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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, APRIL 11, 1870.

No. 15.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies,
1764-84.

CHAPTER XLVII.

On the 10th October Major Cochrane arrived from New York with the following letter:

"New York, Sept. 30th, 1781.

"My Lord,—Your Lordship may be assured that I am doing everything to relieve you by a direct move, and I have reason to hope from the assurances given this day by Admiral Greaves that we may pass over the bar by the 12th October, if the winds permit and no unforeseen accident happens; this, however, is subject to disappointment, wherefore if I hear from you your wishes will, of course, direct me and I shall persist in my idea of a direct move even in the middle of November, should it be your Lordship's opinion that you can hold out so long; but if, when I hear from you, you tell me that you cannot, and I am without hopes of arriving in time to succour you by a direct move; I will immediately make an attempt upon Philadelphia by land, giving you notice, if possible, of my intention—if this should draw any part of Washington's force from you it may possibly give you an opportunity of doing some thing to save your army, of which however you can best judge from being upon the spot.

"I have the honor to be &c.,

"H. CL. 70X.

"Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis, &c."

"YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA,

"Oct. 11th, 1781, Twelve M.

"Sir,—Cochrane arrived yesterday; I have only to repeat what I said in my letter of the 3rd, that nothing but a direct move to York, which includes a successful river naval action, can save me. The enemy made their first parallel on the night of the 6th, at the distance of 600 yards, and have perfected it and constructed places of arms and batteries with great regularity and caution. On the evening of the 9th their batteries opened and have since continued firing without intermission with about 40 pieces of cannon, mostly heavy, and sixteen mortars, from eight to sixteen inches. We have lost about 70 men and many of our works are considerably damaged—with such works on disadvantageous ground against so powerful an attack we cannot hope to make a very long resistance.

"I have the honor to be &c.,

"CORNWALLIS.

"His Excellency Sir H. Clinton, K. B., &c."

"P.S.—Oct. 11th, five P.M.—Since my last letter was written we have lost thirty men."

"Oct. 12th; seven P.M.—Last night the enemy made their second parallel at the distance of 300 yards—we continue to lose men very fast."

At this juncture of affairs Tarleton, who in addition to his qualities as a dashing leader had a keen perception of the higher science of his profession, advised Lord Cornwallis to evacuate the untenable works at Yorktown and transport all his effective force to Gloucester, drive the blockading force under Brigadier General de Choisy from the village, and by abandoning all impediments except three or four pieces of light field artillery, a distance of 100 miles in advance could be attained by rapid marches before a sufficient force could be detached in pursuit. In adopting this plan the sick and wounded were to be left under a flag of truce while all the artillery and vessels of war, baggage and stores were to be abandoned. The boats attached to the army could with the assistance of the squadron transport over 2000 men at a trip, and to oppose them the blockading force consisted of the Duc de Laureen's legion 350 men, 700 marines and 1200 militiamen, in all 2250, of which the main body was encamped on the plain three miles from Gloucester behind a slight abattis—a large detachment was advanced to a narrow wood previously described a mile and a half in front where a work had been commenced which was not half finished when the capitulation was signed at Yorktown. No doubt could be entertained that he could be beaten and cut to pieces before any succour could reach him from the French and American camp before Yorktown, a river over a mile in width interposing between.

Under this plan over 4000 picked infantry and 400 cavalry could be withdrawn, nearly half of which could be mounted at the expense of the enemy or by the country, and a dash on Philadelphia might well repay the loss at Yorktown—the plan was feasible, might succeed, and would avert the dishonor of a capitulation which was inevitable, especially as the fire of the besiegers compelled the British to close all the entrances on the left of their lines, while their men were fall-

ing fast from the enemy's fire and sickness.

On the evening of the 14th an attack was made on the two outer redoubts on the left front of the British lines at Yorktown by detachments from each of the combined armies, it fully succeeded, and before morning both were included in the second parallel; next day the British General wrote the following letter:—

"YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA,

"October. 15th, 1781.

"Sir,—Last evening the enemy carried two advanced redoubts on the left by storm, and during the night included them in the second parallel which they are at present busy in perfecting; my situation now becomes very critical: we dare not show a gun to their old batteries and I expect their new ones will open to-morrow morning. Experience has shown that our fresh earthen works do not resist their powerful artillery, so that we shall soon be exposed to an assault in ruined works in a bad position and with weakened numbers.

"The safety of the place is therefore so precarious that I cannot recommend that the fleet and army should run great risk in endeavoring to save us.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.,

"CORNWALLIS.

"His Excellency Sir H. Clinton, K. B."

No attempt appears to have been made to retake those important redoubts, indeed the whole business of the defence was carried on in a most dilatory and unsatisfactory manner: it was marked by no effort of energy or ability, nor was there a single attempt to extricate the army from a position of such danger. A sortie was made on the night of the 10th, and two batteries in the second parallel were carried without considerable loss, eleven pieces of heavy artillery spiked and other considerable damage inflicted, but the attack was made by only 350 men and was not supported, when the French advanced in force the British retreated—the guns were unspiked and the batteries repaired before evening. This was the last effort of the garrison, all hope of prolonging resistance seems to have been abandoned, as it was conceded that when fire was opened from the second parallel no part of the position could be free from its effect and a general assault could not be withstood.

Lord Cornwallis now attempted to carry out

the advice given him by Lieut. Col. Tarleton at an early period of the siege, but under existing circumstances was not as practicable, and transported across the river to Gloucester nearly half of his available force, when a squall disturbed the operations, and with characteristic indecision those that had crossed were withdrawn and the last hope of the British having passed away; in the forenoon the British General despatched a flag of truce to General Washington with the following letter:—

"YORK, VIRGINIA,
"October 17th, 1781.

"Sir,—I propose a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours that two officers may be appointed by each side to meet at Mr. Moore's house to settle terms for the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
"CORNWALLIS.

"His Excellency General Washington."

To this communication the following answer was returned:—

"CAMP BEFORE YORK,
"17th October, 1781.

"My Lord,—I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of this date. An ardent desire to save the effusion of human blood will readily induce me to listen to such terms for the surrender of your posts and garrisons at York and Gloucester as are admissible.

"I wish previous to the meeting of the commissioners that your Lordship's proposals in writing may be sent to the American lines, for which purpose a suspension of hostilities during two hours from the delivery of this letter will be granted.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
"G. WASHINGTON.

"Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis."

"YORK IN VIRGINIA,
"17th Oct., 1781, half-past four, P.M.

"Sir,—I have this moment been honored with your Excellency's letter dated this day. The time limited for sending my answer will not admit of entering into the detail of articles, but the basis of my proposals will be that the garrisons of York and Gloucester shall be prisoners of war with the customary honors, and for the conveniency of the individuals which I have the honor to command, that the British shall be sent to Britain and the Germans to Germany under engagement not to serve against France, America or their allies until released or regularly exchanged. That all arms and public stores shall be delivered up to you, but that the usual indulgence of side arms to officers and of retaining private property should be granted to officers and soldiers, and that the interests of several individuals in civil capacities and connected with us shall be attended to.

"If your Excellency thinks that a continuance of the suspension of hostilities will be necessary to transmit your answer I shall have no objection to the hour that you may propose.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
"CORNWALLIS.

"His Excellency Gen. Washington."

"CAMP BEFORE YORK,
"18th October, 1781.

My Lord,—To avoid unnecessary discussion and delays I shall at once, in answer to your Lordship's letter of yesterday, declare the general basis upon which a definitive treaty of capitulation may take place.

"The garrisons of York and Gloucester including the seamen as you propose, shall

be received as prisoners of war. The conditions annexed of sending the British and German troops to the ports of Europe to which they respectively belong, is inadmissible. Instead of this they will be marched to such parts of the country as can most conveniently be provided for their subsistence, and the benevolent treatment of the prisoners which is invariably observed by the Americans, will be extended to them. The same honors will be granted to the surrendering army as were granted to the garrison of Charlestown. The shipping and boats in the two harbors with all their guns, stores, tackling, furniture, and apparel, shall be delivered up in their present state to an officer of the navy appointed to take possession of them.

"The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military chest and public stores of every denomination shall be delivered unimpaired to the heads of the departments to which they respectively belong.

"The officers shall be indulged in retaining their side arms, and the officers and soldiers may preserve their baggage and effects with this reserve, that property taken in the country will be reclaimed. With regard to the individuals in civil capacities, whose interests your Lordship wishes may be attended to, until they are more particularly described nothing definite can be settled.

"I have to add that I expect the sick and wounded will be supplied with their own hospital stores and be attended by British surgeons particularly charged with the care of them.

"Your Lordship will be pleased to signify your determination either to accept or reject the proposals now offered in the course of two hours from the delivery of this letter, that commissioners may be appointed to digest the article of capitulation, or a renewal of hostilities may take place.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
"G. WASHINGTON.

"Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis."

The second paragraph proves that Washington was not above the gasconading weakness of his countrymen, and it reads queerly to hear him boast of the "benevolent treatment of the prisoners," knowing that his masters, the Congress, had acted in the most outrageously treacherous and cruel manner to the prisoners taken at Saratoga, who, surrendering under capitulation, were marched into the interior of the country and compelled to labor, thus breaking every article of the engagements solemnly entered into by their officers, and that under the meanest and most disreputable of subterfuges. However, he was nothing more than an ordinary American, as they call them selves, and a fair specimen of the exaggerations of character peculiar to those people.

As the indecision of the British General brought on the crisis, nothing remained to be done but accept the conditions, and the following letter closed the correspondence on this subject:

"YORK, VIRGINIA, 18th October, 1781.

"Sir,—I agree to open a treaty of capitulation upon the basis of the garrisons of York and Gloucester, including seamen, being prisoners of war, without annexing the condition of their being sent to Europe, but I expect to receive a compensation in the articles of capitulation for the surrender of Gloucester in its present state of defence. I shall in particular desire that the Bonetta

sloop of war may be left entirely at my disposal from the hour that the capitulation is signed to receive an Aide-de-Camp to carry my dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton, such soldiers as I may think proper to send as passengers. I hope, to be manned with fifty seamen of her own crew, and to be permitted to sail without examination when my dispatches are ready, engaging on my part that the ship shall be brought back and delivered to you, if she escapes the dangers of the sea; that the crew and soldiers shall be accounted for in future exchanges; that she shall carry off no officer without your consent, nor public property of any kind; and I shall likewise desire that the traders and inhabitants may preserve their property and that no person may be punished or molested for having joined the British troops.

"If you choose to proceed to negotiations on these grounds I shall appoint two field officers of my army to meet two officers from you at any time and place that you think proper to digest the articles of capitulation.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
"CORNWALLIS.

"His Excellency Gen. Washington."

Iron Duke, 14, double screw armour-plated ship. This magnificent specimen of naval architecture was successfully launched from Pembroke yard on Tuesday. This ship is built wholly of iron, and she is furthermore armour-plated with iron slabs, eight inches thick, down to the water-line. She is a very fine model, and it is fully anticipated she will attain the speed estimated—namely, 13½ knots—being propelled by twin screws, driven by first class engines of 800 horse power, on the trunk principle. Her armament will consist of 14 9 inch guns, 12 tons each, so that taking this into consideration together with her armor and the immense speed anticipated from her, she will undoubtedly prove a most formidable antagonist. Her accommodation for officers and crew is excellent. The between decks are about ten feet, thus ensuring, with other appliances, good ventilation. As her name implies, she is called after the Duke of Wellington; a profile likeness of his well marked countenance, in medallion shape, being placed on either bow, surrounded by an emblematical trophy of arms, representing laurels, bannerets, and warlike weapons, with the arms of old England and motto on the centre, the whole surrounded by a large scroll projecting slightly over the stem of the ship. This ornamentation is of bronze, and enhances the vessel's appearance considerably. Her stern, too, is very handsomely ornamented. The principal dimensions of the *Iron Duke* are as follows—Length, 280ft., 1½.; breadth, 54ft., 1m depth in hold, 25ft., 1in.; burthen in tons, 3787; and her dead weight is calculated at 3200 tons. A large concourse of people was present at the launch. The interesting ceremony of christening was gracefully performed by Lady Evelyn Campbell, daughter of the Earl Cawdor. A very elegantly carved fretwork box of Cuban mahogany, lined with blue silk velvet, and covered with a glass top, was afterwards presented to the Lady Evelyn by the respected master shipwright, Mr. Robert Saunders, who took therefrom a handsomely formed mallet of satin wood, and a burnished steel chisel, with a satin wood handle, with which Lady Evelyn dexterously severed the cord that suspended the weights. They then fell on the dog shores, and the vessel glided on into the water amidst great cheering. The *Iron Duke* was taken to Hobbs' Point, where her machinery will be placed on board *Broad Arrow*.

