



CANADIAN MOUNTED INFANTRY.—The representation of a group of the Canadian Mounted Infantry is taken from a photograph by Steele & Wing, of Winnipeg. This corps forms a portion of the permanent force of Canada, and is stationed at Winnipeg, where the severity of the winter climate necessitates the picturesque and warm uniform shown in the picture. It is well known that mounted infantry, as far as means of locomotion and all the duties regularly pertaining to mounted corps, such as reconnaissance, outpost and scouting work, are, to all intents and purposes, the same as cavalry, but when it comes to actual fighting they always do so dismounted. They gallop to seize a position or to cover the advance of larger bodies, dismount and send their horses to the rear within call, using their rifles to the best advantage, and when their particular work is done in that part of the combat, they quickly mount and rapidly move to some other coign of vantage. The picture presented represents the bugler sounding "Horses up" at the moment, when a change of position has been ordered and the horses are being brought up for that purpose. In all the late wars in which the Imperial army has been engaged, mounted infantry have played a prominent part and have proved themselves an invaluable adjunct to the force in the field. There is no doubt that in all future wars they will be largely employed, combining as they do the mobility of cavalry with the rifle power of infantry.

RED SUCKER POINT AND RED SUCKER TUNNEL, C. P. R.—This is an example of scenery of which we have already published a number of striking instances. As the summer approaches the tourist will be starting westward once more, and, while he will find much improvement and progress in the building up of new and the strengthening and adorning of old settlements, he will find the natural charms of the mountain region unimpaired. As for the sportsman, he will find every variety of game that can occupy a Nimrod's attention, from base to summit of these towering peaks; while, as for fishing, the lakes, ponds, rivers and creeks are rich in all sorts of species.

THE 'VARSITY FOOTBALL CLUB.—Last season was an especially brilliant one in the football annals of Toronto University, and the pictures of the victorious team and a short account of their records will be of interest to our readers. At the opening of the season nothing very great was expected from either the Association or Rugby teams, and thus the splendid success that crowned their efforts is all the more gratifying. The Association team was composed of almost entirely new men; but these, by constant attendance at practice, made names for themselves in football circles. They captured two championships and a set of flags. By defeating the Scots, Osgoode Hall and the Torontos in succession, with a total of 8 goals to their opponents' 1, they won the championship of the Toronto League. In the series for the championship of Canada they defeated Galt in that town by 2 goals to 1, and again on the 'Varsity lawn, in the presence of 2,500 people, by 1 goal to 0. At a tournament at Coburg they won the handsome silk flags offered by the Victoria University Football club. Altogether they played 8 matches, winning 7, losing none and 1 drawn, with a grand total of 16 goals to their opponents' 4. The season of the Rugby team was also an eminently successful one, their record, as in the case of the Association team, being marred by not a single defeat. They generously cancelled their date with Ottawa College in favour of Queen's, and thus were unable to compete for the championship; but, notwithstanding this, their victories certainly give them a high place among the Rugby clubs of Canada. The annual fixtures between the 'Varsity and McGill and 'Varsity and Trinity resulted in victories for 'Varsity. Hamilton, the Royal Military College and Upper Canada College succumbed to the prowess of the skillful 'Varsity players. The Torontos were defeated on the lawn in the presence of an immense assemblage by 12 to 4. 'Varsity had a grand total of 185 points to their opponents' 24. Both clubs expect to put strong teams in the field next fall, and retain or better their present high position.

MR. JAMES CLARKE, ESQ., J.P.—Mr. James Clarke, the newly elected Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East, is an Irishman by birth, having been born at Magheramorne, Carrickfergus, County Antrim, near to the historic and memorable spot where King William the Third, Prince of Orange, first landed in Ireland. Grand Master Clarke joined the Orange order in 1848, and for 47 years has been a consistent and enthusiastic member of the order. Mr. Clarke, who is a teacher by profession, emigrated to Canada in 1847, and settled at Bytown (now the city of Ottawa), where he has since resided, and as the reward of industry, thrift and perseverance has acquired a goodly share of worldly prosperity, and is one of Ottawa's most honored and respected citizens. The Grand Master-elect has always been known as a Protestant of the staunchest Presbyterian type, and in politics a pronounced Conservative. In the present anti-Jesuit crusade Mr. Clarke has taken a very prominent part, being one of the delegates who proceeded to Quebec to interview the Governor General and request that the Jesuits Estate Act be disallowed. He also presided at the great anti-Jesuit demonstration at Ottawa on the 5th of Novem-

