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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IV.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

No. 14.

THE REVOLT

OF THE

British American Colonies, 1764-84.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Whilst the British General commanding in chief in North America assisted by the Admiral and his superior in the West Indies were allowing themselves to be outmanœuvred, Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown was busily engaged in his own way in facilitating the accomplishing the designs of the French and American Generals; he had allowed the Marquis de Lafayette to maintain a position on the Chickahominy within striking distance of his lines in such a situation that surprise and total defeat were matters of certainty to an enterprising partisan, and he possessed in Lieut. Colonels Tarleton and Simcoe the very beau ideals of dashing Guerrilla leaders, men fitted physically, morally, and intellectually for the deeds of daring requiring patient endurance, great powers of command and a thorough scientific knowledge of their profession, enhanced by practical experience, with a force trained to follow; but the only use he could make of those advantages were to shut them up within the badly designed and worse executed fortifications of Yorktown and Gloucester.

On the 28th August the Guadalupe of 28 guns was despatched to New York, but on the 29th she encountered the French fleet of 28 sail of the line off the capes of Virginia and barely escaped by superior sailing, while the Loyalist, a slow 20 gun ship, was captured by the French van after a severe struggle. On the 30th the whole French fleet from the West Indies under the Comte de Grasse entered the Chesapeake and proceeded at once to block up York River with three large ships and some frigates while the principal part of the fleet was moored in Lynhaven bay.

Intelligence of the arrival of the French West India fleet was conveyed to General Washington at Philadelphia and to the Marquis de la Fayette at the Chickahomany, who at once advanced to the Green Springs on

the 3rd September to cover the disembarkation of a brigade of 2000 men which the fleet brought from the West Indies—this service being effected by the James River on the 6th Sept. the combined French and Americans were moved to Williamsburgh.

The British fleet under Admiral Greaves having examined the entrance to the Delaware, and not finding the French fleet there, proceeded to the Chesapeake, off which they arrived on the morning of the 5th September; the advanced frigates announced by signal that the enemy's fleet were at anchor within the capes, and the wind being fine the British fleet bore down to bring it to action.

The entrance to the Chesapeake is formed by Cape Charles on the North and Cape Henry on the South, between these are shoals known as the middle ground; the French fleet were anchored without any order in Lynhaven bay; just within Cape Henry the British fleet were running free with wind at N. E. standing for Cape Charles, and when abreast of the middle ground the rear division by signal bore away for the enemy. It will be thus seen that they had not only the weather gauge but the advantage of attacking a foe totally unprepared, and who had to slip their cables and to beat out against a head wind in the face of an approaching adversary whose movements if conducted with ordinary prudence ought to have resulted in the capture of one-third of the whole force, the crippling of another third by the vessels fouling alone, and the driving away of the remainder. So great was the confusion that the rear of the French fleet got out to sea first; a squadron of seven sail actually stood across the van of the British line, thus voluntarily affording the opportunity for cutting them off, but instead of this the British Admiral wore round on the larboard tack and formed line parallel to the advanced division, thus allowing the French to get clear out to sea. At four in the afternoon an action commenced which lasted for two hours, in which the British fleet was severely handled, losing 90 killed and 246 wounded, and were so thoroughly disabled that they could not renew the action, but Admiral Graves preserved the weather

gauge. Both fleets continued in sight of each other for five days during which the wind changed so that the much coveted advantage of the weather gauge remained with the French. At length the Count de Grasse bore away for the Chesapeake where he found that M. de Barras with the Rhode Island squadron and fourteen transports laden with heavy artillery and all kinds of military stores necessary for a siege had arrived while those extraordinary naval manœuvres were taking place.

The British Admiral sought the ordinary refuge of all incompetent commanders—a council of war, and, in pursuance of its advice, determined to return to New York before the equinox to refit. Having lost a battle by his stupidity and being obliged to destroy the Terrible, 74 gun ship, from the damages received in action, she was set on fire and burnt on 11th Sept.

While the British Admiral was bringing disgrace and disaster on his country, the British General at New York was exhibiting his incapacity by such peurile efforts as an expedition to New London in Connecticut, amusing himself with the idea that a diversion in that quarter would compel the Franco-American force to turn aside from its certain success at Yorktown. A heavy division of troops under the command of General Arnold, was landed three miles from New London on 6th September, and after a gallant resistance, the forts covering the town were carried, several ships and the town burnt, and many more escaped up the Norwich river. The whole operation having no connection with or influence on the issue of the contest, would in no way cover its own cost; it was the last occasion on which Sir Henry Clinton had an opportunity of putting his peculiar strategy to the test of practice, happily for his country if that period had arrived when his first essay was made.

In the meantime the isolated British army at Yorktown received intelligence that Generals Washington and Rochambeau with a large body of French and American troops were preparing to form a junction with La Fayette, by descending the Elk river under

the convoy of French ships, and immediately afterwards came the advice of the repulse of the British fleet. Previous to the receipt of the latter intelligence Lord Cornwallis had determined to attack La Fayette at Williamsburgh—a reconnoissance by Lt.-Col. Tarleton demonstrated the perfect feasibility of such an attack by landing a division of infantry and artillery by means of the Caphosack Creek, in rear or on the flank of Williamsburgh, while the main army advanced in front. But while the British General was deliberating on this plan advices arrived from Sir H. Clinton, dated 2nd of September, and received on the 15th, in which he promised reinforcements, and to make every diversion in his power, intimating that Admiral Digby was expected on the coast. This intelligence, which a little reflection would have shewed Lord Cornwallis was impossible of fulfilment, caused him at once to suspend all preparations of attacking La Fayette, and blindly persisted in depending on Clinton's promises, which the defeat of the British fleet in the action of 5th September rendered utterly impracticable, deprived him of the only chance which remained of extrication from a difficult and untenable position.

An active and energetic General would at once have attacked La Fayette, whose whole force was not equal to the veteran troops under Lord Cornwallis' command, even when joined by the brigade which De Grasse brought from the West Indies. After defeating and scattering his army, which could have been effected with little loss, a march on Philadelphia would have given him Washington's troops in detail, and finally have placed Rochambeau's army in great peril,—or, failing that, a retreat to South Carolina was always possible, and the Franco-American army baffled in their designs, would have suffered all the consequences of a total defeat. The cause of the Colonies never would have sustained or recovered the shock, but want of enterprise on the part of Lord Cornwallis, and indecision on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, rendered all advantages useless. As a proof that a powerful party still existed favorable to British interests, about this time the loyalists of North Carolina mustered some 640 men under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Macniel, surprised Hillsborough, captured about 200 of the regular troops of Congress, with all their officers, the rebel Governor of North Carolina, his council, and twelve of the principal military officers of the district, and although they were attacked by surprise subsequently, losing their Colonel and another officer, yet they defeated their enemy with severe loss, and being reinforced, succeeded in effecting a junction with the garrison at Wilmington, to the commandant of which they handed over their prisoners.

Earl Cornwallis had encamped his army in front of the exterior line of defence at Yorktown, and in this position on the 28th

of September the first intelligence of the approach of the combined French and American armies were received. The British troops were drawn up in order of battle and anxiously expected an attack, but the advance of the allies was characterized by caution, and they seemed more inclined to reconnoitre the position than venture on direct attack. In this situation night closed on both armies, and the morning brought the following letter from the Commander-in-Chief:

NEW YORK, }
Sept. 24th, 1781. }

MY LORD,—I was honored yesterday with your Lordship's letter of the 16th and 17th instant and at a meeting of the general and flag officers held this day it was determined that above five thousand men, rank and file, shall be embarked on board the King's ships and the joint exertions of the army and navy will be made in a few days to relieve you and afterwards to co-operate with you. The fleet consists of twenty three sail of the line, three of which are three-deckers. There is every reason to hope we may start from hence the 5th of October. I have received your Lordship's letter of the 3th instant.

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

H. CLINTON.

The Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis.

P. S.—Admiral Digby is this moment arrived at the Hook with three sail of the line. At a venture, without knowing whether they can be seen by us, I request that if all is well upon hearing a considerable firing towards the entrance of the Chesapeake three large separate smokes may be made parallel to it, and if you possess the post of Gloucester four. I shall send another answer soon.

H. C.

In reply to this Lord Cornwallis informs Sir Henry Clinton that relying on his promise he has withdrawn the whole British force within the second line of defence at Yorktown, thus abandoning a good and easily defended position, where the discipline of his troops could make itself felt for one where they were cooped up unable to manoeuvre, where every round shot told, and where their valor only served to render destruction more terrible.

Immediately after sunrise the French and American Generals were apprised that the British army had abandoned the outer lines and retired to Yorktown. Excited by this unexpected turn of fortune they put the whole of their troops in motion, and for some time it was doubtful whether they would not launch them in a general assault against the over crowded British post, and owing to the unfinished state of the works, the want of abatis, the defects of the position which precluded the possibility of manoeuvring the troops or placing the artillery, would have made its success an easy possibility; but it is probable that Washington's caution was the principal reason why a perfectly feasible attack was postponed. In the course of the forenoon the combined forces took possession of the ground abandoned by the British, the works on which were of the greatest possible utility to them, for with the addition of one redoubt and the closing of the sloop on the Hampton road,

they served at once to invest the town and protect their own encampment.

On the 1st and 2nd of October advanced detachments of the allies with general officers and engineers reconnoitred the British lines, and it soon became evident that the principal attack would be directed against the left. In the evening the cavalry and mounted infantry of the legion were passed over the river to Gloucester. And on the following morning the commanding officer of that post led out a strong detachment to forgo the country in front of that village; in this he was very successful, but it led to a skirmish and finally a closer investment.

At Yorktown the British troops worked with great industry, while the artillery kept up a constant fire on the French and American works.

On the night of the 6th of October ground was broken for the first parallel on the left of the British works. It extended from the high grounds on the bank of the river for one thousand yards, as far as the ravine that approached the Hornwork previously described as covering the left centre. Its general distance from the defences of Yorktown was about 600 yards. The American troops guarded the trenches and conducted the attack on the right of the combined forces (British left) while the French were encamped on the left (British right). Trenches were opened by the French against the part of the British lines opposite to them. The batteries were opened on the 9th October, and two days' cannonade clearly demonstrated the badness of the defences and weakness of the position occupied by the King's troops. Within the *en ciente* of the works no place of security existed except under the cliff, every other part being searched by the enemy's shot and shell.

Father McMahon read the Papal rescript against the Fenians in New York on Sunday, when half the congregation instantly walked out of the church.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The remains of Mr. Thos. J. Feeney were buried on Thursday the 21st ult., with military honors. The deceased having been long a member of the band of the 56th Battalion. His untimely death was much regretted by his comrades. — *P'cscott Telegraph*.

We understand that fifty boats, twenty-five feet keel by five feet beam, are in the course of construction on Orleans Island, and other places for the Canadian Government. The number at the island is seventeen. Those boats will be sharp at bow and stern, and capable of carrying seventeen men each. It is believed they are intended for inland navigation, for penetrating such lakes and rivers as the route to Red River, through Canadian territory, presents. It is highly probable that the Northwest water course will be disturbed by the keels of those boats ere many weeks. Whatever may be thought of the policy of the Dominion Government by Riel and his fellows, such indications as the above are not to be lightly regarded. — *Quebec Chronicle*.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, 23rd.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone denied, amid much cheering, the reports recently published in the Spanish newspapers and elsewhere, that Mr. Bright had offered to retrocede the Rock of Gibraltar to Spain.

The *Times* severely criticises Sheridan's campaign against the Indians, and thinks that kind treatment might save the race from extirpation.

NEW YORK, 24th.—We have information about the dreadful condition of the Paraguayans. The country is one vast ruin, the towns are depopulated, and the people are starving. There are thousands living on roots, &c., and whatever fruit they can find. Twenty thousand women are hanging about Asuncion vainly trying to procure a passage to Buenos Ayres or Montevideo. Gangs of deserters are prowling through the country robbing and murdering.