THE WARSOP AERO-STEAM ENGINE.

The London *Times* publishes a long and favourable notice of the engine patented by Messrs. Eaton and Warsop, of Nottingham. It says an iron screw steamer with a Warsop engine has been built at Middlesbrough-upon-Tees, and is at present carrying cargo. She is named the Fox, and is intended for coasting purposes. She is schooner rigged, carries 230 tons of dead weight, and was built by Messrs. Bickhouse and Dixon, of Middlesbrough, for her owners, Messrs. Williams and Purvis. Her engines are by Messrs. Joy and Co. of Middlesbrough, and have a high pressure boiler weighted to 60lb., and two cylinders of 15½ inches diameter and 13 inches stroke. The boiler is vertical and cylindrical, with cylindrical furnace inside, and cross tubes from side to side, the uptake passing through the steam as superheater. The air-pump is placed vertically above one of the cylinders, and its piston is 11 inches in diameter, with eight inches stroke. The first trial trip of the Fox was made on the 13th of December, 1869. She left Middlesbrough at 11.41 a.m., and went down the Tees under steam only, with a strong land wind blowing. She had neither ballast nor cargo, and rolled very much. She crossed the bar about 12.20, and got out to sea. The steam pressure was let down to 28lb., with only two inches of water in the gauge-glass, and a thin fire. At 12.40 the air was turned on, with the engine feed-pump at full work pumping through the feed-heater, and the donkey running slowly, pumping cold water into the boiler. At 12.58 the boiler pressure had gone up to 55lb., and from the continued feed the water in the glass stood at ten inches. The engines were allowed full steam both at the stop valve and at the expansion lever. At 1.30 and thenceforward, the engine still working full speed, the boiler pressure stood at 60lb., and there was no priming. As an experiment, with this pressure and the screw making 112 revolutions, the air was shut off. Within two minutes water began to pass into the cylinders, and in three minutes the revolutions had fallen to 100. The air was again turned on, and in three minutes all priming had ceased, and the screw was again making 112 revolutions. From the heavy wind and the lightness of the vessel she was scarcely manageable, and the trip was brought to a premature close, having shown only that the engines worked well, and that the Warsop system prevented priming. A few days later she was taking cargo from Middlesbrough to Berwick, when, between Hartlepool and Shields, with the Warsop system in full operation, a pressure of 60lb., and the screw making 126 revolutions, the nut of a valve broke and disabled the air-pump for a time. It was immediately necessary to reduce the pressure on account of priming, and nothing above 30lb., and 60 revolutions of the screws could be maintained for the rest of the trip. The captain calculated that the stoppage of the air supply lost three hours time in a passage that occupied eleven. The next trip of the Fox was to Aberdeen, and on this, after five hours steaming on the Warsop system the air was turned off, and she was kept for five hours under steam alone. In the five hours under steam and air she ran by log 32½ miles, averaging 87½ revolutions per minute, and with an average boiler pressure of 50lb., and no priming. In the five hours under steam alone she ran by log 24½ miles, averaging only 71 revolution per minute, with an average pressure of 35lb., and primed whenever the pressure reached 39. Under steam alone the consumption of coal was

345lb., per hour, and under steam and air it was 27lb., per hour, showing a saving of 27 3 per cent of fuel, besides the increase in the rate of speed. It will be observed that the speed was never high, but the engines of the Fox are only of 35 horse-power, and are not calculated to lift her cargo at any rapid rate. The representative of the patentees had considerable difficulty in persuading the captain and engineer to complete the five hours under steam alone. They said that they had evidence enough, and they wanted to get on. We have said enough to show that the invention of Mr. Warsop possesses no small claim to the attention of engineers, and of all employers of steam power. Its value has still to be tested by careful and sufficiently prolonged experiments, conducted by skilled impartial observers. But for these we shall not have long to wait. Stationary engines of the kind are already in full operation at various places. There is one at the engineering works of Messrs. Robert Daglish and Co., at St. Helens; and another at the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Wigham, Richardson and Co., on the Tyne. A third is in use at the doubling mill of Messrs. Thackeray, of Nottingham. Others are in course of being erected at the works of Messrs. Backhouse and Dixon, of Middlesbrough; Messrs. Kitson, of Leeds; Blair, of Stockton; and Robey, of Lincoln; licenses have been applied for from San Francisco for the use of the patent for portable and traction engines; and it is also about to be applied, on engines of 600 horse power, at the New York public waterworks. At the works of Messrs. Eaton and Amos, Southwark, a Warsop of the highest finish is being built, and will shortly be open to the inspection of any who may desire to see it. The system has as yet only been made profitably applicable to high-pressure boilers, but the inventor feels assured that he will shortly overcome certain difficulties of detail which have hitherto diminished the economy of its application to condensing engines also. The history of inventions is one of trials, of discouragements; often, also, of ultimate and brilliant success. The Warsop engine may yet be found to have drawbacks that will militate against its usefulness; but, so far as an experience extending over nearly twelve months teaches, such drawbacks are not preceptible. If it should be found to fulfil only half its present promise, it will effect an annual saving the amount of which it would be almost impossible to calculate, and its use would become, a matter of necessity wherever the profits of manufacture are curtailed by the influence of competition. No merchant steamer could dispense with it, and, by enabling ships of war to keep the sea, it would become of equal importance to the statesman.

The New York *Sun* says:—France is complaining of the decay of her shipping, just as this country is. The transatlantic line of steamers, which receives 2,000,000 francs a year from the Government, is just able, with the aid of that subsidy, to pay expenses, and unless it is increased will have soon to go into liquidation. In 1869, of 152 departures from Havre for New York, only 26 were of French vessels. Of 60 departures in the same year from Havre and St. Nazaire for the West Indies, only 24 were French. Under a law passed in 1866, foreign vessels compete so successfully with French vessels that they bring to France nearly all the incoming freight, and take a large part of that going out. The French Legislature has ordered special inquiry into the subject,

THE DECLINE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The New York *Tribune*, in an article upon Great Britain, says "that she has passed her highest point of strength and influence." It may be patriotic in an American journalist to entertain or express this belief, but an Englishman might, if he chose, give some good reasons to the contrary. He would claim that his country was never more progressive than now. In no ten years of her history did she ever make such strides toward commercial eminence as from 1860 to 1870. The amount of her shipping, which was but little more than that of the United States in 1860, is now more than double ours, and every year appears to be increasing her superiority. Commerce has ever been one of the greatest elements of her strength, and she is constantly increasing it. In manufactures, it was not long ago that the *Tribune* asserted that under the French reciprocity treaty she was underselling and ruining important branches of French industry, and extending her influence on the continent. Never was our contemporary more urgent for the very highest tariff in the United States, to protect our manufacturers from British competition, than he is at the present time. Her colonies all appear to be satisfied with her rule. She has withdrawn her troops from Canada, and preserves her supremacy there by the regard of the people for the connection. Her other great colonies are also satisfied. The population of the three Islands has doubled within the last half century, and a steady increase is still going on. At the same time she is making great political reforms, and approximating her institutions more and more to a republican standard. Is this calculated to diminish her strength and influence? The Island of Great Britain is a small country, and in time will arrive at a point from which an advance is not possible, but that apparently is yet remote. The Anglo-Saxon race, much as it is advancing in the United States, is not declining, nor likely to decline, for a century in the old country. This is the reply a Briton would make to the *Tribune*.

THE COLONIES.

The remarks printed below are most pleasing. The great conservative body of English politicians is sound in reference to the United Empire, and we believe that their sentiment will yet pervade the generality of statesmen in Britain of all shades in politics. At the Conservative banquet in London on the evening of March 9th, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, while referring to the Colonial question, said:

"As to the Colonies; I want to know whether the Conservatives of England want to be separated from the Colonies [No, no, and cheers.] I believe Conservative principles in regard to the Colonies are that we should maintain with them the most cordial relations, and never show them the cold shoulder; never meet them with civil sneers [hear, hear] or lukewarm civility; but to let them see that so long as they display loyalty to the mother country and to the crown of England, so long will the mother country hold that the crown of England is one and indivisible." [Cheers.]

The Canadian Papal Zouaves, whose term of service has expired, arrived in Montreal on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock, and were escorted by the college boys and some volunteers to the French church, where a service was performed.

GATHERING AFTER THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN.

From "Memoirs of the Chevalier de Johnstone, translated from the M. S. in French by Charles Winchester, Esq., Aberdeen." The M.S. was originally deposited in the Scots College at Paris.

The Prince, when he saw the rout commencing, saved himself along with some cavalry of the piquet of Fitz-James. Lord Elcho found him some hours after the battle in a hut near the River Nairn, surrounded with Irishmen, not a single Scotchman being with him. He was in total prostration, lost to all hope of being able to retrieve his affairs, having his mind completely imbued with the evil counsels of Sheridan and other Irishmen, who governed him at their will, and giving up every project but that of saving himself in France as soon as he possibly could. Lord Elcho represented to him that this defeat was nothing in reality, and his lordship did all in his power to persuade him to dream of nothing but to rally his army, put himself at their head, and try once more his fortune. This disaster, he said, could be very easily repaired; but the Prince was insensible to all his lordship could say, and would not hear him.

I arrived on the 18th of April, 1746, at Ruthven, which, by a mere chance, happened to be the rendezvous for rallying an army without its having been pointed out. I found there the Duke of Athole, Lord George Murray, his brother the Duke of Perth, Lord John Drummond, his brother Lord Ogilvie, and a great many other chiefs of clans, with about 4000 or 5000 Highlanders, all in the best disposition possible for renewing the contest, and having their revenge. Ruthven is a small village, distant about eight leagues from Inverness by a road across the mountains, very narrow, full of precipices, and where there are many defiles where 100 men could defend the passage against 10,000, solely by rolling down rocks from the summit of the mountains.

Lord George sent at once a force to guard these defiles; at the same time he despatched an aide-de-camp to inform the Prince that a great part of his army was collected together at Ruthven, that the Highlanders were armed, full of ardour, and breathing with impatience for the moment to be led back to the enemy; that the clan Grant, and other clans of Highlanders, who had until then remained neuter, were disposed to declare themselves for him, seeing the destruction of their country almost inevitable by the proximity of the victorious army of the Duke of Cumberland, that all the absent clans would return thither in a few days, and that in place of 5000 or 6000 men, who were present at the battle of Culloden (as well by the absence of those who had returned into their own country on leave, as by those who had disposed themselves on arriving at Culloden on the morning of the 16th to go to sleep), he could reckon at least on 8000 or 9000 men, more even than he had ever had in his army. Everyone beseeched the Prince most earnestly to come thither quickly to put himself at their head.

The day of the 19th passed at Ruthven without there being any news of the Prince. All the Highlanders were in an astonishing joy and ecstasy, such as no one had ever before seen in a beaten army, and hoping with impatience every moment to see the Prince. But on the 20th the aide-de-camp whom Lord George had sent to him arrived to announce to us as all the answer on the

part of the Prince:—"That every man should look out for the means of saving himself as he best could;" a reply not a little dispiriting and heartrending to those brave men who had sacrificed themselves to him. We were master of the defiles between Ruthven and Inverness, which would have given us time to re-assemble our army—the clan of the Macpherson's of Cluny, of 500 brave men; also a great many more Highlanders, who had not been able to return to Inverness before the battle, came to rejoin us at Ruthven, in so much that our number increased at every moment, and I am convinced that in eight days we should have had an army stronger than ever, capable at once of re-establishing our affairs, and promptly avenging the horrors and barbarities of the Duke of Cumberland; but the Prince was inexorable and immovable in his resolution to abandon the enterprise and terminate most ingloriously his expedition, the rapid progress of which had attracted the attention of all Europe. He had nobody about him but the Chevalier Sheridan and other Irishmen, who were altogether ignorant of the situation of the country and the character of the Highlanders, and who had nothing to lose; but, on the contrary, much to gain in proceeding to France, where many had already commenced to lay the foundations of their fortunes. The breaking up of the entire force at Ruthven produced a most touching and affecting scene. There were eternal adieus when they took leave of one another, no one being able to foresee his fate, or that he might not end his days on the scaffold. The Highlanders sent forth screams and howlings, groaning and weeping with bitter tears at seeing their country at the mercy of the Duke of Cumberland, on the point of being ravaged, and them selves and their families reduced to bondage and plunged in misery without remedy.

"LADY."

From the New Orleans Crescent.

