

it entirely failed; the recollection of the two previous campaigns and their dear bought experience was too vividly impressed on the minds of the people to leave any desire of co-operation therein, so that the British troops having marched to Springfield found the opposition too great for success and would have returned to Staten Island that night but could not embark the cavalry owing to ebbing of the tide, and lest their retreat should be deemed a precipitate flight it was resolved to stay for a few days at Elizabeth-town.

During this interval Sir H. Clinton arrived from South Carolina, and it was determined to attack Washington's position at Morristown without delay. In order to do this a movement of transports and frigates with troops was made as if the ports on the Hudson were menaced, which drew Washington from his lines; when the British made a rush on Springfield, which was carried and burnt, but Clinton, like Howe, could plan but was too lazy to execute, and the victorious troops were marched back to Elizabeth town and passed over to Staten Island the same evening. There can be very little doubt that if the advance had been vigorously pushed Washington would have been brought to action and his army defeated and dispersed. While all the advantages of the French alliance would have been rendered nugatory.

This is another amongst the many incidents in which the indecision of the British General did more than the strategical science of Washington or the aid of France to ensure the independence of the United States. An attempt made on Bergen Point by Gen. Wayne with a force of 2,000 men, who were defeated by the gallantry of 70 refugees, closed this contest so far as it lay between the Royalists and the rebels. Henceforward French aid was to be mainly instrumental in keeping alive this war, and bringing it to a successful issue, although in doing so they were hastening the catastrophe which overturned their ancient monarchy, prostrated altar and throne in the dust, and swept an ancient aristocracy out of existence.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS for January 22nd contains portraits of Hon. Alex. Morris, Minister of Inland Revenue, of Ta-Tauka Nazin, a chief of the Sioux, and Old Pats, a Sioux squaw; a Leggotype of Turners' picture of the town of Deal, South coast of England; H.R.H. Prince Arthur as an Axeman; Solemn procession at the opening of the Ecumenical Council; The Pope entering the Vestibulo of St Peter's; the University of Toronto and a Leggotype of Correggio's St. Jerome, with the usual funny cartoon.

The *Illustrated News* has improved considerably in the manipulation of the art by which its illustrations are transferred to paper and as that is done directly from the

photograph the results are that a true picture is presented which would not be the case in a wood engraving. The letter press sustains the high literary character which the *Illustrated News* first assumed.

STEWART'S QUARTERLY for January, 1870, contains:—The Island of Cape Breton; Ah me! The simple forms of Life,—Rairopodd; Bellerophon; A select Tea Party at the General Hospital Convent in 1759; Music and its position in popular life; Gloria in Excelsis; Contemporary British Poetry; Avondale; the Anglo-Saxon in the English language; Historical Sonnets; Canadian Literature; The Ideal and the Practical; the Sack of Rome by the Goths; Burns Natal day; The Year, a Rhapsody; the discovery of the Great West; Sybaris and other homes; the story of a Bad Boy; Inventions Mundæ; Other Books; Literary Notes.

This valuable periodical sustains its full interest in all the historical articles with the exception that the writers are rather fond of exalting New England at the expense of divers parts of the Dominion. There is little doubt that heretofore owing to political isolation, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and their dependent islands were placed at a great disadvantage respecting the development of their resources; but that day is passed, and the energy of the commercial life of the Dominion will prove itself a match for New England go aheadiveness without any of its drawbacks. The Maritime Provinces possess a rich mine of historical reminiscences which it is to be hoped *Stewart's Quarterly* will develop.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for January contains:—Earl's Dene,—Part III. The farming and peasantry of the continent; John.—Part III; Lord Mayo and Umballa Durbar; Lord Lyttons Comedy; the opening of the Suez Canal; Mr. Froude and Queen Mary; Lord Byron and his calumniators. As usual the articles in *Blackwood* are of a superior description in style and matter.

THE ONTARIO FARMER, January, 1870, contains:—Editorial; The Farm, The Live Stock; The Garden; Our Country; Arts and Manufactures; Hearth and Home Music. Poetry. A valuable number.

#### FROM RED RIVER.

St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 22.

Messrs. Snow, Mulkins, Nimmons, Grant and Hamilton leave St. Paul for Canada to day. Messrs. Mulkins and Hamilton were liberated from Fort Garry on Jan. 6th, on condition of quitting the country. Mr. Nimmons and five others came in from working on the Government road early in December, and were arrested and imprisoned. They and twenty-five others were confined in a room 10 by 20 feet, with cells along the sides, into which the men crowded to sleep at night.—Riel supplied them with sugar and tea, of the poorest quality. Mr. Nimmons escaped on the night of Jan. 2nd, by jumping from a second story window and climbing over the stockade while the guards were absent, and after much suffering

reached Pembina. He and his friends were offered their liberty if they would swear allegiance to the insurgent government, but all refused and were returned to prison. Snow and his son had not been prisoners. Riel had, subject to call at any time, dismissed his troops, and with the exception of about 50 who are on guard duty. Vicar General Thiebault is at the residence of Bishop Tache, and is yet somewhat under surveillance. De Salaberry is at liberty and allowed to go wherever he pleases.

A Pembina letter says the Indians who were marching towards Fort Garry were met by Riel and other insurgents five miles from the Fort, where they had a talk, and after receiving some tobacco and provisions, the Indians returned home. They said they understood the French and Americans were waging war against the British Government, and they came down to see if this was true, and if it was, they would fight them. The Indians are not altogether satisfied, and intimated they would probably soon be back again.

#### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

President Grant forgets, says the *Daily News*, that there were Confederate cruisers before the *Alabama*, and the American people seem to have forgotten it. The *Alabama* is coming to be a kind of generic name, standing for all the cruisers together that ever chased a Federal Merchantman from the seas; a representative name which brings into one view all the loss and damage of four disastrous years, and charges it upon us. The Americans have forgotten the *Savannah*, which they captured early in the war; the *Sumter*, which ran out of Mississippi in 1861, and after a career of terror, was dismantled in December, 1862; the *Florida*, which ran the blockade into Mobile harbor, was armed and equipped there, and ran out again on her privateering mission; the *Nashville*, which was regularly commissioned as a Confederate War ship in the Confederate Port of Charleston, sailed out of that port through the sleepy watchers of the Federal blockade and in the destruction of the *Harvey Birch* began the reign of terror on the seas; and the *Tallahassee*, which escaped from Wilmington, and in her first cruise of six days destroyed fifty-four vessels; yet surely these vessels did more than even the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah* to prolong the war and increase its cost, and it is mere childish peevishness to charge their depredation on us. The fact is, as Earl Russell told Mr. Adams in a memorandum to his despatch of November 3rd, 1865, that during the four years of the civil war, from 1861 to 1865, not a single armed ship for the Confederate service was despatched from any port either of Great Britain or the British Colonies, and only one vessel—which it could have been possible to retain, escaped for conversion into a cruiser.—*Broad Arrow*.

The heart of King Richard the First, of England, enclosed in an urn, has until recently been preserved in the treasure chamber of the Cathedral of Rouen, but has now been placed in a tomb erected to receive the remains of that monarch in the choir of the building. The last wish of Richard Cœur de Lion, who died in 1199, from the effect of an arrow wound received at the siege of the Castle of Chalus, was to have his heart placed in the choir of the Cathedral, and this wish, after 770 years, has just been complied with. The urn bears a leaden plate with the inscription, "Hic jacet cor Ricardi, regis Anglorum."