Lopez is safe in the mountains, secured by the Indians, but the Brazilians hold possession of the whole country, without exception.

WASHINGTON, 24th.—In the House the Speaker presented a message from the President on the subject of American commerce declaring it to be a national humiliation that this country is compelled to pay from twenty to thirty millions a year, exclusive of passage money, for freight which should be shared by American citizens with the people of other nations, and urging an early consideration of the subject. He believes a direct money subsidy is less liable to abuse than an indirect subsidy, and he recommends the passage of the two bills reported by the select committee. The message having been read, the Speaker said it would be referred to the select committee on the decline of American commerce, and ordered to be printed.

The report of the arrival of the steamers Rhein and Union is incorrect.

WASHINGTON, 25th.—In the Senate, Mr. Fenton presented a petition for the protection of the timber interests of that country bordering on the St. Lawrence river.

HAVANA, 25th, via Key West.—Advices from Nuevitas to the 20th inst. report that filibusters had effected a landing near Nuevos Grandes. Troops were telegraphed for from Puerto Principe. They arrived at Nuevitas on the 19th, and immediately started in pursuit of the rebels. Two gunboats had also sailed for Nuevos Grandes to cut off relief by sea. Hard fighting is reported near Menaol. The troops must have lost heavily, as the Spaniards at Nuevitas seemed much depressed.

FLORENCE, 25th.—Tumults have taken place in Havia. The military and citizens came into conflict, and several persons were shot on both sides.

In Parliament, last night, Signor Lanza confirmed the report of bloodshed, and said the Government would do all in its power to prevent the recurrence of such lamentable events.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 25.—Letters dated at Pembina, up to March 7th, have reached us. They repeat the court martial and shooting of a Canadian named Scott, by the insurgents, in front of Fort Garry, on the 5th inst. The reason given for this cowardly deed is, that Scott, after having been released on parole, had again taken up arms against Riel, and when taken prisoner with Boulton's party, he was found armed in violation of his oath.

All remains quiet in Red River country.

Bishop Fache left Pembina for Fort Garry, on March 7th.

LONDON, 26th.—The *Times*, in controverting the arguments of President Grant, deprecated the injury done to American commerce by rebel cruisers.

The "Spectator" ridicules President Grant's desire to construct a mercantile navy with federal funds.

TORONTO, 27th.—Prince Pierre Bonaparte has been acquitted in spite of the strong appeal made by the Procurator General for a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances. The jury were out nearly an hour. As soon as the verdict was announced, the counsel for the "Parti Civil" demanded 100,000 francs damage. The Prince was not released from custody. He was exceedingly indignant because he was not allowed to leave the court instantly. He said he wished to show he was not afraid of menaces made against his life.

The high court has condemned Prince Pierre Bonaparte to pay 25,000 francs to the family of Victor Noir, and also to pay the expenses of the civil suit.

LIVERPOOL, 28th.—The out-going transatlantic steamers have been ordered to take a southerly course to avoid icebergs, unusual numbers of them being reported by arrivals here.

LONDON, 28th.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Barry, member for Cork county, moved an amendment to the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland, requiring one day's warning to seditious journals. This was adopted, the amendment, limiting the operation of the Act to March 1871, was rejected.

LONDON, 29th.—In the House of Lords, the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, which has already passed the House of Commons, was read the first time.

PARIS, 29.—During a lecture of Dr. Jardeau, yesterday, the students hissed and insulted the performer on account of a deposition made by him in favor of Prince Bonaparte. Dr. Jardeau was obliged to quit the hall. When returning he declared he should resign his chair and the announcement was received with bravos.

The journals to-day announce that the Emperor has requested Prince Bonaparte to leave the country. It is reported he will go to America.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 29.—Yesterday, Messrs. Driver, Lynch, Letter and Mace arrived from Fort Garry, after a severe trip of over a month on the prairie. They left Fort Garry on the 2nd of February, and were more or less frost bitten on the road. They are anti-Riel men, and say that most of the people express contempt for President Riel, and do not sympathize at all with his revolutionary proceedings, and it was only for lack of arms that prevented the Canadian party from deposing him from his dictatorship.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Mr. Donald Smith, of the Hudson Bay Co., and one of the Canadian Commissioners, arrived at St. Paul, yesterday, from Fort Garry, having left there on the 10th of March. He says all has been quiet since the execution of Scott, and that all the political prisoners had been released, including Major Boulton, although preparations had been made for his execution on the 19th. He was only saved by the intercession of many influential citizens and Governor Smith.

The *Press* says Gen. Hancock has had instructions from the War Department to establish a military post at Pembina, and will immediately send two companies of infantry there.

LONDON, March 30.—It is believed that the General Congregation of the Council at Rome has voted on and adopted a *schemata de jure*.

The *Domenico* Union Newspaper, of Ravenna, publishes a letter from Mazzini, urging a revolt in Romagna.

The *Globe* intimates that John Bright will soon resign his seat in the Cabinet.

The University crews continue to improve in form. Misgivings are felt at the new Oxford boat, which is thought to be too small.

Mr. Ashbury, owner of the yacht *Cambria*, invites a communication to the *News*, in contemplation of the yacht race. He says of the six courses offered to Mr. Bennet, assuming the *Sappho* to be within ten per cent of the *Cambria's* size, New York measurement, Mr. Bennet accepts the sailing for three heats, dead to windward and back in the channel, without any allowance. He also selects the 1st of May or thereabouts as the time of the race.

In the House of Commons this evening the Bill abolishing the forfeiture of the property of felons passed a second reading.

The party processions Bill was also read a second time.

The *Times* to-day comments on the naval policy of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and regrets his refusal to reduce the naval estimates, and ascribes it to the chronic error that England is responsible for the police of the ocean.

The *Post* says the Government is preparing an expedition to repress the revolt in the Red River country.

A steamer service between Liverpool and Prince Edward's Island is organizing here. The first steamer of the new line—*Lady Darling*—will leave on the 5th April.

PARIS, March 30.—The students of Le Cole de Medecine made another disorderly demonstration against Dr. Jardeau on his re-appearance to-day.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The navy department has ordered several ships to be prepared for sea at once, in order to reinforce the Atlantic squadron, as some difficulties are expected in that quarter.

SPRINGFIELD, MARCH 31.—Advices from Gainsville, Texas, dated March 5, have just been received of an extensive raid of Comanche Indians in Western Texas. Over forty families have been massacred. It is reported also that several houses have been burned and several hundred horses captured.

NEW YORK, MARCH 31.—Late Cuban advices state that two battles have been fought in the Las Tunas district, both of which have resulted in the defeat of the Spaniards.

It was thought that Gen. Jordan commanded in the last fight.

The text of the address of the Spaniards in Cuba to the Spaniards at Home is published. It opposes vehemently the transfer of Cuba to any foreign power, and concludes with this declaration, "The Spaniards who are in Cuba may be conquered but ceded or sold, never. Cuba shall remain Spanish, or we will abandon her when converted to ashes."

Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, the Inspector General of Reserve Forces, will shortly proceed to Canada for the purpose of superintending the military reductions in the Dominion. He will be absent from England for three months, and will rank as a Lieutenant-General on the Staff while engaged in this particular service.—*Broad Arrow*.

"THE TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG."

From Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.

In a very ingeniously constructed table Mr. C. W. Eddy, honorary secretary to the Working Men's Emigration Association, has proved that "the Trade follows the Flag." The colony is a better customer than the separate and wholly independent state. Remove the flag, and the commerce with the parent state dwindles. A better argument than this could not be put forth to captivate the hard minds that reject sentiment as inadmissible in political economy, and would be content to see a population starve, logically.

The influential deputation that waited on Mr. Bruce, last Tuesday, at the Home Office, dwelt forcibly on two or three main points of the great colonial question, which is beginning to engross public attention; and concluded by beseeching the Government to pause on that path to the dismemberment of the empire which they appear inclined to follow. Nothing could be less satisfactory than the explanations of Lord Granville: nothing more ominous than the speech of Viscount Monck: nothing more provoking than the remarks of Lord Lyveden. The latter peer thinks, or affects to think, that an editor opens up an Imperial question, merely because he is at a loss for a subject; and that hence the fuss which is making about the colonial policy of the Government. We shall soon see whether the subject which is moving so many ardent minds, and which has provoked over 100,000 signatures by working men on a petition to the Queen, in a few days, is a mythical grievance, a shadowy sentiment, or a careless cast of the dice by an editor with an empty sheet before him.

Mr. Gladstone has promised the serious consideration of his Government to the prayer of the Emigration League for State help. We cannot see how he can refuse a loan to the distressed Englishmen who want to settle upon Colonial lands: while he is granting one to Irish tenants, to buy their farms and recover wastes. Last Tuesday, Mr. Bruce repeated the promise of his chief, before the deputation that conveyed to him the working men's petition.

The facts set forth in the address which Mr. Eddy read to the Home Secretary, are no fancy picture: no editorial conspiring. It is beyond dispute, that our surest way to an increase of our home trade, is the transfer of our surplus population to our colonies. "The Trade follows the Flag;" let working men keep this in mind. The prosperous mechanic should be the first to recognise it, and to see that it is recognized by the Government. He who helps to send his poor neighbour out to a British Colony does a double good. He eases his own position by clearing the labour market; and at the same time, he increases trade by turning a man who was on the point of becoming a pauper into a colonial customer. State aid for emigration to British colonies with settlements on the land, which will fix the emigrant under the flag; means the formation of new colonial markets for home produce, as well as for the relief of the destitute who now shroud our civilization in every street. Statistics prove that colonial markets are ten times more profitable than foreign markets: therefore, Ministers are justified in making extraordinary efforts to fix emigration under the flag. Mr. Bruce uttered a truism (not his first,) when he said that emigrants tend naturally to centres of industry and to conglomerations of capital—and, therefore, to the United States. This is *nilhil ad rem*. The fact being established

that the colonial market is more valuable than any foreign one—it is the duty of Ministers to do all that in them lies to attract labour and capital to the colonies; or to show some conclusive reason why they should continue to let the Crown lands pass away from the Crown, and fold their arms while England is being gradually filtered into the United States.

It is believed that Mr. Gladstone has startled and grieved many of his friends, by the answer which he gave the Emigration League; but he is wiser than most of his friends.

In reply to the deputation that lately waited upon Mr. Bruce, at the Home Office, with the monster petition signed by 104,000 working men of London, the Right Hon. gentleman spoke to the following effect:

"He said he should certainly lay the petition before her Majesty—he would not say boldly, but in substance. The Government did not contemplate any step of so dangerous a character as that of separating the colonies from the mother country; but as to the withdrawal of troops from the colonies, he must remind the deputation that the ministers, followed in the footsteps of preceding administrations, were actuated by a desire to reduce the taxation of the country. As regards the tide of emigration, he observed, that it naturally flowed in those directions where great industries had already been established, and where immense capital was concentrated and labour could be employed. This, to his mind, fully explained the large proportion of emigration from this country to the United States; but he might also remark that it was desirable that people should select those colonies which were connected with England. For himself he fully acquiesced in the feeling which had been expressed regarding the value of emigration as a means of decreasing overcrowded communities, and he could only repeat to the deputation the assurance which the Premier had recently given, that the whole subject was receiving the most earnest consideration of her Majesty's Government."

RETRENCHMENT IN THE ARMY.

