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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870.

No. 22.

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

CHAPTER LIV.

A great deal of obscure intriguing took place before the preliminary treaty which rent asunder the British Empire and established an alien Government on part of its possessions in America was concluded, the French Cabinet which had been cheated out of its fair expectations of the reconquest of Canada and the acquisition of part of the West Indies, maddened by the reflection that all their best laid plans had failed, with their naval power destroyed and their country overburdened with hopeless debt, and worst of all, to be undone in diplomacy by a Boston printer and a Connecticut attorney, exerted every effort in their power to prevent the consummation of a treaty in which their interests were quietly ignored. Franklin the philosopher and Silas Deane the attorney might well laugh at the credulity of dupes whose passions were too powerful for reason and whose means were entirely inadequate to effect the restoration of that splendid territory irretrievably lost by the Treaty of Paris.

If the secret treaty concluded between the French Minister and Silas Deane could be brought to light, it would no doubt afford much occasion for mirth, as it is in consequence of its being hove overboard to prevent its capture we have only Deane's own version of its provisions on which very little dependance can be placed, but it was to the effect that in case the French nation assisted the rebellious Colonies in shaking off the yoke of Great Britain each should have what they could separately conquer and that they should share the Newfoundland fisheries between them to the exclusion of all other nationalities, an arrangement grossly improbable from the fact that the French risked everything the rebels nothing; the result proved the latter were the gainers, the former the losers in the iniquitous compact. After waiting considerable time in fruit-

less and by no means dignified endeavors to prevent the signing of an agreement in which French interests were not even mentioned, the following treaty of peace was signed on the 20th January, 1783, at Versailles between the English and French nations:

"In the name of the most Holy Trinity,—
"The King of Great Britain and the most Christian King, equally animated with a desire of putting an end to the calamities of a destructive war and of re establishing union and good understanding between them as necessary for the good of mankind in general as for that of their respective kingdoms, states and subjects, have named for this purpose, viz: on the part of his Britannic Majesty Mr. Alleyne FitzHerbert, Minister Plenipotentiary of his said Majesty the King of Great Britain, and on the part of his most Christian Majesty Charles Gravier Comte de Vergenes, councillor in all his councils, commander of his orders, councillor of State, Minister and Secretary of State and of the commands and finances of his said Majesty for the department of Foreign Affairs—who after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form have agreed on the following preliminary articles:

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

"Art. II. His Majesty the King of Great Britain shall preserve in full right the island of Newfoundland, and the adjacent islands, in the same manner as the whole was ceded to him by the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, save the exceptions which shall be stipulated by the fifth article of the present treaty.

"Art. III. His most Christian Majesty, in order to prevent quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, renounces the right of fishing, which belongs to him by virtue of the said article of the treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated at the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in about 50° deg. of North latitude, whereby the French fishing shall commence at the said Cape St.

John shall go round by the North and going down to the Western coast of Newfoundland shall have for boundry—the place called Cape Race, situated in forty-seven degrees fifty minutes North latitude.

"Art. IV. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery assigned them by the foregoing article, as they have a right to enjoy it by virtue of the treaty of Utrecht.

"Art. V. His Britannic Majesty will cede, in full right, to his most Christian Majesty the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

"Art. VI. With regard to the right of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence the French shall continue to enjoy it conformable to the fifth article of the treaty of Paris.

"Art. VII. The King of Great Britain shall restore to France the island of St. Lucia, and shall cede and guarantee to her that of Tobago.

"Art. VIII. The most Christian King shall restore to Great Britain the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent; Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis and Montserrat, and the fortresses of these islands conquered by the arms of Great Britain and by those of France, shall be restored in the same condition in which they were when the conquest of them was made; provided that the period of eighteen months to be computed from the time of the ratification of the definitive treaty shall be granted to the respective subjects of the crowns of Great Britain and France, who may have settled in the said islands, and in other places which shall be restored by the definite treaty, to sell their estates, recover their debts, and to transport their effects, and retire without being restricted on account of their religion, or on any other whatsoever, except in case of debt, or criminal prosecutions.

"Art. IX. The King of Great Britain shall cede and guarantee in full right to his most Christian Majesty the River of Senegal and the dependencies with the forts of St. Louis, Podor, Galam, Arguin and Portendic, his Britannic Majesty shall restore likewise the island of Goree, which shall be given in the condition it was when the British arms took possession of it.

"Art. X. The most Christian King shall on his part guarantee to his Majesty the King of Great Britain the possession of Fort James and of the River Gambia.

"Art. XI. In order to prevent all discussion in that part of the world the two Courts shall agree, either by the definitive treaty or by a separate act, upon the boundaries to be fixed to their respective possessions, The gum trade shall be carried on in futuro as the English and French nations carried it on before the year 1755.

"Art. XII. In regard to the rest of the

coasts of Africa the subjects of both powers shall continue to frequent them according to the custom which has prevailed hitherto.

"Art. XIII. The King of Great Britain shall restore to his most Christian Majesty all the establishments which belonged to him at the commencement of the present war, on the coast of Oriza and in Bengal with the liberty to surround Chandernagore with a ditch for draining the waters, and his Britannic Majesty engage to take such measures as may be in his power for securing to the subjects of France in that part of India as also on the coasts of Oriza, Coromandel and Malabar, a safe, free and independent trade, such as was carried on by the late French East India Company, whether it be carried on by them as individuals, or as a company.

"Art. XIV.—Pondichery, as well as Karikal, shall likewise be restored and guaranteed to France, and his Britannic Majesty shall proceed to serve as a dependency round Pondichery the two districts of Valencour and Karikal, and the four contiguous mangans.

"Art. XV.—France shall again enter into possession of Mahe, and of the comptoirs of Senaf, and the French shall carry on commerce in this part of India conformably to the principles laid down in the tenth article of this treaty.

Art. XVI.—In case France has allies in India they shall be invited as well as those of Great Britain to accede to the present pacification, and for that purpose a term of four months, to be computed from the day the proposal shall be made to them shall be allowed them to make their decision; and in case of a refusal on their part their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties agree not to give them any assistance directly or indirectly, against the British or French possessions or against the ancient possessions of their respective allies, and their said Majesties shall offer them their good offices towards a mutual accommodation between them.

"Art. XVII.—The King of Great Britain, desirous of giving His Most Christian Majesty a sincere proof of reconciliation and friendship, and of contributing to the solidity of the peace which is on the point of being re-established, will consent to the abrogation and suppression of all the articles relative to Dunkirk from the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht in 1713, inclusive to this time.

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

"Art. XIX.—All countries and territories which may have been or may be conquered in any part of the world whatsoever by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, or those of His Most Christian Majesty, and which are not included in the present articles, shall be restored without difficulty and without requiring compensation.

"Art. XX.—As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restoration and the evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties it is agreed that the King of Great Britain shall cause to be evacuated the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon three

months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

"The King of Great Britain shall in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter again into the possession of the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Christophers, Nevis and Montserrat.

"France shall be put into possession of the towns and comptoirs, which shall be restored to her in the East Indies, and of the territories which are preserved for her to serve as dependencies round Pondichery and round Karikal six months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

France shall in the same time, six months, restore the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the English or their allies in the East Indies. In consequence whereof the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry those immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

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

"Art. XXII.—In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes, which may be made at sea after the signing of these preliminary articles it is reciprocally agreed that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the channel and in the North Seas after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the present preliminary articles shall be restored on each side; that the term shall be one month from the Channel and the North Seas as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the equatorial line or the equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world without any exception or any more particular description of time and place.

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

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

Done at Versailles the twentieth day of January, 1763.

ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT, (L.S.)
GRAVIER DE VERGESNES, (L.S.)

In this treaty it is abundantly evident that Great Britain was not the beaten or humiliated power the Whigs in opposition and in office would make her appear. Not only with France does she command the restoration of all its conquests but actually dic-

tates what terms shall be given and how the conditions of peace shall be adjusted. And yet in the early part of the contest French power, especially at sea, was in the ascendant, and if Spain could have been induced to forego the seige of Gibraltar, join her naval force to that of France and Holland it is hard to say what might have been the upshot. To speculate on it would be to show the loss of all the British West Indian possessions, the re-establishment of a French Empire in America, and the more than probable subjugation of the rebellious Colonies to French rule. All this would involve the loss of naval supremacy to Great Britain and her reduction to a third rate power,—all this was in the future on the morning of the 12th of April, 1782—in the evening French hope, prestige, and influence had been blown to the winds by Rodney's artillery, while the cheers of his seamen was the requiem of that ancient Monarchy, which twelve short years was to see overwhelmed in blood.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, 20.—The proceedings of the French Commission on the subject of administrative decentralization, is said to justify hopes for important concessions to the Local Government.

The following details of the insurrection in Portugal are published to day.

General Saldanah having taken the castle of St. George, after a sharp fight wherein seven were killed and thirty wounded, entered the palace and immediately resigned his command into the King's hands, who authorized him to form a new ministry. The movement for some time in preparation was confined to the army, and its object was simply to compel a change in the ministry. The Duke of Saldanah having great influence over the troops, secured the support of a large majority of the garrison of Lisbon. Yesterday morning he was all ready for action, and marched against the castle of St. George. This fortification, after a short struggle, was carried. The Duke then marched at the head of a large body of troops to the Royal Palace. The Governor of the Palace had taken measures of defence and the Duke found troops posted and artillery in position to oppose him. An attack was ordered, and some shots were fired, but the soldiers on both sides were evidently ill-disposed to fight against each other. The Palace was left unguarded, and the soldiers and some peasants who had accompanied them entered, displaying the popular flag, shouting, "Long live the King, long live the Army and Saldanah, down with the Ministry." Though greatly excited, they committed no violence, and contented themselves with marching through the corridors and grounds, singing national songs and uttering patriotic cries. The Prime Minister, Duke de Soule, against whom the movement was directed, seeing the day was lost, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the King.

LONDON, 21.—Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*, died to day aged 61 years. Mr. Lemon was one of the founders of *Punch* in 1841.

CHICAGO, 20th.—There is considerable commotion amongst the Fenians over the expected arrival on Monday of General O'Neil, who comes to complete arrangements already nearly matured, for sending a force to aid Riel against the British expedition now

on its way to the Red River country. He is expected to make this his headquarters.

NEW YORK, 21st.—A *Herald's* special says the State Department to-day received from the Secretary of the Treasury the documents in relation to the seizure of arms and ammunition at Pembina by the United States collector. It is stated these arms are for shipment to the Red River country. The government has already declared that no arms, or ammunitions of war of any kind, shall pass over the American territory to the region in rebellion. No action in the case will be taken until the return of the Secretary. The matter will then be looked into and prompt directions given in regard to the dispositions of arms.

LONDON, 22nd.—The *Spectator* of to-day has an article on municipal corruption in New York city. The writer regards the evil as incurable but credits the whole newspaper with having spared no efforts to create a better public sentiment. The "Times" ridicules the Portuguese revolution characterizing the nation as prostrate before an Octavian General, as a grotesque spectacle.

The *Times* urges the intervention in the affairs of Greece by the great powers of Europe.

The *Observer* to-day regards the closing by the United States Government, of the Sault St. Marie canal to the Red River expedition, as an act of studied unfriendliness.

MADRID, 21st.—It is announced to-day that Espartero has reconsidered his resolution, and now consents to accept the crown of Spain. This, however, is not official.

The excitement attending the unsettled state of the Government is meanwhile unabated.

The British fleet left Corunna for Lisbon. The successful military rising at Lisbon has created a profound sensation here, and is accepted as presaging an Iberian union.

The reported acceptance of the Spanish crown by Espartero is confirmed.

