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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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No. 51.

THE REVOLT OF THE British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The operations of the expedition to Georgia, consisting of 3,500 men, was rapid. Since Parker's and Clinton's failure at Charleston in 1776 a contest had been carried on between the colonists in East Florida and Georgia, a number of people in the former Province being loyalists a sort of independent war was waged on both sides, in which the defendants were always successful, and the alternate incursions and retreats were marked by useless devastation. From one of these raids the United States troops, commanded by Major-General Robert How, had just returned and lay encamped at Savannah, the capital of Georgia, at the time the British expedition arrived from New York. This town is on the south side of the river of the same name, about fifteen miles from the sea, the intervening country being low and marshy, intersected with creeks and difficult of access; the first practicable landing place was twelve miles up the river, and on the 28th December, 1778, the fleet proceeded up stream—owing to the difficulty of navigating the river it was the 29th before the troops were disembarked, and the advance moved rapidly across a narrow causeway through a rice swamp to some high ground in front, on which a picket of the enemy's troops were posted, but they were dislodged and driven into the woods. The United States troops were drawn up across the main road leading to Savannah, and about half a mile from it. Their right rested on a thick woody swamp, and was covered by the buildings of a plantation filled with riflemen; the left was covered by the rice swamps on the river, the town and fort in the rear. One piece of artillery was on the right, another on the left, and two on the main road in their centre. The artillery completely enfiladed the road which was a causeway through a swamp, and was crossed

by a marshy rivulet running along the front of the position the bridge over which had been burnt down. As Gen. How expected to be attacked on his left flank where all his attention had been concentrated, but Lieut.-Col. Campbell having ascertained that there was a path leading through the swamp on the right by which that flank could be turned and the rear of the position gained, determined to attempt it, manœuvring at the same time as if it was his intention to attack the left, and while the enemy's attention was directed thereat the light infantry gained the right flank and rear without opposition. The British artillery, which had been concealed behind the eminence on which they were posted, were run forward and opened a brisk fire at once on the centre of the enemy's line, at the same time the British column was sent forward at the rear on the causeway and the light infantry having charged the right flank and dispersed the troops of which it was composed, capturing their artillery, the whole line gave way and fled in confusion through the town of Savannah, leaving all their artillery, 38 officers and 415 men prisoners with the town and fort in possession of the victors who gained 48 pieces of artillery, 23 mortars, 817 stand of small arms, 1 stand of colors, besides miscellaneous stores, ammunition, etc. three ships, three brigantines, two sloops, two schooners, and two sloops burned. In ten days from this the United States troops were driven into South Carolina, the river secured for fifty miles up, and the people came in and renewed their allegiance, but the incredible folly was committed of organizing them into rifle companies for the purpose of acting against their late friends.

In the midst of those exciting transactions the hostilities on the western borders of the revolted Colonies claim attention. The Indian tribes, pressed on by a lawless frontier population, kept in dread of severe punishment since 1763 by the power of Great Britain, released from all fear by the contest now raging around them, and having many real and much more fanciful wrongs to avenge, enveloped the valley of the Ohio and the Susquehanna with fire and blood.

A new settlement at Wyoming on the banks of the Susquehanna, which had been forcibly seized in 1762 by settlers from Connecticut, expelled by the proprietors of Pennsylvania, again occupied the valley by force of arms, and at the opening of the rebellion had held their own in spite of law and force in a petty contest which, from the name of one of the Pennsylvania proprietors was called the Pennamite war. Evil feelings and much personal injury arising out of this transaction, intensified by party hatred, in which the loyalist, already known as a *Tory*, was persecuted and driven from his home and property by so called Whigs, whose patriotism was stimulated by the certainty of plunder, led to an attack on a series of settlements at Wyoming by a combined force of refugees, Senecas, or Delaware, Indians, under Col. Reuben Butler, when a pitched battle was fought, resulting in the defeat and almost utter annihilation of the settlers, who were commanded by a Col. Zebulon Butler, a near relation of the commander on the *Tory* side.

This transaction, which would have been a glorious act if victory had declared for the United States' partisans, was magnified into a massacre of a peaceful and unoffending population, in which Joseph Brant the "Thyanendaga," King, Sachem, or principal Chief of the Mohawk Indians, with Butler and his *Tory* refugees figured as demons incarnate, incited by Sir John Johnson and the British Government. Moreover, the aid of the poet was invoked to consecrate a lie, and "Gertrude of Wyoming," a tragic and pathetic pastoral, stands unrivalled as an elaborate fiction. The writer would have been more likely to lose his *wool* at the hands of Gertrude's lover than to receive sympathy, as those Connecticut Yankees were quite as expert at scalping as the Delawares, the only difference being that they lost and the latter won in this contest.

It has been asked "What is history?" A theoretical definition of what it ought to be is simple, "A narrative of facts relating to states and nations," but in the history of the British American Colonies a true statement of any transactions is unattainable ex-

cept by consulting the State papers and despatches of both parties, and reconciling, if possible, their discrepancies. This very affair of Wyoming is one instance, the Jane McCrea murder another, of the style in which the imaginations of the writers, if not a worse motive, has laboured to give the world a narrative of events characterized by the total absence of every fact connected with the original transaction. Later American writers are forced to confess this fault, and Lossing, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," repudiates both stories as mere fictions, giving ample authority in fact at Wyoming, Brant was not only not there, but it is a well understood fact that he was employed at 150 miles distance, and the whole affair was one of those irregular actions brought on by the demi-savages aided by real savages on both sides.

In revenge for this the mixed Indian and white settlements at Mendilla and Anaquaga upon the upper banks of the Susquehanna, containing a tory population, were in their turn ravaged and destroyed.

The French Ambassador had departed from London after the delivery of the rescript announcing the alliance between France and the revolted Colonies without the formality of taking leave, and the English Ambassador left Paris in a similar manner. This was to all intents and purposes a hostile demonstration. In the dockyards and arsenals of France all was bustle and preparation; troops were hurried down to the coast under pretence of an invasion, and everything tended to show that the struggle about to be undertaken was one of vast magnitude and momentous issues.

In Great Britain the people had been divided on the question of using coercion towards the Colonists, but the moment French intervention between the King and his subjects became a fact the nation was united as one man on the subject of punishing such perfidy and deceit. Unanimous as the people were on this subject the unprincipled leaders of the opposition and their immediate adherents not only deprecated the idea of reducing the revolted Colonies by force, but actually rejoiced at their victories.

Warlike preparations were pushed forward with vigor, the militia embodied, and before the French fleet could leave their ports twenty English ships of the line were in the channel. This fleet was commanded by Admiral Keppel, a brave and experienced officer, highly popular in the navy, but unfortunately politically attached to the opposition—for the ministry still attempted to conciliate that unprincipled faction by taking from amongst them those officers necessary to command the army and navy. Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, and now Keppel, and in each and every case the choice was unfortunate.

In the Victory, of 100 guns, 27 years afterwards immortalized as Nelson's flag-ship at Trafalgar, he sailed from Portsmouth on the

12th of June, 1778, and during his cruise hostilities were commenced between Great Britain and France. While at sea off the Lizard, on the 17th of June, two French frigates were seen reconnoitering, and orders were given to chase and bring them under the stern of the Admiral's ship. One of them, the Licorne of 32 guns and 230 men, being unable to escape consented to sail with the fleet, but on the following morning she made sail as if designing to escape by going about in stays on a different tack, a shot was fired across her, when in an instant she poured her whole broadside into the British ship America and immediately struck her colors. What renders this so singular is the fact the Captain of the Licorne was then in amicable conversation with Lord Longford, the Captain of the America, who merely sent her under the stern of the Victory. The other frigate was the far-famed Belle-Poule, chased by the Arethusa, a fruitful subject of song and story. She was well in with the coast when hailed by the latter, and told to bear down to the fleet. On her refusal a shot was fired across her bows which was returned by a broadside from the French frigate, and a spirited action commenced at close quarters for two hours, when the Belle-Poule set her foresail and stood in for the coast, amongst rocks and shoals where she could not be followed, but she was towed out of danger next day by boats from shore. The Arethusa was badly cut up in sails and rigging, had eight men killed and thirty-six wounded. The Belle-Poule had forty-eight killed and fifty-seven wounded, besides being much shattered in the hull. A third vessel or schooner, mounting ten guns, called the Courier, was captured by the 12-gun cutter Alert at the same time. The reasons of the great loss on the French side arises from the fact that it was the custom to *overman* their ships and that in fighting the weight of their fire was directed at the spars and rigging while that on the English side was wholly trained on their hull, in which every shot told on life or limb. From the Licorne's papers Keppel discovered that the French fleet consisted of 32 sail of the line, and having captured the Pallas French frigate he sailed to Spithead for reinforcements.

On the 11th of July he again sailed in quest of the French, his fleet consisting of the Victory, 100 guns; Queen, Formidable, Duke, Sandwich, Prince George, and Ocean, of 90 guns each; Foudroyant, 80 guns; Courageous, Thunderer, Valliant, Terrible, Vengeance, Monarch, Hector, Centaur, Shrewsbury, Cumberland, Borwick, Elizabeth, Robust, Egmont, Ramillies, 84-guns each; Exeter, Stirling Castle, Bienfaisant, Vigilant, Worcester, America, Defiance, 64 guns each; six frigates, two fire ships and one cutter, carrying, exclusive of frigates, 2,268 guns. The French fleet under the command of the Comte d'Orvilliers, sailed from Brest on the 8th of July, it consisted of one ship of 110 guns, one of 92 guns, three of 80 guns, thir-

teen of 71 guns, twelve of 64 guns, one of 50 guns, and thirteen frigates, carrying, exclusive of frigates, 2,222 guns, and as the vessels were larger than those of the British fleet they were armed with heavier artillery and threw a weightier broadside, notwithstanding the disparity in the number of guns—the English fleet numbered 30 line-of-battle ships, the French 31.

On the 23rd of July both fleets came in sight, but the French being to the windward evaded all attempts to bring on an action. From this till the 29th the French bore away, followed by the English in order of battle, but Keppel finding that from their superior sailing the French ships were gradually slipping away, and that the order of battle compelling each vessel to regulate its rate of sailing by that of its consort in the line, and the wind shifting about four points Keppel gave the signal for a general chase, for, small as the shift of wind had been it left the question of avoiding or accepting battle no longer with the French. The British fleet consisted of three divisions, the windward or van, commanded by Sir R. Harland, Vice Admiral of the Red, the centre by the commander-in-chief Admiral Hon. A. Keppel (blue), and the lee or rear division by Vice Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, of the Blue. The ships in this latter division did not chase with that alacrity of spirit so common to British seamen in the face of an enemy and Keppel was obliged to signal the Vice Admiral to chase to windward. At 9 a.m. the British being on the port tack close hauled and the French on the starboard tack, the latter attempted to form their line of battle, but instead of luffing up in the wind they wore, thus throwing them closer to the British fleet, and as the operation was unsuccessfully performed it threw them into confusion. At 10.45 a.m., being then upon the weather quarter of the enemy, the British fleet tacked, but the wind heading them they fell more to leeward. Soon afterwards a heavy squall came on and on its clearing the French fleet wore to leeward endeavoring to form on the port tack. Comte d'Orvilliers finding he could not cross the British van with his whole fleet determined to bear up, and passing along their line to the windward. At 11.40 a.m. the Victory opened fire upon the Bretagne, Ville de Paris, 92, and each ship of the French fleet as she passed to the windward. The British van suffered little loss, but the rear, under Sir Hugh Palliser sustained considerable loss owing to an accident on board the Formidable and the bad handling of the vessels. At 1.30 p.m. the French fleet having passed along the line Keppel made the signal to wear and follow the enemy, but many of the vessels having received shots between wind and water on the starboard side could not continue on the port tack, the Admiral was therefore compelled to wear on the starboard tack and edge away to cover his disabled ships. After

passing the British fleet as described the French admiral came to the wind on the starboard tack on the lee beam of the British fleet, but owing to Sir Hugh Palliser being unable to support Keppel's division the action was not renewed.

It is evident that the attack was the worst possible.—instead of endeavoring to break the enemy's line and thus separate his fleet both parties sailed past each other, one on the port the other on the starboard tack. In this manoeuvre the weightier metal tells and Keppel could not keep his vessels on the port tack when it became necessary to pursue the enemy. As to Sir H. Palliser it is possible he mistook the signals but he certainly did not act with vigor or judgment. The total loss of the British was 113 killed, 374 wounded; what the French loss was has never been known.

