

had a special artist out in another direction, in the county of Huntingdon, in the Trout River neighbourhood. As our illustrations come in of the scenes connected therewith, we shall furnish the most exact details of the events that have transpired, being careful to avoid exaggeration, and to set down everything only as it happened. Our illustrations this week embrace the battle-ground near Cook's Corners, with the volunteers opening fire; the grave of the Fenian, whose body his friends had not the courage or the means to rescue; and the house of Alva Richards, where O'Neil had his "head-quarters," and from which, when he was compelled to withdraw, he passed into the equally safe keeping of Marshal Foster. The Leggotypes are from sketches made by the well-known and talented artist, Mr. Vogt of this city, who went out to the front specially on behalf of the *Canadian Illustrated News*. Our last page also contains a sketch bearing upon the subject, which, however, speaks for itself, or is elsewhere sufficiently explained. From another able artist we hope to have some good sketches and interesting details for publication in future issues. In the meantime, the following, copied from the daily papers will prove interesting as shewing the high esteem in which the Canadian volunteers are held by Her Majesty's principal officers in Canada.—Camp Reeles Hill, 30th May. Gen. Lindsay, Prince Arthur, Col. Lord Alex. Russell, Col. Earle, A. D. C., Capt. Gascoigne, A. D. C., Col. Elphinstone, C. B., Lieut.-Col. McPherson, Lieut.-Col. Brydges, and Lieut. Picard, arrived here at 4.30 p. m. to-day by frontier road from St. Armand. The brigade here was paraded and received the distinguished party with a general salute. After inspection, the brigade formed hollow square, and Gen. Lindsay addressed them as follows:

"Officers and men of the force of the Militia now here,—I have come to-day to give myself the gratification of seeing you after your short service in the field. This short service was, however, of the very highest service to the country. A portion, not the whole of you, comprising a detachment 60th Battalion, and a portion of those who had formed themselves into a home guard, were the first to meet the Fenians, and were soon supported by every soldier sent to the front. The moment the men heard of the attack they came up. Captain Muir's troop of cavalry and a portion of the Victoria Rifles also took part in the fighting of the day. All by their good service, the energy and promptitude they have shown, have achieved as a result the utter defeat and demoralization of the Fenians. Now, with regard to the first portion of the attack, I congratulate Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlin upon the success which so soon attended his taking up the present position, and to most of you now here the success is due. Colonel Chamberlin and those under his command met that attack with determination. But I wish to impress on you, first, that the repulse was due to the accuracy of the fire. This it was which turned off the attack. I don't mean to say that it saved the frontier, but you were saved the risk of further annoyance, and the cost in blood and otherwise of retaking the frontier, by the accuracy of the fire, the gallantry and spirit all displayed in seizing and holding it, by the volunteers from Montreal as from the vicinity, and the people here. There are two or three facts which I may state. You are successful, and your success is due to your own efforts. No one else has helped you. The regulars were, however, ready to start to your assistance at an hour's notice and held a position most important for defence. They were at St. John's which commanded both banks of the Richelieu and could have repelled any attack on either flank. But you resisted and repelled this attack yourselves. Another thing should be noticed. The President of the United States issued a proclamation, very proper and friendly in itself, but of no actual use to you as you had to repel the attack yourselves. The United States have sent troops which are near at hand but you had to do the work yourselves. That work you did yourselves assisted by those who bear the cognomen of the Home Guards. As Lieut. General commanding Her Majesty's forces in Canada, I thank you; but not simply in that military capacity. As Lieut. General, I also represent the Queen and Governor General who represents the Queen. And in their name I also thank you. I have also the very great satisfaction of being accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who is also on service in Canada with his regiment, the Rifle Brigade and who is now on the staff of Col. Lord Alexander Russell. He also was ready to help you to repel any attack made on you. I thank you, therefore, I say, in the name of the Queen, the Governor General and Prince Arthur and with you the whole Militia of Canada. You all nobly came forward quickly, readily and in great numbers. Indeed I never saw greater readiness. The militiamen may feel proud of the manner in which they supported you, the officers and each other. Lt. Colonel Osborne Smith, I congratulate most heartily. He has often been in command on this frontier and has often been under me during the raid of 1866; in fact I was here and had a great deal to do with the Volunteers. I may say I had even something to do in sending Col. Smith to command here, feeling satisfied that his minute and thorough knowledge of every road, stream, hill, and plain, I might almost say, fence on our exposed frontier, his previous service and acquaintance with the details of military life, in addition to his great natural military abilities, rendered him peculiarly fitted for this command, and that he was certain to repel any and every attack made upon us. To the Cavalry my thanks are due. I fully recognize their services in the pressing emergency, and a more useful body there could not be, than they have shewn themselves. I have nothing more to say just now, but would ask you to give three cheers for the Queen."