On the subject of Retrenchment, the *Standard* says.—"In judging of the value of that economical policy which has been inaugurated by the present Government, and which seems to constitute their principal claim to public confidence, it is well that the country should bear in mind that, so far as the reductions in the army estimates at least are concerned, the greater part of the saving arrived at has been attained at the expense of the colonies. In other words, it has been decided that our system of military defences should include only the home islands and not the whole empire. Putting India out of the question, which defends itself out of its own resources, the scheme of our national armaments, on the footing devised by Mr. Cardwell, is intended only for the protection of Great Britain and Ireland, and not of their outlying dependencies. This is the distinctive feature of the military policy of the Gladstone Administration, and it deserves more attention than it seems to have attracted in Parliament. Mr. Cardwell's reductions are, in fact, exactly in harmony with Lord Granville's colonial ideas, and are necessary to their realisation. They form part of the same scheme for detaching the United Kingdom from its distant members,—for concentrating the power of England to the two original islands—where it is to be defended in Lord Granville's treatment of the colonies, and in Mr. Gladstone's views as to emigration. The new Liberal policy as to

what we are old-fashioned enough to call empire is, in fact, precisely of that character which for some months past we have made it our business to reveal and to denounce. In spite of all the protestations of the Government organs, it is now evident that we spoke not without reason when we charged the Government with the adoption of a new policy, the effect of which would be, if its intention was not, to dismember the empire. It is now manifest that Lord Granville's in solence to New Zealand was but part of a foregone determination to get rid of the colonies at any price; that it was deliberately assumed to prepare the way for Mr. Cardwell's economics, and to furnish an excuse for Mr. Gladstone's opposition to emigration. This new policy may be right or it may be wrong; but at least it is incumbent on us to study it well before pronouncing on the merits of Mr. Cardwell's scheme of military retrenchment. To withdraw all the British garrisons from the colonies is a very easy way of economising, if the object is merely to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to boast of his large surplus. Any Ministry can acquire a character for economy on these terms. If we limit the territory to be defended—if we restrict the sphere of our responsibilities—it is not very difficult to make a large saving in the army estimates. But let us at least acknowledge the price which we pay for our retrenchments. Mr. Cardwell has taken credit for reducing the cost of our national armament on land by £1,070,000 within the year. Of this sum let it be clearly understood that nearly three-fourths are contributed by the weakening of the military defences of the colonies.

THE CANADIAN MARINE.

Canada is the third, if not the second, marine power in the world, and now that we are in a position to exercise the power vested in our legislature by the Imperial parliament, of regulating the coasting trade, there is strong inclination to give our marine fair play. The ship owners on our inland waters have been subjected to competition of a one-sided character. Canadian vessels are not permitted to engage in the American coasting trade, although American vessels enter and leave Canadian ports as freely as our own do. A Canadian vessel, when she touches an American port, is charged tonnage dues and a clearance fee, while American vessels are permitted to land freight and passengers free of any charge for entry or clearance. Canadian vessels are not permitted to enter any American inland stream or canal, while American vessels and tugs do enter Canadian canals and rivers. As regards ferries, Canadians are at a manifest disadvantage, for a Canadian ferryboat has to enter and clear every time she enters an American port, whereas American ferryboats cross to and fro without any charge or restriction. American citizens are allowed to command Canadian vessels, but no Canadian can command an American vessel. This one-sided rule applies to the case of engineers also.

It is true that the Imperial Shipping Act contained provisions which had they been enforced would have done away with all cause of complaint. However, the act was not enforced and our shipping interests suffered. If the bill introduced into the Dominion legislature by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries become law, it will afford the opportunity of enforcing regulations designed for the protection of ourselves. It provides that, after proclamation by the Governor General, signifying Her Majesty's plea-

sure that this act shall come into operation in Canada, no goods or passengers shall be carried by water from one part of Canada to another coastwise, except in British ships, or from one port of Canada to another on any of the inland lakes or rivers of the Dominion, except in British ships or ships registered under any act of the Province of Canada or of the Dominion. If any foreign vessel is found engaged in such coasting trade, the master thereof shall forfeit the sum of \$400, and goods so carried shall be forfeited as smuggled—the vessel being liable to detention as security for the payment of such penalty. Power is reserved to the Governor General in Council to exempt from the operation of this act the ships of any foreign country in which British vessels are admitted to the coasting trade of such country. All British ships, including those of any British possession, are to be treated in exactly the same manner under this act as Canadian ships; and where the privileges of the coasting trade are granted by treaty to the ships of any foreign country such privileges will continue to be enjoyed. —*Canadian Monetary Times.*

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

(From the New York Times.)

A new Canadian policy is promised us. The Ottawa authorities have exhausted their stock of patience in the vain hope that Congress would re-consider its decision on the reciprocity question; and now they propose to enter upon a different course, and to inflict upon us a policy of retaliation. The absurd Provincial interpretation of an old treaty is to be enforced, at the cost of American fishermen; and a more aggressive attitude is to be assumed in regard to the Tariff and the Navigation laws. In connection with the latter change, "extreme protectionist views" are disclaimed. The avowed aim is to construct for the Dominion a fiscal and commercial policy that shall be national and peculiarly its own.

The movement is not altogether surprising. Having persistently refused to re-open the reciprocity question, we cannot wonder that the Canadians are inclined to listen to the suggestion that they shall hereafter consider only their own interests. The abrogation of reciprocity has entailed upon us consequences as costly and inconvenient as those from which Canada has suffered. A decent regard for American interests should long ago have led to the adoption of some fresh commercial arrangement; and in the absence of that our neighbors may be excused if they attempt to take care of themselves.

But the wisdom of the particular methods proposed is open to doubt. The fisheries constitute a delicate and dangerous question. The pretension by virtue of which American fishermen are to be excluded from the most productive fishing grounds is unreasonable as a matter of right and treaty construction, and it never will be acquiesced in peacefully by the American people. The provincialists admit the impossibility of enforcing their claim without powerful aid from the British navy; and the presence of British war vessels as auxiliaries in a crusade against American fishermen will restore the imminent danger from which only reciprocity formerly extricated us,—danger so imminent that a single indiscretion on either side might be the beginning of war. Is it prudent for the Canadians to gratify resentment at the risk of national conflict? Is it wiser to establish a friendly license system

even though there be not reciprocity, or to refuse what one side considers a privilege, but what the other considers a right, with war as more than a possible contingency?

The tariff question is less serious. Certainly we who try to shut out foreign trade by building Chinese walls cannot complain if others follow the example. With our present tariff, or the tariff which the Ways and Means Committee would enact, we must judge charitably any folly which the Dominion may perpetrate in the shape of high customs' duties. The expediency of the thing, however, should be well considered by the Ottawa legislators. A retaliatory policy cannot help them, and it will be more likely to widen the breach between us than to foster friendly intercourse. Instead of higher duties, would it not be desirable to project a continental Zollverein as the basis of future commercial relations? The hindrance to that step has, until now, come from colonial connection. But if the allied Provinces, while retaining British connection, desire to cultivate a national policy of their own, the Zollverein plan would seem to be that which offers them the most substantial advantages. It would give them and us more varied benefits than resulted from the old form of reciprocity, and would place our future relations, whether in reference to the fisheries or imports, on the broad ground of a common interest.

SAD AFFAIR—COL. WHITEHEAD NEARLY KILLED BY A FALL.—The residence of Col. Whitehead, and neighbourhood, was startled on Sunday last, about half-past nine, by a strange occurrence that almost terminated fatally for the venerable gentleman whose name is given. It appears that about nine o'clock, the day stated, Col. Whitehead, whose years are now over four score, and whose health of late has given way rapidly, had signified his purpose of retiring to his chamber, and his nurse withdrawing, the old gentleman proceeded to undress. In a few minutes the household was startled by a succession of thumping noises on the stairs leading from the second floor to the street. With all despatch, a rush was made to discover the cause; when on inspection, it was found that Col. Whitehead, partially undressed, lay bleeding and senseless at the foot of the stairs. Medical aid was speedily in requisition, and an examination showed deep wounds in the brow, the nose, and the back of the head, with evidences of the fall upon the body and limbs. It was not until some time consciousness returned; but strange to say, the sufferer could give no explanation as to his leaving the room—and escape to the stairs. It is supposed that a state of unconsciousness stole upon the enfeebled frame of the Col., and then in that state, he passed to the landing from which he fell. All that medical solicitude and care can do, has been put into requisition, and we are glad to know that a chance exists of the recovery of our respected townsman — *Woodstock Times, March 25th.*

The Canadians think it very discourteous in Uncle Samuel in not permitting their troops to pass through his territory to put down the rebellion in Winnipeg. The reason is that soldiers are not allowed on our soil except under the stars and stripes. British troops were let in once, and they burned our capital. They were let in again, and we had to throw up cotton breast-works. —*Cincinnati Times.*

Mr. John Hennessey, an officer of the Grand Trunk Rifles at Belleville, met with a fatal accident on the night of the 13th inst. Deceased was for some months past stationed at Sherbrooke, and on Monday night went to Lennoxville, three miles distant to meet Mr. Murphy, the Track Superintendent. The train by which he returned to Sherbrooke was very late, and he got on the engine. The engine driver not being acquainted with Hennessey 'old him to get off, and the train being in motion, reversed the engine to allow of his doing so. The unfortunate deceased, not waiting for the train to come to a stand still, attempted to jump from the step of the engine. He slipped on the ice on the side of the track, however, and rolled beneath the wheels of the tender, where he was crushed and killed almost instantaneously. A coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday morning, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Mr. Hennessey was well and favourably known to many in Belleville, and was the sole support of his widowed mother since his boyhood.

The St. John (N.B.) Freeman says:—"The preliminary preparations for the great race between the Paris crew of this city, and the Tyne crew of England, have commenced. The race, as has already been stated, will be for £500 a side; the course will be six miles with one turn; the Paris crew will row without a coxswain as usual, and the Tyne crew are to be allowed to row with or without a coxswain, as they may deem best. The Lachine Boating Club pays the expenses of the Tyne crew to this country, £200 sterling. A considerable portion of the stake money has already been subscribed. The Paris crew, we are informed, are to have an extra man for training purposes and to be paid \$2 per day each, while training, and if they win, are to receive 25 per cent. of the stakes, in which they will themselves invest a portion of their spare capital. The race will come off on the Lachine River, near Montreal, some time in September next.

On Sunday the Bishop preached at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on behalf of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation. The chapel was densely crowded, about 1400 persons being squeezed into a building that will only comfortably accommodate 500. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and many other distinguished persons, were present. The preacher dwelt chiefly on the relations of the clergy and the laity in the Church. He pointed out that much might be said against the existence of a clerical order at all, but on the whole the balance of advantages was in favour of the institution. There was a danger that the keeping of Sunday might lead people to disregard religion on weak days, yet it was universally found that where the Sunday was not kept religion did not flourish. In the same way if it was the business of nobody in particular to direct men's attention to religion, the chances were that it would be altogether neglected. The bishop based his arguments entirely on the practical utility of the Christian ministry, and made no claim whatever on its behalf to supernatural powers.

EIGHTH BATTALION.—This battalion of rifle volunteers was inspected last evening, at the drill shed, by Col. Lamontagne. He complimented the men upon their efficiency in drill and general appearance. Col. Reeve put the battalion through some movements, and Capt. Barrett through manual and platoon exercise. —*Quebec Chronicle.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON CHANGES OF WEATHER.

It has often of late years been strenuously denied, on grounds that have a *prima facie* aspect of logical inference, that the changes of the moon exercise any real influence on the weather. It seems very reasonable to say that those periods which we mark as new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter, are but points in a regular rotation which, for certain convenient purposes, we choose to mark almost as arbitrarily as we divide the progress of the minute hand on the dial, into half and quarter hours, and even into more minute divisions. As it may be said of the minute-hand that there is a time and a place on the dial, at which, in the unvarying sweep, it marks certain arbitrary points without the slightest difference of importance in those precise seconds from others, so it might apparently be fairly said of the moon, that there are certain moments at which her disc is a quarter, half, or three-quarters enlightened, but that those moments can scarcely by any possibility exercise any influence—except as a matter of progression in a most minute degree—greater or less than that of the moments preceding or succeeding them.

As a phenomenon of progression it is perhaps not difficult to imagine that an increased area of illuminated disc may involve increased influence on the earth, and consequently on the weather. On the nature of that influence I will presently venture a suggestion.