LONDON, 21st.—Lord Clarendon announces a further grant in aid of the expedition in search of Livingstone.

TORONTO, 23rd.—A special to the *Telegraph* from Sault Ste. Marie via Collingwood, of the 21st May, says:—Confirmation of the news of the opening of the canal to Canadian vessels, has been officially received here.

Colonel Orley, the American Commandant, came across and warned Col. Boulton with reference to a number of suspicious personages who passed through the canal yesterday on steamboats for Marquette and Duluth. They are confidently surmised to be Fenian officers. In consequence a guard of 40 men was placed on the steamer "Algonia," still laying in the canal, and all guards in encampments have been doubled. There was considerable excitement last night, a Fenian attack being seriously anticipated. The local Volunteer forces were warned to be ready to turn out. During the night a boat rowed under the bow of the "Algonia." The sentry on board challenged the occupants, and receiving no answer fired, with what result is not known, as the boat was rowed quickly away. A scene of unparalleled confusion and excitement prevailed when the shot was heard in the camp, owing to an anticipated attack by the Fenians. It was supposed to be the commencement of a battle or skirmish. The grounds for belief that the Fenians contemplate amassing a force to intercept the expeditionary force are daily being strengthened.

CHICAGO, May 22nd.—There arrived here to-day from Winnipeg an agent of Riel's named Perreau, who, it is believed, has come to consult with General O'Neill on his ar-

rival. This man saw the Chicago Fenians, but as they are opposed to any Red River expedition, which they deem fool-hardy, he has met with but little encouragement. It is supposed Gen. O'Neill is bent upon making an attempt to intercept the British troops while on their way to Red River, and that Perreau has come on behalf of Riel to get O'Neill to hurry up.

Perreau states that the mission of Bishop Tache to Red River was an entire failure, and that Riel never said he would not accept the assistance of the Fenians. It is stated quite freely by the Fenians of this city that Col. M. C. Smith and Lieut. Col. B. F. Walsh, of California, are to meet O'Neill somewhere on the border bringing with them, as the quota of California, one thousand equipped men. O'Neill is to be here next week.

The news from Red River reports that an Indian outbreak there is imminent, and great excitement prevails at Fort Garry from this cause and the arrest of Riel's agents in Canada.

BUFFALO, May 23.—There is a great stir here among the Fenians here this morning. An immediate raid is expected, with the Welland Canal in view.

This afternoon's *Commercial* says:—Attention is called to the significant fact that several officers of the Fenian forces resident in this city are not to be found to-day; and it is argued therefrom, that they have left for the place selected for the grand gathering of the army of invasion, for, notwithstanding the pains taken to convince outsiders that Red River is the point aimed at by the Brotherhood, there is good reason to believe that Canada is really the spot towards which they are going, if anywhere.

If we do not hear something exciting from the Fenians in a few days we shall be disappointed. We are assured that no body of men have left this city as yet.

MAY 23, midnight.—The city is full of Fenians quartered quietly among their friends all over the city. Everything is quiet. There are no indications of further movement of troops to night.

ROCHESTER, May 23.—Five cars attached to the eastward bound train passed this city this evening filled with men supposed to be Fenians. They came from Buffalo, and declined to state where they were bound. Rumour gives Troy as their place of destination, to go from that point northward.

ACRUX, May 23rd.—Forty-five Fenians left here this evening in two detachments. The first left at 5:20, and the second at 11 o'clock. Though they went east it is said their destination is supposed to be Minnesota. The officers preserved the utmost secrecy as to their destination, and the men professed to be in total ignorance. The arms and equipments of the company were forwarded to some point west some days since.

MONTREAL, May 25.—Gen. Lindsay has issued no orders for a movement of the Volunteer forces, but the respective commanders, especially those on the frontier, are directed to hold their corps in readiness for immediate service.

In view of the threatened invasion the Government have instructed Gen. Lindsay to take active measures for the defence of the frontier. Accordingly about 500 Volunteers, consisting of detachments from various city corps, leave by special train at 5:40, and the rest of the Volunteers parade at five to-morrow morning. The Grand Trunk Battalion, the P.C.O. Rifles and Capt. Gore's Battery of Artillery are also to parade at the same time for active service.

FRELEIGHSBURG, May 25, 2:46 p.m.—The

Fenians crossed the lines to-day. The home guards drove them back. Many Fenians were killed and wounded.

A private telegram states that the Fenians have pillaged Mr. Holbrook's store at Huntingdon, and have taken possession of a church there and turned it into a barracks.

FRELEIGHSBURG, May 25, 4:15, p.m.—On the 45 line, five miles from Freleighsburg, Wednesday, two o'clock. This is written within sight of the Fenians, and two hundred yards of the boundary line. The Volunteers have had their first skirmish with the Fenians. The latter mustered before noon about three hundred strong, just opposite the line, two miles from Cook Corners, on the road leading from the latter place to Franklin centre and at the old Fenian camping ground. The United States Marshal crossed to the Canadian side and informed Col. Smith that he had no troops to prevent the Fenians crossing. In about half an hour afterwards the Fenians opened fire upon the 60th Battalion of Volunteers, under Colonel Chamberlin, and the independent corps under Captain Westoner. The Volunteers returned the fire with spirit. The Fenians were sheltered by a group of houses on the boundary line, but they left their cover and a company dashed across the line into Canada and the next moment a Volunteer bullet laid a dead Fenian across the road thirty yards across the line.

The skirmishing and firing was continued at irregular intervals for half an hour, when Captain Gascoigne, who, had at the beginning of the firing been despatched to Stanbridge Village for assistance arrived with the Victorias in double team waggons, and followed by Capt. Muir's troop of cavalry. The cavalry dismounted on a hill overlooking the Fenians, and the Victorias defiled and opened a skirmishing fire from among the rocks. The Fenians retired under cover at 2:30, and only an occasional bullet is heard whistling over our heads. Three dead Fenians can be seen but more were killed and several wounded. The volunteers during the lull were mustered and not a man was found to be hurt. The volunteers are in capital spirits, hopeful of the result. As I close this despatch at 3 o'clock from the firing the enemy seem to be moving round our natural fort of rocks to the west upon Pigeon Hill.

ST. ALBANS, May 25.—Gen. Spear, of Fenian notoriety, has just arrived. Gen. O'Neill is in the common gaol at Burlington.

NEW YORK, May 27.—News has just been received that after the arrest of Gen. O'Neill and his incarceration in the Burlington prison, Gen. Samuel P. Spear was appointed commander-in-chief, and proceeded at once to issue his orders in face of the U. S. Marshal Foster.

Gen. Spear will either cross the Canadian border at some point not heretofore attempted, or reinforce Gleason, now in the enemy's country. This statement is by authority.

A despatch from Gen. Gleason, dated at Trout River last evening, says that he would fight before daylight.

A special says that when General Gleason crossed into Canada, near Malone, yesterday, he had with him 2,000 men, and that he has since been largely reinforced. He now occupies a position four miles beyond the lines. He is entrenched strongly, and feels confident of holding his position.

MONTREAL, May 26.—About one o'clock a. m. the Fenians threw some shell into the neighborhood of Col. Smith's camp, but without doing any mischief. When Smith went forward the Fenians retreated, and without much resistance he captured the gun.

From early this morning people have been coming into the Canadian camp with arms, &c., which they picked up on the road over which the Fenians retreated. In this way 200 rifles have been brought in.

HUNTINGDON, May 27.—A skirmish with the Fenians took place early this morning near this place, when the Fenians retired with several wounded, and impressed with the superiority of our Volunteers as marksmen. Not one of our men was touched.

The 69th regiment is here together with several Volunteer corps.

A NEW "VANITY."

Since the Rev. Mr. Stiggins rebuked the gay and absorbent Weller the younger, by observing that "all taps were vanities," and added that a little pine apple rum, warm with sugar, was the vanity least objectionable to his moral and physical sense, we remember nothing like the clerical beverage that has been brought to public notice in the recent trial of a clergyman before a New York Presbytery.

A reverend gentleman was arraigned for drinking gin and milk. This is the gravamen of his offence. But the indictment, which embraces no fewer than eight counts, is a most remarkable paper in its cumulative presentation of guilt, and in strokes of an unconscious humor beyond the reach of art. Here it is:—

"First—After he had finished the sermon, he called together the six reporters who were present and asked them to take some refreshments.

"Second—That then he led them to a well-known liquor and refreshment saloon in the avenue near by.

"Third—That they passed in by the private door.

"Fourth—That beefsteak and oysters having been ordered, he turned to the reporters and asked them what they would drink.

"Fifth—That their orders having been given, he himself requested the barkeeper to bring him some of the same.

"Sixth—That this turned out to be gin and milk, of the former of which liquids he took five fingers.

"Seventh—That he swallowed the dose with evident relish.

"Eighth—That the viands having been disposed of, all arose to leave, and Mr. Smyth turned to the barkeeper, carelessly requesting him to "hang that up."

It will be seen that the climacteric is reached in the request to the barkeeper that he would "hang that up." One glass of gin and milk might possibly be pardoned. The entrance by the private door did, indeed, suggest a previous acquaintance with the "outs and ins" of the restaurant, yet even this, and the beefsteak and oysters for the hungry reporters, might be condoned. But "hang that up" was a bit of bar-room slang that too painfully bespoke familiarity with the place and former transactions with the barkeeper. Such, at least, seems to have been the view of the facts taken by the framers of the indictment.

But in drawing that instrument they themselves betray a somewhat intimate knowledge of bar-room slang, indicating in like manner a possible liking on their own part for "vanities." Of gin the unhappy clergyman took "five fingers!" What means this playfulness in a Presbyterian prosecution? It is not playfulness, it is only the plain, intelligible phrase by which to convey the quantity of gin that entered into the clergyman's guilty cup. But it is such a phrase as would be naturally employed or adopted only by professionals or rum drinkers.

But this distressing suspicion need not be pursued. Perhaps it may not be improper, however, to say that the public prosecution and the indictment are little calculated to advance the cause of religion, and that all such *linge sale* of the churches might be properly bleached in private.—*American Paper.*

The sun's spots are now numerous and interesting, and can be seen with a smoked glass. The planet Saturn is in a peculiarly favorable position for observation, with the rings at their fullest opening.

Iron Masts.—We had the pleasure of visiting the iron-works of Mr. Robert Neil, St. Rochs, a few days ago, when we saw under course of construction the main mast of a splendid vessel, the property of Mr. John Lane, lumber merchant, to be launched from his yard on the River St. Charles in the course of a few days. These masts are made of the best $\frac{3}{4}$ boiler plate iron, rivetted and counter sunk, the rivet being cut flush with the late. This vessel will be the first leaving the port of Quebec with iron masts of local manufacture, which reflects great credit upon the gentleman who has made the venture. It is to be hoped that the city of Quebec will see at no distant day, not only iron masts made in it but iron ships, and marine steam engines. We have the material, the mechanical skill, and why not the enterprise.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE NAVIGATION OF THE OTTAWA RIVER.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 11th May, 1870.

Mr. Wright (Ottawa), from the Select Committee to which was referred the petition of M. McBean, and others; praying that the House will take such measures as to cause the obstructions to the navigation of the Ottawa river to be removed, and an uninterrupted line to the full capacity of the leading channel, and the supply of the water from summit level opened throughout, presented the following report:—

That the statistics of the trade of the Ottawa valley shows that the enlargement of the canals and the improvement of certain portions of the river between the city of Ottawa and Lake St. Louis cannot be longer postponed without detriment, to the very large interests involved.

That there are now engaged in the sawed lumber trade alone, at and below Ottawa, twenty steamers and two hundred barges, giving employment to two thousand two hundred men; and that the material to be moved the present season will not fall far short of three hundred millions of feet board measure.

