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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

No. 23.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,

1764-84.

CHAPTER I.V.

As Spain had been the ally and dupe of France throughout this contest it was natural to suppose that her interests would be strictly attended to, inasmuch as she endangered her Colonial Empire, lost much in the contest, and risked a great deal more; but from some cause or another her interests were entirely neglected, and the doubtful acquisition of the Floridas did not compensate for the loss of treasure at Omea, or the fleet under Don Juan de Langara. The following is the text of this remarkable treaty with that power:

"In the name of the most Holy Trinity.

"The King of Great Britain and the King equally animated with a desire of putting an end to the calamities of a destructive war, and of reestablishing union and good understanding between them, as necessary for the good of mankind in general as well as for that of their respective kingdoms, states, and subjects have named for this purpose, viz., on the part of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Mr. Alleyne FitzHerbert, Minister Plenipotentiary to his said Majesty, and on the part of his Majesty the King of Spain, Don Peter Paul Abarca de Bolea Xanines d'Umea, etc., Count of Aranda and Castel, Florida, Marquis of Torres of Villanan, and Rupiuet, Viscount of Rereda, and Yorh, Baron of the Baronies of Gavin, Suctana, Clamosa, Erepol, Trazmoz, La Mata de Castil-Viego, Antillon, La Almoda, Cortes, Jorva, St. Genis, Rabouvillet, Arcan, and St. Colomo de Farnes, Lord of the Tenanco and Honor of Alcalaten, the valley of Rodellar, the castles and towns of Maella, Mesones, Tuirana de Villa Plana, Jaradel and Viladeau, etc., Rico Hombre in Arragon by birth, Grandeo of Spain of the first class, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece and that of the Holy Ghost, Gentleman of the King's bedchamber, in employment Captain-General of his armies and his Ambassador to His Most Christian Majesty; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following preliminary articles:

"Article I.—As soon as the preliminaries

shall be signed and ratified sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, their kingdoms, states, and subjects, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world; orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons, as well as to the subjects of the two powers to stop all hostilities, and to live in the most perfect union, forgetting what has passed, of which their Sovereigns give them the order and example, and for the execution of this article sea-passes shall be given on each side for the ships which shall be dispatched to carry the news of it to the possessions of the said powers.

"Art. II.—His Catholic Majesty shall keep the Island of Minorca.

"Art. III.—His Britannic Majesty will cede to His Catholic Majesty East Florida, and his Catholic Majesty will keep West Florida,—provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the time of the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall be granted to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty who are settled in the island of Minorca, as in the two Floridas, to sell their estates to recover their debts, and to transport their effects as well as their persons without being restrained on account of their religion, or under any pretence whatsoever, except that of debts and criminal prosecutions; and his Britannic Majesty, shall have power to cause the effects that may belong to him in East Florida, whether artillery or others, to be carried away.

"Art. IV.—His Catholic Majesty shall not for the future suffer the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, or their workmen, to be disturbed or molested under any pretence whatsoever in their occupation of cutting, loading or carrying away logwood in a district of which the boundaries shall be fixed, and for this purpose they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption the houses and magazines necessary for them, for their families, and for their effects, in a place to be agreed upon either in the definitive treaty, or within six months after the exchange of the ratifications, and his said Catholic Majesty assures to them by this article the entire enjoyment of what is above stipulated. Provided that those stipulations shall not be considered as derogatory in any respect from the right of his sovereignty.

"Art. V.—His Catholic Majesty shall restore to Great Britain the Islands of Providence and the Bahamas without exception, in the same condition in which they were conquered by the King of Spain.

"Art. VI.—All the countries and territories which may have been or may be con-

quered in any part of the world whatsoever by the arms of his Britannic Majesty or by those of his Catholic Majesty, and which are not included in the present articles, shall be restored without difficulty and without requiring compensation.

"Art. VII.—By the definitive treaty all those which have existed till now between the two high contracting parties, and which shall not be derogated from either by the said treaty or by the present preliminary treaty, shall be renewed and confirmed, and the two Courts shall name commissioners to enquire into the state of commerce between the two nations, in order to agree upon new arrangements of trade on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience. The said two Courts shall together amicably fix a competent term for the duration of that business.

"Art. VIII.—As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restoration and the evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties it is agreed that the King of Great Britain shall cause East Florida to be evacuated three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

"The King of Great Britain shall in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter again into the possession of the Bahama Islands without exception. In consequence whereof the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry these immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

"Art. IX.—The prisoners made respectively by the arms of his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, by land and by sea, shall be restored reciprocally and *bona fide* immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty without ransom and on paying the debts they may have contracted during their captivity, and each crown shall respectively reimburse the sums which shall have been advanced for the subsistence and maintenance of the prisoners by the Sovereigns of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts and other authentic titles which shall be produced on each side.

"Art. X.—In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signing of these preliminary articles it is reciprocally agreed that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the channel and in the North Seas after the space of twelve days, to be computed

from the ratification of the present preliminary articles shall be restored on each side; that the term shall be one month from the Channel and the North Seas as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the equatorial line or the equator, and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world without any exception or any more particular description of time and place.

"Art. XI.—The ratification of the present preliminary articles shall be expeditious in good and due form, and exchanged in the space of a month or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present articles.

In witness whereof we, the underwritten, Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty and of his Catholic Majesty, by right of our respective full powers have signed the present preliminary articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be put thereon.

Done at Versailles the twentieth day of January, 1783.

ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT, (L.S.)
LE COMTE D'ARANDA, (L.S.)

Spain gained nothing but loss by this contest; her people were discontented, and she laid the foundation for a long category of evils, the end of which has not yet arrived. So true is it that political sins carry their own punishment with them. How this treaty was viewed by intelligent Spaniards the following extract from a letter to a Spanish merchant in London, dated Madrid, 7th of January, 1783, will show: "Though some delay has happened in the negotiation I am convinced it will shortly be settled, and settled upon such terms as are to the last degree disgraceful to this country. Gibraltar will not be given up, notwithstanding your prints so confidently assert the contrary, that fortress, in addition to all former expenses, has cost us ten millions during the present war, more than 8000 seamen and soldiers, and brought disgrace upon our arms never to be obliterated or forgotten, is still left in your hands. You will ask, perhaps, what concessions, what surrenders, what restitutions are to be made by the Crown of Great Britain for all that we have suffered during the war for the loss and destruction of our fleet under Don Langara, for the further loss of many valuable merchant ships, for the treasure taken at Omoa, etc., etc. Why, Sir, the recompense proposed to us is the Island of Minorca, and the territory of East Florida. The trade of the first will not pay the expense of taking it in twenty years, and the second is not likely to be a settlement of consequence to us in as many more. In fact we have not an hour's security for the possession of it, as it must depend entirely upon the will of the Americans, who can at all times dispose of it at their discretion. In this view, therefore, Minorca is the only benefit we derive from a peace after a war that has cost us infinitely more than the last, more of honor, more of blood, more of treasures; and, Sir, if you add to this amount that by suffering the independence of America to be

acknowledged, we have endangered if not provided for the certain destruction of our Southern Colonies; you will need no further arguments to convince you that our Ministers have disgraced and betrayed us. Accustomed as we have long been to the superior subtlety and policy of the Cabinet of Versailles, we never expected that the British Ministers, amidst the complications of national distress which surround them, would at this day be allowed to dictate and prescribe to us, would be suffered to stipulate their own conditions and treat as conquerors and rulers would. But there are private causes for public events, which solve these difficulties with little trouble. The private friendship that has long subsisted between Lord Shelburne and Vergennes has done a public and everlasting injury to this country. To this private friendship we are indebted for a peace in which France herself enjoys a considerable share of our dishonor."

The proud Spaniard did not consider that in this contest Great Britain was really the conqueror, and found, as far as France and Spain were concerned, that her resources at its close nearly doubled those with which it was commenced, and had it not been for the deadening influence the Whigs had obtained in the councils of the nation the rebellious Colonists would have been added to the category of conquered enemies. In other respects his letter is almost prophetic of events which actually occurred half a century later; at the peace of Versailles Spain owned all South America except Brazil, in North America the two Floridas and all south of the Mississippi—in 1833 the only possession she had in the New World was the Queen of the Antilles—Cuba, while her own glory had departed, and no power in Europe would accept her as an ally for any purpose of aggression or defence. In the peace of 1783 her interests were altogether neglected.

THE RED RIVER QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Constitutional:

DEAR SIR:—Excuse my troubling you again respecting the Red River difficulty. My demand at present is a space for a record of the past, with its introduction, which if it does not clear off the mists of our undertaking, (I believe the Superior is a foggy region) will at least afford a stepping stone into the far past, for our support in making towards the unknown future. Passing the murder of Scott as an act of rebellion to British authority in the North-West, for which we are not accountable, and which has no bearing upon the settlement of the country, the document at present, with a change of names to suit the times, would answer very well for the future council of Red River delegates. These settlers in the far West of the original crown colony of New York—(New York and North West originate chronologically) in their legislative capacity—in this instance called the Land Board of Nassau—enacted the opening of leading roads and levying for their construction, making military demonstrations, treating with the dark colored indigenes, distributing the lands they had already surveyed, and debating on the eligibility of the site of the future seat of Government for the infant colony.

Extract of proceedings of Land Board of Nassau, held at St. Catharines in 1789.

The Board met at the 12 Mile Creek in Hunterton, as on that day a muster of the Militia of the Lower District was to be made there, and it was thought expedient as much as possible to save the time of the settlers

Present—Lt. Col. Butler,
Peter Timbroch,
Robt. Hamilton, } Esqs.
Nathan Petit,

which day the Board proceeded to examine particularly the different rules and regulations sent them for their conduct, and they adopted the following data, on what they understood to be the intention of Government, and by which they are to guide themselves in conveying lands to claimants. They consider His Highness' instructions of 1783, addressed to Governor Haldimand, as conferring:—

1000 acres to eve.	field officer.
700 "	" captain.
500 "	" sub or staff.
200 "	" non commissioned officer.
100 "	" private or loyalist head of a family.

They consider Lord Dorchester's instructions of 3rd January, 1787, as conferring 200 acres additional on all these settlers who have already improved so far as in their power the lands before granted them, and that the additional bounty extend as well to single men improving their own lands as the heads of families—Therefore, every discharged soldier is entitled to 300 acres, and every non-commissioned officer to 400 acres, and every loyalist or other person of good character settled there prior to the date of the instructions of 17th July, 1789, is entitled to 200 acres, and his children to 50 acres.

In my next I will give you extracts to exhibit the subjects alluded to above.

Yours, etc., J. P.M.