But there are things between heaven and earth as undreamed of in the philosophy of our day as were other matters, now to us rudimentary, in by-gone ages, and it seems that Col. Wolseley (Pocket Book, p. 152) accepts the old theory—which some have of late well nigh deemed a superstition, or at least a fanciful idea—and treats it as grave matter of fact established by long and careful observation. Nor would I, though at one time inclined to the opposite belief, venture to cast the stone of incredulity at Col. W.'s authoritative statement.

Indeed, I myself fully believe the moon's influence on her primary to be a great mystery, only to be solved by the steady advance of science. I do not, of course, refer to the action of the known laws of gravitation, though even here we begin to suspect that existing science is not a finality, and that the Eros and Anteros of gravitation and repulsion must combine to give the key to the innermost heart and soul of Urania.

We are but in the merest infancy of our knowledge of the mighty force of electricity. Such of its investigations as we are best acquainted with are of a nature to bid us with fear and awe. Is it not more than possible that in it we may have to recognize eventually the vital power—the principle of life itself?

Already the theory that earthquakes are the effect of electric storms, operating on and through the crust of the earth, threatens to supersede the older idea of a mass of interior molten matter here and there finding vent through the outer crust, which, on the hypothesis of the increase of temperature as we descend, would be of extraordinary tenacity. This hypothesis is, however, I believe, destroyed by recent observations which have shown that there is a depth at which the temperature again decreases.

Independently of the terrific electric storms in the Sun itself, recently referred to in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, a paper written three or four years ago by Sir John Herschel records the results of observations on the spots in the sun, from which it appears that a remarkable connection exists between the phenomena exhibited by them, and the occurrence of electric storms in the earth's atmosphere. It seems that in the years when the spots are numerous (and these years are of periodical recurrence) great electric storms rage in our atmosphere but that when they are few little or no disturbance occurs.

It is needless to enumerate the various electrical effects which are the subject of scientific observation and investigation, such as the Zodiacal light, &c., &c., but they are all of a nature to indicate the extreme subtlety, as well as the extreme potency of this marvellous agent.

I have been of late years, unable to resist a tendency to believe that solar electricity—sustaining some modification, undergoing some change, or acquiring some property by the action on it of our atmosphere in its passage through it, is in reality—it, and no grosser fire—the cause of all the atmospheric heat we enjoy, or rather is itself that heat.

In the paper to which I have just alluded Sir John Herschel refers to a calculation of the amount of heat radiated from the sun through every portion of space within its influence. "Take all the planets together," he says, "and the light and heat they receive is only one 227 millionth of the whole quantity diffused by the sun. All the rest escapes into free space and is lost among the stars, or does there some other work which we know nothing about." He further states that the heat thrown out from every square yard of the sun's surface to be equal to that which would be produced by burning on that square yard six tons of coal per hour.

Now, it is perhaps very rash and presumptuous in an unscientific man to question the soundness of a theory advanced by so great an astronomer as Sir John Herschel, yet I cannot bring my mind to accept it. I do not feel at all assured that what we generally term the heat of the sun is in itself heat at all, at least of the nature which we picture to ourse ves, and generally understand when we use that word. I cannot but imagine it to be an electric luminousness differing greatly in its attributes from the

grosser combination we call fire, and which only becomes what we call heat under the conditions imposed by the earth's atmosphere as it penetrates it.

Whatever, indeed, may be the nature of the sun's heat, it undoubtedly loses those properties which fit it for human purposes at elevations sufficiently great to reduce the atmosphere to exceeding rarity; for at such heights cold becomes unbearable and respiration impossible, although light remains.

Again, how often in Canada do we experience a peculiar state of atmosphere, frequently as late in the spring as May, when, even without a northerly wind, the sun shines gloriously out of a heaven clear, cloudless and brilliantly blue, but utterly hard, cold, and cruel. Whatever this state may be it is evidently one which deprives the rays of the sun of their heat-giving properties, and seems also to lend strength to the supposition that the sunshine is entirely dependent on the atmosphere for heat.

If then light and heat be electrical, and electric disturbances in the sun influence with enormous power the electric currents and properties of the atmosphere, may not the influence of the moon on terrestrial weather be due, at least in part, to an electric force commensurate with the enlightened area of her disc presented to us, and waxing and waning as the satellite projects towards us more or less of her reflected magnetic power?

The mode in which such power may act is as yet known to none, nor does the idea of all such influences being electrical afford any solution for the question of the weather being affected by the precise moment at which the moon may be one-quarter or one-half illuminated, &c., rather than by any other period of her rotation revolution. For now we see as in a glass—darkly—hereafter all will doubtless be clear, and the increase of knowledge one of the things which, in its limitless extent, has not entered into the heart of man to conceive, which our Father has prepared for them that love him.

NOTES FROM MY CRIMEAN JOURNAL.

IRREGULAR CAVALRY CAMP AT SHUMLA.—
"CHARGING IN A CLOUD," &c., &c.

The different regiments were out on parade the day after I arrived in Shumla, and I was much gratified to see how well they moved. I saw them also working in Brigades, and it was evident that the natives had begun to understand our system, and that many of the English commanding officers had taught their regiments to do all ordinary cavalry movements with precision and exactitude,—when I make use of the word exactitude I do not mean that they worked with the nicety of regular cavalry, but they understood what they did, and they did it well enough for the kind of duty on which they would be employed.

The improvement, to the extent which I observed it, had not been of very long dura-

tion; every day, during the last three months of its existence, improved the condition of the force in a multiplying ratio. There were reasons for this; first the native officers and men latterly began to respect our justice and appreciate our liberality; secondly, the English officers, with some exceptions, began to speak Turkish, and could thus converse with their men without the aid of an interpreter, and no one who has not been placed in the position of dependence or an inferior, which the relations of master and interpreter necessitate, can at all conceive the extreme delight when such services are no longer required.

One or two cases, however, still remained of officers who, without that knowledge of military matters essential thereto, held high positions, and they of course more or less retarded the advancement of the force. I must here relate a somewhat amusing scene that occurred on a Brigade field day (after the corps had marched from the Dardanelles to Shumla), and which in some measure bears out the above assertion.

All the regiments were out at exercise, each under its own commandant, while the General in command superintended the whole. Seeing one of the Arab regiments careering over the plain at full gallop, but without any order whatever, inasmuch as they were in a confused crowd, the General, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, rode up near to where the movement was going on, and called out in a loud voice to the commandant of the said Arabs, to ask what he, or rather his regiment, was doing?

"Charging in a cloud, Sir," replied the Anglo-Arabian chief, as he dashed past at full gallop.

"What does he say?" asked the General, of the officer at his side. "I could not hear."

"I will ask him again; I am not sure I heard him right," responded the Aide-de-Camp.

The question was repeated, for though the crowd of Arabs pursued their mad career Colonel S——y, the commandant, had pulled up.

"The General wishes to know what your regiment is doing, sir?" called out the Aide-de-Camp.

"Charging in a cloud," again replied the self-satisfied commandant, who in no way imagined, I suppose, he was not *en regle*.

"Charging in what?" said the General to his officer once more.

"He says he's charging in a cloud, sir," was the reply, with a face in which suppressed laughter might be seen.

"Well, it's a new movement—at all events I never heard of it before," said the General, laughing to himself as he turned away.

This story was told me by two officers at Shumla, who were themselves present, and I do not doubt its correctness. R. L.

The Canada Shipping Company will have five clipper ships in the Canadian trade this summer. They sail for Montreal about the 25th of March.

COLOURS FOR THE 50TH REGIMENT, "HUNTINGDON BORDERERS," AND 51ST "HEMMINGFORD RANGERS."

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

These corps having for several years past, performed their annual drill in Battalion at their respective headquarters, the want of a stand of colours has long been felt, and the possession of them ardently desired by officers and men. To supply this want a scheme was proposed to the officers in February last, by Brigade Major Fletcher, of raising the necessary funds for the purchase of colours, by holding concerts at the different company headquarters, wherever suitable halls were available; the plan was approved of and carried out by the 51st with great spirit, that battalion having four fine assembly rooms within its limits.

The 50th not having any halls within its limits, could not, therefore, go into the concert project, but adopted another and popular way of raising the money—that of subscription taken up by the ladies within each company limit. The colours of this battalion will consequently be a present from the ladies of the regimental division.

The concerts of the 51st were a great success, were all well attended, some of them crowded, and the result was gratifying to all concerned; the amount raised was something like \$70 over the cost of the colours. The singing of the Glee Clubs of Lawlee and Hemmingford was very fine, and the glees and choruses well delivered; several appropriate patriotic songs were sung and well received. These clubs exchanged with one another in the spirit of friendship and harmony. The choir at Havelock sang some very nice pieces, solos and patriotic songs. The last of the concerts was held at Franklin on the 22nd March, a very stormy night, but although the weather and roads were bad, the hall was well filled,—the entertainments were of a sociable nature. The first part consisted of songs and Volunteer choruses, by members of No. 3 Co., and instrumental music by the Durham band. The second part seemed to delight the youngsters, and gave them an opportunity to display their ability to "trip the light fantastic toe."

The officers of both battalions feel gratified by the kind and liberal manner in which their efforts have been seconded by the many friends of the Volunteer causa residing in the Division. From the friendly spirit shown by those outside of the Volunteer Force towards this patriotic object, fresh life has been infused into the Borderers and Rangers, and an impetus given to both corps that will no doubt be lasting in its results.

The colours have been ordered from England through Mr. Bacon of Montreal, agent for Maillard & Co., and are expected to be received in time to be presented before the Queen's Birthday.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE SECOND BRIGADE DIVISION, (LIEUT.-COL. FLETCHER'S) FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Two of these Associations held their annual meetings this winter; the meetings were well attended, and a lively interest was taken by the members in the proceedings, showing that both organizations are in a healthy state.

The first, the Frontier Rifle Association, held its eighth annual meeting at Franklin on the 8th February, Lt. Col. Fletcher, President, in the chair. The Treasurer's statement shewed the finances to be in a satisfactory condition. The following were elected officers, I believe, for the ensuing year: To be President, Lt. Col. Fletcher; Vice-Presidents, Lt.-Cols. Rogers, Reid and Macdonald, Major Whyte and McNaughton. Secretary-Treasurer, Lt. Col. McEachern; Council, the Captains of Companies in the Association.

It was resolved to hold the next annual match at Durham on the third Tuesday in June and following days. The Secy.-Treasurer was authorised to affiliate the Association with that of the Dominion Rifle Association. The Secretary, Lt. Col. McEachern, who has filled the office since the formation of the Association, was unanimously elected a life member for his long and valuable services.

The Frontier men stood well at the Provincial match last year and they are determined to fight hard this year for the Dominion and Provincial prizes.

The Association has recently lost by death one of its earliest supporters and staunchest friends, Major Orrok Reid of the 50th Batt., Huntingdon Borderers, and a vote of condolence to his bereaved parents and relations was unanimously passed.

The District of Bedford Rifle Association held its third annual meeting at West Farnham on the 10th March, Lt. Col. Fletcher, Vice President, occupied the chair. The annual report and statement was read and adopted; the statement shewed that on the receipt of the government grant the funds will be in a flourishing condition. The following are the officers elected for 1870:

Patron, Lt. Col. Hon. C. Dunkin, M.P.; Vice Patrons, Lt. Col. Chamberlin, M.P.; Lt. Col. Hon. A. B. Foster, Senator; Vice Presidents, Lt. Col. Miller, Hon. Thos. Wood, Major Rowe, Capt. P. Smith, Amyrauld, Kemp, Dr. Brigham, M.P.P., Dr. Meigs, Lieut. Donaghue, Dr. Whitwell, Geo. Cloyse, Esq. Council, the captains of companies, with the office-bearers. Secretary-Treasurer, Lt. Col. Fletcher.

It was resolved to hold the next annual match at Waterloo on the 17th August and following days, provided the time would not interfere with the Dominion or Provincial Matches. The prospects are that the next match bids fair to be the best yet held by the Association.

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

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AGENTS.