Comte d'Orvilliers ranged his fleet in line of battle to the leeward with the apparent intention of renewing the action on the morning. All night the British saw their lights but at daylight only three ships were to be seen, the rest of the fleet having stolon away under cover of the night.

A great deal of bickering resulted from this partial action, in which no loss except in killed and wounded was incurred on either side, and finally the edifying spectacle was afforded of the Commander-in-Chief being tried by a court martial without being superseded. Acquitted, as a matter of course, when the Vice Admiral was also tried, with a like result, but a well founded opinion has been entertained that notwithstanding so much was not done as might have been on the 27th of July.

Both fleets put to sea as soon as damages had been repaired, but they seemed to have carefully avoided meeting for the remainder of the year. The trade of both countries suffered a little by their operations, but the balance of the captures were in favor of the British, whose navy was gradually approaching that point of predominance in efficiency and discipline which reached its greatest culmination under the immortal Nelson.

While the French were disputing the Empire of the Seas in Europe they were losing their eastern possessions with a rapidity only equal to that with which they acquired them. The English East India Company had taken such prompt measures that hostilities commenced in India at the same time as in Europe, and by the end of October the French Empire in the East, the dream which Dupliox so nearly realised, had become a matter of historical record for it no longer existed. Chandernagore, Yanavore, Karical, Massulipatam, and Pondicherry, with all their artillery stores, munitions of war and garrisons had surrendered, and the drapeau blanc and golden lillies were no more known in Hindustan.

The treaty of Paris in 1762 had secured to France the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence

for fishing purposes (their solo remains to this day of their vast American possessions), it was determined to debar them from the use of the fisheries, and accordingly a squadron was despatched for that purpose, the settlements destroyed, and the fishermen shipped to France.

During the month of September the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinique, with 2,000 men, escorted by four frigates and ten smaller armed vessels, appeared off the south end of the Island of Dominica and immediately landed a detachment to attack Cachacrou, which was easily taken and the whole island capitulated on very favorable terms.

The expedition under Gen. Grant sailed from Barbadoes on the 12th of December for the French island of St. Lucie, escorted by the fleet under Admiral Barrington, whose force consisted of three ships of the line, three of fifty guns, and several frigates. The Island of St. Lucie is indented on the west side by three great bays, separated from each other by narrow ridges of high and rough hills jutting out into the ocean. To the north lies the Bay of Du Choque, the middle is the Carenage Bay, at the head of which stands Morne Fortune, the capital town of the island, and the southerly is known as the Cul de Sac Bay, in this latter bay the troops under Brigadier General Sir Wm. Meadows, consisting of the 5th regiment with the Grenadiers and Light Infantry landed, forced the heights on the north side and captured a four gun battery, while Brigadier-General Prescott with five regiments swept the enemy's posts from the other side of the bay. On the following morning the town of Morne Fortune with all the military stores and magazines were captured with the full command of the Carenage Bay, and before evening possession was obtained of the neck of land separating it from Du Choque. Scarcely had this been accomplished when the French fleet, under the Comte d'Estaing, hove in sight with 9,000 troops on board, which were destined to reduce the Windward Islands, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada and Tobago, and with this intent he had sailed for Martinique, but being apprised of this attack on St. Lucie he at once bore up for that island, rejoicing in the opportunity offered of crushing Barrington's squadron before the British Admiral could come to his aid. Totally unaware of the rapidity with which the British had possessed themselves of the principal defences of the island the French fleet steered for the bay of the Carenage, but the flagship of Comte d'Estaing, the Languedoc, receiving the fire of a battery obliged him to stand out to sea after returning it with a broadside.

After a good deal of manoeuvring displaying embarrassment and hesitation, he steered for the Grand Cul de Sac where Barrington had made the best disposition possible to receive him which was rather a difficult matter, seeing the French fleet consisted of

twelve sail of the line with a numerous squadron of frigates and armed vessels.

The disposition of the British Admiral was to form line with his force across the entrance supported by a second line of frigates and to warp the transports inside out of reach of fire; two separate attacks were made on this force during the day and both repulsed, with a loss to the British of two killed and eight wounded, a single transport laden with officers baggage fell into the hands of the French as there had not been time to warp her into the bay; the issue of this fight was the present salvation of the army and the success of the army was now necessary to save the fleet. For Comte d'Estaing having received information of how matters stood ten days afterwards landed a strong force in the bay of Du Choque for the purpose of driving the British from the heights of the Vergie which commanded the Carenage. On the 18th December they advanced in three columns to the attack and after a sanguinary fight sustained with undaunted resolution, were driven from the field with a loss of 400 killed and 1200 wounded; the loss of the British was 13 killed and 158 wounded. The difference is to be accounted for by the fact that the action was fought against a strongly fortified post and the French troops were sacrificed in a useless assault. The French fleet remained in Du Choque bay till 29th Dec, on which day they sailed for Martinique. The Island at once surrendered to the British. This was undoubtedly the best fought action of the war and the most important in its results as it relieved the British West Indies from apprehension of attack, although the situation was peculiarly critical, for had d'Estaing succeeded in either of his projects both fleet and army would be at his mercy. Barrington's repulse of his attack saved both, and if the army had not been well led and handled by Meadows the fleet would have been captured by the French.

The campaign of 1778 is relieved by this action from the total disgrace which would otherwise have attended it, no progress had been made on the continent except a victory whose results were those of defeat and an indecisive naval action in which rhetoric and demonstrations were necessary to convince the public that the French had been actually defeated. Factions at home and treason abroad were steadily directed against Britain's supremacy, and the prospect must have been sufficiently gloomy for those entrusted with the national welfare.

At Washington, Dec. 13th, Mr. Peters offered a resolution, declaring that the sentiment of the House accords with the opinion expressed in the President's message, that the renewal of the Treaty of Reciprocity with the British Provinces would be wholly in favor of the British producer, and should not, in our present condition, be favorably considered. The House refused to lay the resolution on the table—Yeas, 42; nays, 129. It was generally a party vote, and the resolution was adopted.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The regimental returns at Aldershot, just issued, show the following average number of points and classification per cent. of men at target practice at that station on the 31st of October, 1869:—2d Battalion Rifle Brigade.—First period, 44.18; volley firing, 19.56; difference of percentage of first and third classes, 58.14; figure of merit—battalion, 1869, 121.88; ditto, 1868, 125.57; best company, 1869, 142.37, independent firing, 13.83; skirmishing, 10.33; marksmen per cent., 19.66. 35th Regiment.—First period, 42.66; volley firing, 20.91; difference of percentage, 55.08; figure of merit—battalion, 1869, 118.65; ditto, 1868, 112.76; best company, 140.00; independent firing, 14.41; skirmishing, 10.17; marksmen, per cent., 12.00. 1st Battalion 12th Regiment.—First period, 39.60; volley firing, 20.34; difference of percentage, 55.55; figure of merit—battalion, 1869, 115.57; ditto, 1868, 116.17; best company, 133.97; independent firing, 13.56; skirmishing, 12.72; marksmen per cent., 7.54. 2nd Battalion 13th Light Infantry.—First period, 39.69; volley firing, 21.89; difference of percentage, 45.32; figure of merit—battalion, 1869, 106.90; ditto, 1868, 101.37; best company, 132.51; independent firing, 13.68; skirmishing, 11.83; marksmen per cent., 10.89. 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.—First period, 42.37; volley firing, 19.27; difference of percentage, 43.68; figure of merit—battalion, 1869, 105.32; ditto, 1868, 110.59; best company, 124.22; independent firing, 15.51; skirmishing, 10.82; marksmen per cent., 7.92. 2nd Battalion 23rd Fusiliers.—First period, 40.20; volley firing, 18.58; difference of percentage, 45.40; figure of merit—battalion, 1869, 104.18; ditto, 1868, 116.81; best company, 121.87; independent firing, 12.98; skirmishing, 10.11; marksmen, per cent., 6.42. 67th Regiment.—First period, 38.28; volley firing, 19.69; difference of percentage, 38.67; figure of merit—battalion, 1869, 96.64; ditto, 1868, 96.98; best company, 132.30; independent firing, 15.72; skirmishing, 12.12; marksmen per cent., 13.55. 2nd Battalion 3rd Buffs.—First period, 39.88; volley firing, 19.93; difference of percentage, 36.79; figure of merit—battalion, 1869, 96.60; ditto, 1868, 125.27; best company, 122.58; independent firing, 14.74; skirmishing, 10.61; marksmen per cent., 8.02. 2nd Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers.—First period, 39.05; volley firing, 18.71; difference of percentage, 37.70; figure of merit—battalion, 1869, 95.46; ditto, 1868, 114.35; best company, 128.56; independent firing, 13.05; skirmishing, 11.42; marksmen per cent., 5.72. The 4th battalion 60th Rifles was excused its annual course for 1869. The best shots are—Divisional, first and second class, Sergeant Stevens, 2nd Battalion 23rd Fusiliers, 99 points; first period, Private Ellis, 36th Regiment, 68 points; second period, second class, Private Farley, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and Sergeant Stevens, 2nd Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, each 59 points; third period, first class, Private Bates, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 47 points. Best shooting company, Brevet-Major A. Green's (K. Company), 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 142.37.—*The Times* Nov. 17.

It is now almost settled by common consent that the new street in London, leading to the new Blackfriars Bridge, shall be named after Mr. Peabody.

A lively Hibernian exclaimed at a party where Theodore Hook shone the star of the evening: "Och, Master Theodore, but you are the hook that nobody can bate."

NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

A New breech-loading rifle, invented by one Herr Mayhofer, at Konigsberg, and called "Zundmesser-Gewehr," is making some noise in this country. At a trial which recently came off in Konigsberg, the new gun is said to have fired off twenty-five rounds per minute with ball cartridge. If all we hear about it is true, the certainty of its aim is as great as the rapidity of its discharges, to which must be added the further advantage of a minimum of smoke being produced. It appears that the peculiarity of the invention is not confined to the gun, but extends to the cartridge. If we are not mistaken, the one as well as the other have been already submitted to this Government where they are sure to be put to severe tests.

Colonel W. F. D. Jervoise, C. B., Royal Engineers, Deputy-Director of Works for Fortifications, resumed his duties at the War-office on Tuesday last, having returned from his official visit to Bermuda on Monday last.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

You will remember, Sir, when I began my correspondence with your paper that I stated distinctly:

First, that I wrote for the purpose of attracting attention to what would be the inevitable result of the action of the new Militia Bill on the Volunteers.

Next, that I would advance no arguments or prefer no charges that I could not substantiate.

Lastly, that I was individually responsible for what I wrote, ready to acknowledge my identity, and maintain and prove the truth of my statements.

Soldiers as a rule don't like the idea of becoming newspaper correspondents; they growl over what they dislike, and say "Oh! 'tis a great shame," "very unfair," "it will do a great deal of mischief," and so on. But let somebody else move in the matter. Now in the words of the *old saw*, what is everybodys business is nobodys business, and I confess I waited for a long time to see who would "bill the cat." Liking the service well myself, knowing how universally the new measure was condemned by the Force, I was surprised at the general apathy in giving expression to the feeling which was and is so widely entertained. Seeing this I moved myself and in order to provoke discussion, I wrote as forcible as I knew how, consistent with truth, with the object in view, and with the second proposition given above. I have changed neither premises nor practice from my first letter until now. Let me call "G. W's." attention to the fact, and he can rest assured that I have advanced nothing so extreme but what I am prepared to prove.

I have given my friend "F. O." four weeks before replying to his letter, ample time for some of those patriotic officers he so urgently appealed to, to come to his assistance. I

told him he would be "calling spirits from the vasty deep," and the event has justified the prediction: "nary officer has come to the rescue and 'F. O.' is left in a hole of his own digging." He must have been taking a leaf from the lawyers when he was preparing his last communication. A weaker attempt to bolster up a bad cause I scarcely ever saw in print; he carefully dodges the main questions at issue, nor makes any effort to refute a single charge I have brought home, in fact his letter amounts to no more than this, "No case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

If I was to reply to his letter, as I ought to do, I would again be trespassing too much on your space, I will, therefore, this time, be as concise as possible.

Fully to appreciate the beautiful consistency of "F. O." one ought to have both his letters alongside of each other. In his first he denies and argues that there is any falling off at all in the strength of the Volunteer Battalions. In his next he has to acknowledge that 32 companies comprising more than 2000 men have left since the new Bill came into operation from two districts alone, but infers at the same time that he should have been told by me under what circumstances these men left the service. What would be the use of telling him, whom he would scarcely believe when he can so easily find out all about the cause himself by writing to any of the companies of the battalions enumerated. I have no doubt they will be happy to give him all the information he requires on this head, and on this other one too, viz: How the actual strength of their Battalion returns sent to headquarters corresponds with the strength given them by the report of the *recognized*. I am sure they were all equally surprised and gratified to see that their companies were so much stronger than they thought they were.