THE DEATH OF LOPEZ.—The closing scenes of the death and burial of Lopez are given by a Rio Janeiro correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of April 7, and are singularly touching. It appears that the General was lured into an ambush a short distance from his camp, by Gen. Camera, who, upon learning the suffering condition of the poorly armed Paraguayans, poured out a terrible artillery fire into Lopez's camp. The slaughter was frightful, and in a few minutes it was a *sauet qui pent*. Lopez, with his staff and a few of his body guard, made a desperate attempt to escape by swimming a stream located about ten miles from his headquarters. In his flight to this last resort for his life, Lopez was wounded by a corporal of cavalry, and his protectors were cut down almost to a man. When he reached the stream, beyond which was a thicket, he threw himself from his horse, waded it, but was so exhausted that he fell half fainting on the opposite bank. There the Brazilian General summoned him to surrender, and on his striking with his sword, ordered him to be disarmed, which was scarcely done when Lopez died. Near by, a shallow grave was dug for him; but on Mrs. Lynch being brought back with the body of their son, Col. Francisco Lopez, who was slain while commanding an escort protecting Mrs. Lynch's flight, and whom she and her daughters and son had taken up and washed, they dug a deep grave, with the aid of the lids of cigar boxes, and deposited Lopez's body at the bottom, and above him that of the son, who had been so cruelly massacred.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 3rd June, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, 21.

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

VOLUNTEER.

Referring to Paragraph 54 of the "Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, &c.," 1870, it is hereby notified that promotions are, and shall so continue to be, made "according to seniority," in the following corps, viz:

- Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
- Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
- 1st or "Prince of Wales" Battalion, Montreal.
- 2nd Battalion or "Queen's Own" Rifles, Toronto.
- 3rd do "Victoria" Rifles, Montreal.
- 4th do "Chasseurs Canadien" Montreal.
- 5th do "Royal Light Infantry," Montreal.
- 6th do Hochelaga Light Infantry, Montreal.
- 10th do "or Royal Regiment of Toronto Volunteers."
- 13th do of Infantry, Hamilton, (Under Six City Companies only.)
- 62nd "The St. John" Volunteer Battalion.
- 63rd "The Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.
- 66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

Sergeant Major Thomas Evans, V.B., vice Cuzner, left the limits.

2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

To be Captain, specially promoted:

Lieutenant Edward Marion Chadwick, V. B., vice G. M. Adam, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Herbert Beaumont, M.S., vice Shaw, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

14th Battalion "The Princess of Wales' Own" Kingston.

No. 1 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Elswood Chaffey, Gentleman, M. S., vice Spriggs, appointed Quarter-Master.

No. 5 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Joseph Hamilton Sommerville, M. S., vice H. D. Sommerville, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

William Melleville Dornnan, vice J. H. Sommerville, promoted.

42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Quarter-Master:

Quarter Master Sergeant James Sutherland Lanskill, vice Reid, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Harry Edward Vaux, Esquire, M. D.

No. 2 Company, Brockville.

The resignation of Ensign R. S. Hudson is hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, Perth.

To be Captain, to date from 27th May last:

Edmund Spillman, Esquire, V. B., M. S., vice C. A. Matheson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, to date from 27th May last:

John W. Douglas, Gentleman, V. B., vice Matheson promoted.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major, to date from 27th May last:

Captain William Hugh Falls, M. S., vice Bearman, promoted.

To be Adjutant with rank of Ensign, to date from 27th May last:

Lawrence Duckworth Barlow, Gentleman, M. S., vice Falls, promoted to command of No. 1 Company.

No. 1 Company, Ottawa.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby transferred from "Bells Corners" to the "City of Ottawa."

To be Captain, to date from 27th May last:

Ensign Alexander Stewart, V. B., vice Falls, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Ronald Stewart, Gentleman, vice A. Stewart, promoted.

No. 4 Company, North Gover.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Robert Dryner, Gentleman, vice W. Elliott, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

44th "Welland" Battalion.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon Benjamin H. Lemon is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

17th "Levis" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Albert Vander Heyden, Esquire, vice Verreault, left the limits.

To be Surgeon:

William Lamontagno, Esquire, vice Lacerre, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, Levis.

To be Ensign:

Cyrillo Roy, Gentleman, M.S., vice Hamel, promoted.

52nd "Bedford" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Knowlton.

The resignations of Lieutenant William W. Lynch, and Ensign Thomas A. Knowlton are hereby accepted.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel George F. Bowen, is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

64th Battalion "Volligeurs de Beauvernois."

No. 3 Company.

To be Ensigns, provisionally:

Color Sergeant Joseph Deslorier, vice Bergevin, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The Aylmer Infantry Company, County of Ottawa.

A Company of Infantry is hereby authorized at Aylmer, in the County of Ottawa—to replace the former Company, which was disbanded in 1867—to be known as "The Aylmer Infantry Company, County of Ottawa." The officers appointed thereto are as follows:

To be Captain:

R. Studdart Lawlor, Esquire, M.S.

To be Lieutenant:

Robert H. Conroy, Gentleman, M.S.

New Carlisle Marine Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

George N. Genne, Gentleman, vice H. Christie, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 3 Battery, Portland.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally:

Gunner Joseph Ewing, vice T. Crockett, left limits.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

We learn that a military camp will be formed in Niagara about the middle of June, at which the following corps will assemble: Welland Canal Field Battery, St. Catharines Artillery, Queenston Mounted Rifles, Lincoln Cavalry, 19th Lincoln and 44th Welland Battalions.—St. Catharines Constitutional.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRUSSIAN ORDERS FOR CONDUCTING LARGE MANŒUVRES.

(Continued from page 312.)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING MANŒUVRES.

(A.) *Divisional and Corps Manœuvres with a Skeleton Enemy.*

These manœuvres are intended to practise the superior commanders in moving large bodies of troops with regularity, with the view of attaining some military object, and in acting with a thorough appreciation of the nature of the ground. Consequently they must not degenerate into mere drills.

In these manœuvres, therefore, it is merely necessary to acquaint the troops with the general idea and the rendezvous. The commander is allowed to determine beforehand what relative positions the manœuvres shall assume, but he must not impart any intended dispositions or instructions to the troops on the subject; he should conduct the whole undertaking by word of command and by orders conveyed verbally by aides-de-camp.

The enemy should be represented by a small force of all arms drawn up in order of battle.

FIELD MANŒUVRES.

1. *Arrangement of the Manœuvre.*

The officer superintending-in-chief plans the whole.

The *general idea* indicates generally the seat of war in which two sides operating against each other are supposed to act, and applies therefore equally to both sides; further.

The *special idea* defines the particular conditions which mainly influence each of the two parties, and at the same time points out the successive objects to be attained.

Imaginary troops within the area of the field of battle are objectionable, as are likewise battalions, and squadrons represented by flags. A manœuvre, however, gains in interest and utility when the numerical proportion between the opposing divisions is altered during the operations. If this is effected by means of imaginary or flag battalions, they must not be supposed to take their place on the actual field of battle; their existence can be recognized outside it only. Their whereabouts and the time of their approach must be notified to the enemy, because did they actually exist, their presence would be indicated by means of patrols.

Imaginary ground.—It is not desirable to assume a fictitious idea of the ground; it should be regarded as it actually exists.

Promulgation of the special idea.—The special idea can be issued for one day only, as from the military situation of affairs at the close of the day, the new state of affairs can only be for the first time quite settled by the commander who superintends the operations.

The special idea for all subsequent manœuvres can, however, be prepared in its general outline; but it must only be definitively arranged and given out the day immediately preceding the one on which it is to be put into execution.

Dispositions of the commander.—Starting on the basis of the general and special ideas, the commanders of the opposing forces sketch out for themselves their dispositions and deliver them to the officer superintending-in-chief. The latter should only exercise his power of altering these dispositions in so far as they may be opposed to the special idea.

They must always contain their rendezvous, the spot where the commander awaits his reports, the direction of possible retreat, and the order of battle.

2. *Influence of Officer Superintending-in-Chief on the course of the Manœuvres.*

The officer who superintends leaves the freest course open for carrying the dispositions into effect. He encroaches but rarely on the special idea. For instance when he wishes to change the battle-field of both leaders, or when, owing to the progress of the fight or the decision of the umpire, the case becomes so altered that another turn must as a natural consequence be given to the manœuvre.

3. *Criticism on the spot.*

It is the duty of the officer superintending-in-chief to deliver a "critique" upon the manœuvre. He follows its progress, therefore, as carefully as possible, and notes the strategical positions in order to form an opinion upon the commanders as well as upon the discipline and instruction of the troops. For that purpose he may avail himself of the observations of the umpires, which the latter should be ready to impart when required. The criticism will, as a general rule, be given at the end of a field-day.

In the event of any extensive complication of manœuvres arising, which would be improbable, in war, it is desirable to suspend operations for a time. Then, by comparing the conditions of either side with the parallel circumstances of war, the consequences which would ensue may be pointed out, and the order, which may have been somewhat lost, can be restored.

With this object, when the signal, "the whole, halt," is sounded by all the trumpeters and buglers, firing ceases immediately, all troops halt on the ground they may happen to occupy at the moment, the infantry pile arms, the artillery and cavalry dismount: the skirmishers, however, remain out.

On the officer's call being sounded (not before) the commanders of independent bodies, including those of battalions and detachments, as well as of detached squadrons and batteries, together with the adjutants, at once repair to the superintending officer, to the spot from whence the signal proceeded. When the "advance" is sounded, the movements may be continued.

4. *Conclusion of the Field-day.*

Should either of the commanders be of opinion that in the course of the day he has fulfilled his allotted task, or should he arrive at the conclusion that it was not possible to accomplish the object proposed to him, he mentions the fact to the officer superintending-in-chief, stating at the same time where he proposes to establish his line of outposts and his bivouac. As soon as he has obtained the necessary permission, he gives orders for the engagement to be brought to a conclusion in a service-like manner, and for the line of retrenchments which are to be held by outposts to be taken up.

Behind these latter the troops can, when necessary, take a short rest. It is the duty of the officer superintending-in-chief to put an end to the manœuvres whenever he judges it expedient, and to regulate the positions of the outposts of the hostile parties.

The method of pitching an encampment and establishing outposts after an engagement as if on actual service, forms a most important part of the exercises. This duty must not be neglected, though the fight may have a conventional termination.

5. *Conclusion of the Manœuvres.*

The termination of the manœuvres on the last day is notified by the signal—"The whole assemble and roll call."

6. *Critique at the end of the Field-day.*

The signal "officers' call" summons all the commanders to the officer superintending-in-chief. To obviate delay in the movement of the troops to their encamping ground and in taking up a line of outposts, the officers told off for outpost duty remain away from the critique, as well as a superior officer who has been previously appointed to conduct the march of the rest of the force; the senior captains taking command of their respective regiments and battalions. The superior officers must then communicate to their subordinates in the bivouac any remarks that may have been made at the critique which it is desirable they should know.

CONVENTIONAL RULES NECESSARY FOR FIELD MANŒUVRES.

(a. *On forming decisions as to the result of engagements.*)

In peace manœuvres, the bravery of the troops and the skilful manner in which they handled their arms cannot, as in real war, have any influence upon the issue of the battle; the intelligence of the officers concerned must, therefore, be exercised in forming a correct judgment of the situation of affairs, and they must of their own accord determine upon the probable result of a defence or an attack. It cannot but happen occasionally that the views of the parties concerned do not agree in this matter, in which case, as also in that of where at a peace manœuvre, on account of circumstances, it is a question of shortening the course of an engagement which in real war would take several hours, it becomes necessary to obtain a decision.

It is the business of the umpire to impart these decisions in each individual case without hampering the subsequent dispositions, for which a free course should be left open to the commander.