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

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, for the Province of Quebec

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

The announcement of the mode of dealing with the Canal policy of Canada by Sir J. A. Macdonald must have satisfied every unbiased person of the wisdom and impartiality of the Government, and the earnest desire to place all information on this subject fairly before the public unburdened with political issues or impediments.

That such a measure has become a necessity is beyond doubt, and if undertaken by any of the Departments would be liable to the imputation of being controlled by Executive influence, and could not be placed before the country at as early a period as all the circumstances of the case require.

policy recommended or the course advocated, except it was deliberately adopted by the House of Commons. Under all the circumstances then there can be no question but it was the best and fairest mode of treating this difficult subject.

The canal system of Canada is unlike that of most other countries, and is simply nothing more than a series of devices by which obstructions in her great navigable rivers are overcome. In other canal systems the object is to connect portions of river courses not necessarily navigable, but of sufficient capacity to supply the necessary quantity of water to the canal.

The canal system of the Dominion naturally groups itself under three heads of which two are destined to connect the Great Lakes with the ocean, and the third to form the chain of connection between them and the great inland sea of the Northwest, Lake Winnipeg. The River St. Lawrence throughout its course would be navigable for the largest class of vessels, but it is obstructed with rapids more or less for a distance of 130 miles.

The connecting channel between Lakes Ontario and Erie is wholly obstructed as far as navigation is concerned; both those lakes are connected by a canal of 23 miles in length, whose capacity has been long since outgrown by the trade seeking an outlet through it.

Twenty miles above the City of Montreal the Ottawa, or the Grand River of the North, bifurcates, sending one powerful stream to mingle with the St. Lawrence at Isle Perreault and another to the northward to rejoin the same river 16 miles below that city. For a distance of 305 miles in a westerly direction that noble stream is capable of being rendered navigable for vessels of the largest tonnage, and by very simple means connected with Lake Huron at a point distant less than 500 miles from Lake Michigan, and within 120 miles of the Sault Ste. Marie.

It is evident now that the great problem

the people of Canada have to solve involves the consideration of the respective value of both those routes. In the threefold aspect of commercial, political, and military necessities any one at all acquainted with the conflicting interests will thank Sir J. A. Macdonald for the masterly and statesmanlike way in which he proposes to deal therewith.

Connecting Lake Ontario and the Ottawa the Rideau Canal, by far the best specimen of modern engineering on this continent, is to a certain extent rendered unproductive for want of an outlet on the Ottawa River of a magnitude corresponding to its own; the canals connecting the Ottawa and St. Lawrence being of a smaller capacity than the Rideau. The Richelieu River is the outlet of Lake Champlain and affords access to Albany in New York, on the Hudson River, by the lake and a canal of small dimensions. It is itself rendered navigable throughout by a canal connecting two of its reaches at Chambly. As it falls into the St. Lawrence 60 miles below Montreal it is proposed to connect Lake Champlain by a canal at Caughnawaga with that river, the distance being about thirty-two miles. This, if completed, will be the greatest length of canal in the Dominion: the Welland being only twenty-eight miles in length, the Beauharnois only eleven miles, while the greatest length on the proposed Ottawa navigation would be only three and a-half miles. There is a bill before Parliament for the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal by a private company. The length of canal necessary to be constructed at the Sault Ste. Marie would be one mile—all the information attainable on the Northwest system has been furnished our readers in our last issue. It is evident that the commission will have not only a most important duty to perform but a highly interesting investigation to make, involving important results to the future of Canada.

"The Report on the State of the Militia of Canada, for the year 1869," is a blue book of 158 pages, accompanied by a valuable map showing the districts into which Canada has been divided for the purposes of strategy and military administration. The first twenty-five pages contain the Adjutant-General's report—a document distinguished by its perspicuity, terseness, and simplicity of general arrangements by which the very complicated and interesting statistical information conveyed to the public is rendered easily accessible.

The report states that the map is merely a diagram intended to illustrate the division of the Dominion into nine military districts, twenty-two brigades, and one hundred and eighty-six regimental divisions, the latter of which, with few exceptions, are identical with the electoral divisions of the respective Provinces. Ontario containing four military districts, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, eight brigades, and eighty-two regimental divisions. Quebec contains three military dis-

tricts, numbered 5, 6, and 7, eight brigades, and seventy regimental divisions. New Brunswick forms one district, No. 8, has three brigades, and fifteen regimental divisions. Nova Scotia forms one military district, No. 9, and has three brigades, and nineteen regimental divisions.

"The organization under the present law is simple and effective, and the whole system works with ease and smoothness; the Minister of Militia and Defence is responsible to Parliament and the country for the administration of militia affairs. The Adjutant-General is the chief executive officer, and is charged, under the orders of Her Majesty, with the military command and discipline of the militia, and he is assisted by the Deputy Adjutant-General at headquarters. To each military district there is a Deputy Adjutant-General, acting under the orders of the Adjutant-General, and who have the command of the militia in their respective districts, and to each brigade division there is a Brigade Major. One District Paymaster is attached to each of the military districts, and seven store-keepers who act under the orders of the Director of Stores at headquarters, will suffice to take charge of and regulate the receipt and issue of the necessary military stores required by the whole militia force of the Dominion."

This comprises the staff of what may be properly called the Canadian army, and it is only to be regretted that a Quartermaster-General's Department, including a proper Engineer Corps, has not yet been organized, as under the skilful and judicious management of the Militia Department it would not add materially to the expense, while its services are absolutely necessary. After recommending that the services of one store-keeper and five district paymasters be dispensed with as unnecessary, the report says: "As a permanent and adequate staff is the first necessity, and the most important element in an army and the hinge, as it were, on which it can be turned and applied I beg to point out that any further reduction of the staff beyond that already proposed would not only be at variance with the organizations contemplated by the law, but would be attended with the serious evil of impaired efficiency to the force."

This axiom admits of no controversy; it cannot be disputed the staff are the mechanical engineers that construct that at once most simple and most complex machine—an army—work it and provide the intellectual capacity by which its operations are governed,—without that all organization is impossible; and while it is perfectly impracticable to organize an army, and an efficient one too, in sixty days from raw material, it requires years of careful and elaborate training to make a staff officer of the keenest intellectual capacity, thoroughly *au fait* in the discharge of the onerous duties of his profession.

"To reduce any of the existing Brigade Majors would not only interfere with proper

inspection and supervision of the respective battalions and corps, but without the aid of such staff officers it would be impossible to brigade the force in accordance with military principles, either for the actual defence of the country or for carrying on its proper instruction by brigades in camp during the annual training. A Brigade Major is an officer belonging to a Brigade, and not attached personally to the officer in command thereof, as soon, therefore, as several battalions are brought together in brigade the services of a Brigade Major are indispensable, otherwise all would be confusion, for he is the Staff officer who, under the orders of the Brigadier or Commander, regulates the duties of the whole Brigade, and he is the proper channel and medium of communication with the various corps; he is to brigade what an Adjutant is to a battalion. Moreover, it is of great importance to have at all times a Brigade Major resident in each brigade division, who necessarily acquires local knowledge and experience therein. It would be unreasonable to suppose that any country can be said to be properly prepared for its defence in war without the existence during peace of—

"1st. Perfect unity in the military administration.

"2nd. The maintenance and preparation during peace of a permanent and adequate staff.

"3rd. A supply department capable of instant expansion to meet all the possible wants of an army in the field.

"4. A perfect corps, brigade and divisional organization both for the active and reserve forces whereby every corps, battalion and battery may fall at once into their appointed place.

"The success which attended Prussia during the war of 1866 was from the observance during peace of such a system and the disasters that attended the early efforts of the Northern States in the neighbouring Republic to subdue the South from a total want of any such system are fair illustrations of this truth. The present Militia Law of the Dominion provides for the necessary organization, and on its basis a very effective military system can be established, whereby should the necessity ever arise the whole military power of the country could without difficulty be developed for its defence.

"The Militia, which is divided into two great classes of Active and Reserve Militia, according to returns rendered up to 31st December, 1869, amounts to a total of 656,008 men, of which the Active Militia numbers 43,541, the Reserve Militia 612,467."

The active force is distributed as follows:

Ontario quota	18,070	nominal strength	20,956
Quebec	14,382	"	15,066
N. Brunswick	3,264	"	3,327
Nova Scotia	4,284	"	4,192
	40,000		43,541

The force consists of

Cavalry	1,500	officers & men.
10 Field Batteries	750	{ 42 guns 441 horses
Garrison Artillery	3,558	"
4 Cos. Engineers	232	"
Naval Brigade at Halifax	233	"
73 Battalions, Rifles and Infantry	37,268	"
	43,541	

The report further states that there are 25 corps enrolled in the Province of Quebec and Nova Scotia whose services are accepted

conditionally, as they cannot be at present supplied with arms and uniform. Those corps would raise the strength of the active force to a total of 15,010 men.

The composition of the active force is then described, and its advantages to those who have served for three years as a matter of choice, freeing them from all military duty till all those between the ages of 18 and 45 would be drafted—a very unlikely contingency—so that a man serving three years would be practically free for life, and to the present Militia Law is truly ascribed the removal of inequalities in the performance of military service for the defence of the country “and of its securing the very important advantage in a military point of view of a very large proportion of the men throughout the Dominion having undergone a certain amount of military training.”

“From the above statement it is evident that in the event of war sufficient numbers of men could always be obtained from the large militia reserve to swell the ranks of the active force to any strength likely to be required, for it is a fact that the population of the Dominion comprehends nearly as many men within the fighting age as the Southern States of the neighbouring republic ever brought into the field, and the men of Canada, both morally and physically, are not only equal to any that the world can produce, but in point of hardihood, manliness of spirit, and fitness for military service, are not to be surpassed.”

The remainder of this admirable report is filled with a complete analysis of each arm of the active force and descriptions of the inspections held by the Adjutant General on several battalions while engaged in their annual drill; our space forbids larger quotations on these very interesting subjects, but the closing paragraphs of the report are so important, in a political point of view, that we must give them in full:

“On a careful consideration of the present Militia Law, there can be no doubt that it insures a just and equitable pressure of the burden of military services for the defence of the country on the people, and it will compare most favourably with the militia law of any other country, and certainly with the Volunteer system at present prevailing in England which cannot be said to be as efficient in point of organization; under the existing Act, the militia of Canada is capable of being developed, whenever the country requires it, into a large and powerful army with the simplest, fairest, and best means of swelling the ranks of its active force from the very large reserve of enrolled men there is in the country.

“It is said that in Prussia, the War Minister has but to ring his bell and an army of more than 300,000 men, fully equipped and complete in all appliances, and in departments with ample reserves to refill its ranks would be instantly ready at the call, and the military system of that country is justly considered a triumph of organization.

“Although, as yet, the military system of Canada is in its infancy, it may be said, at all events, with equal truth, that, if required for the defence of the country, the Commander in Chief has but to give the order and in a

very few hours more the 40,000 men of the active militia, who are, at least, admirably armed, would stand forth to form the first line of defence, animated with as much courage and determination to defend their Queen and country as ever was exhibited by any nation, and their ranks might be hourly swelled by men from the reserve militia. But to enable the men of Canada to fulfil with success the sacred duty of defence sufficient time for military training ought to be afforded them, the necessary reserve of arms and stores should be at all times available, and an adequate and permanent staff maintained to secure their training in time of peace and their working in time of war. The question of the maintenance and support in a proper state of efficiency of the militia of the Dominion to undertake the defence of the country, depends entirely on the liberality of Parliament.”

An appendix to this able military memoir contains the reports of the Deputy Adjutant Generals and Brigade Majors, with abstracts of Inspection reports, drill states, showing the actual strength each corps mustered during the annual training, and records of rifle matches in connection with the active force, the whole forming a mass of most valuable statistical information which ought to be in the hands of every man who could read in Canada. This report from so distinguished a soldier as Col. P. Robertson-Ross vindicates the clear-sighted and statesman-like measure of Sir G. E. Cartier's Militia Bill as a system of organization adapted to the social condition and strategical necessities of the Dominion; that in all the great requirements of a strictly defensive military system it is as much superior to that of Prussia as the social and political condition of the people of the Dominion is to those of Northern Germany. As the Adjutant General points out, its provisions will eventually permeate society with military training ideas and spirit and tend to render the people confident and self-reliant in the hour of danger.