As to the particular battalion referred to by "F. O." and myself, let me ask him back how could any of its officers denounce a return as fraudulent until they saw it was fraudulently reported? The report of the *recognized* containing the strength of the different Volunteer regiments did not appear till August or September, although according to the New Act all the Volunteer returns had to be in by the 31st December, 1868.

A copy of the New Bill after it was passed was sent to each officer commanding a company, but I am not aware they have been honored with a copy each of the Militia Report. Most of them then not seeing how their Battalion is reported are in blissful ignorance how the companies figure although they know well enough how many men they returned to their own headquarters. If they have not seen how can they know, and how can they denounce what they know nothing about? But I have denounced the fraud, Mr. Editor, and will now prove it a

forgery, and if it was not for "F. O's," last paragraph I would enclose for his information name, number and regiment.

The law regulates the strength of each infantry company to be 55 men and Government issues arms and accoutrements for that number. Taking that illustrious battalion referred to its 8 companies assuming all to be full would be 440 men, but giving it the proper compliment of officers, 3 per company, and 8 of field and staff, would add 32 more to the list, or an aggregate of 472 officers and men, which unfortunately for the credit of the recognized is 25 men short of making up the 497 men with which the battalion is credited.

Now let my friend "F. O." wiggle out of this as he pleases and let him tell me when he gets clear, or sooner if he likes, where is that dilemma I have got into. The reports of the regiment were sent off from headquarters (copies being retained) to the Brigade office from there to the District office, and from there where? I have traced them to the District office, let "F. O." follow them up. That they have been cooked and falsified is a clear case, your readers can judge for themselves where it was done.

How anxious he is to have it appear that the new Bill had nothing to do with the re-enlistment of the men. Three years service says he ought to exempt even an officer from further duty. So it ought, but "F. O's." three years resolves themselves into just 18 days; and even a civilian by this time should be able to say, what is the amount of instruction which can be imparted, how much can be done towards making the man effective, if six days in the year is all the country can afford to devote to her organized Militia?

The Bill, and the Bill alone, was and is the cause why the men of this battalion would not re-enlist. The men were (and I believe are) anxious to serve, but not on the conditions laid down by Sir George. With fair play and fair encouragement the services of nine-tenths of them could again be secured, but their feeling and expression in the meantime is "turn about is fair play, let Mr. Cartier bring on his Militia, we will see then how these fellows who have been laughing and poking fun at us like soldiering and the pay and emoluments attached to the position."

If "F. O." had a better experience of active service he would very soon find that an officer would prefer the services of and do more with 30 men well drilled, having confidence in themselves and in each other, to that of 75 men individually as good but practically ignorant of their duties. And let him remember that a man with nine years service, according to his calculation, at the end of it will have received less instruction and performed less drill than the English Volunteer Militiaman does in two years, yet he says that our new Bill is all but perfect. Is not the quotation "where igno-

rance is bliss, &c." apropos to this part of "F. O's." argument.

The whole of the next paragraph is rather an unfortunate one for his protegee. He asks with an air how does "L. O." know that Sir George possesses no military knowledge himself, and how can he tell whom he consulted about this Bill and who he did not?

I suppose "F. O." will acknowledge that bashfulness is a quality that Sir George does not allow to stand in his way, more than any other Irishman, and that by this time if he had any peculiar claims to military knowledge the country would be well acquainted with the fact. From a pretty fair knowledge of Canadian history I cheerfully gave him credit for the only opportunity recorded in his favor, viz: the campaign of 1837. But I was not aware until now that we had another Sir John Lawrence in the country, (to be sure the *Globe* insinuates that our Baronet's legs were more in use than arms or head, but that, I presume is only another of George Brown's slanders), and I acknowledge my indebtedness to "F. O." for this new information.

Who Sir George did consult about this Bill I cannot tell, neither, I think, can "F. O.," but I can tell who he did not consult. He did not consult nor ask the opinion of the commanding officers of the battalions which were already organized; he did not consult the late Adjutant General Colonel McDougall, for he said he never saw the Bill 'til it was in print; he did not even consult the Volunteer officers who were members of Parliament, for when a number of them went to see him about it, his reply was, (sic) "Dat is de Bill, gentlemen, 'tis a very good Bill, you no understand it, but de people will like it. I will make no change in him," and he made no change accordingly.

The last and best proof of Sir George's talent as a military organizer which "F. O." says demands no military experience, is the utter and complete failure of his maiden effort, condemned alike by all, Volunteers and Regulars, Whig and Tory, both agree in damning it, "none so poor as to do it reverence," "F. O." alone excepted.

You have heard no doubt, Mr. Editor, of Tim O'Grady's eleventh commandment, "when you tell a lie, stick to it." I bring it in here not as a comment on my friend's veracity, but as a spur to his memory. In his first letter he said plainly *the only hardships the Volunteer suffered under the new Law, was the loss of the \$1.50 per man from this year's pay.* I gave him my sentiments on that head, and now he comes out and endorses my argument by conceding the point, saying that "the great drawback to the efficiency of the Volunteer Force was the small inducements held out to the men for devoting their time to the public service."

Exactly, that's what's the matter, but why can't "F. O." throw up the sponge grace-

fully. And now to show him whether I have placed the shave of the \$1.50 to the account of the wrong man or not, let him turn up the journals of the House for 1868, (I suspect he will have no trouble in getting them out of the Library,) at page 325 he will see that \$218,000 was voted for *drill pay* for the year ending June 30th, 1868, same day \$100,000 for *blankets for the Indians of Quebec.* Same day, 12th May, 1868, page 334, he will see that \$327,000 for drill pay and *camp purposes* for the year ending June 30th, 1869 was voted; for what camp purpose was the extra \$127,000 called for? Anyway there was no objection raised, the estimates were carried, and at another time I will tell you how much of all this money came to the men.

But to show "G. W." that a good bill could have been as easily carried as a bad one, and that the pork and beans politicians were no obstacle, Sir George shoved his Militia Bill through with a majority of 53, and his Fortification Bill with a majority of 41. Where then would be the difficulty with such majorities in carrying the price of the Volunteer tents and blankets if the \$127,000 was not intended to cover this outlay, as well as paying the handful of Volunteers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Indians in Quebec when in need of blankets can be supplied at the expense of the country, the defenders of the Dominion when supplied with the same article are shaved out of part of their pay to foot the bill, and then the question comes up, who owns the blankets? and, should not men keep what they pay for? But I see I am spreading out again and I must hasten to a conclusion. "F. O's." last paragraph is certainly refreshing, combining a good deal of coolness with a very fair sprinkling of impertinence. I take it you are the best judge if too much of your valuable space has been occupied, and I would like to know whose fault it is, if outsiders form curious estimates of the military service of Canada. If there was no wrong there could be no exposure, and false charges are easily refuted. Does he want us all like himself to swear that this Bill is everything that is orthodox, and the Volunteers in a high state of content and efficiency, when we know that the whole system is rotten to the core, and that the few men left in the companies are only retained by the officers who, he says, ought to be changed every three years. How careful he is too of the reputation of the Staff, and how gently he insinuates that it is only the District and Headquarters Staff officers who are soldiers and gentlemen. What a comment on the rest of the service, and what a high idea outsiders will have of the unfortunates who are not on the Staff.

Once for all, let "F. O." understand that there are men in the service by scores who were Volunteers and officers before half of his Staff officers were in the country, whose word is as good, whose honor is as pure, and

whose reputation is as high as any Staff officer in Canada, and as much entitled to the name of soldiers and gentlemen. While not presuming to take all these attributes to myself, I want "F. O." to remember that I have offered to prove and can prove all that I have advanced, and that I challenge and dare him to get me the opportunity either before a Court of Inquiry or a Parliamentary Committee.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. C.

ORIGIN OF THE DRAGOON GUARDS.

Louis XIV. established mounted Grenadiers and a similar corps existed in the British service in the reign of James II. called Horse Grenadiers, these troops acted as a company of grenadiers then did to a battalion of infantry; they were armed with muskets and hand grenades, and when brought into action, dismounted, linked their horses, fired, and then throw their grenades by ranks, the centre and rear ranks advancing in succession through the intervals of their file leaders. After the revolution and disbanding of the army in 1698, the English cavalry consisted of Life Guards, Horse Grenadier Guards, Horse and Dragoons till 1746 when a brigade of Light Dragoons was raised. In the same year the 3rd and 4th Troops of Horse Guards were disbanded and three regiments of horse reduced to the pay and service of dragoons; the latter as some compensation for their loss of pay, received the title of *Dragoon Guards* and were given precedence over all dragoons. In the year 1788 four regiments of Irish horse were similarly reduced and placed on the same establishment. The 1st Regiment of Irish Horse consequently became the 4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, and the 4th Regiment of Irish Horse the 7th Dragoon Guards, thus were formed the seven regiments of Dragoon Guards as at present existing.

The regiments of Irish Horse were also distinguished by the appellations of Blue, Black, Green, &c., according to the color of their facings.—*Vide Grose's Military Antiquities*, Vol. I. R. L.

FROM MONTREAL.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Volunteer matters continue dull and are likely to be so for some time. The Fenian scare is over for a time and all is tranquil. The Cadets drill, the Royals rejoice, the Chasseurs are lively, No. 1 Troop are augmenting, Vics. are quiet, Artillery passive, Hochelagas without a commander, vice Isaacson resigned or about to resign, and the Guides nowhere, being struck off from everywhere except Starke's Almanac, which gives:

THE GUIDES.—Captain ———, Lieutenant

———, Cornet ———; after which follows No. 1 Troop with its full complement of officers. The "Guides" have been disbanded some time ago and it is an insult dictated by snobbery that permits the trash to be kept on the rolls instead of being struck off as it should be, seeing that there is neither men or officers. If the "Guides" intend reforming let them do so, but their place is in order of enrolment and not at the head of the list, seeing that they are without organization.

The Royals in their preliminary inspection last Tuesday made a splendid muster, some 355 men. They have at last received their arms and accoutrements but not their caps, which doubtless will soon follow. They have a fine band which with practice will become a credit to the corps.

The Chasseurs don't seem to be making any headway in augmenting their numbers, they are, in fact, losing many members. It would be a pity to see them sensibly decrease as they are a fine corps, always anxious for service, and brim full of loyalty and patriotism.

The pay rolls for the Volunteers who mustered to receive the Prince are being made out preliminary to their receiving pay which is ready.

A further number of applications for enrolment under the last Militia Act have been received from Lieut.-Col. Harwood's Military Division, and that should the Government see fit to accept their services, upwards of twelve hundred additional rank and file could be placed on the establishment in a week or two.

The Prince has by no means an easy time of it, his presence is daily solicited at concerts, balls, &c., and judging by what he has to go through he must have a hard time.

H.R.H. was last week coming down Beaver Hall Hill dressed in his uniform as a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade when a noted Orangeman of this city in passing him, as a loyal subject, doffed his hat. Prince Arthur bade him keep it on saying he was only a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade.

They then proceeded on together, when Prince Arthur said that the sympathies of himself and his Royal mother were entirely with the Orangemen spite of the disagreeable turn affairs took when the Prince of Wales was here.

The Chasseurs are making themselves famous by punishing delinquent members.

Weather mild for season and river not yet frozen across. J.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—While I thank your gallant correspondent "F. O." for the courtesy with which he dissents from certain of my opinions, I would beg to direct his attention to a point on which he has misread or misconceived my meaning. If he will be good enough to refer again to my letter he will see that I did not say that the time has ar-

rived when "compulsory service might most advantageously be urged on the country," but, on the contrary, that that time had been allowed to slip.

With regard to other points, I would beg "F. O." to believe that no one more readily than I recognizes the superior quality of the "raw material" for soldiering afforded by the hardy and intelligent "sons of the soil" of the Dominion, nor do I ignore the rapidity with which they can be made into soldiers. Indeed, were I in a position in which I might hope to be allowed to reduce suggestion to practice, it would be my endeavor to increase that facility by simplifying squad and company drill to such an extent which would at least keep pace with the simplifications to which the ideas of the new Adjutant General seem to point, and which would, as I believe, enable men to take their place in a company in a single day's drill.