I found the following the other day. It is too good to be lost:

"Who is a 'lady' now in the original sense of the term? The word 'lady' is an abbreviation of the Saxon 'loefday,' which signifies 'bread giver.' In olden times the mistress of a manor was accustomed once a week or oftener to distribute among the poor a certain quantity of bread. She bestowed the gift with her own hands, and made hearts of the needy glad by the soft words and gentle actions which accompanied her benevolence. The poor regarded the 'loefday' as a sort of ministering spirit in a world of sorrow and suffering."

Query. How many, in this nineteenth century, are the "ladies" who answer to the above? How many women now a days find time, amidst the whirl of gaiety and rush of fashion, amidst ball and opera and theatre and visiting and shopping, to play the lady in the good old Saxon signification of the term? How many women consecrate one day in seven, to the welfare of others less blessed than they, in the happiness thus bestowed, finding their own joy? The misanthropist or the man of the world at once answers, "none at all," for the one wilfully closes his eyes to all good, and the other has no time to bestow even a thought on the possibility of others having higher ideas than his own. But it seems to me that there is more worth in this world than either the misanthrope or the fashionable lady is aware of. For the real "ladies" are just those who never let anybody know of their own good deeds, while the woman will drop

a coin in a plate so as to make the sound audible to all neighbors. No! I do not know that the race of ladies has quite died out. The Saxon blood still courses through many veins, and Saxon words in many hearts retain their old force. This is a wicked world, so everybody says, and there is a great deal of good in it, which, strange to say, is not the subject of any general remark. I suppose this is because those people who do the good deeds, and who are the only ones who know of them, fail to speak of them, while the evil of the evil door is proclaimed everywhere by his companions—and those doers of good are not necessarily of the lovely of the earth. A man may be both wealthy and charitable; a woman may dress in silk and be a lady, and this is not unseldom the case is easily proved to him who will open his eyes and look around. Still there might be more of both classes. That there are not let us hope to be attributed more to ignorance of duty than to neglect of it. I venture to say that many a young lady, passably good, and of a tolerably easy conscience, who reads the extract which heads this, never thought before what a "lady" really is. For such I have copied it. To such I commend it.

AN IRISH DEFINITION OF DRUNKENNESS.

At the hearing of a case of damages against a railway company in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, recently, John M'Cluskey, a railway guard, was examined by Mr. Carleton, Q. C. He deposed that on the morning on which Mr. Sloane, the plaintiff, sustained the accident, he saw him at Enfield, and called to him to take his seat or he would be left behind; the train was delayed a few minutes while he was trying to take his seat; the stationmaster also called to him. Had you an opportunity of judging of the position of Mr. Sloane as to his being capable of taking care of himself?—Witness—I suppose I must answer the question? Mr. Carleton, Q. C.—Indeed you must. Chief Justice—There is nothing confidential here—everything is above board. (Laughter.) Witness—Well he was not sufficiently sober to know that he was drunk. (Laughter.) Mr. Heron, Q. C.—In your opinion, then, if he knew he was drunk he would be more sober? (Renewed laughter.) Witness—I can explain all the phases of it—I know every stage of it if you don't deem it personal. (Great laughter.) Mr. Heron, Q. C.—Not a bit; go on. What is the first stage? To drink. What is the second? To feel that you have taken a drink. What's the third? To feel it a little stronger. (Laughter.) What's the fourth? Shaky. (Laughter.) The fifth? Drunk. (Renewed laughter.) The sixth? You are unconscious, and don't know you are drunk. (Laughter.) And in your opinion was the plaintiff unconscious enough to know he was drunk? I believe he was not sober enough to know it. What's the seventh stage of all that ends this eventful history? *Delirium tremens*. (Great Laughter).

DEATH OF COLONEL WHITEHEAD.—Col. George W. Whitehead, of Woodstock, who was injured a few days ago by a fall, died at his residence in that town on Saturday, 2nd inst., at the ripe age of 80 years. Col. Whitehead was well known and much esteemed. He occupied a prominent position in the Masonic fraternity, and was Past Deputy District Grand Master of the Wilson District.

OUR COAL SUPPLY.

As the coal question has, during part of this year, excited considerable attention and many complaints, we have been led to make a careful examination of the subject, in order to ascertain, if possible, how the supply of this necessary of life can be regulated to meet all demands. We find the following to be the known coal-bearing territory of the world:

Square miles of Coal Land.	
United States.....	639,867
British North America.....	7,530
Great Britain.....	5,400
France.....	934
Prussia.....	960
Belgium.....	510
Bohemia.....	400
Westphalia.....	380
Spain.....	200
Russia.....	100
Saxony.....	30
China and Japan.....	not reported.

The product per annum of the principal countries is:

Tons.	
United States.....	28,000,000
Great Britain.....	112,000,000
British North America.....	600,000
Russia.....	1,500,000
France.....	9,000,000
Prussia.....	13,000,000
Spain.....	300,000

It will be observed that, although the United States possesses one hundred and nineteen times the coal territory of Great Britain, she produces only about one-fourth the amount of coal.

38TH BRANT BATTALION INSPECTION.

On Monday evening last, according to announcement, the three Brantford companies of the 38th Brant Battalion were inspected in the Drill Shed of this town by Lieut.-Col. Villiers, Brigade Major, accompanied by Lt. Col. Patton. The turn out of companies 2 and 3 was not as large as it might have been, but Company No. 5, commanded by Capt. Lemmon, made a very large muster, there being between forty and fifty men present. The companies were formed into line with open ranks, and received the Colonel in the usual manner, by presenting arms, after which he passed up and down the lines, carefully inspecting the clothing, arms and accoutrements of the men with which he expressed much satisfaction. The line was then put through the manual and platoon exercises by Major Dickie, after which it was broken into column of companies and exercised in a few movements of battalion drill by the same officer, and considering the men were somewhat rusty, not having any drill since they were in camp last fall, they performed the different evolutions very well. At the close Col. Villiers addressed a few words to the men, thanking them for their attendance. He remarked that he would have liked to have seen a larger turn out of companies 2 and 3; but he said Capt. Lemmon and his men deserved great credit for the large muster they had made. He said it was a fine company and they were a fine body of men, and reflected great credit on their captain and officers. At the close of his remarks he asked the whole of the companies, if their services were required at the Red River in the Spring, would they volunteer, when a universal shout of "Yes, Colonel," from the

men, passed down the ranks. The arms and accoutrements in the several armories were afterwards inspected, and were found in excellent order, which speaks well for the caretaker Mr. Walker.

The next morning the Colonel proceeded to Paris and Drumbo, to inspect the companies at those places.

Lieut.-Col. Villiers is a pains-taking officer, is much respected, and is exceedingly popular with the officers and men of the Volunteer force in his district.—*Brantford Courier.*

COLLINGWOOD BATTALION BAND AT DUNTRON.

On Tuesday evening, 22nd inst., the inhabitants of Duntroon were favored with a musical treat from the Battalion Band. It is rarely that Duntroonites have the monotony of every day life so agreeably disturbed by sweet musical strains. Those present that evening in the Drill Shed, where the Band performed during the volunteer drill, seemed to enjoy very much the performances, and the universal impression was, that the Band did uncommonly well for their practice, and that the members must have had the musical bump very large. After leaving the Drill Shed, the members of the Band were entertained at an excellent supper in the orderly and well kept hotel of Mr. H. Watson, who deserves credit for his liberal and gentlemanly attention on all such occasions.

The members of the Band elicited the warmest praise not only for the real excellency of their performance but for their gentlemanly and courteous behaviour.

The thanks of the community are due to Capt. McMillan and Lieut. Howson, whose liberality and enterprise were conspicuous on this occasion, and always are so whenever they can contribute to the comforts and success of the volunteers.—*Collingwood Enterprise.*

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed that American riflemen have been invited to compete with English volunteers in this years contest at Wimbledon, and that Canadians have not received any notice. We agree with the complainants that this preference is unjust and impolitic. It is unjust to ignore the skill of Canadians and deprive them of the opportunity of acquiring a more practical experience with English systems; and it is impolitic to refuse to our volunteers the incitement to improve their skill which a visit to Wimbledon, and all the antecedent preparations for it would be certain to create. Any invitation or encouragement which would render volunteering and rifle shooting more popular in Canada, is certainly more politic than an inducement of a similar kind to Americans. There is yet time to extend the invitation to us.—*Collingwood Enterprise.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Volunteer matters have been so quiet here for the past few months that I have been unable to gather sufficient matter for a letter. However, for several weeks past

Capt. Cook, No. 1 Co., 41st Battalion, has been instructing his officers and non-commissioned officers regularly once a week. The instruction is not confined to drill alone but embraces posting of sentries and general duties required in camp. The attendance is very good and the instruction thus imparted will be of vast service during the next annual drill.

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery Garrison Artillery have added another improvement to their already unequalled armoury, viz, a cast iron block on which to hang the shoulder and waist bolts. The block is on the same arc of a circle as a man's shoulder is with a slight flang on the outside to prevent the bolts from slipping off, and is secured to the rack with two screws, the object being to prevent that ugly bend which invariably gets in the bolts by hanging on pegs or small hooks. J. Green, caretaker, (an old soldier) is the inventor, and would doubtless be glad to supply captains of companies, to whom I can strongly recommend the article.

The Volunteers here think that as the REVIEW is the organ to which they look for accurate information regarding all matters relating to the force, that a more full account of the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association should have been given. In England the resolutions and speeches of those meetings are, as a rule, given in the recognized organ, and so long as the REVIEW receives an allowance from the Association, and the meetings are held in Ottawa, it would perhaps be as well to be particular about those reports.

In your comments on the "Adjutant General's Report," in your last issue, you state that it recommends that the services of "five district paymasters" might be dispensed with. If you will again refer to the Report I think you will find this to be a mistake.

Some of the officers of the 41st battalion have already commenced fitting up beds, camp stools, &c., for the next encampment, which they expect will take place about the end of June.

[Our Correspondent is mistaken in supposing that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW receives any allowance from the Dominion Rifle Association; but it would be happy to give the speeches and proceedings of the meetings if duly advertised of the same. At page 3 of the Adjutant General's Report the eighth paragraph in the official copy reads as follows: "At present there are actually eight storekeepers, one of whom can be dispensed with, and five District Quartermasters whose services under the present system are quite unnecessary," so that the "paymasters" is a mistake. It is to be hoped, however, that the admirable report reviewed in the last number will be given to the public more fully in detail than any mere synopsis by newspaper or magazine.—*Ed. Vol. Rev.*]

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Militia authorities acted wisely in ignoring the requests of several over zealous French companies to turn out and give a military reception to the Papal Zouaves on their return after bloodless devotion to the head of their church. No one doubts the religious enthusiasm that would take them so far away from home to peril limb and life in defence of his Holiness, but the departure of these cadets, many fresh from Military School training, excited many to express their opinion of the illegality of the enlistment, after their having taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the government, and to give them a public military reception would only further complicate the expressions of those who require enlightenment in the matter of allegiance. However, we of all creeds heartily unite in welcoming them safe back again to the cheerful circle of home, with its attractions and endearments which they will now doubly prize after the privations they must have undergone in the Holy City. Maybe the rough edge has been taken off many of them and they will be the better citizens for that, at all events, as Canadians, we welcome them home to their native country, and may they never draw but in its defence and glory.

It is announced here positively that the Military School will be closed here as soon after the first of May as practicable. In the meantime, those cadets now in the School are being hurried to perfection as quickly as possible.

Laxity in military discipline, among the Volunteers, has been more the rule than the exception, leading to insubordination in the ranks, which has been more generally overlooked than punished by the commanding officer. This is wrong, an officer loses no esteem or confidence with his men by being strict when on duty, on the contrary he wins their respect and has the thanks of all well ordered men in the regiment. A little firmness saves a world of trouble. A certain captain of light infantry in this city deserves credit for the public manner with which he expressed his disapprobation of a certain unruly member of his company, calling him to the front, stripping him of his clothing there and then, and dismissing him as a man unfit to don the garb of a soldier.

A few such officers are needed to rid the service of many loafers and incorrigibles who do the service an injury, contaminating others and drawing discredit on the whole force. I can lay my hands at any moment on several commanding officers in this city who are almost idolized by their men, and yet are even stricter and harsher on drill than one might deem necessary. Where lies Capt. L—'s secret in wiring into country bumpkins, noddle-heads, and counter boobies the various movements, marches and countermarches necessary to enable

them to become honorable gentleman and officers of Her Majesty's militia.