The umpire is only concerned with what takes place on the scene of action, irrespective of the turn the battle may take, or whether the general idea has been conformed to or not; he has to decide—

(a) Whether any body of troops has a right to retire;

(b) Whether they must consider themselves prisoners, or (c) As cut off;

(d) Whether they must be put out of the fight; and if so, for how long.

Those comprised in (b) and (c) march immediately to the rear, and take no further part in the day's operations. Those in (d) retire behind the fighting line, and there wait until they have completed their term of banishment. The officer superintending-in-chief and the leaders of the opposing forces must be at once made acquainted with these decisions, to enable them to take measures accordingly. Except in the case when H. M. the King appoints special umpires, the officer, superintending-in-chief fulfils the post of umpire; and as it is impossible for him to be present everywhere on an extended scale of action, he is at liberty to appoint one or more superior officers, who must be notified to the troops, to act as umpires when a decision is required.

(b.) *The handling and individual tactics of the different arms must be carefully attended to, due regard being had to the nature of the ground.*

1. Volleys must not be exchanged by troops at a closer intervening distance than

250 paces. Skirmishers in the open must not fire when within 200 paces of each other. Cavalry charges and bayonet attacks must be halted when within sixty paces of the enemy; but up to that point they must be led on with the energy that is laid down in orders, otherwise they will not be considered effective attacks.

2. Cavalry and artillery must not remain halted within effective shot of infantry. Infantry and cavalry are not to attempt a formation when within effective range of cannon or grape. Skirmishers and artillery must not move without cover across a plain which is commanded by the enemy's cavalry, and so on.

3. Guns limbered up, which have not yet commenced firing, or which have ceased doing so, may be captured by cavalry or skirmishers, if unsupported or only weakly protected.

4. Let us suppose the existence of a strong position, if a defile for instance, which it is found necessary at any cost to force with a superior body. Supposing, too, that suitable preparations have been made for its defence, it could not in actual war be captured at the first assault, and therefore, at a manoeuvre, the defenders must first be shaken by a superior fire before an attack with the bayonet can be deemed successful. These measures would generally require to be repeated, and after each attack has been repulsed, the assaulting party must retire to reform as far as would be necessary in an actual combat, and a new attack must be commenced with a fresh relief. Such renewed assaults must be properly preceded by an increased fire from both artillery and infantry, and then followed by a bayonet attack, with an augmented force. If fresh troops are at hand, it may be desirable to lead them on to the attack, allowing only short intervals between the repeated onsets.

5. In peace manoeuvres, it is very difficult to represent a cavalry attack which is to be considered indisputably successful. For cavalry that have been thoroughly routed would not in point of fact re-appear on the field for some time, probably not again the same day. Infantry and Artillery that have been discomfited by Cavalry would, as a general rule, be placed *hors de combat*.

It is part of the umpire's business to fix a limit to the results of a victory. The victor should improve on the success he has been declared entitled to by a proper appreciation of the battle-field. In real war opportunities are generally to be found for masterly decisions and brilliant feats of arms. In anticipation of this, therefore, the umpires must exercise great care. The cavalry of both sides must not be allowed to hug each other so closely as has hitherto been their habit, and the frequently-repeated attacks in line at short distances from each other must be discontinued. The beaten cavalry must always retire at a trot, and should the victors desire to follow them, they may do so at a walk at an interval of 500 paces.

6. A battalion in square, apparently unshaken, cannot be attacked by squadrons detached singly. Three or four squadrons might undertake the duty, attacking in succession, when the battalion is so situated as to be assailable from different sides.

(c) *Regulations for preventing Accidents, Disorder, and Damage to Property.*

7. The danger to be apprehended from the blank ammunition necessitates a minimum interval of sixty paces between the combatants, within which limits all troops must halt. If by accident they approach nearer, the officers must immediately "halt,"

"order arms," or "return swords." The umpires decide which party must retire, and the pursuit must be conducted by the victors at the proper distance.

8. Firing in the vicinity of buildings, hayricks, &c., being forbidden, the defence of villages must be marked by skirmishers posted behind the outlying hedges and by reserves hastening to attack with the bayonet. The detachments which in real warfare would occupy houses, barns, churches, &c., are simply drawn up outside, and their officers teach them what they would be required to do on service.

9. The destruction of bridges must only be imaginary, and the umpires must decide on the length of time necessary for their repair.

10. Cornfields enclosed meadows, and pleasure-grounds, must not be entered. Railways are to be passed at the crossing only, and then with every precaution. The above, however are to be considered tactical obstructions only when they actually form natural obstacles, and not when they are simply impassable on account of police regulations or similar reasons; for example, meadows, by reason of their swampy nature, plantations which are impentrate, and railways with embankments or cuttings. A body of troops passing over a railway at a level crossing must not be looked upon as treading a defile and consequently exposed to attack. For on service they would march straight across it in line, and therefore in an exercise manoeuvre it is not allowable for the enemy to take the smallest advantage of this special formation or the delay thereby entailed.

All damage done during the exercises is to be accounted for by the officer who was in command or who exercised a supervision unless a higher authority release him from this responsibility.

DRESS OF SPECTATORS.

Officers attending the manoeuvres as spectators are not to wear their sashes. The umpires wear sashes and a white band round the left arm above the elbow.

CONDUCT OF THE OPPOSING SIDES.

Previous to engaging with the Enemy.

In manoeuvring, care must be taken to adhere to the strategical base, which should be abandoned only by compulsion, never voluntarily.

That the opponents should merely come into contact with and engage each other, does not comprise all that is required; their method of doing so, the precise moment and the locality selected, are very important points. Strategical reasons may justify postponing an engagement or avoiding it altogether, even though a favourable result would hardly be doubtful, for a victory costs time, and in war time is sometimes more precious than a victory.

Under the above conditions, due scope is given for manoeuvring, and an opportunity is afforded for correctly applying the principles of command, as well as of representing a true picture of war. The original positions, therefore, must be kept up during the manoeuvres, and the relative strategical position of the opponents must be carefully taken into account.

This is sometimes difficult, because one may have to calculate on an unknown and ever varying force. Unknown, because the enemy's intentions can only be guessed at and not ascertained; variable, because when a fresh step is taken by either side, the state of affairs becomes altered, both in point of time and place. Still these difficulties, which arise out of the very nature of the

business, are of service in making the exercises useful and of a more scientific description.

To begin with: When the intelligence from the enemy is scanty, the position in which we stand is less clear; dispositions must then be confined to the immediate operations of the moment, to avoid misunderstandings and the spread of contradictory orders from headquarters.

At this stage of the operations the leading rules are—the maintenance of an efficient advanced and rear guard; a thorough knowledge of the country; a compact order of march, but one admitting of a rapid deployment and an easy advance to the front of cavalry and artillery.

On the arrival of more definite news from the enemy, the dispositions should be forthwith matured. The commander can then determine—

Whether he should avoid a general action;

Whether he should withdraw his troops from the spot—if so, the means of doing so.

Whether he will accept battle—and if so, in what position.

If he is attacked on the march, it will be better for him to issue his orders from his advanced guard, as he then has the testimony of his own eyes, and can give his orders to his troops at an earlier moment.

While his staff are bringing up his forces he should remain with the advanced guard in case matters take a different turn.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The following rules are of value in beginning an engagement:—

A. In extending the troops and in connecting them with each other, the regulation order of battle must be established as a starting point. When there happens to be a departure therefrom, as applied to detachments, small parties, wider extensions, &c., the object of these deviations must be carefully explained. They are to be considered as an unavoidable evil, and are never to be resorted to without good reason.

As soon as the special inducement ceases to exist, the troops must resume their proper places.

B. On Defence.

1. Defensive positions must, when possible, be so chosen—

(a.) That the troops for the defence can be formed up so as to be completely concealed until the moment they are wanted.

(b.) That an unobstructed view may be had from the front.

(c.) That the front of the position should be as nearly as possible perpendicular to the line of retreat.

(d.) That when the country admits of it, the front and flanks may be strengthened by obstacles. If no support can be found on which to rest the flanks, they may be made more secure by drawing up reserves in rear. This is preferable to extending them too far.

2. In drawing up troops behind a defile, the course of the fight must be so managed by the defenders that the latter may reap the full benefit of the obstacle.

This may be brought about by the following means:

(a.) By the direct defence of the pass.

(b.) By the enemy's attack being divided into several columns, when an overwhelming force may be brought to bear against one of them.

(c.) By attacking the enemy approaching before he has had time to deploy.

(d.) By engaging the assailants so near the defile, that they have only one line of retreat which lies close to their rear. This will oblige them to adopt a deep formation, when the defenders can generally overpower them if they advance to the attack, inasmuch as they have not the disadvantage of a defile in their rear. The defenders must seek to profit by any of these advantages, and the result will be judged chiefly from the extent in which they have done so.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]

FROM MONTREAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The conquest of Canada and the liberation of Ireland from the British yoke is indefinitely postponed; the elaborate and extensive preparations made by the Fenians across the borders for that purpose, having through the loyalty and bravery of our gallant Volunteers, ended in a complete and contemptible failure; the generals, colonels, &c., who commanded the rascals having proved themselves arrant cowards, and the rank and file a mere mass of common humanity, who, at the prospect of anything of a fight, fled ignominiously. A very grave responsibility must lay with the American government who openly allowed these rascals to assemble, arm and march to the frontier, and only interfered at the eleventh hour. No other country in the world would permit what the American government has done—permitted these Fenians to enlist on American soil men and officers, to hold congresses and appoint Presidents &c., to raise subscriptions, purchase arms, &c., all without any disguise but with openly avowed intentions of making war on a country with which they are at peace. The British Government will certainly demand some more tangible guarantee than that the American government will prevent any violation of our soil, as the last Fenian raid has shown how far these promises are kept. It must be made illegal for men to meet for drill for any other purpose that may have for its object the making war upon a friendly power; furthermore, as a guarantee that the American government are acting and will act in good faith, they should hand over to us for the hangman the Fenians who invaded our soil, General O'Neil included.

What a miserable excuse for the American government to say they could not prevent Fenians crossing the frontier because no United States troops were on hand. The American authorities knew perfectly well what was going on, and were better posted up in their movements than we; surely if Canada could muster such a force on her borders in the short time she did the American government could have transported

troops to their frontier also, yet it was days before a single United States soldier was on hand. and then, so far as we know, but one or two Fenians have been arrested including their notorious leader, the cowardly despicable O'Neil, who allowed himself to be arrested sooner than risk his cowardly carcass on Canadian soil.

The Volunteers concentrated in St. Johns consisted in round numbers of about 1000 men and officers, comprising the Hochelagas, Royals, Victorias, Prince of Wales' Rifles, 21st Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Marchand; St. Johns Garrison Artillery, Major Drumm. The Rifle Brigade, numbering about 500 men, returned last week to Montreal. On Friday, at St. Johns, Col. Lord Alexander Russell inspected the Volunteers on the commons. H.R.H. Prince Arthur acted as aid-de-camp, and considering the manner in which he galloped here and there, giving and receiving orders, his appointment was no sinecure. Col. Lord A. Russell expressed himself satisfied with the several movements executed but could not help expressing his disappointment of the Royals, who were one hour late on the ground. I don't know what explanation Col. Grant gave but I believe it was considered satisfactory. On the departure of the Rifle Brigade the command devolved on Lt.-Col. Marchand of the 21st Battalion, a gentleman who is deservedly liked and respected. The men generally fared well, in the matter of sleeping accommodation the Victoria Rifles have the hardest beds their quarters being what was once the United States Hotel, an untenanted wooden building. The gallant Vics slept on the hard floor with nothing but their blankets to lie on. They are a fine body of men and no other Volunteer corps in the Dominion would have stood what they did; they made the best of their misfortune and always seemed to be jolly and in the best of spirits, perfect Mark Tapleys. Their gallant Major Bethune received the compliment of a serenade by them and as they possess several very fine singers it was a perfect treat to all who listened to them. The Vics adapted themselves to circumstances with the best possible humour and those who were detailed as regimental cooks and waiters performed their duties creditably.