That the fixed capital embarked in the manufacturing and carrying off sawed lumber amounts to \$3,675,000, and the annual expenditure for wages and supplies to about \$2,812,425.

That owing to the insufficient canals and insufficient depth of water at certain points in the river great embarrassment is caused to lumber and the cost of carrying it largely increased beyond what it would be were proper facilities for transport provided. It is estimated that fully \$1 per 1000 feet would be saved on the cost of carrying the lumber, were the canal and river improved to the full capacity of the latter, representing an annual saving to the country of \$300,000.

That unless improvements in the navigation are speedily made, a large portion of the sawed lumber of the Ottawa, destined for the market of the United States, will be diverted from the river, and to the great loss of this country, be forced to seek other channels of transport. In other words—the committee cannot help being impressed with the conviction that while the trade is rapidly increasing, the carrying capacity of the river as measured by that of the existing canals, has been tested to its utmost.

The committee is therefore of opinion that the improvement of the lower Ottawa

should be at once undertaken, and that all works incident to such improvements should be designed with a view to the ultimate completion of a great inland navigation by way of the Ottawa waters and those of the French river to Lake Huron.

And the committee begs leave to recommend, that in the reconstruction of the locks of the Lower Ottawa not less than ten feet depth of water—measured by the draught of vessels to be floated through—should be provided for, and that in respect of width and length the locks should have dimensions amply sufficient to admit the passage of the largest class of vessels ever likely to be needed for the carrying trade between the great lakes and the ocean.

In conclusion, the committee would venture to foreshadow the immense advantages to the settlement and trade of the Ottawa valley, which could not fail to result from improving the river, so as to admit of large vessels ascending from Quebec or Montreal to Ottawa, and to predict, that, when that had been accomplished, the success and pride attending the first step in so grand a national work, would convince the people of the country generally that the prosperity and stability of the Dominion would be assured by continuing the improvement of our great interior river, until the waters of lake Huron had been reached.

Tables showing the estimated number of logs taken out annually on the Ottawa and its tributaries, and the cost of procuring them are appended hereto.

Estimate of men, teams, &c., &c., used in taking out and driving 1,000,000 saw logs.

	\$	\$
1,500 Teams, 100 days each,		
150,000 days at.....	1 50	225,000
2,500 Men, 100 days each		
22,500 months.....	22 00	495,000
5500 Barrels Pork.....	20 00	110,000
6000 Barrels Flour.....	5 50	33,000
3500 Bushels Beans and		
Peas.....	1 50	5,250
250,000 bushels oats.....	0 40	100,000
2,000 tons of hay.....	12 00	24,000
25,000 gallons of syrup.....	0 50	12,500
50,000 pounds of tea.....	0 15	22,500
12,500 pounds of soap.....	0 06	750
40,000 pounds of tobacco.....	0 30	12,000
20,000 pounds of grindst's.....	0 62	40
500 boxes of axes.....	10 00	5,000
400 cross cut saws.....	4 50	1,800
1,500 sleighs—at \$25 00—	\$37,500	
25,000 lbs of rope—	0 15	3,750
10,000 chains	1 50	15,000
300 boats	25 00	7,500
6,000 p. blankets	5 00	30,000
100 cooperies	20 00	2,000
2,000 cant dogs, &c	4 00	10,000

Loss and waste 33½ — 35,250

Cost delivering 16,500,000 lbs. supplies as above at.....	0 01½	247,000
Government duties on 1,000,000 logs.....	0 15	150,000
Booimage on 1,000,000 ...	0 03	30,000

2000 men employed sawing 200,000,000 feet, 150 days per man, 300,000 days.....	1 15	345,000
		1,527,950

Freighting 200,000,000 feet, employs 30 barges, 20 steamers, manned by 2,200 men. The above does not include interest on amount invested in limits, improvements on river, mill, property, docks, &c.

Statement logs taken out annually on Ottawa river and tributaries:

Hamilton Bros., Hawkesbury.....	175,000
Cameron, and others, Thurso and Na- tion.....	60,000
Blanche.....	20,000
McLaren, Thompson and others. Buckingham.....	200,000
Merrill and Bangs, Buckingham Basin.....	12,000
South Nation.....	10,000
Templeton Mills.....	34,000
G. B. Hall, Quebec.....	150,000
H. Atkinson, Quebec.....	80,000
L. Young, Ottawa.....	100,000
Perley & Pattee, Ottawa.....	550,000
E. B. Eddy, Hull.....	150,000
A. H. Baldwin, Ottawa.....	125,000
H. Crandell & Co., Hull.....	75,000
Wright & Batson, Hull.....	100,000
Bronson & Weston, Ottawa.....	150,000
A. Gilmour, Gatineau.....	150,000
McLaughlin Bros., Arnprior.....	140,000
John Usborne, Portage du Fort.....	50,000
J. McLaren & Co., Edinburgh.....	50,000
Total logs say.....	2,000,000
Estimated.....	300,000,000 ft. B.M.

The Rochester Union says that now there is not a side-wheel steamer left upon Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence that carries the United States flag. For some years the residents on this side have used British steamers for their pleasure excursions, but now there comes an order from Washington forbidding Canadian steamers to transport passengers from one American port to another, or take them on pleasure excursions even though they land at no port except that from which they sail.

From geological reports and engineers surveys, it appears that the Territory of the Northwest possesses one of the largest coal fields in the world. Between the 59th parallel and the North Sea, it has been calculated that there cannot be much less than 500,000 square miles that are underlain by true coal. On the east it is bounded by a belt of metamorphic rocks, that extend from the Arctic Sea to the north Shore of Lake Superior. The average breadth of this belt is about 200 miles. In addition to the coal, this district contain rich deposits of iron ore, and likely gold, as the rocks are of similar formation and of the same age as the gold bearing rocks of Nova Scotia. From the west-end of Lake Athabasca to the 49th parallel, between 97° and 98° West London, near Pembina, the coal measures may be traced from about 900 miles, passing down into the States; where, on the Missouri river, the strata are exposed on its banks.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—We are told by the English journals that "the Emigration Commissioners are making arrangements for the selection of the emigrants who are to proceed this spring in the Government troopships to Canada. These emigrants will consist of men discharged from the dock-yards and War-office establishments, who, with their wives and families, will be provided with passages on the payment of £2 for each adult. The Lords of the Admiralty have appropriated two of her Majesty's troopships to this service, the first of which is expected to sail from Portsmouth about the middle of next month, and to arrive in Canada shortly after the opening of the season, which is the best time for settlers to reach the Dominion." Can anything more mean and sordid be conceived than the richest nation in the world screwing a couple of pounds off an old servant of the Crown who had been working for years in one of the dock-yards or public offices?

A Confederate medical officer has estimated that the whole number of rebels killed during the war was 53,773, and, including those who died by disease, the number lost was 160,000. He says the whole available force of the Confederates was 600,000.

It is truly painful to read the terrible condition in which Mexico is now placed. It is a land of anarchy, sloth and violence, yet there is no country upon the face of the earth so completely adapted by nature to prosperity. It is a beautiful country, abounding in every product that delights man and adds to his commercial advancement. It could be made the garden spot of the continent, and a nation of wealth, and brilliant progress could easily be reared there. But the people could not be in a worse position in any respect than they are at present, and all these advantages are going to decay, and lying unproductive, for the need of a good government and somebody to administer it with prudence and honesty.

A new wooden ship, of the *Helicon* and *Satanis* class, to be named the *Lively*, has been commenced at Sherness. She is from the designs of Mr. Reed, C.B., Chief Constructor of the Navy, and will be of 835 tons burden, and 250 horse-power nominal. Her length between perpendiculars is to be 220 feet, length over all 230 feet, extreme breadth 28 ft., 2 in., and depth of hold 14 ft., 6 in. Two novel peculiarities will be observed in her construction. Her bows are to be of a new ram shaped pattern, but different in form to either the *Druid* or the *Briton*, and her bottom planking will consist of two thicknesses of teak, placed diagonally, each thickness to be one and a half inch. These will be covered with an external skin of teak running fore and aft, by which arrangement much additional strength will be gained. The vessel is to be completed within the financial year.

The Chicago Tribune say:—There is a plant or weed known as teasel or Fullers's thistle, which is grown in England and France, and used by the manufacturers of cloth, who employ the crooked burs of the heads for raising the nap on wollen cloth. For this purpose the teasel burs are fixed round the periphery of a large broad wheel, against which the cloth is held while the machine is turned. There are male and female teasels; the former being used for stockings and coarser cloth, while the latter are used on the finer goods. Teasels are of two kinds—the cultivated and the wild. The latter like other teasels are to be found along roadside and in hedges, even in this country. When the Tariff Bill was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, teasels were included in the free list, but Mr. Dennis McCarthy, a member of that Committee, who represents the Onondaga salt district in Congress, stated that one of his constituents had recently engaged in raising teasels and the infant production required to be protected against the pauper teasels of Europe; and forthwith the Committee on Ways and Means changed the Bill by taxing teasels 10 cents per pound. Five acres of ground will produce all the teasels needed in the United States; all the cultivation required is to sow the seed; then, like any other thistle, it propagates itself. The only "stimulus" needed is that furnished by the sun and rain, and the Committee on Ways and Means have levied a tax to secure the benefit of these to one of Mr. McCarthy's constituents.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Morning Post* says, a naturalization treaty has been signed by the Earl of Chandos and Mr. Motley, American Minister.

John Jay the last survivor of the regiment to which Wellington addressed the famous words, "Up guards and at them," has just died in London.

An affected singer at a Dublin theatre was told by a wag in the gallery to "come out from behind his nose and sing his song like other people."

A paper was read on April 4, at the Royal Colonial Institute, by Mr. H. E. Montgomerie, on "the Relations of the Colonies to the Parent State."

The British and Colonial Emigration Society intend to send out 1350 additional emigrants on board the ships which will leave England for Canada between this and June.

The term "cousin," applied by the sovereign to all peers save a baron, arise from the fact that there was one English monarch, Henry IV., who was related to every earl in the kingdom.

"Bridget, you are quite an artist: how did you ornament these pies so finely? (before a table full of visitors.) "Indade, mum, ain't it purty? Faith I did it wid yer false teeth, mum!"

The sculptor Gibso saw Garribaldi when he entered Rome in the days of the Revolution, and he wrote thus about him:—"He is quite young, and I have seldom seen a more beautiful head; his profile is like a statue. All eyes are turned on him, particularly those of the ladies. As he is beautiful, *lawless*, and brave he is sure to please them."

An English sailor the other day at Brussels emptied his pockets into the apron of a woman with a lap of half-starving children. Her apron then contained 250 francs, and the sailor remarked to the astounded natives who witnessed this act, "I am a good fellow and never drink when I have nothing to drink with." Mr. J. S. Mills, this was philosophy, and something more.

The estimated population of London is 3,170,754; of Paris, 1,825,274. The week before last the deaths were in London, 1673; in Paris, 1263, showing an annual death-rate per thousand of 27 and 36 respectively. That is to say that in every thousand of the population nine more persons die annually in Paris than in London, this being a clear gain to us of nearly 30,000 lives.

The Commission of Russian Engineers who lately visited England for the purpose of seeing Mr. Fairlie's narrow gauge railway plan, and the Festiniog Railway, where his engines are at work, have, according to the *Iron and Coal Trades Review*, reported strongly in favour of the system. They recommend it to be adopted for a portion of the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, and estimate the cost of construction at about £4,500 per mile.