A young and popular member of the Brigade Staff of this city will shortly lead to the hymenal altar the accomplished and charming daughter of one of our oldest and wealthiest French families. The intended bridegroom is gifted with that polish and bearing that commands so much respect and is so much admired in polite society, and the event, which will be one of great éclat, is anticipated with impatience by the upper ton.

The Militia Department will now soon be ensconced in their new quarters, and it may be *apropos* to mention at the same time that Montreal seems to be specially favoured with an efficient and courteous staff. The gentlemen of the Brigade Office here are certainly *distingue* for their urbanity and kindness of disposition, and there is little of that gruffness and conceit so much in vogue amongst military individuals.

It is pleasure to do this justice to those gentlemen, who are deserving of every credit for the manner they transact the important business that entails itself upon them.

The Montagnards light infantry are now drilling three times a week preparatory to their inspection on Good Friday by Colonel D'Orsennes; they will be able to give a good account of themselves.

The Volunteers here are very anxious for the march to Red River; an announcement to get ready would cause the greatest enthusiasm. Every regiment thinks and hopes it may be favored, and many hundreds would volunteer to remain as settlers after peace has been restored to the country.

I notice the Moncrieff gun carriage, the action of which is on the same principle as that of a rocking horse, has recently been tried in England with 12-ton guns, and is found to answer as well as with guns of a lighter weight. It was asserted that, however applicable the principle might be to light pieces it would not do for heavy siege guns, but the trials have shown this view to be incorrect. By the Moncrieff system guns and men are out of sight and below the level of the parapet while loading, and only visible during the short time occupied in firing.

What about the steel battery, and how for Red River. B.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

It would be difficult to strike an analogy more true than that the loss of the colonies would rapidly sink England to the condition of Holland. Very little study of the history of the United Provinces will prove this. Not without a gallant struggle, indeed, did Holland succumb to the ocean supremacy of England, but the result was inevitable. Let England deal with her colonies, in the

light of the accumulated experience of a hundred years, like a mother who compels the love, the admiration, the chivalrous devotion of her stalwart sons by her unselfish generosity and nobility of soul, and the great American States, mighty as they will probably be in the future, may seek in vain to wrest from her the prestige of "those lion spirits that tread the deck (and) have carried the palm of the brave."

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

An article appeared in the *Telegraph* of the 24th March, on the Military Schools purporting to quote figures from the annual Militia Report, to the effect that the gratuities, clothing, mileage and books to 5,569 Cadets have amounted, since the establishment of the Schools, to \$381,973.

This sum is no doubt large, but I dare say there are few of the *Telegraph's* subscribers who, in reading the statement, pause to consider that the Infantry School has been in operation for six years.

The *Telegraph* then proceeds to the cool assertion "we are satisfied" that the other expenses, such as pay to Adjutants and Drill Instructors, rent of offices, &c., will make the amount expended up to over a million.

The *Telegraph* is very green if it imagines that the public is to be cajoled into an economic howl as easily as it can succeed in hoodwinking its own eyes where its conclusions are foregone.

It is well known that the gratuities, &c. constitute by far the largest portion of the expense of the Schools. These amount to \$381,973, and the *Telegraph* does not blush to solicit the credence of its readers to the monstrous assumption that the remaining expenses have amounted to \$618,027!!!

In all probability the whole expenditure has not exceeded half a million, which, spread over a period of six years, is not so astounding an item.

I am far from defending the management of the Schools, having long ago foreseen, from what came under my personal knowledge of them, the precise points on which they would prove obnoxious to public censure. The evil is the indiscriminate admission of city loafers and boys, and the blame I conceive to rest with those who are in any way responsible for the *bona fide* nature of the applications for entry, *i.e.*, that they are really such as will benefit the service.

If the Schools are to be allowed to redeem their character, the city and adjacent county entries should be strictly limited to a due proportion to those from other places. It should be made known that only a certain number will be accepted from each county, and I would open the schools only for two terms in the year of three months each, so arranged as to suit the agricultural as well as the city population.

If admission were a little harder to obtain I am inclined to think there would be more eagerness to seek its advantages—

all events no political influence (which is what kills the service) should be allowed to have the least to do with admissions. Let applications pass through commanding officers of battalions before they come to the Staff officers. They (the commanding officers) at least know what sort of man will advantage the service.

But I should be sorry to see the schools broken up. They are of great service to the Force. A company whose officers and sergeants are schoolmen has, and always has had, a different style to that of one whose officers are untrained. And as to the cost, the *Telegraph* may rest assured that, when the candidate is a *bona fide* man, working both with a view to the efficiency of the service, and because he likes it, the country gets a tolerably good soldier, as things go, for its \$50. How many who have passed the schools, let us ask the *Telegraph*, have expended, either before or afterwards, hundreds of dollars for the public service in exchange for the fifty they have received?

And after all where does the money go to? Back into the pockets of the people, of course, as does all taxation for militia purposes.

RED RIVER.

No sooner have our minds been somewhat calmed by the intelligence that Major Boulton (whose fate, had it been tragic, many a heart in Northumberland and Durham would have burned to avenge) had providentially escaped murder at the hands of Riel, than we learn that that audacious scoundrel has after all dared to embroil his hands in Canadian blood in the person of the unfortunate Mr. Scott. Thank God the home government is taking steps to assert the Queen's authority. But I earnestly trust that our own authorities will deem it expedient to send up some of our stalwart and hardy country battalions of Volunteers. I do not believe there is a battalion in Ontario which, if ordered for service, would not at once fill up its ranks to their full complement. Oh! for the chance to go! I do not believe there is a Volunteer whose blood does not boil within him for that chance!

Your recent correspondent "Bushwhacker" has a letter in the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* of March 28th, on this subject, which is worthy every attention.

There is not a shadow of doubt that no better method could be devised of settling the North West with a loyal, brave, and hardy population, than that of sending up Volunteers and rewarding their military service with grants of land.

DOMINION NAVY.—The following six vessels have been selected by Government for Marine Police purposes, and for the protection of our sea-coast fisheries: *Water Lily*, England; *Stella Maria*, Sweepstakes, Ida, E. and Ella G. Molain. Together with the armed steamer *Druid* and the schooner *La Canadienne*, they will act in concert with the vessels of the Imperial fleet guarding our waters.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

PARIS, 31st.—M. Emile Ollivier has received the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. of Spain. This is his only decoration.

LONDON, 2nd.—The Rev. Dr. Pusey publishes a communication in the "Record" to-day, arguing against the revision of the recognized version of the Bible.

LONDON, 4th.—Despatches from Calcutta state that Earl Mayo, Governor General of India, is making a tour of the cotton-growing districts of the country, urging upon the people the necessity of increasing the cultivation of cotton, in order to compete successfully with the United States.

GLASGOW, 4th.—The new steamer "Italy" of the National Line, was successfully launched at Greenock to-day. She is 4200 tons burden and is said to be the largest screw steamer afloat, the Great Eastern alone excepted. The engines are 600 horse power.

The Glasgow "Herald" has reason to believe by Mr. Lowe's forthcoming budget that the income tax will be reduced to four pence, the duties on sugar equalized, alteration made in brewer's licences and newspaper postage. The tea and coffee will be left untouched, and a million sterling will be kept on hand for special purposes.

LONDON, 5th.—The House of Commons in committee continued the consideration of the Irish Land Bill. Mr. Gladstone offered an amendment giving the tenant complaining for loss of holding, the amount of damages to be assessed by a court.

DUBLIN, 5th.—The Waterford "Mail" announces the passage of the Irish Police Force bill, and appears in mourning for the death of the liberty of the press.

PARIS, 5th.—A telegram from La Creuzot is more favourable. No collisions between the operatives have occurred. The mines are deserted, and the iron works partially.

Mr. Schneider, one of the largest proprietors, has petitioned the Government to withdraw the troops, as their presence tends to keep alive the discontent among the workmen.

The "Constitutional" says, "That the plebiscite will bear on two points not contained in the constitutional acts of 1872, viz., Ministerial responsibility and the division of the Legislative power between the two chambers." The plebiscite must preclude the discussion of the new constitution, and that a proclamation is expected from the Emperor, which will explain the real character of the national policy.

NEW YORK, 31st.—The steamer "Camilla" arrived here yesterday, having on board the passengers of the steamer "Venezuela," of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company of Liverpool, who were transferred to the "Camilla" on the 16th March, about 1600 miles from New York, and between 300 and 400 miles to the westward of the Azores. The "Venezuela" sailed for Liverpool on the 5th of March with a cargo of general merchandize, £8600 in specie, the mails, 13 passengers and a crew of 46 persons, bound to the West Indies. On the 12th she encountered very heavy weather, which continued until the 15th when she broke down her rudder and dropped off, at the same time the steam piston broke off leaving a large hole in the vessel's side which allowed water to rush into the after storeroom, which in 15 minutes was full. Measures were at once taken to confine the water to the after compartment, and the following day the "Camilla" bore in sight

and took the passengers of the disabled vessel on board. The captain, all the officers, and 34 of the crew remained on board the "Venezuela." In a few hours the ships parted and a heavy gale set in, and the captain of the "Camilla" feared that the "Venezuela" in her crippled condition could not weather the gale. There is a strong feeling also among the passengers that she did not survive the gale of the 16th and 17th. The "Camilla" had a very boisterous passage and was 29 days from Gibraltar.

PHILADELPHIA, 2nd.—The strike of the miners of the Schuylkill region has at length begun. The collieries have been stopping one after another since Thursday evening last. By this, the time for general suspension, the strike will be universal, at least so far as the Schuylkill collieries are concerned. No suspensions have yet occurred in the Scranton region, but it is expected that some of the men will stop to-morrow, if the Mahony and Famagano were out.

LONDON, April 6th.—London poured out its hundreds of people to witness the contest between Cambridge and Oxford; and the numbers were increased by excursion parties from the country. Among the spectators were the Prince of Wales, Prince Teck, the son of the Pasha of Egypt, and many Lords and members of Parliament. Bets, which at one time were 11 to 8 on Oxford, were so eagerly taken by the friends of the Cambridge that shortly before the start odds had receded to 5 to 4 on Oxford. The excitement of the eagerly waiting crowd became intense as the hour for starting approached. At exactly five o'clock the Oxford shot out from their boat house at Putney, and received an ovation from the spectators almost equal to that given the Oxford four when they came out against the Harvards last year. The men rested on their oars in mid-stream nearly eight minutes when the Cambridge made their appearance and took up their position on the Middlesex side of the river; they also had the most enthusiastic reception from the multitudes and were in splendid condition. An oven start was effected and the boats went off with a strong tide in their favor. At the aqueduct, 250 yards, the Cambridge began to gain, and when they reached Craven cottage, three quarters of a mile, they were half a length ahead. Here Oxford spurred and kept it up for some distance; their friends wildly cheered them but without effect. The momentary struggle was in favor of the Cambridge, though the latter were evidently rowing with all their strength, and at Hammersmith's bridge Cambridge was clear of Oxford. Under the arch Oxford again spurred, and succeeded in reducing the gain of their opponents to half a length. A sharp struggle followed in the Coney Reach, but as they passed the Island Ait, 2½ miles, the Oxonians began to fail. The Cambridge, who were still afresh, rapidly drew in front, and won the race. The astonishment and enthusiasm of the spectators found expression in a storm of screams and cheers as the Cambridge reached the stakeboat. The time of the race has been unofficially reported at 20min. 30secs. Notwithstanding the great pressure brought to bear on the Conservatory of the Thames to allow private steamers to follow the boats, none but the official steamers were permitted to do so.

A rich man died in Maine, recently, and his dying speech was:—Plant me as soon as I am cold; don't please don't carry me round for a side show—Remember Peabody." He was planted accordingly.

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.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten at the same rate, the sender of the names to receive one copy free for the year.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INDEPENDENTS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns. Also original historical reviews of America, and especially Canadian wars.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps. The only authorized agents for the REVIEW at present are

Lt.-Col. R. LOVELACE, for the Province of Quebec

Mr. ROGER HUNTER, for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

DAWSON KERR.....PROPRIETOR.

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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 written 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 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, APRIL 11, 1870.

GREAT BRITAIN furnishes the extraordinary spectacle of possessing the largest and most fertile territory in the world, with the most unequally distributed population. This applies more especially to the British Isles, which on an area of 122,483 square miles has 27,000,000 of inhabitants, or 220 to the square mile. Her North American possessions cover an area of 3,020,314 square miles with 4,000,000 inhabitants, or about four persons to every three square miles. As this territory offers the natural means of absorbing the surplus population of Great Britain, it will not be necessary to take into consideration the facilities afforded by the West Indian and Australasian possessions. As the consideration of the means by which the North American Colonies should be strengthened ought to be a primary object of Imperial policy, so it has been entirely neglected by the present Radical administration. The interests of the Empire de-

mands that the whole subject should be kept before the public with the view of having the mutual duties of Great Britain and her Colonies placed on a proper basis—the relations of each fairly defined and the exact position of the Colonies in the autonomy of the Empire established.