I strolled several times into their mess room and stripped to the shirt were several "bloods" of Montreal cheerfully laying out or clearing the table, wiping knives and forks, laying out plates, &c. A wheelbarrow propelled by one of our heaviest swells when in town, and several buckets and pails carried by several young gentlemen who could hardly dispence with kid gloves while in the city, formed a ludicrous procession through the streets; they landed their contributions at the culinary department at the mess room then at the disposal of the jolly waiters afore mentioned. The Vics contributed much to the amusement of the good folks of St. Johns. The day before leaving

they got up a ludicrous procession; two of them personating Fenians, being dressed in the captured uniforms, were chained to a kind of rudo box with handles before and behind, and which was carried by two men one in front and one behind. A Vic in front with a Fenian musket and bayonet fixed and others bringing up the rear completed this motley procession. I must not, however, forget sundry brushes, brooms, &c., carried in the procession and a green flag on which was written in large letters "Pigeon Hill." Considerable amusement was caused on its passing the quarters of the 21st Battalion to see the guard turn out, being impressed that the whole was a reality and that they were genuine Fenians en route to rail, they soon, however, saw the sell and skulked in looking very silly.

The Hochelagas, with which was incorporated the St. Jean Baptiste Company, Capt. Simpson, was under the command of Major Martin, a gentleman whose long experience in matters pertaining to Volunteering makes him an invaluable commander. He handles his men with perfect ease, and is one of the most efficient officers of the force. Captains Geddes, Sinton, Gardoner and Simpson managed their several companies very well and the whole corps behaved, during their stay in St. Johns, like gentlemen, not a man being guilty of any offence.

The 1st Prince of Wales' Rifles were under command of Major Bond, an officer who has by his individual exertions made the Prince of Wales' Rifles what they are to day, an excellent drilled corps and well filled in numbers.

The 5th Royals were under the command of Lt.-Col. Grant. They turned out four good companies, well officered and dressed. The officers commanding this corps, I noticed, seemed to have numerous lady acquaintances, and I believe the corps generally is a favorite with these dear creatures.

The Mayor of St. Johns, J. H. Brisette, Esq., a gentleman of whom St. Johns may well be proud, was untiring in his efforts to promote the comfort of the troops. He had some ten Volunteer officers in his house by invitation, and as your correspondent was one, he can vouch for his great kindness, giving as he did all his best rooms for their use, and feeding them like princes. His hospitality was unbounded, and he was never satisfied unless he was doing some thing or another for the Volunteers. Numerous courtesies and kindnesses were received from the very agreeable ladies of his household, and the Volunteers had many delicacies provided them from the cellars of this worthy gentleman. On leaving for Montreal the Mayor of St. Johns was presented with two addresses, one from the officers who were his guests, and another from the whole force testifying to the many favors received at his hands. I must not forget to mention the courtesy of the American Consul there, who placed his whole

building at the disposal of the Volunteers.

The whole force behaved very well during their stay in St. Johns, as the citizens testified to. The Mayor said he never had such an orderly lot, and the town was as quiet as on any ordinary occasion.

The Medical Officers attached to the Brigade were Dr. David, Hocholagas; Dr. Campbell, Prince of Wales Rifles; Dr. Sowell, Victoria Rifles; Dr. Rodger, Montreal General Hospital, Acting Surgeon, Royals.

The whole Brigade left St. Johns by special train of seventeen cars, Wednesday morning, and on arrival at Montreal were at once inspected on the Camp de Mars by Col. Bacon, who complimented them, etc., etc. The commanders then addressed their several battalions, when the men were dismissed to their homes. I fear to make my letter too long, so will reserve other matter till next week.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, 27th.—The news of vigilance of the Canadian Government, the firm attitude taken by the United States, and the absolute imbecility of the Fenians to prove that further aggressions upon Canada are, if not impossible, at least improbable.

The *Times* expresses its admiration for the loyalty and vigor displayed by President Grant. It applies to the affair such words as "abominable pillage, slaughter, outrageous murder," &c.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Monsell denied there was any connection between the Fenian invasion and the Red River rising.

NEW YORK, 27.—A Washington special says: The British Minister had a long conference with the Secretary of State to-day, concerning the Fenian affairs.

It appears from advices received by the Government that the Fenians did not cross the borders, and none were captured on British soil.

The British Minister is pleased with the promptness and alacrity shown by our Government.

The President complimented U. S. Marshall Foster for the prompt manner in which he had acted in arrest of O'Neil.

WASHINGTON, 1st.—A prolonged session of the Cabinet was held yesterday, in which the Fenian question was discussed. The members were unanimously in favour of a regular and thorough prosecution of the Fenian leaders who were captured by the U. S. Marshalls for an open breach of the neutrality laws.

The Fenian, Moore, arrested at Hinchinbrooke was yesterday brought before the Commissioner of Police and remanded for examination.

The "Herald" says one of the Generals, "Donnelly," the scoundrel who has met his just and well deserved death, was a policeman here less than two years ago. He was taken into the city police on the 1st May, 1863, and in September did duty as acting sergeant in Chaboillez square. Here he was noted for his sulky temper, and was dismissed finally for caballing against his superior officers.

Cronan had also been in the police force here. He was taken on out of charity, being a plausible fellow, and put under Mr. Flynn, in the sanitary police. At the end of the season he was transferred to Messrs. Austin

and Desnoyer to act as constable for the fire marshal but was dismissed for some cause, and then went to the office of Sarsfield Naglo, the lawyer who fled lately to avoid trial for fraud. After that he lived how he could, and about three weeks ago left avowedly to join the banditti. Had a fellow of this stamp got back he would have been a dangerous man to raise fires.

Col. Bagot has been very decided in giving the credit of the Trout River fight to the Huntingdon Borderers. He issued the following order after the engagement—

HENDERSONVILLE, May 28th.—"Lieut. Col. Bagot congratulates the force on the result of yesterday's operations. The rapidity of the march from Huntingdon, the extension into skirmishing order of the Borderers under Col. McEachron, the rush and seizing of the entrenched position by this regiment and Captain Mansfield's company of the 69th regiment, all deserve his warmest commendation. To what is this success attributed? Emphatically to the discipline of the force. In this lies the whole secret. Soldiers, retain this quality and your commander guarantees success."

"By order.

"T. H. CHARLTON,
"Captain and Brigade-Major."

NEW YORK, 28th.—Specials from Malone give further particulars of the Trout River engagement. Gen. Starr, of Cincinnati, at 2 in the morning crossed the lines at Trout River and advanced with his command—numbering not more than 300. stragglers included—about 100 yards, when he deployed on the right and left of the road, his extreme left resting on Trout River.

He had not occupied his position long when the British and Canadians emerged from the woods a little in front and on the other side of the Fenians. A line of battle was at once formed by the British, and a sharp steady fire opened on the Fenians. There was at the time a small railfence in front of the latter which was immediately converted into a sort of stockade. The Fenians, who had been told by Gen. Starr to keep up a steady fire, for a few minutes obeyed and stopped the advance of the British.

Before the expiration of ten minutes, the Canada troops far outnumbered the Fenians, made a movement as if they intended to flank and capture the invaders, when General Starr formed a rear guard, and a retreat was ordered. The British continued firing, pressing the Fenians, who managed to maintain comparatively good order until they reached the United States lines, when a parting volley was given to the British, and the battle of Trout River was over. The loss are one killed, one wounded, and one missing.

MALONE, 28th.—Six cars full U. S. troops arrived from Forts Hamilton, Schuyler and Madison at twelve o'clock last night, making the force here about 800 men. A squad of them departed last night for Trout River to preserve peace on the border.

NEW YORK, 30th.—A special to the "Post" says that Senator Sumner is of opinion that if the Spanish Cortes adopt the draft for a law introduced on Thursday by the Colonial Ministry for the extinction of slavery in all Spanish possessions, it will have a great effect in mollifying public opinion in the United States on the Cuban question.

MALONE, 31st.—A special train left with the Fenian leaders, Donnelly, Lindsay, Cullen, Powers and Gleason, their destination is Canandagua gaol. Their trial will take place at the June term. All the prisoners denounce Gleason, and refuse to walk

beside him. The leaders complain bitterly of their treatment by the United States marshal, and but for the kindness of the United States army officers they would have starved to death, the marshal not having sent them any food for two days and two nights. Further arrests are being made. Glass, of New York, Thompson, of Albany, and Michael H. Kinneally, were arrested at the residence of a Roman Catholic priest. They are under a strong guard, and will be sent to gaol.

The following paragraph has been going the rounds of the Press, and some curiosity has been excited as to where the news came from. It is stated that Mr. W. Macdougall, C.B., took 500 stand of Spencer and Remington breech loading rifles, with ammunition, on his expedition to Red River, and that they were left at or near Fort Abercrombie. Can those be the same arms? and if so is it wise under present circumstances to leave them within reach of the Fenian-Americans:

"The case of the seizure of arms at Pembina has received the attention of the Government, and orders have been sent by the direction of the President to release the arms, but not to allow them to pass into the Red River country. It appears that these arms had reached Pembina before the Government had defined its policy upon the Red River struggle. The arms were British property, and in view of the circumstances just stated, it was considered but just to return them to their owners. The Government had no intention to restrain the transmission of British property over American soil, but at the same time it is expected that the privilege will be confined to the provisions of the law and the treaties between the two countries."

MANITOBAH.—We learn from letters lately received from the Red River Settlement, something definite as regards the rumors of Indian disturbances there. Encamped near Lake Manitoba there are two hundred Sioux Indians, and, scattered over the country between Lower Fort Garry, and Lake Winnipeg there are about as many Indians of the Chippewa tribe. Riel's organ, the *New Nation*, accuses both of these bands of Indians of intending a general raid on the Settlement. This is not at all the case. The threats which have been made by the Indians (Chippewas, under Henry Prince, their Chief) have been made solely against the rebels whom they accuse of bringing the present state of distress upon the country, and of preventing the Government coming in and buying their lands. The Sioux have a bitter animosity to the Riel party, because they believe that party to be intending annexation to the United States, and consequent destruction to themselves. There is not the slightest doubt that were our Government to offer a price for Riel's capture, such a cordon of Sioux and Chippewas would be formed around the Settlement as would prevent his escape. Scarcely any seed has been sown, and merchants continue their preparations for leaving. Americans, too, begin to manifest much uneasiness, and want to get away from the neighbourhood of the much dreaded Sioux. The rebel Sheriff has been prevented leaving the country, Riel declaring he must stop and see the thing through. A considerable number of the loyal settlers were making preparations to meet the troops at the Lake of the Woods, and afford such assistance as was in their power.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

ON account of the liberal patronage extended to the REVIEW since its establishment we have determined to add fresh features of interest to the forthcoming Volume so as to make it every way worthy of the support of the Volunteers of the Dominion.