These were most heartily given, and were immediately followed by cheers for the Governor General and Prince Arthur. The General then again proceeded to say:

"I now ask you to give three cheers more for your fellow soldiers of the Volunteers who so recently served on the Huntingdon frontier. When the emergency took place there I hastened to send the 60th Regiment to the front. It was accompanied to the threatened point by the Huntingdon Borderers, the Montreal Artillery and Engineers, and several other corps, and when this force took up its advance for the Fenian line, so confident did Colonel Bagot feel with regard to the Volunteers, that he did not hesitate to place the Borderers in a position where they would be exposed to the first fire. I need not tell you the result. As here the Fenians did not wait for the attack but fled demoralized and in disorder. Cheers were also given for Col. Smith, Col. Chamberlin, and the Home Guards. The officers of the Brigade were then called to the front and personally introduced to the Prince, with all of whom he shook hands. The Brigade was then dismissed, and the Lieut.-General and party proceeded home by

special train. During the inspection many of the Home Guards who took part in the recent engagement were on the ground, and four of their leaders, viz., Asa Westover, Lieut. Gates, A. Tenyck, and Mr. Hunter, with Mr. Miller, were personally introduced to the Prince and the General, who conferred with them for a long time, and is believed to have complimented them most highly in appreciation of their services.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The question of female education is being very freely ventilated on the other side of the Atlantic. A disposition is showing itself among the better class especially to carry the education of women to a point very far beyond that where it now usually stops short, and to modify at the same time certain features in the regulations of teaching through which young women are supposed to pass. The object of such a change in the educational system is to impart a sound, wholesome and useful education, something very different from the wearying course of routine, which has hitherto been considered indispensable to the formation of the feminine character. The *Fortnightly Review* has some sound, sensible and practical remarks upon this question, which we reproduce for the perusal of Canadian mothers. "It is not easy," says this journal, "to estimate too highly the importance of drawing attention to the current defects in the education of women, and of pointing out the modes in which these defects may be most surely and expeditiously remedied. A great help in this direction was rendered by the publication of the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission appointed in 1864. So much of that report, about a twentieth of the whole, as relates to girls, has been republished by Miss Beale, the Principal of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, and accompanied with a most valuable preface, which in itself is a sufficient proof, were that wanting (which it is not), that there are quarters in which the best results which feminine education can aspire after have been even now fully attained. In the course of this preface all the main points affecting either the subject-matter of, or the mode of imparting, or the material conditions of, a true education for women, are handled with equal acuteness, decision, and grace, while existing foibles and prejudices are unsparingly brought to view. The following is a story told over and over again in English homes of wasted lives and blasted energies:—

"The girl reaches seventeen or eighteen or whatever may be the age at which it is thought time for her to leave off study, and friends inquire how it is she is still at school, and think it is time for her to be 'coming out.' A little later, and she would have gained a power of thought and independent study. A taste for good reading would have been formed: a love perhaps of some special branch of science. She would have reached an age when we might look for her to find work and a sphere of her own. Now, years are likely to intervene between school and marriage; she is too young, and her character too unformed for her to be of use as a teacher or in works of charity. She falls, perhaps, into a state of depression, and her health suffers. She is unhappy, discontented with herself, and her temper suffers; she is *ennuye*, and must have excitement; and as the appetite for wholesome food fails, the desire for stimulants is increased—foolish novels, silly conversation, petty scandal, sensational dress, &c. These are the husks upon which a noble character is sometimes reduced to feed."

Some interesting remarks are made upon the general result of the evidence as to each of the main branches of the current education provided for women. Thus it appears that the reports are filled with complaints on the subject of music. Mr. Bryce, in his evidence, calculates that "girls who have neither ear nor taste are compelled to spend often about one hour out of every four devoted to education to torturing pianos, and acquiring a mechanical facility which, in the most favourable cases, enables them to rival a barrel-organ." Miss Beale, in reference to this, makes the judicious suggestions—(1) that unless there is decided talent, no more than one hour a day should be given to practising; (2) that parents should cease to attach so exaggerated a value to this accomplishment; (3) that those who have a natural incapacity should be allowed to leave off music altogether. The fourth suggestion exhibits a profound acquaintance with the most practical results of psychological science. It is, that parents should be led to observe that, *ceteris paribus*, those whose mind and character are kept in a healthy state by the discipline of a well-balanced course of study, make far more progress even in playing than those whose power of attention and application is not thus cultivated; that long hours of practising, when the attention is wearied, so far from improving the performer, make her play worse. As to languages, it is suggested on many grounds, that French and German should have precedence of Latin and Greek, but that the habit of compelling girls to talk French with each other should be wholly abandoned. It is said that thereby a pronunciation is acquired which is unintelligible to those French people who have not learnt the language in England, and the habit of speaking ungrammatical and faulty British English becomes so fixed that it is almost impossible to learn the real language afterwards. Mr. Hammond in his evidence says:—"When this rule is observed it puts a check upon free and rational conversation. Before I heard this (adverse) opinion expressed, I had been disagreeably impressed in one or two schools by the manner in which girls seem to jabber rather than converse with one another." Scientific studies of a physical nature are strongly recommended, and a thorough elementary knowledge of such subjects is properly distinguished from a superficial and showy knowledge. The study of history again, as opposed to a mere empirical recapitulation of names and dates, is held to be especially valuable for women. It leads them, "too prone as they are to pay exaggerated regard to the judgments of that social coterie by which they are surrounded, to go sometimes beyond their own circle and their own time; to see how the judgments of the past have been reversed; to learn to realize the past. It enlarges their sympathies and their characters, and teaches them to distinguish the transitory and the unessential from the lasting and the essential. It helps them, too, in the discernment of character—a specially important matter for them."