For the rest, the very equality which, as "F. O." justly states, exists amongst the agricultural population, seems to me only another argument for equality of treatment. But your able correspondent will, I know, readily believe that I am not myself so savagely addicted to authority as to be particular whether an equalization of the burdens of military duty be accomplished by the levelling process of a draft, or by advantages or immunities to the Volunteer.

In conclusion, I venture to hope that my sentiments do no discredit to the opinion "F. O." is kind enough to entertain of them—an opinion which, I need scarcely say, I entirely reciprocate.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obliged servant,

G. W.

DINNER TO LT.-COL. SHAW.—The Kingston papers furnish us with an account of a complimentary dinner given to Lt.-Col. Shaw, at the British American Hotel, at Kingston, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, as a mark of the respect in which the Colonel was held by those best acquainted with him as a citizen and a Volunteer officer. This public testimony to his worth was given on the eve of his leaving for Glasgow, where he goes to take up his abode as emigrant agent for Canada. The Mayor of the city occupied the chair and was surrounded by the elite of the city and the Garrison. The usual loyal toasts were given. Col. Shaw carries with him the respect and esteem not only of his fellow citizens of Kingston, but the whole Volunteer Force of his District; and we may be permitted to add that if he carries the same industry and perseverance into his new vocation as displayed in his capacity as Brigade Major, the country will soon reap the benefit of a large and wholesome emigration.—*Bellefleur Intelligencer*.

Her Majesty has sanctioned the employment of British officers in Persia to aid in the organization and drill of the Persian army. It is rumoured that Major Moore, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Major Payton, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, may be employed on this service.

THE END OF FOUR GREAT MEN.

The four conquerors who occupy the most conspicuous places in the history of the world are Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Bonaparte.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy height of his ambition, with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of millions, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another world to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps, and having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped "three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights," and made her foundations quake, fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him Hinni-Baal; and died at last by poison administered by his own hand, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dying his garments in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name—after having deluged Europe with tears of blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the depot, but which did not and could not bring him aid.

SKETCH OF LOUIS RIELLE, THE LEADER OF THE REBELS.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.

Louis Rielle is a young man about 24 years of age, was born at Red River, from poor but respectable parents, and is of pure French origin. Thirteen years ago his education was placed under the care of a Bishop, who sent him to the best classical college in Montreal—that same college where General Dix, of the United States, and several other great scholars have been educated. He remained there nine years as a student, and displayed such talent, and obtained such success in literature, that his Professors and protectors wanted him to enter their community. But Louis Rielle, as a well-formed man didn't want to take a robe without a woman, and though willing to remain forever the religious subject of their spiritual order, decided against their will to study the law and enter the French literary career.

After his decision no more protection was offered him, and with the strength of his character following the path prepared for him by Providence, resisted the empire of their despotism, and preferred misery to their despotism. From that time he had to struggle for his living; he was left without any resources whatever, and on account of the interruption of his studies, was unable to live in Canada. He came to Minnesota about three years ago, and remained alternately in St. Paul and St. Anthony during two years. He got situations as clerk in grocery stores, but of course was disappointed. Commerce was not his favorite branch, but yet he would have practiced it if he could have got any hope to raise in a short time money enough to allow him to

study as a lawyer. His disappointment caused his return to Red River, where he thought he could sooner get the means of following the course of his desires. Such was the fatality of his circumstances.

I don't know if Mr. L. Rielle possesses any military or political genius. Should he fail or not in this career, I would consider him too able for being at the head of a body of half breeds, who are hardly semi-civilized. As a writer and speaker in the French language, he cannot easily be surpassed by any man of his age.

For some time past, says the *Army and Navy Journal*, the Navy Department has been engaged in solving the problem of a torpedo boat, capable of firing and with certainty, under water a torpedo of one hundred pounds or more. This problem has at length reached a satisfactory solution and a boat has been completed which is proved by experiment to be faultless in machinery and arrangement. On the 2nd instant, Secretary Robeson, Vice Admiral Porter, and Commodore Case, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, went to the Navy-yard at Washington, to witness the experiment with this new engine of destruction. After examining the workings of the machinery, and the manner of firing, one of the destructives was put in the frame and the party proceeded to the shore to witness the result. A torpedo of only thirty-six pounds was first run out with rapidity and fired; but the result showed that this small amount of powder, even, would have been sufficient to do stroy any ship, by lifting her out of the water and breaking her back even if her bottom was not knocked out altogether. Mud and water were thrown up together, and the concussion was felt far up in the Navy-yard, the ground being shaken by the shock of the powder against the bed of the river. The concussion felt on board the torpedo boat was not more than that caused by a wave striking a vessel at sea.

Several torpedoes were fired from the vessel, the explosion of which the party witnessed on board, as they desired to ascertain for themselves the effect of the shock. The result seemed satisfactory, as no change whatever is contemplated in the machinery, which is very simple, and "works to a charm." The torpedo vessel is the *Nina*, a very strong iron boat of three hundred and fifty tons burthen, capable of crossing the ocean, and having a speed of seventeen knots an hour. She is not impervious to heavy shot, but can be made so, and is capable of resisting any ordinary projectile that can be brought to bear on her from the decks of a ship of war. Her decks will be made torpedo and shot proof, and several arrangements will be applied, now that it is known that the torpedo system is a success. Such a vessel as the *Nina*, attacking an enemy's squadron on our coast some dark night, or entering an enemy's port, could destroy half the vessels in the harbour and easily escape, as few vessels could overtake her. Such a vessel could, for instance, enter the harbour of Havana, and destroy every vessel of war in the port, under cover of darkness. A squadron supplied with such boats to be used to attack after the fight began, and the ships were enveloped in smoke, would have a most decided advantage against an enemy not thus armed for torpedo warfare. It is reported that our torpedo navy will consist of twenty vessels, none of which will have a less speed than twelve knots, and the fastest of them will go seventeen knots.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* observes that, since the beginning of the Second Empire in France, there has been on the average an alteration every two years in military uniform. At one time the skirts of the tunic were lengthened at another they were shortened; next the color of the facings was changed, after that came the turn of the epaulets; and one day, soon after the Italian War, the triumphant idea occurred to somebody of cutting off the skirts of the infantry altogether. Marshal Niel, however, had a weakness for skirts, and he was no sooner in office than he began to distribute skirted tunics to the infantry, as also new overcoats, new epaulets, and ugly red shakos in place of the leather ones which the soldiers loved. Had he lived longer it was his intention to put the cavalry into tunics, and to abolish those smart lancer, cuirassier, and hussar uniforms which are the pride of the French army. General Lebouf came in time to prevent this, and for the last two months he has been quietly amending his predecessor's work according to his own notions of the beautiful. The red shakos are to be discarded, the new tunics are to be changed again, the leather gaiters which the late Marshal had prescribed are to be adopted once more, and the bands, which Marshal Niel had suppressed in cavalry regiments as an unnecessary expense, are to be reformed. We trust that sooner or later the perfection aimed at will be reached.

BLOCKADE OF SPANISH PORTS.—The Spanish Consul at St. John, N. B., has been notified "that the sea-ports in the Island of Cuba situated between Cayo Bahia de Cadiz to Punta Maysi to Cienfuegos, will remain closed to the import and export trade." Sagua la Grande, Neuvas, Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba, Santa Cruz, Casilda, Caibarien, Gibara, Guantanamo, Manzanillo, Zaza and Cienfuegos, are however exempted from the restriction placed on the trade of the world.

PROPOSED UNION AMONG INDIANS.—The Frederickton N. B. Farmer states during the last few weeks, a delegate from the Iroquois Indians of Canada has visited the Lower Provinces to agitate a confederation of the Six Nations and the removal of all the tribes to Ontario. A Council of Chiefs will be held at Tobique, New Brunswick, in January next, with this object in view. The advantages held out to the Indians in New Brunswick are, better Schools and Churches, together with a more stringent enforcement of the laws.

Propos of the Emperor, an amusing story is told of the late visit of Prince Napoleon and his wife the Princess Clothilde, to Rossore, where the King of Italy, her father was supposed to be dying. They went in such haste, and things in the palace were so at sixes and sevens that no provision was made for their reception; no carriage, no guide met them at the station; they found their way as best they could on foot to the palace, both dusty and travel-worn, one with a carpet bag and the other with a bundle in hand. The sentry did not in the least recognize them, but he was able to tell them that the King was getting better; so they went off to the Royal Hotel at Pisa, and after washing and getting their baggage from the railway station and changing their clothes took a carriage and presented themselves formally to the royal invalid.

Jeff. Davis has accepted the Presidency of the Carolina Life Insurance Company, at a salary of fifteen thousand dollars a year, and makes Memphis his future home.

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.

To new subscribers for 1870 the paper will be sent free for the remainder of the present year.

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, INSPECTIONS, 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.

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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 it may reach us in time for publication.

DAWSON KERR..... PROPRIETOR.
CARROLL RYAN..... EDITOR.

CONTENTS OF No. 50, VOL. III.

THE REVOLT OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES.
RIFLE MATCHES.—At Fergus, Ont.
CORRESPONDENCE.—"F. O." Major Jago's opinion on the formation of Field Batteries, by "Boxer".
Volunteers for Red River, by "An Old Volunteer."
NOTES AND QUERIES.—By "G. W."
LEADERS.—Editorial Notes. The Military System in Canada. The Spanish Gunboats. Inspection of Ottawa Volunteers.
SELECTIONS.—Gunboat practice. Cavalry Ball. The War Office and the Volunteers. Sir Samuel Baker's expedition. Capture of Maracalbo. A powerful war vessel. Defensive organizations. Approaching Disbandment of the R. C. Rifles. Red River. The future of the United States. Laurels gained at an early age. The R. C. Rifles. The British Navy. Rich scene at a wedding.
MISCELLANEOUS AND CANADIAN ITEMS.
NEW PUBLICATIONS, ETC.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, &c., &c.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1869.

We hope the War Office will not forget to perform a simple act of justice to many old and highly deserving non-commissioned officers belonging to the Royal Canadian Rifles, before that corps is disbanded. It is well known that there are a few men in the Regiment who, from length of service and good conduct are entitled to the medal, but on account of the number of claimants in the corps they have been denied the honor. We are aware that only a certain number of medals for good conduct are allowed to each regiment, which is a very absurd and unjust arrangement as it is well known that years pass without such honors being conferred upon men serving in young battalions. Indeed, when a man has become entitled to the distinguished honor of a good conduct medal everyone acquainted with the British army will confess he has well earned a meagre but much coveted reward. We would call the attention of our English military exchanges to these cases with the hope that they will aid in drawing the attention of the authorities to a hardship suffered by a most deserving few in the non-commissioned ranks in the Royal Canadian Rifles.

The interests which unite the colonies with Great Britain have become complicated not through any action on our part, but through a misconception of the relations which we bear towards the empire. In Canada the question is not so much one of government as it is one of institution, and we are prepared to bear our part so far as our capacity allows, but there is something to be considered outside of all this: plainly and simply, we want incorporation with the Empire. As a portion of the British nation

we can dictate our own terms upon this continent. Alone we can do nothing. Both English and Canadian journalists mistake the grand object which lies before us. We must either become British in the ultra sense of the word, or gravitate towards Americanism. It is for us to decide. Our opportunities are now, and it matters little how we expiate upon contingencies we will inevitably have to face the consequences. More matters of detail will resolve themselves hereafter, but it is incumbent on us to prepare for the revolution which is at hand. For this reason we should strive to educate our rising generation to a proper appreciation of the work which is before them. This, we believe, is now being done, and we have to thank the wisdom which inaugurated, had the force of will which has resisted the adverse power of factional opposition, for the many gratifying results of the act now in operation.

Far would it be from us to advocate anything which could be opposed to the interests of that large body which it is our pride and pleasure to represent, and, in view of the many adverse councils which have found ample expression in our columns, we deem it is only just to the force to place before them the actualities of their position.

At no time since Sir Guy Carleton successfully resisted the revolutionary projects of the Thirteen Colonies, has Canada been in a better position to resist invasion than at the present. And furthermore, there is no country either in Europe or America, which from its geographical position, is better able to repel aggression. We need not point to the past for it has already told its tale. Things have changed. We are now a strong and a growing people, in fact we are the *ura Major* of this continent and the balance of power is in our hands.

