



# The Volunteer Review

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### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

While the Board of Inspection was in Ottawa, Col. James Egleson, brought to the notice of Col. Jackson and Major Irvine, the desirability of having erected on the Major's Hill, a permanent saluting battery. In an economical point of view such a work would be a saving to the country, besides being an ornament to the city. The guns that were formerly used at Fort Wellington, are now lying useless at the drill shed, and could be utilized for this battery being in good condition. It is to be hoped the recommendation of the Board will be favorably entertained by the military authorities and immediate action taken thereon.

The new Legislature of Newfoundland is summoned to meet for the transaction of business on the 4th of February.

The Legislature of New Brunswick meets on the 18th February.

A telegram from Fort Garry Jan. 11th, says that final steps were taken by the Sheriff in the outlawry of Riel on the 10th inst.

The thermometer at Toronto on the night of the 9th inst. was 30° below zero.

The brig *Agnes Raymond* was wrecked near Halifax on the 10th inst., and all hands lost.

The thermometer at Fort Garry on the 11th inst., registered 42° below zero.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Rochester on Wednesday night 13th inst. passed a resolution condemning the action of the United States military in interfering in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. The resolution was offered by Alderman Stone (Radical), and was carried by a vote of twenty one to eight.

Both Houses of the Legislature of Louisiana (says a New Orleans despatch of the 13th inst.,) passed a resolution requesting Congress to immediately institute a thorough investigation into the affairs of Louisiana.

A heavy snow storm in Prince Edward has so blocked the Railways that they cannot be opened this winter.

A New Orleans despatch to the *Times* says General Sheridan, last night telegraphed to the Secretary of War his promised report in regard to the lawlessness which he claims exists in the State of Louisiana. He commences by a statement that in 1867 between 3,000 and 4,000 men were murdered in the

parishes because of the political views entertained by them. In proof of this he makes a detailed statement of murders which occurred in districts, reciting a number of cases in which unarmed and defenceless negroes were shot down in cold blood by desperate whitemen. These incidents are introduced for the purpose of proving that a state of lawlessness exists in Louisiana, and that the lives of men attached to the Republican party are not safe here. The general charges the White League with being responsible for most of the bloodshed and crime referred to. He denounces that organization in strong terms. Many of the facts were evidently derived from reports of the congressional investigating committees who have from time to time visited the State. The telegraphic report is only a forerunner of a long and detailed statement of political murders, which the general is now preparing, and which will be transmitted to the War Department in a few days.

A Washington special to the *New York Times* gives the following sketch of the President's message. It is described as being in large part a narrative of events in Louisiana, and of the action of the administration in relation thereto. It is understood that it refers the whole matter again to Congress in substantially the same manner as the message of two years ago. The message describes the reluctance of the President to interfere in the affairs of the State, and his very great reluctance to employ the Federal army for the preservation of peace or the support of a State Government. The message quotes a telegram from the President to Governor Kellog, which expresses his desire to avoid interference in State affairs and advises Kellog to be sure to be in the right and to be moderate and temperate in his exercise of power, and assures him of Federal support to maintain his rightful authority. The key note of the President's action seems to be a belief that the White League party of Louisiana are determined by any means whatever, whether peaceful or violent, to obtain possession of the State Government and that they will not scruple to employ any means to accomplish that object. He was committed to the support of the Kellog Government by the action of the courts and by his message of two years ago, coupled with the failure of Congress to establish a policy for the government of the executive toward the Kellog Government. If any blame should fall anywhere for the action of the Government in Louisiana, it ought to fall largely upon Congress, which by discussion and debate and inaction, left the whole subject to the President who, in case of such inaction, was already committed to the support of the Kellog Govern-

ment. It will appear from the message that the President has no disposition to enforce a policy against the popular will, and there is no doubt he would greatly prefer that Congress should take definite and affirmative action, and establish a line of policy for the executive to pursue and enforce.

Governor Tilden of the State of New York on the 12th sent a message to the Legislature regarding affairs in Louisiana. His positions are fortified by abundant legal citations. He argues that the suggestion contained in Gen. Sheridan's letter that certain portions of the population were banditti and should be delivered up to be dealt with according to martial law, was of a character, should it be applied, to involve all those who aided and abetted such action, from the President down, in the crime of murder as principals. He calls upon the Legislature of the state to make its protest against this act of usurpation and this suggestion of indiscriminate murder, and denounces the act of the military as a violation of the laws and constitution of Louisiana, of the laws and constitution of the United States, and of the liberties of the people.

The following resolutions were passed by the Virginia Legislature on Tuesday, the 14th inst.:—"Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia that Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, by the employment of the army to determine election returns that the qualification of members of the Legislature of Louisiana, has plainly transcended his power, committed an act of gross usurpation, and should receive the condemnation of the American people." "Resolved that we tender the people of Louisiana our profound sympathy, as well as our assurance that their patient forbearance will be rewarded with speedy delivery from military power."

Heartrending accounts are telegraphed from New York of suffering caused in that city by the recent cold snap. The crews of several vessels which have lately arrived have been badly frost bitten.

It is insinuated that the disaster to the New York train on the Baltimore and Potomac Railway was not purely accidental. There was \$600,000 currency on board.

Wendell Phillips has written to General Belknap, endorsing the views of the President and the course of Gen. Sheridan. "The White League," he says, if undistributed and unchecked, "will keep the South in turmoil, and land her in bankruptcy, if not in rebellion."

The disorders in Cuba continue. The news of the accession of Alfonso has been received with some enthusiasm in the interior towns.