

The Volunteer Review

And Military and Anbal Gazette.

Af Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of British North America-

VOL. I.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1867.

No. 42.

A NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

BY MRS. J. C. YALE.

Ring out your glad peals of rejoicing!
Wake music's enlivening strain
Let the sound float abroad o'er your waters,
And echo through valley and plain!
From the shores of the far distant Fundy,
To the lakes of the limitless West,
Let the shout of a people's exulting
Go forth in its joyous unrest!

For a great Christian nation this morning, From fragments disjointed made one, With the laws and the speech of Old England, Looks up Lothe new-risen sun; And, scarce conscious as yet of her mission, Of the wealth of her young earnest life, Surts out in the march of the nations, To a future with perils all rife,

Yet who shall not hope for that future, God's wide open book in her hand; With her sturdy and truth-loving yeomen, Her wide sprending acres of land? And who does not welcome the rising Of a new Siar of Promise this morn, Whose beams shall illumine the darkness Of millions that yet are unborn!

Then hait we in songs of relpicing.
Our Fatherland over the sea,
Britanula, pride of the ocean,
The home of the gallant and free!
Hail, Queen of dominions that girdle
The world like an emerald zone—
Victoria, Head of four Empires,
Meck Sovereign of earth's prondest throne!

And hall to our new born "Dominion,"
Hall CANADA, happy and blest!
May thy flag ever float o'er the free'st,
Most glorious clime of the West!
Be Freedom the watchword, and Onward
Thy motto still cherished and true,
While over abroad on the breezes
Floats thy time-honored "Red, White and Blue."

Besnes the military preparations for the coming war in Europe, we notice the growth of agencies for increasing the humanities of war on the battle-field. We believe that all the military Powers have now agreed to the international union for the care and succor of the wounded, as proposed by the Geneva Conference, two or three years ago. We also observe that the Brothers of Saint Jean-de-Dicu, who devote their lives to the care of the mad, to blind children and incurables, have accepted the charitable and dangerous mission proposed to them—that of volunteer hospital men in case of war, in connection with the Geneva Association. It is probable that these good Brothers will wear the red cross of Geneva on their breasts, and resemble the Knights Templar of the Middle Ages.

STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

BY CARROLL BYAN,

No. XI.-DE LA GALISSONIERE.

Longfellow's beautiful poem of Ecangeline describes in the most pathetic manner, a peculiar era in the history of this continent, when the two great rival races who had colonised the more accessible portions of the country were brought into deady contact by their clashing interests and ambitions. British arms had lately suffered severe reverses in Europe, and the splendid victory of Fontenoy had raised the prestage of France all over the world. By the treaty of Utrecht the province of Acadia was transferred to the British crown, and I find by a careful study of contemporary history that those settlers of French origin who had made their home in Acadia, were not compelled to leave the country by their new masters until the intrigues of M. de la Galissoniere, the French Governor of Canada, had created a wide spread discontent, and the exodus of this whole people was more a matter of choice, on their part, than the tyrannical act of the British. Of all the Governors of Canada, during its occupation by the French, M. de la Galissoniere was perhaps the most learned and able; if one halt the stories told of him are true, he must have been a most wonderful man; even the Indians who were brought into contact with him were impressed with his knowledge which was so much greater than any who preceded him. Although personally deformed and a hunchback, he was very active and possessed good muscular power, but he was principally re markable for the magnitude of his plans and the determination with which he persued them to completion. Like all elever politicians he was careless of the means he employed so long as he secured the end, and in his endeavors to increase the population of the western part of his command so as to curb the increachments of the English, he used his talent for intrigue so well upon the simple Acadians that he succeded in induc-

settle in distant wilds of his choosing. For this purpose he employed a priest, one do Loutre, to work upon the pious and primative Acadians and induce them to formally withdraw from their allegiance to the British crown which they did. Such is the true story of the depopulating of Acadia, which shows that it was caused by the unresting meddlesomeness of the French Governor, whose object was no doubt perfectly justififiable under the circumstances.

The undefined boundries of Acadia or, as it is now known Nova Scotia, were a constant source of dispute between the British and French, and foremost among those who took delight in increasing the difficulties of colonization was a somewhat mysterious, and, to some of the British Colonists, a mythical beign known as Sans Souci. This fellow was the old man of the mountain in Ameri ca, in fact the Boo man of the frontier; of him I can glean but little information save what is to be found in the history of the Governorship of M. de la Galissoniere. In the midst of an almost inaccessible country was situated the home of the mysterious Sans Souci, it was a log fort, rude but strongly built, on a cliff that rose abruptly over a deep and rapid river, here, with the celtic number of seven sons, he dwelt and gained his living by trapping and hunting, although from the confinual disturbances between his own nation and the British he contrived to make himself feared and courted. In the wild independence of the forest he acknowledged no law or allegiance and was by turns robber and magistrate, now fighting for the French, again leading the Indians against them; often joining in the chase after himself, but oftener delighting in the ruin of some adventurous settler who had approached what he considered too near his stronghold. De la Galissoniere hearing of this Sans Souci and his queer doings determined either to make him useful to his scheme or destroy him; for this purpose he employed a trusty scout who succeeded so well in his mission that Sans Souci was in duced to act as the Governor required.

simple Acadians that he succeded in inducing them to abandon home and country to still raging, and the frontier here saw in the