It is beyond question the interest of Great Britain to maintain a close political connection with her Colonies. All nations that have achieved a place in history have recognized what would be called by the utilitarianism of the present day certain sentimental feelings known as patriotism and national honor, which are more or less intensified according to physical temperament and self interest. Such feelings generally animating the masses are the agents by which good and much evil have been wrought in the world when properly or improperly directed; those feelings instinctively lead the people of Great Britain to insist on the maintenance of the connection between the Colonies and the Mother Country, and to this must be added the considerations that the trade derived from the dependencies is far more valuable than that derived from a foreign state inasmuch as there are no discriminating duties to contend with, nor no competition in manufactured goods.

The large amount of raw material produced in and derived from the Colonies to be manufactured in Great Britain and returned with a vast profit on labor, and shipment would be lost in case of separation, by which both populations would suffer, the Mother Country by the crippling of her commerce, and the Colonies by being compelled to assume the status of nationality without being able to bear its burdens. A separation would weaken the parent state, inasmuch as in the case of Canada it would deprive her of the material and moral aid of 600,000 soldiers in the event of a rupture with the United States, while it would leave her open to attack in what is and has been always her most vulnerable point—Ireland. It would neither lessen her expenses, diminish her danger, nor assure a continuance of peace, but on the contrary would be to her rival a signal for provoking a hostile issue, which would be fought out not on the shores of North America, but in the British Channel. Under those circumstances it is the duty of every Englishman to see that no Radical sympathies with Republicanism shall be allowed to play away this Great Empire. Already England has made a very awkward step in the downward course by the withdrawal of her troops from those Colonies under the pretext of lessening the taxes of the British ratepayer, but has that been effected? We think the answer would be in the negative. The material force of Britain has been weakened and a supposed sum of say £1,000,000 reduced from the previous year's military expenditure or about nine pence sterling per head saved to every individual in Great Britain and Ireland. So far so good, but the pauperism of that country costs the people

at the rate of *seven shillings and eight pence* per head, to which the discharge of men employed in dockyards and those reduced from the army with probably the additional *four pence*; and this is a fair specimen of Radical economy—reducing the public expenditure by deducting from the expenditure covered by revenue and adding it on to the local or municipal taxation. It is very little wonder that pauperism is on the increase in Great Britain.

Mr. Gladstone discourages the idea of Government aid to emigration, while he is prepared to lend the public money to Irish laborers to purchase freeholds on property where experience has amply proved that such experiments simply intensify pauperism; while millions of fertile acres in the Dominion of Canada can be obtained at the cost of clearing and reclamation, and the whole unproductive labor of the British Isles absorbed in improving the outlying Provinces of the Empire.

Blinded by the kaleidoscopic views which writers like Sir C. D'Ubo give of the neighboring Republic, its apparent prosperity and future destiny, the English people are singularly apathetic about what is to them a much more important part of the North American continent, and allow the demagogues that govern them to fool away their inheritance on false pretences.

If there is such a thing as an English statesman he will try to reduce pauperism by relieving the labor market of the pressure of over population, and by a distribution of the people through the outlying Provinces where they will be a source of strength instead of weakness, of safety instead of danger. It is not by reducing the army, casting off the Colonies, or elevating one branch of the estates of the realm above the others that the greatness or stability of the British Empire will be assured, but by eliminating pauperism from the population, and thereby destroying the influence which elevated Gladstone and Bright to a position where their powers of mischief could be felt, and that can only be effected by a wise and judicious system of emigration to those Colonies.

THE *emute* at RED RIVER can no longer be distinguished by its freedom from bloodshed—the latest reliable accounts render it a matter of melancholy certainly—that *murder* has been committed; a young man named Scorr has been shot by sentence of a so called court-martial, and justice demands that every person connected with this murderous farce shall be brought to a strict account, especially as treason has now culminated in bloodshed. As long as the usurping Provisional Government abstained from that fatal resort their movements afforded food for laughter, but when they become so reckless of human life as to spill the blood of one so powerless for good or evil as poor Scorr evidently was—it is time that the line of demarcation as to the feelings of the people of Canada between

their former and recent acts be broadly defined, and whatever forbearance might be extended to them withdrawn. It is nonsensical to suppose that the people of the Dominion will suffer the North West Territory to be controlled by the handful of people inhabiting or rather roaming over the valley of the Winnipeg. While strict justice should be exacted out to those who have set law and authority at defiance—the rights of the inhabitants must be scrupulously respected—at the same time it is a hard matter to find out what the people there really want; those who have been obliged to leave the settlement say that the Provisional Government is unpopular; that a large party numerically superior to those supporting it is anxious for its downfall and that it oppresses the people, but in this case they must be either fools or cowards to tolerate it for a single day.

The opening of navigation will probably show the country what policy the Government have resolved on, although it rests with Great Britain to put down the *emute* and restore order as well as punish the men who have added murder to treason.

It is probable that one or two questions of grave interests to Canada, the neighboring Republic and Great Britain, will occupy the attention of the public ere many months elapse. The troubles of the Red River Territory may lead to complications with the States of a grave character, while it is certain the fishery question will call all the angry feelings which have heretofore surrounded it into action.

A careful consideration of the circumstances surrounding the fishery question will undoubtedly show that Canada has treated it with culpable negligence. In 1851 the strenuous desire to obtain the advantages of reciprocal trade to the States and the desire of the British Cabinet to maintain peace between the two countries at any price, gave the Washington Cabinet by treaty the right to fish in Canadian waters as long as the treaty remained in force. The Washington Cabinet, for their own purposes and with a desire to force annexation, abrogated that treaty in 1865, and, of course, forfeited all privileges conceded by it, but in order to leave the way open for a renewal of trade relations Canada still permitted the privileges of the fisheries on the payment of what was little more than a nominal license, which was evaded in nineteen cases out of twenty. During last season over eight hundred vessels belonging to the United States were allowed to fish without license in the Bay of Chaleurs. This state of affairs cannot continue, nor an experiment of that description be allowed to be repeated, as it strikes at the heart of our industry which the British Provinces must develop for their own benefit.

In order to show what the value of the fisheries in British American waters to the American people have been, the following tables are given:

WHALE AND SEAL FISHERY.

Vessels employed.....	661
Tonnage.....	203,062
Capital invested.....	\$23,436,236
Persons employed.....	16,370
Annual value.....	\$12,040,804

COD AND MACKEREL FISHERY.

Vessels employed.....	2,280
Tonnage.....	175,306
Capital invested.....	\$7,280,000
Persons employed.....	19,150
Annual value.....	\$8,730,000

From this it appears that these fisheries employ 35,500 seamen, and the united annual value of their labour is \$20,770,804, while the total value of the Canadian fisheries would not exceed \$11,000,000. It is surely worth an effort on the part of the Canadian people, even if that involved the danger of a rupture with our neighbors, to secure this valuable industry for the country; while in doing so no right or shadow of right is infringed. We have hitherto treated this question with forbearance and allowed the Americans great advantages for which they would offer us no equivalent, it is full time all this should cease. We must look to our own interests, and having both justice and force on our side plainly tell them that the fisheries are ours, and they have no right to them nor will they be allowed to enjoy them without an equivalent.

The treaty of 1818, now in force, between Great Britain and America provides that "The inhabitants of the United States shall have forever in common with subjects of His Britannic Majesty the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Race to the Quiripon Islands on the shores of the Magdalen Island, and also on the coast, bays, harbours, and creeks from Mount Jolly on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belle Isle and thence northerly indefinitely along the coast. And that the American fisherman shall also be at liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of the southern parts of Newfoundland above described and of the coast of Labrador. But so soon as the same or any portion thereof shall be settled it shall not be lawful for the said fisherman to dry or cure fish at such portions settled without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above mentioned limits." In order to define fully what is meant by the last paragraph, Whately, the highest American authority on international law, lays down as a rule that "the maritime territory of every State extends to the ports, harbours, bays, mouths of rivers, and adjacent parts of the sea enclosed by headlands belonging to the same

State. The general usage of nations superadds to this extent of territorial jurisdiction, a distance of a marine league, or as far as a cannon's shot will reach from the shore, along all the coasts of the State. Within these limits its rights of property and territorial jurisdiction are absolute, and exclude those of every other nation."

So then the construction of the treaty excludes the people of the United States from all participation in the fisheries of our great bays and estuaries, and the marine league is to be measured from a line drawn from headland to headland, not following the indentions of the coast. So that the rights insisted on by the Canadian people are perfectly clear and well defined. It only remains, therefore, that those rights are maintained with sufficient firmness and determination by the people, and an effort made to develop the industries they cover, taking the example set them by the people of the States in this respect, and they have since the declaration of independence paid not less than \$22,000,000 in bounties to foster this branch of their national industry, dependent as it has been on their neighbor's generosity. This bounty is the true cause why Colonial fishermen could not compete with the people of the States, because a bounty at \$4 per ton was equivalent to a discriminating duty against them.

Canada has a double incentive to energetic action in this fishery question, because a most lucrative trade depends on its development, and to it she must look for the fitting school in which to train seamen.

The following, which we copy from the *Commercial Bulletin*, Boston, United States, shows the size of the vessels to which the capacity of our enlarged canals should be adapted—the draft of such vessels being nine feet. As shewn in the debates of the House of Commons the Ottawa canals can easily be made available for a depth of 10ft. on the sills of locks, and therefore would be admirably adapted for the class of vessels described. Mr. Shanly's report fixes the size of the locks at 250×50×10, it would enable a vessel of 225 feet between perpendiculars, with 45 feet beam, drawing nine feet six inches of water, to pass through easily; the capacity would be 2,423 tons, the gross capacity of the Achilles is 1,420 tons, leaving a stowage capacity of 1000 tons, and the assumed stowage capacity of the vessel which could navigate the Ottawa River would be over 1600 tons. The displacement with nine and a-half feet draft would be 232½ tons, leaving a difference between stowage and displacement of 726 tons of which 400 tons would be the weight of vessel, 174 tons machinery and rigging, and 152 tons for fuel, stores, etc. The Achilles is a seagoing vessel doing a coasting trade. Our lake vessels should be barquo rigged, screw propellers, and would stow between sixty and seventy thousand bushels of wheat.

If it is profitable to have vessels of the

description of the Achilles in the coal trade it must be much more profitable to have the larger sized vessels which our enlarged canals can accommodate in the grain trade.

"The new iron steam collier Achilles, with 1000 tons of coal on board, arrived at this port from Philadelphia this week, and landed her cargo on Batchelder's Wharf. This is the first of a fleet now being built to carry coal from that point to coastwise ports, and as early as next month six more are expected to be ready for sea. These steamers are expressly designed for the transportation of coal, and contain all the necessary appliances for great dispatch in unloading cargoes, 1000 tons being easily transferred to the wharf in two days. The machinery used is all contained on board the vessels, and the coal can be seen rising from the three hatchways at a time. The Achilles is 195 feet long, 37 feet beam, 15 feet deep, and rigged as a brig. Her engine is a 40 inch cylinder and 50 inch stroke piston. Her average speed when laden is about 10 knots per hour."

MILITARY.

The Deputy Adjutant Generals commanding Districts in Ontario and Quebec are in Ottawa—those in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been telegraphed for. As the Militia cannot be marched out of the country a special force will be organized for service in the North west, for which there are already over four thousand Volunteers, and the Government can get forty thousand if requisite.

The *Toronto Telegraph* has inflicted on its readers three columns of most unmistakable twaddle as a critique on the "Report on the State of the Militia." The only point made is that various paragraphs in the report are not grammatically correct. We are tempted to ask whether the *Telegraph* ever made a false quantity? Verily the schoolmaster is abroad.

While publishing the wonderful story of the defence of Canada during the war of 1812-15 it becomes our duty to record the death of one of those gallant old soldiers to whose undaunted bravery its successful issue is to be attributed.