The military system of Prussia was an accident arising out of the restriction of her standing army at the peace of Tilsit in 1809. Gniessowau the Adjutant to the King of Prussia, suggested short military service and the division of the militia into the landwehr and landstrum, to which the trained soldier returned after his short service in the active force expired. The result was in a few years Prussia could put 150,000 good soldiers into the field, expanding her treaty force of 40,000 men instantaneously. Since that period the system has been carefully elaborated to attain its present perfection.

The Canadian Militia Law is a decided improvement on the Prussian system, reflecting great honor on its author, inasmuch as the system devised is free from taint or suspicion of despotism, and from its own inherent power, will, in the hands of such an able organizer as the Adjutant General has proved himself to be, create out of the people of the Dominion an armed nationality which might well assume the old Scotch motto, *Noli me tangere impune accessit*.

If the Adjutant General had been a totally unknown individual the Rules and Regulations and this report would be quite sufficient to establish his character as an able energetic, skilful and scientific soldier, with a thorough knowledge of his profession and the very man to fill the position he now occupies.

In a literary point of view the report is above the grade of the Regulations, but that was to be expected from the difference of the subject matter of both, as it is easier to write analysis than formulas, but both should be printed for general distribution and we regret that it is not in our power to give our readers a more extended synopsis of the report.

The *Morning Chronicle* is mistaken as to the object of General Lindsay's visit to Canada. It is not connected with the organization of the Militia in any way. Sir Geo. E. Cartier's Militia Bill has enabled the Adjutant-General to organize the most effective force in the world; and, valuable as General Lindsay's services may be, Canada at present does not need them. It is to be hoped the writer in the *Chronicle* did not read the Adjutant General's report,—if any blame is to be attached to the authorities of the Militia Department it arises from the fact that no measures have been taken to give all the information connected with the organization of the Militia sufficient publicity to render such articles as that of the *Chronicle* unnecessary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer.

C. G., Cobourg.—In reply to yours of the 28th ult., *full dress* means that *shakos* should be worn, but the officer in command can issue an order directing forage caps to be worn over full dress tunics. It would apply only to the local parades of the corps and is not in accordance with the Queen's Regulations, or the Rules and Regulations for the Canadian Militia.

J. W., Belleville.—The Rules and Regulations for the Canadian Militia prescribes that under certain conditions Volunteers will be permitted to wear medals or badges won at rifle matches while in uniform. It is to be regretted that measures have not been taken to make those regulations accessible to every man of the force.

REVIEWS.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, is sustaining its early promise. In that of last week the Leggotypes were particularly good, the cartoon on the last page excellent. The *artiste* has furnished as good subjects as ever appeared in *Punch*.

THE *New Dominion Monthly* for April contains some interesting articles, and has a

capital vignette sheet with portraits of Sir Sir J. A. Macdonald, Sir G. E. Cartier, Sir F. Hincks, and Joseph Howe. Its reading matter is particularly good.

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

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

RIFLE MATCH, OTTAWA.

VOLUNTEERS VS. REGULARS.

On Saturday, 26th ult., the return match between the 60th Rifles and the Brigade of Artillery came off. A very high cold wind prevailed during the whole afternoon, and as a consequence the scoring is less than on the former occasion. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Gunner A. L. Russell, of the Artillery, one man was drawn by lot from the 60th who chanced to be Col.-Sergt. Morrish, and by a curious coincidence these are the two top scores of the last match.

As on the last occasion the two regiments were about ties on each of the standing ranges, but at both 400 and 500 yards the Artillery piled them on and closed up with a majority of 34 points. Having thus been victors twice the Artillery wear the laurels. There were a large number of spectators present. Corporal McDonald's score is very good indeed.

BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

	200	300	400	500	T'l
Corp. McDonald, No. 1.	18	12	15	13	58
Gun. Morrison	13	10	17	11	51
Sgt. Grant	13	18	13	8	47
Gun. Walters	9	13	14	10	46
Lieut. Cotton	15	8	17	6	46
Capt. Cotton	14	6	16	7	43
Sgt. Harris	12	8	8	11	39
Gun. Cotton	8	4	15	10	37
" Robertson	7	0	7	4	18

109 74 122 80 385

60TH ROYAL RIFLES.

Col. Sgt. Underhill	15	9	14	7	45
Mr. Toole	15	9	14	6	44
Col. Sgt. Kelly	14	9	11	9	43
Pte. Palmer	8	11	15	8	42
Sgt. Bowler	9	8	14	10	41
Pte. Wara	12	7	10	9	38
A. Sgt. Ward	12	7	3	12	34
Mr. Holbeck	14	6	9	5	34
Sgt. McCardle	12	4	11	3	30

111 70 101 69-351

Majority for the Artillery, 34 points

RIFLE MATCH, TILBURY.

On Tuesday, 5th ult., on the occasion of Major Scoble's visit to Tilbury East, to inspect the Drill Shed there, several members of No. 1 Co. of Chatham Volunteers accompanied him, with the intention of shooting a match against the Tilbury Co., but Capt. Martin being taken by surprise, the match was postponed till the following Tuesday,

5th inst., when five men of No. 1 Co. went from Chatham, and shot against the same number of No. 7 Col. Tilbury with the following result:

TILBURY COMPANY, NO. 7.				
	200	300	400	T'l
	yds	yds	yds	
Capt. Martin	14	14	16	44
Sgt. Milfin	16	12	3	31
" Josier	18	13	6	37
Pte. Milfin	15	12	8	35
" Britt	15	12	9	36
Total				183

CHATHAM COMPANY, NO. 1.				
Sgt. Barr	13	12	9	34
" Atkinson	11	2	16	30
Corp. Brundage	18	8	12	38
Bugler Larwill	15	14	15	44
Pte. Walker	15	11	9	35
Total				181

The Tilbury marksmen winning by two points. It will be seen that Capt. Martin and Bugler Larwill tied with the good score of 44 each.

After the match was over Capt. Martin hospitably entertained his Chatham friends, who returned home the same evening.—*Chatham Planet.*

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 2nd inst. :—

- SAUGEEN.—Capt. A. Sinclair, \$3.
- HAMILTON.—H. C. Street, Esq., \$1.
- GUELPH.—Dr. H. Tuck, \$1.
- QUEBEC.—(Per Agent.)—Capt. L. N. Voyer, \$2; Capt. Edward Patterson, \$4; Capt. R. Hamilton, \$2.
- MONTREAL.—(Per Agent.)—Dr. A. Nelson, \$2; Capt. Millen, \$2; Lt.-Col. Macpherson, D.A.G., \$2; Lt.-Col. H. Hogan, \$2.
- BELLEVILLE.—James Wilson, \$2.
- CARLETON PLACE.—Capt. John Brown, \$6.
- BURRITT'S RAPIDS.—Major C. Shepherd, \$2.
- MILCALFE.—Lieut. J. Hanna, 2.
- EAST HAWKESBURY.—Capt. Wm. Ogden, \$2.
- ALMONTE.—Dr. Mostyn, \$4.

"CITY OF BOSTON."

The telegram received several days ago stating that a ship-master reported having passed a funnel belonging to a large steamer, in mid ocean, was evidently founded on the following in the *Echo*, which is received in the latest foreign mails:

"The harbor authorities at Kingston received a report on Sunday night which seems to indicate that the missing steamer *City of Boston* has been wrecked. Mr. John Collingwood, master of the barque *Russell*, from Marionople to Dublin with wheat, reported that when at sea, on the morning of Saturday, the Smalls' Lights (in Cardigan Bay) bearing north-east by north about 32 miles, weather fine, he passed the funnel of a steamer, apparently belonging to a very large ship, fast to a portion of wreck, and lifted up and down from six to eight feet in the water. The *Russell* passed the funnel about thirty yards to the windward. It is to be feared that this was the funnel of the *City of Boston*, screw steamship, now so long due. A Liverpool correspondent states that the underwriters of the vessel are more confident than they were on Saturday, and that sixty guineas premium could command any amount of insurance."

THE FENIANS.

The Montreal *Witness* says:—It has been reported to us on apparently reliable authority, that a quantity of arms, which the Fenians had at Underhill, near Essex Junction, Vermont, have recently been sent northward by teams, to be deposited, as is supposed, near the frontier. This movement has been chiefly by night, and has occasioned a good deal of talk about an approaching Fenian raid upon Montreal in its present supposed defenceless state. No men are spoken of as mustering, and consequently no immediate movement is anticipated; but it is supposed that preparations are making for a future movement, and it is suggested that some person be sent out by our Government to look about him and report. This information appears too vague to warrant even the small expenditure of sending a man to reconnoitre; but, if there be anything afoot, our friends on the frontiers will doubtless give us prompt information.

CAUGHINAWAGA CANAL.

A NEW BID FOR WESTERN COMMERCE.

A Bid to revive a charter passed in 1849, for the construction of a Ship Canal, to connect Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence, at or near Caughinawaga, is now before the House at Ottawa. The length of the canal is 26 miles, and the difference of the level between the Lake and the River is only 25 feet. With this canal made, a new and cheaper route will be opened up for the produce of Ontario and the Western States, destined for the New England States; and the toils on such produce, now paid to the State of New York by its shipment at Oswego and other ports, will go into the treasury of the Dominion. This canal will also cheapen the transport of lumber going to Albany and Troy, which at present has to be taken down to Sorel—54 miles below Montreal, thence up to Chambly—15 miles more and by canal into Champlain a distance of 115 miles, while the same point can be reached by 29 miles. Government can at any time assume the control of the canal, on paying the stockholders interest on the investment. Mr. Young has no doubt that the necessary funds for its construction will be forthcoming—about \$3,500,000.

The London *Examiner*, one of the most able and influential weekly papers published in England, strongly protests against the withdrawal of the troops from the Colonies, closing as follows.

"Is it possible to maintain the prestige of British pre-eminence, if such a policy as this prevails? It has, in a late memorable debate, been conceded on all hands that we are bound in honour to aid the colonies to our utmost, in the event of any war in which they may be involved as parts of the Empire; but deeds are better than words, and all our fine professions will go for nothing if the mails which convey them convey also reiterated and peremptory orders for the withdrawal of troops, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the colonies and the manifest dangers in which they are involved."

A cable telegram says: At Portsmouth the other day, a target of plate iron, one foot thick, and rolled at cherry red heat, was tested with chilled shot, from the smooth bore guns, fired with a charge of 24 pounds of powder at a distance of 30 feet. The shot penetrated 7 1-15 inches into the plate.

BRITISH CONNEXION.

BY WILLIAM FITZGERALD LITT.

Monck, Bright, and Gladstone vain would cut
 Connelton's time-tried cable,
 Which binds us to our Island home;
 But which, while we are able,
 We shall preserve from fray and scath.
 From treason and dishonor—
 And should our mother ease us of,
 The shame will lie upon her.

We love the soil from whence we sprang—
 We love its ancient glories—
 The grand old hymns our fathers sang,
 Tradition's proudest stories;
 We glory in our British name,
 Our Motherland and nation,
 And from our souls we cry out shame!
 And scout at annexation.

Our pride is in the brave old flag
 That Nelson steeped in glory,
 That Marlborough unfurled of yore,
 And Wolfe made famed in story!
 The island steamer of the brave,
 The m' tear of the ocean,
 That floats not o'er a single wave,
 Has all our heart's devotion.

John Bull's great arm is long enough
 To reach across the ocean;
 And Canada is strong enough
 To grasp it with a motion.
 Then doubly cursed the traitor be,
 Who hints that we should ever
 The bond that makes us great and free
 With treason's hand dissect!

Ottawa, March 24th, 1870.

