

some of the richly laden canoes in that neighborhood.

Lieut. Worsley and his command took the opportunity of leaving the Nottawasaga and sailing in open boats for St. Joseph, where they arrived on 31st August. Having ascertained that the schooners were five leagues apart, and as every movement those vessels made were well known to the Indians, Lieut. Worsley had no difficulty in laying a plan for their capture. On the 1st September, Lieut. Bulger of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, with 68 officers and soldiers, Major Dickson of the Indian Department, and others, making in all 92 persons, with two pieces of artillery, a 3 and 6-pounder, embarked in their boats, supported by a body of Indians in canoes. Early in the morning of the 3rd September the exact situation of the American vessels became known, it was determined to pull for the nearest lying in the mouth of St. Mary's River. The boats were not discovered till within 100 yards of her, and although she opened a smart fire of musketry and artillery she was boarded and carried at once, with a loss of two men killed and six wounded. On the 4th the prisoners were sent to Michilimackinac, and preparations made to attack the other schooner, which was understood to be at anchor 15 miles lower down. On the 5th she was observed working up to join her supposed consort, who had the American colors and pendant still flying, and in the evening anchored within two miles of her. Just as day was dawning on the 6th, the Tigres slipped her cable and running down under her foresail and jib was discovered within ten yards of the Scorpion before any discovery was made. In five minutes she was in possession of the British, whose loss amounted to one or two soldiers wounded. The value of these two vessels, as afloat on Lake Huron, was appraised by the prize-masters at £16,000.

On the 12th August the United States armed schooners Somers, Ohio, and Porcupine, each with 35 men being stationed close to Fort Erie, then in possession of the Americans and besieged by the British, for the purpose of flanking the army in its approaches, Captain Dobbs, of the British schooner Charwell, with a detachment of 75 seamen and marines resolved to attempt their capture, or destruction. As the British had not a vessel afloat on those waters the seamen carried the Captain's gig upon their shoulders from Queenston to Frenchman's Creek, a distance of 20 miles. By the aid of the Quartermaster General of the Militia five batteaus as well as the Charwell's gig were got across through the woods, from that port to Lake Erie, a distance of eight miles. Two of the schooners, the Ohio and Somers, were carried sword in hand, but in the confusion their cables had been cut and they drifted to leeward amongst the rapids or the third would have shared their fate. The

loss to the British in this well planned and desperate action was two men killed and four wounded. The American vessels had a force of 92 lbs weight of metal and 105 men against 75 men without any artillery whatever.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A striking illustration of the views persistently advocated in THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW is given in the following article, which we quote from the New York *Imperialist*. It shows conclusively that despite the vaunted superiority of Republican institutions the people of the United States are beginning to realize the demoralizing tendency of the mob tyranny under which they are suffering. It also brings to mind the truth of the late Prince Albert's words that "Popular Institutions were on their trial," and, we may now add, had failed. We recommend this article to the attention of the Manchester admirers of the moddle Republic:

"The people of the United States are to-day living under a government as weak and inefficient as that of France during the last days of the Republic. The hour is nearly at hand when the words, "The Empire is peace," proclaimed by a leader in whose patriotism ability and fearlessness all can confide, will meet with an enthusiastic approval.

From the hour when the populace snatched the reins of power from the hands of the Federalists, the course of the Republic has been steadily downward, and when at last the South attempted to enforce the anarchical principles of Jefferson at the point of the bayonet, it crashed into crumbling ruin.

Since the close of the war, Republicanism is conceded to be impracticable in one half of the Union, and has there been succeeded by the vacillating rule of fanatic bayonets. The power has fallen wholly into the hands of the mob who threaten to sully the American name by cheating the nation's creditors. Public offices are sought only for the facilities of public robbery which they afford; the restraints of law and decency are scoffed at by the populace, and a universal uncertainty as to the future paralyzes business and industry.

Through this sea of lawless anarchy and foul corruption, and in the midst of the fragments of the ruined Republic, the nation drifts steadily and surely toward an ignoble military despotism.

Does not America need peace to-day, precisely in the same sense in which France needed it seventeen years ago? Shall we endure the anarchy of mob-rule until the nation is ruined past all hope of redemption? Shall we practically await the time when the Presidency shall become a prize to be fought for by miserable military adventurers and submit in silence to the ignorant despotism of the successful contestant? Or shall we not escape from anarchy on the one hand and an unchanging succession of small military despots on the other, by adopting, voluntarily and cheerfully, a strong, permanent, intelligent, Imperial government?

Never was there a nation that needed more sorely a firm and enduring government. Never was there a people that longed more earnestly for domestic peace.

The grim soldier who recently succeeded to the chief place in our national government rode into power on the wave of popular enthusiasm aroused by his famous sentence, "Let us have Peace." Can he give us peace while the power of the Government is committed to the ignorant and vicious mob?

If so, he is greater than Cromwell, or the First or Third Napoleon. If so, the age of miracles has returned, and a greater than Elijah is here.

The name of the form of government is a matter of little consequence. That rule is best which most nearly accomplishes the end of government—security for life and property. We have tried Republicanism, and it has brought us to the brink of financial and political ruin. Shall we permit our ruin to be accomplished while we preserve a weak and sentimental reverence for the name of the Republic?

The Empire will bring us peace. Shall we refuse it because we like not the name of the giver? To-day the *Imperialist* raises the banner of the Empire against the red flag of Republican anarchy. Those who are governed by names and prejudice will cling to the Republic; those who prize law and order and government, will gladly await the Empire. The hour of its advent is not far distant. And when the hour has struck, the leader will be found ready."

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IN DIFFICULTY

The following extract from a letter published in the Belfast *Newsletter*, has reference to the Duke of Cambridge. It is based upon rumors which are afloat in London, and upon certain communications which have been made to the Privy Council, and vaguely alluded to in the House of Commons. It would be a matter of profound regret if one so nearly related to the Queen, should, upon investigation, be found to have brought disgrace upon the Royal Family by his imprudence or immorality:

"The whisper of a grave scandal has become loud in circles where reliable information is generally to be found that it is no longer possible to leave it unnoticed. It relates to a very high personage, whose position ought to place him high above the breath of suspicion, but whose private life is sullied by excesses which threaten to bring disgrace upon the order to which he belongs and even to sully the ermine of royalty itself. Had the causes of complaint or of reprobation been confined to private history alone, the probability is that the veil might not have been raised; but it is asserted that a flagrant abuse of patronage has long prevailed in the department over which the person in question holds imperial sway, and that the storm of dissatisfaction is attaining a strength and impetuosity which probably lead the House of Commons, in the interest of the public, to direct such an inquiry as the circumstances of the case may demand. The subject is one of extreme delicacy; but, in reforming age like the present, if suspicion justly attaches it would seem but right that those who are responsible for the honor of the administration, whether it be military, naval, or civil, should interfere, if not a national reproach. It is rumored that certain facts in connection with the matter have been laid before the chief adviser of the Crown, and the first move towards inquiry may possibly be in the shape of a motion in the House of Commons for a return of the appointments, pay, salaries, pensions, and allowances held by the individual in question."