On account of the great increase of our circulation we have been compelled to adopt the CASH IN ADVANCE principle. Therefore, from and after the 1st of January next the names of all subscribers who do not renew their subscription will be removed from the list. The reason for this will be obvious to our friends, as it will be readily understood that a paper having so extended a circulation must be paid for in advance, it being impossible to employ agents to visit all the points to which it is mailed.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be taken on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw, To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

If Great Britain is not in the position assigned to her by some of her leading politicians, and has not really lost the art to govern she will use the present opportunity for preventing the consequences to this country and herself of drifting into a war with the United States, by simply compelling that power to observe her treaty engagements. For nearly six years the force of an Irish Republic has been enacted in the United States with the approval and encouragement of the mass of the people and the Press, it has been openly approved by the Government, and as far as can be seen for all legal purposes instigated to commence hostilities against the Canadian people.

The avowed object of the organisation being to make war on Great Britain, the first attempt is to attack Canada, which it is as well to remind our rulers is for all purposes of public concern as much a part of Great Britain as Cambridgeshire. Well, after two year's preparation the first so-called Fenian raid came off in 1866, it was met and, after some loss defeated. The then President of the United States issued a proclamation and sent a few troops to the frontier in time to save the scoundrels from the punishment they deserved. This offence was condoned under the idea that the institution had re-

ceived its death blow; but on the 24th of May the "scotched snake" again lifted up its head and again made a rush for the Canadian frontier, and on the very same day the President of the United States issues a proclamation as his great predecessor, the journeyman tailor, had done with like results; as a literary curiosity we will give it in full and ask the English admirors of the United States what there is in it to redoom the Government at Washington from the charge of treachery, duplicity, and fraud in encouraging their citizens in making war on peaceable people, with whom they have no cause of quarrel. The following is the proclamation:

"Whereas it has come to my knowledge that sundry illegal military enterprises and expeditions are being set on foot within the territories and jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to carry on the same from such territory and jurisdiction against the people and district of the Dominion of Canada, within the Dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States is at peace,—Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the military jurisdiction of the United States against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons committing such illegal acts that they will forfeit all right to the protection of this government, or to its interference on their behalf to rescue them from the consequences of their own acts; and I do hereby enjoin all officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 24th day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the independence of the United States of America, the 94th.

(Signed), U. S. GRANT.

By the President, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

A few days previously those people stopped the "Chicora" from passing through two thousand feet of a canal (the only piece they have on the lakes) between Lakes Huron and Superior, under the pretext that the United States would not allow munitions of war to be carried through their territories, thus making themselves parties to a contemptible riot at Red River, within the dominions of Great Britain, while there was no neutrality in allowing their subjects, citizens, or dupes to collect arms, transport artillery, organise troops and try to invade Canada on the 24th of May. As far as this country is concerned there can be but one ending to all this, and that is a demand on the Washington Administration for compensation for all the losses sustained by the overt acts of hostility perpetrated by the people of the United States during the last four years, and security that their duties as a people at peace

with us shall be properly reserved. It is incumbent on Great Britain to do all this, that is if Whig Radicalism, with its peace at any price popularity, has not emasculated the pride and honor of the nation to the level of Manchester Quakerism; and if it would be judged by the tone of some of its journals that is the happy condition to which the once proud and haughty people whose national honor was the breath of their nostrils, has been reduced. The *London Morning Post*, with a whim of imbecility, puts forth the following extraordinary announcement:

LONDON, May 26.—The *Morning Post* is confident that the loyal and energetic action of the American President will place the Fenians in a proper light before the world, as being the enemies of mankind.

So it needed the President's proclamation to define what treason to British rule meant, the *Post* will likely inform the world by and by that the Dutch have captured Holland.

The *Telegraph* boldly endorses the action of the Washington Executive:

"The *Morning Telegraph* says President Grant has acted with loyalty and honor."

Indeed. Suppose the I. R. B. has established its headquarters at Paris, that the French Executive allowed them to exercise all the functions of an independent and recognized government,—issue money, collect arms, drill soldiers, organise cannon foundries and depots for the avowed purpose of invading England, and with this knowledge receive their leaders in their different capacities at Court. That some fine morning this grand army was en route for England, and just as they landed at Dover, having first received every facility the railways and steam vessels of France could give and were allowed to concentrate munitions of war as near the frontier as they could get, and that the French Emperor had then issued a proclamation denouncing the desperadoes, would that be looked on by the people of England as "acting with loyalty and honor?" We think the *Telegraph* would hardly give utterance under those circumstances to a sentiment displaying such deplorable ignorance of the true state of the case and the folly of the British Executive.

The *Times* writes with a little more, and only a little, light on the subject:

"The *Times* says that while the President's proclamation in regard to the Fenians itself is satisfactory, the absence of American troops on the border to carry out its provisions is deplorable. This, however, it says is not surprising, as troops are not usually quartered on the frontier. Troops should be sent to Canada immediately, and Canada should forward to the front all the soldiers she can spare. Canada must have no tenderness for this second offence. Mafauders must be treated as robbers, ruffians and murderers."

But its advice to Canada is singularly ill-timed, and its attempt at excusing the action of the Washington Government both silly, ridiculous, and uncalled for. What is the real duty of one state to another in times of peace? Is it not to see that its subjects do not injure their neighbors, and

where do quarrels arise if not on the frontiers? Is it the interior of a country that should be guarded or her boundaries? Common sense would answer the latter. And the *Times* would do well to lay aside the stereoscope through which it obtains dissolving views of the notions of the people and government of the United States and see what all the rest of the world can easily perceive, that the whole of this action is meant to bully, abuse, and render Great Britain ridiculous in the eyes of the world, ruin her prestige, and get her into a quarrel in which the preponderance of force would be against her. Is it not apparent enough that these raids on Canada are only meant to embroil the two countries so that a rebellion could be got up in Ireland, in which the States would act the part of a *neutral*, as she is doing to Cuba. If Gladstone, Bright & Co. are not as demonted as the people outside British local politics give them credit for they will have a fleet of ironclads in American waters with the slightest possible delay, and by demanding the political or civil death of Fenianism in the States give peace to Ireland, and save money in reality by making the cost of its government loss. Whatever may be thought of those people at home it is very evident that we can only look on them in one light, and that is as "American citizens," for whose conduct their Government must be held accountable.

The recent debate in the Imperial Parliament on Mr. Torren's motion has brought out some strange ideas on the part of the English Whig-Radical Press, prominent amongst which is that of the Colonies being a source of trouble and expense from which no corresponding advantage is derived. The *Times* (London) especially is decided on the question of the creation of *new nationalities*, a monomania which appears to have possessed Whigs and Radicals in England since their treachery fostered a rebellion in the Thirteen Colonies, out of which they created the United States and lost America to the British Crown. The *Times* of the 27th April says:

"The Australian Colonies have been allowed to govern themselves, because it has been seen that it is better for them that their inhabitants should regulate their own affairs and settle for themselves their forms of political life. The apprehension excited by the bare suggestion that at some distant time the nominal ties between such Colonies and the United Kingdom should be broken shows, however, that the gift of self-government, as it has been hitherto received, has not developed all the qualities that might have been expected from it. Although the subjection of Victoria and New South Wales to the Mother Country is practically limited to the acceptance of a Governor who does not govern, it has still been sufficient to preserve a feeling of dependence in the Colony. There is apparent in Canada a similar disposition to lean on the United Kingdom. This fact is sufficient to prove that to suggest the immediate emancipation of either Colony would be premature, because it

would be impossible to establish independent communities where the authority of independence is wanting; but it must strengthen the conviction of those who look upon emancipation as the proper result of their development. Our Colonies have outgrown dependence, but want the self-reliance of independence. They have ceased to be children, but they shrink from the isolation of manhood. It is for their interest and glory that they should look forward to the time when they shall assume their proper position in the world's history; and it is for the glory and renown, and for the safety and dignity, of the United Kingdom that we should recognize a confraternity of English-speaking nations as a better ideal than the maintenance of a nominal dominion which would fall to pieces under any serious agitation through the mere weight of its separate parts."

The *Times* is entirely mistaken if it supposes, or leads its readers to suppose that Canada wants "to lean on the United Kingdom" in the sense indicated. The Canadian people believe themselves to be as much a part of the Empire as Cornwall, and besides are not in a condition to assume that *role* of independence which the English Whig-Radicals wish to force upon us. In the first place we have not accumulated wealth, we cannot, therefore, hope to create and keep aloft a naval armament commensurate with our extent of territory. In the next we are on the frontiers of an unscrupulous neighbor numbering nearly ten times our population; and lastly, we wish to leave to our children and the people of Great Britain the finest and richest Dominion on the Continent of America.

In the very infancy of this Colony, when England was engaged in a deadly struggle on the Continent of Europe—the Peninsular war—a handful of Colonists, aided by 4000 British troops, held Canada against the whole power of the United States, who, with the good faith which has ever characterised her, endeavored to create a diversion in favor of the French, which would have been successful if this Colony was not able to checkmate the movement. Will the *Times* pretend to say that the loss of the Colonies will lessen the taxation of the British ratepayer? would it add one ton to the commerce of the Empire or increase the profits in any degree of the British manufacturer? In fact, what would be the effect on Great Britain by a declaration of independence from all her Colonies? In our view it would be at once the destruction of her commercial and maritime supremacy and her descent to the condition of Holland.

A revolution of this kind could not be effected quietly, and it would tend, by the inevitable laws of reaction, to diminish the wealth of the *drab*, or Manchester school of politicians, while it would not add to that of the United Kingdoms. Another event would follow, although that is probably in contemplation by the Gladstone-Bright party, and that would be the separation of Ireland and her total independence of Great Britain, and for the same rule would apply to

her and with greater force than to the Colonies, inasmuch as they are loyal and wish to remain true British subjects, following the fortunes of the Mother Country, and only seeking power to administer their local affairs. If they are to be sent adrift on what principle will a notoriously disloyal country, kept down by a military force, be retained? It is evident enough that the *Times* has not considered the Colonial question in a proper light, but through the medium of the Yankee worshippers of that drab school of politicians whose theories are likely to bring ruin and disgrace on Great Britain.

The Fenian American raid has ended in a complete and ridiculous failure. The dupes who follow the beck of the rascally American politicians have been sent home from the frontier by their truly paternal Government at half price in "hog cars," but although this humiliating termination to the Grand campaign may extinguish the great O'Neil and the other veteran soldiers who have learned during the Southern war to take good care of themselves, and the value of a change of base to the rear from Bull's Run throughout; Canada is not to suppose that the organisation of the I. R. B. is extinct by any means, as it will be a trump card for the Presidency of the United States on a future occasion, which it can be worked by the wire-pullers when occasion requires. Since our last issue the principal incidents in this drama was the so-called battle of Trout River, while occurred at a point about six miles east of the village of Malone and just within the line dividing Canada from the United States, the result being that the American raiders were driven within the United States boundaries by a force of volunteers not over one-third their number, with a loss as reported of eight killed and twenty wounded. This action was fought on Friday afternoon, 27th ult., and decided the campaign, the valiant invaders ran for Malone as fast as Bull Run heroes usually perform that interesting and peculiarly American military manoeuvre, the "General" leading the advance. Finding the whole affair had collapsed the United States authorities displayed wonderful energy, arrested all the leaders and sent them to goal, it is presumed to keep them out of the way of harm from the Britishers. And they have now quite a respectable force on the frontiers, which the London *Times* gravely tells its readers is not usually guarded in seasons of peace.