The Peerage, at the time of the accession of James I., consisted of but one Marquis, sixteen Earls, two Viscounts, and forty Barons; its increase has been, indeed, a work of time, as, at the end of the reign of George II, the net additions—i. e. deducting peerages that during that time had become extinct, dormant, &c., had been but a little over a hundred. Of the more modern creations, Earl Grey made thirty-four new peers, Lord Melbourne thirty-nine, Sir Robert Peel eleven, Earl Russel twenty-four, Viscount Palmerston twenty-three, and Mr. Disraeli our.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FROM MONTREAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

I just pen you a few hurried lines preparatory to our going to the front, which we do in a few hours.

The Queen's Birthday opened very dull with a drizzling rain, clearing up, however, towards the afternoon. It was intended to hold a review of all the Volunteers at Logan's farm, but the state of the weather precluded that and the companies paraded at their several armories whence they were marched to the Champ de Mars. It was generally understood during the morning that some Fenian news of more than ordinary excitement had been received and the Volunteers were in some measure prepared for Col. O. Smith's harrangue. It was a trully spirited one and he spoke with all the fire of enthusiasm and soul. It was to the effect that the Fenians were massing in great force on the frontier, that the government relied on them, he was sure they would not be disappointed, that several of them would leave that very afternoon and the others probably soon after, &c., &c. The gallant Colonel's speech was received in the spirit it should be, and three cheers were given for the Queen and three cheers for the Colonel.

Later in the afternoon a detachment of one company from each of the several battalions left for St. Johns, Brigade Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, Hochelagas, Prince of Wales' Rifles, and Royals, also Capt. Muir's Cavalry, the whole under command of Col. Osborne Smith. They were escorted down to the depot by an immense crowd and intense enthusiasm was manifested on their departure in the cars.

The balance of the several regiments paraded to-morrow at 5 a.m. and it is expected that they will follow by early train.

The holiday was but partially maintained, nearly all the shops being open and several offices. Flags were out, but the inclement weather seemed to deaden and make dull everything. There was considerable excitement down town over the news and the general wish is that if any of the thieving rascals be caught little mercy be shewn to them, and from the temper displayed by the Volunteers, we can safely predict that they need no lessons on that score.

Several rowdies were arrested by indignant Volunteers for disparaging remarks on their appearance, &c., and would have been roughly handled had it not been for the officers.

The Montagnards Light Infantry were during the afternoon inspected by Lt. Col. d'Orsonnes, who, after the inspection, delivered one of those neat and patriotic speeches so characteristic of him.

And now for the Fenians.

B.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRUSSIAN ORDERS FOR CONDUCTING LARGE MANOEUVRES.

The following is the text of the very interesting pamphlet which is referred to in the article from the *Daily News*, which we reprint in another column. The translator of the subjoined extracts is Capt. Milligan, of H.M. 39th regiment, A.D.C., who was present during the great Prussian manoeuvres of last year, and the pamphlet is published by Mr. Mitchell:

GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE OBJECT OF ARMY EXERCISES, WITH THE ARRANGEMENTS AND METHOD OF CONDUCTING THEM.

The object of all army exercises is to train the commanders of all ranks, as well as the men under them, to perform the duties which may be required of them, to teach the latter to use their arms skillfully, and to move with silence and regularity: it is also a means of ascertaining the degree of proficiency which the divisions of the army have attained. Army exercises may be of two kinds:—

I. Such as are included in *parades*, by means of which the troops are trained in the use of their arms and are accustomed to perform evolutions quickly and methodically (Drills).

II. Exercises depending entirely on the nature of the ground and designed in accordance with a general idea adopted as a basis (Manoeuvres) thus:—

(a) Without dividing the division or corps which may be manoeuvred intact against a skeleton enemy commanded by an officer appointed for that purpose:

(b) Or by dividing the corps into two parties under two commanders appointed to act against each other on some general plan (Field Manoeuvres).

The orders for purely tactical exercises are laid down in the drill exercises for the different arms; they must be conducted carefully and strictly, according to the regulations. It is essential that the officer conducting them should act with decision and assurance, founded on a thorough knowledge of his work.

In order to fulfil every object in view in performing these exercises, the largest tactical body must, as a natural condition, be limited to the brigade. When the different branches of the service are practised in manoeuvring against a common object, in order to make such exercises really useful, their movements must be influenced by the contour of the ground, which should consequently offer natural difficulties.

The chief aim of all manoeuvres detailed in paragraph II. is to teach commanders and soldiers to avail themselves of the advantages of ground and to practice with intelligence the requirements of actual service. By means of a clearly defined plan (the general idea), the situation of the troops affords an opportunity to the commander of the whole, as well as the commanders of the individual portions of the force, of displaying and improving their military ideas, of exercising the talent of coming to a rapid determination, and of acquiring a readiness in handling troops, due regard being had to the nature of the ground and to the emergencies of the moment.

The movements must not be arranged beforehand, nor should the relative position be specified. All must be left to the guidance of the commander, who is himself simply furnished with the "general idea," and who must not be shackled by a precon-

certed conclusion to the operations. It must therefore be understood that the principle of these exercises is to make the situation at the end of the manoeuvres the sole test of the value of the dispositions which have been effected. Any preparation for the actual field day in the shape of a rehearsal would be quite antagonistic to this view.

All manoeuvres will be useful and instructive in so far as they place troops in such positions as might be expected to occur in service, and accustom them to overcome the difficulties they may then meet with. In time of war a division may be on the march without knowing when and where it is likely to encounter the enemy. The unexpected intelligence of his appearance might make it necessary for the moving column quickly to take up a tactical position. The army may have been marching in several columns, and this would render it more difficult to take up a position when the enemy comes in sight.

It is essential that movements similar to these should be practised, and that the troops should be suddenly informed on the march by the officer superintending in chief of the presence of an enemy, or he might arrange that some troops representing the enemy should appear suddenly. Upon which the column should break up the line of march, and, in spite of all difficulties, form up without confusion.

All movements should be conducted as quietly and as deliberately as possible, so as to enable the superintending officer to point out on the spot any faults that may occur, and to impart the necessary instruction suggested by the occasion.

It is very necessary that the interior order of the troops should never be lost in the performance of any manoeuvre. When the great exactitude in halting and moving which is required on parade, cannot be retained, yet order must always be preserved, as, without it, it is out of the question to employ troops efficiently. The "telling off" must not be neglected, as otherwise the power of designating any portion of the troops, the section of a company for instance by simple word of command, would be lost.

The exercises mentioned in Part II. consist of manoeuvres in two divisions (held manoeuvres). In this case, the two sides are drawn up against each other in different positions in conformity with a pre-arranged plan (general idea). Each commander should sketch out the dispositions for his own side, according to what he conceives will be best adapted to the object he has in view.

The chief desideratum of these manoeuvres is, that they should call forth the talent of quickly and correctly apprehending the import of similar situations in war, and acting according to the inferences deduced.

The "general idea" should indicate clearly and comprehensively the position of the two divisions, without entering into details; these should be left to the free judgement of the two commanders. To fetter their dispositions would be directly opposed to the spirit of these exercises. The general idea may indicate the strategical position of the opposing forces for several days, but the nature of the ground and other circumstances may necessitate the substitution of a different supposition for the remaining portion of the exercises. Still each of the two commanders should be made acquainted with so much of the general idea only, as is required to mark the strategical points of the division under his command, and the information need only be of such a nature as he would be likely to ascertain in war by the means at his disposal. The situation of

affairs beyond the immediate pale of the tactical operations may also be altered by imagining the receipt of fresh intelligence. This will illustrate the necessity of rapidly adopting modified dispositions.

Each commander regulates in a general way by his arrangements the position and movements of his troops; each determines to what extent his side shall respectively unmask itself, and fixes on the end he has in view, and on the best method of conducting the fight so as to attain it, taking care that all orders connected with the arrangements are quite clear and intelligible. They must be expressed in as few words as possible, such as can be conveyed verbally need not be written, as in the case in war. Each leader of a sub-division should act in the spirit of the orders he may receive, within his allotted limits, according to his own judgement of the locality, the position and movements of the enemy, and, in short of all circumstances which may combine advantageously or prejudicially for the solution of his task. The object of these exercises is attained when the leaders of both sides are enabled to display their judgement and aptitude in taking up positions, and their rapidity in coming to a right conclusion. But the instruction would be incomplete if an opportunity were not afforded to the leaders of the sub-divisions (brigades, battalions, squadrons and batteries) when they may happen to be isolated, of exercising a discretionary power within prescribed limits, neither should they be obliged to adhere too closely to the general scheme.

Should the plan of operations fail to stimulate the inferior ranks to activity, the ill-success may be traced to the fact of the general idea being ill-adapted to the purpose in view.

If the task allotted to each side respectively is capable of being carried out, and at the same time principles which the manœuvre was designed to illustrate are not lost sight of, the preconcerted plan will call forth the ability and skill of the leaders of all arms and ranks.

When, as is indispensable, a division is already divided into advanced guard, main body and reserve, several commanders have an opportunity afforded them of using their judgement in exercising independent action in furtherance of a common object.

Again, when the scheme involves sending out detached parties, there is then greater scope for the same independent action on the part of individuals. When the movements of the opposing parties are undertaken under such circumstances, that the position of one is completely unmasked to the other, and that consequently the ultimate object is only to be attained by hard fighting, an excellent opportunity for instruction is lost.

The pure tactical practice of a sham-fight is quite a secondary consideration in these manœuvres. Even turning the ground to good account, and the consequent application of the principles of tactics, is not the main point. The main point consists in making a thorough and practical appliance of the available forces towards the attainment of a specific object. This must include marches and movements beyond the immediate vicinity of the enemy—in short, all measures that can be brought into play, the merits and demerits of which will be finally decided by the manner in which each side comes into action.

The general idea must therefore allow of complete latitude in so essential a particular as manœuvring in two divisions. The respective positions of the hostile forces, and the points from which they are to debouch,

must be so indicated as to fulfil the objects in view. Both sides must be left to their own resources in obtaining information concerning the positions of the enemy of which they are ignorant, by means which would be available in war. The distance between the opponents must be sufficient to admit of sending out detachments to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy. The interest will be increased when the ground to be reconnoitred is of a varied nature, affording an opportunity of utilizing all arms. Greater vigilance on the part of the outposts, picquets, supports, &c., is then required. They must carefully observe the nature of the country, and thus turn their duty to an instructive purpose.

The plan of the general idea may require one party to act on the defensive, to await the attack of the enemy and to compel him to sacrifice a portion of his force owing to the difficulties of ground; thus weakened, the latter may be forced to carry on the war with his reserve. Selection of site, and skill in turning the ground to account, especially with reference to the reserve, are the chief points to be considered. The defending division is, in this case, ordered to assume the aggressive. The assailants' problem here consists in discovering the weak parts in his adversary's position, in properly distributing his troops, both as regards their number and description, and in the correct formation and position of the reserve.

The general idea may direct both sides to advance to the attack. They will then meet each other on more equal terms. A rapid survey of the enemy's situation, comprising all the details and conditions of site, strength and position, will be a sure guide to proper action.

Let it be supposed that, according to orders, the manœuvring divisions approach each other. The incidents which now result therefrom will be instructive, and will answer their purpose in proportion as they represent an actual battle, where every circumstance would find a parallel reality. The proper appreciation of certain parts of the ground, and the influence which their possession by either side would have on the result of a battle, provided they understood how to turn them to the best account, is particularly applicable to a case of this sort.

To render these exercises instructive, no attempt should be made to attain an object which would be impracticable in war under similar circumstances. For example, an attack in column must never be made at a field-day when in actual war it would be impossible, and could only be effectual as the result of a superiority of fire.