"At his residence, Niagara Township, on the 27th inst., Captain Peter Lampman, aged 81 years. The Captain was one of those sterling men, descended from the U. E. Loyalist stock. He fought all through the American war of 1812-14, and was present with General Brock when he fell at Queenston Heights. In 1837-8 he was one amongst the first to take up arms in defence of British institutions; and all through an honorable life he never faltered in fealty to his Sovereign and love for his country. Genial in temperament, social in neighbourly qualities, outspoken and resolute when necessary, Captain Lampman was a fair specimen of that hardy race whose toils and struggles in primitive times did so much to make this part of Canada what it now is. The loss of such a man deservedly calls up feelings of general emotion, which was amply testified in the large concourse of old residents and friends who accompanied his remains to their final resting place in the German Church burial ground, near Thorold, last Tuesday. He had arrived at the

rips ago of 81 years, and lived so regularly as not to know what illness was until two days before his death. He leaves a large circle of relations to mourn his loss."—*St. Catharines Constitutional*.

REVIEWS.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* for April 2nd contains an admirable portrait of Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart. This number is beautifully got up, there is also a beautiful view of the Eastern Departmental Block of the Public Buildings in this city, and other splendid Leggotypes.

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.

The *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* and *PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY*, one year for \$4.

DEATH OF MAJOR JOHN JACKSON.—It is our melancholy duty to record, after a short and painful illness, the death of this old and prominent resident of London Township, at the age of forty-nine years. He was born in the Township of Westminster in the year 1821, his father having settled there the year previously. Shortly after his birth his father moved into London Township, on the farm now owned by Joshua Jackson, Esq., on which and the farm ad joining he lived and died. At the time of the rebellion, although but seventeen years of age, he was very active, and shortly after received a commission in the militia. In the year 1858 he was promoted to the rank of major of the second Middlesex Battalion of Militia, and at the opening of the military school at London he entered, and qualified himself for active service. At the time of the Trent affair he was instrumental in raising a company of volunteers, which were recognised by the government, and which he commanded until failing health compelled him to resign. A short time since he was appointed major in the newly organised militia. Although compelled to leave the active force, he took a deep interest in the volunteers, and in the use of the rifle he was no mean competition, being one of the foremost shots at all our local matches. At the last municipal election he was elected deputy-reeve. By his death the Township of London will lose one of their most active members, and his immediate neighborhood a kind and obliging friend. All who knew him liked him, and long will his loss be felt. He was married in the year 1848, to Georgina Jane, eldest daughter of the late Capt. M.G. Cary, who died a few years after. He has left an only daughter to mourn his loss—*London Prototype, April 7.*

It is rumoured that Sir Stafford Northcote is likely to proceed to the Red River, in his capacity of Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Sir Stafford Northcote is a statesman of great practical ability and business tact. His presence at Ottawa at the present moment, armed with the full powers of the Hudson's Bay Company, may be exceedingly opportune. The Nova Scotia papers term the Red River difficulty the Winnipeg War, but its present trifling character may develop to an extent which may now be unforeseen.—*Broad Arrow.*

HEROIC.—The Prescott *Telegraph* relates the following particulars of a truly heroic rescue achieved at Maitland, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Church of England clergyman of that place, by which, at the imminent risk of Mr. Lewis' own life, a fellow being was snatched from the very jaws of death. It appears that on Friday the 1st inst., a man afterwards ascertained to be Capt. Hayes of Brockville, in attempting to cross the river a short distance below Maitland, broke through the ice, and being unable to get out again, shouted loudly for assistance. His cries were heard by the Rev. Richard Lewis, who lives on the bank of the river, and who went immediately to his assistance taking with him a plank and a piece of rope. Mr. Lewis broke through himself some two or three times before reaching Hayes, but with the help of his plank he got out again, and still persevered until he reached him. Hayes was about the middle of the river, which is some two miles wide. Mr. Lewis having thrown his rope to Hayes, after two or three trials succeeded with great difficulty in pulling him out. He remained with Hayes for some time, until the latter was somewhat recovered, when placing him on the soundest ice that could there be found, Mr. Lewis started for the shore again, to meet a boat that was coming out to their rescue. Upon meeting the boat Mr. Lewis returned with it to Hayes, accompanied by Mr. William McLanus. They took Hayes in and after about an hour's exertion, during which they frequently fell through the ice themselves, the whole party finally reached the shore in safety. Most of the distance both going and returning, Mr. Lewis was obliged to crawl on his hands and knees, shoving the plank before him, the ice being so very rotten that it would not bear his weight in walking. The risk incurred by Mr. Lewis was extremely great, in fact it seemed almost certain that he should sacrifice his own life without saving Hayes; but cool courage and good management carried him successfully through. To show the extent of the danger and the rotten state of the ice, it may be mentioned that within two hours of the time that Hayes was brought ashore, all the ice in the centre of the river fell and disappeared. Nor was this occasioned by the wind, as it was perfectly calm. In fact, for a quarter of a mile on each side of the place from which Mr. Lewis rescued Hayes, in two hours nothing but clear water could be seen. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Mr. Lewis for this noble and successful effort at saving life. Such conduct belongs to the highest type of humanity.

The Montreal *Gazette* announces the arrival in that city of Lieutenant-General Lindsay, who has been appointed to the command of the troops in the military division of Ontario and Quebec. Col. Earle will act as military Secretary to General Lindsay, and the Aides-de-Camp will be Captain Gascogne, of the Scots Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Fitzgeorge, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The arrival of General Lindsay, which we announced as probable more than a month ago, confirms the belief that the Royal troops in Canada will not be recalled to England during the present summer. They may be sent west, but certainly not east.

The 60th Rifles have received orders to be held in readiness for active service.

Major-General Lindsay arrived in Montreal last Wednesday, and issued orders taking command of troops in Quebec and Ontario.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.—The 1st Company of the 43rd (Carleton) Battalion, Capt. Falls, tendered their services to the Adjutant-General last week.

According to the *Broad Arrow* the expedition to Red River district will be 300 regulars, with a force of Canadian militia, and be under the command of Col. Wolseley.

INSPECTION.—The quarterly inspection of the arms and accoutrements of the 15th Battalion will take place at the Armory, on Monday, the 11th instant. Brigade Major Phillips, of Kingston, is the inspecting officer.—*Belleisle's Intelligence*.

THE 6TH REGIMENT.—Yesterday morning, the 4th instant, a large portion of this fine regiment marched through the streets in their summer clothing. The new shako was considered by far the handsomest head gear with which Her Majesty's troops have been fitted for many years; it was a subject of comment also that the bearing of the regiment had undergone a marked improvement since the present gallant Colonel had been in command.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

THE R. C. RIFLES.—Something definite is at last known as to the disposition of this R. C. Rifle Regiment. It is announced on good authority, that it is intended to make the following disposition of the men of the corps: All who desire may be disbanded at once; but others will be allowed to join other regiments in the only remaining garrisons in Canada, of Quebec and Halifax, until the period of their service is expired. We believe that the officers will go on half-pay and that many of them will be promoted.—*Kingston Whig, April 7th*.

INDIANS FOR THE NORTH-WEST.—The *Telegraph* says: We understand that Chief Johnston of Brant, and other Chiefs, were in Ottawa last week, consulting with the Government respecting the employment of a force of Indians in connection with the expedition to Red River. Such a force would be of great service for scouting, and other such duty. We believe Chief Johnston assured the Government that, on a week's notice, he could muster a band of about 800 young braves—fine, strapping, active fellows, capable of enduring any hardships.

Napoleon, in our judgment, never was more completely master of France than he is at this moment. He is not willing to shed blood. He does not need when the Chambers are with him almost to a man—But if he is provoked, if his lenient and patient policy is persistently misunderstood or misrepresented, he will have no choice but to again reveal himself. He can and he will, if need be, sweep the streets of Paris with grapeshot. He can and will, if need be, accomplish another *coup d'état*—The Emperor is trying the people, testing constitutional government. If it is not yet time, or if it is not proving convenient, the Emperor will be encouraged by all the respectable and order-loving citizens of France to resume the reins he has temporarily and tentatively let go. To be compelled to go back to personal government will be a triumph to the Emperor, but a damaging blow to France.—*N. Y. Herald*.

General Lindsay arrived in town Friday, and at once proceeded to Rideau Hall, one of the Governor General's carriages being in waiting for him.

Dr. Schultze and a number of other persons from Red River, arrived in Ottawa on Friday, and are staying at the Russell House. Mr. Mair and some others were expected on Saturday.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

A letter received from Dr. Kirk, Zanzibar, dated February 7, states that an expedition, with valuable goods and a gang of men, which he had sent off to assist Dr. Livingstone, had been attacked by cholera, and is at a standstill. Mr. Horace Walker, who sends Dr. Kirk's letter to the *Times*, says the communications between the lakes and the coast, always most precarious, and at the best of times hardly available for an Englishman's letters, is now thoroughly broken, and it must be some time before it resumes even its former unsatisfactory state.

A return was recently laid before the English House of Commons, shewing the emoluments of certain officers on the Army Staff. From this statement we gather the following particulars:

Commander-in-Chief	£6,631
Military Secretary	3,243
Adjutant-General	2,577
Deputy Adjutant-General	1,375
" " " Artillery	1,335
" " " Engineers	1,427
Quarter-Master-General	3,227
Deputy Quarter-Master-General	1,217
Total	£21,525

Here are eight officials drawing considerably more than one hundred thousand dollars per annum between them. They all draw regimental pay in addition to staff pay, though they probably have not seen the regiments to which they are supposed to belong, for the last twenty years. There are scores of just such officials in the service, drawing high salaries, for which they do next to nothing. Mr. Gladstone does not propose to remove any of these gentry. He allows them to remain in their fat berths, enjoying their scores of pounds per day, while at the same time he dismisses from the service thousands of men who are content to serve for a shilling a day. This is a specimen of Mr. Gladstone's economy.—*Woodstock Times*.

On the 15th of January a very decisive victory was achieved at Malta by the Snider rifle over the celebrated Prussian needle-gun. It was decided between the respective authorities that six picked sailors from the crew of H. M. S. Lord Warden and the same number from the Prussian frigate Arkona, should be pitted against each other, and the following was the result of two minutes' rapid independent firing at 200 yards at two skirmishing targets:—Wind force, 5. Arkona—Needle gun: 58 shots fired, 19 hits, 7 bull's-eyes, 12 outers; 52 points. Lord Warden—Snider: 77 shots fired, 45 hits, 22 bull's eyes, 23 outers; 134 points.

THE BOMBAY AND ONEIDA.—A cable telegram of the 23rd says:—The testimony given by the officers of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Bombay before the court of investigation at Yokohama, has been received here. It goes to show that no one on the Bombay was aware of the condition of the Oneida, while there was much alarm for that of the Bombay, and it was deemed necessary to make for shoal water with all speed.

IRISH CANADA TO IRISH AMERICA.

BY KORN KORB, JUN.

Hark! the ffin' and drummin', hurroo, hurroo,
they're comin',
Ould Ireland to free upon Canada's soil!
Irish grievances all in one grand total summin'
These patriots' vow on our head shall recoil.

They have sworn by thunder to lay waste and
plunder,
And deluge our fair smillin' Province with
blood,
The tie, which unites us to Britain, to sunder,
And make us break faith with Victoria the
good.

Very good, then, we're waitin', come on wid
you're batin',
We'll show you who's who in a couple of shakes,
We'll settle your cases, ye oil-hoots of Satan,
As his Reverence, St. Patrick, once settled the
snakes.

You talk of fightin' for Ireland and rightin'
The wrongs of the past by fresh wrongs upon us;
You talk of oppression while here you're incitin'
You cut-throats to pillage and murder us thus!

Bah! have done wid your blather, we Provincials
are rather
Too old to be fooled by such miserable rant.
I'rom what happened at Ridgeway, you surely
might gather
That reach Ireland thro' our land you certainly
can't.

Stay at home wid your railin' 'bout England's
misdoanin';
On republican soil you may rant and may rail,
But round Canada's border don't come your coat
trailin',
For you'll find plenty ready to step on its tail!

THE BATTLES OF 1812-18.

VI.

The attempt on the extreme right of the British line of defence at Fort Erie, its spirited repulse with the ignominious flight of General Smyth and the cowardice and insubordination of his troops furnished the closing events of the campaign of 1812 on the western frontier.

On the southern and eastern frontiers the operations of the campaign of that year had been very trivial. A strong force of 600 American troops had garrisoned Ogdensburg early in autumn, it was under the command of General Brown. Prescott, on the Canadian shore, opposite and distant 1800 yards, was defended by a regular work known as Fort Wellington, mounting four guns, 18-pounders; the inhabitants of the surrounding country anxious for their *hen roosts* had erected an open shore battery of mud and mounted thereon some thirteen old guns which formerly belonged to the old French fort at Isle Royale, and had lain there since the days of General Amherst's expedition in 1760, honey combed and useless. In 1810 Sir James Craig, apprehensive of the coming contest, had ordered their trunions to be knocked off so as to prevent the possibility of mounting them, but it seems he knew little of Canadian ingenuity and resource, for they were transported to and mounted on this breastwork by means of Gimbals made of iron hoops and wooden carriages.

