R. A., which United States Marshal Foster ingeniously explains as signifying "I Ran Away." The rifles are the old Springfield arms with which the American troops were formerly supplied. They were sold to the Fenians by the American War Department. They are said to be wretched weapons, and far more dangerous to those who use them than to those against whom they are used. Probably that is the reason why the States supplied them to her Irish sons. Our illustration depicts the scene on the line of procession of the volunteers when they re-entered the city after their brief but effective campaign.

THE FENIAN RAID NEAR COOK'S CORNERS.

THE CAMP AT ECCLES HILL—THE VOLUNTEERS' HIVOAC AT COOK'S CORNERS—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

As already recorded, the "invasion" was repulsed before the arrival of the main body of the Canadian forces in the neighbourhood of Cook's Corners. The high ground occupied by our troops, particularly described in last week's issue, is locally known as "Eccles Hill," where on the 30th May General Lindsay inspected the volunteers, and afterwards delivered the soldierly and judicious address reprinted by us in last number, in which he gave very high and, all believe, very much deserved praise to the Canadian Volunteers. "Eccles Hill" has been rendered ever memorable in Canadian border history; the triumph achieved there on the 25th May, wipes out the want of military skill displayed near the same neighbourhood four years before, and consequently marks an epoch in Canadian military progress. To our account of the actual engagement, as published in last week's issue, there is little to be added. There is a general impression that more of the Fenians fell than was at first reported; but that their comrades carried them off. New York and Boston accounts report a total of eleven Fenians killed and seventeen wounded, three of the latter dangerously. Of the former nine fell on the 25th in the neighbourhood of Eccles Hill; and two are said to have fallen near Hinckinbrook. Between Franklin and the border line, four hundred Fenians were massed the night before the engagement, fully armed and provisioned, many of them having advanced during the night to the heights near the border on the American side. Capt. Westover's Home Guards occupied Eccles Hill the same night; and Col. Stanbridge, who arrived at Stanbridge also on the night of the 24th, pushed through