

that a similar course would be pursued in religious matters, hence the pulpits were filled with fulminations against tyranny and priestcraft. Ignorant people were taught that their lives and property were in imminent danger, till a frenzied feeling took possession of them and resulted in the most formidable rebellion Great Britain has ever seen.

While the English Whig-Radical organs are exerting themselves to find fitting terms of admiration for the conduct of the United States Government during the late Fenian-American raid, the General commanding in Canada has issued the following soldierly, straight forward and manly order to the troops engaged in the defence of the Canadian frontiers, and it will give American admirers a clear view of how the treaty obligation of the States are fulfilled.

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 neighboring 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 Maloué, 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 Lieut.-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; 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 following is said to be a cure for rheumatism:—Take 1 pound of hops, 2 quarts of water; boil down to 1 quart; add one pennyworth of saltpetre; strain and bottle for use. A small glassful to be taken three times a day.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WESTOVER'S HOME GUARD.

SIR,—I would mention that my friend, Mr. Andrew Ten Eyck, has been associated with me in the organization of the Home Guards, and deserves equally as much credit as myself for any service rendered by them; and I should wish his name to be mentioned in connection with it as well as my own.

After the Fenian raid of 1866 we felt so much humiliated and disgraced at having been obliged to submit to their outrages without resistance, that we resolved at once to take such steps to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes then enacted in case of another invasion of our country. We therefore called a meeting of our immediate neighbours, sixteen in number, and entered into an agreement to provide ourselves with the best breech-loading rifles that could be procured, and I was deputed to make the selection.

Not wishing to take the entire responsibility, I requested Mr. James G. Pell, one of our best riflemen; to accompany me, and we proceeded to visit the various rifle manufactories in Massachusetts, finally deciding on the Ballard sporting rifle, 30 inch heavy barrel. After my return I was requested to order the same kind for about 40 more of the inhabitants of Dunham. While all remained quiet along the border we gave ourselves no further trouble in the matter, knowing that we were provided with arms and ammunition in case of necessity.

But on the alarm in 1868, two meetings were held at Dunham village, when a similar agreement was drawn up and signed by some 25 more, and I was elected the head officer.

When the alarm came this spring we met and organized regularly. I was chosen Captain, L. Galer, Lieutenant, and J. Galer, Ensign. We decided upon the badge to be worn—a red scarf—and reported ourselves ready for action whenever needed, under the name of the Home Guards. Our organization is such that we require no other officers, except sergeants to notify the men when necessary, and of these we have enough to make it an easy matter to get the company together in an hour's time.

We have means by which reliable information can be obtained of the least movement going on among the Fenians on the other side against our country.—They cannot advance to within twenty miles of the frontier but we are immediately put in possession of all that is there known of their plans.

Last Monday afternoon, May 23rd, I received notice that the Fenians were collecting on the other side of the line, and that large quantities of arms and ammunition were being brought through Franklin directly to the front.

Our scouts were out all night, and on Tuesday morning at four o'clock news came out of such an alarming character that I warned my company of home guards out at once. By eight o'clock a.m. they were gathered at Cook's Corners, and we remained there until the afternoon, receiving information every few minutes of the Fenian movements.

About two o'clock we left this place and took up our position on a wooded rocky hill, overlooking the line, a spot long since looked out by Ten Eyck and myself as the point from which an invasion of this kind must be resisted—determined, if possible, to maintain it until the volunteer force should be ordered to the frontier.

This position we did hold in sight of Fenians, five to one of us, from the time we assumed it (keeping pickets out during the

night, and taking two prisoners,) until about four o'clock on Wednesday morning, when Lieut. Baker with twenty two men, a part of Capt. Robinson's company of Dunham volunteers, arrived on the ground. A short time after this Capt. Bochus, from Stanbridge, with a part of his company, numbering about as many more, came up, all under command of Col. Chamberlin, making the full force on the ground at the time of the attack about 85 men.

The position occupied by the Home Guards during the engagement was at the point of the hill nearest the line, and our rifles were ranged to open fire upon the enemy when a very few yards past the iron post, which we did with a good will.

Since the skirmish of Wednesday last I have received a list of forty-four names from Sweetsburgh and Cowansville of persons wishing to be added to our company, and many others from different parts of Dunham and St. Armand East are still to be added to our numbers.

Yours &c.,

ASA WESTOVER.

Dunham, May 31.

BRIGADING VOLUNTEERS.

An effort is being made to brigade a number of Battalions at Kingston during the present month. The *Whig* says the different battalions have responded in favor of the camp during the present month, with the exception of the 16th whose Col. prefers September, and that the 15th and 49th have not replied to the circular. One thing is positive, if a camp is to be formed in June no time should be lost, or haying will have commenced when men cannot leave their farms. The following circular has been published:—

Adjutant General's Office, }
Ottawa, 31st May, 1870. }

SIR:—Adverting to my Circular, dated July 19th, 1869, upon the subject of the system of Drill and fire Manœuvres, applicable to the Active Militia Force, I have the honor to direct that, during the approaching season of drill in camp and otherwise, you will carry out so much of the instruction, under the different heads laid down in the Circular, as you may find practicable, and in addition thereto, that you will cause every man of the Active Militia whilst out for his annual training, to expend fifteen rounds of ammunition at a target practice at the three distances detailed in the accompanying form, viz: 200, 400 and 600 yards; the target practice to be considered of paramount importance, and the drills of the rural corps in camp should take place at such places where rifle ranges, up to 600 yards, are available or can be easily and economically provided.

From a careful analysis of the practice returns, you will be enabled to complete the information under this head, which is required in your annual inspection report, which on no account must be omitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most ob't. servant,

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS,

Colonel, Adjt. Gen. Militia.

Lt. Col. Patterson, Acting D.A.G. of Militia,
Kingston.

A son of Mr. Roderick Stewart, of Na-
pean, who was working in New Jersey,
United States, has returned and joined his
company. He gave up his place in the
United States and started north the mo-
ment he heard of the Fenian raid.