The fort was garrisoned by eight artillerymen, two companies of Canadian fencibles and 40 men of the Newfoundland regiment, in all about 150 officers and men. With the few Canadian militiamen the district afforded, sufficient to keep the valient gar rison

at Ogdensburg in order. But there were some adventurous spirits in that garrison, and a Captain Forsythe thereof planned an expedition against Gananoque which at that time consisted of a saw mill, a roadside tavern, and the home of a gallant but eccentric U.E. Loyalist of the name of Stone, who held a commission as colonel in the militia.

The gallant Forsythe with a force of 104 men landed before daylight of 21st September, and after some trifling resistance on the part of a small party of militia succeeded in capturing Colonel Stone's house, desperately wounding Mrs. Stone and acquiring two kegs of ball cartridges and 30 muskets in a case; they burned the saw mill and tavern and retreated having lost 10 men killed with several wounded, while the militia that opposed them and inflicted this loss had one man killed and five or six wounded; the gallant captain's command carried off all poultry and other articles of consumption they could lay hands on.

On the 2nd October the people of Prescott opened fire on Ogdensburg, but the only loss resulting was that caused by the bursting of one of the old guns in the shore battery.

On the 4th of October Colonel Lethbridge, who had assumed the command at Fort Wellington, being reinforced by 150 of the Glengarry Highlanders, who had made a forced march from Cornwall, made an attack on the American Forts at Ogdensburg but was beaten off with some loss.

As a military operation this attack was badly devised and worse executed; instead of trying to turn the American works below the town, Colonel Lethbridge attacked directly in front, while Captain Skinner with the artillerymen and 40 soldiers of the Newfoundland regiment silenced the battery below the town, and if supported would have carried the other defences as General Brown had issued orders to retire if the British had followed up their advantages.

The American strategists recognising the value of the line of operations by the valley of Lake Champlain, had concentrated what they called the "Army of Canada," at Plattsburgh, on the Saranac river on its North Western shore, Montreal being their objective point. This force consisted of 5737 men of the regular American army and about 2500 militia making in all over 8000 men. The American Secretary at War had issued orders to Major General Dearborn in command to move at once on Montreal, and for this purpose the force was divided into two brigades under Generals Bloomfield and Chandler, and on the 15th November occupied the village of Champlain, situated about six miles from the boundary line. When this movement became known at Montreal the brigade of British troops consisting of the 5th and Glengarry regiments, about 1300, with 600 militia crossed the St. Lawrence and marched for La Prairie, where they arrived at midnight. Both armies

were now within a few miles of each other, the British occupying a block house at the river La Collo, and having an advanced piquet composed of Indians and voyageurs in all about 40 men in advance of it.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 19th November, Lieut.-Col. Pike with a strong detachment of cavalry supported by 300 men of the 15th United States regiment and some militia moved across the lines for the purpose of reconnoitering, were encountered by the piquet, fired upon, and in the darkness, being thrown into confusion, they fired on each other, and finally, having sustained a loss of between 30 and 40 men retired in confusion. The American army immediately broke up from Champlain and hurriedly retreated to Plattsburg and Burlington where they went into winter quarters, and this movement terminated the campaign on the eastern frontier.

The plan of the campaign for 1813, as unfolded by the American Secretary at War, contemplated on the southern and western frontiers the reduction of Prescott and Kingston, York, now Toronto, and Forts George and Erie. The whole British force on this line is estimated by the same authority as follows:—"Prescott, 300 Kingston 600, at Forts George and Erie 1200, making a total of 2100 troops." Against this a force of 6000 men properly equipped and supported were to be launched, and no doubts were entertained of the issue of the struggle.

On the night of the 6th of February, 1813, the gallant Capt. Forsythe again issued from Ogdensburg and made a raid on Brockville, at that time called Elizabethtown, where his command liberated the prisoners in gaol, captured all the male inhabitants with about 140 stand of arms, and carried away horses, hogs and poultry.

In order to put a stop to this course of proceedings Colonel Pearson, who now commanded at Fort Wellington, despatched Major Macdonald on the 19th of the same month with a flag of truce to Ogdensburg to remonstrate with the American commanding officer on such extraordinary proceedings. The American officers behaved very insolently to Major Macdonald and the commanding officer endeavoured to extort a pledge from him that he would engage Colonel Pearson to meet him and his men on the ice in front of the town. The Major replied that he could not pledge Colonel Pearson, but in two days time the command of Fort Wellington would devolve on himself and that he would not have the slightest objection to indulge the wish of the American commandant. On the day mentioned Major Macdonald succeeded to the command, and the same evening Sir George Prevost arrived at Prescott on his way to Kingston; the Major immediately informed him of the circumstances and after much discussion persuaded him to give a reluctant assent to a "demonstration" which might occupy the garrison and prevent any attempt at inter-

copting the British General on his journey. Sir George left on the morning of the 22nd February, and the gallant Major at once prepared to turn the demonstration into terrible earnestness, of which the following despatch will give the fairest and best account:

PERSCOTT,
Feb. 23rd, 1813.

Sir:—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the commander of the forces, that in consequence of his Excellency's order to retaliate under favourable circumstances upon the enemy for his late wanton aggressions on this frontier, I this morning, about 7 o'clock, crossed the river St Lawrence upon the ice and attacked and carried after a little more than an hour's action his position in and near the opposite town of Ogdensburgh, taking eleven pieces of cannon and all his ordnance; marine, commissariat and Quartermaster General's stores, four officers and 70 prisoners, and burning two armed schooners and two large gunboats and both his barracks. My force consisted of about 480 regulars and militia and was divided into two columns; the right commanded by Capt. Jenkins of the Glengarry light infantry fencibles, was composed of his own flank company and about 70 militia, and from the state of the ice and the enemy's position in the old French Fort, was directed to check his left and interrupt his retreat, whilst I moved on with the left column, consisting of 120 of the King's regiment, 40 of the Royal Newfoundland corps, and about 200 militia, towards his position in the town where he had posted his heavy field artillery. The depth of the snow in some degree retarded the advance of both columns and exposed them, particularly the right, to a heavy cross fire from the batteries of the enemy for a longer period than I had expected; but pushing on rapidly after the batteries began to open up on us, the left column soon gained the right bank of the river under the direct fire of his artillery and line of musketry posted on an eminence near the shore. Moving on rapidly, my advance, consisting of the Royal Newfoundland and some select militia, I turned his right with the detachment of the King's regiment and after a fire from his artillery took them with the bayonet and drove his infantry through the town, some escaping across the Black river into the fort, but the majority fled to the woods or sought refuge in the houses from whence they kept such a galling fire that it was necessary to dislodge them with our field pieces which now came up from the bank of the river, where they had stuck on landing in the deep snow. Having gained the high ground on the brink of the Black river, opposite the fort, I prepared to carry it by storm, but the men being quite exhausted I proffered time for them to recover breath by sending in a summons requiring an unconditional surrender. During those transactions Captain Jenkins gallantly led on his column and had been exposed to a heavy fire of seven guns which he bravely attempted to take with the bayonet, though covered with 200 of the enemy's best troops; advancing as rapidly as the deep snow and the exhausted state (in consequence) of his men would admit, he ordered a charge and had not proceeded many paces when his left arm was broken to pieces by a grape shot; but still undauntedly running on with his men he almost immediately afterwards was deprived of the use of his right arm by a discharge of case shot, still heroically disregarding all

personal consideration, he nobly ran on cheering his men to the assault, till exhausted by pain and loss of blood he became unable to move. His company gallantly continued the charge under Lieut. McAuloy, but the reserve of militia not being able to keep up with them, they were compelled by the great superiority of the enemy to give way, leaving a few on a commanding position, and a few of the most advanced in the enemy's possession, nearly about the time I gained the height above mentioned. The enemy hesitating to surrender I instantly carried his eastern battery and by it silenced another which was opened again, and ordering on the advance the detachments of the King's and Highland company of militia under Captain Eustace of the King's regiment, he gallantly rushed into the fort, but the enemy retreating by the opposite entrance escaped into the woods, which I should have effectually prevented if my Indian warriors had returned sooner from a detached service on which they had that morning been employed.

I cannot close this statement without expressing my admiration of the gallantry and self-devotion of Capt. Jenkins who had lost one arm and was in danger of losing the other. I must also report the intrepidity of Capt. Lofievro of the Newfoundland regiment who had the immediate charge of the militia under Colonel Frazer, of Captain Eustace and the other officers of the King's regiment, and particularly of Lieut. Ridge of that corps who very gallantly led on the advance, and of Lieut. McAuley and Ensign McDonnell of the Glengarry regiment, as also of Lieut. Gangueben of the Royal Engineers; and of Ensign McKay of the Glengarry light infantry, and of Ensign Kerr of the militia, each of whom had charge of a field piece, and of Lt. Impey of the militia who has lost a leg. I was also well supported by Colonel Frazer and the other officers and men of the militia, who emulated the conspicuous bravery of all the troops of the line. I enclose a list of killed and wounded; the enemy had 500 men under arms and must have sustained a considerable loss.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
G. MACDONALD,

Major, Glengarry Lt. Infantry.
Col. commanding in the Eastern District of Upper Canada.

The loss consisted of eight killed and 52 wounded in this well planned and gallantly executed action.

Col. Macdonald had the honor of recapturing two 12-pounder guns surrendered by General Burgoyne in 1777 at Saratoga. This was probably the smartest minor action of the war, and was a fair trial of skill as well as daring.

THE ORIGINAL INDIAN TREATY WITH LORD SELKIRK.

The following is a copy of the original treaty between Lord Selkirk and the Indian Chiefs, for the transfer of a considerable block of land along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, on which was formed the Selkirk Settlement.—It will be observed that the quit rent agreed upon is not of a very formidable character. We are not, however, to conclude that the Earl took advantage of the ignorance of the natives to secure a wide tract of land for almost nothing. At that time and in those regions, land was really of very little worth, and the risk and expense

attending such an undertaking as that which the Earl planned, would not justify very much outlay for a portion of that land of which the Indians had more than they knew what to do with. Though the Indians were very fond of tobacco, it is very possible that the quantity mentioned was merely a sort of pepper corn acknowledgement. Be that as it may, thus runs the treaty:—

This indenture, made on the 18th day of July, in the 57th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, and in the year of our Lord 1817, between the undersigned chiefs and warriors of Chippeway or Sautaux Nation, and of the Kittistino or Cree nation on the one part, and the Right Honorable Thomas Earl of Selkirk on the other part, Witnesseth that, for and in consideration of the annual present or quit rent hereinafter mentioned, the said Chiefs have given, granted, and confirmed, and do by these presents give, grant, and confirm, unto our Sovereign Lord the King all that tract of land adjacent to the Red River and beginning at the mouth of Red River and extending along the same as far as Great Forks at the mouth of Red Lake River, and along the Osiniboyne River as far as the Muskrat River, otherwise called Rivere des Champignons, and extending to the distance of six miles from Fort Douglas on every side, and likewise from Fort Daor, and also from the Great Forks, and in other parts extending in breadth to the distance of two English statute miles back from the banks of the said rivers on each side, together with all the appurtenances whatsoever of the said tract of land, and to have and to hold forever the said tract of land and appurtenances to the use of the said Earl of Selkirk, and of the settlers being established thereon, with the consent or permission of our Sovereign Lord the King, or of the said Earl of Selkirk; provided always, and these presents are under the express condition that the said Earl, his heirs and successors, or their agents, shall annually pay to the chiefs and warriors of the Chippeway or Sautaux Nation the pre-sent or quit rent, consisting of one hundred pounds weight of good and merchantable tobacco, to be delivered on or before the 10th day of October at the Forks of Osiniboyne River, and to the chiefs and warriors of the Kittistino or Cree Nation, a like present or quit rent of one hundred pounds of tobacco, to be delivered to them on or before the said 10th day of October, at Portage La Prairie, on the banks of the Osiniboyne River. Provided always that the traders hitherto established on any part of the above mentioned tract of land shall not be molested in the possession of the lands which they have already cultivated till his Majesty's pleasure shall be known. In witness whereof the Chiefs aforesaid have set their marks at the Forks of Red River, on the day aforesaid.