THE BATTLES OF 1812-15.

V.

British diplomacy has in almost every instance been productive of direct loss to the interests of the empire, and in no case has this fact been so strikingly exemplified as during the contest of 1812-15.

In one of the papers found amongst General Brock's baggage, a plan of operations was sketched out which would have had the effect of at once delivering Canada from all fear of invasion and deciding the issue of the war in one campaign.

General Sheaffe, who succeeded to the command, allowed himself to be inveigled into an armistice, which the American commander improved to rally his disorganized militia and restrain them from running away. If Brock had lived Fort Niagara would have been in possession of the British before the night of the 13th, and the army of the centre, to whom General Smythe addressed his laughable bombast a few days later, would have ceased to exist; the conditions of the armistice allowed of its termination at 30 hours notice—this it was to be presumed should have been given at headquarters.

On the day after the battle of Queenston General Van Rensselaer resigned the command of the American army to Brigadier-General Smythe. This gallant hero of the Bombasto-Furioso school, in order to win a little cheap glory, sent a notification of his intention to terminate the armistice at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th November, to the officer in command at Fort Erie, only thirty-six miles distant from the headquarters of the British general at Fort George. On the morning of the 21st the batteries of the latter fort and those at Fort Niagara commenced a mutual bombardment which ended in the destruction of part of the town of Newark on the British side, and several buildings in and about Fort Niagara

on the American side, with the loss of one man killed and four wounded on the part of the British, and four men killed and four wounded on the part of the Americans. General Smythe had collected a force of 4,500 men at Blackrock for the invasion of Canada, and at ten o'clock on the morning of 28th Nov., effected a landing with a force of 400 men at a point about ten and one-half miles below Fort Erie. The disposition of the British troops from Fort Erie on the extreme right to Chippewa in the centre were as follows:—At Fort Erie 80 men of the 49th and 50th of the Newfoundland regiment. The fort, a small work, had no artillery mounted. The ferry opposite Blackrock was occupied by two companies of militia, a house on the Chippewa road, known as the Red House, distant about two and one-half miles from Fort Erie, was occupied by Lieut. Lamont, having under his orders two sergeants and 35 rank and file of the 49th regiment, also Lieut. King of the Royal Artillery, a few militia artillerymen having two field pieces, a three and a six pounder. There were also at this point two batteries one mounting a 24 and the other an 18 pounder. A mile further on Lieut. Bartly with two sergeants and 35 rank and file occupied another house, and a third position near Frenchman's creek, about four and one-half miles from Fort Erie, was occupied by Lieut. McIntyre and 70 rank and file of the 41st regiment. This is now historical ground to the Canadian military student, the Fenians having traversed it in 1866 and were as ingloriously driven back as their predecessors.

The headquarters under the command of Lieut. Col. Bishopp, consisted of a company of the 41st regiment, a company of militia, a small detachment of militia artillery, and a detachment of militia at no great distance under the command of Major Hatt. The American force attempted to land at the ferry, but the fire opened by the force stationed there compelled them to drop down to the Red House, at which, after a severe struggle, they effected a landing; the result is best told in the official dispatch of Lieut.-Col. Bishopp to Major-General Sheaffe.

FRENCHMAN'S CREEK, near Fort Erie, }
 Dec. 1st, 1812. }

"SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that on the morning of the 28th ult., between 4 and 5 o'clock a firing was heard at Chippewa on the right of the line under my command. I proceeded instantly in that direction having given orders for Captain Kerby of the militia artillery with a light 6-pounder, Capt. Saunders' detachment of the 41st regiment and Capt. Hamilton's company of the 2nd Lincoln militia, to march under the command of Lieut.-Col. Clarke to reinforce the right. On my arrival within six miles of Fort Erie, I overtook Major Hatt of the 5th Lincoln regiment, with the militia under his command, intending to march to oppose the enemy, a detachment of the 49th regiment and the light company of the 41st regiment under the command of Lieut. McIntyre, having retreated to this position.

Major Ormsby informs me that about two o'clock in the morning the enemy, consisting of about 400 men, many of whom were sailors, effected a landing at the Red House opposite the quarters of Lieut. Lamont, 49th regiment, and succeeded in gaining possession of the batteries after having been most gallantly and bravely opposed by Lt. King of the Royal Artillery, commanding two field pieces and Lieut. Lamont with a party consisting of about 30 men only, the remainder of his detachment being stationed at the two batteries on his right, both those officers were severely wounded, the former taken prisoner. Captain Bostwick, commanding the Norfolk militia stationed at the Ferry, on hearing the report of musketry immediately ordered the men under his command to form and march to the point of attack. After having exchanged a few rounds with the enemy and finding he was of superior force he retired. Lieut. Bryson of the militia artillery finding the enemy gaining possession of the batteries and being unable to defend himself against such a superior force immediately spiked the 24 pounder in the half moon battery prior to its falling into the hands of the enemy. The sentries at Fort Erie hearing firing in the batteries, Major Ormsby marched at 2 o'clock with the detachment of the 49th regiment consisting of 80 men to meet the enemy and support the batteries; leaving Capt. Whelan according to directions I had before given in case of an attack to defend the fortress. Major Ormsby advanced towards the batteries by the back road to support Lieut. Lamont, but having met with Lt. Bryson of the militia artillery who informed him that the enemy were in possession of the batteries, and it being then dark, he changed his direction and moved to his right along the front road below the batteries with a view of falling in with some part of Lieut. Lamont's detachment, and likewise another party on the left consisting of 35 men stationed opposite to the end of Square island, commanded by Lieut. Bartley, but who, it appears, had moved from thence early in the morning to the left where the enemy had likewise landed their troops opposite to the place.

Lieut. Bartley attacked the enemy, consisting of 250 men, and kept up a fire upon the boats for about 15 or 20 minutes when he observed a party crossing towards him which he took for our militia, but finding them to be a party of the enemy and a number of his men being killed, wounded and missing, he retired crossing Frenchman's Creek at the mill, a little above which he joined Major Ormsby having only 16 or 17 men left. Major Ormsby whose detachment continued their march to Frenchman's Creek, was fired on from a house above the bridge by a party of the enemy and having returned their fire with two or three rounds from his detachment he succeeded in passing the bridge although partly destroyed by the enemy. He here halted to ascertain the force opposed to him, but as it still continued very dark he could see neither the enemy nor discern his movements. He then proceeded about a mile further on the road downward where he was joined by Lieut. McIntyre of the light infantry 41st regiment and remained there until day light when I arrived, and immediately advanced with the whole of the force here concentrated under Major Ormsby and Major Hatt of the 5th Lincoln militia, having under his command the different companies on this line consisting of about 300 men, towards this place with a light six pounder where we took Captain King of the United States infantry and about 30 rank and file prisoners. The enemy

at this time were crossing the river with a considerable number of boats having about 30 men each, making towards the land. I ordered the 6-pounder to open upon them which was ably directed by Bombardier Jackson of the Royal Artillery, and acted with much execution. I formed the line on the bank Major Ormsby and the 49th being on the right. After a few rounds from our musketry the enemy retreated to the American shore behind Square Island, having sustained considerable loss. The Indian warriors under Major Girvin having heard the report of our fire immediately joined us. I then marched with the light company of the 41st to ascertain the number and position of the enemy in our front, in which movement I received the greatest assistance from Maj. Girvin and the Indians under his command. The enemy had dismounted the guns and left the batteries; I ordered the line to advance and took up a position in their rear awaiting his further operations. I had been joined by Lt. Col. Clark and his detachment at Chippewa; Capt. Whelan still continued in Fort Erie and had not been attacked during the absence of Col. Ormsby and his detachment. The enemy kept up a strong fire on our lines from their batteries till one o'clock, when a flag of truce came over to summon Fort Erie and to demand the surrender of that fort to the American army; a copy of General Smyth's letter accompanies this despatch. I sent Capt. Fitzgerald of the 49th regiment with my answer, which was:—"That the troops under my command being sufficient to repulse any attack from the enemy, and having received reinforcements from below, I should not agree to his request." The 6-pounder taken by the enemy in the morning, as likewise the 3-pounders were found without having sustained the least injury. Great credit is due to Capt. Kerby and his artillery for their exertion in getting up the guns on the batteries which by the morning of the 30th we succeeded in and have been ever since in expectation of an attack, but which the enemy do not think proper to make. To Captain Kerby, Lieutenants Bryson and Hall, of the militia artillery, and bombardier Jackson of the Royal Artillery, the greatest credit is due, as well as to Lt. Col. Nichol, Quartermaster-General of Militia, and Lt. Bernard, acting Staff Adjutant. I have also derived the greatest assistance from Lieut. Col. Clark, commanding the Militia, Major Ormsby, commanding a detachment of the 49th regiment, and Major Hall of the 5th Lincoln Militia, and all officers in command of corps and companies under my orders. The Norfolk Militia, under Capt. Bostwick, gave a strong proof of the valor which has uniformly distinguished the militia of this country when called into action. I must likewise mention the names of Capt. Whelan of the Newfoundland regiment, Capts. Chambers and Saunders of the 41st, Capt. Fitzgerald, 49th, and Capt. Hamilton of the 2nd Lincoln Militia, who first apprised me of the enemy's movements. I enclose a list of killed, wounded and missing; I have not been able to ascertain the loss of the enemy but from the numbers left on the field and the boats that were sunk it must have been very great.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
"Cecil Bishop,
"Colonel commanding."

The British lost 17 killed, 47 wounded, and 35 missing. On Sunday, the 29th, the American army was again ordered to embark but owing to a squabble amongst the general officers as to the proper time and place for disembarking, the expedition was

postponed till the following Tuesday, on which day they were embarked but ordered to disembark and go into winter quarters. These proceedings caused a mutiny; Gen. Smyth, nick-named by his troops *Van Bladder*, had to beat a hasty retreat and the invasion of Canada was postponed to a more convenient season.

ANECDOTES OF WATERLOO.

During the battle a British Artillery officer rode up to the Duke of Wellington, and said, "Your Grace, I have a distinct view of Napoleon, attended by his staff; my guns are well pointed in that direction, shall I open fire?" The Duke replied, "Certainly not, I will not allow it; it is not the business of commanders to fire on each side.—*Stragant-Major's Cotton Voice from Waterloo.*

Towards the close of the day, made ever memorable by this glorious victory, and just previous to the final and decisive charge of the British, the remains of that gallant corps the Scots Greys, took up a position close to another regiment of horse (the Enniskillen) that had also suffered severely. A young Irish officer recognising a friend in the Greys, immediately shouted out in a gay tone, "How are you, Mac?"

"Ugh! as well as I can be, after such butchering work as we've had," answered the gallant Scot; "I'm thinking just now of my poor mother and sister in Edinboro'."

"By the powers, darling!" exclaimed the devil may care Hibernian, "and I'm thinking what a tremendous funk *my tailor* would be in if he knew where I was at this moment."

"What did you think of Waterloo?" I enquired of an old fellow I found one morning digging in my garden, where he had been hired to assist by the head gardener. "I think of it," said the old crib, stopping and leaning upon his spade; "I thought it hell upon earth. I was utterly deaf with the continued roar of artillery on one side or the other, and the sound of the musketry of the men beside me. I could not see my companion's face for a minute (as he stood near me) for the thick smoke; and the next I found him choking, retching, and vomiting in the agonies of death, and clutching my very feet. Sometimes a shot went tearing through our ranks, and almost shaking that part of the square where I had been for some hours standing, seeming to loosen our files as it knocked the poor fellows head over heels, like nine-pins on a bowling green; and then we heard the familiar tones of the old colonel to prepare for cavalry, as those devilish Cuirassiers poured upon us, and we were wedged into a wall of iron again to receive them. That is all I know about my feelings, sir," said the old soldier. "It was a terrible sight and awful to look upon. It was hell upon earth," he muttered as he resumed his spade, and commenced digging with fearful energy.—*United Service Magazine.*

ASSASSINATION OF A QUEBEC PAPAL ZOUAVE AT BREST.—A French-Canadian Papal Zouave named Morrissette, formerly a student-at-law of Laval University, and a resident of St. Rochs, was stabbed at Brest as he was embarking for New York on his return to Canada, after two years service in the Papal army. The deceased was well known here and his arrival was waited with anxiety by his family, who were apprized yesterday morning of the fatal affray.