As far as Canada is concerned the people have great cause to congratulate themselves on having the most effective militia in the world, for which they have to thank Sir G. E. Cartier, while the promptitude with which they were placed in the field reflects the greatest honor on the Militia Department, which may be said to have been created by himself and the Adjutant General, of the force itself, the recent actions at

Franklin and Trout River furnish ample proof of its efficiency, the spirit of the men and the facility with which they can be handled by an able and judicious leader. The country may well feel satisfied that its defenders will be neither few nor faint-hearted in the hour of danger, as it could place in the field 120,000 such men.

As we are a peaceable and industrious people we want nor will seek no occasion to test the warlike spirit to be found amongst us, but having disposed of this raid of the citizens of the United States we want to know who is going to pay the cost,—and the general desire of the people is to demand the amount from the aggressor, the United States. It is not at all necessary to indulge in labored arguments to prove two facts, the first is that as subjects of Great Britain we were at peace with the United States,—the second, that a portion of the citizens of the said States, aided, abetted, and encouraged by the vast majority of the people, and with the full knowledge and connivance of the Government, did make war on four or five different occasions on us without a shadow of provocation, therefor by which many valuable lives have been sacrificed and much public as well as private loss incurred thereby. It follows, therefore, that the Washington Government has got to pay the bill, and the people of Canada are determined they shall do so, whether the shallow theoretical humbugs who now sway the destinies of Great Britain like or not. As the Canadian people are well satisfied they will have the aid of the British people in sustaining the national honor and forcing reparation for wanton aggression.

Throughout British North America the Queen's birthday has been celebrated with great *eclat* and enthusiasm, much more so than on any former occasion, and it is to be accounted for by the innate loyalty of the people as well as their desire to shew the world and their perfidious neighbors that they glory in the privilege of being subjects of Bon Reno Victoria. That this feeling accompanied the people to the scene of immediate danger, that it had its effect in producing the firmness with which that danger was encountered and defeated, and that it was entertained as a defiance to the rascally Yankee brigands as well as to their aiders and abettors, the people and government of the United States, is beyond all doubt. Throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion the Queen's birthday has always been a day of feasting and rejoicing, and on no previous occasion has the features been so well and distinctly marked as on Tuesday the 24th of May, 1870, although it was well known that before six hours would elapse most of those who took part in the pageant would be face to face with the scoundrelly brigands which the treachery of the United States let loose on our frontiers. In fact, in many cases they were ac-

tually marched off the *recess* ground for that purpose, and it is in *recess* with a moral for the Yankees. — well as their worshippers amongst the English Radicals, that the principal anxiety amongst our people is, has been, and will be, to get the opportunity of settling a series of old scores existing since 1837, between the Canadian people and those of the United States. While their English friends can rest assured that open or covert treason makes no difference to the Canadians, who will be British subjects in spite of Hamilton Fish, Gladstone, Bright, or Gronville.

The Washington Government has given us another display of the neutrality meant to be enforced in our case. On the 28th ult. the Canadian gunboat *Prince Alfred* sought liberty to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal for the purpose of guarding the steamers *en route* to Fort William, but was refused, although it was the common report that American Fenians were assembling at Duluth and Marquette with the full purpose of intercepting those vessels and every facility had been placed in their power by the Washington authorities, as a large number of steam vessels were at Marquette, discharging cargo, quite handy for seizure and a privateering job. There are two courses open to the Government of the Dominion and there is no good reason why the Yankees should not be fought with their own weapons; the first is to close our Canals against the vessels of the United States; the second to afford the Sioux in the North West the same countenance and protection which they afford the Fenians; in both those measures the people of Canada would concur with hardly a dissentant voice, because it has become evident to them that there can be but one termination to the present state of affairs—and that is war.

The speech of Lieut-General Lindsay (which is published in another column) to the Volunteers is conclusive evidence of the high state of efficiency to which the force had been brought and a complete answer to all cavillers at the Militia Law of the Dominion. Reams of paper and quarts of ink have been expended in the endeavour to prove that, as a measure, it would destroy the only available force on which Canada could depend; the answer is given clear and strong—by the rapidity of concentration, amenity to discipline, and steadiness under fire of a force whose organization has been created and perfected by Sir G. E. Cartier.

A FEARFUL fire devastated the country about Fort William on the 28th ult., endangering the stations and stores for the expedition, but was got under after considerable exertions by the officers and men employed on the road works. It was said to have damaged a number of bridges, but investigation proved that very little injury was inflicted, as vehicles passed over the road a few hours after the fire was got under. The first de-

tachment of the military force sailed for Thunder Bay from the Sault Ste. Marie on the 28th ultimo, and up to that date all was well.

—The city council of Ottawa at a meeting on Monday evening, 30th ult., on motion of Alderman Cunningham, seconded by Alderman Mosgrove, voted a sum of \$2000 in aid of the families of such Volunteers as needed it; such liberality meets with the unanimous approval of the citizens.

One of those fearful conflagrations which has visited all portions of the pine country in Canada at different periods, has devastated the banks of the Saguenay. It commenced on the 19th ult., and swept an extent of country estimated at 1500 square miles, leaving 5000 people destitute and homeless; six lives are known to be lost and years will be required to recover from the effects of this fearful visitant.

It appears to have originated in a habit of the farmers setting fire to the woods in different places for the purpose of making clearances, and burning up the underbrush. The following table tells of its ravages in the County of Chicoutimi, but its course extended for 100 miles :

	Families ruined.	Families losing houses barns or stables.
From Mistassinié to the post of Metabetchouan, including Riviere a l'Ours, Chamouchouan, Roberval, and Pointe aux Trembles a distance of 36 miles...	150	
In these missions there remain only 54 habitations		
St. Jerome.....	120	
There remain in this mission only 20 buildings.		
Hebertville.....	50	28
Mission of Kenugami.....	4	
St. Dominique de Jonque-res.....	45	9
Ste. Anne and St. Fulgence.....	47	25
Chicoutimi.....	49	51
Laterriere.....	18	23
St. Alphonse.....	26	10
	509	146

Total number of families who are destitute, 655.

The fire covered an area of about five miles wide by thirty-six in length, and extended from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi.

All the buildings were destroyed by fire, between two o'clock in the afternoon and nine o'clock in the evening of the same day.

REVIEWS.

The 30th and 31st Nos. of the *Canadian Illustrated News* contains a series of interesting Leggotypes, and deserves the support of every Canadian.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for May is a very interesting number, and to those fond of the steady old conservatism which this periodical so stoutly upholds the present number will afford much satisfaction.

Amongst the English exchanges this week we were delighted to find the *Volunteer*, as some months have elapsed since its last number found its way to our office. As

usual it is full of valuable information, and we hope to see it regularly amongst our exchanges.

No musical family can afford to be without *PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY*. It is printed from full-size music plates, and contains in each number at least twelve pieces of choice new music. Price, \$3 per year. Subscriptions received at this office, where a sample copy can be seen.

PRINCE ARTHUR ON HIS FIRST FIELD.—The enthusiasm when his Royal Highness Prince Arthur appeared in front of his company was unbounded. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and when they died away strong lungs roared forth that grand old anthem, "God Save the Queen." The Prince acknowledged the compliment in a graceful manner, and was apparently much affected at the circumstance. He looked remarkably well in his uniform and was as anxious as his comrades for a fight. When the Fenians turned tail he joined with all his heart in the loud roars of laughter and hurrahing which greeted their hurried departure.

GEN. LINDSAY'S ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS.

Camp Reclus Hill, May 30—Gen. Lindsay, Prince Arthur, Col. Lord Alex. Russel, Col. Earle, A.D.C., Capt. Gascoigne, A.D.C. Col. Elphinstone, C. B., Lt.-Col. MacPherson, Lt.-Col. Brydges and Lt.-Col. Picard, arrived here at 4.30 p.m. to day by frontier road to St. Armand. The brigade here was paraded and received the distinguished party with a general salute. After inspection, the brigade formed hollow square, and Gen. Lindsay addressed them as follows:—

"Officers and men of the force of the Militia now here—I have come to-day to give myself the gratification of seeing you after your short service in the field. This short service was, however, of the highest service to the country. A portion, not the whole of you, comprising a detachment of the 60th Battalion, and a portion of those who had formed themselves into a home guard, were the first to meet the Fenians, and were soon supported by every soldier sent to the front.—The moment the men heard of the attack they came up. Captain Muir's troop of cavalry and a portion of the Victoria rifles also took part in the fighting of the day. All by their good service, the energy and promptitude they have shewn, have achieved as a result the utter defeat and demoralization of the Fenians. Now, with regard to the first portion of the attack, I congratulate Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlin upon the success which attended his taking up the present position, and to most of you now here the success is due. Col. Chamberlin and those under his command met that attack with determination. But I wish to impress on you, first, that the repulse was due to the accuracy of the fire. This it was which turned off the attack. I don't mean to say that it saved the frontier, but you were saved the risk of further annoyance, and the cost in blood and otherwise of re-taking the frontier, by the accuracy of the fire, the gallantry and spirit all displayed in seizing and holding it by the volunteers from Montreal as from the vicinity, and the people here. There are two or three facts which I may state. You are successful, and your success is due to your own efforts. No one has helped you. The regulars were however, ready to start to your assistance at an hour's notice, and held a position most important for defence. They were at

St. John's, which commanded both banks of the Richelieu and could have repelled any attack on either flank. But you resisted and repelled this attack yourselves. Another thing should be noticed. The President of the United States issued a proclamation, very proper and friendly in itself, but of no actual use to you, as you had to repel that attack yourselves. The U. S. have sent troops which are near at hand, but you had to do the work yourselves assisted by those who bear the cognomen of the Home Guards. As Lieutenant-General commanding her Majesty's forces in Canada, I thank you, but not simply in that military capacity. As Lieutenant-General, I also represent the Queen, and the Governor-General, who represents the Queen. And in their name I also thank you. I have also the very great satisfaction of being accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who is also on service in Canada with his regiment, the Rifle Brigade, and who is now on the staff of Col. Lord Alexander Russell. He also was ready to help you to repel any attack made on you. I thank you, therefore, I say, in the name of the Queen, the Governor General, and Prince Arthur, and with you the whole militia of Canada. You all nobly came forward quickly, readily, and in great numbers. Indeed, I never saw greater readiness. The militiamen may feel proud of the manner in which they supported you, the officers, and each other. Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Smith I congratulate most heartily. He has often been in command on this frontier, and has often been under me during the raid of 1866; in fact, I was here and had a great deal to do with the volunteers. I may say I had even something to do in sending Col. Smith to command here, feeling satisfied that his minute and thorough knowledge of every road, stream, hill and plain, I might almost say, fence, on our exposed frontier, his previous service and acquaintance with the details of military life, in addition to his great natural military abilities, rendered him peculiarly fitted for this command, and that he was certain to repel any and every attack made upon us. The cavalry my thanks are due. I fully recognize their services in the pressing emergency, and a more useful body there could not be than they have shown themselves. I have nothing more to say just now, but would ask you to give three cheers for the Queen."