SELKIRK,
MACHEWKEVVAL,
His x mark.
(Le Sonnant.)
MEHAKADWIKONALL,
His x mark.
(La Robe Noir.)
PEGOWIS,
His x mark.
OUCKIDOAT,
His x mark.
KATAJESKERINOA,
His x mark.
(L'Homme Noir.)

Signed in presence of—Thomas Thomas; James Bird; F. Matthey, Capt; P. Deison-nens, Capt; Miles MacDonell; J. Bt. Chas. De Louinico; Louis Nolin, jr.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 8th April, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."

To be Major:

Captain John Walker, M.S. vice Millar, resigned.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles,"

No. 1 Company, Woodstock.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign James Coad, V.B., vice Matheson, appointed Adjutant.

To be Ensign:

David Marcus Perry, Gentleman, M.S., vice Coad, promoted.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.

Major William M. Johnston is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank, as a special case.

25th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Blanchard.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Henry Anderson, Gentleman, vice John Anderson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

35th Battalion "The Simcoe Foresters."

No. 9 Company, Bond Head.

To be Ensign:

John Sutherland, Gentleman, M.S., vice T. H. Baker, left the limits.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1st "Prince of Wales' Regiment" Montreal.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. Evans, is permitted to retire from the Majority retaining his rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

8th Battalion "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

No. 3 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign George Hopper Balfour, M.S., vice W. J. S. Holwell, left the limits.

To be Ensign:

Richard John Lesueur, Gentleman, M.S., vice Balfour, promoted.

65th Battalion, "Mount Royal Rifles."

No. 2 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Moise Trudeau, M.S., vice L. Goyer, whose services have been dispensed with.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Aristido Ste. Marie, M.S., vice Trudeau promoted.

No. 4 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Joseph Perrault, Gentleman, M.S., vice J. Brault, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Provisional Battalion of Portneuf.

No. 1 Company Pointe aux Trembles.

To be Ensign:

Domkx Barrette, Gentleman, M.S., vice Auger, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

"New Brunswick Engineers" St. John.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

S. L. Tilley Carvell, Gentleman, M.S., vice Munro, deceased.

Quaco Infantry Company.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Judson Masters Fowler, Gentleman.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Purcell's Cove Battery of Garrison Artillery.

Referring to the General Order No. 1, of 4th February last, the designation of the Battery at "Purcell's Cove" is "Purcell's Cove Battery of Garrison Artillery," instead of "Herring Cove Battery, &c."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

1st Battalion Rifles.

ERRATA.—In General Order No. 1, of 25th March last, read "Charles Richmond Jordan" and "Thomas Atkinson, V.B., C.S.," instead of "Charles Richard Jordan" and "Robert Atkinson, M.S."

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,

A. G. of Militia,

Canada.

FAST OCEAN TRIP.—The fastest passage on record between New York and Quebec is claimed to have been made by the Inman steamship *City of Brussels* during the present winter. The vessel passed Sandy Hook at 9.15 on the morning of the 4th of December, and arrived off Roche's Point (Quebec town) at 10.10 on the morning of the 12th December, making the run from point to point in 8 days and 55 minutes time. From this 4 hours and 55 minutes are to be deducted for difference in time, which reduces the actual time of the voyage to 7 days, 20 hours and 10 minutes.

CATECHISM FOR MILITARY STUDENTS.

Ought a raw recruit who has never learned to use a pen be ordered to "right face by his superior officer before the sergeant has taught him to "form a line?"

Is it proper that private soldiers should make a public display?

The guard that *paced* the rounds all night will be in good condition to *stick* to their colors.

Is it right to put a man who has no reputation at stake on a picket guard unless he can fence wall?

Can the regiment have a long March in May?

Is it any reason that the officer who calls the roll should be expected to propose a toast?

Is it the first of fence when the enemy drives in the picket?

Is it to be inferred that an officer is an artist because he draws his sword, a carpenter because he raises a sash, or a doctor because he repulses the enemy?

Is not the heat of the action generally nearest the enemy's fire?

Do you regard cannon balls as military assemblies?



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, April 8, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 11 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.



ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND NEPEAN.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordnance sale of LOTS in NEPEAN, on the 35 in Con. A, and on Rear Street, in the City of Ottawa, advertised to take place on the 2d APRIL next, is postponed until FRIDAY, 2d MAY, at the CITY AUCTION MART, York Street, when there will be further offered for sale the following sub lots in lots 31 and 33, Con. B Nepean, and lot letter N, Rideau Front, Nepean, viz:

On lot letter N, Rideau Front—Sub lots 1 and 2.
On lot 31, Con. B, Rideau Front—Sub lots 3, 4, 5, 6.

On lot 33, Con. B, Rideau Front—Sub lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Plans of these sub lots together with the plans of the sub lots on lot 33, Con. A, and on Rear Street, in Ottawa, will be on view up to the day of sale (15th May) at the Office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department, and at the Auction Room of J. Birmingham, Auctioneer, York Street, Ottawa.

By Order,

I. PARENT,

Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,

Ordnance Land Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State,
Ordnance Lands Branch,
Ottawa, March 31, 1870. } 16-13



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that having annulled the Contracts for Sections Nos. 5, 6 and 7, they are prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 5 is in the Province of Quebec, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 2, forty miles east of Riviere du Loup, to the Sixty-sixth mile post, near Rimouski, a distance of about 26 miles.

Section No. 6 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from the Easterly end of Section No. 3, opposite Dalhousie, to the West side of the main Post Road, near the Forty-eighth mile post, Easterly from Jaquet River, a distance of about 21 miles.

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Philip, to Station O, (formerly Station Fifty,) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 21 miles.

The Contracts for the above Sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st of July, 1871.

The Commissioners also give public notice, that they are prepared to receive Tenders for four further sections of the line.

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 655, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley to Station No. 330, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 19, will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 8, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 21 miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

Section No. 20, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 19, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North West and South West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 320, about one mile and three-quarters South of the South West branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the first day of July, 1872.

Plans and Profiles, with Specifications and terms of contract for Section No. 7, will be exhibited at the office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa, and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John and Halifax, on and after Monday, the 11th day of April next; for Sections Nos. 5 and 6 at the same offices, on and after Wednesday, the 20th April next, and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, at the same offices, on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of May next.

Sealed tenders for Sections 5, 6 and 7 addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders," will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 7th day of May next; and for Sections Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, up to 7 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday the 25th day of May next.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender.

A. WALSH,
ED. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Ottawa, 24th March, 1870.

F. GROSS,
CANADA TRUSS FACTORY,
36 Victoria Square, Montreal.

SURGICAL MACHINIST, Inventor and manufacturer of all kinds of Instruments for Physical Deformities.

Gross' Artificial Limbs (Royal Letters Patent, January, 1869). Gross' Chest Expanding Steel Shoulder Braces, a very superior article for persons who have acquired the habit of stooping.

A large and varied assortment of India Rubber Goods, including

AIR CUSHIONS, CAMP BLANKETS,

Rubber Canteens, Belts, Gun-covers, Rubber Cloth, &c., &c.,

Catalogues containing full descriptions may be obtained or sent by mail free of charge.

Montreal, March 11th, 1870. 12-6m

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 13-13.

HOUSE TO LET.

ON Dally Street, next to the Court House. Possession given immediately. Apply at this Office.
Volunteer Review Office,
Ottawa, May 31st, 1869.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second Hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office,
Volunteer Review Office,
Ottawa, May 31st, 1869.

PUBLIC ATTENTION

Is hereby directed to the following Sections of the Act of the Province of Ontario, respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages:—

11. The occupier of the house and tenement in which a death shall take place, or, if the occupier be the person who shall have died, then some one of the persons residing in the house in which the death took place, or, if such death shall not have taken place within a house, then any person present at the death, or having any knowledge of the circumstances attending the same; or the coroner who may have attended any inquest held on such person, shall, before the interment of the body, or within ten days after, supply to the Division Registrar of the Division in which such death took place, according to his or her knowledge or belief, all the particulars required to be registered touching such death by the form provided by this Act.

22. If any householder, head of a family, clergyman, physician or other person or persons required by this Act to report births, marriages and deaths, refuses or wilfully neglects to do so within the time named, such person shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars and costs. In the discretion of the presiding Justice before whom the case shall be heard; and it shall be the duty of the Division Registrar to prosecute all such persons so neglecting or refusing to make the required reports.

WM. P. LETI,
Division Registrar,
In the City of Ottawa.

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870. 13-61

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL of Current Events, Literature, Science, and Art, Agriculture and Mechanics, Fashion and Amusement.

Published every Saturday, at Montreal, Canada, By GEO. E. DESBARATS.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that they are now prepared to receive tenders for four further Sections of the Line.

Section No. 13 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 8 to Section 906 near Malfait Lake, about 20 1/2 miles in length.

Section No. 14 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 13, to Station 513, a point between the mouth of the River Amqui and the little Matapedia Lake, about 22 1/2 miles in length.

Section No. 15 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 9 to Station No. 639, a point fully half a mile Easterly from the crossing of the River Nepisiguit—in length twelve one-tenth miles.

Section No. 16 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 15, to the Westerly end of Section No. 10, about 18 1/2 miles in length.

The contracts for the above sections to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st day of July, 1872.

The Commissioners also give Public Notice that having annulled the contracts for Sections Nos. 3 and 4, they are now prepared to receive Tenders for re-letting the same.

Section No. 3 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from Section No. 370 about two miles South of the Restigouche River to Station No. 130, about 2,000 feet South of Eel River, near Dalhousie, being a distance of about 21 miles.

Section No. 4 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from Station No. 230, on the Amherst Ridge, to Station O, on the Ridge about a mile North of the River Philip, a distance of about 27 miles.

The Contracts for Sections Nos. 3 and 4 to be completely finished and ready for laying the track by the 1st day of July, 1871.

Plans and Profiles, with specifications and terms of contract, will be exhibited at the Office of the Chief Engineer in Ottawa; and at the offices of the Commissioners in Toronto, Quebec, Rimouski, Dalhousie, Newcastle, St. John, and Halifax, on and after the 10th of March next; and Sealed Tenders addressed to the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway, and marked "Tenders" will be received at their Office in Ottawa, up to 7 o'clock, p. m., on Monday the 4th day of April, 1870.

Sureties for the completion of the contract will be required to sign the Tender.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, 26th January, 1870.

**N. McEACHREN,
MILITARY TAILOR,**

HAS much pleasure in informing the Volunteer Officers of Canada that he is prepared to make UNIFORMS at the following prices.

RIFLES.

Overcoat—New Regulation—Trimmed with Black Russian Lamb.....	\$27 00
Dress Tunic—without Ornaments.....	21 00
Do Lieutenant-Colonel's—Embroidered.....	32 00
Do Major's.....	28 00
Do Captain's.....	25 00
Patrol Jacket.....	9 to 12 00
Dress Pants.....	7 to 9 00
Mess Vest.....	5 00
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 75
Color-Sergeants' Badges.....	2 75
Swords.....	12 00

Rifle Badges of Every Description Made order.

INFANTRY.

Over Coat, trimmed with Grey Lambskin..	25 00
Scarlet Tunic—without ornaments.....	27 00
Scarlet Tunic—Lieut.-Colonel's or Major's...	36 00
Patrol Jacket—new regulation.....	18, 20 to 22 00
“ “ Scarlet serge.....	12 00
“ “ Blue Serge.....	7 to 8 00
Dress Pants—black.....	7 50
Undress Pants—Oxford Mixture.....	6 50
Shako—with cover.....	4 50
Forage Cap—with silk cover.....	2 75
Forage Cap Numerals (gold).....	1 50
Silk Sashes (only one quality kept in stock).	16 00
Swords—steel scabbards.....	15 00
do brass do.....	16 00
Steel Scabbard.....	4 50
Brass do.....	5 00
Sword knot.....	4 00
Sword Belts—regulation buckle.....	6 00
New Regulation Sash and Waist Belt.....	45 00
Surgeons' Dress Belts.....	17 00
Surgeons, Paymasters and Quartermasters Staff Hats.....	21 00
Box Spurs—brass.....	8 50
Color-Sergeants' Badge.....	3 00
Sergeants' Sashes.....	2 50
Gold Crowns and Stars, each pair.....	2 50
Silver do do do.....	2 25
Silver Lace, 1/2 inch, per yard.....	1 75
do do 1/4 " do do.....	2 25
White Buckskin Gloves.....	25 to 1 50
Regimental Colors, from 150 dollars to 200 dollars made to order.	

ARTILLERY.

Overcoat.....	32 00
Dress Tunic.....	35 00
Dress Tunic—Captain's.....	45 00
Patrol Jacket.....	20 to 24 00
Undress Pants.....	9 00
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