ber last, which was attended by thousands of the loyal yeomanry of the Counties of Carleton, Russell, etc. Grand Master Clarke is an active worker in the Equal Rights Association, and is a great admirer and staunch supporter of Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., in his efforts to free the North-West Territories from the dual language system. In the city of Ottawa and County of Carleton for many years past the name of Mr. James Clarke has been a familiar one in every Orange and Protestant household.

WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ., DEPUTY MINISTER OF MARINE.—Mr. William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, entered the services of Her Majesty's Customs at the port of Leith, Scotland, in 1840, to which he was appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, and is a native of the same place. He was born in 1821, and educated at the high school of Edinburgh. He was appointed by the British Government Second Clerk of the Imperial Customs, St. John, New Brunswick, in 1842; Surveyor of Shipping in 1850; appointed by the Government of New Brunswick Controller of Customs and Navigation and Registrar of Shipping in 1855; Receiver-General of Admiralty Droits for New Brunswick in 1858; Commissioner to investigate complaints against the Police Department of St. John in 1862. He was appointed by the Governor of New Brunswick a member of the West Indian Trade Commission for British North America in 1865 (of which the Hon. William Macdougall was chairman), representing New Brunswick on that commission. He was appointed secretary of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada in 1867, on the recommendation of Hon. Peter Mitchell; Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries in 1868 by the Governor-General-in-Council, also a member of the Audit Board and the Civil Service Board of Canada. He was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission for the purpose of re-organizing the Civil Service of Canada in 1868. He was a delegate from the Government of Canada in 1876 to the Imperial Government with the view of conferring with that government and protecting the interest of Canadian ship-owners when the Merchant Shipping Bill was under consideration by the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Smith became Deputy Minister of Marine in 1884 on the division of the Department of Marine and Fisheries into two departments. While in New Brunswick he was a director of several companies. Amongst others he was president and director of the St. John Gas company, and a director of the Scottish Life Association for New Brunswick. Mr. Smith is vice-president of the Ottawa Club.

DEAD MAN'S SWAMP.—A glance at this scene, so ominous in name and association, is enough to suggest all sorts of tragedies. The chief figure in our engraving has acquired a wide and unhappy notoriety in connection with the disappearance of Mr. Benwell, son of a retired officer in Bath, England. The coroner's jury deemed that there was sufficient evidence to remand him to take his trial on the terrible charge. Many persons are, however, too prone to accept damaging appearances (and damaging they undoubtedly are in this case) as proof of guilt. According to British law and usage no one is regarded as other than innocent till his guilt has been legally proved. Meanwhile, the case has attracted intense interest in Great Britain and on this continent, especially Canada. What the issue will be it is needless and would be improper to forecast, but we hope that the result will be such as to make it impossible in future for young men to be lured to their death on the pretence of securing land in Canada.

THACKERAY'S PROCRASTINATION.

James T. Fields in his "Yesterdays with Authors," relates the following incident of Thackeray: As he wrote from month to month and liked to put off the inevitable until the last moment, he was often in great tribulation. I happened to be one of a large company whom he had invited to a six o'clock dinner at Greenwich one summer afternoon several years ago. We were all to go down from London, assemble in a particular room in the hotel, where he was to meet us at six o'clock sharp. Accordingly, we took steamer and gathered ourselves together in the reception-room at the appointed time. When the clock struck six our host had not fulfilled his part of the contract. His burly figure was yet wanting among the company assembled. As the guests were nearly all strangers to each other, and as there was no one present to introduce us, a profound silence fell upon the room, and we anxiously looked out of the windows, hoping every moment that Thackeray would arrive.