In order that the commanders of the sub-divisions and of the different arms may have an opportunity of displaying their talent of judging the country, their aptitude at forming a resolution, and the military knowledge they may possess, the movements of the entire force must not be too quick or too continuously progressing. Each commander will then be able to cast more than a passing glance at the position he may be occupying for the moment, and will perform his part in the proceedings to the best of his knowledge. If the steps the enemy may have taken for checking the advance and throwing obstacles in the way are entirely disregarded, a great and equally unnatural speed will be the result. Indeed, it would appear to be only reasonable that moral influence should be taken into account, but in peace manœuvres it is impossible to lay down any such rule. It also happens that frequent attempts at flank movements disturb quiet and order to a greater extent than would really occur on service. In a flank move-

ment—that is to say, the threatening an enemy's flank or line of retreat—it cannot be considered an absolute advantage to the side so acting, or a corresponding disadvantage to the side so threatened. Everything depends upon the way the two parties come into action at the conclusion of the operations. The side whose flank is threatened, but which has its force in hand and its resources disposable, can often place the opponents who outflank him, whose fire is divided and who perhaps are too widely extended, in a critical situation.

As in actual warfare, an engagement consists of a series of incidents separated in point of time and place; just so is it the case at a field-day, provided that the ground selected answers the purpose, and that the divisions are handled and the manœuvres are carried out in detail in accordance with the original scheme, irrespective of whether such be judicious or not. Provided, too, that the interior order which is required of the troops on the ordinary drill-ground is never lost, or if, through obstacles of the ground, it is necessarily disturbed, that it be promptly restored. Provided that the proscribed brigade movements are not further departed from than the nature of the ground or other potent reasons on service might for the time being necessitate. Provided lastly, that all manœuvres are on the whole performed with reasonable rapidity, that the arms are handled according to order, and that the Infantry advance to the attack, the cavalry charge, and the Artillery serve their guns as laid down in the regulation. It is by satisfying these conditions, and the observance of the working of the different arms, that the manœuvres in two divisions fulfil their most useful purpose. The disregard of these considerations often leads to the most anomalous positions, and allows the necessary telling off on parade (*appel*), which is the condition of all order, to lose its effect.

By conducting the proceedings in a quiet and orderly manner, the commanders of the sub-divisions of the force and of the different arms also have opportunity and space to act here and there independently, and guided by a rapid and critical glance, instantly to take advantage of any opportunity which the enemy may afford, and thus increase the utility of the division entrusted to them and further the general project.

All interest in these exercises will necessarily diminish in proportion as the opportunity of exercising such an animating activity is wanting, whereas it will increase and remain alive, even in the lower ranks, when such stimulant exists.

(To be continued)

Just now the entrance of the harbor of St. John's, Newfoundland, presents a curious sight. Two huge icebergs have grounded close to the entrance of the Narrows, leaving space enough between for ships to pass. Had they come close together the entrance of the harbor would have been closed completely. The sight is beautiful from the hill that overlooks the harbor. They have been there four weeks. A high wind and spring tide will be required to float them off.

Europe, says the *Engineering Magazine*, contains 70,718 miles of railway, composed of 150,000,000 cwt. of iron rails, on which 400,000 passenger carriages and 600,000 baggage cars are dragged by 18,000 locomotives, over 52,000 bridges and thirty-four miles of tunnels, at a cost of \$6,000,000 per annum, with a consumption of 4,000,000 tons of coal.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

1870.

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

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

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870.

AN act of extreme discourtesy towards the Dominion of Canada and the Imperial Government has been perpetrated by the Washington Government on the most shallow and flimsy pretexts—the passage of an ordinary freight steamer through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal has been refused lest she might carry what is known as munitions of war. It has been the generally received opinion that since the treaty of Ghent in 1814 the United States and Great Britain were at peace, and that in such a case no pretext could arise for interference in a mere matter of police on either side; but it would seem that the American Cabinet has some exceedingly bright genius in its ranks, who has discovered that the "Chicora" was about to pass into Lake Superior for the purpose of aiding in the transmission of an expeditionary corps sent out for the purpose of securing peace at Red River, and the sight of a red coat on American soil, although it is nearly one thousand miles from Washington, suggests unpleasant reminiscences to the successors of Jemmy Madison's Cabinet. Arguing on that view of the case it would appear that those worthies feel ashamed of their action, and it is now understood that the embargo is taken off the

"Chicora" and kindred vessels, provided their cargoes are perfectly innocent.

This contre temps may involve questions of grave import and lead to complications of which the end cannot be even dimly seen, but it will be remembered by the people of Canada as a wanton and deliberate insult. It has, however, done one great service, by awakening the people of this country to the fact that no faith can be placed on the American Government or people, and that they will not as a general rule fulfil international obligations; it is therefore important and requisite on our part, to take such action as will prevent a repetition of those acts and by building up a national policy neutralize the ill will of the people of the United States. In the present case the remedy is in our own hands, and it is to at once build a canal on the British side of the Sault Ste. Marie, which will at all events divide the profits of the trade on Lake Superior. There is no reason why this work should not be undertaken this summer, as its advantages are sufficiently obvious.

It is generally held that the life of a soldier in times of peace is made up of about equal proportions of drill and idleness. In days gone by this was unfortunately too much the case, little or no attention being paid to the training of troops to those higher duties which devolve on them in actual warfare.

The experience gained by the Crimean war, the Italian campaigns and the Austrian and Prussian contest, points out the necessity of training soldiers in times of peace to the various duties required of them in actual warfare. Such reviews as that at Brighton in April are valuable experiences of what an army really acquires, with this difference that it has been acquired without loss of life or national disaster and England has good reason to be proud of the martial spirit and patriotism of her sons, and on the whole satisfied at the result of the experiment. Mistakes there were undoubtedly, but of such a character as points out the remedy at once, and in our eyes it is to be found in the close training of staff officers who are actually the directors of operations. A man qualified to be a Staff officer should not only be able to command a battalion or brigade, but to drill a company if necessary as well as to thoroughly understand the order of battle and every inch of ground over which the troops have to be marched. Corps commanders ought to have nothing to do beyond fighting their men, with, of course, the responsibility and liberty of acting according to judgment on all occasions, and especially in the face of unforeseen contingencies. A careful perusal of "Extracts from the Prussian orders for conducting large manoeuvres" on another page, will show the necessity for the class of officers whose duties we have tried to sketch and to whose intelligence, devotion and courage the success of battles

fought in the future will mainly be due. At first sight it is difficult to imagine that those responsible duties should be performed by any but the corps commanders, whose office it is especially to carry out all movements devised by the general officer in command, but a little reflection will shew that this is not possible, and the man carrying the message between the general and his subordinates is the party actually responsible for the success or failure of the movement. An order wrongly delivered (and it has been asserted that this was frequently the case at Brighton) will lead to the miscarriage of a movement, the loss of valuable lives and probably the loss of a battle. Under those circumstances then the proper course would be to train the staff officer for the high duties of his position, to make the service a speciality and avoid the fruitful cause of disaster and disgrace which a badly educated or unintelligent staff is sure to entail. In the construction of our Canadian army—the Volunteers and Militia—this has been entirely neglected, but it is not too late to rectify what was only an oversight, and that too in a way entailing no extraordinary cost on the public. In addition to a first class military school qualification let there be added that of a high educational standard, say a knowledge of mathematics, surveying, French, Spanish and German, and when those have been tested before competent boards, give the graduate a commission with the chance of promotion through the regular grades, and attach them to the staff of the Deputy-Adjutant-Generals in the various districts to which they belong, making them as much a part of the military force of the country as the rank and file.

According to the "spread eagle" portion of the United States Press the Washington Government "would not back down from the position it had taken respecting the navigation of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal under any considerations." Well, it has "backed down" and done what all sensible people will do when they find that they are in error,—acknowledge the fault. Boasting or threatening our neighbors is not a habit of the Canadian people, but it easily becomes the stock in trade of a people who are not able to perform their boasts or execute their threatenings. This discourtesy of closing the canals is one of those humiliations to which the gasconading of the American organs of public opinion subject their Government and honor and dignity of the nation. But if they are content to eat humble pie by the bushful our only anxiety in the matter is to see that it is well seasoned; and about this affair of the "Chicora" there is a good deal of spice, inasmuch as we have in our power to retaliate at once and effectually by closing Lake Ontario to their trade, and we were practically independent of them at the Sault Ste. Marie. It became, therefore, a necessity of the position to put the best face possible on matters and

profess to allow the traffic to be resumed, prohibiting only contraband of war, a perfectly useless precaution as there is no war in existence—the force moving to Red River being merely for the preservation of order. Our friends, therefore, over the lines are obliged to eat their leek with what relish they may. We believe it is the intention of the Dominion Government to cause a survey to be made for the site for a canal between Lakes Huron and Superior at once, and to commence operations as soon as the result of that survey warrants. There will be thus a canal on the Canadian side and we will be independent of the caprices of the universal Yankee nation.

THE position of the United States as a naval power is illustrated by the description of force sent to the fishing grounds to enforce order and protect the rights of their fishermen. The following description from the New York *Sun* will not elevate the Washington Government in the estimation of the world, or impress Europe with a sense of its naval power. Describing the force sent to the fisheries the *Sun* says of the single vessel of which it is composed:

"The Frolic is a side-wheel steamer, an old blockade runner, mounting six or eight small howitzers, and of course unfitted to engage in contest with the heavier English vessels. Other and heavier ships should have been sent to the Banks, to be ready for any unforeseen event. Unfortunately, Vice Admiral Porter's navy is on paper alone. There is not a single ship at any of our yards ready to go to sea. We have no sailors to man one, if the ships were ready. There is no money which the Navy Department can appropriate in this crisis, and we may be compelled to see our national honor and rights vindicated by a half-dozen Dahlgreen howitzers. This is a sad exhibition for a great naval power, but it is the best we can make."

If the Press of the United States had taught their fishermen respect for law and order, and if their Government had sufficient honesty and self respect to enforce the lesson no war steamer would be required to look after the interests of the United States; but as Press and people unite in setting international law, equity, and justice aside, it is time they should be brought to their senses. All the *Sun* and its confreres has got to do is to tell the fishermen they must not encroach on British waters or they will be punished by law in such cases, which will be enforced. And if they can manage to fix that moral command, "Thou shalt not steal" on their minds, they might keep the Frolic at home to answer the only purpose for which, with the rest of the navy, she is fit—that of filling a space in Barnum's museum with the woolly horse and other curiosities.

THE condition to which the people of England have been reduced by concentrating the population in large manufacturing cities and endeavoring to keep the price of labor at a minimum receives fearful illustration from every statistical record published. The

following will shew what bondage Gladstone and Company would wish to keep the people in and what small regard the Whig Radicals had for their sufferings in refusing Government aid to emigration:

"A fearful description of the moral and religious condition of the large towns of England was given at the Church Congress lately in session at Liverpool. In 771 towns in the Kingdom there are about 12,000,000 people, and some of the parishes contain a population of 27,000 souls. Many of these large parishes are 'moral deserts, far less hopeful than similar districts in Kaffraria or New Zealand.' They are surrounded by nothing but the feeblest influences for good; 'public opinion in these little worlds was rarely on the side of virtue and religion; there was much skepticism and theoretical belief among them; but 'the most of them were not intellectual enough for that; their minds were kept under a continual strain for the supply of their daily wants; they eat, drink, and sleep like the unreasoning quadrupeds, and passed to the great account with as little thought as the beasts that perish.'"

This state of things explains at once the reason why it is necessary to maintain the great proportion of the Imperial troops at home.