THE SOUTH.

The social condition of the South is as bad as, if not worse, than that of Ireland. The alien governors of West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee loudly call for troops, and troops, to enforce their authority, and in Washington the higher military authorities agree that the army should be increased, not reduced, or some disaster will probably follow. The conquered region is rapidly regaining its pristine strength and resources and would be a terrible foe to have in the rear in case of a northern war with some foreign adversary. The Washington politicians are well aware of this and will think over it twice and thrice, at least in this generation, ere they force the country into a war with any adversary however insignificant and powerless, even Spain. This is the main spring of their present foreign policy, the cause which has forced their bucanoning instincts into dormancy, although once authoritatively enounced and by no less a man than the late War Secretary Rawlings, a bosom friend of President Grant's, under the guise of an "Ocean bound Republic." If persisted in it will have this good result that by the time the Dominion is thoroughly consolidated and the home of many millions it will have a strong, natural ally in the South, as well as in Europe, and will perhaps be in a position to control, if not dictate, matters on this continent.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The British Government has resolved on withdrawing the last regiment (the 15th) from New Zealand, whereupon the Correspondent of the *London Times*, which has long advocated this policy of abandonment, lectures the colonists in this insolent fashion:—"They are arrogant and oppressive in their conduct towards the native, and they must be taught self-reliance and moderation. "White men, we know, carry matters with a high hand, and the best Colonists are inclined to regard an inferior race as having no rights which they are bound to respect. If anything, moreover, can do to oppose caprice and injustice in the settler, it will be to have a force of Regulars at his back to maintain his assumptions at the expense of the Mother Country. This, at least, will now be at an end, and the Colonists will equally learn the lesson of courage and moderation."

An old veteran pensioner named Richard Tunks, aged ninety two years, lives in the township of Westminster, and the *London Free Press* says he is notwithstanding his great age, and the many trials of physical endurance in his early life, yet hale and hearty. He served in the Peninsular war, wears the medal and clasps won on the fields of Orthes, Nivelle, Pyrenees, Vittoria and Vimiera. He was in hospital at Lisbon during the advance and retreat of Sir John Moore. He also took part in the engagement of Oporto Talavera, Pampaluna, &c. He received his discharge just after the battle of Lundy's Laue, on the 25th February, 1815, nearly four months before the battle of Waterloo, and has received his pension, ever since. His faculties are still fresh and buoyant, and, like Jasper, he loves to talk of the deeds of heroism and bloodshed of which he was a witness.

New York, 15th.—The extensive freight depot of the New Jersey Central Railroad was totally destroyed by fire, with its contents, including six loaded freight cars and six horses.

KALSOMINING PARLOR WALLS.

It is a popular error to believe that the materials for kalsomining are very expensive and also that few men have sufficient skill to apply the liquid oven after it has been properly prepared. For this reason, people are frequently deceived into paying exorbitant prices for this kind of work.

The materials employed are good clear glue, Paris white, and water. Paris white is sold for two to three cents per pound. Itinerant kalsominers frequently charge twenty-five cents per pound, as they use nothing but the genuine silver polish, which is scarce, and very expensive.

In case the wall of a large room, say sixteen by twenty feet square, is to be kalsomined with two coats, it will require about one fourth of a pound of light coloured glue and five or six pounds of Paris white. Soak the glue all night in a tin vessel containing about a quart of warm water. If the kalsomine is to be applied the next day, add a pint more of clean water to the glue, and set the tin vessel containing the glue into a kettle of boiling water over the fire, and continue to stir the glue until it is well dissolved and quite thin. If the glue-pail be placed in a kettle of boiling water the glue will not be scorched. Then, after putting the Paris white into a large water-pail, pour on hot water, and stir it until the liquid appears like thick milk. Now mingle the glue liquid with the whitening, stir it thoroughly, and apply it to the wall with a whitewash brush, or with a large paint-brush. It is of little consequence what kind of an instrument is employed in laying on the kalsomine, provided the liquid is spread smoothly. Expensive brushes, made expressly for kalsomining, may be obtained at brush-factories, and at some drug and hardware stores. But a good whitewash-brush having long and thick hair, will do very well. In case the liquid is so thick that it will not flow from the brush so as to make smooth work, add a little more hot water. When applying the kalsomine, stir it frequently. Dip the brush often, and only so deep in the liquid as to take as much as the hair will retain without letting large drops fall to the floor. If too much glue be added, the kalsomine can not be laid on smoothly, and will be liable to crack. The aim should be to apply a thin layer of sizing that can not be brushed off with a broom or dry cloth. A thin coat will not crack.

The invention of watches had preceded by a few years that of small clocks. Our ideas of a primitive watch are always associated with a turnip; but it was not until the seventeenth century, when Graham, the Scotchman, invented the cylindrical escapement, that watches assumed this respectable but inconvenient shape. At first they affected all sorts of fancy forms, such as those of acorns, olives, walnuts, and crosses. They cost fabulous sums of money and were generally worn as pendants hanging by gold chains from ladies' bracelets. Claude, wife of Francis the First, had one so small that it was set in a ring. Popular tradition ascribes the invention of watches to Peter Hele, of Nuremberg, in the year 1490. But then it is a notorious fact that King Robert, of Scotland, had one so far back as 1310. The only way in which to account for these discrepancies is by the supposition that watches were originally invented by a Scotch man, but that the maker died suddenly without promulgating his secret. German watches were not introduced at the English court until 1597. The first in England was worn by the beautiful Arabella Stuart.

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Trade is in a deplorably depressed condition in many cities of the United States, and material reductions in the prices of labor have followed each other rapidly during the past fortnight. Of course all classes suffer from the stagnation business, but the burden is all but crushing to the poor, mechanics and laborers, very many of whom, instead of realizing bright hopes of lively times and plenty of work when gold and greenbacks should more closely approximate each other, find to their dismay the very opposite result. No less than a hundred thousand men—a large proportion, heads of families—are, it is affirmed, at this moment idle in New York alone; while the wages and cost of living hitherto have been so disproportionate that little if any provision for calamities like that which has now overtaken them was possible. In other cities, West as well as East, a vast amount of suffering is recorded by the local press. As an illustration of the whole we may cite the case of Buffalo. Something in excess of five thousand families in that place have been compelled to rely wholly upon the Corporation for food and fuel during the entire winter; and as spring approaches, unreasonable as it may seem, the number of paupers steadily increases. In Canada people are wont to murmur—business men at the slackness of trade, and workmen at the low price of labor; but with what little reason, is abundantly evident upon a comparison of the pauper statistics of the Republic with those in our own country.—*Essex Record*.

"The Right Hon. Mr. Monsell, under Secretary for the Colonial Department, explained (in the House of Commons) that the knighthood offered Mr. Galt recently was totally unconnected with the question of Canadian independence."

The above is a cable despatch from London dated the 22nd. It is precisely the explanation that we had anticipated. The knighthood offered to Mr. Galt was in recognition of the services he had rendered Canada as a portion of the British empire. When the honor was tendered him by the Queen's representative here, he was troubled with conscientious scruples about the propriety of accepting it. In truth, his exalted views as to the future greatness of British North America (vide his speech at the Sherbrooke banquet) had undergone material modifications and for the second time he was tempted to reject the Royal mark of favor. The British Government evidently thought it did not make much difference to them, and fearing that the next demand might be for a peerage, in polite parlance intimated to the hon. gentleman that he had better pocket his feelings and the knighthood along with it. The whole case is just about as clear as mud.—*The News*.

A Boston paper says that every preacher in Mornoudon, from Brigham Young downwards, is firing the heart of the fanatical host with implacable wrath against the United States Republic. The law of the land is spit upon. The leaders fairly dare the government to any act which will strip them of their unhallowed license. They flaunt their wickedness in the very face of the world, and boast of the imperishableness of their atrocious system.

FRENCH TROUBLES.—A cable telegram says the conspiracy affair against the life of the Emperor is assuming more importance. Orders have been issued for the arrest of 20 persons, including Joseph Mazzini, Felix Pyat, Louis Blanc, and others, not new in the country.



ORDNANCE LANDS.

CITY OF OTTAWA AND NEPEAN.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordnance sale of LOTS in NEPEAN, on lot 35 in Con. A, and on Rear Street, in the City of Ottawa, advertised to take place on the 5th APRIL next, is postponed until FRIDAY, 13th MAY, at the CITY AUCTION MART, York Street, when there will be further offered for sale the following sub lots in lots 34 and 35, Con. B Nepean, and lot letter N, Rideau Front, Nepean viz:

On lot letter N, Rideau Front—Sub lots 1 and 2.
On lot 34, Con. B, Rideau Front—Sub lots 3, 4, 5, 6.
On lot 35, Con. B, Rideau Front—Sub lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Plans of these sub lots together with the plans of the sub lots on lot 35, Con. A, and on Rear Street, in Ottawa, will be on view up to the day of sale (13th May) at the Office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department, and at the Auction Room of J. Birmingham, Auctioneer, York Street, Ottawa.

By Order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.
WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Land Agent.

Department of the Secretary of State, }
Ordnance Lands Branch, }
Ottawa, March 31, 1870. } 11-121



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OTTAWA, April 1, 1870.

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R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
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Volunteer Review Office. }
Ottawa, May 31st, 1870. }

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Montreal, March 11th, 1870.

12-67

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19-13



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

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

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

Section No. 7 is in the Province of Nova Scotia, and extends from the Southerly end of Section 4, near River Philip, to Station O, (formerly Station Fifty.) at Folly Lake, a distance of about 24 miles.

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

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

Section No. 17 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 14, down the Matapedia Valley, to Station No. 685, about one mile above the boundary line between the Counties of Rimouski and Bonaventure, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 18 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 17, down the Matapedia Valley to Station No. 380, near Clark's Brook, a distance of about 20 miles.

Section No. 19, will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 18, in the Province of Quebec, down the Matapedia Valley to its mouth, and thence across the River Restigouche to Station No. 370, at the Westerly end of Section No. 3, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 9 1/2 miles, including the bridge over the River Restigouche.

Section No. 20, will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 10, in the Town of Newcastle, on the Chaplin Island road, thence crossing the North West, and South West branches of the River Miramichi, and terminating at Station No. 320, about one mile and three-quarters South of the South West branch, a distance of about six miles, including the bridges over the branches of the River Miramichi.

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

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

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

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

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

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



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned will be received at this office until

THURSDAY the 31st day of MARCH, inst.,

at noon, for the supplies of iron and performance of Blacksmiths' work at Point Fortune, Ottawa, Fitzroy Harbour, Arnprior, Portage-du-Port and Pembroke, in connection with repairs of the Ottawa River Works.

Forms of Tender and any further information may be obtained at the Department of Public Works.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Ironwork."

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March, 8, 1870.

11-41

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second Hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office,

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

PUBLIC ATTENTION

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

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

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

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

City Hall, Ottawa, March, 21, 1870.

12-61

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

Section No. 13 will be in the Province of Quebec, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 8 to Section 908 near Malfait Lake, about 20 1/2 miles in length.

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

Section No. 15 will be in the Province of New Brunswick, and will extend from the Easterly end of Section No. 9 to Station No. 630, a point fully half a mile Easterly from the crossing of the River Nepissiguit—in length twelve one-tenth miles.

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

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

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

Section No. 3 is in the Province of New Brunswick, and extends from Section No. 370 about two miles South of the Restigouche River to Station No. 190, about 2,000 feet South of Eel River, near Dalhousie, being a distance of about 24 miles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

STANDARD PERIODICALS

FOR 1870.

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3. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW

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