These were most heartily given, and were immediately followed by cheers for the Governor General and Prince Arthur. The General then again proceeded to say:

I now ask you to give three cheers more for your fellow soldiers of the Volunteers who so recently served on the Huntingdon frontier. When the emergency took place there I hastened to send the 69th Regiment to the front. It was accompanied to the threatened point by the Huntingdon Borderers, the Montreal Artillery and Engineers, and several other corps, and when this force took up its advance for the Fenian line, so confident did Colonel Bagot feel with regard to the Volunteers, that he did not hesitate to place the Borderers in a position where they would be exposed to the first fire. I need not tell you of the result. As here the Fenians did not wait for the attack but fled demoralized and in disorder.

Cheers were also given for Col. Smith, Col. Chamberlin, and the Home Guards. The officers of the Brigade were then called to the front and personally introduced to the Prince, with all of whom he shook hands. The Brigade was then dismissed, and the Lt. General and party proceeded home by special train.

THE OLD ROSE-TREE.

My fancy sees in blossom now
As 'twas in days of yore,
That tree within the little green,
Before the old church-door;
'Twas there I told my weeping love
That "I must go away;"
And always as on it I look,
I think upon that day.

Ah me! how dearly do I prize
Each blossom it doth bear!
And where her finger plucked a rose
A kiss I printed there:
And gazing, cannot fail to think
Of her, now cold and dead;
But though her form's forever gone,
Her memory ne'er has fled.

For recollection keeps alive
Each well-remembered grace,
The kindness of her loving heart,
The beauty of her face,
And safely kept in sorrow's cell,
Her image lies enshrined—
The brightest of the memories
That crowd my anxious mind.

The dear old tree shall live again
Where I have placed a bough,
Above that spot where rests in peace
That form so lifeless now.
A lesson it will serve to teach
That cynics must not scorn,
We dare not hope on earth to gain
"A rose without its thorn."

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XIV.

On the 26th July the American squadron reinforced by the new ship General Pike, again appeared on the lake; that force now consisted of fourteen vessels, mounting 114 guns and manned with 1193 seamen. The British squadron, one-third inferior, was then lying in Kingston harbour, watched by two American schooners. The first object the American commodore contemplated was the destruction of the depot of stores and provisions at Burlington Heights; for this purpose he took on board 300 regulars at Niagara and on the 30th landed the troops but finding the detachment of 150 rank and file well posted and on the alert they were re-embarked, having first made some of the unarmed inhabitants prisoners. From those he learned that the whole of the regulars stationed at York had been withdrawn the previous evening to reinforce the post at Burlington, and knowing the Militia were bound by parole, he steered for that port and on the afternoon of the 31st landed the whole without opposition, broke open the gaol, liberated the prisoners and plundered the houses of the inhabitants of provisions and valuables, re-embarking about 11 o'clock at night. On the 1st August they again landed and sent three armed boats up the river Don in search of stores and having done all possible mischief the squadron sailed away; the following is the official account of this transaction:

HEADQUARTERS, KINGSTON, }
Upper Canada, Aug. 8th, 1813. }

MY LORD:—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that the enemy's fleet of twelve sail made its appearance off York on the 31st ult.; the three square-rigged vessels, the Pike, Madison, and Oneida came to anchor in the offing but the schooners passed up the harbour and landed several boats full of troops at the former garrison and proceeded from thence to the town of which they took possession; they opened the gaol, liberated the prisoners and took

away three soldiers confined for felony, they then went to the hospitals and paroled the few men that could not be removed. They next entered the storehouses of some of the inhabitants, seized their contents, chiefly flour and the same being private property, between 11 and 12 o'clock that night they returned on board their vessels. The next morning, Sunday the 1st instant, the enemy again landed and sent three armed boats up the river Don in search of public stores, of which being disappointed, by sun-set both soldiers and sailors had evacuated the town. The small barrack wood yard and storehouse on Gibraltar point having been first set on fire by them and at daylight the following morning the enemy's fleet sailed.

The plunder obtained by the enemy upon this predatory expedition has indeed been trifling and the loss has altogether fallen upon individuals, the public stores of every description having been removed, and the only prisoners taken by them there being confined to felons and invalids in the hospital.

The troops which were landed were acting as marines and appeared to be about 250 men. They were under the command of Commodore Chauncey and Lieut.-Col. Scott, an unexchanged prisoner of war on his parole, both of whom landed with the troops. The town upon the arrival of the enemy was totally defenceless, the militia were still on their parole and the principal gentlemen had retired from an apprehension of being treated with the same severity used towards several of the inhabitants near Fort George who had been made prisoners and sent to the United States. Lt.-Colonel Battersby of the Glengarry fencibles, with the detachment of light troops under his command who had been stationed at York, was upon the appearance of the enemy's fleet off that place, on the 29th ult., ordered with his detachment and light artillery to proceed for the protection of the depots formed at Burlington Heights where he had joined Maule's detachment of the 104th regiment and concentrated his force on the following evening.

The enemy had during the course of that day landed from the fleet 500 men near Brandt's house with an intention of storming the heights, but finding Major Maule well prepared to receive them and being informed of Lt.-Col. Battersby's march they re-embarked and stood away for York.

My last accounts from Major General de Rottenburg are to the 3rd inst., when the enemy's fleet had anchored off Niagara. I have received no tidings of our squadron under Sir James Yeo, since its sailing from here on 31st ult.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

The treachery or pusillanimity, or both, of the Whig statesmen who ruled England in 1783 had given to the people of the United States a boundary line on the Eastern frontier out of all proportion to their rights or even to the claims of justice, a boundary line which brought them nearly to the foot of the water shed between the Hudson and St. Lawrence and placed the gate of Canada, the Valley of Lake Champlain in their hands. In the contest of 1812-15 the defenders of Canada found to their cost that the country had been defrauded of its proper means of protection at a vital point, and taught them this lesson which later experience has verified, that a second rectifi-

cation of boundaries must occur before the true limits of territory will be reached, and this second adjustment will lead the Canadian frontier to the head of Lake George, that with the Adirondack ranges and the 44th parallel being the natural boundaries to the south-east. It was contemplated by the Americans to erect batteries at Rouse's point, at the entrance of the Richelieu river, and if they had carried their intentions into effect it would have been a serious matter indeed for Montreal which was only 45 miles distant with hardly a defensible post between.

Isle aux Noix, a small island on the Richelieu, was the only military post in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain, its area is about 85 acres and it contained three well constructed forts with several block houses; it was garrisoned in 1813 by detachments of the 13th and 100th regiments, with a small party of Royal artillery under the temporary command of Major Taylor of the 100th

Owing to the rapids lower down, the Richelieu was not navigable throughout, and the only British armed vessels at this post were three small gunboats built at Quebec and transported over land from the basin at Chambly to St. Johns. The Americans immediately after the commencement of the war armed and equipped some vessels on Lake Champlain, and on the first of June two schooners under the command of Lieut. Sidney Smith, late of the Chesapeake, entered the Richelieu and appeared in that narrow channel to the gaze of the astonished garrison. Whether the gallant Lieutenant intended to run down and sink the Isle-aux-Noix, batteries, guns and garrison; whether he was on a *big drunk* or intended to capture the island and then run the rapids of the Richelieu to the St. Lawrence, take Quebec, and sail home by the Gulf, Capes Cod and Breton, displaying on the way the Governor General with the whole British army as the captives of his schooners, his tory doth not say, but the following official despatch tells the tale of what befel the doughty fresh water cruiser.

ISLE-AUX-NOIX, }
June 3rd, 1813. }

SIR:—In the absence of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, I have the honor to acquaint you that one of the enemy's armed vessels was discovered from the garrison at half past four o'clock this morning when I judged it expedient to order the three gunboats under weigh and before they reached the point above the garrison another vessel appeared in sight when the gunboats commenced firing. Observing the vessels to be near enough to the shore for musketry I ordered the crews of two batteaux and row boats (which I took with me from the garrison to act according to circumstances) to land on each side of the river and take a position to rake the vessels. The firing was briskly kept up on both sides, the enemy with small arms and grape shot occasionally. Near the close of the action an express came off to me in a canoe with intelligence that more armed vessels were approaching and about 3,000 men from the enemy's lines by land. On this information I returned to put the

garrison in the best order for their reception leaving directions with the gunboats and parties not to suffer their retreat to be cut off from it, but before I reached the garrison the enemy's vessel struck their colors, after a well contested action of three hours and a half. They proved to be the United States armed vessels Growler and Eagle, from 90 to 100 tons each and carrying eleven guns each, consisting of 10 long 6 pounders, 10 eighteen pounder carronades, and two 18-pounder columbiads, completely equipped, under the orders of the senior officer of the Growler. Capt. Sidney Smith, with a complement of 50 men each. They had only one man killed and eight wounded; we had only three men wounded one of them severely from the enemy's grape shot on the pasties on shore. The alacrity of the garrison on this occasion calls forth my warmest approbation. Ensigns Dawson, Gibbons, and Humphreys, and Acting Quartermaster Pickington and crews of the 100th (Prince Regent's) regiment and Lieut. Lowe of the Marine Department with three gunners of artillery to each boat, behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am particularly indebted to Captain Gordon of the Royal Artillery and Lieut. Williams with the parties of the 100th regiment on shore, who materially contributed to the surrender of the enemy. The Growler is arrived at the garrison in good order and is apparently a fine vessel and the boats are employed in getting off the Eagle which was run aground to prevent her sinking. I have hope she will be saved but in the meantime have had her dismantled and her guns and stores brought to the garrison. Ensign Dawson, of the 100th regiment, a most intelligent officer, will have the honor of delivering you this.

I have honor to be, &c.,

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Major 100th regiment.

Major General Stovin, commanding at Chamblay.

It must have been an act of supreme folly for the Yankee officer to bring his vessels into a channel where he could not use his broadside guns, tack or manoeuvre, and he paid the penalty of his imbecility.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE OF THE GREAT BEEF CONTRACT.

BY MARK TWAIN.

In as few words as possible I wish to lay before the nation what share, however small, I have had in this matter—this matter which has so exercised the public mind, engendered so much ill-feeling, and so filled the papers of both continents with distorted statements and extravagant comments.

The origin of this distressful thing was this—and I assert here that every fact in the following resume can be amply proved by the official record of the General Government.