WHEN Dickens published "The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit," it was thought by most people that the characters of Colonel Driver, Jefferson Brick, and the speakers at the "Water Toast Association" were exaggerated, but the following from the Detroit *Free Press* proves that the great novelist traced his portraits with a firm but true and modest likeness to the living reality:

"If the American eagle hasn't gone into retirement for the season, he will have to shake his wings and take a trip over the border. The Toronto *Telegraph* is so worked up over the stoppage of the 'Chicora' at the Sault that it calls our bird the 'Buzzard of Liberty,' and says that this nation is an 'ungrateful tribe of Yanks.' Be a little easy, Mister Dominion. We have all along kept our hands off your country, because we didn't want to hurt any one. But don't you refer to our roaring, screaming, ferocious ornithological specimen as a 'buzzard!' Don't do that! We don't want to have to take your old lion and drag him, tail first, through the dust, dirt and mud, and then stand him on his head in a ditch, but don't you provoke us to do it. We have got some money left over here, our credit is good, and haven't 'licked' any nation for a whole month, and don't you go to being saucy!"

THE Queen's Birthday (24th inst.) was celebrated in Ottawa by the parade of the Field Battery, the detachment of the 60th Rifles, Volunteer Garrison Artillery, No. 1 Rifle Company and the Civil Service Rifles. Up to 10 o'clock the morning was raining and unfavorable but gradually cleared up and at eleven o'clock the troops took up ground on Sandy Hill. Precisely at twelve His Excellency the Governor General arrived on the ground accompanied by Colonel MacNeil, V.C., his Military Secretary. The usual salute, feu-de-joie and three cheers for the Queen and Governor General being given.

on the Field Battery marched past at a trot, the troops in quick time.

The Adjutant General who is an untiring worker and always ready to combine practice with pleasure had arranged a series of manoeuvres in which the troops were engaged in repelling an enemy already in possession of the opposite heights on which the blindage for the shooting butts and targets were placed and in order to do this the ravine swamp and brushwood between the two ridges of heights had to be crossed. The artillery were placed in position on the near range supported by a portion of the 60th, and the advance was made in gallant style, the enemy driven across the swamp and through the brushwood, behind the heights and their batteries by the Rifles and Garrison Artillery; these in turn were forced to retire, which was done skirmishing in open order and in crossing the brow of the hill their retreat was covered by the detachment supporting the artillery and the guns. This terminated the programme which was admirably sustained throughout; indeed the firing during the advance through the brushwood was the most rapid and best sustained we have ever heard.

In the hands of such an experienced and energetic officer as the Adjutant General the disposition of the troops could have been nothing but faultless, and the practical training given on that occasion was of the utmost value. Hitherto our ceremonial days ended in a mere pageant, now that is changed and a work of great importance and utility entered on which must bear good fruit both for personal and national interests; for we are of opinion that it is of quite as much importance to teach our Volunteer soldiers the practice of actual warfare as it is to teach them the use of arms and the other etceteras of drill.

It is to be hoped for the interest of the Force and the country that this experiment which has resulted so successfully will be repeated on a larger scale and as often as practicable. The result of a similar series of programmes cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the Volunteer Force, as it will excite the martial spirit of the young men and make them anxious to learn all that can be practically taught of the noble science of war.

CANADA has again experienced Washington neutrality—on the morning of the 24th of May 2000 Fenians concentrated at St. Albans, within seventy miles of Montreal. They are threatening Brantford, and have cut the telegraph cable at Prescott so that communication with Washington was suspended, and the soil of the Dominion is again threatened to be polluted by the brigands organised in the cities of the United States. There can be but one ending to this course of conduct, and the sooner the Government of the Dominion address themselves to the task the better, and that is to demand of the Imperial Government that

they hold the United States to a strict and immediate responsibility for the acts of their tools, subjects, citizens, or by whatsoever name the lawless scoundrels they have fostered and encouraged are known. Twice within two months have our Volunteers been called to the frontier to repel an invasion of armed brigands whose headquarters are in New York, who have been allowed to organize the force of a republic with a senate and executive officers by the United States, and encouraged to perfect a military organisation with the avowed purpose of invading the British territories in North America. If this is not an act of overt hostility we confess our ignorance of the meaning of that word, and if it is not resented as such the world will come to the conclusion that the Great Britain, under the Whig-Radicals, has forgotten the art to govern or the aptitude to make herself respected. There is, however, another view of this case—the people of the Dominion, who are sufferers, will be very likely to take the solution of this problem into their own hands, and in the event of coming in contact with the Fenian ruffians will have no scruple in hunting them not only in Canada but in the country which has afforded them an asylum. That such will be the upshot of this business is perfectly clear. Hitherto all allowance has been made for the peculiar circumstances under which the Washington Administration were placed, but their conduct in endeavoring to obstruct the passage of the "Chicora" at the Sault Ste. Marie Canal last week and letting loose a band of brigands on our frontier this week proves at once that strong measures must be resorted to, and we would most certainly advise the Dominion Government to put the country at once in a state of defence. During the last threatened demonstration we calculated the loss to our frontier cities as being seven per cent. on the assessed value of property, but the fact of such a demonstration coming off within thirty miles of Montreal will render it utterly impossible to calculate what the actual loss that city alone will be on this occasion.

The disruption of business, the loss suffered by calling our Volunteers away from putting in their crops, the unsettled state of the country, and the constant repetition, all point to the one fact that the limits of forbearance has been reached, and that nothing short of an armed demonstration will suffice to force from our faithless and perverse neighbors satisfaction and repayment for our losses, as well as sufficient security for their observance of peace in the future. If Lord Palmerston were alive, ten days hence a British fleet would dictate at New York what the future conduct of the United States to Canada should be, and we can see no reason why the people who fill his place, however unworthily, should not have at least a little of his pluck and a portion of his national sensitiveness. In any case the people of Canada have been outraged beyond all endurance, and must have compensation

for their losses—they ask none for the sympathy of the States, because they have learned to despise both Government, institutions and people.

The Fenian Raid has become almost a household word in Canada owing to its frequent repetition and any movement of those scoundrels creates no excitement beyond that caused by the withdrawal of our people from their industrial pursuits to repel it. That they meant to make a descent on some part of our frontier has been well known to the Militia Department and ample measures have been taken to meet any movement on their part. Warning was given to the Volunteers on Monday last, the 23rd, that their services might be required at any moment, and on the 24th it was ascertained that they had advanced to the frontiers at Frelighsburg, near their old camping ground in 1866 at Pidgeon Hill. Lt.-Col. Chamberlin, commanding the 50th Volunteer Battalion, was promptly on the ground and took such measures as kept the gallant raiders on their own side of the lines. On the 25th about 250 Fenians took up a position at Frelighsburg where they came in contact with a company of Col. Chamberlin's Battalion, about 40 men, and about the same number of Home Guards, or farmers, in all about 80 to 100 men; then a smart action of an hour and an half's duration ensued ending in the defeat of the raiders with a loss of three killed and a considerable number wounded, amongst the latter General Donnelly. The dispersed in great confusion the victors capturing a field piece and about 200 stand of arms. Throughout the whole affair the Volunteers and home guard behaved with the steadiness and conduct of veteran troops. Up to this time (Friday 27th) the position on the eastern frontier remains unchanged, while on the south eastern it has been ascertained that a body of Fenians were encamped some four miles south of Cornwall in the State of New York.

The force actually under arms in the Province of Quebec may be said to be the whole contingent of that Province, under the command of Lieut.-General Lindsay, and would be about 15,000 men with the regular forces at Montreal and Quebec; these about 4000 men are probably in position on the frontier. In Ontario the following force is under arms at various points along its western and southern frontiers: On the St. Clair frontier 650 infantry with a demi battery; on the Niagara frontier 1000 men, two troops of cavalry and one field battery; at Kingston 400 men, at Brockville 200 men, at Prescott 300 men and a demi-battery, and at Cornwall 800 men with a demi battery. The remainder of the force are under orders and will be called out if required. It can thus be seen that the frontier is guarded by nearly 8000 men which can be increased to 20,000 if requisite with as little noise or excitement as possible. The energetic administration of the Militia department is

parent in all this stern preparation to confront danger, and it shows the value of the system created by the Militia Law to find such a force face to face with the enemy in the short space of two days. The amount of work done in the Adjutant-General's Department must have been very great and it has been executed without display or excitement of any kind. Canada has to thank the energy, ability, and rare administrative powers of Col. P. Robertson Ross for all this and for the measures which saves her soil from insult. The Militia Law only needed an administrative officer that understood its provisions to make it a success and the country has found that in the Adjutant-General.

CONSTITUTIONAL government in Southern Europe is occasionally administered after a strange fashion. The *Edinburgh Review* for April contains a splendid article on a book lately published by the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A., entitled "A Spring Tour in Portugal," in which the present condition of that country, the great change which has occurred since the Peninsular War, and its future improving prospects are traced to its liberal government. Our telegraphic despatches will show the way in which a Ministry is served that has lost the confidence of the people. The Administration of the Duke de Soule had fallen into disfavor with the good people of Lisbon. The King wished to leave it by appointing the Duke de Saldanha to the War Department. This was resisted by the Administration, on which it appears the Duke got up a conspiracy amongst the troops in the garrison and attacked the Castle of St. George, the royal residence, which was carried after some shots being exchanged. The troops fraternising with the victorious mob entered the palace shouting "Long live the King," "Long live the Army and Saldanha," "Down with the Ministry," the latter, utterly defeated, laid down their portfolios, and Saldanha was directed to form a new Cabinet. What the result will be is hard to say, but the dismissal of a ministry by force is a game which can be repeated, and with what results Spain can testify. It is said that much discontent prevails in the Provinces where the deposed administration had a strong party. In the game for power the people are entirely ignored and their interests made subservient to the personal ambition or worse motives, which brought about this revolution.

QUEBEC has been again visited by one of those dreadful visitations which have become periodical. On Tuesday the 24th inst. a fearful fire devastated the suburbs of St. Roch's, burning about 424 houses and two ships on the stocks in Baldwin's shipyard. Insurance losses estimated at \$250,000; but the actual loss will be over \$600,000. The district destroyed extends from Crown Street and Bridge Street, and Queen and Joseph Street. This is the third great fire which has devastated St. Roch's within a period of twelve years—the last in 1866.

REVIEWS.

THE 29th No. of the *Canadian Illustrated News* is, as usual, full of splendid illustrations. The "Carnival at the Skating Rink" is particularly fine.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Edinburgh Review* for April—it is, as usual, full of interesting matter. Also the *Westminster Review* for April from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. The *Edinburgh Review* contains a critique on Renan's *Life of St. Paul*, and the *Westminster* one on the "English Parliament and Irish Land," both exceedingly interesting and decidedly the leading articles of 1870.

THE *New Dominion Monthly* for June contains the following choice articles: "Up the Nile," "Ancient Civilization in American," "An Hour with Wild Flowers," "Marguerite," "Waiting for Me," "A True Story," "The Gift of Flowers," "The Troubles of a Deaf Mute Emigrant," "A Trip to Anticosti," "Some Odd Livings," "Health of Ministers," "The Home of the Locusts," "Vigils," with the paragraphs. Fashions, fashion plate, and illustrations.

"OUR Volunteers in Belgium (September, 1869), with Random Notes and Jottings," by Captain Wm. A. Harris, 80th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. This little volume of 144 pages, Gmo., with its modest title and unpretentious appearance is at once the best written, most amusing, and clearly descriptive brochures we have met for a good while. The subject is the visit of the English Volunteers to Leige, on the occasion of the Tir National and the celebration of the 39th anniversary of the independence of Belgium. But the author, in addition to spirit stirring descriptions of the reception at the Hotel de Ville, the distribution of commemorative medals, the march of the different bodies of troops, and the appearance of the city has managed to carry along with all this such a wonderful power of word painting that the surroundings stand out before the reader as vividly as the pictures in the stereoscope, with all the minuteness of detail and charm of real life. From the female scavengers to the fair demoiselles who distributed the medals, from the commissioner to the King of the Belgians, no rank escapes the descriptive powers of the gallant Captain. While his landscapes, bathed in sunshine or clouded with rain, are touched off in that interesting style which enhances the attention of the reader. To acquire a thorough knowledge of the country about Ostend, Leige, Antwerp, Brussels, the field of Waterloo and other interesting particulars connected with the localities, the perusal of this book will well repay the time spent thereon. It is a book which may be read with a cigar in your mouth, while pleasure and profit will be easily combined in the operation. The description of the military movements does the writer credit, as well as the details of the matches furnished in the Appendix.