Considering this subject it is with much pleasure that we have perused the speech of Sir George Grey, who at the late meeting in London to consider the relations between the English dependencies and the mother country, said:—

"After expressing his hearty pleasure in seeing a gathering like that, he could not help feeling that large numbers of the most energetic Englishmen, or, rather, he should say, Britons, had left the country of their birth, and established themselves throughout the whole globe by founding a series of communities English in language, English in energy, English in resolution, English in their feeling of unity, and they had founded an empire which must influence and rule the destinies of the whole world for many centuries to come. By holding together this empire would have the power to prevent wars upon the face of the earth by its own power—and without any peace society; and by the unity of feelings, of tongue, or origin, and of hopes. Was this rule, this power for good, to be broken up and turned into a series of small independent States, all likely to be engaged in dispute over such questions, as lines of frontiers, differences of tariffs, and such like? Was the whole world to be turned into a theatre of disputes, or was it

country to carry to a great conclusion the work it had in hand, founded by its hardiest sons? [Cheers.] If that was to be the point to which colonists would aim, the consolidation of this great empire, they must drop minor grievances, and show to the people of Great Britain that colonists could forget their own selfish views to attain to great objects—the object of enlarging and holding to this great empire, and to press that the colonists should be dealt with on principles having better foundation than mere considerations of pounds, shillings and pence. Let this meeting show that, though only colonists, they could rise superior to the statesmen of the mother country on a question like this, and could place on one side all matters of direct interest in order to achieve the great end of an extended Empire—an end which would confer the highest blessing upon our whole race. It should be the object of the meeting to follow out the course indicated by Mr. Wilson. It was not in the power of any British statesman, on his own view, to break up a great empire, and the colonists would find an opportunity of telling the country that if it was the intention to cast off the colonies, notice should be given to them, so that they, on their part, might determine what their fate should be, and to consider whether they should take any steps or make any effort to save themselves from falling into disintegration. Let them ask for a clear declaration of what England means: don't let them put up with an answer that New Zealand may do this—that Canada may do another thing; and the answer was given that Canada at a recent date showed the inclination of the Minister. If there was an intention on the part of the Ministry to get rid of the colonies, let the Parliament be informed of it, and let the sense of it be laid before the people of this country; but the proposal to adopt a motion with regard to New Zealand should be dropped for a time."

As an indication of the feeling which permeates the people of England towards the Colonies, the above may be taken as a fair example. And even were we cast adrift to-morrow by the radical government which at present rules the destinies of the empire there yet remains the solid, stern and *Britannic* vote to decide whether it shall be so or not. The question is not for us to decide, but our countrymen beyond the seas. We are with them heart and soul, but they must be with us if they desire to found an empire that will spread language, law, civilization, and christianity literally from pole to pole. We believe in the mission which our race has to fulfil. Has it not already given promise in the United States of its future glory? Then let us progress, and, in the mighty future which lies before us, do all that men can do in a great and noble cause.

THERE is something singular in the present condition of the men who for many years past have occupied the attention of the world; men wear out whether they be kings or clodhoppers and the tidal wave of radicalism rises higher as the chances of mortality increase about the heads that carry crowns. The following, which we clip from an English exchange, fairly gives an idea of the existing European situation:—

The *Moscow Gazette* is naturally jealous

of the success which the Prussian policy has attained, both in Germany and on the Danube. It expresses the hope that the arrival of General Fleury at St. Petersburg will be the signal for the conclusion of a Russo-French alliance, which would have the effect of nullifying this influence. Our contemporary goes so far as to propose that the Paris and St. Petersburg Governments should put themselves in communication with Vienna, and, thus securing an irresistible force, by a common authoritative decree, compel this rising kingdom of Prussia to relinquish the fruits of its late victories. The least to be demanded in this peremptory ultimatum would be the slackening of the ties of the Northern Confederacy, and the complete abandonment of the military treaties with the three Southern States.

Apropos, too, of this subject, a Polish paper says it is a matter of universal wonderment that Russia and America, the homes respectively of despotism and liberty, of progress and mental obscurity, should be on such cordial terms. But a greater contradiction is in stores. France is coquetting with Russia, and will, perhaps, become her partner in a joint undertaking.

The French have frequently been the allies of Russia. In the days of Polish independence, as well as afterwards, interest—dry, calculating interest—has linked them but too often to the Court of St. Petersburg.

As Europe is casting her skin, and assuming a more perfect and satisfactory aspect, the French and Russian Sovereigns will see their pretensions less generally acknowledged, and, in consequence, be drawn towards each other for common defence.

By the side of a power so compact, so strong in her military, financial, and intellectual resources as Prussia, we see Austria with her internal divisions, her lack of cementing nationality, her incompetent Army, a State without head, body, or arms.

Austria, if she wishes to escape annihilation, must comprehend that only hand-in-hand with Prussia she can recover her strength. In point of fact, unless she consents to contribute towards the formation of a strong and solid Central Europe, capable of resisting attacks from east and west, her right to exist is forfeited.

The Poles derive considerable hopes from the Kaiser's journey to the East, where he will have repeatedly met the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Russia is alarmed about the Danube, and France about the Rhine. What wonder, then, that the ailing Napoleon should have written to the ailing Alexander, inviting him to meet at Nice or Mentone? Under Italy's beautiful sky the suffering Cæsar proposes to commune with the suffering Czar, and, if bodily strength permit, deliberate on the strengthening of their common political influence. Fortunately, the plan proceeds, this time, from two men in bad health, and, if the interview occurs at all, it will be long after the meetings of the Emperor of Austria and the Crown Prince of Prussia at Jerusalem and Suez. Heaven grant that, in the cradle of Christianity, their hearts may be softened, and a reconciliation ensue. At the place where the religion of love issued eighteen centuries ago may they learn to forget their old animosities, and realise the wants of modern times, which admit no longer of the promotion of mere dynastic interests, but have rendered the interests of dynasties and nations identical.

Prussia and Austria might well settle the German and Danubian questions between

them, and, as a barrier against Russian aggression, make some efforts towards the restoration of the kingdom of Poland, which if Russia understood her own interests properly, she would not be backward in lending a helping hand to effect.

THE semi-annual inspection of the Ottawa Field Battery took place in the Drill Shed, on Wednesday evening, 8th inst; there was a good attendance, principally gunners, owing to the members having no overcoats at present, the drivers were not able to come from a distance in such cold weather.

The Brigade Major, after having been received in the usual manner, made a close inspection of both men and clothing, the men were then put through their usual drill by Capt. Forsythe, such as Load; Fire; Cease Firing; Right limber up; Halt; limber up; Action left; Cease Firing; Left limber up; Halt; limber up; Action right; Cease Firing; Front limber up; Halt; limber up; Action front; Cease Firing. Form the order of march. Detachments rear; detachments right; detachments left, then detachments front, where they were halted and addressed as follows by the Brigade Major:—

Captain Forsythe, Officers and Men:—

It has always been very gratifying to me to have the honor of inspecting the Ottawa Field Battery.

Ever since the formation of the Battery in 1855, in numbers and point of efficiency it stood at the head of Volunteers, and this night I'm proud to see that it is, as usual, up to the required standard, that it is not a paper battery, but a battery able to turn out as on former occasions at a moment's notice; indeed the manner you have gone through your drill to-night, I'm satisfied you have given it that attention which makes you what you have been and still are. There is only one thing I'm sorry for and that is to see the men for want of more comfortable turn out, in summer clothing, but I believe I can assure you that that evil will very soon be remedied as a supply of proper clothing will shortly be to hand, and I will recommend that you all have your overcoats forthwith; again congratulating Captain Forsythe on the efficiency of his battery he proceeded to inspect Captain Mowat's rifles.

The *Toronto Telegraph*, in an article describing the progress of Ontario, states: The following list of railways, either in course of construction in the Province, or which it is intended to construct shortly, shows what we are doing in this way: The Toronto, Grey and Bruce; the Toronto and Nipissing; the Toronto and Muskoka; the Wellington, Grey and Bruce; the Norfolk; the Whitby and Port Perry; the Canada Central; the Kingston and Madoc, and the Great Southern. In addition to these there are several extensions or branches of existing lines proposed. There may be one or two doubtful schemes on the list; but the greater number may be set down as sound, legitimate undertakings, which will not be allowed to fall through, but be pushed on to completion with the least possible delay. With such a list as this before us, it cannot be said that we are standing still, or that our people are devoid of enterprise, or the true spirit of progress.

LT.-COL. SHAW, of Kingston, was entertained at a public dinner in that city, on Monday 13th inst., as a mark of respect, previous to his leaving this country for Scotland, where he goes as Lieutenant Agent for the Dominion of Canada. In answer to the toast of his health, the gallant Colonel spoke as follows:—

"He felt that for the hearty enthusiasm with which his name had been greeted he was greatly their debtor; he knew no expression which could convey his appreciation of the compliment. Reference had been made to his connection with the Volunteers. Since his first introduction to the force in 1855 he had seen a great deal of volunteering and had undergone much hard work in connection with it; and it was a gratification that no man had it now in his power to say that he had exceeded his duty, or had not done it as ably as he could. Circumstances at times had made his duties a course of intricacies, very difficult to perform, while the manner in which he performed them could not well suit all parties. But, their presence that evening, to take a parting glass with him, assured him that all differences were abandoned, and nought but good will prevailed. He had found in the Volunteer officers, friends and gentlemen in every sense; and he regretted very much parting with them, if only for a time, though accompanied with the pleasant reflection that they parted on cordial terms. In regard to the Force generally, he prided in its efficiency and standing, it was not surpassed by any Volunteer organization whatever. With all due deference and respect to the Regulars, to which the force is so much indebted, should the time come it would hold its own in Canada, in the endeavor to maintain British supremacy. But they would always feel it a pride to be associated with the Regulars, and it would be a lasting regret when they were called away. As to disloyalty, when he went home, he would tell them there that Annexation feeling was all rot in Canada; that she was loyal to the core, and would never pull down Britain's flag to raise an inferior one. (Great cheers). With regard to personal matters he felt somewhat diffident. He could never repay the present honor; it was the highest and pleasantest episode of his life. Wherever he went he would remember this kindness, with feelings more truly felt than described. In his public office he would strive to the utmost to maintain the honor and importance of our new Dominion, and not less her noble Volunteer force." (Applause).

The Mayor, who presided on the occasion, proposed the health of Lt.-Col. McPherson, and referred to the popularity of that officer notwithstanding the short acquaintance they in Kingston had had of him. Col. McPherson responded as follows:

"He said in regard to the Mayor's compliments that he had found his duties rendered very pleasant by the readiness with which he was assisted by those under his direction. The Volunteers were never in a better condition than at present, and a finer force than that of this district he had never seen, or had reason to feel prouder of. The guest of the evening, Lt.-Col. Shaw, he had known ever since his first connection with the Militia, and a more zealous and energetic officer could not be found. In his new position he felt that he would do credit to himself and honor to the country."

The healths of Lt.-Col. Callaghan, 14th

P. W. O. Rifles, and Major Phillips, Brigade Major, each being complimented on his new appointment, were followed by those of Mr. Wm. Ferguson, Esq., Sheriff, M. Flanagan, Esq., Lt. Col. Fowles, and the 47th Volunteer Battalion, which were all fitly acknowledged, and the company broke up in good spirits.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY FOR DECEMBER. The present number is a specimen one showing forth what may be expected during the coming year. The publisher says:—"We commenced our magazine some two years since by giving a small quantity of music and a large amount of reading matter, and have gradually increased its pages and the quantity of its music. And now, in order to outstrip all competitors, and add the finishing touch to our enterprise, we have concluded to omit all literary matters, and devote the entire space to music. This, we are confident, will prove generally acceptable, and will enable us to give more space to our instrumental department, which will hereafter contain from four to five piano pieces, of which one, at least, will be for more advanced players than we have heretofore given in our monthlies."

The music of the present number is adapted to the season of the year, and consists in great part of Christmas carols and songs.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 18th inst.:—

KANSAS CITY, U. S.—W. P. Fassell, \$1.00.

AMHERST ISLAND, Ont.—Lieut. J. C. Murray, \$2.00.

PETERBORO', Ont.—(Per Lieutenant Wm. Johnston) Lieut. Theodore B. Clementi, \$4.00.

COBURG, Ont.—(Per Lieut. P. Regan) Sergt. P. Smith, \$2.00; Sergt. C. Crawford, \$2.00.

YORK, Ont.—Lt.-Col. Robert H. Davis, \$3.

ORILLIA, Ont.—John McKinly, \$3.00.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Capt. P. T. Buchanan, \$2.50.

MONTREAL, Que.—(Per Col. Lovelace) M. H. Sanborn, Esq., \$2.00; Col. Thackwell, \$1.