The great conflagration in Bordenaux has suggested the following pleasant idea to a French Journal:—"In case a hostile fleet should bombard a port, all that would be necessary would be to pour several hundred barrels of petroleum on the water at ebb tide, and light it. Wooden vessels would be burnt, while on iron ships the crew would be roasted."

[Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.]
THE CAMPAIGN OF O'NEIL THE BRAVE.
DEDICATED TO THE SIADE OF DEPARTED FENIAN GLORY.
(See last page and other illustrations in this No.)

Said the U. S. Marshal Foster
To the Val-i-ant O'Neil
"Surrender to the Gov'ment,
Or I'll make you taste my steel;"
And he read Grant's proclamation
Bidding Faynians to desist
From their bould determination
To make Canucks bite the dust.
"Grant be d—d!" replied our General,
In accents bould and free
Thin turning to the Faynian boys,
Said "Cross the lines wid me;
"I'll go over in the foremost rank,
And meet the Saxon horde;
"Wid me back agin the Yankee line,
Me face behind me sword,
"I will never turn me round again
Nor ever lave the foe
"Till victory or death be won—
Thin follow General O!"
So spoke the galliant General,
The Faynians rent the air
Wid shouts of wildest braverie,
That made Canadians stare.
And Foster he wint o'er the line
And said to Col. Smith
"These Faynian boys, wid all their noise,
Are coming, sure as death!
"I've nary U. S. souldier
To shtop thin on the way,
"So defend yourself as best you can—
I wish you now good day!"
The Canucks all began to shtir,
And crowd the naybourin height
"Bejabers," shouted Donnelly,
"They mane to shew us fight!"
The General thin looked moighty brave—
Said he to Boyle O'Reilly
"You'll lead the bhoys across that bridge,
And also through that gully
"And whin you meet the Canuck knaves,
Cut up a thunderin' shindy
"And I will watch the battle's fray
From yonder three-nooked Windy!"
So back our dauntless leader wint,
And to the garret clambered
Whince, o'er the bloody battle field,
His fiery glance it wandered.
But, wurra-shtu! that he should rue
Such bravery in action
Since Foster manely collared him
For neutrality's infraction!
The battle raged along the lines,
The Faynians fought like taygurs
As—from the shelter of the bridge—
They shouted "zounds and aigurs."
The cowardly Canucks still kept on
To pour a murtherous fire in,
They scrambled near our lurkin place—
As if our shkill admirin!
Some of our bhoys they wounded bad,
And some they kilt outright
But they themselves got nary scratch
To 'mind thin of the fight!
The bloody day at length was done,
The Faynians wanted dinner
So o'er the line they bravely ran,
Beneath their waving banner
The mane Canadian crew were sould,
They durst'nt follow ather
But kept their drooping spirits up
Wid raising shouts of laughter!
O'Neil's campaign so bravely fought,
Was gloriously inded,
The I. R. A. their courage proved—
Their patriot cause defendid;
And the Faynian bhoys, *wid little noise*,
Retracted from the front
As brave O'Neil, through prison bars,
Saw Burlington, Vermont!

ALPHA.
* O'Neil watched the battle from an attic room in Alva Richard's house on the American side close to the border, near which he was arrested by U. S. Marshal Foster.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending May 31, 1870, observed by John Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street.

		9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Wednesday,	May 25.....	57°	62°	58°
Thursday,	" 26.....	53°	62°	62°
Friday,	" 27.....	58°	72°	65°
Saturday,	" 28.....	64°	75°	69°
Sunday,	" 29.....	68°	80°	70°
Monday,	" 30.....	68°	82°	75°
Tuesday,	" 31.....	73°	85°	77°
		MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
Wednesday,	May 25.....	66°	40°	53°
Thursday,	" 26.....	64°	39°	51° 5
Friday,	" 27.....	71°	40°	55° 5
Saturday,	" 28.....	76°	45°	60° 5
Sunday,	" 29.....	82°	50°	66°
Monday,	" 30.....	85°	56°	70° 5
Tuesday,	" 31.....	87°	60°	73° 5
		Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.		
Wednesday,	May 25.....	29.91	29.92	30.00
Thursday,	" 26.....	30.05	30.10	30.12
Friday,	" 27.....	30.35	30.28	30.22
Saturday,	" 28.....	30.20	30.12	30.05
Sunday,	" 29.....	30.10	30.10	30.10
Monday,	" 30.....	30.30	30.30	30.30
Tuesday,	" 31.....	30.43	30.40	30.35