The narrative is completed by the address of the English Volunteer Officers to His Majesty the King of the Belgians at Buckingham Palace in November, 1869. The service to which Captain Harris belongs may well be proud of an officer of his talent and ability, whose professional knowledge of the science of arms is evidently not inferior to his literary attainments. As a guide book this little volume is valuable, and as a record of a most important and interesting event it reflects great credit on the energy of its author. We would recommend its perusal to every one desirous of making themselves acquainted with the nature of procedure in the most extensive international rifle match on record, and hope that Captain Harris or some gentleman equally gifted will write the history of the next Wimbledon meeting, for it is evident such occasions will exercise great influences on the tone of military life in the future, as well in a national as individual point of view; and therefore a readable record of all the incidents connected therewith, as contained in Captain Harris's memoir, will be invaluable as precedents for the future. We hope to have the pleasure of reviewing the gallant Captain again.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the council of the association at the office of the Secretary, present—Mr. C. S. Gzowski, President, Capt. Boustead, President Toronto Rifle Club; Lieut. Col. Gilmour, Q.O.R.; Lt.-Col. Skinner, 13th Battalion; Judge Macdonald, Guelph; Capt. Werner, 14th Battalion; Capt. McCleneghan 22nd Battalion; Lt.-Col. Boulton and Major Boulton, Cobourg, it was resolved,— "That in view of present events it is considered advisable to postpone the next annual prize meeting of the Association until Monday the 19th of September, in order to allow affiliated Associations to hold their local matches, the returns for such matches to be sent into the Secretary by the 1st September, affiliations to be received until that date." The committee of arrangements for the match was selected, consisting of Capt. McCleneghan, Woodstock; Lieut.-Col. Boulton, Cobourg; Judge Macdonald, Guelph; Capt. Werner, Kingston; Lieut.-Col. Skinner, Hamilton; Lieut.-Col. Forrest, Ottawa; Major Croft, Toronto; W. J. Morris, Perth, and Lieut.-Col. Gillmor, Toronto. Major T. C. Scoble, Secretary. The first meeting of this committee will take place at the Secretary's office on the 22nd June, immediately after the annual meeting of the association, which also takes place upon that day. The President, Mr. Gzowski, who proceeds to England on the 24th inst., has been empowered by the association to make such arrangements as will admit of the association being represented at Wimbledon next year, and also to procure twenty Martini-Henry rifles, with ammunition, to be distributed as prizes at the ensuing prize meeting. He will also attend the meeting at Wimbledon with a view to obtain the latest information regarding the conduct and arrangements of that great national rifle match, by which knowledge no doubt the Ontario Rifle Association will benefit considerably.

THE LAST WORDS OF ANTHONY.

The following poem was written by the late General Lytle, who fell at the battle of Chicamauga:—

I am dying, Egypt, dying; ebb the flowing life
so fast,
And the dark Plutonian shadows gather on the
evening blast;
Dear, then pillow on thy bosom, ere his star has
lost its ray,
Him who, drunk with thy caresses, madly flung
a world away.

Though my scarred and veteran legions bear my
eagles high no more,
Though my wrecked and ruined galleys strew
dark Actium's fatal shore,
Though no glittering guards surround me, prompt
to do their master's will,
I must perish like a Roman—die the great trium-
vir still.

Should the base plebeian rabble dare insult my
name at Rome,
Whom my noble spouse, Octavia, weeps within
her widowed home,
Seek her; say the gods have told me—Altars, aug-
urs' circling wings,
That her blood with mine commingled yet shall
mount the throne of kings.

But for me, star-eyed Egyptian! Glorious sorcer-
ess of the Nile,
Light the way to Stygian horrors, with the splen-
dors of thy smile;
Give to Cesar crowns and arches, let his brow the
laurel twine,
I can scorn the Senate's triumph, triumphing in
love like thine.

I am dying, Egypt, dying! Hark the foe's insult-
ing cry!
Quick my falchion, I must face him! I must
front him ere I die!
Ah, no more amid the battle shall my voice
exultant swell,
Isis and Osiris guard thee! Cleopatra! Rome!
Farewell!

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

XIII.

The panic stricken and shattered Ameri-
can army did not halt till they put Forty
Mile Creek between themselves and their
foes; here they encamped with their left
resting on the Creek and their right on the
Lake shore and were joined by a reinforce-
ment of the 6th and 15th United States re-
giment, with a park of Artillery. This
brought their numbers up to 4000. men, un-
der the command of General Lewis. But
even here there was no peace or safety for
at daylight on the morning of the 5th June,
Sir J. L. Yeo, the British commodore, with
his squadron hove in sight, and seeing an
American encampment tried whether he
could not reach it with his artillery. It
being calm a couple of schooners and one or
two gunboats only were able to get within
range and although the Americans brought
down four pieces of artillery to the beach,
and got a furnace for heating shot in opera-
tion, yet about noon the whole army *skedad-
led*, to use a new expression, having first
tried to send away a part of their equipage
and stores by batteaux of which they load-
ed nineteen. The British captured twelve
and drove seven on shore. But a detachment
of the gallant 8th was on board the British
vessels and as they prepared to land and
effect a junction with the flank company of
the 49th and a company of the 41st, under
Col. Bishopp, so many red coats was too much
for the nerves of the valiant Yankees, so
they ran away leaving to the advanced
corps 500 standing tents, 140 barrels of flour

and 100 stand of arms. The Americans are
said by their own newspapers to have lost
in this affair in killed, wounded and missing,
1000, and the retreating troops were so ter-
rified that they would not march by the
Lake shore road directly to Fort George,
but marched round by Queenston. On their
arrival Gen. Dearborn called in his detach-
ments from Chippewa and Fort Erie and
not thinking his position at Fort George
secure, though having over 5000 men under
*his command, he had the bulk of his remain-
ing stores and baggage sent across the
river to Fort Niagara.*

General Vincent being reinforced by the
104th regiment placed the advanced corps
under Lt.-Col. Bishopp, who on the 22nd
of June pushed forward detachments to oc-
cupy the cross roads at Ten Mile Creek and
Beaver Dam, and here occurred one of those
extraordinary acts of heroism and devotion
which generally mark contests of this de-
scription where men are fighting for home
and honor against invaders who would rob
them of both.

As the presence of force greatly circum-
scribed the area of operations of the Ameri-
can army, it had been determined to detach
a force of 673 troops, cavalry, infantry and
artillery to capture or drive it away; this
detachment was to be under the command
of a Lieut.-Col. Boerstler, whose peculiar
qualification appears to have been his capa-
city for *bellowing*, at least so his admiring
countrymen say.

At that time within the American lines
there was living at Queenston a farmer
named James Secord, a Canadian Militia
soldier who had been badly wounded at the
glorious action on Queenston Heights the
preceding autumn; the aim and purport of
this expedition came to his knowledge and
he came home to consult his wife on the
subject. He knew if the force at the Bea-
ver Dam was surprised its supports would
follow and Burlington Heights would be
again laid bare. He could not convey intel-
ligence of the danger as he was crippled and
he would not be allowed to pass the Ameri-
can lines without a permit, for which no rea-
sonable excuse could be alleged, and it was
at last decided that his wife, Mrs. Mary Se-
cord, should risk the journey of over twenty
miles evading the American sentries as best
she might and running the risks of savage
animals and scarcely less savage Indians on
an errand of duty to her country; all was
clared by this heroic woman and intelligence
conveyed to Lieut. Fitzgibbon at nine o'clock
on the evening of the 23rd June, who sent
an express to Major de Haren at Ten Mile
Creek, who took his own measures, and was
ably seconded by the Indians into whose out-
lying picquets Mrs. Secord had fallen and
who had acted at once on her information.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the
24th, Colonel Boerstler and his detachment
encountered near the present village of
Thorold, a force of 200 Grand River Indians,

(Mohawks) under Captain Kerr, and was at
once attacked by them on the right flank
and rear. The deadly crack of their rifles
was prolonged by the war whoop and they
managed to create the impression that the
woods were filled with them. A skirmish
ensued which lasted for upwards of two
hours and the Americans fearful of being
led into an ambuscade, endeavoured to re-
gain the wood leading towards Lundy's
Lane. But the firing had alarmed the
neighborhood; the militia soldiers home to
put in a crop marched towards the field
musket in hand; Colonel Thomas Clark
came up with 15 of them hurriedly assem-
bled and at once opened fire on the head of
Boerstler's column, compelling it to halt in
the glade across which it was retreating. At
this crisis Lieut. Fitzgibbon of the 49th with
a subaltern and 46 rank and file closed
upon the American troops. Having first
stationed his men on an eminence in open
order to make the most of their numbers,
he at once summoned the American Com-
mander to surrender. This worthy bewil-
dered, teased and driven out of whatever
wits he had, sent off to Fort George, a dis-
tance of 16 miles, for reinforcements; mean-
while the fire of the militia soldiers was in-
creasing and the yells of the dreaded Indians
coming closer. In a paroxysm of fear Lieut.
Colonel Boerstler, commanding the 14th
United States regiment, agreed to surrender
the remains of his command consisting of
542 men of all ranks, the colours of the 14th
United States regiment, one 12-pounder,
and one 6-pounder gun with baggage and
material.

The following is the official account of this
affair:

TOWNSHIP OF LOUTH,)
June 24th, 1813. }

Sir:—At DeCaus this morning about 7
o'clock I received information that about
1000 of the enemy with two guns were ad-
vancing towards me from St. Davids, I soon
after heard a firing of cannon and musketry
and in consequence rode in advance two
miles on the St. Davids road; I discovered
by the firing that the enemy was moving for
the road on the mountain. I sent off Cornet
McKenny to order out my detachment of
the 49th consisting of a subaltern and 46
rank and file, and closed upon the enemy
to reconnoitre. I discovered him on the
mountain road and took a position on an
eminence to the right of it. My men ar-
rived and pushed on in front to cut off his
retreat under a fire from his guns, which,
however, did no execution. After examin-
ing his position I was informed he expected
reinforcements, I, therefore, decided upon
summoning him to surrender. After an ex-
change of several propositions between Lt.
Col. Boerstler and myself, acting in the
name of Lieut.-Colonel de Haren, Lt.-Col.
Boerstler agreed to surrender on the terms
stated in the articles of capitulation. On
my return to my men to send an officer to
superintend the details of surrender, you
arrived.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.,
J. FITZGIBBON.
Lieut., 49th Foot.

To Major de Haren.

Particulars of capitulation made between

Captain McDowell, on the part of Lieut. Colonel Boerstler of the United States army and Major de Haren of his Britannic Majesty's Canadian regiment on the part of Lt. Col. Bisshopp, commanding the advance of the British, respecting the force under the command of Lieut.-Col. Boerstler:

Article I.—That Lieut. Colonel Boerstler and the force under his command shall surrender prisoners of war.

Article II.—That the officers shall retain their arms, horses and baggage.

Article III.—That the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall lay down their arms at the head of the British column and shall become prisoners of war.

Article IV.—That the militia and Volunteers with Lieut. Colonel Boerstler shall be permitted to return to the United States en parole.