John Wilson Mackenzie, of Rotterdam, Chemung country, New Jersey, deceased, contracted with the General Government, on or about the tenth day of October, 1861, to furnish to General Sherman the sum total of thirty barrels of beef. Very well. He started after Sherman with the beef, but when he got to Washington, Sherman had gone to Manassas; so he took the beef and followed him there, but arrived too late; he followed him to Nashville, and from Nashville to Chattanooga, and from Chattanooga to Atlanta—but he could never overtake him. At Atlanta he took a fresh start and followed him clear through his march to the

sea. He arrived too late by a few days, but hearing that Sherman was going out in the Quaker City excursion to the Holy Land, he took shipping for Beirut, calculating to head off the other vessel. When he arrived at Jerusalem with his beef, he learned that Sherman had not sailed in the Quaker City, but had gone to the Plains to fight the Indians. He returned to America and started for the Rocky Mountains. After eighteen days of arduous travel on the Plains, and when he had got within four miles of Sherman's headquarters, he was tomahawked and scalped, and the Indians got the beef. They got all of it but one barrel. Sherman's army captured that, and so even, in death, the bold navigator partly fulfilled his contract. In his will which he had kept like a journal, he bequeathed the contract to his son Bartholomew W. Bartholomew W. made out the following bill and then died:

THE UNITED STATES	
In acct. with JOHN WILSON MACKENZIE, of New Jersey, deceased.	Dr
To thirty barrels of beef for General Sherman, at \$100	\$3,000
To travelling expenses and transportation	14,000
Total	\$17,000
	Rec'd Pay't.

He died then; but he left the contract to Wm. J. Martin, who tried to collect it, but died before he got through. He left it to Barker J. Allen, and he tried to collect it it also. He did not survive. Barker J. Allen left it to Anson G. Tagers, who attempt to collect it, and got along as far as the Ninth Auditor's office, when Death, the great Leveler, came all unsummoned and foreclosed on him also. He left the bill to a relative of his in Connecticut, Vengeance Hopkins by name, who lasted four weeks and two days, and made the best time on record, coming within one of reaching the Twelfth Auditor. In his will he gave the contract bill to his uncle, by the name of O-be-joyful Johnson. It was too undermining for Joyful. His last words were: "Weep not for me—I am willing to go." And so he was, poor soul. Seven people inherited the contract after that. But they all die. So it came into my hands at last. I felt to me through a relative by the name of Hubbard Bethlehem Hubbard, of Indiana. He had had a grudge against me for a long time; but in his last moments he sent for me, and forgave me everything, and weeping, gave me the beef contract.

Thus ends the history of it up to the time that I succeeded to the property. I will now endeavor to set myself straight before the nation, in everything that concerns my share in the matter. I took this beef contract, and the bill for mileage and transportation, to the President of the United States. He said:

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

I said: "Sire: On or about the 10th day of October, 1861, John Wilson Mackenzie, of Rotterdam, Chemung county New Jersey, deceased, contracted with the General Government to furnish to General Sherman the sum total of thirty barrels beef—"

"That will do, Sir—that will do; this office has nothing to do with contracts for beef."

I was bowed out. I thought the matter all over, and finally, the following day, I visited the Secretary of the Navy, who said, "Speak quickly, Sir; do not keep me waiting." I said:

"Your Royal Highness: On or about the 10th day of October, 1861, John Wilson Mackenzie, of Rotterdam, Chemung county, New Jersey, deceased, contracted with the General Government to furnish to General Sherman the sum total of thirty barrels of beef—"

Well, it was as far as I could get. He had nothing to do with beef contracts for General Sherman, either. I began to think it was a curious kind of a Government. It looked somewhat as if they wanted to get out of paying for that beef. The following day I went to the Secretary of the Interior. I said:

"Your Imperial Highness: On or about the 10th day of October—"

"That is sufficient, Sir—I have heard of you before. Go, take your infamous beef contract out of this establishment. The Interior Department has nothing whatever to do with subsistence for the army."

I went away. But I was exasperated now. I would infest every department of this iniquitous Government till that contract business was settled; I would collect that bill, or fall as my predecessors, trying. I assailed the Postmaster General. I besieged the Agricultural Department; I waylaid the Speaker of the House of Representatives. They had nothing to do with army contracts for beef. I moved upon the Commissioner of the Patent Office. I said:

"Your august Excellency: On or about—"

"Perdition! have you got here with your incendiary beef contract, at last? We have nothing to do with beef contracts for the army, my dear Sir."

"Oh, that is all very well—but somebody has got to pay for that beef. It has got to be paid for, too, or I'll confiscate this old Patent Office and everything in it."

"But, my dear Sir—"

"It don't make any difference, Sir. The Patent Office is liable for that beef, I reckon; and liable or not liable, the Patent Office has got to pay it."

Never mind the details. It ended in a fight. The Patent Office won. But I found out something to my advantage. I was told that the Treasury Department was the proper place for me to go to. I waited two hours and a half, and then I was admitted to the First Lodge of the Treasury. I said:

"Most noble, grave and reverend Signor On or about the 10th day of October, 1861, John Wilson Macken —"

"That is sufficient, Sir. I have heard of you. Go to the First Auditor of the Treasury."

I do so. He sent me to the Second Auditor. The Second Auditor sent me to the Third, and the Third sent me to the First Comptroller of the Corn-Beef Division. This began to look like business. He examined his books and all his loose papers, but found no minute of the beef contract. I went to the Second Comptroller of the Corn-beef Division. He examined his books and loose papers, but with no success. I was encouraged. During that week I got as far as the Sixth Comptroller in that division; the next week I got through the Claims Department; the third week I began and completed the Misaid Contracts Department, and got a foothold in the Dead Reckoning Department. I finished that in three days.—There was only one place left for it now. I laid siege to the Commissioner of Odds and Ends. To his clerk, rather—he was not there himself. There were sixteen beautiful young ladies in the room, writing in books, and there were seven well-favored young clerks showing them how. The young women smiled up over their shoulders, and the clerks smiled back at them, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Two or three clerks that were reading the newspaper looked at me rather hard, but went on reading, and nobody said anything.—However, I had been used to this kind of alacrity from Fourth Assistant Junior Clerks all through my

eventful career, from the very day I entered the first office of the Corn-beef Bureau clear till I passed out of the last one in the Dead Reckoning Division. I had got so accomplished by this time that I could stand on one foot from the moment I entered an office till a clerk spoke to me, without changing more than two, or maybe three times.

So I stood there till I had changed four different times. Then I said to one of the clerks who was reading :

"Illustrious Vagrant, where is the Grand Turk?"

"What do you mean, Sir? whom do you mean? If you mean the Chief of the Bureau, he is out."

"Will he visit the harem to-day?"

The young man glared upon me awhile, and then went on reading his paper. But I knew the way of those clerks. I knew I was safe, if he got through before another New York mail arrived. He only had two more papers left. After awhile he finished them, and then he yawned, and asked me what I wanted.

"Renowned and honored Imbecilo - On or about—"

"You are the beef contract man. Give me your papers."

He took them, and for a long time he ransacked his odds and ends. Finally he found the North-west passage, as I regarded it— he found the long lost record of that beef contract— he found the rock upon which so many of my ancestors had split before they ever got to it. I was deeply moved. And yet I rejoiced—for I had survived. I said with emotion, "Give it me. The Government will settle now." He waved me back, and said there was something yet to be done first.

"Where is this John Wilson Mackenzie?" said he.

"Dead."

"When did he die?"

"He didn't die at all—he was killed?"

"How?"

"Tomahawked."

"Who tomahawked him?"

"Why, an Indian of course. You didn't suppose it was a superintendent of a Sunday School, did you?"

"No. An Indian, was it?"

"The same."

"Name of the Indian?"

"His name? I don't know his name."

"Must have his name. Who saw the tomahawking done?"

"I don't know."

"You were not present yourself, then?"

"Which you can see by my hair. I was absent."

"Then how do you know that Mackenzie is dead?"

"Because he certainly died at that time, and I have every reason to believe that he has been dead ever since. I know he has, in fact."

"We must have proofs. Have you got the Indian?"

"Of course not."

"Well, you must get him. Have you got the tomahawk?"

"I never thought of such a thing."

"You must get the tomahawk. You must produce the Indian and the tomahawk. If Mackenzie's death can be proven by these, you can then go before the commission appointed to audit claims, with some show of getting your bill under such headway that your children may possibly live to receive the money and enjoy it. But that man's death must be proven. However, I may as well tell you that the Government will never

pay that transportation and those travelling expenses of the lamented Mackenzie. It may possibly pay for the barrel of beef that Sherman's soldiers captured, if you can get a relief bill through Congress, making an appropriation for that purpose; but it will not pay for the twenty-nine barrels the Indians ate."

"Then there is only a hundred dollars due me, and that isn't certain! After all Mackenzie's travels in Europe, Asia, and America, with that beef; after all his trials and tribulations and transportations; after the slaughter of all those innocents that tried to collect that bill! Young man, why didn't the First Comptroller of the Corn Beef Division tell me this?"

"He didn't know anything about the genuineness or your claim."

"Why didn't the Second tell me? why didn't the Third? why didn't all those divisions and departments tell me?"

"None of them knew. We do things by routine here. You have followed the routine and found out what you wanted to know. It is the best way. It is the only way. It is very regular, and very slow, but it is very certain."

"Yes, certain death. It has been, to the most of our tribe. I begin to feel that I, too, am called. Young man, you love the bright creature yonder with the gentle blue eyes and the steel pens behind her ears—I see it in your soft glances! you wish to marry her, but you are poor. Here, hold out your hand—here is the beef contract; go, take her and be happy! Heaven bless you, my children!"

This is all that I know about the great beef contract, that has created so much talk in the community. The clerk to whom I bequeathed it died. I know nothing further about the contract or any one connected with it. I only know that if a man lives long enough, he can trace a thing through the Circumlocution Office of Washington, and find out, after much labor and trouble and delay, that which he could have found out on the first day if the business of the Circumlocution Office were as ingeniously systematized as it would be if it were a great private mercantile institution.--Galaxy.

A BRIGADE CAMP.—A memorandum from Ottawa recently instructed the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General commanding the District to place himself in communication with officers commanding corps in his district, in order to ascertain and report at once as to what period during the approaching season will be most convenient for carrying on the annual drill of the several corps in Brigade Camp, or otherwise: report to state the most desirable locality for camp, and whether rifle ranges are available or convenient. We believe that this form has been complied with, and that a camp will be formed this month at or near Coburg, in which all the force of this Division, from battalions of infantry and one squadron of cavalry will be concentrated. The benefit of brigading the Volunteers together would be incalculable if the time were extended to a month.--Coburg Star.

THE FENIAN RAID.—The American papers publish the following as the casualties sustained by the Fenians in their recent raid on Canada so far as known:—

DEAD.—John Rowe, of Burlington; M. O'Brien, of Moriah; Gen. J. J. Donnelly, of Utica; — Duffy, Dennis Dugan; Edward Griffin, of Rochester; George Hughes; James Michael Evans, of Troy; Francis Ladin, of Newark; Chas. Jas. Clancy—10.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. Edward Hope, of Bridgeport; Frank Carrigan, of Bridgeport; Capt. E. Cronan; James Keenan, of Fort Edward; Lieut. Edward Hollaghan (or Callaghan), of Burlington; Charles Carlton, of Cambridge, Vt.; Daniel Ahorn, of Winooski, Vt.; Michael Flynn, of New York; James Joseph Collins of Boston; Timothy Moriarty; Patrick Downey; Michael Callaghan; James Attridge.—13.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Tuesday, 26th day of April, 1870

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled:—"An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that SHANSONVILLE, in the Province of Ontario, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, an Out Port of Entry, under the Survey of the Port of Belleville.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council
21-51.



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Montreal, March 11th, 1870. 12-2

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JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

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