CAUSE OF THE INSURRECTION AT RED RIVER.

The St. Paul Press in an editorial on Red River says:—"None of the Canadian papers have reached the secret grievances which lie at the bottom of the whole Red River difficulties, and which are alleged as a justification of the insurrectionary movement. The primary difficulties from which the whole dissatisfaction sprung were rather of a personal than political character, and it was personal odiousness and the unpopularity of some of those who put themselves forward as the special representatives and exponents of Canadian interests, which sowed the seeds of the whole trouble, and this feeling was aggravated by the airs and

insolence towards the half-breeds of a few Canadian snobs sent there by the government on official business. These personal resentments worked upon, no doubt, by interested partisans very readily connected themselves with a variety of political grievances, and gradually developed into the organized insurrection now under headway.

HERALDRY OF CANADA.

On the 26th May, 1868, Her Majesty was pleased to issue a Warrant of Assignment of Armorial bearings for the Dominion and Provinces of Canada, "for the greater honor and distinction," to Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard, uncle of, and deputy to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal of England.

On the 7th May, 1859, Her Majesty transferred to Sir John Young five new seals, prepared accordingly for the Dominion and the four Provinces, with a demand for the return of those formerly in use.

Last Tuesday the Governor General in Council ordered the adoption of the new Great Seal of the Dominion.

The cognizances of the several provinces duly recorded in the College of Arms, are as under:

ONTARIO—Vert, a Sprig of three Leaves of Maple slipped, or; on a chief Argent the Cross of St. George.

QUEBEC—Or on a Fess Gules between two Fleur de Lys in chief Azure, and a sprig of three Leaves of Maple slipped vert. In base, a Lion passant guardant or.

NOVA SCOTIA—Or on a Fess Wavy Azure between three Thistles proper, a Salmon Naïant Argent.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Or, on Waves a Lymphad, or Ancient Gailey, with Oars in action, proper; on a chief Gules a Lion passant guardant or.

The Dominion bears the Arms of the four Provinces quarterly.

At a coroner's inquest, held at Halifax, Dec. 5th, on the soldier killed by gagging showed that the unfortunate man was subjected to the most brutal treatment. He was arrested for drunkenness and placed in the guard-room cell. He called loudly to the men on duty to release him. The sergeant of the guard directed the corporal to tie him so that he could not speak. He was tied, but not in such a manner as to quiet him. The sergeant repeated his order to the corporal and two privates. They first tied his hands behind him; then fastened his feet together, and drawing them backward tied them to his hands; then put a roll of rope in his mouth and passed the end over his shoulder; drew them tight and tied them to his hands and feet, so that that the poor fellow's hands, feet and head were drawn in one point behind his back. The jury found that James Wh... came to his death by being gagged, and tied with a rope in the hands of Lance Corporal Stowe and Privates Groome and Wynnds, 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment, while acting under the orders of Sergeant William Stevens, of the same Regiment. After the verdict was rendered the four men named therein were handed over to the civil authorities and lodged in jail. The military regulations do not allow prisoners to be gagged under any circumstances.

It is probable that the good-service pension vacant by the appointment of Major General Sir R. Walpole, K. C. B., to the colonelcy of the 53rd Regiment, will be bestowed on either Col. E. F. H. Pocklington, late 52nd Regiment, or Col. C. J. Foster, late 16th Lancers.

WHAT IS IMPENDING IN IRELAND.

There is never any knowing how much to believe of reports of coming insurrections in Ireland. A slight outbreak of local discontent is sometimes magnified into a national rising, and vague rumours of the countryside are caught up and talked about as if they were events not words. Ireland is never without whispers of a revolution. But of late the atmosphere has been particularly threatening. The disaffected portion of the press has made less disguise than usual about the projects entertained by Fenian and other popular leaders. Once more the British Government is said to be meditating the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland. The Fenians boldly put forward the well known "Colonel Burke" as their candidate for the metropolitan borough of Southwark. If they confined themselves to this method of advancing their cause we should commend their discretion, and perhaps look for some curious complications in Parliamentary life. But a resort to arms is a part of their programme, and all that remains to be settled is the date.

The *Limerick Chronicle* gives the following description of the treatment of the priests by the Fenian raiders who broke up a recent tenant-right meeting:

"About one o'clock the Rev. Daniel Fitzgerald, R. C. C., came upon the scene, and as he neared the weighing shed he became the observed of all observers, for a signal whistle gathered round him the leaders and their followers, whose first salutation to the reverend gentleman was 'March!' Then rose cries of 'Out with him!' 'Be off, Sir!' 'You shan't speak here!' 'Your occupation's gone!' and pressing on him, the compact mass moved him along till the lower gate was reached, and, of course he did not wait to thank them for their attentions. Next came up another Roman Catholic clergyman, who was similarly treated. He went over to where lay the *debris* of the platform, but a signal whistle brought a large number around him, and soon he was greeted with 'Out with him!' 'Show him the way!' Up a came a harly old farmer to the reverend gentleman, and shaking his closed hand in his face declared he was one of the most harass'd tenants in the country; nevertheless, he preferred the release of the political prisoners to a lease; and so demonstrative did he become that his hand struck the reverend gentleman in the face, who, thinking the act was done in earnest, retaliated with a blow. The crowd pressed round, and at one time it was feared that the pressure would reduce the corpulent little gentleman to rather slender proportions. He was jostled about, resisting all the while, amid cries of 'Go out, Sr., Be off!' 'We've got enough of you!' 'No more humbug speaking!' 'We want none of your tenant-right, but the release of prisoners!' and expressions of a similar kind. The resistance he gave was futile, for he was borne along in the middle of the moving mass, amid the bursting of crackers and rockets, screeches, whistles, and yells. Having been carried to the gate, close to the Artillery Hospital, it was opened, and the reverend gentleman was put outside, when the gate was again closed."

A gunshop in Dublin was entered on the night of Dec. 14th by some persons unknown and its owner shot. The assassins escaped. Another gunshop was entered shortly afterwards. Its owner was fired at and a number of pistols taken away.

MILITARY READINGS.—The military season determined—and rightly—that the civilian portion of the community shall not have the whole of these social entertainments to themselves. Last evening a pleasant gathering of those belonging to the corps of regular troops now quartered here, took place at the George Street Barracks. The entertainment was opened with a solo and chorus, "The Gipsy Tent," after which Major Robertson read to the great amusement of all present "Paddy's description of the coronation." Corporal Eades followed with "Her bright smile haunts me still," which he sang very well. Next on the programme, the Rev. Mr. Phillips read some capital sketches of every day life, which was succeeded by a duet between Q. M. Sergt. Rowe and Sergt. Wilson, "The Harbor Watch." A volunteer recitation by Mr. Todd was well received by the party. After which Schoolmaster Hebb read from Lever's inimitable Charles O'Malley, Mickey Fræo's adventure with the ghost. Corporal Eades brought the entertainment to a close by singing "Eily Mavourneen." Before separating the party sang the national anthem. The only thing which any of those present seemed to consider wanting to make the affair perfect was one of Corporal Putman's comic songs, but he was unavoidably absent. —*Ottawa Citizen*

A despatch from London says that Her Majesty's Ministers held three Cabinet meetings in Downing street during the past week. The present critical condition of public affairs in Ireland, with the state of the Island generally was considered, and debated at each.

Five thousand additional troops of the line will be despatched immediately to Ireland, raising the total force of the regular army there to about 30,000 men—this is to meet the emergency at present presenting itself. On the assembling of the Imperial Parliament, on the 8th of February next, a Bill will be immediately introduced to empower the Government to suspend the Act of *Habeas Corpus* in Ireland by Executive Order, not waiting for an Act of the Legislature when it is deemed necessary for the public safety to do so.

At the last meeting it was resolved by the Government to proclaim the County of Tipperary in the Province of Munster, with portions of the county and city of Londonderry in Ulster, as being in a state of insurrection described in the Act of Parliament providing therefor and so empowering them to act.

It is reported that Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, does not find it necessary to raise a loan in the open market in order to provide means for the purchase of the telegraph lines, in accordance with a recent Act of Parliament.

ATROCITIES OF LOPEZ.—Washington, Dec. 13.—A courier from Paraguay, who arrived at Valparaiso on Nov. 2nd, brings reports that Lopez on his flight to the Bolivian frontier committed great atrocities. At San Estanislao, he discovered a revolutionary plot among his followers and caused 100 of them to be shot. His force was reduced to 200 ill-conditioned men, with 12 pieces of artillery drawn by hand, his army chest is plentifully supplied with the sinews of war, he having in his train 12 carts loaded with money.

A rumor is current in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon and the Czar will meet at Nice this month.

RED RIVER.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 15. A private letter, just received from Pembina, gives the following information.—The rebels have placed Governor McTavish under close guard, on account of his recent proclamation advising them to lay down their arms and submit to the Government. In the meantime the rebels continue to issue rations with a regularity, which is making serious inroads upon the Hudson Bay Company's goods at Fort Garry and outposts.

Capt. Cameron, one of Gov. McDougall's party, attempted to go into Fort Garry, but was confronted at the gates by a sentinel, who, with the assistance of a sergeant, forced him back upon American soil, and, upon pain of being shot, was forbidden to re-enter the lines of the insurgents.

MR. PEABODY'S WILL.

Mr Peabody's will has not yet been probated. Its contents are substantially as follows:—"Of his property in England under £400,000, he gives £5,000 to each of his executors, £150,000 to the London Charity, payable in three years; and a few small legacies to individuals. The balance is divided among his relatives in America, George Peabody Russell and two other nephews are appointed trustees and made residuary legatees, and are empowered to settle all the property in America, which is estimated at between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000.

Queen Victoria's portrait, with the autograph letter given to George Peabody, the gold snuff box presented by the Fishmongers' Association of London, the gold box in which Mr. Peabody received the freedom of the City of London, and the gold medal presented by Congress, are permanently deposited in the Peabody Institute at South Danvers. They are intrinsically valued beyond their associations; the Victoria portrait alone cost £5,000; and they are kept in a safe of the best construction, while for further safety and according to conditions made by Mr. Peabody, they are guarded by a watchman night and day.

From a return rendered by the director of gymnastics, Captain Stockwell, it appears that the introduction of "running drill" into India, which it was feared might prove too severe for the climate, has been very successful. Of forty-four regiments reporting, twenty-one state that it has had no ill effect on the health of the men, and twenty-two that it has been palpably beneficial. At only one station—namely, Aden—has it been found necessary to discontinue the exercise, owing to its exhaustive and depressing effects on the men. But the evil effects of the Aden climate are well known, and although the death rate is lower than that of many other far healthier stations, still the place is so trying to the European constitution that it has been decided to arrange the general reliefs so that no regiment of British infantry shall be in garrison there for more than one year, and that year the last of its Indian service.

The New York correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* remarks:—"I think I never saw a gloomier feeling among the merchants, importers, jobbers and commission houses than now. Last week several prominent houses concluded to withdraw entirely and are now settling up. Commission houses are unwilling to advance. The amount of imported goods scattered all over the city and in the bonded warehouses in Brooklyn is immense."

THE DALMATIAN INSURRECTION.

The following account of the operations of the Austrian troops in subduing the insurrectionary movement in Dalmatia will be perused with interest:—

"The plan adopted by the General-Commander was to start from Fort Trinité, close by Cattaro, in two columns, one following the made road down towards Budua, and the other skirting the frontier towards Montenegro on the difficult mountain road which runs along there, and serves as the line of communication between the little forts on the frontier. The object was to clear the country by cutting off the connection of the insurgents with Montenegro." The two columns co-operated; the chief object of the lower column was to fall on the flank of the insurgents in the different mountain positions which they had chosen for defence, and in several of the fights this flank movement seems to have become decisive; but it cut off likewise the retreat of the insurgents from the lower country, and thus left them no other resource but to take refuge across the frontier, where the troops could not follow. Especially on the two points of Suttara and Sirech, where the most obstinate fight occurred, the passage into Montenegro is an easy one, for it goes down as a highland plateau, which would just seem inviting for a disorganised force. By this forced passage into Montenegro the lower portion of Cattaro has indeed been cleared of armed hands, but it will require a regular cordon all along the frontier to prevent them from coming back, unless in the meantime those remaining behind can be pacified.

"The difficulties of provisioning the troops operating in these highlands are very great. The roads are rude paths, and everything has to be carried up, even water. To give some shelter to the troops, in case isolated posts have to be established, iron huts on the American model have been constructed in Trieste, and sent down to the spot.

