

RAID ON LAKE ERIE.

Immediately on my arrival in Canada I went to Col. Thompson at Toronto, and made application to start a privateer on Lake Huron. He informed me of a plan to take the Michigan (14 guns), and release the Confederate officers confined at Johnson's Island. I immediately volunteered, and went to Sandusky, Ohio, to meet Capt. Cole, the leader. We arranged our plans, and separated. Cole staid at Sandusky. I came to Windsor to collect men, and carry them to the given point. On Monday morning we started, some from Detroit, some from Sandwich, some from Amherstburgh. When off Kelly's Island, I seized the "*Philo Parsons*," and mustering my men, found only some twenty there.

We went back to Middle Bass Island to procure wood and wait for the time when the steamer "*Island Queen*" came up, and we took her. I then started back to attack the Michigan, when seventeen of my twenty men mutinied, and refused to go forward, and this necessitated my turning back, thus abandoning Cole to be hung, a most cowardly and dishonourable affair.

Communication to a Canadian Journal.

MR. EDITOR,—You condemn the conduct of those who captured the two steamers on Lake Erie as infringing the laws of Canada. Cognisant of the facts, I wish to present them to you, hoping to win you to reserve your decision.

The United States is carrying on war on Lake Erie against the Confederate States (either by virtue of right or sufferance from you), by transportation of men and supplies on its waters; by confining Confederate prisoners on its islands, and lastly, by the presence of a 14-gun steamer patrolling its waters. The Confederates clearly have the right to retaliate, provided they can do so without infringing your laws. They did *not* infringe those laws; for, first, the plan for this attack