ANDERSON McDOWELL,
Capt. United States Light Artillery.
(Acceded to and signed.) P. G. BOKSRATE.
Lt. Col. commanding detachment United States Army.

P. V. DE HAREN.
Major Canadian regiment.

The loss of the Americans must have been very severe consisting of 131 in killed, wounded and missing; the force to which they surrendered did not exceed 180 regular soldiers, militia and Indians all told. Early in July Major General de Rottenberg succeeded Major General Sheaffe as Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, and as such superseded Major General Vincent in the command of the forces.

General de Rottenberg with the main division of the troops advanced to Twelve Mile Creek, distant about that number of miles from Fort George. About the same time General Dearborn resigned the command of the American army and was succeeded by General Boyd, but the change of affairs did not benefit the prospects of the campaign. That army which was to conquer Canada having been beaten into a state of helpless inactivity, although numerically double the strength of the British troops Militia and Indians. As a proof of this Lt. Col. Thomas Clark, of the 2nd Lincoln Militia, on the night of the 4th July, with 40 men of his regiment crossed the rapids of the Niagara river from Chippewa to Fort Scholner, surprised the garrison, made 15 prisoners and brought away a considerable quantity of flour, salt, pork and other provisions, a brass 6 pounder, several stand of arms, ammunition and stores and retired to Chippewa without loss.

At two o'clock on the morning of 11th July a detachment of 240 regular soldiers and militia crossed the Niagara river below Blackrock and moved up with great rapidity to the attack of that post; 200 American Militia composing the garrison fled and the British took possession of the batteries on which eight guns were mounted; four of these, two 12 and two 9 pounders were spiked, one 12 and three 6 pounders brought away. 177 muskets, some ammunition, round and case shot, a large quantity of clothing and other stores, 180 barrels of

provisions, some large batteaux and one scow.

They also burnt a large schooner, the block house and barracks in the navy yard, and those in the great battery. Unfortunately in his anxiety to destroy as much war material as possible Colonel Bisshopp staid on shore longer than was prudent, and was attacked before the boats were clear by a reinforcement of American regulars, militia, and Indians, by which a loss of 15 killed and 18 wounded, amongst the latter Lieut. Colonel Bisshopp, mortally, was sustained.

The following is the official account of this transaction:

CHIPP-EWA, July 12, 1813.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you for the information of Major General de Rottenberg, that the detachment under the command of Lt. Colonel Bisshopp consisting of a detachment of Royal Artillery under Lieut. Armstrong, forty of the King's Regiment under Lieut. Barstowe, 100 of the 41st under Capt. Saunders, forty of the 49th under Lieut. Fitzgibbons, and about forty of the 2nd and 3rd Lincoln Militia, embarked at two o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant to attack the enemy's batteries at Black Rock. The detachment landed half an hour before daylight without being perceived and immediately proceeded to attack the batteries, which was carried with little opposition. The enemy heard the firing at their advanced posts and immediately retreated with great precipitation to Buffalo.

The block houses, barracks, and navy yard, with one large schooner was burned, and such of the public stores as could be got off were taken possession of and carried across the River by the troops. Before the whole of the stores were taken away the enemy advanced, having been reinforced by a considerable body of Indians, whom they posted in the woods on their flanks and in their advance they were gallantly opposed by the whole of the troops, but finding the Indians could not be driven from the woods without our sustaining a very great loss it was deemed prudent to retreat to the boats and the troops recrossed the river under a very heavy fire.

I am extremely sorry to add Lieut. Col. Bisshopp fell severely wounded on our retreat to the boats. Fortunately the detachment did not suffer by it, everything having been arranged and completed previous to his receiving his wound.

Inclosed are the returns of killed, wounded and missing, with the exception of those of the 49th Regiment and Militia which have not yet been received. I have also inclosed the returns of the ordnance and other stores captured.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

THOS. CLARKE.

Lt. Col 2nd Lincoln Militia.

To Lt. Col. Harvey,
Deputy Adjutant General.

The army received a severe loss in the death of Lieutenant Colonel Bisshopp.

Here is the modest little array of fighting men whom the Great Powers of the Continent of Europe think it necessary to keep at present on their war establishment:—Russia, 1,254,000 men; France, 1,228,000; Austria, 800,000; North German Confederation, 944,321. The estimate is made by Herr Kummer, an officer of the Prussian General Staff, and is said to be from official sources.

DIAMOND MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

The mail steamer going this month will take with it 378 diamonds, weighing eighth-seven carats, on account of the Australian Diamond Mining Company. The parcel is the produce of the last four weeks' work, and it is by far the best yield that the company has yet obtained. Better returns are expected as the mine becomes opened up. A parcel of small rubies go by the same mail. If found saleable in London, the company will be able to send larger quantities. The telegraph wire has not informed us of the finding of diamonds at Mudgee during the month beyond those that have been obtained by the Australian Diamond Mining Company. It was stated, however, by the local paper, early in the month, that there had been a marked increase in the number obtained in the district. Better returns still would have been got but for the delay in the forwarding of machinery ordered two months previously, and which had only just arrived from Victoria. The people in the Mudgee district were very sanguine of the place turning out most successful. A parcel of diamonds from the Cudegong River were received last week by Messrs. Clarke & Co. of Melbourne. The number of diamonds contained in the parcel was 164. These were in addition to the supply that has been received from the Australian Company. The stones were quite up to the average for brilliancy and beauty.

Mr. Pilkinson, a farmer in Pennsylvania, was drafted for the service of his country. His wife, though she possessed but a small stock of general information, is one of the best conjugal partners, and she was much troubled at the thought of parting with her husband. As she was engaged in scrubbing on her door step, a rough looking stranger came up and thus addressed her:

"I hear, madam, that you husband has been drafted."

"Yes, sir, he has," answered Mrs. Pilkinson. "though, dear knows, there's few couldn't better be spared from their families."

"Well, madam, I have come to offer myself as substitute for him."

"A what?" asked Mrs. Pilkinson, with some excitement.

"I am willing to take his place," said the stranger.

"You take the place of my husband, you wretch. I'll teach you to insult a distressed woman in that way, you vagabond!" cried Mrs. Pilkinson, as she discharged the dirty soap-suds in the face of the discomfited and astonished substitute, who took to his heels just in time to save his head being broken by the bucket.

We notice from the *Antigua Observer* that Mr. R. G. Haliburton has been lecturing in the West Indies in favour of the Confederation of those Islands, and giving an account of the Dominion.

The last number of the *Fortnightly Review* contains a long poetic translation from the modern Greek, from the hand of the unfortunate Mr. Herbert, who was recently murdered by the Greek brigands.

Ship Canals are the order of the day, and short cuts everywhere. The latest idea is a Ship Canal 70 miles long, at a cost of 3 millions sterling, from Kiel to Tonniger on the Baltic, thus avoiding the expensive navigation round by Jutland. Not only is this voyage slow but it is also dangerous, as out of 40,000 vessels which passed it annually, 117 are wrecked upon its shores, and 73 of these prove a total loss.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 27th May, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, 20.

No. 1.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 8.

Under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act relating to the Militia and Defence of Canada, the Regimental Division of Victoria, in the Province of New Brunswick, is hereby divided into two Regimental Divisions, to be known as the First and Second Regimental Divisions of Victoria, respectively; the First Division to consist of the Parishes of St. Francis, Madawaska, St. Basil and St. Leonard; the Second Division to consist of the Parishes of Grand Falls, Andover, Perth and Gordon. And the Regimental Division of Kent, in the said Province, is also hereby divided into two Regimental Divisions, to be known as the First and Second Regimental Divisions of Kent, respectively; the First Division to consist of the Parishes of Harcourt, Huskisson, Carleton, St. Louis, Welford and that portion of the Parish of Richibucto North of the Richibucto river; the 2nd Division to consist of that portion of the Parish of Richibucto South of the Richibucto River, and the Parishes of Wellington, St. Mary's and Dundas.

No. 2.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

2nd (or Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen.

To be Paymaster:

Lieutenant Thomas Howard, vice Larue, whose appointment has not been confirmed.

ERRATUM.—In General Order (17) No. 1, of the 12th instant, read, "To be Lieutenant: Captain Oscar Prevost," instead of "Lieutenant Oscar Prevost." This officer will take precedence in the Battalion next below Lieutenant Edward T. H. F. Patterson.

"Regulations and Orders, &c., 1870."

MEMORANDUM.—With reference to paragraph 7 of the "Regulations and Orders, &c.," the words "the officer whose name stands first in the General Order takes precedence," apply only to officers belonging to the same corps whose appointments bear

the same date. In all other cases where a question of seniority arises "a retrospect is to be had to former commissions," in accordance with the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army.

No. 3.

VOLUNTEER.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

9th Battalion, "Volligeurs de Quebec."

No. 3 Company.

To be Ensign:

Tancrede P. Morin, Gentleman, M.S., vice A. Lapointe, promoted to No. 8 Company.

No. 4 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Elzear Garneau, Gentleman, M. S., vice Trudel left limits.

No. 8 Company.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Arthur Lapointe, M. S., from No. 3 Company, vice Gauvreau, promoted.

60th "Missisquoi," Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Frelighsburg.

A company of Infantry is hereby authorized at Frelighsburg—to replace the former No. 6 Company of this Battalion, which failed to reorganize—to form part of and be known as Number 6 Company of the 60th "Missisquoi" Battalion of Infantry. The organization of the Company and the following appointments thereto, to bear date 25th instant.

To be Captain:

David Westover, Esquire, M. S.

To be Lieutenant:

Zeno V. Whitman, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Edwin B. Abbott, Gentleman.

70th "Champlain" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company Ste. Genevieve.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Major Ferdinand Germain, M.S., vice St. Arneuld, left the limits.

Provisional Battalion of Rimouski.

No. 3 Company, L'Anse au Sable.

With reference to the General Order of the 11th February last, that portion thereof in which the services of Captain Louis Le page are dispensed with, is hereby cancelled, that officer having volunteered for service in the Expeditionary Force now proceeding to the North-West.

The Provisional Battalion of Dorchester.

To be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant:

Joseph Rouleau, Gentleman, M.S.

No. 1 Company, Ste. Claire.

To be Ensign:

Edouard Marquis, Gentleman, M.S., vice L. H. Fortier, left the limits.

No. 2 Company, St. Anselme.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Jean Baptiste Turgeon, Gentleman, vice P. Bazin, left the limits.

Provisional Battalion of Kamouraska.

No. 4 Company, St. Denis.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Joseph P. Gagnon, M.S., vice Dionne, resigned.

To be Ensign:

Anthime d'Auteuil, Gentleman, M.S., vice Gagnon, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Ensigns, provisionally:

Henry Johnston, Gentleman.
James Johnston Parker, Gentleman.

Windsor Infantry Company.

To be honorary Surgeon, as a special case, whilst the corps is not in a Battalion: Surgeon B. De W. Fraser, M.D., from late First Hunts.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

NEW UNIFORMS.—Twenty sets of splendid new uniforms have just been received by Lieut.-Col. Smith for the use of the Chatham Volunteer Cornet Band, precisely similar to those used in the Bands of Her Majesty's Regulars. The tunic is made of white cassimere, with dark blue facings, trimmed with scarlet, blue and scarlet wings on the shoulders, silver gilt buttons, with the words "Canada Militia" round a raised crown in the centre; the pants are of dark blue serge, with a broad scarlet stripe down the sides; and the cap has a scarlet top, dark blue band, a black patent leather peak, and in front a large silver gilt and chased ornament, surmounted by a Crown, and crossed band instruments in the centre. The band may well be proud of their new dress, and will parade in it so soon as the mountings, &c., which came loose, are fixed on. The uniforms were made by Tait, army contractor of London, England.—Chatham Planet.

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

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