"During the course of the operations the troops got possession of the little fort of Stanjevich, which was taken by the insurgents, but it was a heap of ruins, having been blown up by them after carrying off the two mountain howitzers which it contained.

"A detailed account has arrived of the way in which the insurgents obtained possession of the fort. It was garrisoned by thirty-three riflemen and eleven artillerymen, commanded by a lieutenant. The garrison had a stock of provisions in reserve, but the order was to get provisions from outside as long as it was possible. A woman named Stona was in the habit of bringing them in. Instead of arriving in the daytime, she had got into the habit of coming later and later every day. On the 13th ultimo it was a foggy, dark day, and she only arrived about seven p.m. The unassuming officer went down himself to see the drawbridge lowered. This was done by two men, while a third was on sentry. The two men went in to fetch some others to carry in the provisions, and, while the officer was talking to the woman on the drawbridge, the insurgents, who were hidden close by, rushed in, shot down the officer and sentry, and were in the place before the garrison could take up arms. They retired on the upper floor, firing down through the deal boards, and so the firing went on until the insurgents made their way to another higher platform behind, and began firing down. An artilleryman, who understood the language, offered then to negotiate, and the garrison surrendered and was taken to Braiss, where likewise the mutilated body of the officer

was taken. The garrison was allowed to retire to Budua, but they were not allowed to take with them the body of the officer.

"On the 19th instant the Imperial troops, in forcing the defiles leading to Dragali, encountered an obstinate resistance, and sanguinary fighting is reported, attended only with partial success. The attack will have to be renewed to force all the defiles. The troops have lost about thirty men killed and wounded, including one officer of the staff and several superior officers. The insurgents suffered considerable loss from the imperial artillery, and near Braic they have been partly driven across the frontier.

"The French Government seems to watch the events in South Dalmatia with eager interest, inasmuch as it has instructed its Consuls to forward their reports direct to the Foreign Office at Paris."

Whatever may have been the assurances given to Austria in her Dalmatian troubles by the Prince of Montenegro, he does not appear to be equally loyal towards the Turks.

Advices from Montenegro state that great warlike preparations are being made there, for the Prince has renewed his demand for the cession of the Turkish districts of Veli-Burdo and Male-Burdo.

Ludwig Hunter, the special artist sent by the *Gartenlaube* and the *Illustrirte Zeitung* of Leipsic to the scene of the insurrection, had the misfortune of being made prisoner by the Bochesse on the 23th ultimo, who, after robbing him of his money and other valuables cut off his ears and set him at liberty.

THE EMPEROR CONSTANTINE AT THE COUNCIL OF NICE.

A tragic interest must ever hang over the career of the first Christian Emperor, whose private griefs seem to have more than counterbalanced the uninterrupted success of his public life. In his youth Constantine married Minervina, a maiden of obscure origin and low rank, but who to her devoted and constant lover seemed no doubt the first and fairest of women. Their only son, Crispus, educated by the learned and pious Lactantius, grew up an amiable, exemplary young man, and fought bravely by his father's side in the battle that made Constantine the master of the world. But Constantine had now married a second time, for ambition rather than love, Fausta, the daughter of the cruel Emperor Maximilian; and his high born wife, who had three sons, looked with jealousy upon the rising virtues and renown of the amiable Crispus. She taught her husband to believe that his eldest son had conspired against his life and his crown. Already, when Constantine summoned the council at Nice, his mind was tortured by suspicion of one whom he probably loved with strong affection. He had perhaps resolved upon the death of Crispus; and he felt with shame, if not contrition, his own unworthiness as he entered the Christian assembly. Soon after the dissolution of the council the tragedy of the palace began (326) by the execution of Crispus, by the orders of his father, together with his young cousin, Licinius, the son of Constantine's sister, and a large number of their friends. The guilty arts of Fausta, however, according to the Greek historians, were soon discovered and revealed to the Emperor by his Christian mother, Helena. He was filled with a boundless remorse. The wretched Empress was put to death; and the close of Constantine's life was passed in a vain effort to obtain the forgiveness of his own conscience and of Heaven.

But when Constantine entered the Council

of Nice, his life was still comparatively spotless. He was believed to have inherited all the virtues of his excellent father and pious mother. To the simple and holy men who now for the first time looked upon their preserver as he modestly besought instead of commanded their attention, he must have seemed, in his humility and his grandeur, half divine. But lately his single arm had rescued them from the jaws of a horrible death. He had saved the church from its sorrows, and published the Gospel to mankind. He was the most powerful monarch the world had ever known, and his empire spread from the Grampian Hills to the ridge of the Atlas, from the Atlantic to the Asian Sea. He was the invincible conqueror, the hero of his age; yet now monks and solitaries heard him profess himself their inferior, a modest catechumen, and urge upon his Christian brethren harmony and union. A miracle, too—the most direct interference from above since the conversion of Saint Paul—had thrown around Constantine a mysterious charm; and probably few among the assembled bishops but had heard of the cross of light that outshone the sun at noon-day, of the inscription in the skies, and of the perpetual victory promised to their imperial head. When, therefore, Constantine addressed the council, he was heard with awe and fond attention. His Christian sentiments controlled the assembly, and he decided, perhaps against his own convictions, the opinions of future ages.—*Harper's Magazine*.

Majed ben Said, the Sultan of Zanzibar, having been invited to attend the opening of the Suez Canal, states in his reply to Mr. de Lesseps, that the most welcome news which the soul craves, and the most enticing of the mysteries which delight the heart, is the tendering of an attention more delicate than the morning's breeze that fall upon the dew, on the flowers and the groves, coming as it does from one who unites generosity with perfection, glory with greatness, correct ideas with an iron will, in one word from the President of the Suez Canal, the bearer of the order of the Medjidieh &c., &c.

The *Times* Hungarian correspondent says that in the Dalmatian operations the new mountain artillery and the rocket batteries have proved most efficient engines of war. As there is never a question of a good open fight, the breechloader, although invaluable on account of the confidence which the soldier has in it as a superior arm, cannot fully show its superiority; the enemy is hidden, and has a fair mark when the soldier has to climb up to dislodge him. The shrapnels and shells of the mountain guns and the rockets, on the contrary, seek out the insurgents in his hiding place, and a few such shots have invariably been found the most effective way of clearing the rocky heights.

The opinion gains ground that the Spanish gunboats will shortly be released as it is believed Peru will not be able to prove in Court that they are intended for service against her, or likely so to be employed. As Cuba has not been recognized as a state, colony or people at peace with the States, and is known only as a part of Spain, the neutrality act, it is believed, cannot be invoked in favour of the rebels. The President is unwilling, without the previous voice of Congress on the subject, to grant them that recognition and belligerent status by virtue of which they could demand the retention of the gunboats or their neutralization.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

THE LATE DEPUTY COMMISSARY. GENERAL THOMPSON.

One by one our living landmarks are disappearing from our midst, and this morning we have to record the death of our respected friend Deputy Commissary-General Thompson. Of late we missed him from his familiar walks, and on enquiry we regretted to learn that he had for some weeks been confined to his chamber, and that his memory, which had been hitherto wonderfully clear in connection with events of the olden time, had completely failed him; from this we augured that the end was near, and though we heard it with regret, we were not surprised, when yesterday evening we received the notice of his death.

Mr. Thompson's father came to Quebec with his regiment, which formed part of Wolfe's army, and was present at the battle of the Plains. He had also taken part in the capture of Louisburg. On the completion of the conquest, Mr. Thompson settled in Canada, and was a resident of Quebec at the time H. R. H. the Duke of Kent came here in command of the Royal Fusiliers in 1791. His son, the subject of the present notice, had a distinct recollection of seeing him march at the head of his regiment from the wharf to the Jesuit Barracks, and only a few weeks ago, in talking over the matter with us, affirmed that a more commanding looking man than the Prince, or a finer body of men than his regiment, he had never seen in his long life. He told us also that the Duke took a great interest in everything in connection with the operations preceding the conquest, and learning that his father had been present, sent for him and made him describe what he recollected of the events in which he had been a participator. H. R. H. continued during his residence in Quebec to treat with condescending kindness Mr. Thompson, and on several occasions invited him and his sons to breakfast with him at Haldimand House. The life of Mr. Thompson, senr., was extended to great old age, and it is well known that he was invited by Lord Dalhousie to take part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Wolfe and Montcalm monument. The last public act of his son, who has just left us, was the assisting at the relaying of the same stone, on the rebuilding of the monument a few months ago.

We will miss our old friend very much from his familiar haunts. We will miss his kindly smile and cordial greeting, and his interesting details of what he had witnessed during his long residence in Canada. We had almost omitted to mention that Mr. Thompson and his brothers were proteges of H. R. Highness the Duke of Kent, and owed their advancement in life greatly to his kind patronage. Mr. Thompson served long in the commissariat, and on his retirement settled in Quebec, where he has been known and respected by a large circle of friends. He has died full of years, being, we believe, the senior of Quebec, and full of honor, if honor consists in a life spent in unblemished integrity. REQUIESCAT IN PACE.
—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Louis Napoleon continues to exhibit his contempt for President Grant and Americans generally, by refraining to send a full Minister to Washington city, and leaving his Legation there in charge of a Secretary, although Gen. Dix did not leave Paris until his successor, Mr. Washburne had been fully installed.

FENIAN MILITARY PROSPECTS.

We are indebted to the *Standard* for calling attention to certain statements in an Irish print respecting the chances and probabilities attendant on a "brush" with the Sassenach. "Reckoning the English garrison in Ireland at 26,000 men, the *People of Ireland* informs its readers how that this force, even with England as a reserve, may be safely encountered and most easily destroyed. It is true that the English soldiers are armed with Snider guns, and that they are backed by a formidable force of artillery; but they are officered by men who are 'thoroughly unacquainted with their business,' and who would be no match for the leaders of the patriot army. 'The insurgents might be led on by men of a far different calibre, men animated by the purest of motives, trained in the best schools of France and America, and, better still, on hundreds of hard-fought fields.' The names of some of the probable insurgent commanders are given and their services recited. 'General' Cluseret combines with 'vast technical knowledge an immense amount of experience.' 'General' Millen, now at the head of the artillery of the Mexican Republic, is 'a profound strategist and a thorough Irish patriot.' 'Colonel' Kelly was 'never seen to fail when a daring deed was to be done.' All these, and hundreds of others who have seen service in the terrible war of the Union, would be only too ready to place themselves at the head of a movement in Ireland. As for the rank and file of the English army, it is well known that (the Irish inclusive) 'over-drilling has destroyed their dull brains.' They have a 'vague, ignorant idea of duty—and that is all.' On the other hand, 'the insurgent may be an intelligent man; he must be a person of reflective powers, or he could not have conceived the determination to redress his country's wrongs by the sword; he must be a lover of liberty, or he would not take arms in such a cause; he must be more than ordinarily brave, as he fights with a halter round his neck. Some more information of a kind which may not be unprofitable to the Irish police—a force by-the-bye, which has been strangely overlooked in this comparative review of the English and Fenian armies—is given as to the organization and discipline of the insurgent troops. They have been taught it seems, 'how to handle a rifle and how to make cartridges.' More than this 'the elements of field fortification have been instilled into him.' With these advantages in the Fenian's favor, strengthened by a 'profound reasoned hatred for his foe—a hatred which can only be wiped out in blood—it is not difficult, we are told, 'to imagine how a conflict between such enemies would result.'

AN IRISHMAN'S WILL.

In the name of God, Amen! I, Timothy Doolan, of Barrydownderry, in the county of Clare, farmer; being sick and weak in my legs, but of sound head and warm heart:—Glory be to God!—do make this the first and last will, and ould and new testament, first I give my soul to God, when it pleases Him to take it, shure no thanks to me for I can't help it then, and my body to be buried in the ground at Ballydownderry Chapel where all my kin and kin that have gone before me and those who live after, belonging to me are buried, Pacc be to their ashes, and may the sod rest lightly over their bones. Burry me near my godfather, Falix O'Flaherty, betwixt and between him and

my father and mother who lie separated all together at the other side of the church-yard. I lave the bit of ground, containing ten acres—raile ould Irish acres—to me eldest son Tim, after the death of his mother, if she lives to survive him. My daughter Mary and her husband Paddy O'Regan are to get the white sow that's going to have twelve white bonifs. Teddy, my second son that was killed in war of Amerikay, might have got his pick of poultry, but as heis gone I'll lave them to his wife who died a wake before him; I bequeath to all mankind fresh air of heaven, all the fishes of the sea they can take and all the birds of the air they can shoot, I lave to them all the sun, moon and stars, I lave to Peter Rafferty, a pint of poteen I can't finish, and may God be merciful to him.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Major-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., has been appointed colonel of the 65th Regiment *vice* General Coles, deceased.