This untoward state of things went on for an hour, still no Thackeray and no dinner. English reticence would not allow any remark as to the absence of our host. Everybody felt serious, and a gloom fell upon the assembled party. Still no Thackeray. The landlord, the butler and waiters rushed in and out of the room shrieking for the master of the feast, who as yet had not arrived. It was confidentially whispered by a fat gentleman with a hungry look that the dinner was utterly spoiled twenty minutes ago, when we heard a merry shout in the entry and Thackeray bounced into the room. He had not changed his morning dress, and ink was still visible on his fingers. Clapping his hands and pirouetting briskly on one leg, he cried out, "Thank heaven, the last sheet of the Virginians has just gone to the printer." He made no apology for his late appearance, introduced nobody, shook hands heartily with everybody and begged us all to be seated as quickly as possible. His exquisite delight at completing his book swept away every other feeling, and we all shared his pleasure, albeit the dinner was overdone throughout.

THE WAR OF 1812.

(CONTINUED FROM NO. 89.)

The capture of Detroit was a bold venture, but the safety of the country called for just such prompt, vigorous measures, and in leading his men on such an expedition General Brock had not done it without careful consideration. He well knew that the safety of the province committed to his charge depended on the defeat of the North-West army, which, owing to the vacillating conduct of General Hull, had already lost much valuable time. And though he had withdrawn his troops from Sandwich, there is no doubt that he would have endeavoured to march against Amherstburg a second time. In addition to this, large reinforcements were already on their way to join him, and had not General Brock acted with the promptitude which he used, Canada would have been overwhelmed by the vast hordes let loose upon her borders. Nothing but decisive measures could have saved Canada at this time, and in bringing about the fall of Detroit General Brock may well be called the saviour of Canada. His wonderful energy is shown in the amount of work accomplished in the short space of nineteen days, in which he had, with the help of his Parliament, settled the public business of the province, called together his small army, made a long and difficult journey, and followed an enemy of double his number into his own country and defeated it.

According to the terms of capitulation drawn up at the surrender of Fort Detroit, the militia were to be taken to Buffalo, and from there allowed to return to their native State, Ohio. The boats employed to convey the militia to Buffalo were the Detroit and the Caledonia. Utterly unsuspecting of any danger, they were lying in the harbour of Fort Erie, when they were suddenly assailed in the darkness by two large boats filled by American troops. The Detroit was instantly taken, but Captain Irvine, of the Caledonia, which lay a short distance below the Detroit, made a desperate but ineffectual resistance. The surprise of these two vessels was considered a great feat at the time by the Americans, and contributed to lessen the gloom which the surrender of General Hull and his army had occasioned. But as both vessels lay in perfect security, not thinking it necessary to be on the alert, considering the pacific character in which they were engaged, the Americans were certainly not justified in acting in the manner in which they did, as they violated the sanctity of the flag which continued to float as long as there were prisoners on board remaining to be landed.

As soon as General Brock had settled affairs at Detroit, he sailed for the Niagara frontier, where the enemy was massing in great numbers.

With untiring activity, he had already formed plans for an instantaneous attack upon Fort Niagara, which stood on the right bank of the river, opposite to the British post, Fort George. But on his arrival at the latter place he found, to his great dismay, instructions awaiting him from Sir George Prevost, which completely disarranged the extensive plan of operations which he had intended to carry out. Sir George Prevost, formerly Governor of Nova Scotia, had, on the 14th of September, 1811, been appointed to the charge of the administration of Lower Canada, with the supreme military command of both provinces. As a civil governor, he was well fitted for his position, but he lacked military talent, and was altogether too timid about seizing opportunities, and striking the decisive blow when occasion offered. So far, owing, no doubt, to the disinclination of the Eastern States to participate in the war, the Lower Provinces had not been assailed. Four regiments of militia were embodied, being principally composed of habitants, a regiment of Canadian Voltigeurs, under the command of Major de Salaberry, who so nobly distinguished himself later on in the war. This same company worked with great perseverance to render the road to the United States from L'Acadie, through Burtonville and Odelltown, impassable by abatis, while every precaution was taken to prevent a sudden surprise from that quarter.

A cordon was also formed along the frontier of Lower Canada from Yamaska to St. Regis, where