The Emperor of China supervises the *Pekin Gazette*, of which copies appear, modified as to spirit and contents, according to the class of readers among whom it circulates.

Brigadier-General MacDonell, commanding the Madras Northern District, died of apoplexy at Madras on the 17th ult. General MacDonell had only been in Madras four days, having arrived from Trichinopoly on the 13th. He entered the service in January, 1826, and in April last was appointed Brigadier-General of the second class, and to the command of the southern district.

Less than four per cent. of the recruits for the Prussian army this year could neither read nor write. The per centage was very much increased by the large proportion in Posen. In Prussian Saxony, the Rhenish provinces, and other districts, the proportion was less than one per cent. In Wurtemberg, from which forty-one thousand men have been drawn into the armies in nine years, only eight in all were unable to read and write.

A WITTY SOLDIER.—A good joke has come to our knowledge recently. During the past fortnight or so the regiments in the Dover garrison have been present at field days held behind the castle. On the last occasion, as the men of the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment were slowly marching up Castle Hill, an officer heard one of the soldiers say to a comrade, "I say, Jim, blowed if I ain't lost four pounds of flesh climbing up this 'ear 'ill to the field days." The answer was quick and laughable. "For Heaven's sake, Bill, keep that quiet, or you will be tried by Court Martial for making away with Government property!"

Captain Ross, of the Royal Artillery, has obtained letters patent for a composition which, applied to the clean surface of iron and other metals chemically combines with it to form, in the case of iron, a coating of iron itself, but changed in character, so that it will not rust or oxydize, even if steeped in water for a week. Experiments were made on some delicate steel articles by putting them in the rain and keeping them out on wet grass all night, which ordeal they sustained without gaining a speck of rust. It is hard to say what trade will not profit by this discovery. The composition can be applied to the finest needles and small clock-wheels. It is said to improve the temper of knife or sword blades also.

HISTORICAL FACTS.

(For the use of the Colwell-Hatchney Schools.)

History, in many cases, will have to be re-written. For example there *never was* a Pope called Violinello.

The Duke of Wellington always took a box of sugar plums with him to battle to encourage the troops. His celebrated expression was "Up Guards, and eat 'em."

The well known magnificent Czar of Russia, was always fond in winter time of sitting with his feet in the fender, Hence his laughter loving subjects called him Peter the Grete. If he caught anybody saying this he at once sent him to Siberia.

The above will raise the question, where is Siberia? The best maps will reply the trouble of a search.

Mr. Potter, President of the G. T. Company, and Mr. Brydges were recently invited, by the leading citizens of Portland, to a public dinner, as mark of appreciation of the services of the Railway to that city, and of the estimation in which those two gentlemen are held. Both, however, for want of time were compelled to decline, with hearty thanks. The last part of Mr. Brydges' letter runs thus:—

"It will, I am sure, be of interest to the people of Portland to know from Mr. Potter's letter that large additions are to be made immediately to the rolling stock of the Grand Trunk Railway; and I have every reason to hope that in addition to the increased freight which will enable us to carry to and from your city early next year, we shall be enabled to carry out a design, now in contemplation, of putting on the road a through train of palace cars from Portland to Detroit—running through to Sarnia without change of carriage, and connecting at that place with a similar train of the Michigan Central Railway and its connections to Chicago and San Francisco.

"The rapidly improving condition of our railway will enable this train to run at a considerable increase of speed beyond that which is at present attained, and we trust that the increase of these efforts to supply the wants of the travelling community will not fail to be appreciated by the people of your city and State, but will tend also to add to the revenue prosperity of this Company.

LOSSES IN BATTLE.—The Prussian journals in commenting upon the number of killed wounded, and missing, at the battle of Koniggratz, gives the proportion of loss at the principal battles that have been fought in Europe during the last one hundred and fifty years. At Koniggratz the Prussians lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 359 officers, and 8,794 men, and the Austrians, 1,147 officers and 30,224 men. The proportion of losses to the total force engaged on each side was one in twenty-three for the Prussians, and one in seven for the Austrians, and for both armies one in eleven. In the battle of Malplaquet, fought in 1809, the proportion of losses to the forces engaged was one in five; at Rossbach, fought in 1757, one in twenty-five; at Leuthen, fought in 1758, one in eleven; at Zorndroff, in 1758, three in eight. During the wars of Napoleon I., the losses at Austerlitz and at Eylau, were one in four; at Wagram one in eight; at Borodino and at Waterloo one in three, and at Leipsic, one in five. At Solferino, during the Italian war of 1859, the losses were one in eight. The total number of troops engaged at Leipsic was 400,000, at Koniggratz 430,000, and at Wagram 320,000. At Leipsic the number of men lost was 90,000, at Borodino 74,000, and Waterloo 61,000.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the 18th ult., says:—After endless delays and mistakes, the final preparations have at length been made for providing the whole of the Russian army with breech loaders. Hitherto the only regiments which have been armed with the new weapon are those of the Grenadiers and the Guards, the other corps only having a few served out to them for practice. The officials on the Warsaw railway have now been instructed to pass without question all the rifles as fast as they come in from Prussia, so that there may be no further delay in the matter. The number of rifles expected from Prussia is 500,000, and it is stated that the troops have now thoroughly learned, though not without great difficulty, the use of the new weapon. Every effort is also being made to render the army efficient in other respects. Both officers and soldiers are constantly employed in making trenches and other field fortification work; and a nocturnal sham fight is often got up, at which the troops are attacked while in the trenches by a supposed enemy. This sort of exercise has wonderfully improved the intelligence of the Russian soldier, who is now a far different being from what he was in the Crimea. Late inspections both in the kingdom of Poland and the empire, have produced results which have filled with surprise the Russian generals of the old school, hitherto accustomed to look upon the soldier as a mindless machine.

What are we to think of this threatened insurrection? If it were attempted it must end in one of three things: England would be compelled to give up Ireland, or she would voluntarily surrender it, or the Fenian and their friends would be beaten. Now, which is the most probable result of the three? Almost any moderately well informed person is competent to form an opinion on this point. England has not been at war for some years and her fleet is considered to be in a fair condition. But in our opinion it is sheer folly to discuss this side of the question. What we would ask is whether it would not be well to wait to see what the British Government really intends to do! We have never been among Mr. Gladstone's blind idolaters, but surely we have a right to give him credit for sincerity, and for a desire to do his work like a statesman. He has solemnly undertaken to redress Irish grievances, and as an earnest of his purpose he began by abolishing the Protestant State Church. He is at this moment engaged with his colleagues in the settlement of a comprehensive scheme for doing full and complete justice to Irish tenant and farmers. Is it worth while waiting for this scheme or not? The governments of the world generally appear to think that it is. Almost all nations unite in recommending the Irish people to assist Mr. Gladstone by at least postponing the threatened breach of the public peace. They have not so very long to wait. They will know what Mr. Gladstone has to propose before the end of March. Wrongs which have endured for seven hundred years may exist three months longer without hurting anybody very much. All true friends of Ireland must hope that the "great rising" now promised will not come off. If it does—we doubt whether poor Ireland will get much by it.—*N. Y. Times.*

It is reported that Major General Mc Murdo, commanding a brigade in Dublin, will shortly proceed to command a division in India, in the Bengal Presidency, *vice* Major General O'Grady Haby, C.B., &c.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 17th December, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

No. 4 Company.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Robert Knight Hope, Gentleman, *vice* George Hope, whose resignation is heretofore accepted.

The following Officers, non-commissioned Officers, Gunners, Privates, of Volunteer Militia, and others have been granted certificates by the commandant of the School of Gunnery at Toronto:

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Captain Thomas Robinson Jackson, 33rd Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Lieut. James Bradley, St. Catharines Garrison Battery.

Trumpet Major Luke Jas. Fontaine Martin, Grand Trunk Artillery.

Gunner Byron Hutchison, Iroquois Garrison Battery.

Private Frank Michell, 2nd Battalion Volunteer Militia.

Mr. George Thomas Haig, of Hamilton, Ontario.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Gunner Winfield Moran, Trenton Garrison Battery.

do John Donaldson, Collingwood Battery

do William Henry McCordick, St. Catharines Garrison Battery.

do Charles Burnside Murray Elder, Toronto Garrison Battery.

Private Andrew Ginty Campbell, 31st Battalion Volunteer Militia.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Provisional Battalion of Rimouski.

No. 1 Company, Rimouski.

To be Ensign:

Charles Lepore, Gentleman, M. S., *vice* Martin, *in* the limits.

Gaspé Infantry Company.

To be Ensign:

William Wakoham, Gentleman, M. S.

Headquarters of the undermentioned Battalions will be as follows, *viz.*:

- 55th Magentic Battalion, "Halifax."
- 61st Montmagny and L'Islet Battalion, "Montmagny."
- 70th Champlain Battalion, "Sto. Genevivo Batican."
- Provisional Battalion of Dorchester, "St. Anselmo."
- do do of Beauce, "Sto. Marie."
- do do of Kamarouska 'Kamarouska."
- do do of Temiscouata, "Riviero du Loup."
- do do of Rimouski, "Rimouski en bas."
- do do of Portneuf, "Port au Trembles."
- do do County of Quebec, "St. Andrews."

PROVINCE OF NEW BUNSWICK.

- Headquarters of the undermentioned Battalions will be as follows, viz:
- Regiment of Yoomany Cavalry, "Apohaqui"
 - Brigade of Garrison Artillery, "St. John."
 - 67th Battalion, "The Carleton Light Infantry," "Florencoville."
 - 71st York Volunteer Battalion, "Fredericton."

The Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

- To be Surgeon: Surgeon Arthur Moran.
- To be Adjutant: Capt. and Adjutant Edward Lockhart Coleman.
- To be Quarter-Master: Captain Charles Aylwin Creighton.

Halifax Battalion of Rifles.

- To be Captain: Lieutenant James Maloney, vice Vaux, resigned.
- To be Lieutenant: Ensign Edmund Fultz, vice Maloney, promoted.
- To be Ensign, provisionally: James M. Mumford, Gentleman, vice Fultz, promoted.

The Head Quarters of the undermentioned Corps will be as follows, viz;

- 68th The Kings County Battalion of Infantry "Kentville;" Nos. 1 and 3 Companies. "Kentville;" No. 2 Company, "Canard;" Nos. 4 and 5 Companies, "Billtown;" No. 6 Company, "Canning;" Nos. 7 and 8 Companies, "Aylsford."

Second Infantry Company, Digby County, "Bear River."

Second Infantry Company, Cumberland County, "River Philips."

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada,

Major-General F. Murray, commanding the troops in the Chatham district, has received orders from the Horse Guards, directing the reinforcements for the 2nd battalion of the Royals, 1st battalion of the 1st Buffs, 1st Battalion of the 5th Regiment, 37th Regiment, 109th Regiment, to the number of all ranks, to be held in readiness to embark for India, to augment the service companies of their respective regiments. The order likewise directed twelve officers of the above corps to be held in readiness to embark for India for the above reinforcements, some time during the ensuing month.

Rear-Admiral Arthur Forbes has been nominated to succeed the late Rear-Admiral Frederick Warden, C.B., as Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on the coast of Ireland. Admiral Forbes is in his sixty-third year, and has been unemployed since 1861. Mr. Sanithill, Paymaster Royal Navy, will, it is said, be selected to perform the duties of secretary to the Admiral.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., 3lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London. 26-26



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Toronto.

N. B.—The trade supplied.
July 5th, 1869. 26-41

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Ottawa, August 7th, 1869. 32-17

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Volunteer Review Office. }
Ottawa, May 31st, 1869. }

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THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

It is believed by the undersigned that the time has arrived for the publication in Canada of an ANNUAL RECORD OF PUBLIC EVENTS, similar to that which has been so long published, and so well known in England. The rapid strides of the Dominion are attracting the attention of the civilized world. It will be the aim of the Editor to chronicle, each year, the leading events so rapidly succeeding each other in the formation of our national character and national greatness.

The Editor proposes to commence with the birth and infancy of the Canadian Confederation. The first volume of his Register will therefore contain the following:—

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
 1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1864-65 and '66 which led to Confederation.
 2. An Account of the London Colonial Conference of 1866-67.
 3. The Debates of the English Parliament on the Union of the B. A. Colonies, &c.
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